



STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



JANET T. MILLS
GOVERNOR

MELANIE LOYZIM
COMMISSIONER

May 1, 2019

Mr. Robert Peabody, Jr.
Town of Bridgton
3 Chase St., Suite 1
Bridgton, ME 04009
rpeabody@bridgtonmaine.org

*Sent via electronic mail
Delivery confirmation requested*

RE: *Compliance Tracking System #MEU508273
Maine Waste Discharge License (WDL) Application #W0008273-6C-A-N
FINAL WDL *New**

Dear Mr. Peabody,

Enclosed please find a copy of your **final** 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 446-3820.

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,

Cindy L. Dionne
Division of Water Quality Management
Bureau of Water Quality

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

Town of Bridgton

May 18, 2022

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Enc.

cc: Wendy Garland, DEP

John Hopeck, DEP

Bill Noble, DEP

Jeff Dennis, DEP

Pamela Parker, DEP

Fred Gallant, DEP

Lori Mitchell, DEP

Sandy Mojica, USEPA

Nathan Chien, USEPA

Richard Carvalho, USEPA

Julianne Page, Woodard & Curran



DEP INFORMATION SHEET

Appealing a Department Licensing Decision

Dated: August 2021

Contact: (207) 314-1458

SUMMARY

This document provides information regarding a person's rights and obligations in filing an administrative or judicial appeal of a licensing decision made by the Department of Environmental Protection's (DEP) Commissioner.

Except as provided below, there are two methods available to an aggrieved person seeking to appeal a licensing decision made by the 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.

I. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS TO THE BOARD

LEGAL REFERENCES

A person filing an appeal with the Board should review Organization and Powers, [38 M.R.S. §§ 341-D\(4\)](#) and [346](#); the Maine Administrative Procedure Act, 5 M.R.S. § [11001](#); and the DEP's [Rule 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

Not more than 30 days following the filing of a license decision by the Commissioner with the Board, an aggrieved person may appeal to the Board for review of the Commissioner's decision. The filing of an appeal with the Board, in care of the Board Clerk, is complete when the Board receives the submission by the close of business on the due date (5:00 p.m. on the 30th calendar day from which the Commissioner's decision was filed with the Board, as determined by the received time stamp on the document or electronic mail). Appeals filed after 5:00 p.m. on the 30th calendar day from which the Commissioner's decision was filed with the Board will be dismissed as untimely, absent a showing of good cause.

HOW TO SUBMIT AN APPEAL TO THE BOARD

An appeal to the Board may be submitted via postal mail or electronic mail and must contain all signatures and required appeal contents. An electronic filing must contain the scanned original signature of the appellant(s). The appeal documents must be sent to the following address.

Chair, Board of Environmental Protection
c/o Board Clerk
17 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333-0017
ruth.a.burke@maine.gov

The DEP may also request the submittal of the original signed paper appeal documents when the appeal is filed electronically. The risk of material not being received in a timely manner is on the sender, regardless of the method used.

At the time an appeal is filed with the Board, the appellant must send a copy of the appeal to: (1) the Commissioner of the DEP (Maine Department of Environmental Protection, 17 State House Station, Augusta, Maine 04333-0017); (2) the licensee; and if a hearing was held on the application, (3) any intervenors in that hearing proceeding. **Please contact the DEP at 207-287-7688 with questions or for contact information regarding a specific licensing decision.**

REQUIRED APPEAL CONTENTS

A complete appeal 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 bring the 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 of 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 criteria 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 to changes in specific license 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 hearing must be filed as part of the notice of appeal, and it must include an offer of proof regarding the testimony and other evidence that would be presented at the hearing. The offer of proof must consist of a statement of the substance of the evidence, its relevance to the issues on appeal, and whether any witnesses would testify. 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 supplemental evidence must be submitted with the appeal. The Board may allow new or additional evidence to be considered in an appeal only under limited circumstances. The proposed supplemental 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. Requirements for supplemental evidence are set forth 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 accessible by the DEP. Upon request, the DEP will make application materials available to review and photocopy during normal working hours. There may be 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 the appeal.* DEP staff will provide this information upon 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 licensee may proceed with a project pending the outcome of an appeal, but the licensee 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 acknowledge receipt of an appeal, and it will provide the name of the DEP project manager assigned to the specific appeal. The notice of appeal, any materials admitted by the Board as supplementary evidence, any materials admitted in response to the appeal, relevant excerpts from the DEP's administrative record for the application, and the DEP staff's recommendation, in the form of a proposed Board Order, will be provided to Board members. The appellant, the licensee, and parties of record are notified in advance of the date set for the Board's consideration of an appeal or request for a hearing. The appellant and the licensee will have an opportunity to address the Board at the Board meeting. The Board will decide whether to hold a hearing on appeal when one is requested before deciding the merits of the appeal. The Board's decision on appeal may be to affirm all or part, affirm with conditions, order a hearing to be held as expeditiously as possible, reverse all or part of the decision of the Commissioner, or remand the matter to the Commissioner for further proceedings. The Board will notify the appellant, the licensee, and parties of record of its decision on appeal.

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 Clerk at 207-287-2811 or the Board Executive Analyst at 207-314-1458 bill.hinkel@maine.gov, or for judicial appeals contact the court clerk's office in which the appeal will be filed.

Note: This information sheet, in conjunction with a review of the statutory and regulatory provisions referred to herein, is provided to help a person to understand their rights and obligations in filing an administrative or judicial appeal. 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

TOWN OF BRIDGTON)	PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT
BRIDGTON, CUMBERLAND CTY, MAINE)	OF WATERS
SUBSURFACE WASTEWATER DISPOSAL)	
MEU508273)	WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE
W0008273-6C-A-N APPROVAL)	NEW

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 the TOWN OF BRIDGTON (Town/licensee), with its supportive data, agency review comments, and other related materials on file and FINDS THE FOLLOWING FACTS:

APPLICATION SUMMARY

On March 3, 2021, the Department accepted as complete for processing an application from the Town for a new Waste Discharge License (WDL) to discharge 116,250 gallons per day (gpd) of secondary treated sanitary wastewater (which includes approximately 6,250 gpd of car wash wastewater) via a drip dispersal irrigation system to groundwater, Class GW-A in Bridgton, Maine. This new facility will replace the Town’s existing treatment and disposal system (#MEU507879/#W007879).

LICENSE SUMMARY

This licensing action is establishing the following terms and conditions:

1. Requirement of a Groundwater Monitoring Plan to be reviewed and approved by the Department;
2. Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and Total suspended solids (TSS) monitoring and limits on the effluent discharge based on the application materials;
3. Nitrogen, pH, Oil and grease (O&G) and total metals monitoring in the effluent based on constituents believed to be found in the discharge;
4. A seasonal daily maximum application limit based on the findings of the hydrogeologic evaluation;
5. A weekly average application limit based on the findings of the hydrogeologic evaluation and the facility capacity;
6. Items proposed by the licensee in their October 2021 memo such as: phosphorus monitoring in the influent and effluent streams as well as in monitoring wells, seed mix modification to include vegetation with high phosphorus uptake, and annual harvesting of said vegetation;
7. Monitoring well monitoring and limits based on the composition of the treated effluent along with the application rate to the irrigation zones; and

LICENSE SUMMARY (cont'd)

8. Special and Standard Conditions to ensure compliance with State Rules and Statute.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings summarized in the attached and incorporated Fact Sheet dated May 18, 2022, 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).

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ACTION


THEREFORE, the Department APPROVES the above noted application of the TOWN OF BRIDGTON to discharge a seasonal daily maximum of 116,250 gallons per day (gpd) from March 1 through May 1, annually, and a weekly average of 813,750 gallons from May 2 through February 28, annually, of secondary treated sanitary wastewater (which includes approximately 6,250 gpd of car wash and wastewater) via a drip dispersal irrigation system to groundwater, Class GW-A in Bridgton, Maine, 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 June 9, 2018)].

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

DONE AND DATED AT AUGUSTA, MAINE, THIS 19 DAY OF May 2022.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY: 
_____ for Melanie Loyzim, Commissioner

FILED
MAY 19, 2022
State of Maine
Board of Environmental Protection

Date filed with Board of Environmental Protection
Date of initial receipt of application: February 17, 2021
Date of application acceptance: March 3, 2021

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. 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 treatment facility influent (**Outfall #001**) must be limited and monitored as specified below⁽¹⁾:

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations			Minimum Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Total Phosphorus <i>[00665]</i>	---	---	Report mg/L <i>[19]</i>	1/Month <i>[01/30]</i>	Grab <i>[GR]</i>

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 9-10 of this license for applicable footnotes.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

2. Beginning the effective date of this license, the licensee is authorized to operate a surface wastewater treatment and disposal system. The treatment facility effluent (**Outfall #002**) must be limited and monitored as specified below⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾:

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations		Minimum Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Biochemical Oxygen Demand [00310]	30 mg/L [19]	---	1/Week [01/07]	Grab [GR]
Total Suspended Solids [00530]	30 mg/L [19]	---	1/Week [01/07]	Grab [GR]
Nitrate-Nitrogen [00620]	---	Report mg/L [19]	1/Month [01/30]	Grab [GR]
Total Phosphorus [00665]	---	Report mg/L [19]	1/Month [01/30]	Grab [GR]
pH (Standard Units) [00400]	---	Report S.U. [12]	1/Month [01/30]	Grab [GR]
Oil & Grease ⁽³⁾ (O&G) [03582]	---	Report mg/L [19]	1/Month [01/30]	Grab [GR]
<u>Metals (Total)</u> : Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Lead, Nickel and Zinc [01002, 01027, 01034, 01042, 01051, 01067, 01092]	---	Report µg/L [28]	Annually [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 9-10 of this license for applicable footnotes.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (cont'd)

3. The application of treated sanitary wastewater to the land at the Irrigation Field (**Outfall #003**) (total of 1.94 acres) via a drip dispersal irrigation system must be limited and monitored as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations			Minimum Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Application Rate [51128] <i>(March 1- May 1 annually)</i>	---	---	116,250 gallons [57]	1/Day [01/01]	Meter [MT]
Application Rate [51128] <i>(May 2 – February 28, annually)</i>	---	813,750 gallons ⁽⁴⁾ [57]	---	1/Week [01/07]	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 9-10 of this license for applicable footnotes.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (cont'd)

4. **GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS** located in the Irrigation Field (IF) (MWIF-1, MWIF-2, MWIF-3, MWIF-4, MWIF-5, and MWIF-6) must be limited and monitored as specified below⁽¹⁾:

Monitoring Characteristic	Limitations	Minimum Monitoring Requirements	
		Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Depth to Water Level Below Land Surface <i>[72019]</i>	Report (feet) ⁽⁵⁾ <i>[27]</i>	1/Qtr <i>[01/QTR]</i>	Measure <i>[MS]</i>
Nitrate-Nitrogen <i>[00620]</i>	10 mg/L <i>[19]</i>	2/Year ⁽⁶⁾ <i>[02/YR]</i>	Grab <i>[GR]</i>
Specific Conductance ⁽⁷⁾ <i>[00095]</i>	Report (umhos/cm) <i>[11]</i>	2/Year ⁽⁶⁾ <i>[02/YR]</i>	Grab <i>[GR]</i>
Temperature ⁽⁸⁾ <i>[00011]</i>	Report (°C) <i>[04]</i>	2/Year ⁽⁶⁾ <i>[02/YR]</i>	Grab <i>[GR]</i>
pH (Standard Units) ⁽⁸⁾ <i>[00400]</i>	Report (S.U.) <i>[12]</i>	2/Year ⁽⁶⁾ <i>[02/YR]</i>	Grab <i>[GR]</i>
Total Suspended Solids <i>[00530]</i>	Report (mg/L) <i>[19]</i>	2/Year ⁽⁶⁾ <i>[02/YR]</i>	Grab <i>[GR]</i>
Total Phosphorus <i>[00665]</i>	Report (mg/L) <i>[19]</i>	2/Year ⁽⁶⁾ <i>[02/YR]</i>	Grab <i>[GR]</i>
<u>Metals (Total):</u> Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Lead, Nickel and Zinc <i>[01002, 01027, 01034, 01042, 01051, 01067, 01092]</i>	Report µg/L <i>[28]</i>	1/5 Years ⁽⁹⁾ <i>[01/5Y]</i>	Grab <i>[GR]</i>

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 9-10 of this license for applicable footnotes.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (cont'd)

5. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS to assess ambient conditions upgradient (MWU-1) and downgradient of the Irrigation Field (MWD-1, MWD-2, MWD-3, MWD-4) must be limited and monitored as specified below⁽¹⁾:

Monitoring Characteristic	Limitations	Minimum Monitoring Requirements	
		Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Total Phosphorus [00665]	Report (mg/L) [19]	2/Year ⁽⁶⁾ [02/YR]	Grab [GR]
Depth to Water Level Below Land Surface [72019]	Report (feet) ⁽⁵⁾ [27]	1/Qtr [01/QTR]	Measure [MS]

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 9-10 of this license for applicable footnotes.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

FOOTNOTES: For Special Condition A(1), A(2), A(3), A(4), A(5)

1. **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). See **Attachment A** of this license for the Department’s phosphorus sampling and analysis protocol.
2. **Treatment System Effluent Sampling Location** – Treatment system effluent sampling must be conducted at a point prior to the irrigation field(s) and must be representative of what is dispersed on the irrigation fields.
3. **Oil & Grease** – Sampling for O&G must be performed using EPA 1664 Rev B with the SGT-HEM step.
4. **Weekly Average for Dispersal Irrigation** – “Weekly” is defined as Sunday through Saturday. The licensee must measure the flow of treated 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 DMR reporting purposes, the licensee must report the average 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.
5. **Depth to Water Level** – Depth to water level must be 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.
6. **Measurement Frequency** – The licensee must sample the specified parameter during the months of **May and October** of each year, unless otherwise specified by the Department.
7. **Specific Conductance** – Temperature must be calibrated to 25.0°C. Specific Conductance values indicating a statistically significant trend upwards or sudden spikes from previous levels may necessitate the need for additional groundwater testing requirements to determine causes and effects as related to drip dispersal activities.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

FOOTNOTES

8. **Field Measurements** – Temperature and pH are considered to be “field” parameters and are to be measured in the field via instrumentation. Specific conductance (calibrated to 25.0° C) may be measured either in the field or the laboratory pursuant to sampling guidance above. The licensee is required to test for these parameters whether wastewater was disposed of via the drip irrigation system or not.
9. **Screening Level Metals Testing** – The licensee must conduct one round of testing for the specified metals **during the fourth calendar quarter of the fourth year of the license**, unless otherwise specified by the Department.

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.

C. TREATMENT PLANT OPERATOR

The person who has management responsibility over the treatment facility must hold a minimum of a **Maine Grade II** biological certificate (or Registered Maine Professional Engineer) pursuant to *Sewage Treatment Operators*, 32 M.R.S. §§ 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 permittee 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 March 3, 2021; 2) the terms and conditions of this license; and 3) only to the proposed drip dispersal irrigation fields. 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.

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SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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.

F. GENERAL OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

1. All wastewater must receive biological treatment through a properly designed, operated and maintained treatment system prior to disposal via drip dispersal irrigation.
2. The subsurface wastewater drip dispersal facilities must be effectively maintained and operated at all times so that there is no discharge to surface waters, nor any contamination of groundwater which will render it unsatisfactory for use as a public drinking water supply.
3. The subsurface wastewater disposal system must not cause the lowering of the quality of the groundwater, as measured in the groundwater monitoring wells specified by this license, below the State Primary and Secondary Drinking Water Standards specified in the Maine State Drinking Water Regulations pursuant to *Drinking Water Regulations*, 22 M.R.S. §2611.

In the event that groundwater monitoring results indicate lowering of the existing groundwater quality, the licensee may be required to take immediate remedial action(s), which may include, but not be limited to, adjustment of the irrigation schedule or application rates, a reduction of the pollutant loading, groundwater remediation, or ceasing operation of the system until the groundwater attains applicable standards.

4. The Department must be notified as soon as the licensee becomes aware of any threat to public health, unlicensed discharge of wastewater, sanitary system overflows (SSO's) or any malfunction that threatens the proper operation of the system. Notification must be made in accordance with the attached Standard Condition D of this license. A *sanitary sewer overflow* (SSO) is the release of raw sewage from a sanitary collection system prior to reaching the treatment plant or facility. Spills out of manholes, into basements, onto municipal or private property, etc, and into the waters of the State are all considered to be SSO's.
5. The licensee must maintain a file on the location of all system components and relevant features. Each component must be mapped and field located sufficiently to allow adequate inspections and monitoring by both the licensee and the Department.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

F. GENERAL OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS (cont'd)

6. System components including collection pipes, tanks, manholes, pumps, pumping stations, drip irrigation fields, and monitoring wells must be identified and referenced by a unique system identifier in all logs and reports.
7. The licensee must plant vegetation on the drip dispersal field that has a high phosphorus uptake rate. This vegetation must be harvested and replanted as necessary to maintain an optimal and consistent cycle of plant-phosphorus uptake. Harvested vegetation must be disposed of in such a manner as to remove the phosphorus from the Long Lake watershed.

G. DRIP IRRIGATION OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS, LOGS, AND REPORTS

1. No traffic or equipment must be allowed in the drip dispersal field(s) except where planting or harvesting of vegetation or installation occurs or where normal operations and maintenance are performed (this must include forest management operations).

H. 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 (but not limited to) pumps, pump stations, drip dispersal 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.

I. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS

1. Monitoring wells must be located as close as possible to the application areas while allowing installation prior to construction so that background groundwater quality and water level can be assessed. Wells must be installed such that the screening intercepts the effluent plume during all seasons.
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.
4. As-built drawings of the monitoring wells showing installation details and elevation of well components must be provided to the Department within 90 days of installation on site.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

J. GROUND WATER QUALITY MONITORING PLAN

Within 1 year of the effective date of this License, the licensee must submit a Water Quality Monitoring Plan to the Licensee's Compliance contact for review and approval by the Department's Division of Environmental Assessment (DEA), to:

1. Include the identification and temporal characterization of seeps and seasonally wet areas between the disposal field and the sand and gravel aquifer at the base of the slope;
2. Include an assessment for the inclusion of four additional monitoring wells in the downgradient area;
3. Include details regarding monitoring well construction for proposed additional monitoring wells; and
4. Include laboratory analysis for additional monitoring wells that should include dissolve organic phosphorous as well as those listed in this license for previously established monitoring wells.

The Plan must be submitted for approval at least 60 days prior to the state of the water quality monitoring program.

The licensee must maintain an approved groundwater quality monitoring plan prepared by a professional qualified in water chemistry. The plan must include historical and current monitoring data for each monitoring point, represented in tabular and graphical form.

K. 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.

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.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

L. 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. 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
Southern Maine Regional Office
Bureau of Water Quality
Division of Water Quality Management
312 Canco Road
Portland, Maine 04103

M. COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS

At least 90 days prior to commencing production/operations, the licensee must meet with the Department's compliance inspection staff to review applicability of the license limitations, monitoring requirements and reporting requirements. Should the Department determine that the proposed production/operations are significantly different from what was presented in past application materials or subsequently revised and included in licensing actions; the Department may require the applicable party to modify this license or to file an application for a new license. In addition, pursuant to Department Rule, Chapter 2 Rules *Concerning the Processing of Applications and Other Administrative Matters*, Section 21, *License Renewals, Amendments and Transfers*, Sub-section C, *Transfers*, a transferee must make application to the Department no later than two (2) weeks after transfer of ownership or entering into a licensee agreement to conduct business on said property. Pending determination on the application for approval of transfer the transferee must abide by all of the conditions of this license, and is jointly or severally liable with the permittee for any violation of the terms and conditions thereof."

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

N. 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 license 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.

O. 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

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 contaminates 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.

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

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.

ATTACHMENT A

Protocol for Total Phosphorus Sample Collection and Analysis for Waste Water and Receiving Water Monitoring Required by Permits

Approved Analytical Methods: EPA 200.7 (Rev. 44), 365.1 (Rev. 2.0), (Lachat), 365.3, 365.4; SM 3120 B, 4500-P B.5, 4500-P E, 4500-P F, 4500-P G, 4500-P H; ASTM D515-88(A), D515-88(B); USGS I-4471-97, I-4600-85, I-4610-91; OMAAOAC 973.55, 973.56

Sample Collection: The Maine DEP is requesting that total phosphorus analysis be conducted on composite effluent samples, unless a facility's Permit specifically designates grab sampling for this parameter. Facilities can use individual collection bottles or a single jug made out of glass or polyethylene. Bottles and/or jugs should be cleaned prior to each use with dilute HCL. This cleaning should be followed by several rinses with distilled water. Commercially purchased, pre-cleaned sample containers are an acceptable alternative. The sampler hoses should be cleaned, as needed.

Sample Preservation: During compositing the sample must be at 0-6 degrees C (without freezing). If the sample is being sent to a commercial laboratory or analysis cannot be performed the day of collection then the sample must be preserved using H₂SO₄ to obtain a sample pH of <2 su and refrigerated at 0-6 degrees C (without freezing). The holding time for a preserved sample is 28 days.

Note: Ideally, Total P samples are preserved as described above. However, if a facility is using a commercial laboratory then that laboratory may choose to add acid to the sample once it arrives at the laboratory. The Maine DEP will accept results that use either of these preservation methods.

Laboratory QA/QC: Laboratories must follow the appropriate QA/QC procedures that are described in each of the approved methods.

Sampling QA/QC: If a composite sample is being collected using an automated sampler, then once per month run a blank on the composite sampler. Automatically, draw distilled water into the sample jug using the sample collection line. Let this water set in the jug for 24 hours and then analyze for total phosphorus. Preserve this sample as described above.

MAINE WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE

Final FACT SHEET

DATE: **May 18, 2022**
COMPLIANCE TRACKING NUMBER: **MEU508273**
WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE: **W0008273-6C-A-N**

NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT:

**Town of Bridgton
3 Chase St., Suite 1
Bridgton, Maine 04009**

COUNTY: **Cumberland**

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

**Town of Bridgton WWTF
Latitude: 44° 02' 36.5" Longitude: -70° 41' 41.5"
Off of Portland Road (Rte. 302), south of Mt. Henry Rd.
Bridgton, Maine 04009**

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

COGNIZANT OFFICIAL CONTACT INFORMATION:

**Mr. Robert Peabody, Jr.
Town Manager
(207) 647-8786
Email: rpeabody@bridgtonmaine.org**

1. APPLICATION SUMMARY

On March 3, 2021, the Department accepted as complete for processing an application from the Town for a new Waste Discharge License (WDL) to discharge 116,250 gallons per day (gpd) of secondary treated sanitary wastewater (which includes approximately 6,250 gpd of car wash and laundromat wastewater) via a drip dispersal irrigation system to groundwater, Class GW-A in Bridgton, Maine. This new facility will replace the Town's existing treatment and disposal system (#MEU507879).

2. LICENSE SUMMARY

- a. Terms and Conditions: This licensing action is establishing the following terms and conditions:
1. Requirement of a Groundwater Monitoring Plan to be reviewed and approved by the Department;
 2. Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and Total suspended solids (TSS) monitoring and limits on the effluent discharge based on the application materials;
 3. Nitrogen, pH, Oil and grease (O&G) and total metals monitoring in the effluent based on constituents believed to be found in the discharge;
 4. A seasonal daily maximum application limit based on the findings of the hydrogeologic evaluation;
 5. A weekly average application limit based on the findings of the hydrogeologic evaluation and the facility capacity;
 6. Items proposed by the licensee in their October 2021 memo such as: phosphorus monitoring in the influent and effluent streams as well as in monitoring wells, seed mix modification to include vegetation with high phosphorus uptake, and annual harvesting of said vegetation;
 7. Monitoring well monitoring and limits based on the composition of the treated effluent along with the application rate to the irrigation zones; and
 8. Special and Standard Conditions to ensure compliance with State Rules and Statute.
- b. History: This section provides a summary of significant licensing actions and milestones that have been completed for the licensee.

February 17, 2021 – The licensee submitted an application to the Department for a new waste discharge license (WDL) for the discharge of treated sanitary wastewater for the Town of Bridgton. The application was accepted for processing on March 3, 2021 and was assigned WDL W0008273-6C-A-N/MEU508273.

- c. Source Description: From the Town of Bridgton application: “The Town of Bridgton proposes to construct a new centralized WWTF. The two existing systems will be decommissioned and replaced with a new centralized mechanical treatment system in another location which will discharge into a subsurface pressurized drip dispersal field. The new facility is anticipated to be completed in late 2023.

The Town currently owns and operates two pre-treatment and subsurface disposal systems that service a small portion of the downtown area. The current facilities are unable to provide adequate treatment and unable to accept additional flow. The facilities have reached the end of their useful lives and are in need of replacement. The new facility will be able to allow more users to connect to the sewer system alleviating the burden on many failing septic systems in the downtown area.

2. LICENSE SUMMARY (cont'd)

In addition, the poor condition of many private septic systems in close proximity to the lakes and rivers in the downtown area has prompted a need for better wastewater treatment. This project will provide collection and treatment facilities to accommodate the existing users and many new users. The new facilities will be designed to maintain the integrity of the surrounding environment while protecting water quality.”

From the Town of Bridgton application, there are a projected 468 residential users, 173 commercial users, 2 Industrial users, and 12 Governmental users which totals 655 projected users.

A map showing the location of the proposed treatment facility is included as Fact Sheet **Attachment A**.

- d. Wastewater Treatment: The Town of Bridgton proposes to construct a new WWTF and a new subsurface disposal field at the same location (off of Route 302/Portland Road). “The proposed disposal system will utilize pressurized drip dispersal to evenly distribute small volumes of treated effluent over a large disposal field.”

“The WWTF will be a package mechanical treatment plant that was pre-procured under a separate contract in advance of preparing the design documents for installation under a general contractor. The pre-procured package plant will be an AeroMod system. The system generally includes a common influent selector tank which directs flow to each of two process trains. Each train has a Stage 1 Aeration Tank, Stage 2 Aeration tank, Secondary Clarifier, and aerated Digester. An included rotary drum screen will be provided upstream of the package treatment system and a pressurized drip dispersal system will distribute treated effluent throughout the subsurface disposal fields. The drip dispersal system includes a filtration unit to further reduce suspended solids in the effluent stream. No odor control is proposed for this facility as it will be in a wooded area away from residences.”

“The proposed drip dispersal method provides for even distribution of the wastewater throughout the dispersal area.”

“Monitoring wells will be installed throughout the disposal fields...” The wells will provide access points for monitoring the water level in each zone to ensure that the disposal system is functioning per the design intent.”

A schematic depicting the treatment stages of the proposed treatment facility is included as Fact Sheet **Attachment B**.

- e. Drip Dispersal Irrigation – The licensee is allowed to discharge a seasonal daily maximum of 116,250 gallons per day (gpd) from March 1 through May 1, annually, and a weekly average of 813,750 gallons from May 2 through February 28, annually, of secondary treated sanitary wastewater (which includes approximately 6,250 gpd of car wash and laundromat wastewater) via a drip dispersal irrigation system to groundwater, Class GW-A. The daily maximum limit for the spring is based on the hydrogeologic evaluation that determined that the seasonal high water table is a limiting factor for discharge in that area.

2. LICENSE SUMMARY (cont'd)

Once discharged from the secondary treatment system, the effluent will then be conveyed to a drip dispersal irrigation field consisting of three longitudinal zones. Only two zones are proposed to be used at a time, allowing the third zone to “rest” or be available as a contingency. Each zone is 600’x47’ (28,200 sq. ft.) for a total of 84,600 sq. ft. or 1.94 acres. The application states that “The proposed disposal system will utilize pressurized drip dispersal to evenly distribute small volumes of treated effluent over a large disposal field.”

- e. Groundwater Monitoring Wells. The licensee is proposing the following monitoring wells to be installed in the irrigation field (IF):

Monitoring Wells	Location
MWIF-1	Off the Eastern side of Drip Zone 1A, approximately at the mid-line.
MWIF-2	At the mid-line of Drip Zone 2A.
MWIF-3	Off the Western side of Drip Zone 3A, approximately at the mid-line.
MWIF-4	Off the Eastern side of Drip Zone 1B, approximately at the mid-line.
MWIF-5	At the mid-line of Drip Zone 2B.
MWIF-6	Off the Western side of Drip Zone 3B, approximately at the mid-line.

The licensee will also be installing one well upgradient of the IF (MWU-1) and four wells downgradient of the IF (MWD-1, MWD-2, MWD-3, MWD-4) to assess groundwater conditions.

3. CONDITIONS OF LICENSE

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 the groundwater at the point of discharge as Class GW-A receiving waters. *Standards of Classification of Ground Water*, 38 M.R.S., Section 465-C(1), 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 use of these waters, 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 proposed facility is providing secondary treatment for conventional pollutants prior to discharge on the irrigation field. 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

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS): Monitoring for BOD₅ and TSS yields an indication of the condition of the wastewater being applied from the treatment facility and of the degree of loading of organic material. This licensing action is establishing a monthly average limit of 30 mg/L for BOD₅ and TSS, as the application states that this is the quality of effluent, along with a 1/Week monitoring frequency.

Nitrate-Nitrogen – Nitrogen compounds are by-products of the biological breakdown of ammonia and organic nitrogen and are inherent in domestic sanitary wastewater. Because nitrogen compounds are weakly absorbed by soil, they function as reliable indicators of contamination from waste disposal sites. Also, elevated levels of nitrate-nitrogen in the drinking water supply are of human health concern. The previous licensing action established, and this permit is carrying forward a monitoring requirement for the treatment facility effluent along with a 1/Month sampling requirement and license limit of 10 mg/L in the monitoring wells and a 2/Year sampling requirement for nitrate-nitrogen. This license limit is pursuant to the National Primary Drinking Water Standards.

Oil & Grease (O&G) – O&G is required to be monitored due to the presence of car wash wastewater in the influent wastewater stream. O&G is required to be monitored 1/Month via EPA Method 1664 Rev B with the SGT-HEM step.

Metals (Total) - Metals monitoring is required in the treatment facility effluent and in the monitoring wells. Monitoring for metals from the facility effluent is important to determine loadings to the irrigation field and monitoring in the groundwater is necessary to determine if application of wastewater to the irrigation field is causing or contributing to the leaching of metals from the soils and threatening the designated use of the groundwater to be used as a potential drinking water supply, as well as to evaluate the concentration of these pollutants for which National Primary Drinking Water Standards (NPDWS) pursuant to 40 CFR Part 141 or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCL) pursuant to 40 CFR Part 143.3 have been established, and to assist in discerning whether any increases in groundwater levels may be attributed to the wastewater applied to the ground surface.

Specific Conductance, Temperature and pH – Specific conductance, temperature and pH monitoring are required in the monitoring wells. These parameters are considered “field” parameters meaning that they are measured directly in the field via instrumentation and do not require laboratory analysis. These parameters are considered as surveillance level monitoring parameters and are used as early-warning indicators of potential groundwater contamination when there exists a statistically significant trend upwards in the data or sudden spikes from previous levels. Temperature data is important in calibrating the conductance measurements.

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

Drip Dispersal Irrigation Field (1.94 acres)

Application Rates – This licensing action is establishing a seasonal daily maximum of 116,250 gallons per day (gpd) from March 1 through May 1, annually, and a weekly average of 813,750 gallons from May 2 through February 28, annually, of secondary treated sanitary wastewater (which includes approximately 6,250 gpd of car wash and laundromat wastewater) via a drip dispersal irrigation system to groundwater. This is based on the application materials that contend that the seasonal high water level is a primary restricting factor for assimilation of the discharge. See **Attachment C** of this fact sheet for a diagram of the irrigation field and monitoring well locations.

7. 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.

8. PUBLIC COMMENTS

Public notice of this application was made in *The Bridgton News* newspaper on or about January 27, 2021. The Department receives public comments on an application until the date a final agency action is taken on the application. Those persons receiving copies of draft permits 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).

9. DEPARTMENT CONTACTS

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

Cindy L. Dionne
Bureau of Water Quality
Department of Environmental Protection
17 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0017 Telephone: (207) 287-7823
e-mail: Cindy.L.Dionne@maine.gov

10. RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

During the period of January 11, 2022 through the issuance date of the final license, the Department solicited comments on the Proposed draft Waste Discharge License to be issued to the Town of Bridgton for the proposed discharge. The Department received comments from Department DEA staff that resulted in adding Special Condition J, *Ground Water Quality Monitoring Plan* to the license as well as adding Depth to Water monitoring in existing (planned) downgradient monitoring wells. The Department did not receive any other comments that resulted in any substantive change(s) in the terms and conditions of the license.

ATTACHMENT A

CIVIL GENERAL NOTES

1. PROVIDE 4" OF LOAM AND SEED FOR ALL SURFACES IMPACTED BY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES WHICH ARE NOT TO BE FINISHED WITH PAVEMENT, CRUSHED STONE, RIP RAP, OR OTHER SURFACE TREATMENT. PROVIDE TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROLS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CIVIL DETAILS FOR ALL LOAMED AND SEED AREAS.

BID ALTERNATE GENERAL NOTES

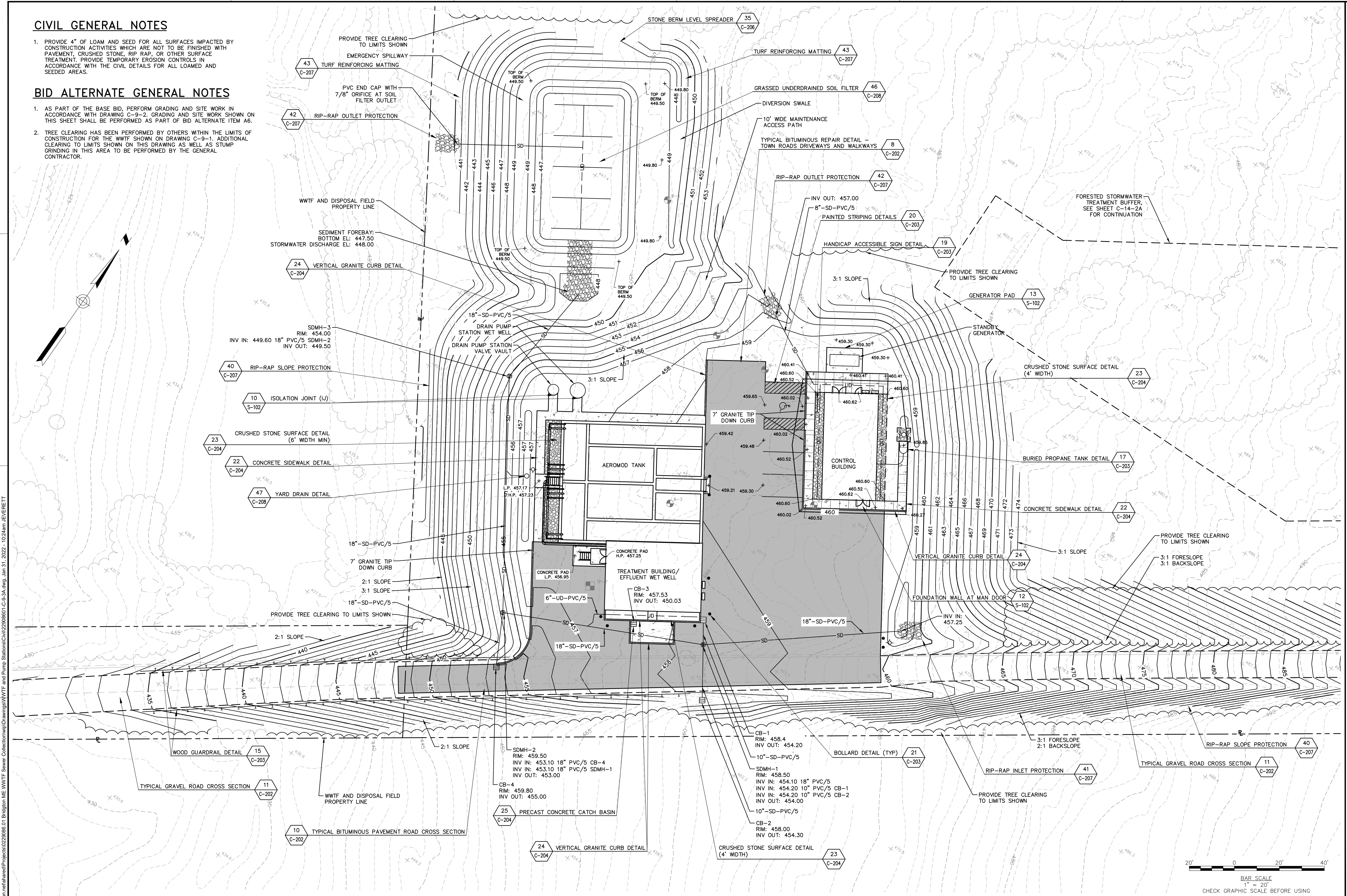
1. AS PART OF THE BASE BID, PERFORM GRADING AND SITE WORK IN ACCORDANCE WITH DRAWING C-9-2. GRADING AND SITE WORK SHOWN ON THIS SHEET SHALL BE PERFORMED AS PART OF BID ALTERNATE ITEM A6.
2. TREE CLEARING HAS BEEN PERFORMED BY OTHERS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION FOR THE WWTF SHOWN ON DRAWING C-9-1. ADDITIONAL CLEARING TO LIMITS SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING AS WELL AS STUMP GRINDING IN THIS AREA TO BE PERFORMED BY THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR.

A

B

C

D



BID ALTERNATE WWTF SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1"=20'



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ATTACHMENT B

1

2

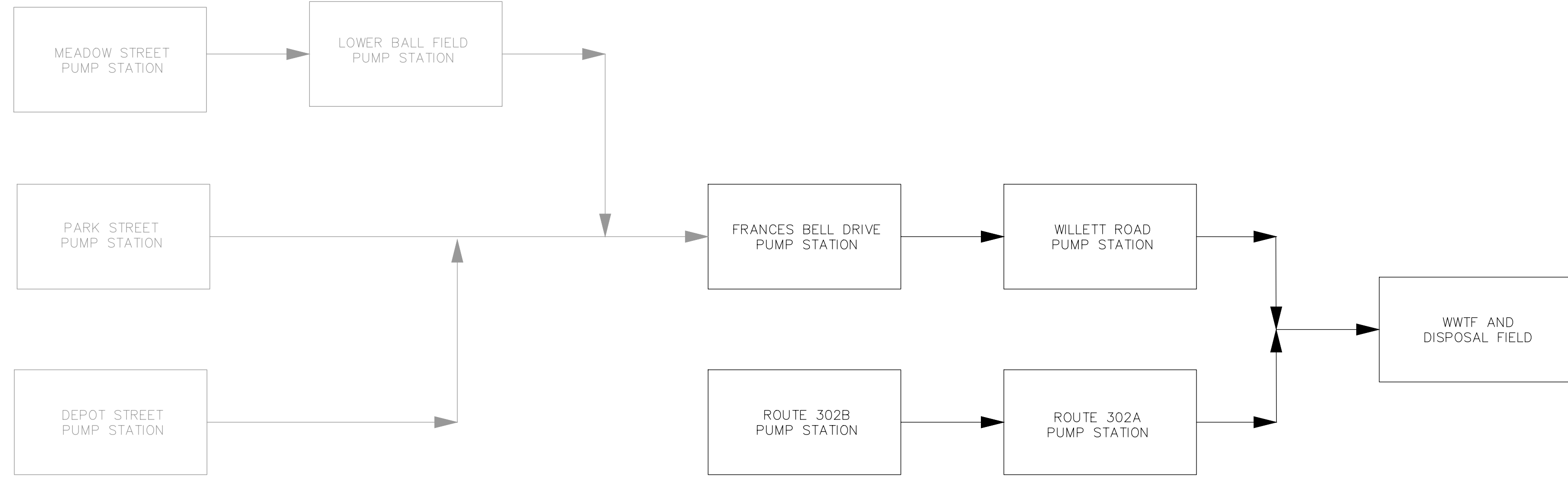
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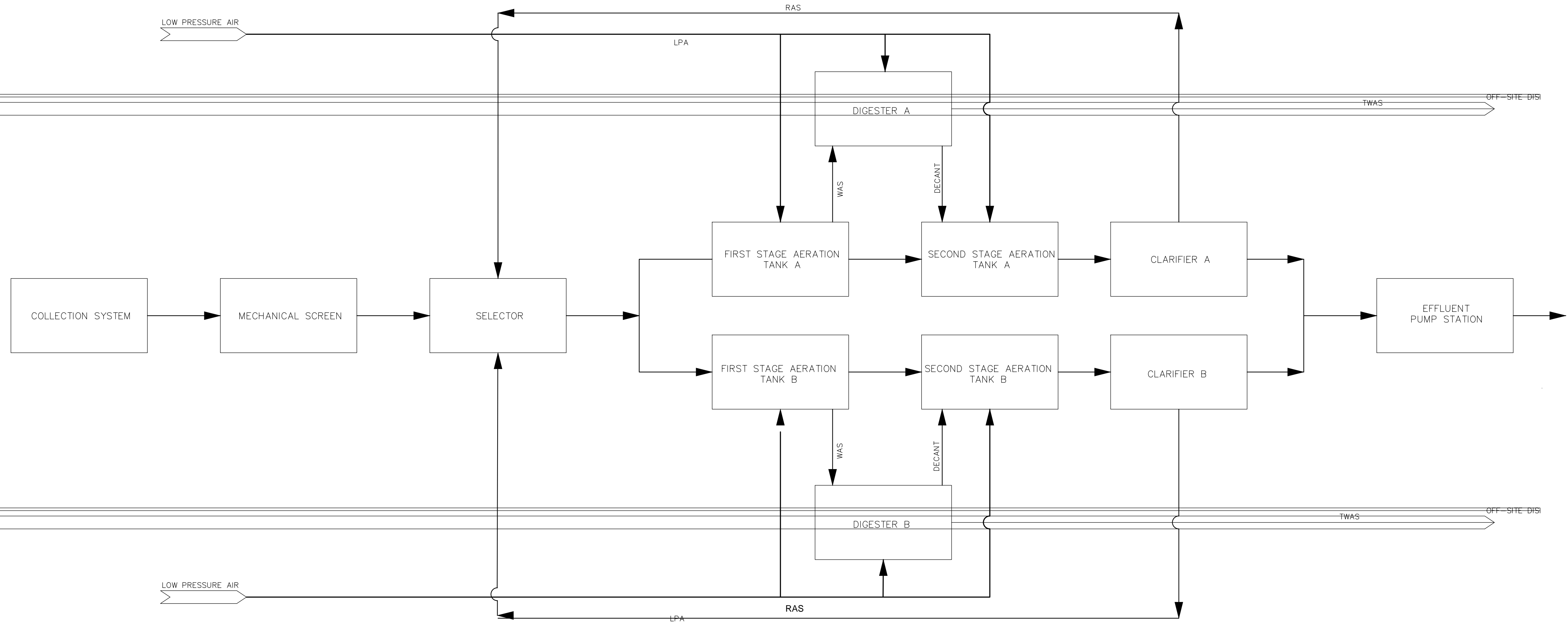
A

COLLECTION SYSTEM PROCESS FLOW DI-GR-M



B

TRE-TMENT SYSTEM PROCESS FLOW DI-GR-M



C

D

1

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3

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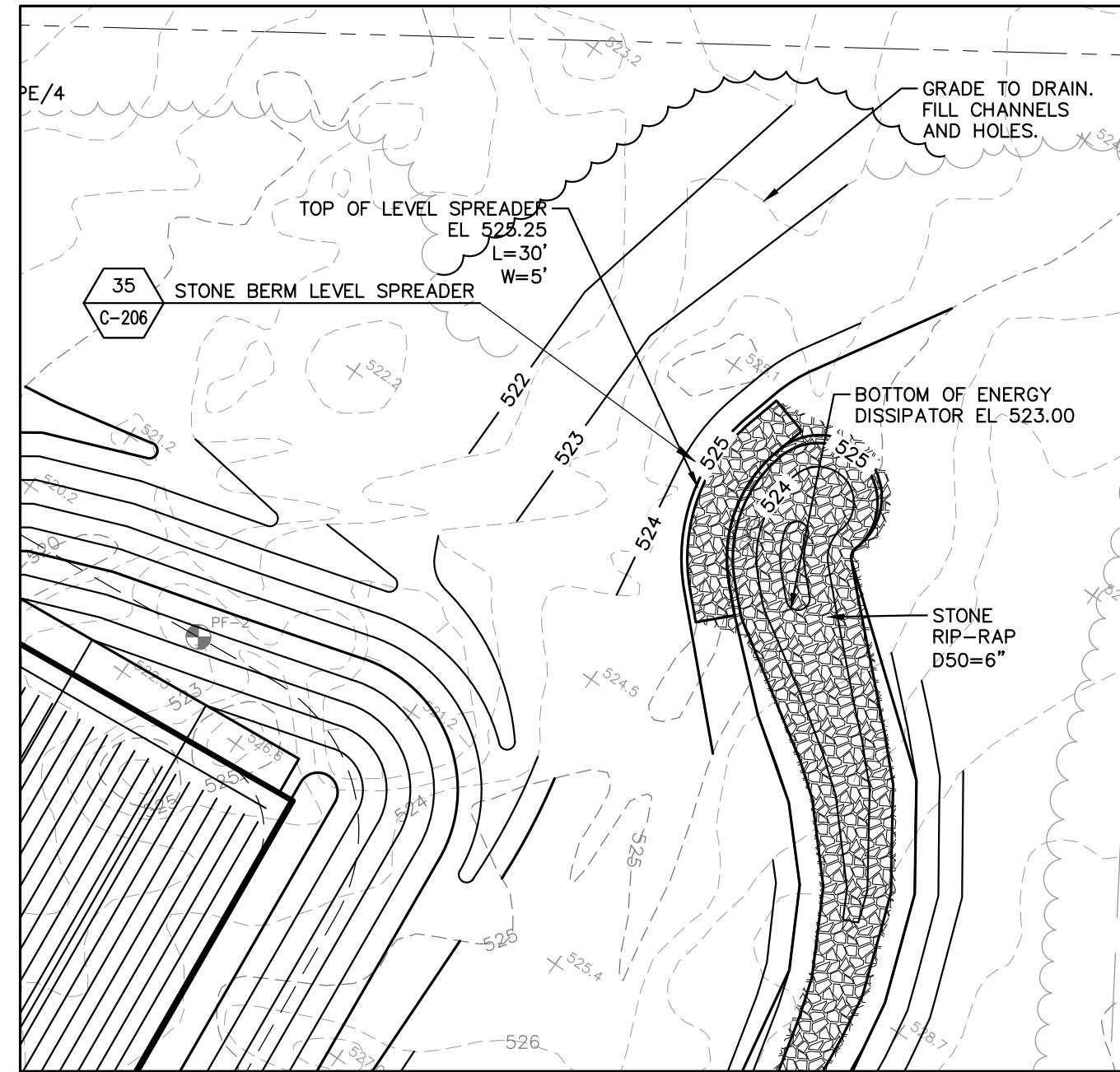
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The title block is located on the right side of the drawing. It contains a logo at the top, followed by a grid of boxes for project information. The grid includes fields for Project Name, Date, Scale, and other details. Below the grid are several empty rectangular boxes, likely for additional notes or signatures.

ATTACHMENT C

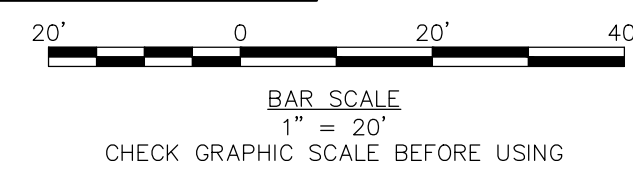
CIVIL GENERAL NOTES

1. THOROUGHLY ROTOTILL UNDER ENTIRE DISPOSAL FIELD, SHOULDER AREA, & FILL EXTENSION AREA PRIOR TO FILL PLACEMENT. THEN BLEND FIRST 6" LIFT OF FILL INTO EXISTING SOIL SURFACE TO PROMOTE MIXING.
2. MONITORING WELL LOCATIONS SHOWN FOR REFERENCE ONLY. MONITORING WELLS WILL BE INSTALLED BY OTHERS UPON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION.
3. SMALL DIAMETER DRIP TUBING SHALL BE INSTALLED AT 1'-6" ON CENTER. MONITORING WELLS MW-2 AND MW-5 SHALL BE CENTERED BETWEEN ADJACENT RUNS OF DRIP TUBING. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL A LOCATION STAKE FOR EACH OF THESE TWO WELLS IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE DRIP TUBING IS INSTALLED AND PRIOR TO THE LOAM AND SEED LAYER BEING PLACED ON TOP OF THE TUBING SO THE MONITORING WELL CAN BE SUCCESSFULLY INSTALLED LATER WITHOUT DISTURBING THE ADJACENT TUBING.
4. REFER TO OAKSON INSTALLATION MANUAL FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING INSTALLATION OF SMALL DIAMETER DRIP TUBING, VALVES AND MANIFOLDS.

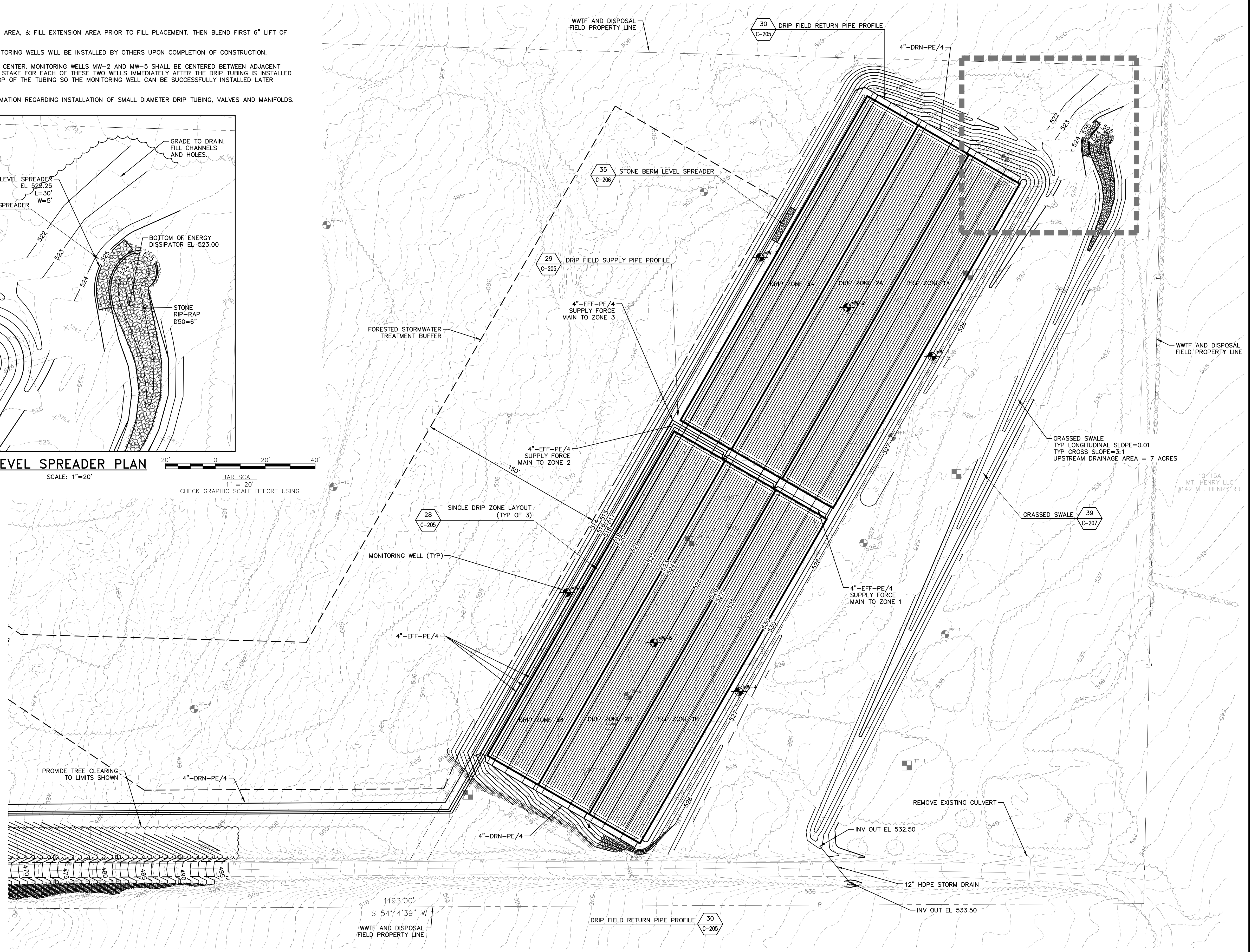
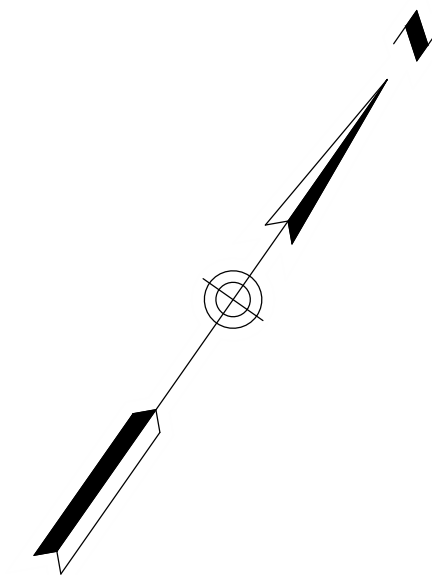


LEVEL SPREADER PLAN

SCALE: 1"=20'

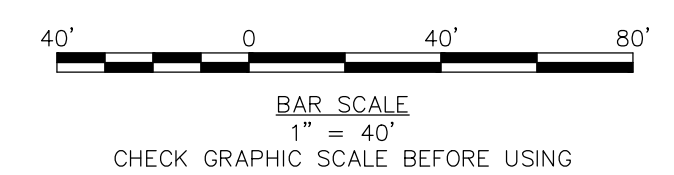


BAR SCALE
1" = 20'
CHECK GRAPHIC SCALE BEFORE USING




BID ALTERNATE DISPOSAL FIELD SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1"=40'



BAR SCALE
1" = 40'
CHECK GRAPHIC SCALE BEFORE USING

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