



STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



JANET T. MILLS
GOVERNOR

GERALD D. REID
COMMISSIONER

May 11, 2020

Butch Bracy
Mount Desert Island Regional School System
AOS #91
P.O. Box 60
Mount Desert, ME 04660
BBRACY@MDIRSS.ORG

*Sent via electronic mail
Delivery confirmation requested*

*RE: ICIS Tracking Number # MEU503319
Maine Waste Discharge License (WDL) Application # W003319-6B-F-R
Finalized License*

Dear Mr. Bracy:

Enclosed please find a copy of your **final** MEPDES permit and Maine WDL which was approved by the Department of Environmental Protection. Please read this permit and its attached conditions carefully. Compliance with this license will protect water quality.

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

If you have any questions regarding the matter, please feel free to call me at 287-1939.

Your Department compliance inspector copied below is also a resource that can assist you with compliance. Please do not hesitate to contact them with any questions.

Thank you for your efforts to protect and improve the waters of the great state of Maine!

Sincerely,

Aaron Dumont
Division of Water Quality Management
Bureau of Water Quality
ph: 207-287-1939

AUGUSTA
17 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333-0017
(207) 287-7688 FAX: (207) 287-7826

BANGOR
106 HOGAN ROAD, SUITE 6
BANGOR, MAINE 04401
(207) 941-4570 FAX: (207) 941-4584

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

PRESQUE ISLE
1235 CENTRAL DRIVE, SKYWAY PARK
PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE 04769
(207) 764-0477 FAX: (207) 760-3143

Butch Bracy
May 11, 2020
Page 2 of 2

cc: Gary Brooks, MEDEP
Pamela Parker, MEDEP
Lori Mitchell, MEDEP
Marelyn Vega, USEPA
Richard Carvalho, USEPA



DEP INFORMATION SHEET

Appealing a Department Licensing Decision

Dated: November 2018

Contact: (207) 287-2452

SUMMARY

There are two methods available to an aggrieved person seeking to appeal a licensing decision made by the Department of Environmental Protection's (DEP) Commissioner: (1) an administrative process before the Board of Environmental Protection (Board); or (2) a judicial process before Maine's Superior Court. An aggrieved person seeking review of a licensing decision over which the Board had original jurisdiction may seek judicial review in Maine's Superior Court.

A judicial appeal of final action by the Commissioner or the Board regarding an application for an expedited wind energy development (35-A M.R.S. § 3451(4)) or a general permit for an offshore wind energy demonstration project (38 M.R.S. § 480-HH(1)) or a general permit for a tidal energy demonstration project (38 M.R.S. § 636-A) must be taken to the Supreme Judicial Court sitting as the Law Court.

This information sheet, in conjunction with a review of the statutory and regulatory provisions referred to herein, can help a person to understand his or her rights and obligations in filing an administrative or judicial appeal.

I. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS TO THE BOARD

LEGAL REFERENCES

The laws concerning the DEP's *Organization and Powers*, 38 M.R.S. §§ 341-D(4) & 346; the *Maine Administrative Procedure Act*, 5 M.R.S. § 11001; and the DEP's *Rules Concerning the Processing of Applications and Other Administrative Matters* ("Chapter 2"), 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 2.

DEADLINE TO SUBMIT AN APPEAL TO THE BOARD

The Board must receive a written appeal within 30 days of the date on which the Commissioner's decision was filed with the Board. Appeals filed more than 30 calendar days after the date on which the Commissioner's decision was filed with the Board will be dismissed unless notice of the Commissioner's license decision was required to be given to the person filing an appeal (appellant) and the notice was not given as required.

HOW TO SUBMIT AN APPEAL TO THE BOARD

Signed original appeal documents must be sent to: Chair, Board of Environmental Protection, 17 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333-0017. An appeal may be submitted by fax or e-mail if it contains a scanned original signature. It is recommended that a faxed or e-mailed appeal be followed by the submittal of mailed original paper documents. The complete appeal, including any attachments, must be received at DEP's offices in Augusta on or before 5:00 PM on the due date; materials received after 5:00 pm are not considered received until the following day. The risk of material not being received in a timely manner is on the sender, regardless of the method used. The appellant must also send a copy of the appeal documents to the Commissioner of the DEP; the applicant (if the appellant is not the applicant in the license proceeding at issue); and if a hearing was held on the application, any intervenor in that hearing process. All of the information listed in the next section of this information sheet must be submitted at the time the appeal is filed.

INFORMATION APPEAL PAPERWORK MUST CONTAIN

Appeal materials must contain the following information at the time the appeal is submitted:

1. *Aggrieved Status.* The appeal must explain how the appellant has standing to maintain an appeal. This requires an explanation of how the appellant may suffer a particularized injury as a result of the Commissioner's decision.
2. *The findings, conclusions, or conditions objected to or believed to be in error.* The appeal must identify the specific findings of fact, conclusions regarding compliance with the law, license conditions, or other aspects of the written license decision or of the license review process that the appellant objects to or believes to be in error.
3. *The basis of the objections or challenge.* For the objections identified in Item #2, the appeal must state why the appellant believes that the license decision is incorrect and should be modified or reversed. If possible, the appeal should cite specific evidence in the record or specific licensing requirements that the appellant believes were not properly considered or fully addressed.
4. *The remedy sought.* This can range from reversal of the Commissioner's decision on the license or permit to changes in specific permit conditions.
5. *All the matters to be contested.* The Board will limit its consideration to those matters specifically raised in the written notice of appeal.
6. *Request for hearing.* If the appellant wishes the Board to hold a public hearing on the appeal, a request for public hearing must be filed as part of the notice of appeal, and must include an offer of proof in accordance with Chapter 2. The Board will hear the arguments in favor of and in opposition to a hearing on the appeal and the presentations on the merits of an appeal at a regularly scheduled meeting. If the Board decides to hold a public hearing on an appeal, that hearing will then be scheduled for a later date.
7. *New or additional evidence to be offered.* If an appellant wants to provide evidence not previously provided to DEP staff during the DEP's review of the application, the request and the proposed evidence must be submitted with the appeal. The Board may allow new or additional evidence, referred to as supplemental evidence, to be considered in an appeal only under very limited circumstances. The proposed evidence must be relevant and material, and (a) the person seeking to add information to the record must show due diligence in bringing the evidence to the DEP's attention at the earliest possible time in the licensing process; or (b) the evidence itself must be newly discovered and therefore unable to have been presented earlier in the process. Specific requirements for supplemental evidence are found in Chapter 2 § 24.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS IN APPEALING A DECISION TO THE BOARD

1. *Be familiar with all relevant material in the DEP record.* A license application file is public information, subject to any applicable statutory exceptions, and is made easily accessible by the DEP. Upon request, the DEP will make application materials available during normal working hours, provide space to review the file, and provide an opportunity for photocopying materials. There is a charge for copies or copying services.
2. *Be familiar with the regulations and laws under which the application was processed, and the procedural rules governing your appeal.* DEP staff will provide this information on request and answer general questions regarding the appeal process.
3. *The filing of an appeal does not operate as a stay to any decision.* If a license has been granted and it has been appealed, the license normally remains in effect pending the processing of the appeal. Unless a stay of the decision is requested and granted, a license holder may proceed with a project pending the outcome of an appeal, but the license holder runs the risk of the decision being reversed or modified as a result of the appeal.

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

The Board will formally acknowledge receipt of an appeal, and will provide the name of the DEP project manager assigned to the specific appeal. The notice of appeal, any materials accepted by the Board Chair as supplementary evidence, any materials submitted in response to the appeal, and relevant excerpts from the DEP's application review file will be sent to Board members with a recommended decision from DEP staff. The appellant, the license holder if different from the appellant, and any interested persons are notified in advance of the date set for Board consideration of an appeal or request for public hearing. The appellant and the license holder will have an opportunity to address the Board at the Board meeting. With or without holding a public hearing, the Board may affirm, amend, or reverse a Commissioner decision or remand the matter to the Commissioner for further proceedings. The Board will notify the appellant, the license holder, and interested persons of its decision.

II. JUDICIAL APPEALS

Maine law generally allows aggrieved persons to appeal final Commissioner or Board licensing decisions to Maine's Superior Court (see 38 M.R.S. § 346(1); 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 2; 5 M.R.S. § 11001; and M.R. Civ. P. 80C). A party's appeal must be filed with the Superior Court within 30 days of receipt of notice of the Board's or the Commissioner's decision. For any other person, an appeal must be filed within 40 days of the date the decision was rendered. An appeal to court of a license decision regarding an expedited wind energy development, a general permit for an offshore wind energy demonstration project, or a general permit for a tidal energy demonstration project may only be taken directly to the Maine Supreme Judicial Court. See 38 M.R.S. § 346(4).

Maine's Administrative Procedure Act, DEP statutes governing a particular matter, and the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure must be consulted for the substantive and procedural details applicable to judicial appeals.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

If you have questions or need additional information on the appeal process, for administrative appeals contact the Board's Executive Analyst at (207) 287-2452, or for judicial appeals contact the court clerk's office in which your appeal will be filed.

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



DEPARTMENT ORDER

IN THE MATTER OF

MOUNT DESERT ISLAND REGIONAL)	PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT
SCHOOL SYSTEM)	OF WATERS
BAR HARBOR, HANCOCK COUNTY, ME)	AND
SURFACE WASTEWATER DISPOSAL SYSTEM)	WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE
MEU503319)	
W003319-6B-F-R)	
APPROVAL)	RENEWAL

Pursuant to *Conditions of licenses*, 38 M.R.S. § 414-A, and applicable regulations, the Department of Environmental Protection (Department) has considered the application of MOUNT DESERT ISLAND REGIONAL SCHOOL SYSTEM (Licensee), with its supportive data, agency review comments, and other related materials on file and FINDS THE FOLLOWING FACTS:

APPLICATION SUMMARY

On April 25, 2019, the Department accepted as complete for processing an application from the licensee for the renewal of Waste Discharge License (WDL) #W-003319-6B-E-R / Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) tracking number #MEU503319, which was issued by the Department on September 3, 2014, for a five-year term. The 9/3/2014 license authorized the operation of a surface wastewater disposal (spray-irrigation) system for the treatment and seasonal disposal (April 15th – November 15th) of treated sanitary wastewater to the north and easterly of the Mount Desert Island Regional High School. The surface wastewater disposal system was located 5.45 acres of which 5.16 acres were determined suitable for spray irrigation. At present the wastewater disposal system has a total area of 3.85 acres and discharges to groundwater, Class GW-A, located in Bar Harbor, Maine. The treatment system has a design capacity based on 750 students and staff is approximately 9,300 gallons per day (gpd).

LICENSE SUMMARY

This licensing action is carrying forward all the terms and conditions of the previous licensing action.

Based on the findings summarized in the attached and incorporated Fact Sheet dated May 1, 2020, and subject to the special and standard conditions that follow, the Department makes the following CONCLUSIONS:

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

THEREFORE, the Department APPROVES the above noted application of the MOUNT DESERT ISLAND REGIONAL SCHOOL SYSTEM to operate a surface wastewater disposal (spray irrigation) system for the treatment and seasonal disposal (April 15 – November 15) of secondary treated wastewater with spray amounts in accordance with table A.2 of this license to spray field SF-1 of secondary treated sanitary wastewater indirectly to ground water, Class GW-A, in Bar Harbor, Maine, SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS, and all applicable standards and regulations including:

1. *Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Standard Conditions Applicable to All Permits*, revised July 1, 2002, copy attached.
2. The attached Special Conditions, including any effluent limitations and monitoring requirements.
3. This license and the authorization to discharge become effective upon the date of signature below and expire at midnight five (5) years from the effective date. If a renewal application is timely submitted and accepted as complete for processing prior to the expiration of this license, the authorization to discharge and the terms and conditions of this license and all modifications and minor revisions thereto remain in effect until a final Department decision on the renewal application becomes effective. [*Maine Administrative Procedure Act*, 5 M.R.S. § 10002 and *Rules Concerning the Processing of Applications and Other Administrative Matters*, 06-096 CMR 2(21)(A) (amended June 9, 2018)]

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

DONE AND DATED AT AUGUSTA, MAINE, THIS 5 DAY OF May, 2020.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



BY: _____
for GERALD D. REID, Commissioner

FILED

MAY 5, 2020

State of Maine

Board of Environmental Protection

Date filed with Board of Environmental Protection

Date of initial receipt of application: April 25, 2019

Date of application acceptance: April 25, 2019

This Order prepared by Aaron Dumont, BUREAU OF WATER QUALITY

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. Beginning the effective date of this license, the licensee is authorized to operate a surface wastewater treatment and disposal system. The **STORAGE LAGOON EFFLUENT⁽¹⁾ (OUTFALL #001)** must be limited and monitored as specified below:

<u>Monitoring Parameters</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u> as specified	<u>Minimum Measurement Frequency</u> as specified	<u>Sample Type</u> as specified
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (July and August) [00310]	100 mg/L [19]	2/Year ⁽²⁾ [02/YR]	Grab [GR]
Lagoon Level Freeboard (April 1st—November 30 th) [82564]	Two feet (minimum level) [27]	1/Week ⁽²⁾ [01/07]	Measure [MS]
Total Suspended Solids (July and August) [00530]	100 mg/L [19]	2/Year ⁽²⁾ [02/YR]	Grab [GR]
Nitrate-Nitrogen (July and August) [00620]	Report mg/L [19]	2/Month ⁽²⁾ [02/YR]	Grab [GR]

The bracketed italicized numeric values in the table above and the tables that follow are code numbers that the Department personnel utilize to code the monthly Discharge Monitoring Reports.

FOOTNOTES: See Pages 8 – 9 of this license for applicable footnotes.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (cont'd)

2. Application of wastewater to the land via a spray irrigation system must be limited to the time frame of April 15th – November 15th of each year. The **SPRAY IRRIGATION FIELDS (SF1)** must be limited and monitored as specified below.

<u>Monitoring Parameters</u>	<u>Monthly Total</u>	<u>Weekly Maximum</u> as specified	<u>Minimum Measurement Frequency</u> as specified	<u>Sample Type</u> as specified
Application Rate (Weekly) ⁽⁴⁾ (April 15 th – May 31 st) [51125]		54,300 gal/acre/week ⁽⁵⁾ (2.0 in/week) [8B]	1/Week [01/07]	Calculate [CA]
Application Rate (Weekly) ⁽⁴⁾ (June) [51125]		81,450 gal/acre/week ⁽⁵⁾ (3.0 in/week) [8B]	1/Week [01/07]	Calculate [CA]
Application Rate (Weekly) ⁽⁴⁾ (July) [51125]		95,025 gal/acre/week ⁽⁵⁾ (3.5 in/week) [8B]	1/Week [01/07]	Calculate [CA]
Application Rate (Weekly) ⁽⁴⁾ (August) [51125]		86,880 gal/acre/week ⁽⁵⁾ (3.2 in/week) [8B]	1/Week [01/07]	Calculate [CA]
Application Rate (Weekly) ⁽⁴⁾ (September) [51125]		59,730 gal/acre/week ⁽⁵⁾ (2.2 in/week) [8B]	1/Week [01/07]	Calculate [CA]
Application Rate (Weekly) ⁽⁴⁾ (October – November 15 th) [51125]		27,150 gal/acre/week ⁽⁵⁾ (1.0 in/week) [8B]	1/Week [01/07]	Calculate [CA]
Flow – Total Gallons ⁽³⁾ [51500]	Report (Gallons) [57]	---	1/Month [01/30]	Calculate [CA]

The bracketed italicized numeric values in the table above and the tables that follow are code numbers that the Department personnel utilize to code the monthly Discharge Monitoring Reports.

FOOTNOTES: See Pages 8 – 9 of this license for applicable footnotes.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (cont'd)

3. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS:

- MW-1A (Corresponds to the well located downgradient of the lagoons is located southwesterly of lagoon #1)
- MW-2A (corresponds to the well located downgradient from the spray irrigation area is located southerly of spray lateral A)
- MW-3A (corresponds to the well located upgradient from the spray irrigation area is located northerly of spray lateral #1)

<u>Monitoring Parameter</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u> As specified	<u>Measurement Frequency</u> as specified	<u>Sample Type</u> as specified
Depth to Water Level Below Landsurface (May 1 – October 31) [72019]	Report (feet) ⁽⁶⁾ [27]	3/Year ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾ [03/YR]	Measure [MS]
Nitrate-Nitrogen [00620]	10 (mg/L) [19]	3/Year ⁽⁸⁾ [03/YR]	Grab [GR]
Specific Conductance [00095]	Report (umhos/cm) [11]	3/Year ⁽⁸⁾⁽⁹⁾ [03/YR]	Grab [GR]
Temperature (°C) [00010]	Report (°C) [04]	3/Year ⁽⁸⁾⁽⁹⁾ [03/YR]	Grab [GR]
Total Suspended Solids [00530]	Report (mg/L) [19]	3/Year ⁽⁸⁾ [03/YR]	Grab [GR]
pH (Standard Units) [00400]	Report (S.U.) [12]	3/Year ⁽⁸⁾⁽⁹⁾ [03/YR]	Grab [GR]

The bracketed italicized numeric values in the table above and the tables that follow are code numbers that the Department personnel utilize to code the monthly Discharge Monitoring Reports.

FOOTNOTES: See Pages 8 – 9 of this license for applicable footnotes.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

4. Sampling of the **LAGOON UNDERDRAIN** must be conducted **in the month of July of each year** as specified below.

<u>Monitoring Parameter</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u> As specified	<u>Measurement Frequency</u> as specified	<u>Sample Type</u> as specified
Flow Rate [00058]	Report GPM [78]	1/Year [01/YR]	Estimate [ES]
Specific Conductance [00095]	Report (umhos/cm) [11]	1/Year [01/YR]	Grab [GR]
Temperature (°C) [00010]	Report (°C) [04]	1/Year [01/YR]	Grab [GR]

The bracketed italicized numeric values in the table above and the tables that follow are code numbers that the Department personnel utilize to code the monthly Discharge Monitoring Reports.

FOOTNOTES: See Pages 8 – 9 of this license for applicable footnotes.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (cont'd)

FOOTNOTES: Special Condition A(1), A(2) & A(3)

Sampling – Any change in sampling location must be approved by the Department in writing. The licensee must conduct sampling and analysis in accordance with; a) methods approved by 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 136, b) alternative methods approved by the Department in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR Part 136, or c) as otherwise specified by the Department. Samples that are sent out for analysis must be analyzed by a laboratory certified by the State of Maine's Department of Health and Human Services for wastewater. Samples that are sent to a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) pursuant to *Waste discharge licenses*, 38 M.R.S. § 413 are subject to the provisions and restrictions of *Maine Comprehensive and Limited Environmental Laboratory Certification Rules*, 10-144 CMR 263 (effective December 19, 2018). Laboratory facilities that analyze compliance samples in-house are subject to the provisions and restrictions of 10 – 144 CMR 263. If the licensee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the license using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or as specified in this license, the results of this monitoring must be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the discharge monitoring report (DMR).

1. **Storage Lagoon Effluent Sampling Location** – Storage lagoon effluent must be sampled from the sampling port on the effluent pipe leading from the lagoon pumphouse to the spray irrigation area and must be representative of what is sprayed on the spray-irrigation fields.
2. **Lagoon Effluent Sampling** – All lagoon effluent sampling must be conducted in the months of **July and August** of each calendar year in accordance with approved methods for sampling, handling and preservation with the exception of Lagoon Level Freeboard. Lagoon Level Freeboard must be measured between the months of **April through November** of each year. The licensee is not required to test for these parameters during a month where no wastewater was disposed of via the spray irrigation system.
3. **Flow** – The licensee must measure the flow of wastewater to the irrigation area using a flow meter. The methodology must be checked for calibration at least once per calendar year.
4. **Application Rate** – A field's daily or weekly application rate is the total gallons sprayed over the applicable period of time divided by the size of the wetted area of the spray irrigation field in acres or the size in acres of that portion of the field utilized. Note: 27,152 gallons is equivalent to 1 acre-inch.

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

FOOTNOTES: Special Condition A(1), A(2) & A(3)

5. **Discharge Monitoring Report** – “Weekly” is defined as Sunday through Saturday. The licensee must measure the flow of wastewater to the irrigation area by the use of a flow measuring device that is checked for calibration at least once per calendar year. For Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) reporting purposes, the licensee must report the highest weekly application rate for the month in the applicable box on the form. Compliance with weekly reporting requirements must be reported for the month in which the calendar week ends.
6. **Depth to Water Level** – Measured to the nearest one-tenth (1/10th) of a foot as referenced from the surface of the ground at the base of the monitoring well.
7. **Depth to Water Level Below the Land Surface** – must be conducted at the monitoring wells in accordance with the sampling frequency specified in footnote #8 below.
8. **Groundwater Monitoring Period** – Groundwater sampling must be conducted three times per year in the months of **(1) May, (2) July or August, and (3) October** of each year. Sampling, handling and preservation must be conducted in accordance with federally approved methods (See footnote #1 above).
9. **Field Measurements** – Specific conductance (calibrated to 25.0°C), temperature, and pH are considered to be “field” parameters, and are to be measured in the field via instrumentation. The licensee is required to test for these parameters whether wastewater was disposed of via the spray-irrigation system or not.

B. NARRATIVE EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

1. The effluent must not contain materials in concentrations or combinations which are hazardous or toxic to aquatic life, or which would impair the use designated by the classification of the groundwater.
2. The effluent must not lower the quality of any classified body of groundwater below such classification, (groundwater is a classified body of water under 38 M.R.S. § 465-C) or lower the existing quality of any body of water if the existing quality is higher than the classification.

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SPECIAL CONDITIONS

C. TREATMENT PLANT OPERATOR

The person who has the management responsibility over the wastewater treatment facility must hold a **Maine Grade I** Spray Irrigation Treatment System (SITS) certificate, or equivalent as allowed pursuant to *Sewerage Treatment Operators*, Title 32 M.R.S., Sections 4171-4182 and *Regulations for Wastewater Operator Certification*, 06-096 CMR 531 (effective May 8, 2006). All proposed contracts for facility operation by any person must be approved by the Department before the licensee may engage the services of the contract operator.

D. AUTHORIZED DISCHARGES

The licensee is authorized to discharge only in accordance with: 1) the licensee's General Application for Waste Discharge License, accepted for processing on April 25, 2019; 2) the terms and conditions of this license; and 3) only to the existing spray-irrigation fields (SF-1). Discharges of wastewater from any other point source(s) are not authorized under this license, and must be reported in accordance with Standard Condition D(1)(F), *Twenty-four hour reporting*, of this license.

E. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT

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

1. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the wastewater collection and treatment system by a source introducing pollutants to the system at the time of license issuance.
2. For the purposes of this section, notice regarding substantial change must include information on:
 - a. the quality and quantity of wastewater introduced to the wastewater collection and treatment system; and
 - b. any anticipated impact caused by the change in the quantity or quality of the wastewater to be discharged from the treatment system.

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SPECIAL CONDITIONS

F. GENERAL OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

- 1) All wastewater must receive pretreatment through the 37,000 gallon septic tank and a properly designed, operated and maintained lagoon system prior to land irrigation.
- 2) The spray irrigation facilities must be effectively maintained and operated at all times so that there is no discharge to surface waters, nor any contamination of ground water which will render them unsatisfactory for usage as a public drinking water supply.
- 3) The surface wastewater disposal system must not cause lowering of the quality of the groundwater below the State Primary and Secondary Drinking Water Standards specified in the Maine State Drinking Water Regulations pursuant to Maine Law 22 M.R.S. § 2611.
- 4) In the event groundwater indicates adverse effects, the licensee may be required to take immediate remedial action(s), which may include but not limited to, adjustment of the irrigation schedule or application rates, a reduction of the pollutant loading, or ceasing operation of the system until the groundwater attains applicable standards.
- 5) The Department must be notified as soon as the licensee becomes aware of any threat to public health, unlicensed discharge of wastewater, or any malfunction that threatens the proper operation of the system, and action taken to repair/correct, and prevent recurrence. Notification must be made in accordance with the attached Standard Condition #4 of this license.

G. SPRAY IRRIGATION OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

1. Suitable vegetative cover must be maintained. Wastewater may not be applied to areas without sufficient vegetation or ground cover as to prevent erosion or surface water runoff outside the designated boundaries of the spray fields.
2. At least 10 inches of separation from the ground surface to the groundwater table must be present prior to spraying.
3. There must be no runoff outside the designated spray field boundaries as a result of operation of the spray system.
4. No wastewater must be applied to the site following a rainfall accumulation exceeding 1.0 inch within the previous 24-hour period. A rain gauge must be located onsite to monitor daily precipitation. The licensee must also manage application rates by taking into consideration the forecast for rain events in the 48-hour period in the future.
5. No wastewater must be applied where there is snow present on the surface of the ground.

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SPECIAL CONDITIONS

G. SPRAY IRRIGATION OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS (cont'd)

6. No wastewater must be applied when there is frost within the upper 10 inches of the soil profile.
7. No traffic or equipment must be allowed in the spray irrigation field except where installation occurs or where normal operations and maintenance are performed.

H. SPRAY IRRIGATION OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES, LOGS AND REPORTS

1. **Each day prior to irrigating**, the licensee must visually inspect the spray irrigation site to determine if the soil moisture conditions are appropriate for spraying and all the operational constraints listed in Special Condition G above are met.
2. The licensee must at all times maintain in good working order and operate at maximum efficiency all wastewater collection, treatment and/or control facilities. **Within one hour after start-up of the spray irrigation system**, the licensee must walk the spray irrigation site (and maintenance staff will also periodically monitor the spray equipment throughout the day) to check the system for leakage in the piping system and determine if individual spray heads and pump(s) are functioning as designed, and verify that application rates are appropriate for the existing site conditions. Should significant malfunctions or leaks be detected, the licensee must shut down the malfunctioning portion of the spray system and make necessary repairs before resuming operation of the spray system. The licensee must cease irrigation if runoff is observed outside the designated boundaries of the spray field(s).
3. **The licensee must maintain a daily log of all spray irrigation operations** which records, date, weather and soil conditions, rainfall, lagoon freeboard (top of lagoon to the water surface), areas irrigated, volume sprayed (gallons), application rates (daily and hourly), and other relevant observations/comments from daily inspections. The log must be in accordance with the format or similar format of the “*Monthly Operations Log*” provided as **Attachment “A”** of this license.

Weekly spray application rates must be reported in accordance with the format or similar format of the “*Spray Application Report by Week*” provided as **Attachment B** of this license. Depth to water below land surface observed in monitoring wells must be reported in accordance with the format or similar format provided as **Attachment A** of this license.

The daily operational logs and weekly spray application reports for each month must be submitted to the Department as an attachment to the monthly Discharge Monitoring Reports. Copies will also be maintained on site for Department review and for license operation maintenance purposes.

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SPECIAL CONDITIONS

I. VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

1. The licensee must remove grasses and other vegetation such as shrubs and trees if necessary so as not to impair the operation of the spray irrigation system, ensure uniform distribution of wastewater over the desired application area and to optimize nutrient uptake and removal.
2. The vegetative buffer zones along the perimeter of the site must be maintained to maximize vegetation and forest canopy density in order to minimize off-site drift of spray.

J. LAGOON MAINTENANCE

1. The banks of the lagoon must be inspected periodically during the operating season (at least two times per year) and properly maintained at all times. There must be no overflow through or over the banks. Any signs of leaks, destructive animal activity or soil erosion of the banks must be repaired immediately.
2. The banks of the lagoon must be maintained to keep them free of woody vegetation and other vegetation that may be detrimental to the integrity of the bank and/or lagoon liner. The water within the lagoons must be kept free of all vegetation (i.e. grasses, reeds, cattails, etc) that hinders the operation of the lagoon.
3. The licensee must maintain the lagoon freeboard at a level no higher than design levels.
4. The treatment and storage lagoons must be dredged as necessary to maintain the proper operating depths in all lagoons that will provide best practicable treatment of the wastewater. All material removed from the lagoon(s) must be properly disposed of in accordance with all applicable State and Federal rules and regulations.
5. The licensee must maintain the lagoon freeboard at design levels or at least two (2) feet whichever is greater. The storage lagoon must be operated in such a way as to balance the disposal of wastewater via spray irrigation, including the necessary storage capacity for precipitation, to ensure that design freeboard levels are maintained.

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SPECIAL CONDITIONS

K. SEPTIC TANK

1. Septic tanks, grease interceptors and other treatment tanks must be regularly inspected (at least once per calendar year) and maintained to ensure that they are providing best practicable treatment.
2. Tank contents should be removed whenever the sludge and scum occupies one-third of the tank's liquid capacity or whenever levels approach maximum design capacity. Following pumping, the tanks must be checked for damage at key joints and the inlet and outlet baffles, and repaired promptly if damaged. The licensee must keep a pumping log including the date of pumping, quantity of material removed, name and number of licensed contractor, pumping frequency and other relevant observations.

L. INSPECTIONS AND MAINTENANCE

The licensee must periodically inspect all system components to ensure the facility is being operated and maintained in accordance with the design of the system. Maintenance logs must be maintained for each major system component including pumps, pump stations, septic tanks, lagoons, spray apparatus, and pipes. At a minimum, the logs must include the unique identifier, the date of maintenance performed, name(s) of person(s) performing the maintenance, and other relevant system observations.

1. The licensee must maintain an approved groundwater quality monitoring plan prepared by a professional qualified in water chemistry. The plan must include historical current monitoring data for each monitoring point, represented in tabular and graphical form.
2. All monitoring wells must be equipped with a cap and lock to limit access and must be maintained in a secured state at all times. The integrity of the monitoring wells must also be verified annually in order to insure representative samples of groundwater quality.
3. The Department reserves the right to require increasing the depth of and/or relocating any of the groundwater monitoring wells if the well is frequently dry or is determined not to be representative of groundwater conditions.

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SPECIAL CONDITIONS

M. OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE (O&M) PLAN AND SITE PLAN(S)

This facility must have a current written comprehensive O&M Plan. The plan must provide a systematic approach by which the licensee must at all times, properly operate and maintain all facilities and the systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the licensee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this license. Of particular importance is the management of the spray application sites such that the spray sites are given ample periods of rest to prevent over application.

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

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

N. PUBLIC ACCESS TO LAND APPLICATION SITES AND SIGNAGE

Public access to the land application sites must be controlled during the season(s) of active site use. Such controls must include the posting of signs showing the activities being conducted at each site. The licensee must install signs measuring at least 8 ½" x 11" around the perimeter of the lagoon and spray irrigation site that inform the general public that the area is being used to dispose of sanitary wastewater. Each sign must be placed such that at least two other signs (one left, one right) may be seen from any one posted sign. The signs must be constructed of materials that are weather resistant.

The licensee must walk the perimeter of the lagoon and spray site prior to the beginning of each spray season and make any necessary repairs to the signage to comply with this condition.

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SPECIAL CONDITIONS

O. MONITORING AND REPORTING

Electronic Reporting

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

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

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

P. MONITORING AND REPORTING

Documentation submitted in support of the electronic DMR may be attached to the electronic DMR. Toxics reporting must be done using the DEP toxsheet reporting form. An electronic copy of the Toxsheet reporting document must be submitted to your Department compliance inspector as an attachment to an email. In addition, a hardcopy form of this sheet must be signed and submitted to your compliance inspector, or a copy attached to your NetDMR submittal will suffice.

Documentation submitted electronically to the Department in support of the electronic DMR must be submitted no later than midnight on the 15th day of the month following the completed reporting period.

Toxsheet reporting forms must be submitted electronically as an attachment to an email sent to your Department compliance inspector. In addition, a signed hardcopy of your toxsheet must also be submitted. A signed copy of the DMR and all other reports required herein must be submitted to the Department assigned compliance inspector (unless otherwise specified) following address:

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

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SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Q. REOPENING OF LICENSE FOR MODIFICATIONS

Upon evaluation of any required test results, results of inspections and/or reporting required by the Special Conditions of this licensing action, additional site specific or any other pertinent information or test results obtained during the term of this license, the Department may, at anytime and with notice to the licensee, modify this license to require additional monitoring, inspections and/or reporting based on the new information.

R. SEVERABILITY

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

Attachment A

Monthly Operations Log

MDIRHSS (WDL #W003319)

(Month/Year) _____

Spray Field # _____

Weekly Application Rate: _____ gallons/week

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Date	Precipitation Previous 24 hours (inches)	Air Temp (°F)	Weather	Wind- Direction Speed (mph)	Depth To GW in Observation well (inches)	Total Gallons Pumped (gallons)
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
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21						
22						
23						
24						
25						
26						
27						
28						
29						
30						
31						

Signature of Responsible Official: _____ Date _____

Attachment B
Spray Application Report by Week

MDIRHSS (WDL #W003319)

(Month/Year) _____

Spray Field #	Weekly Limit (Gallons/Week)	Spray Application Rates (Gallons/Week)					Monthly Total
		Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	

Signature of Responsible Official: _____ Date _____

MAINE WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE

FACT SHEET

Date: **MAY 1, 2020**

COMPLIANCE TRACKING NUMBER: **MEU503319**
LICENSE NUMBER: **W003319-6B-F-R**

NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF APPLICANT:

**MOUNT DESERT ISLAND REGIONAL SCHOOL SYSTEM
DR. MARC EDWARD GOUSSE, SUPERINTENDENT
AOS #91
P.O. BOX 60
MOUNT DESERT, ME 04660**

COUNTY: **HANCOCK COUNTY**

NAME AND ADDRESS OF FACILITY:

**MOUNT DESERT ISLAND REGIONAL HIGH SCHOOL
1081 EAGLE LAKE ROAD
MOUNT DESERT, MAINE 04660**

RECEIVING WATER CLASSIFICATION: **Groundwater/Class GW-A**

COGNIZANT OFFICIAL AND TELEPHONE NUMBER:

**HERMAN "BUTCH" BRACY
PLANT SUPERVISOR
207-288-5011
E-MAIL: BBRACY@MDIRSS.ORG**

1. APPLICATION SUMMARY:

On April 25, 2019, the Department accepted as complete for processing an application from the licensee for the renewal of Waste Discharge License (WDL) #W-003319-6B-E-R / Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) tracking number #MEU503319, which was issued by the Department on September 3, 2014, for a five-year term. The 9/3/2014 license authorized the operation of a surface wastewater disposal (spray-irrigation) system for the treatment and seasonal disposal (April 15th – November 15th) of treated sanitary wastewater to the north and easterly of the Mount Desert Island Regional High School.

1. Application Summary (cont'd)

The surface wastewater disposal system was located 5.45 acres of which 5.16 acres were determined suitable for spray irrigation. At present the wastewater disposal system has a total area of 3.85 acres and discharges to groundwater, Class GW-A, located in Bar Harbor, Maine. The treatment system has a design capacity based on 750 students and staff is approximately 9,300 gallons per day (gpd).

2. LICENSE SUMMARY

- a. Terms and Conditions: This licensing action is carrying forward all the terms and conditions of the previous licensing action.
- b. History: Recent Department licensing actions include the following:

August 2, 1994 – The Department issued WDL #W003319-58-A-N, which authorized the operation of a new surface wastewater disposal system for the treatment and disposal of sanitary wastewater.

April 22, 1999 – The Department issued WDL #W003319-5L-B-R, which renewed the surface wastewater disposal system.

February 4, 2004 – The Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health (BOH) commented to the DEP about the school's existing practice of spraying undisinfecting wastewater onto athletic and practice fields. The Bureau of Health commented that the practice should cease immediately on the athletic or practice fields or that the wastewater should be disinfected.

April 27, 2004 – The Department wrote to MDHS regarding the Bureau of Health's recommendations and indicated that DEP concurred with the BOH assessment in that the wastewater should be disinfected (if applied to the athletic fields) or that a new spray irrigation area should be identified and used.

May 17, 2004 – Mount Desert High School revised its application to utilize a new spray irrigation area.

September 15, 2004 – The Department issued MEU503319/WDL #W003319-5L-C-M which renewed the surface wastewater disposal system for a five-year term.

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2. LICENSE SUMMARY (cont'd)

November 3, 2004 – The Department issued Administrative Modification to MEU503319/WDL W003319-5L-C-R, that revised a footnote reference and corrected Special Condition A.3.

September 8, 2009 – The Department issued MEU503319/WDL W003319-6B-D-R which renewed the surface wastewater disposal system for a five-year term.

July 19, 2011 – The Department issued Minor Revision to MEU503319/WDL W003319-6B-D-R. This Minor Revision corrected the parameters table and required the Mount Desert High School to report wastewater flow to Spray Field #1 in gallons.

September 3, 2014 – The Department issued MEU503319/W003319-6B-E-R for a five-year term.

April 25, 2019 – The Mount Desert Island Regional School System submitted a timely and complete General Application to the Department for renewal of the September 3, 2014 MEPDES permit. The application was accepted for processing on April 25, 2019, and was assigned MEU503319/W003319-6B-F-R.

- c. Source Description: – Wastewater is generated from the school's restrooms, kitchen facilities, water fountains, home economic classrooms and janitorial services and is characterized as having similar characteristics to domestic wastewater. The school generates approximately 9,300 gallons per day (GPD) of wastewater from 650 students (12 gpd per student) and 100 teachers and staff (15 gpd per teacher/staff) while the school is in session (200 days per year). Additionally, the licensee estimates that 10,400 gpd of precipitation and groundwater flows into the lagoons and is spray irrigated. Therefore, the spray irrigation system must dispose of $(9,300 \times 200) = 1.9$ million gallons per year (MGY) of septic tank wastewater and $(10,400 \times 365) = 3.8$ MGY of precipitation/groundwater inflow for a total of 5.7 MGY.
- d. Wastewater Treatment (Spray irrigation): – The applicant treats sanitary wastewater through a slow-rate land irrigation system (spray irrigation). Prior to spraying, the wastewater receives pretreatment through a single 37,000-gallon septic tank and a series of three (3) facultative lagoons. The three lagoons have a combined surface area of 3.2 acres and a maximum operating capacity (assuming two feet of freeboard) of 5.1 MG (682,500 cubic feet \times 7.48 gallons per cubic foot). The lagoons provide a calculated average detention time of 327 days $(5.1 \text{ MG} \div 5.7 \text{ MGY} \times 365 \text{ days per year})$. Although the calculated detention time is 327 days, the school manages the wastewater by completely pumping all wastewater out of the lagoons during the summer months. Wastewater generated by the school is directed from the septic tank to lagoon #1 or lagoon #3 for facultative treatment. Wastewater from lagoons #1 and #3 is conveyed to lagoon #2 for polishing. From lagoon #2, effluent is pumped onto the spray irrigation area via a 4-inch diameter polyethylene force main. In 2004 when the spray field was moved the flow control structures were left open and are no longer operational.

2. LICENSE SUMMARY (cont'd)

The irrigation area includes nine lateral distribution lines leading from the force main. The lateral distribution lines each contain between three and nine distribution nozzles that spray wastewater in a circular pattern with a diameter of 90 feet.

In the past, the licensee has reported problematic conditions with the lagoon berms in the past and Department staff has observed wastewater overtopping the berms and holes in the berms that have allowed wastewater to flow in an uncontrolled manner to adjacent wetlands. The Department issued a Notice of Violation (dated June 11, 2003) to the school citing the need to cease unlicensed discharges to the wetland, prevent overtopping of the lagoon berms with wastewater, and to evaluate the integrity of the lagoons.

- e. Site Conditions – The lagoon and spray irrigation areas are located on moderately level to sloping terrain (generally ranging between 0-8% slope) about 2,500 feet northeasterly of Somes Sound, 500 feet northerly of the school complex and approximately 200 feet westerly of Heath Brook, the nearest water body. Soil surveys performed of the area of the spray irrigation system indicate the soil is predominantly Dixfield with some inclusions of Lamoine and Tunbridge soils. These soils are characterized as moderately well to somewhat poorly drained and formed in glacial till deposits and glaciomarine sediments. There are some rock outcrops in the spray irrigation area. The spray irrigation area is currently used as wooded land (without structures or building improvements).

3. CONDITIONS OF THE LICENSE

Conditions of licenses, 38 M.R.S. Section 414-A, requires that the effluent limitations prescribed for discharges, including, but not limited to, effluent toxicity, require application of best practicable treatment (BPT), be consistent with the U.S. Clean Water Act, and ensure that the receiving water attain the State water quality standards as described in Maine's Surface Water Classification System. In addition, 38 M.R.S., Section 420 and Department rule 06-096 CMR Chapter 530, *Surface Water Toxics Control Program*, require the regulation of toxic substances not to exceed levels set forth in Department rule 06-096 CMR Chapter 584, *Surface Water Quality Criteria for Toxic Pollutants*, and that ensure safe levels for the discharge of toxic pollutants such that existing and designated uses of surface water are maintained and protected.

4. RECEIVING WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

Classification of Ground Waters, 38 M.R.S. § 470 classifies the groundwater at the point of discharge as Class GW-A receiving water. *Standards of Classification of Ground Water*, 38 M.R.S., Section 465-C(1), describes the standards for water classified as Class GW-A as the highest classification of groundwater and must be of such quality that it can be used for public water supplies. The water must be free of radioactive matter or any matter that imparts color, turbidity, or odor which would impair use of the water, other than that occurring from natural phenomena.

5. TREATMENT

Slow-rate land irrigation treatment is an environmentally sound and appropriate technology for best practicable treatment and disposal of sanitary wastewater. The soils and vegetation within the irrigation area will provide adequate filtration and absorption to preserve the integrity of the soil and both the surface and groundwater quality in the area.

6. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Lagoon Effluent

The previous licensing action established best practicable treatment (BPT) concentration limits of 100 mg/L for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅) and total suspended solids (TSS) along with a “report” only requirement for nitrate-nitrogen. The license established a twice-per-year (July and August) effluent monitoring requirement for all three parameters for the waste water as it exits the lagoon to be sprayed.

Monitoring for these parameters yields an indication of the effectiveness of the lagoon treatment process and the condition of the wastewater being applied. The monitoring requirements are being carried forward in this licensing action.

A review of the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) for the period **September 2014 – August 2019** indicates the following:

BOD₅ (n=8)

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)
Daily Maximum	100	13 - 47	26

TSS (n=7)

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)
Daily Maximum	100	43 - 320	110

Nitrate-nitrogen - Nitrogen compounds are by-products of the biological breakdown of ammonia and organic nitrogen and are inherent in domestic sanitary wastewater. Because nitrate-nitrogen is weakly absorbed by soil, it functions as a reliable indicator of contamination from waste disposal sites. Also, elevated levels of nitrate-nitrogen in the drinking water supply are of human health concern. The limit of 10 mg/L is a National Primary Drinking Water standard. The monitoring requirements for nitrate-nitrogen are being carried forward in this licensing action.

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

A review of the DMR data for the period **September 2014 – August 2019** indicates the following:

Nitrate-nitrogen concentration (n=8)

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)
Daily Maximum	Report	<0.05 – 0.50	0.50

For averaging purposes, values reported as “less than” were calculated at the detection limit.

Spray Irrigation Application Rates (Weekly)

The weekly maximum spray irrigation rate of 95,000 gallons per acre (3.5 inches/week) in order to maintain a minimum of 10 inches of unsaturated soil in the spray irrigation area is based on the characteristics of the in-situ soils and a groundwater mounding model prepared by S. W. Cole Engineering. Regardless of the calculated rate, the system operator must monitor each wastewater application to verify adequate infiltration into the soil. An irrigation cycle should be stopped if runoff or excessive ponding start to occur. This licensing action is carrying forward the spray irrigation system limitations as follows:

Application Rate (inches/week)	Weekly Maximum (gal/acre/wk)	Weekly Total on 4.35 acres	Weeks Applied
2.0	54,300	280,188	April 15-May 31
3.0	81,450	420,282	June
3.5	95,025	490,329	July
3.2	86,880	448,301	August
2.2	59,730	308,207	September
1.0	27,150	140,094	October-November 15
<i>Note: 1 acre-inch is equivalent to 27,150 gallons</i>			

A review of DMR data for the period of **September 2014 – August 2019** indicates the following:

Weekly Maximum Limit (gal/acre/wk)	Range (gal/acre/wk)	Average (gal/acre/wk)	Weeks Applied
54,300	53,767–54,259	54,106 (n=3)	April 15-May 31
81,450	77,454–81,429	79,906 (n=5)	June
95,025	91,610–93,273	92,194 (n=4)	July
86,880	68,900–84,909	77,460 (n=3)	August
59,730	N/A	58,004 (n=0)	September
27,150	N/A	25,603 (n=0)	October-November 15

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

The amount of freeboard space between the lagoon or pond surface elevation and the lowest point in the top of the respective berm is being measured to prevent overtopping of the berms and to evaluate facility operation for managing flows and annual precipitation. This licensing action is carrying forward the requirement of a minimum of two feet of freeboard, to be measured weekly from April 1 – November 30, to ensure that the wastewater will not overtop the lagoon berms and will provide ample opportunity for the licensee to properly manage the wastewater levels in the lagoons.

A review of DMR data for the period **September 2014 – August 2019** indicates the following:

Lagoon Level Freeboard-April – November (n=34)

Value	Minimum Level (feet)	Range (feet)	Average (feet)
Daily Maximum	2	3 – 6	5.06

Groundwater Monitoring Wells

The facility has three monitoring wells: MW-1A is located downgradient from the lagoon to monitor lagoon leakage; MW-2A is located downgradient from the spray irrigation area to monitor effects on the groundwater from the spray irrigation operation and MW-3A is located upgradient from the spray irrigation area in order to monitor ambient groundwater conditions.

The Department has determined that total suspended solids tests are appropriate methods for measuring the amount of particulates in groundwater. This licensing action is carrying forward the groundwater monitoring requirements from the previous licensing action.

A review of DMR data for the period **September 2009 – August 2019** indicates the following:

Temperature (n=15)

MW	Limit (Deg F)	Range (Deg F)	Average (Deg F)
MW-1A	Report	45 – 60	53
MW-2A	Report	42 – 55	50
MW-3A	Report	44 – 55	50

Specific Conductance (n=14)

MW	Limit (umhos/cm)	Range (umhos/cm)	Average (umhos/cm)
MW-1A	Report	239 – 363	302
MW-2A	Report	76 – 157	115
MW-3A	Report	19 – 94	33

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

Depth to Water Level Below Land surface (n=29)

MW	Limit (ft)	Range (ft)	Average (ft)
MW-1A	Report	3.6 – 4.9	4.2
MW-2A	Report	2.8 – 8.6	4.8
MW-3A	Report	7.8 – 20.7	13.3

pH (n=14)

MW	Limit (SU)	Range (SU)
MW-1A	Report	5.37 – 7.09
MW-2A	Report	4.74 – 6.45
MW-3A	Report	5.09 – 6.35

Total Suspended Solids (n=14)

MW	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)
MW-1A	Report	2 – 54	20.3
MW-2A	Report	<2 – 25	<5.5
MW-3A	Report	<5 – <0.50	<0.5

*For calculation purposes, results reported as “less than” were calculated at the detection limit.

Nitrate-Nitrogen (n=15)

MW	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)
MW-1A	10	<0.05 – 0.50	<0.50
MW-2A	10	<0.05 – 0.05	<0.50
MW-3A	10	<0.05 – 0.5	<0.50

Chloride (total) (n=14)

MW	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)
MW-1A	Report	3.2 – 9.0	5.4
MW-2A	Report	14 – 41	24.1
MW-3A	Report	2.2 – 4.2	3.4

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7. SYSTEM CALIBRATION

Discharge rates, application rates and uniformity of application change over time as equipment gets older and components wear or if the system is operated differently from the assumed design. Operating below design pressure greatly reduces the coverage diameter and application uniformity resulting in increased ponding and, as a result, not allowing maximum use of the area available. For these reasons, the licensee should field calibrate their equipment on a regular basis to ensure proper application and uniformity and when operating conditions are changed from the assumed design.

Calibration involves collecting and measuring flow at several locations in the application area (typically a grid pattern of containers with uniform diameters). Rain gauges work best because they already have a graduated scale from which to read the application amount without having to perform additional calculations.

8. GREASE TRAPS

Although not specifically required by this licensing action, it is the Department's recommendation that any food preparation facility or dining halls serviced by the spray irrigation treatment system have an external grease interceptor preceding the septic tank to help facilitate best practicable treatment and ensure proper functioning of the septic tank(s). Grease interceptors should be inspected by the licensee at least two times per year and the septic tank cleaned when the volume of the grease equals more than 50% of the capacity of the tank.

9. DISCHARGE IMPACT ON RECEIVING WATER QUALITY

As licensed, the Department has determined the existing water uses will be maintained and protected and the discharge will not cause or contribute to the failure of the water body to meet standards for Class GW-A classification.

10. PUBLIC COMMENTS

Public notice of this application was made in the Mt. Desert Islander, a newspaper with circulation in the area of the proposed discharge on or about March 20, 2014. The Department receives public comments on an application until the date a final agency action is taken on that application. Those persons receiving copies of draft licenses must have at least 30 days in which to submit comments on the draft or to request a public hearing, pursuant to Chapter 522 of the Department's rules.

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11. DEPARTMENT CONTACTS

Additional information concerning this licensing action may be obtained from and written comments should be sent to:

Aaron Dumont
Bureau of Water Quality
Department of Environmental Protection
17 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0017 Telephone: (207) 287-1939
e-mail: Aaron.A.Dumont@maine.gov

12. RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

During the period of March 6, 2020 through the effective date of this final agency action, the Department solicited comments on the draft MEPDES permit. The Department did not receive any comments that resulted in substantive changes to the draft permit. It is noted that typographical and grammatical errors identified in comments were not summarized in this section, but were corrected, where necessary, in the final permit.

ATTACHMENT A

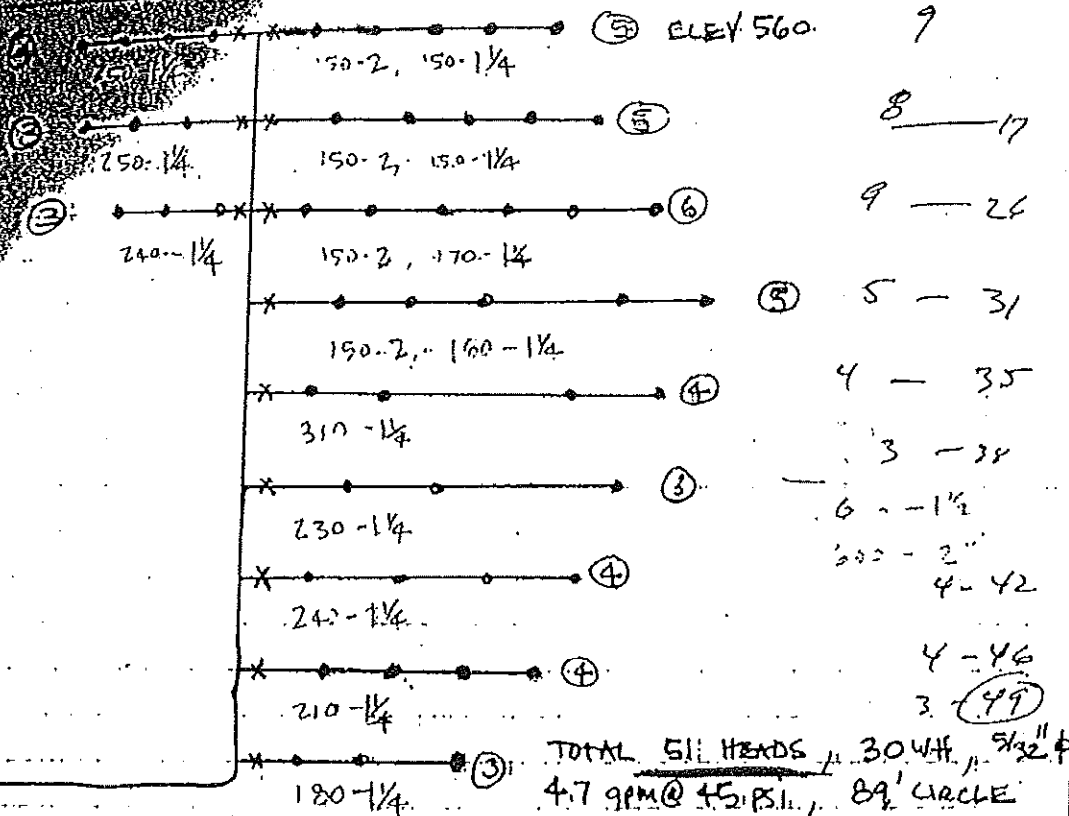
MDI High School

SHEET NO. 1 OF 7

CALCULATED BY _____ DATE _____

CHECKED BY _____ DATE _____

SCALE _____



WATER SURF (LO) = 480'
 HIGHEST LATERAL = 560'
 ELEV HEAD = 80'

FRICTION = 20 PSI (SOR 13.5)
 ELEV 35."
 NOZZLE PRESS 45
 100 PSI or 231'

4.35% APPLICATION AREA
 230 gpm on 4.35% = .12" PER HR

WS ELEV
 LO WATER
 480

Mount Desert High School



Lateral Designation

Lateral Designator signifies the position in series and number of spray nozzles west/east side of force main (ex: A-0/3 means the first lateral with 0 nozzles west of the force main and 3 nozzles easterly).
Total = 48 nozzles.

Proposed Weekly Irrigation Rate per Acre
15 APR - MAY = 2.0"
JUNE = 3.0"
JULY = 3.5"
AUG = 3.2"
SEP = 2.2"
OCT - 15 NOV = 1.0"
Total Inches = 70.0"

Application rates managed by controlling application time and applying 0.12"/hr.
Total Application = 1.1MCFY

2 Lagoon in series configuration and pumping from that center lagoon

WDL #W003319-SL-C-P
PCS #MEU503319
Aun. Howard Colter, Superintendent
1081 Eagle Lake Road
Mount Desert 04860
Contact: Butch Brady, Maint. Dir. 288-5011
Consultant: Deane Bradshaw, PE 726-6065
GeoTech: Liz Champeon, CG 848-5712
Generates 9,300 gpd
Storage Lagoon Capacity 1.4 MG
Disposal of up to 26,250 gpd

0 100 200 400 600 800 1,000 Feet

MDesert11Jun94 prepared by MDEP-DWRR-DS

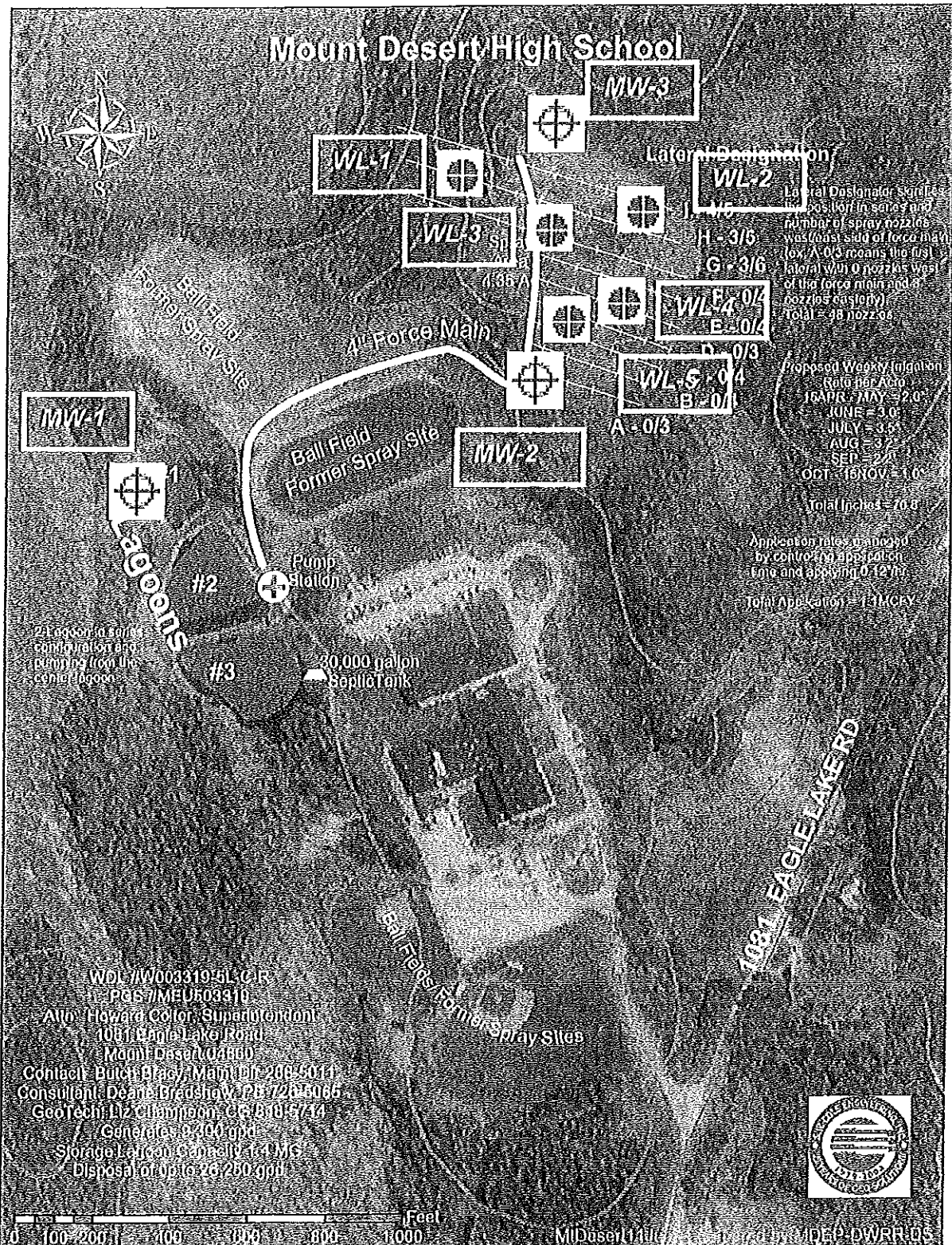


Figure 1 Proposed Locations Of Monitoring Wells And Moisture Sensors

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PERMITS

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A. GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF FACILITIES

1. General facility requirements.

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

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

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

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

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

5. Bypasses.

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

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

6. Upsets.

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

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C. MONITORING AND RECORDS

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

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

3. Monitoring and records.

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

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D. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Reporting requirements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Publicly owned treatment works.

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

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Maximum daily discharge limitation means the highest allowable daily discharge.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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