



STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



PAUL R. LEPAGE
GOVERNOR

PATRICIA W. AHO
COMMISSIONER

April 4, 2013

Mr. Glenn Zaidman
The Wildwood Corporation
d/b/a Camp Wildwood
337 Wildwood Road
Bridgton, Maine 04009

RE: Permit Compliance System Tracking Number #MEU507708
Maine Waste Discharge License (WDL) Application #W007708-5J-E-R
Final License

Dear Mr. Zaidman:

Enclosed please find a copy of your **final** Maine WDL **renewal** which was approved by the Department of Environmental Protection. Please read the license renewal 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 215-1579.

Sincerely,

Yvette Meunier
Division of Water Quality Management
Bureau of Land and Water Quality

Enc.

cc: Fred Gallant, DEP/SMRO
Sandy Mojica, USEPA

AUGUSTA
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AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333-0017
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STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
17 STATE HOUSE STATION AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333-0017

DEPARTMENT ORDER

IN THE MATTER OF

THE WILDWOOD CORPORATION)	PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT
d/b/a CAMP WILDWOOD)	OF WATERS
BRIDGTON, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, MAINE)	
SURFACE WASTEWATER DISPOSAL SYSTEM)	
#MEU507708)	WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE
#W007708-5J-E-R)	RENEWAL
APPROVAL)	

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

APPLICATION SUMMARY

The applicant has submitted a timely and complete application to the Department for renewal of Waste Discharge License (WDL) #W007708-5J-D-R / Maine Pollution Discharge System (MEPDES) permit, which was issued by the Department on June 9, 2008 and is scheduled to expire on June 9, 2013. The 6/9/2008 MEPDES permit authorized WWC to discharge 53,000 gallons per week of sanitary wastewaters on a seasonal basis from Camp Wildwood via a surface wastewater disposal spray irrigation system on 1.3-acres to ground water, Class GW-A, in Bridgton, Maine.

LICENSE SUMMARY

This license carries forward all terms and conditions of the previous licensing actions except that:

1. The weekly maximum application rate of wastewater discharged to the Spray Irrigation Field (SF1) will no longer be reported to the Department in gallons per acre. Rather a maximum weekly volume of 53,000 gallons is being established to allow for flexibility in better management of the spray irrigation fields.

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CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings summarized in the attached Fact Sheet dated April 4, 2013, 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, *Classification of Maine waters*, 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 natural 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 discharges will be subject to effluent limitations that require application of best practicable treatment as defined in 38 M.R.S.A. § 414-A(1)(D).

ACTION

THEREFORE, the Department APPROVES the above noted application of THE WILDWOOD CORPORATION to operate a surface wastewater disposal system to dispose of 53,000 gallons per week of sanitary wastewater during the period of April 15th – November 15th of each year, SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS, and all applicable standards and regulations including:

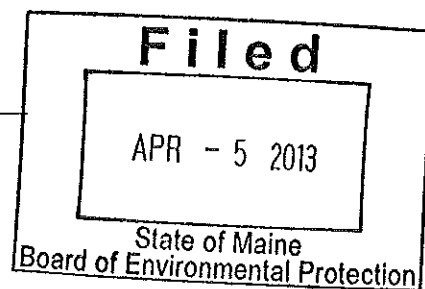
1. *Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Standard Conditions Applicable To All Permits*, revised July 1, 2002, copy attached.
2. The attached Special Conditions, including any effluent limitations and monitoring requirements.
3. This license and the authorization to discharge become effective upon the date of signature below and expire at midnight five (5) years from the effective date. If a renewal application is timely submitted and accepted as complete for processing prior to the expiration of this license, the authorization to discharge and the terms and conditions of this permit and all modifications and minor revisions thereto remain in effect until a final Department decision on the renewal application becomes effective. [*Maine Administrative Procedure Act*, 5 M.R.S.A. § 10002 and *Rules Concerning the Processing of Applications and Other Administrative Matters*, 06-096 CMR 2(21)(A) (effective April 1, 2003)]

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

DONE AND DATED AT AUGUSTA, MAINE, THIS 5th DAY OF April 2013.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY: Michael Keenan
for PATRICIA W. AHO, Commissioner



Date filed with Board of Environmental Protection _____

Date of initial receipt of application: January 30, 2013

Date of application acceptance: January 31, 2013

This Order prepared by Yvette Meunier, BUREAU OF LAND & WATER QUALITY

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

1. The licensee is authorized to operate a surface wastewater treatment and disposal system. The LAGOON EFFLUENT (OUTFALL #001A) shall be limited and monitored as specified below⁽¹⁾.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations		Minimum Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Biochemical Oxygen Demand [00310]	---	Report mg/L [19]	2/Year ⁽²⁾ [02/YR]	Grab [GR]
Total Suspended Solids [00530]	---	Report mg/L [19]	2/Year ⁽²⁾ [02/YR]	Grab [GR]
Nitrate-Nitrogen [00620]	---	Report mg/L [19]	2/Year ⁽²⁾ [02/YR]	Grab [GR]
Freeboard ⁽³⁾ [82564]	2.0 feet [27]	---	1/Month [01/30]	Measure [MS]

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

Footnotes: See Pages 7 through 8 of this license for applicable footnotes.

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

2. The licensee is authorized to apply wastewater to the land via a spray irrigation system during a limited time frame of April 15th – November 15th of each year. The **SPRAY IRRIGATION FIELD (SF1)** shall be limited and monitored as specified below.

April 15th – November 15th of each year

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations		Minimum Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly Total	Weekly Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Application Rate ⁽⁴⁾ [51125]	---	53,000 gallons ⁽⁵⁾ [8G]	1/Week [01/07]	Calculate [CA]
Flow - Total Gallons ⁽⁴⁾ [51500]	Report (Gallons) [57]	---	1/Month [01/30]	Calculate [CA]

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

Footnotes: See Pages 7 through 8 of this license for applicable footnotes.

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

3. The licensee is authorized to operate a surface wastewater treatment and disposal system. The **GROUND WATER MONITORING WELL(S)** shall be limited and monitored as specified below

MW-1B (also known as outfall 001B) is located downgradient from the lagoon.

MW-1C (also known as outfall 001C) is located downgradient from the spray irrigation area.

MW-1D (also known as outfall 001D) is located upgradient from the lagoon and spray irrigation area.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations		Minimum Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Depth to Water Level Below Land Surface [72019]	Report (feet) ⁽⁶⁾ [27]	--- [27]	2/Year ⁽⁷⁾ [02/YR]	Measure [MS]
Nitrate-Nitrogen [00620]	---	10 mg/L [19]	2/Year ⁽⁷⁾ [02/YR]	Grab [GR]
Specific Conductance [00095]	---	Report (umhos/cm) ⁽⁸⁾ [11]	2/Year ⁽⁷⁾ [02/YR]	Grab [GR]

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

Footnotes: See Pages 7 through 8 of this license for applicable footnotes.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (Cont'd)

Footnotes – [Special Condition A(1), A(2) & A(3)]

Lagoon Effluent

1. All sampling and analysis must be conducted in accordance with; a) methods approved by 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 136, b) alternative methods approved by the Department in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR Part 136, or c) as otherwise specified by the Department. Samples that are sent out for analysis shall be analyzed by a laboratory certified for waste water by the State of Maine's Department of Health and Human Services. Samples that are sent to a 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).

All analytical test results shall be reported to the Department including results which are detected below the respective reporting limits (RLs) specified by the Department or as specified by other approved test methods. If a non-detect analytical test result is below the respective RL, the concentration result shall be reported as <Y where Y is the RL achieved by the laboratory for each respective parameter. Reporting a value of <Y that is greater than an established RL or reporting an estimated value ("J" flagged) is not acceptable and will be rejected by the Department. Reporting analytical data and its use in calculations must follow established Department guidelines specified in this permit or in available Department guidance documents.

2. Lagoon effluent sampling must be conducted in the months of **July and August** of each calendar year in accordance with approved methods for sampling, handling and preservation (see footnote #1). Storage lagoon effluent sampling shall be conducted at the spray field pump station and shall be representative of what is actually sprayed on the spray-irrigation fields. The licensee is not required to test for these parameters during a month where no wastewater was disposed of via the spray irrigation system.
3. Freeboard is defined as being the difference in elevation between the surface of the water in the lagoon and lowest point of the lagoon berm. Measurements must be conducted between **April – October (inclusive)** with at least 15 days between measurements and measurements must be made to the nearest one tenth (1/10th) of a foot. If site conditions prevent safe or accurate measurements, the permittee shall estimate this value and indicate this to the Department.

Spray-Irrigation Fields

4. The licensee shall measure the flow of wastewater to the irrigation area by the use of a meter or pump calibration data.
5. For Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) reporting purposes, the licensee shall report the highest weekly application rate for the month in the applicable box on the form. Compliance with weekly reporting requirements must be reported for the month in which the calendar week ends. "Weekly" is defined as Sunday through Saturday.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (cont'd)

Ground Water Monitoring

6. Depth to water level must be measured to the nearest one tenth (1/10th) of a foot as referenced from the surface of the ground at the base of the monitoring well.
7. Ground water sampling shall be conducted in the months of **May and October** of each year. Sampling, handling, and preservation must be conducted in accordance with approved methods (See footnote #1).
8. Specific conductance (calibrated to 25.0° C) is considered to be a "field" parameter meaning that they are measured directly in the field via instrumentation and does not require laboratory analysis. However, in certain instances, specific conductance samples may be preserved and forwarded to a laboratory for evaluation. The licensee is required to test for this parameter whether wastewater was disposed of via the spray-irrigation system or not. Specific conductance values indicating a statistically significant trend upwards or sudden spikes from previous levels may necessitate the need for additional ground water testing requirements.

B. TREATMENT PLANT OPERATOR

This treatment facility must be operated by a person holding a minimum of a Maine **Grade SITS-I** certificate (or a Maine Professional Engineer [P.E.]) pursuant to 32 M.R.S.A. § 4171 and CMR 531. All proposed contracts for facility operation by any person must be approved by the Department prior to the licensee engaging the services of the contract operator.

C. NARRATIVE EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

1. The permittee shall not discharge effluent that contains materials in concentrations or combinations which would impair the usages designated for the classification of the ground water.
2. Notwithstanding specific conditions of this license 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.

D. AUTHORIZED DISCHARGES

The licensee is authorized to discharge in accordance with: 1) the licensee's General Application for Waste Discharge Permit, accepted for processing on January 31, 2013; 2) the terms and conditions of this license; and 3) only to the existing spray irrigation field (SF1) and from those sources as indicated in the January 31, 2013 Waste Discharge License Application. Discharge of wastewater from any other location or from sources other than those indicated on said application are not authorized under this permit.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

D. AUTHORIZED DISCHARGES (cont'd)

The collection, treatment or discharge of wastewater which has constituents unlike that or significantly higher in strength than that of domestic wastewater is prohibited without formal modification of this license.

E. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT

In accordance with Standard Condition 6, 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 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.

F. GENERAL OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

1. All wastewaters must receive pretreatment through septic tanks and a properly designed, operated, and maintained lagoon system prior to land irrigation.
2. The spray irrigation facilities must be effectively maintained and operated at all times so that there is no discharge to surface waters, nor any contamination of ground waters which will render them unsatisfactory for usage as a public drinking water supply.
3. The surface wastewater disposal system must not cause lowering of the quality of the ground water, as measured in the ground water monitoring wells specified by this license below the State Primary and Secondary Drinking Water Standards specified in the Maine State Drinking Water Regulations pursuant to Maine Law 22 M.R.S.A. § 2611.

In the event that ground water monitoring indicates adverse effects, the licensee may be required to take immediate remedial action(s), which may include but are not limited to, adjustment of the irrigation schedule or application rates, a reduction of the pollutant loading, or ceasing operation of the system until the Department determines that such actions are no longer required.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

F. GENERAL OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS (cont'd)

4. The Department shall be notified as soon as the licensee becomes aware of any threat to public health, unlicensed discharge of wastewater, or any malfunction that threatens the proper operation of the system, and action taken to repair/correct, and prevent recurrence. Notification shall be made in accordance with the attached Standard Condition #5 of this license.
5. The licensee shall maintain a file on the location of all system components and relevant features. Each component must be mapped and field-located sufficiently to allow adequate inspection and monitoring by both the licensee and the Department. Septic tanks must be accessible for inspection and pumping. Risers must be installed as necessary.
6. All system components including collection pipes, tanks, manholes, pumps, pumping stations, spray disposal fields, and monitoring wells must be identified and referenced by a unique identifier (alphabetic, numeric or alpha-numeric) in all logs and reports.

G. SPRAY IRRIGATION OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

1. Suitable vegetative cover must be maintained. Wastewater may not be applied to areas without sufficient vegetation or ground cover to prevent erosion or surface water runoff outside the designated boundaries of the spray field.
2. At least 10 inches of separation from the ground surface to the ground water table must be present prior to spraying.
3. There shall be no runoff outside the designated spray field boundaries as a result of operation of the spray system.
4. No wastewater shall be applied to the site following a rainfall accumulation exceeding 1.0 inches within the previous 24-hour period. A rain gauge shall be located on site to monitor daily precipitation. The licensee shall also manage application rates by taking into consideration the forecast for rain events in the 48-hour period to follow a scheduled application.
5. No wastewater shall be applied where there is snow present on the surface of the ground.
6. No wastewater shall be applied when there is frost within the upper 10 inches of the soil profile.
7. No traffic or equipment shall be allowed in the spray-irrigation field except where installation of equipment occurs or where normal operations and maintenance is performed.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

H. SPRAY IRRIGATION OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES, LOGS AND REPORTS

1. **Each day prior to irrigating**, the licensee shall visually inspect the spray irrigation site to determine if the soil-moisture conditions are appropriate for spraying and all the operational constraints listed in Special Condition G of this license are met.
2. The licensee shall at all times maintain in good working order and operate at maximum efficiency all wastewater collection, treatment and/or control facilities. **Within one hour after start-up of the spray-irrigation system and at the conclusion of the spray-event**, the licensee shall walk the spray irrigation site to check the system for leakage in the piping system and determine if individual spray heads and pump(s) are functioning as designed, and verify that application rates are appropriate for the existing site conditions.

Should significant malfunctions or leaks be detected, the licensee must shut down the malfunctioning portion of the spray system and make necessary repairs before resuming operation of the system. The licensee shall cease irrigation if runoff is observed outside the designated boundaries of the spray field(s).

3. **The licensee shall maintain a daily log of all spray irrigation operations** which records, date, weather and soil conditions, rainfall, lagoon freeboard (top of lagoon to the water surface), areas irrigated, volume sprayed (gallons), application rates (daily and hourly), and other relevant observations/comments from daily inspections. The log shall be in accordance with the format or similar format of the "Monthly Operations Log" provided as Attachment A of this license.

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

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

I. VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

1. The licensee shall remove vegetation in the spray-irrigation areas as necessary as not to impair the operation of the spray-irrigation system and to ensure uniform distribution of wastewater over the desired application area.
2. The vegetated buffer zones along the perimeter of the site shall be maintained to maximize vegetation and forest canopy density in order to minimize off-site drift of spray.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

J. LAGOON MAINTENANCE

1. The banks of the lagoon shall be inspected weekly during the operating season and properly maintained. There shall be no overflow through or over the banks. Any signs of leaks, destructive animal activity or soil erosion of the berms shall be repaired immediately. The Department shall be notified in writing within five (5) days of such incidents documenting the corrective action(s) that were taken to eliminate the overflow.
2. Maintenance of the banks of the lagoon shall be conducted to keep them free of woody vegetation and other vegetation that may be detrimental to the integrity of the berm and or lagoon liner.
3. The waters within the lagoon shall be kept free of all vegetation (i.e. grasses, reeds, cattails, etc) that hinders the operation of the lagoon.
4. The lagoon shall be dredged as necessary to maintain the proper operating depths that will provide best practicable treatment of the wastewater. All material removed from the lagoon(s) shall be properly disposed of in accordance with all applicable State and Federal rules and regulations.
5. At the end of each spray season, the lagoon shall be lowered to a level sufficient to allow for storage of precipitation and/or infiltration during the period the spray system is not being used and/or operated.
6. The licensee shall maintain the lagoon freeboard at design levels or at least two (2) feet whichever is greater. Freeboard measured to the nearest tenth of a foot, shall be reported on the daily operational logs as the mathematical difference between the water level in the lagoon and the lowest elevation point on the lagoon berm of the beginning and end of spray irrigation.

K. SEPTIC TANKS

1. All septic tanks shall be watertight and tanks must be constructed of materials approved by the Department and in accordance with the *Maine Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules*. Metal septic tanks are prohibited.
2. Inlet and outlet connections of each septic tank or compartment shall be designed to obtain effective retention of scum and sludge. All connections and baffles shall be fastened with and constructed of, or coated with, materials that are resistant to corrosion.
3. Septic tanks and other treatment tanks shall be regularly inspected (at least once per calendar year) and maintained to ensure that they are providing best practicable treatment. Reports of the results of the inspection shall include the amount of sludge build-up, baffle conditions, etc., and shall be reported to the Department's compliance inspector prior to the end of the month following the inspection.
4. Tank contents should be removed whenever the sludge and scum occupies one-third of the tank's liquid capacity or whenever levels approach maximum design capacity.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

K. SEPTIC TANKS (cont'd)

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

Note: Any food-preparation facilities connected to septic tanks are required to have external grease interceptors preceding the septic tanks in accordance with the State of *Maine Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules*.

L. DISPOSAL OF TRANSPORTED WASTE IN WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY

The licensee is prohibited from introducing transported wastes into the wastewater treatment facility. "Transported wastes" means any liquid non-hazardous waste delivered to a wastewater treatment facility by a truck or other similar conveyance that has different chemical constituents or a greater strength than the influent described on the facility's application for a waste discharge license. Such wastes may include, but are not limited to septage, industrial wastes or other wastes to which chemicals in quantities potentially harmful to the treatment facility or receiving water have been added.

M. INSPECTIONS AND MAINTENANCE

1. All inspections shall include an evaluation of any repair, upgrades, pumping, operational and/or maintenance needs.
2. The inspection report or log shall include the date of the inspection, the names of the person performing the inspection, and other relevant system operations.
3. Maintenance logs shall be maintained for each system component including pumps, pump stations, septic tanks, lagoons, spray apparatus, and pipes. At a minimum, the log shall include the alphanumeric ID, the date of maintenance, type of maintenance performed, names or person performing the maintenance, and other relevant system observations.

N. PUMPING (SOLIDS REMOVAL FROM SEPTIC TANKS, PUMPING STATIONS, AND OTHER TREATMENT TANKS)

1. The licensee shall keep a pumping log including the date of pumping, quantity of material removed (solids % capacity), name and number of licensed contractor, pumping frequency and other relevant observations.
2. Following pumping, the tanks shall be checked for damage at key joints and the inlet and outlet baffles, and repaired promptly if damaged.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

This facility shall maintain a current written comprehensive Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Plan. The plan shall provide a systematic approach by which the licensee 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 licensee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this license.

By December 31 of each year, or within 90 days of any process changes or minor equipment upgrades, the 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 USEPA personnel upon request.

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

P. PUBLIC ACCESS TO LAND APPLICATION SITES AND SIGNAGE

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

Q. GROUND WATER MONITORING

All monitoring wells shall be equipped with a cap and lock to limit access and shall be maintained in a secured state at all times when they are not being sampled. The Department reserves the right to require increasing the depth and or relocating any of the ground water monitoring wells if the well is perennially dry or is determined not to be representative of ground water conditions.

R. MONITORING AND REPORTING

Monitoring results (**April through November**) shall be summarized for each month and reported on separate Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) forms provided by the Department and **postmarked on or before the thirteenth (13th) day of the month or hand-delivered to the Department's Regional Office** such that the DMR's are received by the Department on or before the **fifteenth (15th) day of the month** following the completed reporting period. A signed copy of the DMR and all other reports required herein shall be submitted to the following address:

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

R. MONITORING AND REPORTING (cont'd)

Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Land and Water Quality
Division of Water Quality Management
312 Canco Road
Portland, ME 04103

Alternatively, if the permittee submits an electronic DMR (eDMR), the completed eDMR must be electronically submitted to the Department by a facility authorized DMR Signatory not later than close of business on the **15th day of the month** following the completed reporting period. Hard 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 not later than close of business on the 15th day of the month following the completed reporting period.

S. REOPENING OF THE LICENSE FOR MODIFICATIONS

Upon evaluation of the tests results in the 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 any time 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 monitoring if results on file are inconclusive; or (3) change monitoring requirements or limitations based on new information.

T. SEVERABILITY

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

Attachment A

Monthly Operations Log

Camp Wildwood (WDL #W007708) (Month/Year) _____

Spray Field # _____ Weekly Application Rate: _____ gallons/week

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

Signature of Responsible Official: _____ Date _____

ATTACHMENT B

Attachment B

Spray Application Report by Week

Camp Wildwood (WDL #W007708)

(Month/Year) _____

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

Signature of Responsible Official: _____ Date _____

MAINE WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE

FACT SHEET

DATE: APRIL 4, 2013

PERMIT COMPLIANCE TRACKING SYSTEM NUMBER: #MEU507708

LICENSE NUMBER: #W007708-5J-E-R

NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF APPLICANT:

**THE WILDWOOD CORPORATION
D/B/A CAMP WILDWOOD
ATTN: MR. GLENN ZAIDMAN
337 WILDWOOD ROAD
BRIDGTON, ME 04009**

COUNTY: CUMBERLAND

NAME AND ADDRESS OF FACILITY:

**337 WILDWOOD ROAD
BRIDGTON, MAINE**

RECEIVING WATER/ CLASSIFICATION: GROUND WATER /CLASS GW-A

COGNIZANT OFFICIAL AND TELEPHONE NUMBER: GLENN ZAIDMAN
207-647-9593
BEAR15@ROADRUNNER.COM

1. APPLICATION SUMMARY

Application: The Wildwood Corporation (WWC) has submitted a timely and complete application to the Department of Environmental Protection (Department) for renewal of Waste Discharge License (WDL) #W007708-5J-D-R, which was issued by the Department on June 9, 2008 and is scheduled to expire on June 9, 2013. The 6/9/2008 MEPDES license authorized WWC to discharge 53,000 gallons per week of seasonal sanitary wastewaters from Camp Wildwood via a surface wastewater disposal spray irrigation system on a 1.3-acre to ground water, Class GW-A, in Bridgton, Maine.

2. LICENSE SUMMARY

- a. Terms and Conditions: This license is carrying forward all the terms and conditions of the previous licensing actions except that:

2. LICENSE SUMMARY (cont'd)

1. The weekly maximum application rate of wastewater discharged to the Spray Irrigation Field (SF1) will no longer be reported to the Department in gallons per acre. Rather a maximum weekly volume of 53,000 gallons is being established to allow for flexibility in better management of the spray irrigation fields.
- b. History: This section provides a summary of significant licensing actions and milestones that have been completed for the licensee's facility.

March 15, 2004 – The Department modified the 7/2/03 WDL by changing the daily maximum concentration limitations for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and total suspended solids (TSS) from 100 mg/L to “report” only.

June 8, 2004 - The Department modified the 7/2/03 WDL by modifying the requirements in Special Condition Q, *Ground Water Monitoring Wells And Water Quality Monitoring Plan Details*.

June 9, 2008 – The Department Wastewater Discharge License (WDL) #W007708-5J-D-R to WWC for a five-year term. The June 9, 2008 permit superseded previous WDLs issued on July 2, 2003, August 1, 1997, and October 3, 1991.

January 30, 2013 – WWC submitted a timely and complete application to the Department for renewal of the 6/9/08 license. The application was accepted for processing on January 31, 2013, and was assigned WDL #W007708-5J-E-R / MEPDES #MEU507708.

- c. Source Description: The applicant operates Camp Wildwood, a residential camp for boys on the east shore of Woods Pond in the Town of Bridgton. Wastewater generated is characterized as similar to typical domestic wastewater. The applicant reports that the camp currently accommodates up to 300 users during the peak season (late June to late August). Sources of wastewater include showers and toilets, kitchen, and laundry facilities.
- d. Wastewater Treatment (Spray-Irrigation): The applicant treats sanitary wastewater through a slow-rate land irrigation system (spray-irrigation). Prior to spraying, the wastewater receives pretreatment through nine septic tanks and a clay-lined stabilization lagoon. From the lagoon, effluent is pumped across an access road to a spray irrigation system, which consists of 9 spray nozzles spaced approximately 100 feet on center. See Attachment A of this Fact Sheet for a sketch of the lagoon and spray irrigation site.
- e. Site Conditions: The lagoon and spray irrigation area are located on a moderate slope about 900 feet east of Woods Pond, the nearest water body. Surveys performed of the area of the system indicate the soil series is a Paxton Soil, characterized as well-drained and formed in very stoney glacial till on a sandy loam on 3% to 8% slope. The spray irrigation area is wooded with a mixed hardwood overstory, which is predominated by oak and beech trees.

3. CONDITIONS OF THE LICENSE

Conditions of licenses, 38 M.R.S.A. § 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, 38 M.R.S.A. § 420 and 06-096 CMR 530 require the regulation of toxic substances not to exceed levels set forth in *Surface Water Quality Criteria for Toxic Pollutants*, 06-096 CMR 584 (effective October 9, 2005), 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 ground water, 38 M.R.S.A. § 470 indicates the ground water at the point of discharge is classified as Class GW-A receiving waters. 38 M.R.S.A. § 465-C (1) describes the standards for Class GW-A waters as the highest classification of ground water that shall be of such quality that it can be used for public water supplies. These waters shall be free of radioactive matter or any matter that imparts color, turbidity, taste, or odor which would impair the usage of these waters, other than occurring from natural phenomena.

5. TREATMENT

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

6. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

- a. Design Flow: The existing treatment system is designed for flows up to 8,500 gallons per day (gpd) over the summer camp season and provide for a thirty-day lagoon detention time. The 8,500 gpd flow rate was derived by multiplying the number of campers (300) by the per capita flow rate of 28 gpd per camper. The 30-day detention time was determined by sizing the lagoon sufficiently to accommodate 30 days of flow at the maximum rate of 8,500 gpd (255,000 gallons) and adding factors for precipitation (estimated to be 7 inches over the spray period, or 63,200 gallons) and the unpumpable bottom portion of the lagoon (37,000 gallons). Given a 3 foot freeboard along the top of the lagoon and 2.5:1 lagoon side slopes the working storage volume of the lagoon is 337,000 gallons out of the total lagoon volume of 566,000 gallons.
- b. Lagoon Effluent: The previous licensing action established, and this licensing action is carrying forward, a twice-per-year (July and August) monitoring requirement for the biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅), total suspended solids (TSS), and nitrate-nitrogen for lagoon effluent as it exits the lagoon to be sprayed. Monitoring for these parameters yields an indication of the effectiveness of the lagoon treatment process and the condition of the wastewater being applied. _____

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

A review of the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) data for the period 2008 – 2012 (n=10) indicates the following:

BOD₅ concentration

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)
Daily Maximum	Report	<2 – 230	110

TSS concentration

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)
Daily Maximum	Report	28 – 480	112

Nitrate-nitrogen concentration

Value	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)
Daily Maximum	Report	<0.05 – 0.5	0.2

- c. Spray Irrigation Monthly Totals & Weekly Application Rate: The previous licensing action established, and this licensing action is carrying forward, a weekly maximum application rate 40,725 gallons per acre per week (1.5 inches/week) for spray area SF1 based on the characteristics of the in-situ soils. With an area of 1.3 acres, the licensee is limited to 53,000 gallons/week.

A review of the DMR monitoring for the period 2008 – 2012 indicates spray application rates (n=19) have been as follows:

Weekly application rates

Value	Limit (gal/acre)	Range (gal/acre)	Average (gal/acre)
Weekly Maximum	40,725	27,692 – 38,769	33,142

In addition to establishing a weekly maximum application rate, the previous licensing action established, and this permitting action is carrying forward, a reporting requirement for the total quantity of wastewater applied to the spray field on a monthly basis. With a weekly maximum application of 53,000 gallons per week over the 1.3-acre site, the licensee is theoretically limited to 212,000 gallons per month. A review of the DMR data for the period 2008 – 2012 indicates total flows (n=18) have been reported as follows:

Monthly totals

Value	Limit (gallons)	Range (gallons)	Average (gallons)
Total gallons/month	212,000	50,400 – 216,000	116,878

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

- d. Ground Water Monitoring Wells: Typically the Department requires a minimum of three monitoring wells for monitoring surface wastewater disposal (spray-irrigation) systems. One well is typically installed up-gradient from the lagoon to monitor ambient ground water conditions, one well installed down-gradient from the lagoon to monitor lagoon leakage, and one well installed down-gradient from the spray field to monitor effects on the ground water from the spray operation.

Three ground water monitoring wells currently exist on site and are shown on Attachment A of this Fact Sheet. They are identified as MW-001B (down-gradient from the lagoon), MW-001C (down-gradient from the spray irrigation area), and MW-001D (up-gradient from the lagoon and spray irrigation area). Low flow sampling of the monitoring wells shall be conducted in May and October of each calendar year.

Specific Conductance - Tracking the levels of this parameter is important in determining the efficiency of the soil in attenuating the pollutant loading via the spray-irrigation area and is likely to identify chronic leakage in the lagoon. Specific conductance is considered a surveillance-level monitoring parameter that is used as early-warning indicators of potential ground water contamination.

For purposes of this license, specific conductance (normally a field parameter) may be measured in the laboratory as long as Department approved methods for handling and preservation of the sample are adhered to and analysis is performed in accordance with methods approved by 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 136. By definition the sample shall be temperature-calibrated to 25°C. Specific conductance values indicating a statistically significant trend upwards or sudden spikes from previous levels may necessitate the need for additional ground water testing requirements.

A review of the DMR data for the period 2008 – 2012 indicates specific conductance values for each monitoring well (n=10) have been reported as follows:

Specific conductance

MW	Limit	Range (umhos/cm)	Average (umhos/cm)
MW-1B (Outfall 001B)	Report	30 - 50	37
MW-1C (Outfall 001C)	Report	50 -100	79
MW-1D (Outfall 001D)	Report	40 - 95	57

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

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

A review of the DMR data for the period 2008 – 2012 indicates specific conductance values for each monitoring well (n=10) have been reported as follows:

Nitrate-nitrogen

MW	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)
MW-1B (Outfall 001B)	10	0.05 – 1.1	0.47
MW-1C (Outfall 001C)	10	0.21 – 1.1	0.46
MW-1D (Outfall 001D)	10	0.05 – 0.67	0.23

7. SYSTEM CALIBRATION

Discharge rates, application rates and uniformity of application change over time as equipment ages and components wear, or if the system is operated differently from the assumed design. Operating below design pressure greatly reduces the coverage diameter and application uniformity (resulting in increased ponding). For these reasons, the licensee should field calibrate their equipment on a regular basis to ensure proper application and uniformity, and when operating conditions are changed from the assumed design.

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

8. DISCHARGE IMPACT ON RECEIVING WATER QUALITY

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

9. PUBLIC COMMENTS

Public notice of this application was made in the Bridgton News newspaper on or about January 31, 2013. The Department receives public comments on an application until the date a final agency action is taken on that application. Those persons receiving copies of draft licenses shall have at least 30 days in which to submit comments on the draft or to request a public hearing, pursuant to *Application Processing Procedures for Waste Discharge Licenses*, 06-096 CMR 522 (effective January 12, 2001).

10. DEPARTMENT CONTACTS

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

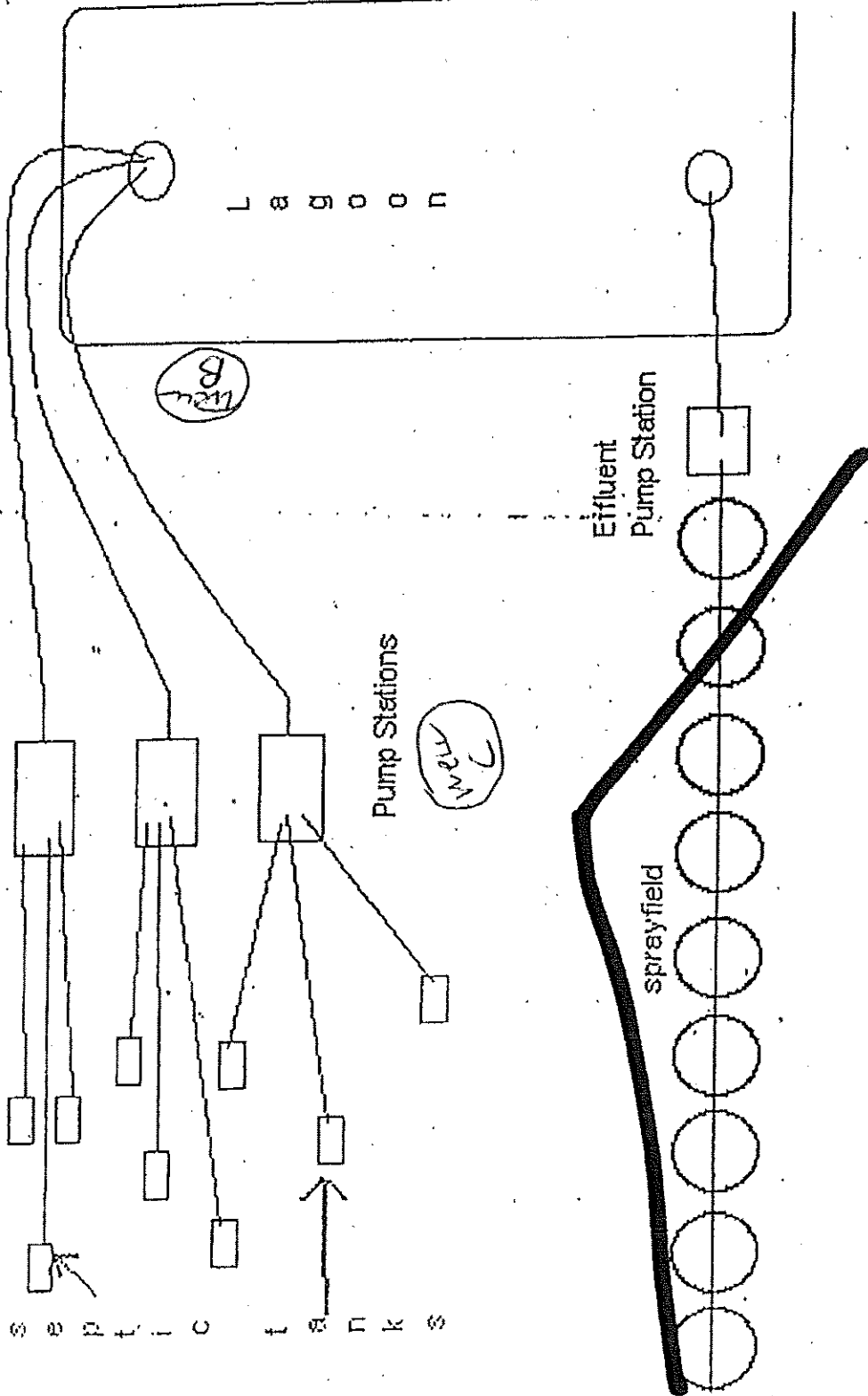
Yvette Meunier
Division of Water Quality Management
Bureau of Land & Water Quality
Department of Environmental Protection
17 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0017 Telephone: (207) 215-1579 Fax: (207) 287-3435
e-mail: yvette.meunier@maine.gov

11. RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

During the period of March 5, 2013 through April 4, 2013, the Department solicited comments on the proposed draft Maine Waste Discharge License to be issued to the Camp Wildwood for the proposed discharge. The Department did not receive significant comments on the draft license; therefore, a response to comments was not prepared.

ATTACHMENT A

W-007708-5J-C-R



MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT
STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PERMITS

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A. GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

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

(a) They are not

- (i) Designated as toxic or hazardous under the provisions of Sections 307 and 311, respectively, of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; Title 38, Section 420, Maine Revised Statutes; or other applicable State Law; or
- (ii) Known to be hazardous or toxic by the licensee.

(b) The discharge of such materials will not violate applicable water quality standards.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF FACILITIES

1. General facility requirements.

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

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maximize removal of pollutants unless authorization to the contrary is obtained from the Department.

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

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

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

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

5. Bypasses.

(a) Definitions.

- (i) Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
- (ii) Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

- (b) Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section.

(c) Notice.

- (i) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.

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

6. Upsets.

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

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C. MONITORING AND RECORDS

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

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

3. Monitoring and records.

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

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D. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Reporting requirements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Publicly owned treatment works.

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

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Maximum daily discharge limitation means the highest allowable daily discharge.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



DEP INFORMATION SHEET

Appealing a Department Licensing Decision

Dated: March 2012

Contact: (207) 287-2811

SUMMARY

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

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

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

I. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS TO THE BOARD

LEGAL REFERENCES

The laws concerning the DEP's *Organization and Powers*, 38 M.R.S.A. §§ 341-D(4) & 346, the *Maine Administrative Procedure Act*, 5 M.R.S.A. § 11001, and the DEP's *Rules Concerning the Processing of Applications and Other Administrative Matters* ("Chapter 2"), 06-096 CMR 2 (April 1, 2003).

HOW LONG YOU HAVE TO SUBMIT AN APPEAL TO THE BOARD

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

HOW TO SUBMIT AN APPEAL TO THE BOARD

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

WHAT YOUR APPEAL PAPERWORK MUST CONTAIN

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

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

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS IN APPEALING A DECISION TO THE BOARD

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

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

The Board will formally acknowledge receipt of an appeal, including the name of the DEP project manager assigned to the specific appeal. The notice of appeal, any materials accepted by the Board Chair as supplementary evidence, and any materials submitted in response to the appeal will be sent to Board members with a recommendation from DEP staff. Persons filing appeals and interested persons are notified in advance of the date set for Board consideration of an appeal or request for public hearing. With or without holding a public hearing, the Board may affirm, amend, or reverse a Commissioner decision or remand the matter to the Commissioner for further proceedings. The Board will notify the appellant, a license holder, and interested persons of its decision.

II. JUDICIAL APPEALS

Maine law generally allows aggrieved persons to appeal final Commissioner or Board licensing decisions to Maine's Superior Court, see 38 M.R.S.A. § 346(1); 06-096 CMR 2; 5 M.R.S.A. § 11001; & M.R. Civ. P 80C. A party's appeal must be filed with the Superior Court within 30 days of receipt of notice of the Board's or the Commissioner's decision. For any other person, an appeal must be filed within 40 days of the date the decision was rendered. Failure to file a timely appeal will result in the Board's or the Commissioner's decision becoming final.

An appeal to court of a license decision regarding an expedited wind energy development, a general permit for an offshore wind energy demonstration project, or a general permit for a tidal energy demonstration project may only be taken directly to the Maine Supreme Judicial Court. See 38 M.R.S.A. § 346(4).

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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

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