



STATE OF MAINE
Department of Environmental Protection

JOHN ELIAS BALDACCI
GOVERNOR

David P. Littell
COMMISSIONER

Mr. Nate Pennell
Town of Whitneyville
42 South Main Street
Whitneyville, ME. 04654

April 21, 2010

Mr. Jon Carman
JMC Wastewater Services
46 Fisher Road
Unity, ME. 04988

RE: Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) Permit #ME0102181
Maine Waste Discharge License (WDL) Application #W006551-6A-D-R
Final Permit – Canal Road

Dear Mr. Pennell & Mr. Carmen:

Enclosed, please find a copy of your **final** MEPDES permit and Maine WDL which was approved by the Department of Environmental Protection. Please read the permit/license and its attached conditions carefully. You must follow the conditions in the order to satisfy the requirements of law. Any discharge not receiving adequate treatment is in violation of State law and is subject to enforcement action.

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

If you have any questions regarding the matter, please feel free to call me at 287-7693.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "G. Wood".

Gregg Wood
Division of Water Quality Management
Bureau of Land and Water Quality

Enc.

cc: Matt Young, DEP/EMRO
Sandy Mojica, USEPA



STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
17 STATE HOUSE STATION AUGUSTA, ME 04333

DEPARTMENT ORDER

IN THE MATTER OF

TOWN OF WHITNEYVILLE	)	MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE
PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS	)	ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT
WHITNEYVILLE, WASHINGTON COUNTY	)	
ME0102181	)	AND
W006551-6A-D-R	)	
CANAL ROAD FACILITY	)	WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE
APPROVAL	)	RENEWAL

Pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, Title 33 USC, §1251, et seq., Protection and Improvement of Waters 38 M.R.S.A. §§414-A to 420,, and applicable regulations, the Department of Environmental Protection (Department hereinafter) has considered the application of the TOWN OF WHITNEYVILLE (TOWN hereinafter), with its supportive data, agency review comments, and other related materials on file and FINDS THE FOLLOWING FACTS:

APPLICATION SUMMARY

The Town has submitted a timely and complete application to the Department for the renewal of combination Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) permit ME0102181/Maine Waste Discharge License (WDL) #W006551-5L-C-R (permit hereinafter), which was issued by the Department on February 22, 2005 and expired on February 22, 2010. The 2/22/05 permit authorized the monthly average discharge of no more than 2,100 gallons per day (0.0021 million gallons per day (MGD) of secondary treated sanitary wastewater from a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) known as the **Canal Road** facility to the Machias River, Class B, in Whitneyville, Maine.

PERMIT SUMMARY

This permitting action is carrying forward all the terms and conditions of the 2/22/05 permitting action.

CONCLUSIONS

BASED on the findings in the attached Fact Sheet dated February 26, 2010, and subject to the Conditions listed below, 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, 38 M.R.S.A. §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 national resource, that water quality will be maintained and protected;
 - (c) The standards of classification of the receiving water body are met or, where the standards of classification of the receiving water body are not met, the discharge will not cause or contribute to the failure of the water body to meet the standards of classification;
 - (d) Where the actual quality of any classified receiving water body 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 water body, 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.

ACTION

THEREFORE, the Department APPROVES the above noted application of the TOWN OF WHITNEYVILLE (Town) to discharge up to a monthly average flow of 0.0021 MGD of secondary treated sanitary waste water from the Town's Canal Road facility to the Machias River, Class B, in Whitneyville, 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 permit expires five (5) years from the date of signature below.

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

Date of initial receipt of application: February 17, 2010

Date of application acceptance: February 17, 2010

This Order prepared by Michael Demarest, BUREAU OF LAND & WATER QUALITY
ME0102181 2010 4/16/10

SPECIAL CONDITIONS**A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

1. Beginning the effective date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge secondary treated sanitary wastewater from **Outfall #001A** to the Machias River in Whitneyville. The permittee shall treat the wastewater to meet the discharge limitations for each effluent characteristic specified in the chart below⁽¹⁾:

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations						Minimum Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass			Concentration				
	<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Weekly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>	<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Weekly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>	<u>Measurement Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
Flow [50050]	0.0021 MGD [03]	---	---	---	---	---	1/Month [01/30]	Estimate [ES]
BOD₅ [00310]	0.5 lbs./day [26]	0.8 lbs./day [26]	0.9 lbs./day [26]	30 mg/L [19]	45 mg/L [19]	50 mg/L [19]	1/Quarter [01/90]	Grab [GR]
BOD₅ Percent Removal ⁽²⁾ [81010]	---	---	---	85% [23]	---	---	---	---
TSS [00530]	0.5 lbs./day [26]	0.8 lbs./day [26]	0.9 lbs./day [26]	30 mg/L [19]	45 mg/L [19]	50 mg/L [19]	1/Quarter [01/90]	Grab [GR]
TSS Percent Removal ⁽²⁾ [81011]	---	---	---	85% [23]	---	---	---	---
Settleable Solids [00545]	---	---	---	---	---	0.3 ml/L [25]	1/Quarter [01/90]	Grab [GR]
<u>E. coli Bacteria</u> ⁽³⁾ [31633] (May 15 th – September 30 th)	---	---	---	64/100 ml ⁽⁴⁾ [13]	---	427/100 ml [13]	2/Month [02/30]	Grab [GR]
Total Residual Chlorine ⁽⁵⁾ [00665]	---	---	---	---	---	1.0 mg/L [19]	5/Week [05/07]	Grab [GR]
pH [00400]	---	---	---	---	---	6.0 – 9.0 SU [12]	1/Month [01/30]	Grab [GR]
The italicized numeric values bracketed in the table and in subsequent text are code numbers that Department personnel utilize to code the monthly Discharge Monitoring Reports.								

FOOTNOTES: See Page 5 of this permit for applicable footnotes.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

Footnotes:

All effluent monitoring shall be conducted at a location following the last treatment unit in the treatment process as to be representative of end-of-pipe effluent characteristics. Any change in sampling location must be approved by the Department in writing.

1. **Sampling** - Sampling and analysis must be conducted in accordance with; a) methods approved in 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 shall be analyzed by a laboratory certified by the State of Maine's Department of Health and Human Services. Samples that analyzed in-house or sent to another POTW licensed pursuant to *Waste discharge licenses*, 38 M.R.S.A. § 413, are subject to the provisions and restrictions of *Maine Comprehensive and Limited Environmental Laboratory Certification Rules*, 10-144 CMR 263 (last amended February 13, 2000).
2. **BOD₅ and TSS Percent Removal** - The treatment facility shall maintain a minimum of 85 percent removal of both biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅) and total suspended solids (TSS) for all flows receiving secondary treatment. The percent removal must be based on a monthly average calculation using influent and effluent concentrations. Because primary treatment occurs at multiple individual users sites, the Department assumes the influent concentration to be 290 mg/L (see fact sheet for more specifications on this parameter).
3. ***E. coli* bacteria** – *E. coli* bacteria limits and monitoring requirements are seasonal and apply between May 15 and September 30 of each year. The Department reserves the right to require year-round disinfection to protect the health, safety and welfare of the public.
4. **Bacteria Reporting** – The monthly average *E. coli* bacteria limitation is a geometric mean limitation and sample results shall be reported as such.
5. **Total Residual Chlorine** – Limitations and monitoring requirements are applicable whenever elemental chlorine or chlorine-based compounds are being used to disinfect the discharge. The permittee shall utilize approved test methods that are capable of bracketing the limitations in this permit.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

B. NARRATIVE EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

1. The effluent must not contain a visible oil sheen, foam or floating solids at any time that would impair the usages designated by the classification of the receiving waters.
2. The effluent must not contain materials in concentrations or combinations which are hazardous or toxic to aquatic life, or which would impair the usages designated by the classification of the receiving waters.
3. The discharges must not cause visible discoloration or turbidity in the receiving waters that would impair the usages designated by the classification of the receiving waters.
4. Notwithstanding specific conditions of this permit, the effluent must not lower the quality of any classified body of water below such classification 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 the management responsibility over the treatment facility must hold a **Grade II** certificate (or higher) or must be a Maine Registered Professional Engineer pursuant to *Sewerage Treatment Operators*, Title 32 M.R.S.A., Sections 4171-4182 and *Regulations for Wastewater Operator Certification*, 06-096 CMR 531 (effective May 8, 2006). All proposed contracts for facility operation by any person must be approved by the Department before the permittee may engage the services of the contract operator.

D. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT

In accordance with Standard Condition D, the permittee shall notify the Department of the following.

1. Any introduction of pollutants into the wastewater collection and treatment system from an indirect discharger in a primary industrial category discharging process wastewater; and
2. Any substantial change (increase or decrease) in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the wastewater collection and treatment system by a source introducing pollutants into the system at the time of permit issuance. For the purposes of this section, notice regarding substantial change shall 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.

E. LIMITATIONS FOR INDUSTRIAL USERS

The permittee cannot allow the introduction of pollutants into the wastewater collection and treatment system by a non-domestic source (user) that would pass through or otherwise interfere with the operation of the treatment system.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

F. UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGES

The Department authorizes the permittee to discharge only in accordance with: 1) the permittee's General Application for Waste Discharge Permit, accepted for processing on February 17, 2010; 2) the terms and conditions of this permit; and 3) only from Outfall #001A. Discharges of wastewater from any other point source are not authorized under this permit, and shall be reported in accordance with Standard Condition B(5)(Bypass) of this permit.

G. WET WEATHER FLOW MANAGEMENT PLAN

The treatment facility staff shall maintain a current written Wet Weather Flow Management Plan to direct the staff how to operate the facility effectively during periods of high flow. The Department acknowledges that the existing collection system may deliver flows in excess of the monthly average design capacity of the treatment plant during periods of high infiltration and rainfall.

Within 90 days of completion of new and or substantial upgrades of the wastewater treatment facility, the permittee shall submit to the Department for review and approval, a new or revised Wet Weather Management Plan that conforms to Department guidelines for such plans. The revised plan shall include operating procedures for a range of intensities, address solids handling procedures (including septic waste and other high strength wastes if applicable) and provide written operating and maintenance procedures during the events. **The permittee shall review their plan annually** and record any necessary changes to keep the plan up to date.

H. OPERATION & MAINTENANCE (O&M) PLAN

This facility shall maintain a current written comprehensive Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Plan. The plan shall provide a systematic approach by which the permittee shall at all times, properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of transport, treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit.

By December 31 of each year, or within 90 days of any process changes or minor equipment upgrades, the permittee shall 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 shall be kept on-site at all times and made available to Department and EPA personnel upon request.

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

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

I. CHAPTER 530(2)(D)(4) STATEMENT FOR REDUCED/WAIVED TOXICS TESTING

This permitting action establishes reduced surveillance level testing for WET and analytical chemistry testing. **On or before December 31st of each year** of the effective term of this permit [PCS Code 95799], the permittee shall provide the Department with statements describing the following:

1. Changes in the number or types of non-domestic wastes contributed directly or indirectly to the wastewater treatment works that may increase the toxicity of the discharge;
2. Changes in the operation of the treatment works that may increase the toxicity of the discharge; and
3. Changes in industrial manufacturing processes contributing wastewater to the treatment works that may increase the toxicity of the discharge.

Further, the Department may reinstitute annual testing if it determines that there have been changes in the character of the discharge or if annual certifications described above are not submitted.

J. MERCURY

The permittee shall conduct all mercury sampling (2/Year) required to determine compliance with interim limitations established pursuant to *Interim Effluent Limitations and Controls for the Discharge of Mercury* Chapter 519 (last amended October 6, 2001),, in accordance with EPA's "clean sampling techniques" found in EPA Method 1669, Sampling Ambient Water For Trace Metals At EPA Water Quality Criteria Levels. All mercury analysis must be conducted in accordance with EPA Method 1631, Determination of Mercury in Water by Oxidation, Purge and Trap, and Cold Vapor Fluorescence Spectrometry. See **Attachment A, Effluent Mercury Test Report**, of this permit for the Department's form for reporting mercury test results.

K. REOPENING OF PERMIT FOR MODIFICATIONS

Upon evaluation of the tests results or monitoring requirements specified in Special Conditions of this permitting action, new site specific information, or any other pertinent test results or information obtained during the term of this permit, the Department may, at anytime and with notice to the permittee, modify this permit 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 effluent and or ambient water quality monitoring if results on file are inconclusive; or
- (3) change monitoring requirements or limitations based on new information.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

L. MONITORING AND REPORTING

The permittee shall summarize monitoring results obtained during the previous month and report said results on separate Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) forms provided by the Department. The permittee shall submit the results so that they are postmarked on or before the thirteenth (13th) day of the month or hand-delivered to a Department Regional Office such that the DMRs are received by the Department on or before the fifteenth (15th) day of the month following the completed reporting period. A signed copy of the DMR and all other reports required herein shall be submitted to the following address:

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

Alternatively, if you are submitting an electronic DMR (eDMR), the completed eDMR must be electronically submitted to the Department by a facility authorized DMR Signatory no later than the close of business on the 15th day of the month following the completed reporting period. Paper copy documentation submitted in support of the eDMR must be postmarked on or before the thirteenth (13th) day of the month or hand-delivered to the Department's Regional Office such that it is received by the Department on or before the fifteenth (15th) day of the month following the completed reporting period. Electronic documentation in support of the eDMR must be submitted no later than the close of business on the 15th day of the month following the completed reporting period.

M. SEVERABILITY

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

ATTACHMENT A

Effluent Mercury Test Report

Name of Facility: _____ Federal Permit # ME _____
Pipe # _____

Purpose of this test: ☐ Initial limit determination
☐ Compliance monitoring for: year _____ calendar quarter _____
☐ Supplemental or extra test

SAMPLE COLLECTION INFORMATION

Sampling Date:				Sampling time:		AM/PM
	mm	dd	yy			
Sampling Location:						
Weather Conditions:						
Please describe any unusual conditions with the influent or at the facility during or preceding the time of sample collection:						
Optional test - not required but recommended where possible to allow for the most meaningful evaluation of mercury results:						
Suspended Solids mg/L Sample type: Grab (recommended) or Composite						

ANALYTICAL RESULT FOR EFFLUENT MERCURY

Name of Laboratory: _____	
Date of analysis: _____	Result: ng/L (PPT)
Please Enter Effluent Limits for your facility	
Effluent Limits: Average = ng/L	Maximum = ng/L
Please attach any remarks or comments from the laboratory that may have a bearing on the results or their interpretation. If duplicate samples were taken at the same time please report the average.	

CERTIFICATION

I certify that to the best of my knowledge the foregoing information is correct and representative of conditions at the time of sample collection. The sample for mercury was collected and analyzed using EPA Methods 1669 (clean sampling) and 1631 (trace level analysis) in accordance with instructions from the DEP.	
By: _____	Date: _____
Title: _____	

PLEASE MAIL THIS FORM TO YOUR ASSIGNED INSPECTOR

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

Date: **April 21, 2010**

MEPDES PERMIT: **ME0102181**
WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE: **W006551-6A-D-R**

NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT:
TOWN OF WHITNEYVILLE
Attn: Nate Pennell
42 South Main Street
Whitneyville, ME 04654

COUNTY: **Washington County**

NAME AND ADDRESS WHERE DISCHARGE OCCURS:
Canal Road
Whitneyville, ME 04692

RECEIVING WATER/CLASSIFICATION: **Machias River/Class B**

COGNIZANT OFFICIAL:
Mr. Nate Pennell
42 South Main Street
Whitneyville, ME 04654
Telephone: (207) 255-4662

FACILITY CONTRACT OPERATOR: **Jon Carman**
JMC Wastewater Services
46 Fisher Road
Unity, Maine 04988
Telephone: (207) 948-2422
e-mail: joncarman@uninet.net

1. APPLICATION SUMMARY

- a. Application: The Town of Whitneyville (Town/permittee hereinafter) has submitted a timely and complete application to the Department for the renewal of combination Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) permit ME0102181/Maine Waste Discharge License (WDL) W006551-5L-C-R (permit hereinafter), which was issued by the Department on February 22, 2005 and expired on February 22, 2010. The 2/22/05 permit authorized the monthly average discharge of up to 2,100 gallons per day (0.0021 million gallons per day, (MGD) of secondary treated sanitary waste water from a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) known as the Canal Road facility, to the Machias River, Class B, in Whitneyville, Maine. See **Attachment A** of this Fact Sheet for a location map of the facility.

1. APPLICATION SUMMARY (cont'd)

- b. Source Description: The Town owns the Canal Road municipal waste water treatment facility, which provides secondary treatment and disinfection for sanitary waste water generated by six residential users in the town. The facility is operated by a contract operator. There are no significant industrial users contributing flows to the treatment works, the facility is not required to implement a pretreatment program, and there are no combined sewer overflows (CSO) associated with the collection system. The Town is not authorized to accept septage at the Canal Road Facility.
- c. Waste Water Treatment: The waste water treatment facility owned by the Town provides secondary level of treatment via individual sand filter systems. Waste water generated by the residential users passes through individual septic tanks that provide primary treatment via settling and floatation of the heavier, and lighter-than water waste water components and secondary treatment through individual sand filters. The secondary treated wastewater from the clustered sand filter flows by pump and gravity to the central disinfection system whereby the wastewater is seasonally disinfected with chlorine compounds. The disinfected wastewater is then discharged by gravity flow to the Machias River via a six-inch diameter polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe that extends approximately ten feet out into the river from the riverbank. The outfall pipe has approximately two feet of water over the top of the pipe at (7Q10) low-river flow conditions. The outfall pipe is not fitted with diffusers or other mechanisms that would enhance mixing of the effluent with the receiving waters. See **Attachment B** of this Fact Sheet for a schematic of the system.

2. PERMIT SUMMARY

- a. Terms and Conditions: This permitting action is carrying forward all the terms and conditions of the 2/22/05 permitting action.
- b. Facility History: This section provides a summary of significant licensing/permitting actions and milestones that have been completed for the Canal Road Facility.

June 30, 1986 – The USEPA issued NPDES permit #ME0102181 to the Town of Whitneyville for the discharge of equivalent-to-secondary treated wastewater from two separate wastewater treatment facilities owned and operated by the Town to the Machias River in Whitneyville. In addition to authorizing the discharge from the Canal Road Facility, the permit authorized discharges from the School Street Facility.

October 21, 1986 – The Department issued WDL #W006551-45-A-N that authorized wastewater discharges from the Town's School Street and Canal Road facilities with a total maximum discharge of 8,350 gallons per day (0.00835 MGD).

June 8, 1987 – The USEPA issued permit modification #ME0102181 to the Town to revise the minimum monitoring frequency requirements for Total Residual Chlorine from once per month to five sample events per week in order to be consistent with the Maine WDL.

Summer 1987 – The Town's Canal Road Facility commenced operation.

2. PERMIT SUMMARY (continued)

November 30, 1999 – The Town submitted a complete application to the Department for renewal of the WDL. The WDL issued in 1986 authorized separate limits and monitoring requirements for the School Street and Canal Road facilities. In the 1999 WDL licensing action, the Department separated the authorizations for each of the two facilities because they are “stand-alone” facilities with separate outfall pipes and separate monitoring requirements.

February 22, 2000 – The Department issued combination MEPDES permit #ME 0102181/WDL #W006551-5L-B-R to the Town for the monthly average discharge of up to 2,100 gallons per day of equivalent-to-secondary treated wastewater from the Canal Road facility to the Machias River in Whitneyville.

June 8, 2000 – The Department administratively *modified* the 2/22/00 by establishing interim mean and daily maximum effluent limitations for mercury.

February 22, 2005 – The Department issued MEPDES permit ME0102181/WDL #W006551-5L-C-R for a five-year term.

February 17, 2010 – The Town submitted a timely and complete application to the Department for the renewal of ME0102181/WDL #W006551-5L-C-R for the Towns’ Canal Road facility.

3. CONDITIONS OF PERMIT

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

4. RECEIVING WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

Classification of Major River Basins, 38 M.R.S.A. §467(5)(A)(2) classifies the Machias River at the point of discharge as a Class B water. Further, the Legislature finds that the free-flowing habitat of this river segment provides irreplaceable social and economic benefits and that this use must be maintained. The *Standards for the Classification of Fresh Surface Waters*, Maine law, 38 M.R.S.A. §465(3) describes the standards for Class B waters.

5. RECEIVING WATER QUALITY CONDITIONS

The State of Maine 2008 Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report, prepared by the Department pursuant to Sections 303(d) and 305(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, lists the Machias River at the point of discharge (Water ID 709-1) as, “*Category 2: Estuarine and Marine Waters Attaining Some Designated Uses – Insufficient Information for Other Uses*”.

6. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS & MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

- a. Flow: The previous permitting action established a monthly average discharge flow limitation of 0.0021 MGD and a minimum monitoring frequency requirement of once per month.

This permitting action is carrying forward the flow limitation. A review of the month Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) data for the period December 2004 – October 2009 indicates the facility has complied with the seasonal flow limitations for 100% of the measurements (report summary follows).

Flow					
Value	Limit (MGD)	N	Range (MGD)	Mean (MGD)	Exceedances
Monthly Average	0.0021 MGD	54	0.0003 – 0.015 MGD	0.00067 MGD	(none)

- b. Dilution Factors: The Department established applicable dilution factors for the discharge in accordance with freshwater protocols established in Department Rule Chapter 530, Surface Water Toxics Control Program, October 2005. This permitting action is calculating dilution factors associated with the discharge based on the 0.0021 MGD flow limit to ensure that water quality-based limits are protective of receiving water quality on a year-round basis.

With a monthly average flow limit of 0.0021 MGD, dilution factors associated with the discharge from the Town's Canal Road Facility may be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Acute: } 1Q_{10} = 27.2 \text{ cfs} \Rightarrow \frac{(27.2 \text{ cfs})(0.6464) + 0.0021 \text{ MGD}}{0.0021 \text{ MGD}} = 8,373:1$$

$$\text{Modified Acute: } \frac{1}{4} 1Q_{10} = 6.8 \text{ cfs} \Rightarrow \frac{(6.8 \text{ cfs})(0.6464) + 0.0021 \text{ MGD}}{0.0021 \text{ MGD}} = 2,094:1$$

$$\text{Chronic: } 7Q_{10} = 60 \text{ cfs} \Rightarrow \frac{(60 \text{ cfs})(0.6464) + 0.0021 \text{ MGD}}{0.0021 \text{ MGD}} = 18,470:1$$

$$\text{Harmonic Mean} = 180 \text{ cfs} \Rightarrow \frac{(180 \text{ cfs})(0.6464) + 0.0021 \text{ MGD}}{0.0021 \text{ MGD}} = 54,407:1$$

06-096 CMR Chapter 530(4)(B)(1) states that,

“Analyses using numerical acute criteria for aquatic life must be based on 1/4 of the 1Q10 stream design flow to prevent substantial acute toxicity within any mixing zone, according to EPA’s Mixing Zone Policy and to ensure a Zone of Passage of at least 3/4 of the cross-sectional area of any stream as required by Department rule. Where it can be demonstrated that a discharge achieves complete and rapid mixing with the receiving water, by way of an efficient diffuser or other effective method, analyses may use a greater proportion of the stream design flow, up to and including all of it, as long as the required Zone of Passage is maintained.”

6. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS & MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

- c. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS): The previous permitting action established monthly average and weekly average BOD₅ & TSS concentration limits of 30 mg/L and 45 mg/L, respectively, which were based on secondary treatment requirements as defined in Department rule 06-096 CMR Chapter 525(3)(III). The previous permitting action also established daily maximum BOD₅ & TSS concentration limits of 50 mg/L based on a Department best professional judgment (BPJ) of best practicable treatment (BPT) and a minimum monitoring frequency requirement of once quarterly.

All three technology-based concentration limits are being carried forward in this permitting action. *Waste Discharge License Conditions*, 06-096 CMR Chapter 523(6)(f) states that all pollutants limited in permits shall have limitations, standards or prohibitions expressed in terms of mass. The previous permitting action established monthly average, weekly average and daily maximum technology-based mass limits of 0.5 lbs./day, 0.8 lbs./day, and 0.9 lbs./day, respectively, which are being carried forward in this permitting action and were derived using the previously permitted discharge flow limit of 0.0021 MGD as follows:

Mass Limit Calculations		
Monthly Average	(30 mg/L)(8.34 lbs./gallon)(0.0021 MGD) =	0.5 lbs./day
Weekly Average	(45 mg/L)(8.34 lbs./gallon)(0.0021 MGD) =	0.8 lbs./day
Daily Maximum	(50 mg/L)(8.34 lbs./gallon)(0.0021 MGD) =	0.9 lbs./day

This permitting action is also carrying forward the requirement for a minimum of 85% removal of BOD₅ & TSS pursuant to *Effluent Guidelines and Standards*, 06-096 CMR Chapter 525(3)(III)(a)(3) and (b)(3). according to the EPA's Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems Manual, dated February 2002, table 3-7 entitled "Constituent Mass Loadings and Concentrations in Typical Residential Wastewater" [high-end range of values], influent values for BOD and TSS may be assumed to be 300 mg/L until the infrastructure is modified or replaced such that influent sample collection is practical. The Department utilizes a similar assumed influent strength of 290 mg/L.

A review of the monthly DMR data for the period December 2004 – October 2009 indicates the effluent has been in compliance with the BOD & TSS limitations in 100% of the reports. A statistical summary of submitted DMRs follows:

BOD Mass *

Value	Limit	N	Range (lbs/day)	Average	Exceedances
Monthly Average	0.5 lbs/day	19	0.001 – 0.014 lbs/day	0.018 lbs/day	0
Daily Maximum	0.9 lbs/day	19	0.001 – 0.014 lbs/day	0.018 lbs/day	0

*Data reflects sampling frequency of once every three months

BOD Concentration**

Value	Limit (mg/L)	N	Range (mg/L)	Average	Exceedances
Monthly Average	30 mg/L	19	<2 - 8 mg/L	3.27 mg/L	0
Daily Maximum	50 mg/L	19	<2 – 8 mg/L	3.27 mg/L	0

**Data reflects sampling frequency of once every three months

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

TSS mass ♦

Value	Limit (lbs/day)	N	Range (lbs/day)	Average	Exceedances
Monthly Average	0.5 lbs/day	19	0.005 – 0.1 lbs/day	0.024 lbs/day	0
Daily Maximum	0.9 lbs/day	19	0.005 – 0.1 lbs/day	0.024 lbs/day	0
♦ Data reflects sampling frequency of once every three months					

TSS Concentration ♦♦

Value	Limit	N	Range (mg/L)	Average	Exceedances
Monthly Average	35 mg/L	19	1-12 mg/L	4.54 mg/L	0
Daily Maximum	50 mg/L	19	1-12 mg/L	4.54 mg/L	0
♦♦ Data reflects sampling frequency of once every three months					

This permitting action is carrying forward the minimum quarterly monitoring frequency based on Department guidance for POTWs permitted to discharge up to 0.050 MGD.

- d. Settleable Solids: The previous permitting action established a daily maximum technology-based concentration limit of 0.3 ml/L and a minimum monitoring frequency requirement of once per quarter for settleable solids. This permitting action is carrying forward the daily maximum concentration limit of 0.3 ml/L as it is considered by the Department to be BPT for secondary treated sanitary wastewater, and the minimum monitoring frequency requirement once per quarter (01/90) based on a Department BPJ determination of the level of monitoring necessary to assess compliance with this parameter in consideration of the facility's past demonstrated performance.

It is noted that a summary of settleable solids data as reported on the monthly DMRs for the period of December 2004 – October 2009 (n=18, range= <.1 - 0.1) indicates the maximum settleable solids concentration discharge has been in compliance with the 0.3 ml/L limit in 100% of the samples.

- e. Escherichia coli bacteria: The previous permitting action established seasonal (between May 15 and September 30 of each year) monthly average and daily maximum concentration limits for *E. coli* bacteria of 64 colonies/100 ml (geometric mean) and 427 colonies/100 ml (instantaneous level), respectively, based on the State of Maine Water Classification Program criteria for Class B waters found at 38 M.R.S.A. §465(3)(B) at the time of permitting along with a minimum monitoring frequency requirement of 2/Month.

During calendar year 2005, Maine's Legislature approved new daily maximum water quality standard of 236 colonies/100 ml (col/100ml) for water bodies designated as Class B. The Department has determined that end-of-pipe limitations for the instantaneous concentration standard of 236 colonies/100 ml will be achieved through available dilution of the effluent with the receiving waters and need not be revised in MEPDES permits for facilities with adequate dilution, as is the case with the Town's facility. Therefore, the daily maximum bacteria limit of 427 colonies/100 ml in the previous permitting action is being carried forward in this permitting action. The bacteria limits established in this permitting action are seasonal and apply between May 15 and September 30 of each year. The Department reserves the right to impose year-round bacteria limits, if necessary, to protect the health, safety and welfare of the public.

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

A review of the seasonal monthly DMR data for the period May 2006 – July 2009 indicates the permittee has been in compliance with the previous permit limits and the proposed permit limits in 95% of the samples for *E. coli* bacteria. A statistical summary of results follows:

<i>E. coli</i> bacteria⁺⁺					
Value	Limit (col/100 ml)	N	Range (col/100 ml)	Mean (col/100 ml)	Exceedances
Monthly Average	64	20	0 – 51	6	0
Daily Maximum	427	20	0 - 2200	116	1
⁺⁺ Data reflects sampling frequency of twice each month between May 15 and September 30 of each year					

- f. Total Residual Chlorine (TRC): The previous permitting action established respective daily maximum and monthly average BPT-based concentration limits of 1.0 mg/L for TRC, as well as a minimum monitoring frequency requirement of five times per week. Limitations on TRC are specified to ensure that ambient water quality standards are maintained and that BPT technology is being applied to the discharge. Department permitting actions impose the more stringent of either water quality or BPT based limits. End-of-pipe acute and chronic water quality-based concentration thresholds may be calculated as follows:

Criterion		Dilution Factors	Calculated Threshold	
Acute	0.019 mg/L	2,094:1	Acute	40 mg/L
Chronic	0.011 mg/L	18,470:1	Chronic	203 mg/L

Department has established a daily maximum BPT limitation of 1.0 mg/L for facilities that disinfect their effluent with elemental chlorine or chlorine-based compounds. For facilities that must dechlorinate the effluent in order to consistently achieve compliance with water quality based thresholds, the Department has established daily maximum and monthly average BPT limits of 0.3 mg/L and 0.1 mg/L, respectively. The town's wastewater treatment process does not include effluent dechlorination following disinfection. Consequently, this permitting action is carrying forward the daily maximum and monthly average BPT-based concentration limit of 1.0 mg/L as it is more stringent than the water quality-based standards of 40 mg/L (acute threshold) and 203 mg/L (chronic threshold).

This permitting action is carrying forward the minimum monitoring frequency of five times per week (5/Week) based on a Department BPJ determination of the level of monitoring necessary to assess compliance with this parameter in consideration of the facility's past demonstrated performance. Although bacteria limitations are seasonal and apply between May 15 and September 30 of each year, TRC monitoring must be conducted during any period that chlorine-based compounds are in use at the facility as TRC is toxic at all times of the year.

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

A review of the DMR data for the period December 2004 – October 2009 indicates the permittee has been in compliance with both the monthly average and daily maximum concentration limits 89% and has reported values as follows:

Total residual chlorine **					
Value	Limit (mg/L)	N	Range (mg/L)	Mean (mg/L)	Exceedances
Monthly Average	0.10 mg/L	18	0.25 - 2.1 mg/L	0.86 mg/L	5
Daily Maximum	0.10 mg/L	18	0.25 - 2.1 mg/L	0.86 mg/L	5
**Range and exceedances reflect sampling frequency of five times weekly (05/07)					

- g. pH: The previous permitting action established a technology based BPT pH range limitation of 6.0 – 9.0 standard units pursuant to 06-096 CMR Chapter 525(3)(III)(c) along with a monitoring frequency of 1/Week both of which are being carried forward in this permitting action. The Canal St. facility has recorded seven instances where the discharge was more acidic than permitted.

A review of the DMR pH data for the period December 2004 – October 2009 indicates the permittee had difficulty maintaining compliance in the 10-month period commencing 08/13/08. The acidity issues were resolved in February of 2009. The discharge has been in compliance with both the monthly average and daily maximum concentration limits in 80% of the tests (see statistical summary below).

pH					
Value	Limit (su)	N	Range (su)	Mean (su)	Exceedances
Monthly Average	6.0 –9.0 su	54	5 – 7.1 su	6.2 su	11
Daily Maximum	6.0 –9.0 su	54	5 – 2.2 su	6.2 su	11

- h. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET), Priority Pollutant, and Analytical Chemistry Testing: 38 M.R.S.A., §414-A and *Certain deposits and discharges prohibited* 38 MRSA § 420, prohibit the discharge of effluents containing substances in amounts that would cause the surface waters of the State to contain toxic substances above levels set forth in Federal Water Quality Criteria as established by the USEPA. Department rule, 06-096 CMR Chapter 530, *Surface Water Toxics Control Program* (toxics rule) sets forth effluent monitoring requirements and procedures to establish safe levels for the discharge of toxic pollutants such that existing and designated uses of surface waters are maintained and protected and narrative and numeric water quality criteria are met. Department rule 06-096 CMR Chapter 584, *Surface Water Quality Criteria for Toxic Pollutants*, sets forth ambient water quality criteria (AWQC) for toxic pollutants and procedures necessary to control levels of toxic pollutants in surface waters.

Chapter 530 § (2)(A) states that “...all licensed dischargers of industrial process wastewater or domestic wastes discharging to surface waters of the State must meet the testing requirements of this section. Dischargers of other types of wastewater are subject to this subsection when and if the Department determines that toxicity of effluents may have reasonable potential to cause or contribute to exceedances of narrative or numerical water quality criteria.”

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

Chapter 530 § 2.A specifies the criteria for exemption of certain discharges from toxics testing as follows:

- (1) Discharges from individual discharge points licensed to discharge less than 50,000 gallons per day of solely domestic wastewater and with a chronic dilution factor of at least 50 to 1, provided no holding tank wastes containing chemicals are accepted by the facility;
- (2) Discharges from residential overboard discharge systems; or
- (3) Discharges from combined sewer overflow discharge points, provided the owner of the sewerage system is conducting or participating in a discharge abatement program.

The permittee's facility is exempt from the Chapter 530 requirements as it permitted to discharge less than 50,000 gpd, the 18,470:1 chronic dilution factor is greater than 50:1 (based on permitted flow of 0.0021) and the wastewater has domestic-like characteristics. However, should there be a substantial change in the characteristics of the discharge in the future, the Department may reopen this permit pursuant to Special Condition L, *Reopening of Permit for Modifications*, to incorporate the applicable whole effluent toxicity (WET), priority pollutant or analytical testing requirements cited above.

- i. Mercury: Pursuant to *Certain deposits and discharges prohibited*, 38 M.R.S.A. § 420, *Waste discharge licenses*, 38 M.R.S.A. § 413 and *Interim Effluent Limitations and Controls for the Discharge of Mercury*, 06-096 CMR 519 (last amended October 6, 2001), the Department issued a Notice of Interim Limits for the Discharge of Mercury to the permittee on May 23, 2000, thereby administratively modifying MEPDES #ME0102181/WDL # W006551-5L-B-R by establishing interim monthly average and daily maximum effluent concentration limits of 6.7 parts per trillion (ppt) and 10.1 ppt, respectively, and a minimum monitoring frequency requirement of two (2) tests per year for mercury. Limitations and monitoring frequencies are regulated separately through 38 M.R.S.A. § 413 and 06-096 CMR 519 and Special Condition J of this permit. The interim limitations remain in effect and enforceable and any modifications to the limits and or monitoring requirements will be formalized outside of this permitting document.

Maine law 38 M.R.S.A., §420 1-B, (B)(1) states that a facility is not in violation of the AWQC for mercury if the facility is in compliance with an interim discharge limit established by the Department pursuant to § 413 11(A) review of the Department's database for the previous 60-month period indicates mercury test results reported have ranged from 1 ppt to 6 ppt with an arithmetic mean (n=10) of 2.7 ppt.

Mercury*					
Value	Limit (ppt)	N	Range (ppt)	Mean (ppt)	Exceedances
Monthly Average	6.7 ppt	20	1 – 6 ppt	2.66 ppt	0
Daily Maximum	10.1 ppt	20	1 – 6 ppt	2.6 ppt	0
* Data reflects sampling frequency of twice yearly [02/yr]					

7. DISCHARGE IMPACT ON RECEIVING WATER QUALITY

As permitted, 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 Machias River to meet standards for Class B classification.

8. PUBLIC COMMENTS

Public notice of this application was made in the Machias Valley News Observer newspaper on or about February 10, 2009. 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 shall have at least 30 days in which to submit comments on the draft or to request a public hearing, pursuant to Chapter 522 of the Department's rules.

9. DEPARTMENT CONTACTS

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

Michael Demarest
Division of Water Quality Management
Bureau of Land & Water Quality
Department of Environmental Protection
17 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0017 Telephone: (207) 287-6301
e-mail: michael.demarest@maine.gov

10. RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

During the period of February 26, 2010, through the issuance date of this permit, the Department solicited comments on the proposed draft permit to be issued for the discharge from the Town of Whitneyville's Canal Road waste water treatment facility. The only comments received were by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA's) National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) in a letter dated March 25, 2010. As a result, the Department has prepared a response to comments as follows:

Comment #1: The NMFS' states "*The recommended discharge limitations for the Town of Whitneyville's facilities are consistent with the EPA ambient water quality criteria and should minimize the effects of discharges from the facilities on the water quality in the Machias River. However, NMFS is concerned with the discharge of chlorine from the treatment facilities.*

The permits for these facilities establish daily maximum TRC limits of 1.0 mg/L. Discharge of chlorine is of a concern given its lethal effects. There are number of studies that have examined levels of TRC in effluent (Post 1987; Buckley 1976) that have been found to be lethal to fish. Buckley found that where effluent is being diluted by seawater, safe levels of TRC are approximately 0.003 and 0.009 mg/L. TRC levels of approximately 0.03 mg/L resulted in reductions of hemoglobin and hemocrit levels indicative of anemia. The EPA set the Criteria Maximum Concentration [CMC or acute criteria; defined in 40 CFR 131.36 as equals the highest concentration of a pollutant to which aquatic life can be exposed for a short period of time(up to 96 hours) without deleterious effects] at 0.019 mg/L based on an analysis of exposure of 33 freshwater species in 28 genera (EPA 1986) where acute effect values range from 28 ug/L for Daphnia magna to 710 ug/L for the threespine stickleback.

NMFS recommends that Maine DEP consider upgrading both facilities to a metered liquid injection and dechlorination or UV disinfection system and recommends the installation of diffusers on the outfall pipes to improve mixing of the effluent in the Machias River."

10. RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

It is noted the NMFS also stated in its conclusions section of the 3/25/10 comment letter that *“In summary, NMFS does not have any information indicating that the issuance of the revised MEPDES permit and WDL is likely to have more than a minor detrimental effect on federally listed species under our jurisdiction.”*

Response #1: The permit establishes a best practicable treatment (BPT) daily maximum concentration limit of 1.0 mg/L for total residual chlorine (TRC). With an acute dilution factor of 2,094 :1 and the waste water treatment facility discharging at the flow limit of 0.0021 MGD and the daily maximum TRC limit of 1.0 mg/l, the instream concentration of TRC after reasonable opportunity for mixing with the receiving water would be reduced to 0.000478 mg/L. This level is 6.2 times lower than the most stringent value (.003 mg/L) cited in NMFS’ comment. Therefore, the Department concludes that give the acute dilution provided, the discharge limitation of 1.0 mg/L will not likely have more than a minor detrimental effect on federally listed species under NMFS’ jurisdiction.

ATTACHMENT A

WHITNEYVILLE FACILITY LOCATION MAP

TOWN of WHITNEYVILLE
Publicly Owned Treatment Works
MEPDES facility Location Map
MEPDES #ME0102181 (Canal Street)
MEPDES #ME0102687 (School Street)



0 250 500 1,000 Feet

Legend



Roads

JURISDICTION

- Private
- Park Road
- Seasonal parkway
- State aided
- State hwy
- Town Road - summer
- Town Road - winter
- Toll highway
- Town Road

RIVER CLASSIFICATION

- AA
- A
- B
- C

Machias River (Class B)

ME0102687 (School St.)

Chlorine Disinfection Unit
Sand Filter Bed

Outfall Pipe

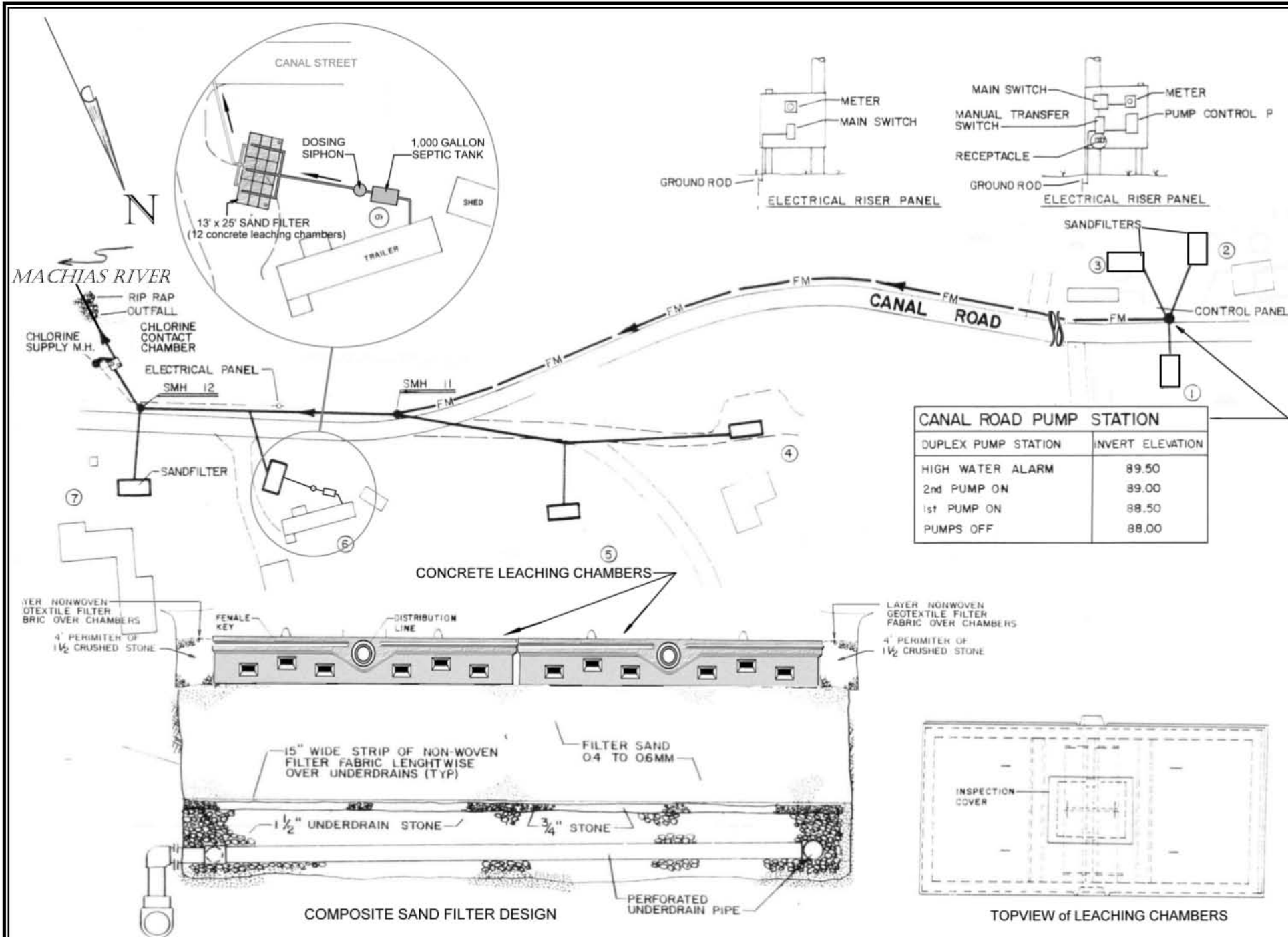
Pump Station

LOCUS



ATTACHMENT B

Sewer System Layout



CANAL ROAD PUMP STATION	
DUPLEX PUMP STATION	INVERT ELEVATION
HIGH WATER ALARM	89.50
2nd PUMP ON	89.00
1st PUMP ON	88.50
PUMPS OFF	88.00

COMPOSITE OF WHITNEYVILLE CANAL STREET FACILITY

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PERMITS

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MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

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A. GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF FACILITIES

1. General facility requirements.

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

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

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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.

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PERMITS

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

6. Upsets.

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

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C. MONITORING AND RECORDS

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

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

3. Monitoring and records.

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

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D. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Reporting requirements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Publicly owned treatment works.

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

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Maximum daily discharge limitation means the highest allowable daily discharge.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



DEP INFORMATION SHEET

Appealing a Commissioner's Licensing Decision

Dated: May 2004

Contact: (207) 287-2811

SUMMARY

There are two methods available to an aggrieved person seeking to appeal a licensing decision made by the Department of Environmental Protection's (DEP) Commissioner: (1) in an administrative process before the Board of Environmental Protection (Board); or (2) in a judicial process before Maine's Superior Court. This INFORMATION SHEET, in conjunction with consulting statutory and regulatory provisions referred to herein, can help aggrieved persons with understanding their rights and obligations in filing an administrative or judicial appeal.

I. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS TO THE BOARD

LEGAL REFERENCES

DEP's *General Laws*, 38 M.R.S.A. § 341-D(4), and its *Rules Concerning the Processing of Applications and Other Administrative Matters* (Chapter 2), 06-096 CMR 2.24 (April 1, 2003).

HOW LONG YOU HAVE TO SUBMIT AN APPEAL TO THE BOARD

The Board must receive a written notice of appeal within 30 calendar days of the date on which the Commissioner's decision was filed with the Board. Appeals filed after 30 calendar days will be rejected.

HOW TO SUBMIT AN APPEAL TO THE BOARD

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

WHAT YOUR APPEAL PAPERWORK MUST CONTAIN

The materials constituting an appeal must contain the following information at the time submitted:

1. *Aggrieved Status.* Standing to maintain an appeal requires the appellant to show they are particularly injured by the Commissioner's decision.
2. *The findings, conclusions or conditions objected to or believed to be in error.* Specific references and facts regarding the appellant's issues with the decision must be provided in the notice of appeal.
3. *The basis of the objections or challenge.* If possible, specific regulations, statutes or other facts should be referenced. This may include citing omissions of relevant requirements, and errors believed to have been made in interpretations, conclusions, and relevant requirements.
4. *The remedy sought.* This can range from reversal of the Commissioner's decision on the license or permit to changes in specific permit conditions.

5. *All the matters to be contested.* The Board will limit its consideration to those arguments specifically raised in the written notice of appeal.
6. *Request for hearing.* The Board will hear presentations on appeals at its regularly scheduled meetings, unless a public hearing is requested and granted. A request for public hearing on an appeal must be filed as part of the notice of appeal.
7. *New or additional evidence to be offered.* The Board may allow new or additional evidence as part of an appeal only when the person seeking to add information to the record can show due diligence in bringing the evidence to the DEP's attention at the earliest possible time in the licensing process or show that the evidence itself is newly discovered and could not have been presented earlier in the process. Specific requirements for additional evidence are found in Chapter 2, Section 24(B)(5).

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS IN APPEALING A DECISION TO THE BOARD

1. *Be familiar with all relevant material in the DEP record.* A license file is public information made easily accessible by DEP. Upon request, the DEP will make the material available during normal working hours, provide space to review the file, and provide opportunity for photocopying materials. There is a charge for copies or copying services.
2. *Be familiar with the regulations and laws under which the application was processed, and the procedural rules governing your appeal.* DEP staff will provide this information on request and answer questions regarding applicable requirements.
3. *The filing of an appeal does not operate as a stay to any decision.* An applicant proceeding with a project pending the outcome of an appeal runs the risk of the decision being reversed or modified as a result of the appeal.

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

The Board will formally acknowledge initiation of the appeals procedure, including the name of the DEP project manager assigned to the specific appeal, within 15 days of receiving a timely filing. The notice of appeal, all materials accepted by the Board Chair as additional evidence, and any materials submitted in response to the appeal will be sent to Board members along with a briefing and recommendation from DEP staff. Parties filing appeals and interested persons are notified in advance of the final date set for Board consideration of an appeal or request for public hearing. With or without holding a public hearing, the Board may affirm, amend, or reverse a Commissioner decision. The Board will notify parties to an appeal and interested persons of its decision.

II. APPEALS TO MAINE SUPERIOR COURT

Maine law allows aggrieved persons to appeal final Commissioner licensing decisions to Maine's Superior Court, see 38 M.R.S.A. § 346(1); 06-096 CMR 2.26; 5 M.R.S.A. § 11001; & MRCivP 80C. Parties to the licensing decision must file a petition for review within 30 days after receipt of notice of the Commissioner's written decision. A petition for review by any other person aggrieved must be filed within 40-days from the date the written decision is rendered. The laws cited in this paragraph and other legal procedures govern the contents and processing of a Superior Court appeal.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

If you have questions or need additional information on the appeal process, contact the DEP's Director of Procedures and Enforcement at (207) 287-2811.

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