



PAUL R. LEPAGE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



PAUL MERCER
COMMISSIONER

April 20, 2017

Mr. Rick Dyer
Roderick Dyer
722 Norway Road
Harrison Maine, ME 04040
didon@myfairpoint.net

RE: *Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) Permit # MEU508124
Maine Waste Discharge License (WDL) Application # W008124-5J-G-R
Finalized MEPDES Permit Renewal*

Dear Rick Dyer:

Enclosed please find a copy of your **final** MEPDES permit and Maine WDL **renewal** which was approved by the Department of Environmental Protection. Please read this permit/license renewal and its attached conditions carefully. Compliance with this permit/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 287-7693.

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

Enc.

cc: Fred Gallant, DEP/CMRO, Lori Mitchell, DEP/CMRO, Olga Vergara, EPA, Marelyn Vega, EPA, Richard Carvalho, EPA

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PRESQUE ISLE
1235 CENTRAL DRIVE, SKYWAY PARK
PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE 04769
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DEPARTMENT ORDER

IN THE MATTER OF

DYER EXCAVATION, INC.)	PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT
HARRISON, CUMBERLAND COUNTY)	OF WATERS
SUBSURFACE WASTEWATER DISPOSAL)	WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE
MEU508124)	
W008124-5J-G-R)	
APPROVAL)	RENEWAL

In compliance with the applicable provisions of *Pollution Control*, 38 M.R.S. §§ 411 – 424-B, *Water Classification Program* 38 M.R.S. §§ 464 – 470, and applicable rules of the Department of Environmental Protection (Department), the Department has considered the application of the DYER EXCAVATION INC., (licensee), with its supportive data, agency review comments, and other related materials on file and FINDS THE FOLLOWING FACTS:

APPLICATION SUMMARY

On November 21, 2016, the Department accepted as complete for processing, a renewal application from Dyer Excavation, Inc. for Waste Discharge License (WDL) #W008124-5J-E-R which was issued on April 2, 2012, for a five-year term. The 4/2/12 WDL licensed the discharge of 6,500 gallons per day (gpd) of leachate generated from a commercial septic tank pumping operation located on a 38.6 acre parcel of property north of Route 117 to groundwater, Class GW-A, in Harrison, Maine.

It is noted that the Department made one license modification on July 7, 2015, to the April 2, 2012, license. The 7/7/2015 modification, contingent upon construction, allowed for the disposal of an additional 5,200 gpd of wastewater to four new disposal beds (Beds 6-9). Upon final build out, the facility will be authorized to dispose of 11,700 gpd of wastewater to nine sub-surface wastewater disposal beds.

LICENSE SUMMARY

This licensing action is carrying forward all the terms and conditions of the previous licensing action and subsequent permit modifications except for the following:

1. Special Condition H of the license has been renamed to *Maintenance and Operations*.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings summarized in the attached and incorporated Fact Sheet dated April 18, 2017, 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.

CONCLUSIONS (cont'd)

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 discharges 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).

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ACTION

Based on the findings and conclusions as stated above, the Department APPROVES the above noted application of DYER EXCAVATION, INC., to discharge a monthly average of 6,500 gallons per day of treated wastewaters, and contingent upon construction of four additional filter beds the Department approves the disposal of an addition 5,200 gallon per day, for a total of 11,700 gallons per day to the soil above groundwater, Class GW-A, via a sub-surface wastewater disposal system, SUBJECT TO THE ATTACHED CONDITIONS, and all applicable standards and regulations including:

1. *Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Standard Conditions Applicable to All Permits*, revised July 1, 2002, copy attached.
2. The attached Special Conditions, including any effluent limitations and monitoring requirements.
3. This 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 October 19, 2015)]

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

DONE AND DATED AT AUGUSTA, MAINE, THIS 19th DAY OF April 2017.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

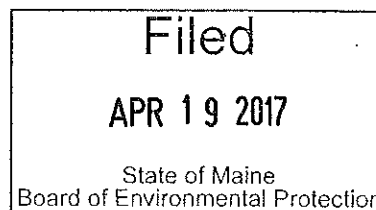
BY: Michael Kuhus
PAUL MERCER, Commissioner

Date filed with Board of Environmental Protection _____

Date of initial receipt of application: 11/18/2016

Date of application acceptance: 11/21/2016

This Order prepared by Aaron Dumont, BUREAU OF WATER QUALITY



SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. The licensee, Dyer Excavation Inc., is authorized to discharge treated process wastewater from **Outfall #002** to groundwater, Class GW-A. **Outfall #002** is defined as the pump station/effluent pipe from the last septic tank leading to the leachfield. Such discharges must be limited and monitored by the licensee as specified below⁽¹⁾:

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average as specified	Daily Maximum as specified	Measurement Frequency as specified	Sample Type as specified
Flow [50050]	Report, GPD ⁽²⁾ [07]	6,500 GPD [07]	1/Week [01/07]	Calculate [CA]
Flow [50050]	Report, GPD ⁽²⁾ [07]	11,700 GPD [07] ⁽³⁾	1/Week [01/07]	Calculate [CA]
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, (BOD ₅) [00310]	---	250 mg/L [19]	1/Quarter ⁽⁴⁾ [01/90]	Grab [GR]
Total Suspended Solids, TSS [00530]	---	250 mg/L [19]	1/Quarter ⁽⁴⁾ [01/90]	Grab [GR]
Nitrate-Nitrogen [00620]	---	Report mg/L [19]	1/Quarter ⁽⁴⁾ [01/90]	Grab [GR]
pH [00400]	---	6.0-9.0 Standard Units [12]	1/Quarter ⁽⁴⁾ [01/90]	Grab [GR]

The italicized numeric values bracketed in the table and in subsequent text are code numbers that Department personnel utilize to code the monthly Discharge Monitoring Reports. **FOOTNOTES:** See Pages 6 of this license for applicable footnotes.

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

2. Beginning the effective date of this license, **Monitoring Wells (MW1, MW2, & MW3)** shall be limited and monitored by the licensee as specified below⁽¹⁾.

MW-1 and MW-2 are located within 20 feet from the perimeter of the entire leachfield system. **MW-3** is defined as the south-easterly most monitoring well shown on the January 9, 2015, Site Plan prepared by Albert Frick Associates, Inc.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations	Monitoring Requirements	
	<u>Daily Maximum</u> as specified	<u>Measurement Frequency</u> as specified	<u>Sample Type</u> as specified
Specific Conductance ⁽⁵⁾ [00095]	Report, umhos/cm [11]	1/Quarter [01/90]	Measure [MS]
Dissolved Oxygen [00300]	Report mg/L [19]	1/Quarter [01/90]	Grab [GR]
Total Suspended Solids, TSS [00530]	Report mg/L [19]	1/Quarter [01/90]	Grab [GR]
Nitrate-Nitrogen [00620]	10 mg/L [19]	1/Quarter [01/90]	Grab [GR]
Temperature ⁽⁵⁾ [00010]	Report, C° [15]	1/Quarter [01/90]	Measure [MS]
Depth to Water Table from Ground Surface [72019]	Report, inches below ground [61]	1/Quarter [01/90]	Measure [MS]
pH [00400]	6.0-9.0 Standard Units [12]	1/Quarter [01/90]	Grab [GR]

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

FOOTNOTES: See Pages 6 of this license for applicable footnotes.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

FOOTNOTES

1. **Sampling** – All effluent monitoring must be conducted at a location following the last treatment unit in the treatment process as to be representative of end-of-pipe effluent characteristics. Sampling and analysis must be conducted 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 testing. Samples that are sent to another Publically Owned Treatment Works (POTW) licensed pursuant to *Waste discharge licenses*, 38 M.R.S. § 413 or laboratory facilities that analyze compliance samples in-house are subject to the provisions and restrictions of *Maine Comprehensive and Limited Environmental Laboratory Certification Rules*, 10-144 CMR 263 (last amended April 1, 2010). 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).
2. **Flow** – The total discharge of wastewater in gallons measured during the calendar month divided by the number of days in the month that the facility was operating. For the purposes of reporting on the quarterly DMR, report the maximum of the three monthly values calculated in a quarter.
3. **Flow Increase** – Flow increase is contingent upon construction of four additional filter beds.
4. There must be at least 45 days between routine sampling events.
5. For the purpose of this license, specific conductivity may be measured in the laboratory (normally a field parameter) as long as Department approved methods for handling and preservation of the sample are adhered to and analysis is performed in accordance with methods approved by 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 136. By definition the sample must be temperature calibrated to 25°C. In addition, the licensee must report immediately to the Department specific conductance values greater than 275 umhos/cm, consistent trends approaching 275 umhos/cm or sudden spikes from previous levels, which may necessitate the need for additional groundwater testing requirements.

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SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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 usage designated by the classification of the groundwater.
2. The effluent must not lower the quality of any classified body of groundwater below such classification, or lower the existing quality of any body of water if the existing quality is higher than the classification.

C. 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.

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 November 21, 2016; 2) the terms and conditions of this license; and 3) only from Outfall #002- (to the leachfield area). 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. OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE (O & M) PLAN AND SITE PLAN

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

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 at the facility at all times and made available to Department personnel upon request.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

F. OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE (O & M) PLAN AND SITE PLAN (cont'd)

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

G. COMMENCEMENT OF EXPANDED OPERATIONS

The permittee or new owner/operator must meet with the Department's permitting and compliance inspection staff **at a minimum of fourteen (14) days prior to commencing production/operations** at the facility to review the applicability of the permit limitations, monitoring requirements, and reporting requirements.

H. MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS

1. The licensee must operate the system consistent with the requirements of the *Maine Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules*, 10-144 CMR 241 (last amended January 18, 2011) and other pertinent regulations, as well as the limitations of the design.
2. All upgrades, replacements or authorized expansions of the treatment systems must be in accordance with 10-144 CMR 241 and be approved by the Department.
3. The licensee must perform semi-annual inspections of the storage tanks to determine levels of accumulated grease or sludge. The licensee must maintain a record of the inspections of all the system components, the name of inspectors, inspection dates, inspection results, observations, and maintenance recommended. Copies of inspection reports must be retained and be forwarded to the Department with monthly Discharge Monitoring Reports. The licensee must pump the tanks at least once every year, or more often if indicated by the inspections.
4. The licensee must maintain a record of septage tank pumping, including the location and date of pumping, quantity of material removed and other relevant observations. Also to be retained is information about the source of the septage and tank volume. Report the quantity of flow discharged on a monthly basis (to be forwarded to the Department) including observations of the leach field performance and from the observation ports in the disposal field (height of water level, characteristics of grease/sludge components, or short-circuiting in the wastewater disposal field).
5. This approval is limited to the methods and plans described in the application and supporting documents. Any variation is subject to review and approval prior to implementation. At no time must the addition of septage cause or contribute to effluent violations. If such conditions exist, the introduction of septage into the treatment process or solids handling stream must be suspended until effluent compliance can be maintained. If, for any reason, the treatment process becomes overloaded, introduction of any more septage into the treatment process must be reduced or terminated in order for the elimination of the overload condition. Septage known to be harmful to the treatment process must not be accepted by the facility. Waste which contains potentially harmful levels of heavy metals, toxic chemicals, and extreme pH, flammable or corrosive materials in concentrations harmful to the treatment process must not be accepted by the facility.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

I. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS AND WATER QUALITY MONITORING PLAN

The licensee must maintain an up-to-date groundwater quality monitoring plan showing the locations and well construction details of the wells, groundwater flow direction and well sampling results as well as a comprehensive evaluation of the efficiency of the treatment system and testing methodology. The integrity of the monitoring wells must also be verified annually by checking for the following: access and visibility, condition of locks and protective caps, presence of cracks, subsurface bentonite seal condition (unusual water quality, i.e., turbidity), condition of well screens and filter packs (changes in well performance, i.e., drop in yield), and evidence of vandalism or frost heaving. The Department reserves the right to require increasing the depth and/or relocating any of the groundwater monitoring wells if the well is perennially dry or is determined to not provide data representative of groundwater conditions.

J. 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.

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.

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SPECIAL CONDITIONS

J. MONITORING AND REPORTING (cont'd)

Non-electronic Reporting

If you have received a waiver from the Department concerning the USEPA electronic reporting rule, or are permitted to submit hardcopy DMR's to the Department, then your monitoring results obtained during the previous month must be summarized for each month and reported on separate Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) forms provided by the Department and **postmarked on or before the thirteenth (13th) day of the month or hand-delivered to a Department Regional Office such that the DMR's are received by the Department on or before the fifteenth (15th) day of the month** following the completed reporting period.

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:

Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Water Quality
Division of Water Quality Management
17 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0017

K. REOPENING OF LICENSE FOR MODIFICATION

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

L. SEVERABILITY

In the event that any provision(s), or part thereof, of this license is declared to be unlawful by a reviewing court, the remainder of the license 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.

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

FACT SHEET

DATE: **April 18, 2017**

PERMIT NUMBER: **MEU508124**
WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE: **W008124-5J-G-R**

NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT: **DYER EXCAVATION, INC.**
P.O. Box 436
Harrison, Maine 04040

COUNTY: **Cumberland**

NAME AND ADDRESS WHERE DISCHARGE(S) OCCUR(S):
DYER EXCAVATION, INC.
722 NORWAY ROAD
HARRISON, MAINE 04040

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

COGNIZANT OFFICIAL CONTACT INFORMATION:
RICK DYER
(207)-583-4546
didon@myfairpoint.net

1. APPLICATION SUMMARY

On November 21, 2016, the Department accepted as complete for processing, a renewal application from Dyer Excavation, Inc. for Waste Discharge License (WDL) #W008124-5J-E-R which was issued on April 2, 2012, for a five-year term. The 4/2/12 WDL licensed the discharge of 6,500 gallons per day (gpd) of leachate generated from a commercial septic tank pumping operation located on a 38.6 acre parcel of property north of Route 117 to groundwater, Class GW-A, in Harrison, Maine.

It is noted that the Department made one license modification on July 7, 2015, to the April 2, 2012 license. The 7/7/2015 modification, contingent upon construction, allowed for the disposal of an additional 5,200 gpd of wastewater to four new disposal beds (Beds 6-9). Upon final build out, the facility will be authorized to dispose of 11,700 gpd of wastewater to nine sub-surface wastewater disposal beds.

2. LICENSE SUMMARY

- a. Terms and Conditions: This licensing action is carrying forward all the terms and conditions of the previous licensing action except for the following:
 1. Special Condition H of the license has been renamed to *Maintenance and Operations*.
- b. History: This section provides a summary of significant licensing actions and milestones that have been completed for the licensee.

September 25, 1996 – The Department approved a Solid Waste Disposal License #S-008228-53-D-N authorizing the land spreading of septage on the northerly side of Route 117 in Harrison. The septage land spreading occurs on the same parcel of land where the applicant proposes to dispose of supernatant generated by a commercial septage dewatering operation.

June 20, 2002 – The Department issued a new Waste Discharge License (WDL) #W008124-5J-A-N/PCS tracking number MEU508124 for the discharge of supernatant generated by a commercial septage dewatering operation for a five year term. The application was for a subsurface wastewater disposal system that is designed to treat and attenuate 2,000 gallons per day of wastewater generated by the operation.

December 7, 2006 – The Department administratively modified the license issued to Roderick Dyer, by reducing the monitoring frequency at the groundwater monitoring wells from a monthly to a calendar quarter basis. All other terms and conditions of the license remained unchanged.

February 28, 2007 – The Department issued WDL #W008124-5J-B-R/PCS tracking number MEU508124 for a 5-year term.

March 12, 2008 – The Department modified WDL #W008124-5J-B-R/PCS tracking number MEU508124 by increasing the licensed daily maximum flow from 2,000 gallons per day to 6,500 gallons per day and eliminating the limitations and/or monitoring requirements for specific conductance, Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) and temperature, and reducing the monitoring frequencies for Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅), Total Suspended Solids (TSS), nitrates and pH from 1/Month to 1/Quarter. The modification was assigned WDL#W008124-5J-C-M.

September 10, 2008 – The Department modified WDL #W008124-5J-B-R/ PCS tracking number MEU508124 by correcting a typographical error for the nitrate-nitrogen limitation at Outfall #002 from 10 milligrams per liter (mg/L) to “report” only. The modification was assigned WDL#W008124-5J-D-M.

April 2, 2012 – The Department issued WDL #W008124-5J-E-R/PCS tracking number MEU508124 for a five year term.

July 7, 2015 – The Department modified WDL #W008124-5J-E-R /PCS tracking number MEU508124 to dispose of an additional 5,200 gpd of wastewater to four new disposal beds (Beds 6-9) once constructed. Once constructed, the facility will be authorized to dispose of up to 11,700 gpd of waste water to nine sub-surface waste water disposal beds.

2. LICENSE SUMMARY (cont'd)

November 18, 2016 – The licensee submitted a timely and complete application to renew Waste Discharge License W008124-5J-E-R/ICIS tracking number MEU508124. The application was accepted for processing on November 21, 2016, and assigned WDL #W008124-5J-G-R/ICIS tracking number MEU508124.

- c. Source Description: The licensee receives septage from periodic maintenance and pumping of area residential subsurface wastewater disposal systems. Only septic tanks serving residential structures are received by the applicant. There is no contribution from septic systems serving commercial or industrial users.
- d. Wastewater Treatment: Septage is pumped from area septic tanks and transported and contained in the tank-trucks. The septage is then off-loaded through a 2" bar rack to a holding tank. The licensee uses polymer to dewater the septage and to supplement the treatment process. The liquid fraction of the septage is separated from the solid fraction and is then pumped to storage tank #1 (8,000 gallon capacity) by a 3 horsepower conveyor screener and drained to storage tank #2 (8,000 gallon capacity) where a mixing pump adds polymer in a container hopper. The liquid is then pumped to 5,000-gallon storage tank #3. The effluent from this storage tank #3 is considered to be outfall #002. The effluent is then conveyed by a timed, metered pump to the sand filter system for further processing of the wastewater. Two sand filters (8 feet by 24 feet) are used to improve the wastewater quality prior to discharge. Each sand filter is designed to accommodate up to 2,000 gallons of wastewater.

Wastewater passing through the filter is then directed to two 1,000-gallon septic tanks in series and then to a soil absorption area located southerly from the filters via a pump calibrated to discharge up to 1,800 gallons per day. The soil absorption area measures 140 feet by 130 feet and contains three rows of five stone beds. Each stone bed contains a monitoring port that provides an opportunity to observe internal system performance and collect samples if necessary. Soils in the area of the soil absorption area are moderately well drained, Skerry fine sandy loam. Skerry soil is not considered to be a hydric soil type and is suitable for the discharge of wastewater.

Monitoring wells are located 20 feet from the edges of the disposal area and within the plume of the wastewater disposal effluent. Monitoring wells will be monitored periodically in accordance with Special Condition A.2 of this license.

Due to the growth of the Dyer Excavation, Inc. septage pumping business in the Town of Harrison and the Surrounding Lakes Region, the licensee is seeking authorization to dispose of an additional 5,200 gpd of wastewater to four new disposal beds (Beds 6-9). Contingent upon construction of the additional four disposal beds, Dyer Excavation, Inc., will be authorized to dispose of up to 11,700 gpd of wastewater to nine sub-surface wastewater disposal beds. The soils where the four new beds are to be constructed consists of the same sandy loam soils as the existing five disposal beds and Dyer Excavation, Inc. is proposing the same loading rate of 1,300 gpd per day per bed.

3. CONDITIONS OF PERMIT

Conditions of licenses, 38 M.R.S. § 414-A, requires that the effluent limitations prescribed for discharges, including, but not limited to, effluent toxicity, require application of best practicable treatment (BPT), be consistent with applicable state law, and ensure that the receiving waters attain the State water quality standards as described in Maine's Water Classification System.

4. RECEIVING WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

Classification of Ground Waters, 38 M.R.S. § 470 classifies all groundwater as Class GW-A. *Standards of Classification of Ground Water*, 38 M.R.S., Section 465-C, describes the standards for waters 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. These waters must be free of radioactive matter or any matter that imparts color, turbidity, or odor which would impair usage of these waters, other than that occurring from natural phenomena.

5. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The previous licensing actions established and this licensing action is carrying forward Outfall #002 as the designated effluent sampling location. The location of Outfall #002 is a sampling port located at the sand filters, just prior to the discharge point. In 2007 groundwater monitoring wells MW#1 and MW#2 were relocated 20 feet from the perimeter due to the construction of additional leachfield beds.

- a. Flow: This licensing action is carrying forward a daily maximum flow limitation of 6,500 gpd and based on current design a daily maximum flow limitation of 11,700, contingent upon construction of an additional four beds (beds 6-9).
- b. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS): This licensing action is carrying forward the daily maximum BOD₅ and TSS limitations of 250 mg/L, each, from the previous licensing action for Outfall #002. This licensing action is carrying forward the quarterly TSS “Report” monitoring requirement for Monitoring Wells 1, 2 and 3. A review of the DMR data for the period April 2, 2012, through January 3, 2017, indicates the daily maximum concentration values for BOD₅ & TSS have been reported as follows:

BOD₅ Concentration, Outfall #002 (DMR=15)

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)
Daily Maximum	250	18 – 640	145

TSS concentration, Outfall #002 (DMR=17)

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)
Daily Maximum	250	4 – 23	13

TSS Concentration, MW1, MW2, MW3 (DMR=15)

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)
Daily Maximum-MW1	Report	4 – 19	6
Daily Maximum-MW2	Report	4 – 6	4
Daily Maximum-MW3	Report	4 – 22	7

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

- c. Nitrate-nitrogen: The previous licensing actions established and this licensing action is carrying forward nitrate-nitrogen monitoring in order to determine treatment effectiveness. The nitrate-nitrogen limit of 10 mg/L is a National Primary Drinking Water Standard and is being carried forward for the groundwater monitoring wells.

For the sampling period of April 2, 2012, through January 3, 2017, the values have been reported as follows:

Nitrate-nitrogen, Outfall #002 (DMR=15)

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)
Daily Maximum	Report	1 – 13	5

Nitrate-nitrogen (DMR=15)

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)
Daily Maximum-MW1	10	0.05 – 4.6	3.1
Daily Maximum-MW2	10	0.1 – 3.5	2.0
Daily Maximum-MW3	10	0.05 – 0.8	0.3

- d. Specific Conductance and Temperature – The previous licensing actions established and this licensing action is carrying forward a monthly average “report” only requirements for both parameters that are being carried forward in this licensing action. These parameters are considered to be field parameters meaning that they are measured directly in the field via instrumentation and do not require laboratory analysis. Specific conductance is considered as surveillance level monitoring parameter and is used as an early-warning indicator of potential contamination when there is a trend in the data or sudden spikes from previous levels. Temperature data is important in calibrating the conductance measurements.

For the reporting period of April 2, 2012, through January 3, 2017, the values have been reported as follows:

Specific conductance (DMRs=15)

Value	Limit (uhmos/cm)	Range (uhmos/cm)	Mean (uhmos/cm)
Monthly average	Report	10 – 1,400	900

Temperature (DMRs=15)

Value	Limit (°F)	Range (°F)	Mean (°F)
Monthly average	Report	43 – 66	57

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

- e. pH: The previous licensing established and this licensing action is carrying forward a pH limit of 6.0 to 9.0 standard units. The pH limit is a best practicable treatment standard incorporated in similar waste discharge licenses issued by the Department. It is considered a surveillance level monitoring parameter that is used as an indicator of potential contamination.

For the sampling period the period of April 2, 2012 through January 3, 2017, the values have been reported as follows:

pH (DMR=17)

Value	Limit (SU)	Range(SU)
Outfall #002	6.0 – 9.0	6.3 – 6.9
Daily Maximum-MW1	6.0 – 9.0	6.1 – 7.4
Daily Maximum-MW2	6.0 – 9.0	6.1 – 7.2
Daily Maximum-MW3	6.0 – 9.0	6.1 – 7.1

- f. Dissolved Oxygen: Dissolved oxygen (DO) content in the monitoring wells is to be measured in lieu of chemical oxygen demand. DO is a measure of the amount of oxygen contained in the water column. Diminished DO or downward trends of DO may be associated with pollutant plumes that have been discharged to the subsurface environment in the well capture zone. This licensing action is carrying forward the DO monitoring requirements from the previous licensing action.

For the sampling period of the period of April 2, 2012 through January 3, 2017, the values have been reported as follows:

Dissolved Oxygen (DMRs= 17)

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)
Daily Maximum-MW1	Report	3.5 – 6.8	5
Daily Maximum-MW2	Report	3.6 – 6.5	5
Daily Maximum-MW3	Report	2.6 – 7.1	5

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

- g. Depth to Water Table from Ground Surface: The previous licensing action established and this licensing action is carrying forward the depth monitoring requirements from the previous licensing action. For the sampling period of April 2, 2012 through January 3, 2017, the values have been reported as follows:

Depth to Water Table from Ground Surface (DMR=17)

Value	Limit (inches)	Range (inches)	Average (inches)
Daily Maximum-MW1	Report	5 – 70	19
Daily Maximum-MW2	Report	6 – 64	19
Daily Maximum-MW3	Report	1 – 66	16

6. 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 groundwater to meet standards for Class GW-A classification.

7. PUBLIC COMMENTS

Public notice of this application was made in the *Bridgton News* newspaper on or about November 10, 2016. The Department receives public comments on an application until the date a final agency action is taken on the application. Those persons receiving copies of draft licenses must have at least 30 days in which to submit comments on the draft or to request a public hearing, pursuant to *Application Processing Procedures for Waste Discharge Licenses*, 06-096 CMR 522 (effective January 12, 2001).

8. DEPARTMENT CONTACTS

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

Aaron Dumont
Bureau of Water Quality
Department of Environmental Protection
17 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0017 Telephone: (207) 592-7161
e-mail: Aaron.A.Dumont@maine.gov

9. RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

During the period of March 7, 2017, through the effective date of this final agency action, the Department solicited comments on the draft MEPDES permit. The Department did not receive any substantive comment on the draft permit. It is noted that minor typographical and grammatical errors identified in comments were not summarized in this section, but were corrected, where necessary, in the final permit.

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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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STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PERMITS

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.

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PERMITS

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

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

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

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

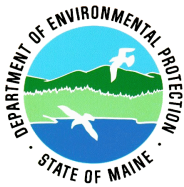
Septage means, for the purposes of this permit, any waste, refuse, effluent sludge or other material removed from a septic tank, cesspool, vault privy or similar source which concentrates wastes or to which chemicals have been added. Septage does not include wastes from a holding tank.

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

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

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

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



DEP INFORMATION SHEET

Appealing a Department Licensing Decision

Dated: March 2012

Contact: (207) 287-2811

SUMMARY

There are two methods available to an aggrieved person seeking to appeal a licensing decision made by the Department of Environmental Protection's ("DEP") Commissioner: (1) in an administrative process before the Board of Environmental Protection ("Board"); or (2) in a judicial process before Maine's Superior Court. 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.A. § 3451(4)) or a general permit for an offshore wind energy demonstration project (38 M.R.S.A. § 480-HH(1)) or a general permit for a tidal energy demonstration project (38 M.R.S.A. § 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.A. §§ 341-D(4) & 346, the *Maine Administrative Procedure Act*, 5 M.R.S.A. § 11001, and the DEP's *Rules Concerning the Processing of Applications and Other Administrative Matters* ("Chapter 2"), 06-096 CMR 2 (April 1, 2003).

HOW LONG YOU HAVE 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 after 30 calendar days of the date on which the Commissioner's decision was filed with the Board will be rejected.

HOW TO SUBMIT AN APPEAL TO THE BOARD

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

WHAT YOUR APPEAL PAPERWORK MUST CONTAIN

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

1. *Aggrieved Status.* The appeal must explain how the person filing the appeal has standing to maintain an appeal. This requires an explanation of how the person filing the appeal 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.* Specific references and facts regarding the appellant's issues with the decision must be provided in the notice of appeal.
3. *The basis of the objections or challenge.* If possible, specific regulations, statutes or other facts should be referenced. This may include citing omissions of relevant requirements, and errors believed to have been made in interpretations, conclusions, and relevant requirements.
4. *The remedy sought.* This can range from reversal of the Commissioner's decision on the license or permit to changes in specific permit conditions.
5. *All the matters to be contested.* The Board will limit its consideration to those arguments specifically raised in the written notice of appeal.
6. *Request for hearing.* The Board will hear presentations on appeals at its regularly scheduled meetings, unless a public hearing on the appeal is requested and granted. A request for public hearing on an appeal must be filed as part of the notice of appeal.
7. *New or additional evidence to be offered.* The Board may allow new or additional evidence, referred to as supplemental evidence, to be considered by the Board in an appeal only when the evidence is relevant and material and that the person seeking to add information to the record can show due diligence in bringing the evidence to the DEP's attention at the earliest possible time in the licensing process or that the evidence itself is newly discovered and could not have been presented earlier in the process. Specific requirements for additional evidence are found in Chapter 2.

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, made easily accessible by DEP. Upon request, the DEP will make the material available during normal working hours, provide space to review the file, and provide opportunity for photocopying materials. There is a charge for copies or copying services.
2. *Be familiar with the regulations and laws under which the application was processed, and the procedural rules governing your appeal.* DEP staff will provide this information on request and answer questions regarding applicable requirements.
3. *The filing of an appeal does not operate as a stay to any decision.* If a license has been granted and it has been appealed the license normally remains in effect pending the processing of the appeal. 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, including 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, and any materials submitted in response to the appeal will be sent to Board members with a recommendation from DEP staff. Persons filing appeals and interested persons are notified in advance of the date set for Board consideration of an appeal or request for public hearing. With or without holding a public hearing, the Board may affirm, amend, or reverse a Commissioner decision or remand the matter to the Commissioner for further proceedings. The Board will notify the appellant, a 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.A. § 346(1); 06-096 CMR 2; 5 M.R.S.A. § 11001; & 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. Failure to file a timely appeal will result in the Board's or the Commissioner's decision becoming final.

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.A. § 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.
