



JANET T. MILLS
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



MELANIE LOYZIM
COMMISSIONER

October 14, 2025

Mr. Craig Douglas
Brunswick and Topsham Water District
Taylor Station
P.O. Box 489
Topsham, ME. 04086

*Sent via electronic mail
Delivery confirmation requested*

**RE: Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) Permit #ME0000957
Maine Waste Discharge License (WDL) Application #W002631-5S-F-R
FINAL Draft MEPDES Permit Renewal**

Dear Mr. Douglas:

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

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

If you have any questions regarding the matter, please feel free to contact me.

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

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

Sincerely,

Asenath Frizzell
Division of Water Quality Management
Bureau of Water Quality
Asenath.Frizzell@maine.gov

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

BANGOR
106 HOGAN ROAD, SUITE 6
BANGOR, MAINE 04401
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PORTLAND
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PORTLAND, MAINE 04103
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PRESQUE ISLE
1235 CENTRAL DRIVE, SKYWAY PARK
PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE 04769
(207) 764-0477 FAX: (207) 760-3143

Brunswick and Topsham Water District
Jackson Station
October 14, 2025
Page 2 of 2

cc: Galen Nickerson, DEP/SMRO
Fred Gallant, DEP/SMRO
Lori Mitchell, DEP/CMRO
Laura Crossley, DEP/CMRO
Irene Saumur, DEP/CMRO
Megan Griffin, DEP/CMRO
Kathryn Rosenberg, USEPA
Richard Carvalho, USEPA
Sandy Mojica, USEPA



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

DEPARTMENT ORDER

IN THE MATTER OF

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| BRUNSWICK AND TOPSHAM WATER DISTRICT) | MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE |
| BRUNSWICK, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, ME) | ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT |
| DRINKING WATER PLANT) | AND |
| ME0000957) | WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE |
| W002631-5S-F-R) | RENEWAL |
| APPROVAL | |

In compliance with the applicable provisions of *Pollution Control*, 38 M.R.S. §§ 411 – 424-C, *Water Classification Program*, 38 M.R.S. §§ 464 – 470 and *Federal Water Pollution Control Act*, Title 33 U.S.C. § 1251 *et seq.*, and applicable rules of the Department of Environmental Protection (“Department”), the Department has considered the application of the Brunswick & Topsham Water District (“BTWD”, “permittee”), with its supportive data, agency review comments, and other related materials on file and FINDS THE FOLLOWING FACTS:

APPLICATION SUMMARY

On January 22, 2024, the Department accepted as complete for processing an application from the Brunswick & Topsham Water District for renewal of combination Waste Discharge License (WDL) #W002631-5S-E-R/Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) permit #ME0000957, which was issued by the Department on November 02, 2018 for a five-year term. The November 02, 2018, permit authorized a monthly average discharge of 0.040 million gallons per day (MGD) of ion exchange regeneration (backwash and rinsate) wastewater from a municipal drinking water treatment plant to the Androscoggin River, Class B, in Brunswick, Maine.

PERMIT SUMMARY

This permitting action is carrying forward all the terms and conditions from the previous permitting action and it is:

1. Updating Special Condition A, *Effluent Limits and Monitoring Requirements*, Footnote 1 to include sufficiently sensitive methods; and
2. Eliminate the paper submission requirement under Special Condition E, *Monitoring & Reporting*.

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CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings in the attached Fact Sheet dated October 14, 2025, 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. § 464(4)(F), will be met, in that:
 - a. Existing in-stream water uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect and maintain those existing uses will be maintained and protected;
 - b. Where high quality waters of the State constitute an outstanding natural resource, that water quality will be maintained and protected;
 - c. Where the standards of classification of the receiving waterbody are not met, the discharge will not cause or contribute to the failure of the waterbody to meet the standards of classification;
 - d. Where the actual quality of any classified receiving waterbody exceeds the minimum standards of the next highest classification that higher water quality will be maintained and protected; and
 - e. Where a discharge will result in lowering the existing water quality of any waterbody, the Department has made the finding, following opportunity for public participation, that this action is necessary to achieve important economic or social benefits to the State.
4. The discharges will be subject to effluent limitations that require application of best practicable treatment as defined in *Conditions of licenses*, 38 M.R.S. § 414-A(1)(D).

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ACTION

THEREFORE, the Department APPROVES the above noted application of the BRUNSWICK AND TOPSHAM WATER DISTRICT to discharge a monthly average of 0.040 MGD of ion exchange regeneration (backwash and rinsate) wastewater from a municipal drinking water treatment plant to the Androscoggin River, Class B, in Brunswick, Maine, SUBJECT TO THE ATTACHED CONDITIONS, and all applicable standards and regulations including:

1. *Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Standard Conditions Applicable To All Permits*, revised July 1, 2002, copy attached.
2. The attached Special Conditions, including any effluent limitations and monitoring requirements.
3. This permit becomes effective upon the date of signature below and expires 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 permit, the terms and conditions of this permit and all subsequent modifications and minor revisions thereto remain in effect until final Department decision on the renewal application becomes effective. [*Maine Administrative Procedure Act and Other Administrative Matters*, 5 M.R.S. § 10002 and *Rules Concerning the Processing of Applications and Other Administrative Matters*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 2 (21)(A) (effective September 15, 2024)]

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

DONE AND DATED AT AUGUSTA, MAINE, THIS 14 DAY OF October 2025.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY: Brian Kavanah

For: Melanie Loyzim, Commissioner

Date of initial receipt of application: January 02, 2024

Date of application acceptance: January 22, 2024

This Order prepared by Asenath Frizzell, BUREAU OF WATER QUALITY

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge drinking water ion exchange regeneration wastewater from **Outfall #002A** to the Androscoggin River in Brunswick, Maine. Such discharges are limited and must be monitored by the permittee as specified below⁽¹⁾:

| Effluent Characteristic | Discharge Limitations | | | | Minimum Monitoring Requirements | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| | Monthly Average | Daily Maximum | Monthly Average | Daily Maximum | Measurement Frequency | Sample Type |
| Flow <i>[50050]</i> | 0.040 MGD <i>[03]</i> | Report MGD <i>[03]</i> | --- | --- | Continuous <i>[CN]</i> | Metered <i>[MT]</i> |
| TSS <i>[00530]</i> | 10.0 lbs./day <i>[26]</i> | 20.0 lbs./day <i>[26]</i> | 30 mg/L <i>[19]</i> | 60 mg/L <i>[19]</i> | 2/Month <i>[02/30]</i> | Composite ⁽²⁾ <i>[CP]</i> |
| Settleable Solids <i>[00545]</i> | --- | --- | --- | 0.3 ml/L <i>[25]</i> | 2/Month <i>[02/30]</i> | Composite ⁽²⁾ <i>[CP]</i> |
| pH <i>[00400]</i> | --- | --- | --- | 6.0 – 9.0 SU <i>[12]</i> | 1/Week <i>[01/07]</i> | Grab ⁽³⁾ <i>[GR]</i> |

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 (DMRs).

FOOTNOTES: See Page 5 of this permit for applicable footnotes

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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

FOOTNOTES:

1. **Sampling** – Effluent sampling takes place before the water enters the discharge pipe and is discharged to the river. Any change in sampling location must be approved by the Department in writing. The permittee must conduct sampling and analysis in accordance with; a) methods approved by 40 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) Part 136, b) alternative methods approved by the Department in accordance with the procedures in 40 C.F.R. Part 136, or c) as otherwise specified by the Department. Samples that are sent out for analysis must be analyzed by a laboratory certified by the State of Maine’s Department of Health and Human Services for wastewater. Samples that are sent to a POTW pursuant to *Waste discharge licenses*, 38 M.R.S. § 413 are subject to the provisions and restrictions of *Maine Comprehensive and Limited Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Rules*, 10-144 C.M.R. ch. 263 (amended March 15, 2023). Laboratory facilities that analyze compliance samples in-house are subject to the provisions and restrictions of 10-144 C.M.R. ch. 263. If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures approved under 40 C.F.R. Part 136 or as specified in this permit, the results of this monitoring must be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the discharge monitoring report (DMR).

In accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 122.44(i)(1)(iv), the permittee must monitor according to sufficiently sensitive test procedures (i.e., methods) approved under 40 C.F.R. Part 136 or required under 40 C.F.R. chapter I, subchapter N or O, for the analysis of pollutants or pollutant parameters (except WET). A method is “sufficiently sensitive” when: 1) The method minimum level (ML) is at or below the level of the effluent limitation established in the permit for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or 2) The method has the lowest ML of the analytical methods approved under 40 C.F.R. Part 136 or required under 40 C.F.R. chapter I, subchapter N or O for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter. The term “minimum level” refers either to the sample concentration equivalent to the lowest calibration point in a method or a multiple of the method detection limit (MDL), whichever is higher. Minimum levels may be obtained in the following ways: they may be published in a method; they may be based on the lowest acceptable calibration point used by a laboratory; or they may be calculated by multiplying the MDL in a method, or the MDL determined by a laboratory, by a factor.

2. **Composite samples** – Composite means a combined sample consisting of one grab sample collected during each minute of the initial 15-minute backwash phase of the regeneration cycle.
3. **pH monitoring** – Monitoring for pH must be conducted through a grab sample collected during the midpoint of the initial 15-minute backwash phase of the regeneration cycle.

B. NARRATIVE EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

1. The permittee must not discharge effluent that contains a visible oil sheen, foam or floating solids at any time which would impair the usages designated for the classification of the receiving waters.

2. The permittee must not discharge effluent that contains materials in concentrations or combinations which are hazardous or toxic to aquatic life, or which would impair the usages designated for the classification of the receiving waters.
3. The permittee must not discharge effluent that imparts color, taste, turbidity, toxicity, radioactivity or other properties which cause those waters to be unsuitable for the designated uses and characteristics ascribed to their classification.
4. The permittee must not discharge effluent that lowers the quality of any classified body of water below such classification, or lower the existing quality of any body of water if the existing quality is higher than the classification.

C. AUTHORIZED DISCHARGES

The permittee is authorized to discharge only in accordance with: 1) the permittee's General Application for Waste Discharge Permit, accepted for processing on January 22, 2024; 2) the terms and conditions of this permit; and 3) only from Outfall #002A. Discharges of wastewater from any other point source are not authorized under this permit, and must be reported in accordance with Standard Condition D(1)(f), *Twenty-four hour* reporting, of this permit.

D. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT

In accordance with Standard Condition D, the **Permittee** must 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.
3. For the purposes of this section, adequate notice must include information on:
 - a. The quality and quantity of wastewater introduced to the wastewater collection and treatment system; and
 - b. Any anticipated impact caused by the change in the quantity or quality of the wastewater to be discharged from the treatment system.

E. MONITORING AND REPORTING

Electronic Reporting

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

Electronic DMRs submitted using the USEPA NetDMR system, must be:

1. Submitted by a facility authorized signatory; and

2. Submitted no later than **midnight on the 15th day of the month** following the completed reporting period.

Documentation submitted in support of the electronic DMR may be attached to the electronic DMR. Toxics reporting must be done using the Department toxsheet reporting form. An electronic copy of the Toxsheet reporting document must be submitted to your Department compliance inspector as an attachment to an email. Documentation submitted electronically to the Department in support of the electronic DMR must be submitted no later than midnight on the 15th day of the month following the completed reporting period.

F. OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE PLAN

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

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

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

G. REOPENING OF PERMIT FOR MODIFICATION

In accordance with 38 M.R.S. § 414-A(5) and 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.

H. SEVERABILITY

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

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

FACT SHEET

DATE: **October 14, 2025**

PERMIT NUMBER: **ME0000957**

WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE: **W002631-5S-F-R**

NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT:

**BRUNSWICK AND TOPSHAM WATER DISTRICT
P.O. BOX 489
TOPSHAM, MAINE 04086**

COUNTY: **CUMBERLAND**

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

**BRUNSWICK AND TOPSHAM WATER DISTRICT
TAYLOR STATION FACILITY
422 RIVER ROAD
BRUNSWICK, MAINE 04011**

RECEIVING WATER CLASSIFICATION: **ANDROSCOGGIN RIVER/CLASS B**

COGNIZANT OFFICIAL CONTACT INFORMATION:

**MR. CRAIG DOUGLAS
(207) 729-9956
cwdouglas@btwater.org**

1. APPLICATION SUMMARY

- a. Application: On January 22, 2024, the Department accepted as complete for processing an application from the Brunswick & Topsham Water District for renewal of combination Waste Discharge License (WDL) #W002631-5S-E-R/Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) permit #ME0000957, which was issued by the Department on November 02, 2018 for a five-year term. The November 02, 2018, permit authorized a monthly average discharge of 0.040 million gallons per day (MGD) of ion exchange regeneration (backwash and rinsate) wastewater from a municipal drinking water treatment plant to the Androscoggin River, Class B, in Brunswick, Maine.
- b. Source Description: The BTWD operates Taylor Station, a municipal drinking water treatment facility on the River Road in Brunswick. A site location map is included as Fact Sheet **Attachment A**.

The design flow of the plant is 1,400 gallons per minute (gpm) with a maximum flow of 1,600 gpm. The Taylor Station facility serves approximately 7,000 customers in the Brunswick and Topsham area. Raw water is obtained from three ground water wells located approximately 150 feet from the western shore of the Androscoggin River in Brunswick. The three drilled wells are approximately 125 feet deep and are capable of pumping at a maximum rate of 500 gpm, 1,000 gpm and 1,500 gpm, respectively.

Water is extracted from the wells on an alternating schedule based on level setpoints in the finished water storage tanks and pumped to the Taylor Station for treatment and chemical addition. Raw water is metered and conveyed to the facility via a 14-inch diameter conduit where it is distributed to an ion exchange system consisting of four 8-foot diameter by 6-foot high down-flow units, each rated for 400 gallons per minute. Each unit contains a 42-inch deep layer of Purolite C100 cation exchange resin beads supported by a 12-inch layer of quarter-inch flint support gravel. This particular treatment system, which was originally installed in 1965 and upgraded in 1998, uses the process of ion exchange to remove iron and manganese ions from the raw water. This process does not require chemical pre-treatment prior to drinking water treatment. Following the ion exchange process, the water is treated with sodium hypochlorite for disinfection, a blended polyphosphate for corrosion control and sodium fluoride for consumer dental benefit and then delivered to the finished water distribution system via a 12-inch diameter finished water main. In the distribution system, storage tanks are utilized to meet periods of high customer demand and are refilled during periods of low demand. The BTWD utilizes the following storage tanks: the Oak Street Tank in Topsham has a 4.0 million gallon capacity; the Church Road Tank in Brunswick has a 3.0 million gallon capacity.

The BTWD also operates three other water extraction and/or treatment facilities in Brunswick and Topsham. The Williams Station facility, located on the River Road in Brunswick, extracts and pumps ground water to the Taylor Station facility for chemical treatment only. The Jordan Station facility, located on Jordan Avenue in Brunswick, extracts ground water and uses aeration and chemical addition to treat the water prior to distribution. The Jackson Station facility, located on the River Road in Topsham, treats raw ground water with a greensand filtration system and chemical addition prior to distribution. Filter backwash wastewater from the Jackson Station facility is discharged to an earthen lagoon. System operations and flow measurements for the Taylor Station are recorded by a SCADA system installed at the Jackson Station.

The ion exchange system at the Taylor Station facility must be periodically regenerated through backwashing, brine saturation and down-flow rinses to remove any accumulated particulate matter and regenerate the ion exchange capacity.

- c. Wastewater Treatment: Wastewater is produced during regeneration procedure that consists of a backwash sequence, a media regeneration sequence, and two final rinse sequences. Regeneration cycles are automatically initiated once a unit has processed 550,000 gallons of raw water. During a typical average week, BTWD performs 4 to 5 regeneration cycles per week with each cycle requiring 122 minutes to complete, including resting time, and producing 18,325 gallons of wastewater. However, the BTWD reported that plant production, and consequently the frequency of regeneration sequences, can vary greatly. The plant may operate 24 hours a day to meet system demand which varies seasonally and during event-driven periods such as fires, water main breaks and when other District facilities are taken off-line. Operating at the plant's design capacity, each unit would require one regeneration sequence per day for a total of approximately 73,300 gallons of wastewater generated each week.

The regeneration cycle for a unit begins with a 15-minute backwash rinse in which processed, but not chemically treated water is forced up through the ion exchange media at rate of 215 gallons per minute (GPM) to remove accumulated particulate matter. This sequence generates approximately 3,225 gallons of wastewater. Next, a media regeneration sequence begins in which an 11-13% brine solution is fed through the unit at a rate of 100 GPM for 40 minutes to regenerate the ion exchange capacity of the resin bead media generating approximately 4,000 gallons of wastewater. BTWD reported that approximately 750 pounds of sodium chloride are used during each of these regeneration sequences (based on flow data from January 2002 through March 2003). The unit then rests for 2 minutes before a slow rinse sequence begins in which processed water is fed through the ion exchange media at a rate of 100 GPM for 30 minutes to feed the remaining brine completely through the resin bed ensuring thorough contact and regeneration of the unit. The unit rests for 5 minutes before the final sequence, a fast rinse in which processed water is fed down through the unit at a rate of 270 GPM for 30 minutes to rinse out any remaining brine, is completed. The slow and fast rinse sequences together generate a total of 11,100 gallons of wastewater. Facility operators can then allow the unit to come back on-line to resume treatment or place the unit in stand-by mode.

Wastewater generated during each of the four distinct regeneration sequences is collected in a 4-inch diameter waste line and conveyed to a small (~ 8 cubic feet) sump underneath the facility building. The sump is designed to begin draining to an 8-inch diameter line once the water level reaches the midpoint depth; thus, the sump provides no wastewater retention or settling functions and the treatment system retains no sludge. Wastewater is conveyed approximately 1,000 feet for discharge to the Androscoggin River via Outfall #002A. The outfall is considered a bank discharge since it does not extend below the normal high-water line of the river and does not achieve complete and rapid mixing of the effluent with the receiving water. The discharge occurs intermittently due to the production of wastewater in batches following a regeneration cycle. A schematic of BTWD's drinking water treatment process is included as Fact Sheet **Attachment B**.

2. PERMIT SUMMARY

- a. This permitting action is carrying forward all the terms and conditions from the previous permitting action and it is:
1. Updating Special Condition A, *Effluent Limits and Monitoring Requirements*, Footnote 1 to include sufficiently sensitive methods; and
 2. Eliminate the paper submission requirement under Special Condition E, *Monitoring & Reporting*.

- b. History: This section provides a summary of significant licensing actions and milestones that have been completed for the BTWD.

February 28, 1991 – The Department issued the waste discharge license (WDL) W002631-59-A-R to the BTWD for a five-year term.

November 18, 1996 – The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) issued National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) general permit #MEG640007 to BTWD, which expired on January 9, 2000.

January 12, 2001 – The Department received authorization from the USEPA to administer the NPDES permitting program in Maine, excluding areas of special interest to Maine Indian Tribes. From this point forward, the program has been referred to as the Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) program, and MEPDES permit #ME0101443 has been utilized for this facility. On March 26, 2011, the USEPA authorized the Department to administer the MEPDES program in Indian territories of the Penobscot Nation and Passamaquoddy Tribe.

September 26, 2003 – The Department issued combination Waste Discharge License (WDL) W002631-5S-B-R/Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) permit ME0000957 to the BTWD for a five-year term. The 9/26/03 MEPDES permit superseded WDL W002631-59-A-R issued on February 28, 1991 and WDL #2631 issued on February 22, 1984.

November 13, 2008 – The Department issued combination Waste Discharge License (WDL) W002631-5S-C-R/Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) permit ME0000957 to the BTWD for a five-year term.

July 18, 2012 – The BTWD requested authorization to add an additional 2 gallons per minute (GPM) of flow to the discharge from the ion exchange plant. The Department made a best professional judgment determination that the additional 2 GPM (approximately 2,880 gallons per day) did not substantially change the characteristics of the wastewater already authorized in the 11/13/08 permit and did not reopen to modify any terms or conditions of the 11/13/08 permit.

September 11, 2013 – The Department issued combination WDL W002631-5S-D-R/MEPDES permit ME0000957 to the BTWD for a five-year term.

June 11, 2018 – The BTWD submitted a timely and complete General Application to the Department for renewal of the 8/11/13 MEPDES permit. The application was accepted for processing on June 12, 2018, and was assigned WDL W002631-5S-E-R/MEPDES permit ME0000957.

November 2, 2018 - The Department issued combination WDL W002631-5S-E-R/MEPDES permit ME0000957 to the BTWD for a five-year term.

2021 - 38 M.R.S. §467 (1)(A)(3) updated the section from Worumbo Dam in Lisbon Falls to Merrymeeting Bay from Class C to Class B.

January 2, 2024 - The BTWD submitted a timely and complete General Application to the Department for renewal of the November 2, 2024 MEPDES permit. The application was accepted for processing on January 22, 2024, and was assigned WDL W002631-5S-F-R/MEPDES permit ME0000957.

3. CONDITIONS OF PERMIT

Conditions of licenses, 38 M.R.S. § 414-A, requires that the effluent limitations prescribed for discharges, including, but not limited to, effluent toxicity, require application of best practicable treatment (BPT), be consistent with the U.S. Clean Water Act, and ensure that the receiving waters attain the State water quality standards as described in Maine's Surface Water Classification System. In addition, *Certain deposits and discharges prohibited*, 38 M.R.S. § 420 and Department rule *Surface Water Toxics Control Program*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 530, require the regulation of toxic substances not to exceed levels set forth in *Surface Water Quality Criteria for Toxic Pollutants*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 584 (last amended February 16, 2020), and that ensure safe levels for the discharge of toxic pollutants such that existing and designated uses of surface waters are maintained and protected.

4. RECEIVING WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

Classification of major river basins, 38 M.R.S. § 467(1)(A)(3) classifies the Androscoggin River, main stem, including all impoundments “(3) *From Worumbo Dam in Lisbon Falls to a line formed by the extension of the Bath-Brunswick boundary across Merrymeeting Bay in a northwesterly direction*”, which includes the river at the point of discharge, as Class B waters. *Standards for classification of fresh surface waters*, 38 M.R.S. § 465(3) describes the standards for Class B waters, as follows:

“3. **Class B waters.** *Class B shall be the 3rd highest classification.*

- A. *Class B waters must be of such quality that they are suitable for the designated uses of drinking water supply after treatment; fishing; agriculture; recreation in and on the water; industrial process and cooling water supply; hydroelectric power generation, except as prohibited under [Title 12, section 403](#); navigation; and as habitat for fish and other aquatic life. The habitat must be characterized as unimpaired.*
- B. *Class B waters must be of sufficient quality to support all aquatic species indigenous to those waters without detrimental changes in the resident biological community. The dissolved oxygen content of Class B waters may not be less than 7 parts per million or 75% of saturation, whichever is higher, except that for the period from October 1st to May 14th, in order to ensure spawning and egg incubation of indigenous fish species, the 7-day mean dissolved oxygen concentration may not be less than 9.5 parts per million and the one-day minimum dissolved oxygen concentration may not be less than 8.0 parts per million in identified fish spawning areas. Between April 15th and October 31st, the number of Escherichia coli bacteria in these waters may not exceed a geometric mean of 64 CFU or MPN per 100 milliliters over a 90-day interval or 236 CFU or MPN per 100 milliliters in more than 10% of the samples in any 90-day interval.*
- C. *Discharges to Class B waters may not cause adverse impact to aquatic life in that the receiving waters must be of sufficient quality to support all aquatic species indigenous to the receiving water without detrimental changes in the resident biological community.*

(1-A) For the purpose of allowing the discharge of aquatic pesticides or chemicals approved by the department and conducted by the department, the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife or an agent of either agency to restore resident biological communities affected by an invasive species, the department may find that the discharged effluent will not cause adverse impact to aquatic life as long as the materials and methods used do not cause a significant loss of any nontarget species and allow restoration of nontarget species. The

department may find that an unavoidable, temporary loss of nontarget species does not constitute a significant loss of nontarget species.

- (2) *For the purpose of allowing the discharge of aquatic pesticides approved by the department for the control of mosquito-borne diseases in the interest of public health and safety, the department may find that the discharged effluent will not cause adverse impact to aquatic life as long as the materials and methods used provide protection for nontarget species. When the department issues a license for the discharge of aquatic pesticides authorized under this subparagraph, the department shall notify the municipality in which the application is licensed to occur and post the notice on the department's publicly accessible website.”*

5. RECEIVING WATER QUALITY CONDITIONS

The State of Maine Department of Environmental Protection 2018/2020/2022 Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report (Report), prepared by the Department pursuant to Sections 303(d) and 305(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, lists the Androscoggin River (Assessment Unit ID ME0104000210_425R_01_01) main stem from Pejepscot Dam to Brunswick Dam, which includes the receiving water at the point of discharge as, “*Category 4-B: Rivers and Streams Impaired by Pollutants - Pollution Control Requirements Reasonably Expected to Result in Attainment.*” Impairment in this context refers to a fish consumption advisory due to the presence of dioxin (including 2,3,7,8-TCDD).

The Report lists this segment as “*Category 4-C Rivers and Streams with Impairment not Caused by a Pollutant*” for inadequate fish passage in Brunswick that prohibits migration of American Shad and as “*Category 5-D: Rivers and Streams Impaired by Legacy Pollutants*” for polychlorinated biphenyls.

The Report lists all of Maine’s fresh waters as, “*Category 4-A: Waters Impaired by Atmospheric Deposition of Mercury.*” Impairment in this context refers to a statewide fish consumption advisory due to elevated levels of mercury in some fish tissues. The Report states, “All freshwaters are listed in Category 4-A (Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Completed) due to USEPA approval of a Regional Mercury TMDL in December 2007. Maine has a fish consumption advisory for fish taken from all freshwaters due to mercury. Many waters, and many fish from any given water do not exceed the action level for mercury. However, because it is impossible for someone consuming a fish to know whether the mercury level exceeds the action level, the Maine Department of Health and Human Services decided to establish a statewide advisory recommending limits on consumption for all freshwater fish. Maine has already instituted statewide programs for removal and reduction of mercury sources.”

6. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

- a. Flow: The previous permitting action established, and this permitting action is carrying forward, a monthly average discharge flow limit of 0.040 MGD based on the design capacity for the treatment facility, and a daily maximum discharge flow reporting requirement.

The Department reviewed 66 DMRs that were submitted for the period November 2018 through December 2024. A review of the data indicates the following:

Flow (N=66)

| Value | Limit MGD | Range MGD | Mean MGD |
|-----------------|-----------|-------------|----------|
| Monthly Average | 0.040 | 0.02 – 0.03 | 0.02 |
| Daily Maximum | Report | 0.02 – 0.06 | 0.04 |

- b. Dilution Factors: The department establishes applicable dilution factors for the discharge in accordance with freshwater protocols established in *Surface Water Toxics Control Program*, 06-096 C.M.R. 530. In April 2025, the department’s Division of Environmental Assessment updated the 1Q10s, 7Q10s, and harmonic mean flows along the lower Androscoggin River using flow data from the USGS gage in Auburn for the 1987–2024 record period and tributary inflow estimates from USGS regression equations. Using the results of this update and a monthly average flow limit of 0.04 MGD for the facility’s discharge, dilution factors for the facility were calculated as follows:

$$\text{Modified Acute: } 1/4^{\text{th}} \text{ of } 1\text{Q}10 = 323 \text{ cfs} \Rightarrow \frac{(323 \text{ cfs})(0.6464) + 0.040 \text{ MGD}}{0.040 \text{ MGD}} = 5,221:1$$

$$\text{Acute: } 1\text{Q}10 = 1,291 \text{ cfs} \Rightarrow \frac{(1,291 \text{ cfs})(0.6464) + 0.040 \text{ MGD}}{0.040 \text{ MGD}} = 20,864:1$$

$$\text{Chronic: } 7\text{Q}10 = 1,441 \text{ cfs} \Rightarrow \frac{(1,441 \text{ cfs})(0.6464) + 0.040 \text{ MGD}}{0.040 \text{ MGD}} = 23,288:1$$

$$\text{Human Health: Harmonic Mean} = 4,164 \text{ cfs} \Rightarrow \frac{(4,164 \text{ cfs})(0.6464) + 0.040 \text{ MGD}}{0.040 \text{ MGD}} = 67,291:1$$

06-096 C.M.R. ch. 530 (4)(B)(1) states,

“Analyses using numerical acute criteria for aquatic life must be based on 1/4 of the 1Q10 stream design flow to prevent substantial acute toxicity within any mixing zone and to ensure a zone of passage of at least 3/4 of the cross-sectional area of any stream as required by Chapter 581. Where it can be demonstrated that a discharge achieves rapid and complete mixing with the receiving water by way of an efficient diffuser or other effective method, analyses may use a greater proportion of the stream design flow, up to and including all of it, as long as the required zone of passage is maintained.”

The BTWD has not provided information as to the actual mixing characteristics of the effluent with the receiving water. Therefore, the Department is utilizing the default stream flow of ¼ of the 1Q10 in acute evaluations.

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

- c. Total Suspended Solids: The previous permitting action established, and this permitting action is carrying forward, a monthly average technology-based concentration limit of 30 mg/L, based on the secondary treatment requirement specified at Effluent Guidelines and Standards, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 525 (3)(III) (effective January 12, 2001). A daily maximum concentration limit of 60 mg/L, which is based on a Department best professional judgment of best practicable treatment for secondary treated wastewater. The previous permitting action established, and this permitting action is carrying forward, technology-based monthly average and daily maximum mass limits of 10.0 lbs/day and 20.0 lbs/day, respectively. These limits are based on the daily maximum flow criterion of 0.04 MGD.

$$\text{Monthly Average} \Rightarrow 30 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} \times 8.34 \frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{mg}} \times 0.04 \text{ MGD} = 10.0 \frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}}$$

$$\text{Daily Maximum} \Rightarrow 60 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} \times 8.34 \frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{mg}} \times 0.04 \text{ MGD} = 20.0 \frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}}$$

The Department has determined based on results of facility data and best professional judgment that the previously established monitoring frequency for TSS of twice per month (2/Month) is being carried forward in this permitting action.

The Department reviewed 66 DMRs that were submitted for the period November 2018 through December 2024. A review of the data indicates the following:

TSS mass (DMRs=66)

| Value | Limit (lbs./day) | Range (lbs./day) | Average (lbs./day) |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Monthly Average | 10 | 0.11 – 3.67 | 0.93 |
| Daily Maximum | 20 | 0.17 – 5.87 | 1.34 |

TSS concentration (DMRs=66)

| Value | Limit (mg/L) | Range (mg/L) | Average (mg/L) |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| Monthly Average | 30 | 0.37 – 15.15 | 4.86 |
| Daily Maximum | 60 | 0.55 – 28.40 | 6.96 |

- d. Settleable Solids: The previous permitting action established, and this permitting action is carrying forward, a 2/Month technology-based daily maximum concentration limit of 0.3 ml/L for settleable solids, which is considered a best practicable treatment limitation (BPT) for secondary treated wastewater.

The Department reviewed 66 DMRs that were submitted for the period November 2018 through December 2024. A review of data indicates the following:

Settleable solids concentration (N=66)

| Value | Limit (ml/L) | Range (ml/L) | Average (ml/L) |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| Daily Maximum | 0.3 | 0.10 – 0.10 | 0.1 |

- e. pH: The previous permitting action established, and this permitting action is carrying forward a technology-based pH limit of 6.0 – 9.0 standard units (SU), which is based on 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 525 (3)(III), and a minimum monitoring frequency requirement of once per week.

The Department reviewed 66 DMRs that were submitted for the period November 2018 through December 2024. A review of data indicates the following:

pH (N=56)

| Value | Limit (SU) | Minimum (SU) | Maximum (SU) |
|-------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| Range | 6.0 – 9.0 | 7.0 | 8.0 |

- f. Analyzer Water: Taylor station has water from an analyzer going straight to the lagoon discharge, which then goes to the discharge pipe. Compliance has asked for the facility to perform bucket tests to determine the volume being added to the discharge. The permittee has also been performing pH and TRC tests on the water.

7. ANTI-BACKSLIDING

Federal regulation 40 C.F.R. §122.44(l) contains the criteria for what is often referred to as the anti-backsliding provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act). In general, the regulation states that except for provisions specified in the regulation, effluent limitations, standards, or conditions must be at least as stringent as the final effluent limitations, standards or conditions in the previous permit. Applicable exceptions include: (1) material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility occurred after permit issuance which justify the application of a less stringent effluent limitation and (2) information is available which was not available at the time of the permit issuance (other than revised regulations, guidance, or test methods) and which would justify the application of less stringent effluent limitations at the time of permit issuance. All limitations in this permit are equally or more stringent than those in the previous permit.

8. ANTI-DEGRADATION

As permitted, the Department has determined the existing water uses will be maintained and protected and the discharge will not cause or contribute to the failure of the Androscoggin River to meet standards for Class B classification.

9. PUBLIC COMMENTS

Public notice of this application was made in *The Times Record* newspaper on or about March 14, 2024. The Department receives public comments on an application until the date a final agency action is taken on the application. Those persons receiving copies of draft permits must have at least 30 days in which to submit comments on the draft or to request a public hearing, pursuant to *Application Processing Procedures for Waste Discharge Licenses*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 522 (effective January 12, 2001).

10. DEPARTMENT CONTACTS

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

Asenath Frizzell

Division of Water Quality Management

Bureau of Water Quality

Department of Environmental Protection

17 State House Station

Augusta, Maine 04333-0017 Telephone: (207) 215-6856

e-mail: Asenath.Frizzell@maine.gov

11. RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

During the period of September 06, 2025 through the issuance date of the final permit, the Department solicited comments on the Proposed draft MEPDES permit to be issued to the Brunswick and Topsham Water District for the proposed discharge. The Department did not receive any substantive comment on the draft permit. It is noted that minor typographical and grammatical errors identified in comments were not summarized in this section, but were corrected, where necessary, in the final permit.

ATTACHMENT A



MEPDES Facility

- ACTIVE FACILITY
- INACTIVE FACILITY

MEPDES Outfalls

- ACTIVE OUTFALL
- INACTIVE OUTFALL

CSO

- ACTIVE CSO
- CLOSED CSO

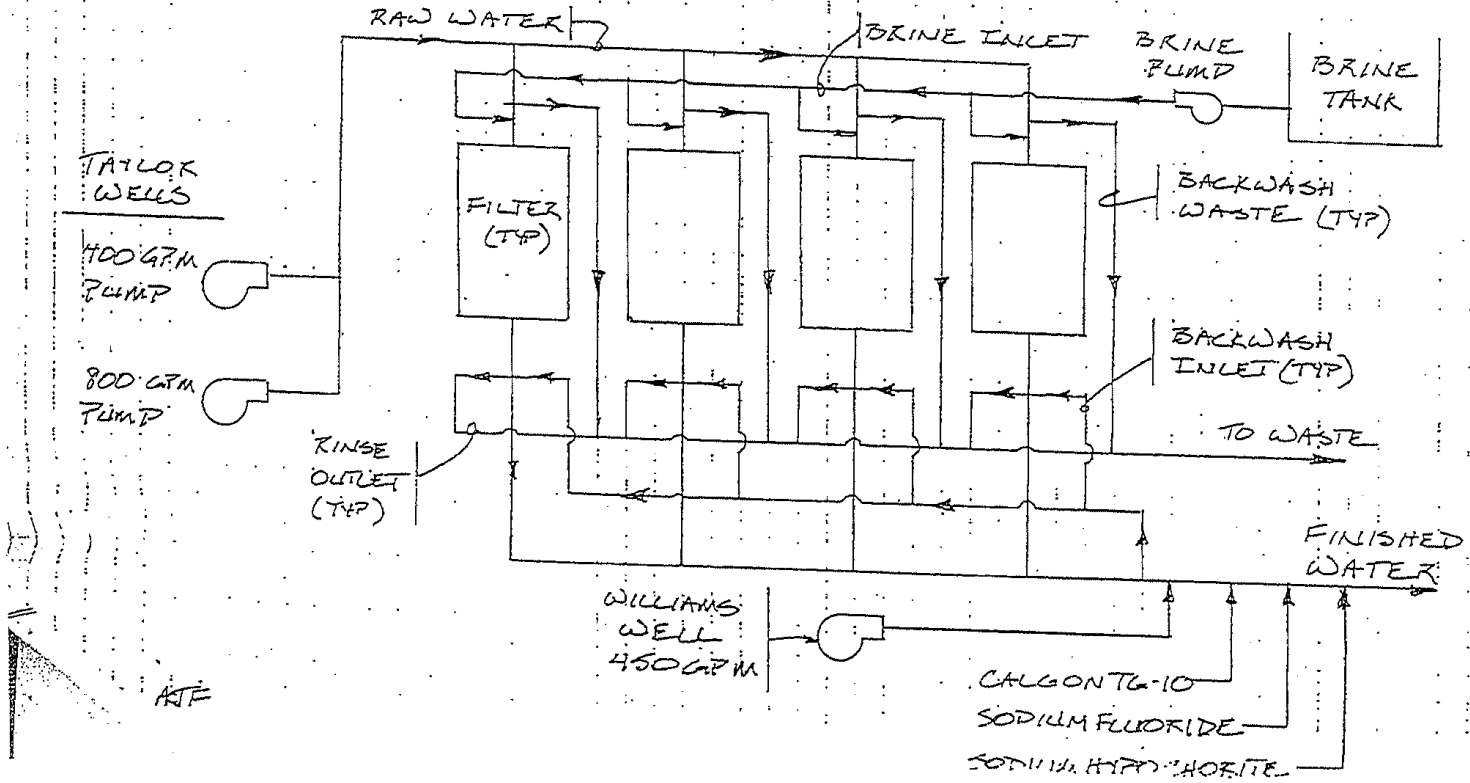
TAYLOR STATION WATER TREATMENT FACILITY

Sagadahoc
Cumberland Androscoggin

002

ATTACHMENT B

TAYLOR STATION PROCESS SCHEMATIC



MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PERMITS

CONTENTS

| SECTION | TOPIC | PAGE |
|---------|---|------|
| A | GENERAL PROVISIONS | |
| | 1 General compliance | 2 |
| | 2 Other materials | 2 |
| | 3 Duty to Comply | 2 |
| | 4 Duty to provide information | 2 |
| | 5 Permit actions | 2 |
| | 6 Reopener clause | 2 |
| | 7 Oil and hazardous substances | 2 |
| | 8 Property rights | 3 |
| | 9 Confidentiality | 3 |
| | 10 Duty to reapply | 3 |
| | 11 Other laws | 3 |
| | 12 Inspection and entry | 3 |
| B | OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF FACILITIES | |
| | 1 General facility requirements | 3 |
| | 2 Proper operation and maintenance | 4 |
| | 3 Need to halt reduce not a defense | 4 |
| | 4 Duty to mitigate | 4 |
| | 5 Bypasses | 4 |
| | 6 Upsets | 5 |
| C | MONITORING AND RECORDS | |
| | 1 General requirements | 6 |
| | 2 Representative sampling | 6 |
| | 3 Monitoring and records | 6 |
| D | REPORTING REQUIREMENTS | |
| | 1 Reporting requirements | 7 |
| | 2 Signatory requirement | 8 |
| | 3 Availability of reports | 8 |
| | 4 Existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers | 8 |
| | 5 Publicly owned treatment works | 9 |
| E | OTHER PROVISIONS | |
| | 1 Emergency action - power failure | 9 |
| | 2 Spill prevention | 10 |
| | 3 Removed substances | 10 |
| | 4 Connection to municipal sewer | 10 |
| F | DEFINTIONS | 10 |

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PERMITS

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).

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PERMITS

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 if its obligation to comply with other applicable Federal, State or local laws and regulations.

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

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

B. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF FACILITIES

1. General facility requirements.

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

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PERMITS

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

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

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

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

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

5. Bypasses.

(a) Definitions.

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

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

(c) Notice.

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

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PERMITS

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

6. Upsets.

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

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PERMITS

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.

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PERMITS

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

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PERMITS

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).

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PERMITS

- (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.

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PERMITS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PERMITS

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

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

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

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

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

Maximum daily discharge limitation means the highest allowable daily discharge.

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

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

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

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

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

MAINE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PERMITS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



DEP INFORMATION SHEET

Appeals to the Board of Environmental Protection

Date: November 2024

Contact: Clerk.BEP@maine.gov or
(207) 314-1458

SUMMARY

This document provides information regarding a person's rights and obligations in filing an administrative or judicial appeal of: (1) a final license decision made by the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection ("DEP"); or (2) an insurance claim-related decision ("Clean-up and Response Fund decision") made by the Commissioner or the Office of State Fire Marshal pursuant to [38 M.R.S. § 568-A](#).

Except as explained below, there are two methods available to an aggrieved person seeking to appeal a license decision made by the Commissioner or a Clean-up and Response Fund decision: (1) an administrative appeal before the Board of Environmental Protection ("Board"); or (2) a judicial appeal before Maine's Superior Court. An aggrieved person seeking review of a license decision or Clean-up and Response Fund decision made by the Board may seek judicial review in Maine's Superior Court.

An appeal of a license decision made by the DEP Commissioner or the Board regarding an application for an expedited wind energy development ([35-A M.R.S. § 3451\(4\)](#)), a general permit for an offshore wind energy demonstration project ([38 M.R.S. § 480-HH\(1\)](#)), or a general permit for a tidal energy demonstration project ([38 M.R.S. § 636-A](#)) must be taken to the Supreme Judicial Court sitting as the Law Court.

I. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS TO THE BOARD

LEGAL REFERENCES

A person filing an appeal with the Board should review the applicable rules and statutes, including the DEP's Chapter 2 rule, [Processing of Applications and Other Administrative Matters \(06-096 C.M.R. ch. 2\)](#); Organization and Powers, [38 M.R.S. §§ 341-D\(4\)](#) and [346](#); and the Maine Administrative Procedure Act, 5 M.R.S. § [11001](#).

DEADLINE TO SUBMIT AN APPEAL TO THE BOARD

Within 30 calendar days of the date of: (1) a final license decision of the Commissioner; or (2) a Clean-up and Response Fund decision, an aggrieved person may appeal to the Board for review of that decision. "Aggrieved person" means any person whom the Board determines may suffer a particularized injury as a result of a Commissioner's license decision or a Clean-up and Response Fund decision. A complete appeal must be received by the Board no later than 5:00 p.m. on the 30th calendar day of the decision being appealed. With limited exception, untimely appeals will be dismissed.

HOW TO SUBMIT AN APPEAL TO THE BOARD

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

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

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

At the time an appeal is filed with the Board, the appellant must send a copy of the appeal to: (1) the Commissioner of the DEP (Maine Department of Environmental Protection, 17 State House Station, Augusta, Maine 04333-0017); (2) the licensee, if the appellant is not the licensee; and (3) if a hearing was held on the application, any intervenors in that hearing proceeding. For appeals of Clean-up and Response Fund decisions made by the State Fire Marshal, the appellant must also send a copy of the appeal to the State Fire Marshal. **Please contact the Board Clerk at clerk.bep@maine.gov or DEP staff at 207-287-7688 with questions or for contact information regarding a specific license or Clean-up and Response Fund decision.**

REQUIRED APPEAL CONTENTS

A written appeal must contain the information specified in Chapter 2, section 23(B) or section 24(B), as applicable, at the time the appeal is submitted. **Please carefully review these sections of Chapter 2**, which is available online at <https://www.maine.gov/sos/cec/rules/06/chaps06.htm>, or contact the Board Clerk to obtain a copy of the rule. Failure to comply with the content of appeal requirements may result in the appeal being dismissed pursuant to Chapter 2, section 23(C) or section 24(C).

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS IN APPEALING A DECISION TO THE BOARD

1. *Be familiar with the administrative record.* Generally, the record on which the Board decides an appeal is limited to the record prepared by the agency in its review of the application, any supplemental evidence admitted to the record by the Board Chair and, if a hearing is held on the appeal, additional evidence admitted during the hearing. A person who seeks to appeal a decision to the Board is encouraged to contact the DEP (or State Fire Marshal for Clean-up and Response Fund decisions made by that agency) to inspect the record before filing an appeal.
2. *Be familiar with the applicable rules and laws.* An appellant is required to identify the licensing criterion or standard the appellant believes was not satisfied in issuing the decision, the bases of the objections or challenges, and the remedy sought. Prior to filing an appeal, review the decision being appealed to identify the rules and laws that are applicable to the decision. An appellant may contact the DEP or Board staff with any questions regarding the applicable rules and laws or the appeal procedure generally.
3. *The filing of an appeal does not operate as a stay to any decision.* If a license has been granted and it has been appealed, the license normally remains in effect pending the processing of the appeal. Unless a separate stay of the decision is requested and granted (*see* Chapter 2, section 23(M)), the licensee may proceed with an approved project pending the outcome of the appeal. Any activity initiated in accordance with the approved license during the pendency of the appeal comes with the risk of not knowing the outcome of the appeal, including the possibility that the decision may be reversed or modified by the Board.
4. *Alternative dispute resolution.* If the appeal participants agree to use mediation or another form of alternative dispute resolution (“ADR”) to resolve the appeal and so notify the Board, the Board will not hear the matter until the conclusion of that effort, provided the participants engaged in the alternative dispute resolution demonstrate satisfactory progress toward resolving the issues. *See* Chapter 2, section 23(H) or contact the Board Executive Analyst (contact information below) for more information on the ADR provision.

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

The Board will acknowledge receipt of each appeal and develop a service list of appeal participants and any interested persons for use in the appeal proceeding. Electronic mail (e-mail) is the preferred method of communication during an appeal proceeding; however, the Board reserves the right to require paper copies of all filings. Once the Board Chair rules on the admissibility of all proposed supplemental evidence, the licensee (if the licensee is not the appellant) may respond to the merits of the appeal. Instructions specific to each appeal will be provided in correspondence from the Board Executive Analyst or Board Chair. Generally, once all filings in an appeal proceeding are complete, the DEP staff will assemble a packet of materials for the Board (Board packet), including a staff recommendation in the form of a proposed Board Order. Once available, appeal participants will receive a copy of the Board packet and an agenda with the meeting location and start time. Once finalized, the meeting agenda will be posted on the Board's webpage <https://www.maine.gov/dep/bep/index.html>. Appeals will be considered based on the administrative record on appeal and oral argument at a regular meeting of the Board. *See* Chapter 2, Section 23(I). The Board may affirm all or part of the decision under appeal; affirm all or part of the decision under appeal with modifications, or new or additional conditions; order a hearing to be held as expeditiously as possible; reverse the decision under appeal; or remand the decision to the Commissioner or State Fire Marshal, as applicable, for further proceedings.

II. JUDICIAL APPEALS

The filing of an appeal with the Board is not a prerequisite for the filing of a judicial appeal. Maine law generally allows aggrieved persons to appeal final license decisions to Maine's Superior Court (*see* [38 M.R.S. § 346\(1\)](#); [Chapter 2](#); [5 M.R.S. § 11001](#); and [M.R. Civ. P. 80C](#)). A judicial appeal by a party to the underlying proceeding 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 aggrieved person, an appeal must be filed within 40 days of the date the decision was rendered. An appeal to court of a license decision regarding an expedited wind energy development, a general permit for an offshore wind energy demonstration project, or a general permit for a tidal energy demonstration project may only be taken directly to the Maine Supreme Judicial Court. *See* 38 M.R.S. § 346(4), the Maine Administrative Procedure Act, statutes governing a particular license decision, and the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure for substantive and procedural details applicable to judicial appeals.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

If you have questions or need additional information on the appeal procedure, for administrative appeals contact the Board Clerk at clerk.bep@maine.gov or 207-287-2811 or the Board Executive Analyst at bill.hinkel@maine.gov or 207-314-1458, or for judicial appeals contact the court clerk's office in which the appeal will be filed.

Note: This information sheet, in conjunction with a review of the statutory and rule provisions referred to herein, is provided to help a person to understand their rights and obligations in filing an administrative or judicial appeal, and to comply with notice requirements of the Maine Administrative Procedure Act, 5 M.R.S. § 9061. This information sheet is not intended to supplant the parties' obligations to review and comply with all statutes and rules applicable to an appeal and insofar as there is any inconsistency between the information in this document and the applicable statutes and rules, the relevant statutes and rules apply.
