
TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
SECTION 1 - GENERAL PROVISIONS	1
1.1 Purpose and Policy	1
1.2 Administration	2
1.3 Abbreviations	2
1.4 Definitions	3
SECTION 2 - GENERAL SEWER USE REQUIREMENTS	16
2.1 Use of Public Sewers	16
2.2 Building Sewers and Connections	17
2.3 Prohibited Discharge Standards	20
2.4 Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards	23
2.5 Local Discharge Restrictions	23
2.6 District's Right of Revision	26
2.7 Dilution	27
2.8 Mass-Based Limitations	27
SECTION 3 - PRETREATMENT OF WASTEWATER	27
3.1 Pretreatment Facilities	27
3.2 Additional Pretreatment Measures	28
3.3 Accidental Discharge/Slug Control Plans	28
3.4 Pollution Prevention Plans	29
SECTION 4 - INDUSTRIAL DISCHARGE PERMIT APPLICATION	30
4.1 Wastewater Characterization	30
4.2 Industrial Discharge Permit Requirement	30
4.3 Discharge Permit Request Requirement	31
4.4 Industrial Discharge Permitting: Existing Connections	31
4.5 Industrial Discharge Permitting: New Connections	31
4.6 Industrial Discharge Permitting: Categorical Standards	31
4.7 Industrial Discharge Permit Application Contents	31
4.8 Signatories and Certification	32
4.9 Hauled Wastewater Permits	33
SECTION 5 - INDUSTRIAL DISCHARGE PERMIT ISSUANCE PROCESS	33
5.1 Industrial Discharge Permit Decisions	33
5.2 Industrial Discharge Permit Duration	34
5.3 Industrial Discharge Permit Contents	34
5.4 Industrial Discharge Permit Appeals	36
5.5 Industrial Discharge Permit Modification	36
5.6 Industrial Discharge Permit Transfer	37
5.7 Industrial Discharge Permit Reissuance	37

5.8 Regulation of Waste Received from Other Jurisdictions	37
SECTION 6 - REPORTING REQUIREMENTS	39
6.1 Baseline Monitoring Reports	39
6.2 Compliance Schedules/Progress Reports	40
6.3 Reports on Compliance with Categorical Pretreatment Deadlines	41
6.4 Periodic Compliance Reports	41
6.5 Reports of Changed Conditions	42
6.6 Reports of Slug/Potentially Adverse Discharges	42
6.7 Reports from Unpermitted Users	43
6.8 Notice of Violation/Repeat Sampling and Reporting	43
6.9 Notification of the Discharge of Hazardous Waste	43
6.10 Pollution Prevention Reports	44
6.11 Analytical Requirements	44
6.12 Sample Collection	44
6.13 Timing	45
6.14 Record Keeping	45
SECTION 7 - POWERS AND AUTHORITIES OF INSPECTORS	45
7.1 Compliance Monitoring	45
7.2 Right of Entry: Inspection and Sampling	46
7.3 Search Warrants	47
SECTION 8 - CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION/PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	47
8.1 Confidential Information	47
8.2 Public Participation	48
SECTION 9 - PUBLICATION OF POLLUTION PREVENTION ACHIEVEMENTS	48
SECTION 10 - ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENT REMEDIES	49
10.1 Notification of Violation	49
10.2 Compliance Schedule Development	49
10.3 Pollution Prevention Plan Development	50
10.4 Publication of Users in Significant Noncompliance	50
10.5 Show Cause Orders	50
10.6 Cease and Desist Orders	50
10.7 Consent Orders	51
10.8 Industrial Discharge Permit Termination	51
10.9 Termination of Discharge	51
10.10 Emergency Suspensions	52
10.11 Recovery of Expenses	52
10.12 Harm To District Property	53
SECTION 11 - JUDICIAL ENFORCEMENT REMEDIES	53
11.1 Injunctive Relief	53
11.2 Civil Penalties	53

11.3 Criminal Prosecution	54
11.4 Nonexclusive Remedies	54
SECTION 12 - SUPPLEMENTAL ENFORCEMENT ACTION	54
12.1 Performance Bonds	54
12.2 Liability Insurance	54
12.3 Water Supply Severance	55
12.4 Public Nuisances	55
12.5 Contractor Listing	55
SECTION 13 - AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES TO DISCHARGE VIOLATIONS	55
13.1 Upset	55
13.2 Prohibited Discharge Standards	56
13.3 Bypass	56
SECTION 14 - SEPTAGE DISPOSAL	58
14.1 Septage Hauler Requirements	58
14.2 Temporary Septage Permits	58
14.3 Septage Permits	58
14.4 Septage Disposal Charge	59
SECTION 15 - SEWER SERVICE CHARGE	60
SECTION 16 - SEWER ENTRANCE AND EXTENSION POLICIES	60
16.1 Entrance Charge Established	60
16.2 Use of Entrance Charge Funds	60
16.3 Entrance Charge Due and Payable	60
16.4 Extensions of the Public Sewer System	61
16.5 Sewer Extension Criteria and Standards	61
16.6 Planning Sewer Extensions	61
16.7 Consultation on Sewer Extensions	61
16.8 Public Hearing on Sewer Extensions	61
16.9 Sewer Extension to Serve Existing Development	62
16.10 Sewer Extension to Serve New Development	63
16.11 District to Own Facilities	64
SECTION 17 - VALIDITY	64
SECTION 18 - INTERPRETATION OF REQUIREMENTS	64
18.1 Interpretation	64
18.2 Appeals	65
SECTION 19 - EFFECTIVE DATE	66

APPENDICES

Boothbay Harbor Sewer District

RULES AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO SEWER USE

The following rules and regulations are hereby established to regulate the use of public and private sewers, private septage disposal, the installation and connection of building sewers, and the discharge of waters and wastes into the public sewer system(s), and providing penalties for violations thereof, in the Towns of Boothbay and Boothbay Harbor, County of Lincoln, State of Maine.

Be it approved and enacted by the Board of Trustees of the Boothbay Harbor Sewer District as follows:

SECTION 1 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.1 Purpose and Policy

These rules and regulations set forth uniform requirements for users of the Boothbay Harbor Sewer District's Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) and enables the District to comply with all applicable State and federal laws, including the Clean Water Act (33 United States Code § 1251 *et seq.*) and the General Pretreatment Regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 403). Recognizing that significant opportunities exist to reduce or prevent pollution at its source through cost effective practices, and that such practices can offer savings through reduced purchases of materials and resources, a decreased need for pollution control technologies, and lower liability costs, as well as assisting to protect the environment, the District establishes the following objectives of these rules and regulations:

A. To promote, consistent with the policy of the federal government:

- The prevention or reduction of pollutants at the source whenever feasible;
- Recycling in an environmentally-safe manner when pollution cannot be prevented;
- Treatment in an environmentally-safe manner of pollution that cannot be prevented or recycled; and
- Disposal or other release into the environment in an environmentally-safe manner only as a last resort.

To encourage the development of these efforts, the District may:

- Set District-wide pollution prevention goals;
- Organize an assessment program task force;
- Review data and inspect sites;
- Develop pollution prevention options;

- Conduct a feasibility analysis of selected options; and
 - Promote implementation of pollution prevention techniques.
- B. To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the POTW that will interfere with its operation;
- C. To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the POTW that will pass through the POTW, inadequately treated, into receiving waters, or otherwise be incompatible with the POTW;
- D. To protect both POTW personnel who may be affected by wastewater and sludge in the course of their employment and the general public;
- E. To promote reuse of sludge from the POTW;
- F. To provide for fees for the equitable distribution of the cost of operation, maintenance, and improvement of the POTW; and
- G. To enable the District to comply with its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit conditions, sludge use and disposal requirements, and any other federal or State law to which the POTW is subject.

These rules and regulations shall apply to all users of the POTW. The rules and regulations authorize the issuance of wastewater discharge permits; provides for monitoring, compliance, and enforcement activities; establishes administrative review procedures; requires user reporting; and provides for the setting of fees for the equitable distribution of costs resulting from the program established herein.

1.2 Administration

Except as otherwise provided herein, the Board of Trustees shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of these rules and regulations. Any powers granted to or duties imposed upon the Trustees may be delegated by the Trustees to other District personnel.

1.3 Abbreviations

The following abbreviations, when used in these rules and regulations, shall have the following designated meanings:

- | | | | |
|---|------|---|---|
| • | BOD | - | Biochemical Oxygen Demand |
| • | CFR | - | Code of Federal Regulations |
| • | COD | - | Chemical Oxygen Demand |
| • | EPA | - | United States Environmental Protection Agency |
| • | gpd | - | Gallons per day |
| • | IDP | - | Industrial Discharge Permit |
| • | mg/l | - | Milligrams per liter |

- MEDEP - Maine Department of Environmental Protection
- NPDES - National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
- POTW - Publicly Owned Treatment Works
- RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- SIC - Standard Industrial Classification
- TDS - Total Dissolved Solids
- TSS - Total Suspended Solids
- USC - United States Code

1.4 Definitions

A. Unless a provision explicitly states otherwise, the following terms and phrases, as used in these rules and regulations, shall have the meanings hereinafter designated.

1. Act or the Act. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.
2. Approval Authority. The Regional Administrator of the EPA or his duly appointed agent.
3. Applicant and/or Owner. Any person requesting approval to discharge domestic or industrial wastewater into facilities of the District.
4. Authorized Representative of the User.
 - a. If the user is a corporation:
 - i. The president, secretary, treasurer, or a vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or
 - ii. The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operation facilities employing more than two hundred fifty (250) persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding twenty-five (25) million dollars (in second-quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
 - b. If the user is a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or proprietor, respectively.
 - c. If the user is a federal, State, or local governmental facility: a director or highest official appointed or designated to oversee the operation and performance of the activities of the government facility.

- d. The individuals described in paragraphs (a) through (c), above, may designate another authorized representative if the authorization is in writing, the authorization specifies the individual or position responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates or having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, and the written authorization is submitted to the District.
5. Biochemical Oxygen Demand or BOD. The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedures for five (5) days at 20°C, usually expressed as a concentration (e.g., mg/l).
6. Boothbay. The Town of Boothbay, Maine.
7. Boothbay Harbor. The Town of Boothbay Harbor, Maine
8. Building Drain. That part of the lowest horizontal piping of a drainage system that receives the discharge from soil, waste, and other drainage pipes inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer, beginning five (5) feet outside the inner face of the building wall.
9. Building Sewer. The extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal, also called house connection.
10. Business Unit. Each individual space where commerce is conducted and having at least one employee that has bathroom facilities is considered an individual unit (REU) for sewer billing purposes and is subject to quarterly sewer use billing.
11. Bypass. The intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a wastewater treatment facility.
12. Categorical Pretreatment Standard or Categorical Standard. Any regulation containing pollutant discharge limitations promulgated by EPA in accordance with Sections 307(b) and (c) of the Act (33 U.S.C. § 1317) that apply to a specific category of users and that appear in 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471.
13. Combined Sewer. A sewer intended to receive both wastewater and storm or surface water.
14. Commercial Use. Premises used for financial gain, such as business, business unit, or industrial use, but excluding residential uses and related accessory uses.
15. Commissioner. The Commissioner of the Maine Department of Environmental Protection, or the commissioner's duly appointed agent.
16. Compatible Pollutant. Biochemical oxygen demand, suspended solids, pH, and fecal coliform bacteria.

17. Condominium. Means real property having more than one dwelling unit and the ownership of which consist of separate, divided fee simple estates in individual air space units, together with an undivided fee simple interest in the common elements appurtenant to such units.
18. Condominium unit. Means a form of property ownership of airspace and is eligible for individual sewer use charges as a unit (REU).
19. Control Authority. The term Control Authority as used in these Rules and Regulations, refers to the Maine Department of Environmental Protection.
20. Developer. Means any person who participates in any manner in the development of land.
21. Development. Means any plan to construct or place one or more dwelling units on a particular parcel of land within the Town(s).
22. District. The Boothbay Harbor Sewer District.
23. Domestic Wastewater or Sewage. Normal water-carried household and toilet wastes or waste from sanitary conveniences of residences, commercial buildings, and industrial plants, excluding ground, surface, or storm water. (See also: Industrial Wastes.).
24. Dwelling. Means any building, structure, or other housing accommodation that is wholly or partly used or intended to be used for living or sleeping by human occupants, but excludes temporary housing.
25. Dwelling Unit. Means one room or rooms connected together for residential occupancy and including bathroom and kitchen facilities. If there is more than one meter for any utility, address to the property, or kitchen; or if there are separate entrances to rooms which could be used as separate dwelling units (REU); or if there is a lockable, physical separation between rooms in the dwelling unit (REU) such that a room or rooms on each side of the separation could be used as a dwelling unit (REU), multiple dwelling units are presumed to exist; but this presumption may be rebutted by evidence that the residents of the dwelling share utilities and keys to all entrances to the property and that they (A) share a single common bathroom as the primary bathroom, or (B) share a single common kitchen as the primary kitchen. Each unit is eligible for individual sewer use charges as a unit (REU).
26. Easement. An acquired legal right for the specific use of land owned by others.
27. Environmental Protection Agency or EPA. The United States Environmental Protection Agency or, where appropriate, the EPA Regional Water Management Division Director, or other duly authorized official of said agency.

28. Excessive. Amounts or concentrations of a constituent of a wastewater which in the judgment of the District will cause damage to any sewerage facility, which will be harmful to a wastewater treatment process, which cannot be removed in the wastewater treatment works of the District to the degree required to meet the limiting tidal water classifications standards of Boothbay Harbor, which can otherwise endanger life, limb, or public property, and/or which can constitute a nuisance.
29. Existing Source. Any source of discharge, the construction or operation of which commenced prior to the publication by EPA of proposed categorical pretreatment standards, which will be applicable to such source if the standard is thereafter promulgated in accordance with Section 307 of the Act.
30. Final Construction Acceptance. Means the District's acceptance of public improvements and appurtenances thereto constructed or installed by the developer or subdivider at the end of the prescribed warranty period on such improvements and after correction of any deficiencies discovered in the final inspection of such improvements
31. Floatable Oil. Oil, fat, or grease (FOG's) in a physical state such that it will separate by gravity from wastewater by treatment in an approved pretreatment facility. A wastewater shall be considered free of floatable oil if it is properly pretreated and the wastewater does not interfere with the collection system.
32. Force Main. A line without access from individual properties, providing a connection from a pump station to a pump station, trunk, or sanitary sewer main.
33. Garbage. The animal and vegetable waste resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking, and serving of foods.
34. Grab Sample. A sample that is taken from a waste stream without regard to the flow in the waste stream and over a period of time not to exceed fifteen (15) minutes.
35. Grease. The material removed from a grease interceptor (trap) serving a restaurant or other facility requires such grease interceptors. Also means volatile and non-volatile residual fats, fatty acids, soaps, waxes and other similar materials.
36. Hauler. Those persons, firms, or corporations, who pump, haul, transport, or dispose of septage and who are licensed by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection pursuant to the Department's Rules, 06-096 Chapter 411, adopted to implement said section.
37. Hereafter. Means any time after the effective date of these Rules and Regulations.

- 38. Heretofore. Means any time previous to the effective date of these Rules and Regulations.
- 39. Human Excrement and other Putrescible Material. The liquid or solid matter discharged from the intestinal canal of a human, or other liquid or solid waste materials that are likely to undergo bacterial decomposition.
- 40. Incompatible Pollutant. Any pollutant that is not a compatible pollutant.
- 41. Industrial Discharge Permit or IDP. The written permit between the District and an industrial user that outlines the conditions under which discharge to the POTW will be accepted.
- 42. Industrial User. A person who discharges industrial wastes to the POTW of the District.
- 43. Industrial Wastes or Non-Domestic Wastewater. The wastewater and waterborne wastes from any liquid, gaseous, or solid waste substance resulting from any process of industry, manufacturing trade or business or from development of any natural resources as distinct from domestic wastewater, sewage or unpolluted water.
- 44. Indirect Discharge or Discharge. The introduction of pollutants into the POTW from any non-domestic source regulated under Section 307(b), (c), or (d) of the Act.
- 45. Instantaneous Discharge Limit. The maximum concentration of a pollutant allowed to be discharged at any time, determined from the analysis of any discrete or composite sample collected, independent of the industrial flow rate and the duration of the sampling event.
- 46. “Intentionally” or “with intent”. Means that one's conscious objective is to cause the specific result proscribed by the provision of these Rules and Regulations or the ordinance defining the violation. All violations defined in these Rules and Regulations in which the mental culpability requirement is expressed as “intentionally” or “with intent” is specific intent offenses. It is immaterial to the issue of specific intent whether or not the result actually occurred.
- 47. Interference. A discharge, which alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and therefore is a cause of a violation of the District's NPDES permit or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with any of the following statutory/regulatory provisions or permits issued hereunder, or any more stringent State or local regulations: Section 405 of the Act; the Solid Waste Disposal Act, including Title II commonly referred to as RCRA; any State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D of the Solid

Waste Disposal Act; the Clean Air Act; the Toxic Substances Control Act; the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act; 40 CFR Part 503 Standards for Sewage Sludge Use and Disposal and MEDEP Rules, 06-096 Chapter 411.

48. Law. Means any rule, regulation, or charter provision of the District, any ordinance of the Town(s); any rule, statute, or constitutional provision of the State of Maine; or any regulation, statute, or constitutional provision of the United States which is binding on the State of Maine or its cities and towns.
49. Local Limits. Numerical limitations on the discharge of pollutants established by the District, as distinct from State or federal limitations for non-domestic wastewater discharged to the POTW.
50. Knowingly or willfully. Means, with respect to conduct or to a circumstance described by a section of these Rules and Regulations defining a violation, that a person is aware that such person's conduct is of that nature or that the circumstance exists. With respect to a result, this means that a person is aware that such person's conduct is practically certain to cause the result. All violations defined in these Rules and Regulations in which the mental culpability requirement is expressed as "knowingly" or "willfully" are general intent offenses.
51. May. Means permissive (see "Shall").
52. Medical Waste. Isolation wastes, infectious agents, human blood and blood products, pathological wastes, sharps, body parts, contaminated bedding, surgical wastes, potentially contaminated laboratory wastes, chemotherapy wastes, and dialysis wastes.
53. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit or NPDES Permit. A permit issued pursuant to Section 402 of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1342).
54. Natural Outlet. Any outlet, including storm sewers and combined sewer overflows, into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake, or other body or surface water or groundwater.
55. Normal Domestic Wastewater. Wastewater generated by residential users containing not more than 200 mg/l BOD and not more than 250 mg/l suspended solids.

56. New Source.

- a. Any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced subsequent to the publication of proposed pretreatment standards under Section 307(c) of the Act that will be applicable to such source if such standards are thereafter promulgated in accordance with that section, provided that:
 - i. The building, structure, facility, or installation is constructed at a site at which no other source is located; or
 - ii. The building, structure, facility, or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an existing source; or
 - iii. The production or wastewater-generating processes of the building, structure, facility, or installation are substantially independent of an existing source at the same site. In determining whether these are substantially independent, factors such as the extent to which the new facility is integrated with the existing plant, and the extent to which the new facility is engaged in the same general type of activity as the existing source, will be considered.
- b. Construction of a new source as defined under this paragraph has commenced if the owner or operator has:
 - i. Begun, or caused to begin, as part of a continuous on-site construction program
 - ia.* any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment; or
 - ib.* significant site preparation work including clearing, excavation, or removal of existing buildings, structures, or facilities that is necessary for the placement, assembly, or installation of new source facilities or equipment; or
 - ii. Entered into a binding contractual obligation for the purchase of facilities or equipment that is intended to be used in its operation within a reasonable time. Options to purchase or contracts that can be terminated or modified without substantial loss, and contracts for feasibility, engineering, and design studies do not constitute a contractual obligation under this paragraph.

- c. Construction on a site at which an existing source is located results in a modification rather than a new source if the construction does not create a new building, structure, facility, or installation meeting the criteria of Section (a)(ii) or (a)(iii) above but otherwise alters, replaces, or adds to existing process or production equipment.
- 57. Non-Contact Cooling Water. Water used for cooling that does not directly contact any raw material, intermediate product, waste product, or finished product.
- 58. Pass Through. A discharge that exits the POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations that, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the District's NPDES permit, including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation.
- 59. Person. Any individual, partnership, co partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, governmental entity, or any other legal entity; or their legal representatives, agents, or assigns. This definition includes all federal, State, and local governmental entities.
- 60. pH. A logarithmic measure devised to express the hydrogen ion concentration of a solution, expressed in Standard Units. Solutions with pH values greater than 7 are basic (or alkaline); solutions with pH values less than 7 are acidic.
- 61. Plumbing Code. The Maine State Plumbing Code, as amended.
- 62. Plumbing Inspector (Code Officer). The duly appointed Boothbay Harbor Plumbing Inspector or Code Enforcement Officer as certified by the State of Maine Planning Office.
- 63. Pollutant. Dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, medical wastes, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, municipal, agricultural and industrial wastes, and characteristics of wastewater (e.g., pH, temperature, TSS, turbidity, color, BOD, COD, toxicity, or odor).
- 64. Pollution Prevention. The use of materials, processes, or practices that reduce or eliminate the creation of pollutants or wastes at the source, or minimize their release to the environment prior to recycling, treatment or disposal. It includes practices that reduce the use of hazardous materials, energy, water or other resources. It also includes practices that protect natural resources and human health through conservation, more efficient use, or effective release minimization.
- 65. Pretreatment. The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater

prior to, or in lieu of, introducing such pollutants into the POTW. This reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical, or biological processes; by process changes; or by other means, except by diluting the concentration of the pollutants unless allowed by an applicable pretreatment standard.

66. Pretreatment Requirements. Any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment imposed on a user, other than a pretreatment standard.
67. Pretreatment Standards or Standards. Pretreatment standards shall mean prohibited discharge standards, and local limits.
68. Prohibited Discharge Standards or Prohibited Discharges. Absolute prohibitions against the discharge of certain substances as identified in Section 3.3 of these rules and regulations.
69. Properly Shredded Garbage. Wastes from the preparation, cooking, and dispensing of food that have been shredded to such a degree that all particles will be transported freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particle greater than 1/2 inch in any dimension.
70. Public Sewer. A pipe or conduit that carries wastewater, storm water, groundwater, subsurface water, or unpolluted water from any source, which is controlled by a governmental agency or public utility.
71. Publicly Owned Treatment Works or POTW. A "treatment works," as defined by Section 212 of the Act (33 U.S.C. §1292) that is owned by the District. This definition includes any devices or systems used in the collection, storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It also includes sewers, pipes, and other conveyances only if these structures convey wastewater to a POTW wastewater treatment facility. The term also means the municipality that has jurisdiction over discharges to and from such a treatment plant, and any sewer that conveys wastewater to the POTW from persons outside the District who are, by contract or agreement with the District, users of the District's POTW.
72. Receiving Waters. Any watercourse, river, pond, ditch, lake, aquifer, or other body or surface or groundwater receiving a discharge of wastewaters.
73. Recreational Vehicle or "RV". A mobile vehicle or trailer used for temporary living e.g. a camper or wholly self-contained transport and living unit.
74. Sanitary Sewer. A sewer that carries liquid and water-carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial facilities, and institutions, together with minor quantities of ground, storm, and surface waters that are not admitted intentionally.

75. Screening Level. That concentration of a pollutant that under baseline conditions would cause a threat to personnel exposed to the pollutant, or would adversely impact structures of the POTW. To be administered as local limits applicable to a particular discharge, the screening levels must be adjusted to account for conditions at the point of discharge that differ from baseline conditions.
76. Semi-Public Use. Premises of private, non-profit organizations such as schools, hospitals, and religious institutions.
77. Septage or Septic Tank Waste. Any liquid, solid, or sludge pumped from chemical toilets, vaults, septic tanks, or cesspools or other holding tanks, that have received only domestic wastewater.
78. Septage Tank Truck. Any watertight vehicle that is used for the collection and hauling of septage as described above and that complies with the rules of the Maine Department of Environmental Protection.
79. Sewage. Human excrement and gray water (household showers, dishwashing operations, etc.).
80. Sewer. A pipe or conduit that carries wastewater, storm water, groundwater, subsurface water, or unpolluted water from any source.
81. Shall. Means mandatory (see "May").
82. Significant Industrial User.
- a. A user subject to categorical pretreatment standards under 40 CFR 403.8 and 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N; or
 - b. A user that:
 - i. Discharges an average of twenty-five thousand (25,000) gpd or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, non-contact cooling, and boiler lowdown wastewater);
 - ii. Contributes a process waste stream that comprises five (5) percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or
 - iii. Is designated as such by the District on the basis that it has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement.
 - c. Upon determining that a user meeting the criteria in Subsection b.i. or b.ii. has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation

or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement, the District may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from a user, and in accordance with procedures in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6), determine that such user should not be considered a significant industrial user.

83. Significant Noncompliance or SNC. An industrial user is in significant noncompliance if its violation meets one or more of the following criteria:
- a. Chronic violations. A pattern of violating the same pretreatment standard daily maximum or average limit (any magnitude of exceedence) sixty-six percent (66%) or more of the time in a 6-month period;
 - b. Technical Review Criteria (TRC violations). Thirty-three percent (33%) or more of the measurements exceed the same pretreatment standard daily maximum limit or average limit by more than the TRC factor in a six month period. The TRC factor is 1.4 for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), total suspended solids (TSS), oil & grease and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH;
 - c. For pH monitoring, excursions shall be considered SNC when:
 - i. The total time during which the pH values are outside the required range of pH values exceeds 7 hours and 26 minutes in any calendar month; or
 - ii. An individual excursion from the range of pH values exceeds 60 minutes; or
 - iii. An excursion occurs that the District believes has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass-through; or has endangered the health of the sewage treatment personnel or the general public; or
 - iv. Any pH less than or equal to 2.0 or greater than or equal to 12.5.
 - d. Any other discharge violation that the Trustees believe has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass through, including endangering the health of POTW personnel or the general public;
 - e. Any discharge of pollutants that have caused imminent endangerment to the public or to the environment, or have resulted in the Trustee's exercise of its emergency authority to halt or prevent such a discharge;

- f. Failure to meet, within ninety (90) days of the scheduled date, a compliance schedule milestone contained in a wastewater discharge permit or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance;
- g. Failure to provide within thirty (30) days after the due date, any required reports, including Industrial Discharge Permit applications, periodic self-monitoring reports, and reports on compliance with compliance schedules;
- h. Failure to accurately report noncompliance; or
- i. Any other violation(s) that the Board of Trustees determines will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the local pretreatment program.

84. Slug Load or Slug. Means:

- a. Any discharge of water, wastewater, sewage, or industrial sewage which, in concentration of any given constituent or in quantity of flow, exceeds for any period of duration longer than fifteen (15) minutes, more than five (5) times the average twenty-four (24) hour concentration or flow during normal operation;
- b. Any discharge at a flow rate or concentration that could cause a violation of the prohibited discharge standards in Section 3.3 of these Rules and Regulations; or
- c. Any discharge that may adversely affect the collection system and/or performance of the POTW.

85. Source Reduction. Any practice that:

- a. Reduces the amount of any hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant entering any waste stream or otherwise released into the environment (including fugitive emissions) prior to recycling, treatment, or disposal; and
- b. Reduces the hazards to public health and the environment associated with the release of such substances, pollutants, or contaminants.

The term includes equipment or technology modifications; process or procedure modifications; reformulation or redesign of products; substitution of raw materials; and improvements in housekeeping, maintenance, training, or inventory control. The term "source reduction" does not include any practice that alters the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics or the volume of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant through a process or activity that itself is not

integral to and necessary for the production of a product or the providing of a service.

86. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code. A classification pursuant to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* issued by the United States Office of Management and Budget.
87. State. The State of Maine.
88. Storm Drain or Storm Sewer. A drain or sewer for conveying storm water, groundwater, subsurface water, or unpolluted water from any source.
89. Storm Water. Any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation, and resulting from such precipitation, including snowmelt.
90. Subdivision. Means the division of a lot, tract, or parcel of land into two or more lots, plats, sites, or other divisions of land for the purpose, whether immediate or future, of sale or building development for residential, industrial, commercial, or other use.
91. Superintendent. The duly appointed superintendent of the Boothbay Harbor Sewer District.
92. Suspended Solids or TSS. Solids that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension in water, wastewater, or other liquids, and which are removable by laboratory filtering, and are referred to as non-filterable residue in the laboratory test, prescribed in "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater", latest edition.
93. Town(s). The Towns of Boothbay Harbor and Boothbay.
94. Townhouse. Means a multi-unit dwelling in which the ownership of each dwelling unit consists of a separate fee simple estate on an individually platted lot, together with an undivided fee simple interest in the common elements, if any.
95. Townhouse unit. Means that part of a townhouse constituting a single dwelling unit (REU).
96. Trustees. The duly elected Board of Trustees of the Boothbay Harbor Sewer District.
97. Treatment Plant, Treatment Works, or Treatment Facility. Any device or system used in the storage, treatment, equalization, recycling or reclamation of wastewater and/or wastewater sludges as defined herein.

98. Unpolluted Water. Water of quality equal to or better than the Maine Statewide Water Quality Criteria or water that would not cause a violation of receiving water quality standards and would not be benefited by discharge to the POTW.
99. User or Industrial User. A source of pollutants introduced into the POTW from any non- domestic source regulated under Section 307 (b), (c), or (d) of the Act.
100. Wastes. Substances in liquid, solid or gaseous form that can be carried in water.
101. Wastewater. Liquid and water-carried industrial wastes and/or sewage from residential dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial and manufacturing facilities, and institutions, whether treated or untreated, which are contributed to the POTW. Groundwater, surface water, and stormwater shall not be intentionally combined with domestic or industrial wastewater in the sanitary sewerage system, but may be present where combined sewers are in use or where there is infiltration.
102. Watercourse. A natural or artificial channel for the passage of water either continuously or intermittently.

SECTION 2 - GENERAL SEWER USE REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Use of Public Sewers

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit, or permit to be deposited in any unsanitary manner on public or private property within any area under the jurisdiction of the District, any human or animal excrement, garbage, or objectionable waste.
- B. It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet within any area under the jurisdiction of the District, any wastewater or other polluted waters, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with subsequent provisions of these Rules and Regulations and with State and federal laws and regulations.
- C. Sewers For Intended Uses Only. No person shall discharge into any public sewer of the District, or into any fixture that thereafter discharges into any public sewer, any waste or substance other than for which the particular sewer is intended, designed or provided.
- D. Applicable Permits Required. No person shall discharge into any public sewer of the District, or into any fixture that thereafter discharges into any public sewer, any waste or substance until all applicable federal, state and local permits have been obtained.
- E. Use Of Sanitary Sewers. Except as specifically provided with reference to some particular sewer, sanitary sewers shall be used only for the conveyance and disposal of domestic wastewater, and for industrial wastes that are not objectionable, as hereinafter

provided. No sanitary sewer shall be used to receive and convey or dispose of any storm or surface water, subsoil drainage, or unpolluted water.

- F. Use Of Storm Sewers. Storm water and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such sewers as are specifically designed as storm sewers or a natural outlet(s). An NPDES permit is required prior to discharging industrial cooling water, process waters, or storm water runoff generated in areas of industrial activity (as defined in 40 CFR Part 122) to a storm sewer or natural outlet.
- G. Use Designation. If the intended or designated use of any particular sewer or drain and allowable discharge thereto is unclear, the Trustees will consider the pertinent facts and make a determination. Said determination will be final and binding.
- H. Except as hereinafter provided, it shall be unlawful to construct or maintain any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool, or other facility intended or used for the disposal of wastewater in any area where a public sewer is available, as described in paragraph (I) below.
- I. The owner(s) of all houses, buildings, or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation, or other purposes, situated within the District and abutting on any street, alley, or right-of-way in which there is now located or may in the future be located a public sanitary sewer of the District, is hereby required at the owner(s)' expense to install suitable toilet facilities therein, and to connect such facilities directly with the proper public sewer in accordance with the provisions of these rules and regulations, within ninety (90) days subsequent to the date of official notice to do so, provided that said gravity public sewer is within one hundred (100) feet of the building. This requirement for connection may be waived when permitted by the Trustees if the household is already connected to a properly functioning, State-approved septic system conforming to Maine's Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules, 144A CMR 241, as amended.
- J. Where a public sanitary sewer is not available under the provisions of paragraph (I) above, the building sewer shall be connected to a private wastewater disposal system complying with the provisions of Maine's Subsurface Waste Water Disposal Rules, 144A CMR 241, and rules promulgated thereto. The owner(s) shall operate and maintain the private wastewater disposal facilities in a sanitary manner at all times, at no expense to the District. At no time shall any quantity of industrial waste be discharged to a private, domestic wastewater disposal facility.
- K. At such time as a public sewer becomes available to a property serviced by a private wastewater disposal system, the owner shall connect to the public sewer, as provided in paragraph (I) above. Any septic tanks, cesspools, and similar private wastewater disposal facilities shall be cleaned of sludge and filled with clean mineral soils, and their use shall be discontinued.

- L. No statement contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Section shall be construed to interfere with any additional requirements that may be imposed by the Trustees.
- M. No person(s) shall maliciously, willfully, or negligently break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface, or tamper with any structure, appurtenance or equipment that is part of the POTW.

2.2 Building Sewers and Connections

- A. No person(s) shall uncover, make any connections with or opening into, use, alter, or disturb any public sewer or appurtenance thereof without first obtaining written permission from the Trustees.
- B. There shall be two (2) classes of building sewer permits: (a) for residential and commercial service producing only domestic wastewater, and (b) for service to establishments producing industrial wastes.
 - 1. For residential and commercial services, the owner(s) or his agent shall make application on a special form furnished by the Trustees at least thirty (30) days prior to said service connection.
 - 2. For an establishment discharging industrial wastes, the application shall be made at least sixty (60) days prior to said service connection.
 - 3. The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications, or other information (including pollution prevention studies) considered pertinent in the judgment of the Trustees.
 - 4. The application shall be accompanied by a certificate from the Plumbing Inspector after the system of plumbing is approved by the Inspector.
 - 5. The application must be signed by the owner of the premises to be connected, or their attorney, and must state the location of the premises and the name of the licensed plumber employed.
 - 6. A permit and inspection fee, as determined by the Trustees, shall be paid to the District at the time the application is filed.
- C. All costs and expenses incidental to the installation and connection of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner(s). The owner(s) shall indemnify the District from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation of the building sewer.
- D. A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building, except where one building stands at the rear of another on an interior lot and no private sewer is available or can be constructed to the rear building through an adjoining alley, court, yard, or driveway. Sanitary Tees shall not be permitted to join two separate building sewers together. Only wyes shall be permitted in this case. In such cases, the front building sewer may be extended to the rear building and the whole considered as one building sewer, but the District does not and will not assume any obligation or responsibility for damage caused by or resulting from any such single connection.

- E. Existing building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, on examination and test by the Trustees to meet all requirements of these rules and regulations.
- F. The size, slope, alignment, materials of construction of a building sewer, and the methods to be used in excavating, placing of the pipe, jointing, testing, and backfilling the trench, shall all conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing code or other applicable rules and regulations of the District, including the District's written specifications, and Maine Department of Environmental Protection's Rules. ~~In~~ the absence of code provisions or in amplification thereof, the materials and procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) and Water Environment Federation (WEF) Manual of Practice No. FD-5 shall apply.
- G. During construction of a new sanitary sewer, the District may construct the service connections for existing buildings to the curb or the property line or the edge of a right-of-way. Construction of the building sewer, including connection to the structures served, installation of a clean-out immediately outside of the foundation wall and upstream of any change of direction of the sewer pipe greater than 22.5 degrees or every eight feet of pipe run thereafter, shall be the responsibility of the owner of the improved property to be connected; and such owner shall indemnify and hold harmless the District, its officers, and agents from all loss or damage that may result, directly or indirectly, due to the construction of a building sewer on his premises or its connection to the service connection. The owner shall thereafter be obligated to pay all costs and expenses of operation, repair and maintenance, and of reconstruction, if needed of the building sewer and service connection.
- H. No person shall dismantle or move any building having a service entrance into a public sewer without first having sealed the area of the entrance of the service into such building with a masonry plug. If, upon examination by the Superintendent, the sewer service is found to be unserviceable, the owner shall remove such service and seal the opening at the main. No such work shall be undertaken until a permit, as described herein is obtained.
- I. Whenever possible, the building sewer shall be brought to the building at an elevation below the basement floor. In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, sewage conveyed by such building drain shall be lifted by an approved means and discharged to the building sewer at the owner's expense.
- J. No person(s) shall make connection of roof downspouts, interior or exterior foundation drains, area- way drains, or other sources of surface run-off or groundwater to a building sewer or building drain that in turn is connected directly or indirectly to a public sanitary sewer.
- K. No person shall obstruct the free flow of air through any drain or soil pipe.

- L. The connection of the building sewer into the public sewer shall conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing code or other applicable rules and regulations of the District, or the procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the ASTM and the WEF Manual of Practice No. FD-5. *-The use of flexible couplings shall not be permitted.* All such connections shall be made gas-tight and watertight and verified by proper testing. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials must be approved by the Trustees before installation.
- M. The applicant for the building sewer permit shall notify the Trustees when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. Such notice shall be provided not less than 48 hours in advance of the time any connection is to be made to any public sewer. The connection and testing shall be made under the supervision of the Superintendent or his representative. This requirement shall also apply to repairs or alterations to building connections, drains or pipes thereto.
- N. Suitable provisions shall be made at the point of connection for testing, which responsibility shall rest with the holder of the sewer connection permit.
- O. No building sewer shall be covered until it has been inspected and approved by the Superintendent. If any part of building sewer is covered before being inspected and approved, it shall be uncovered for inspection at the cost and expense of the owner of the improved property to be connected to the public sewer.
- P. The Superintendent shall maintain a record of all connections made to public sewers and drains under these rules and regulations and all repairs and alterations made to building connections or drains connected to or discharging into public sewers and drains of the District or intended to so discharge. All persons concerned shall assist the Superintendent in securing the data needed for such records.
- Q. All excavations for building sewer installation shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights so as to protect the public from hazard. Streets, sidewalks, parkways, and other public property disturbed in the course of the work shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to the District at the expense of the owner.
- R. Proposed new discharges from residential or commercial sources involving loadings exceeding 50 population equivalents (5,000 gpd), any new industrial discharge, or any alteration in either flow or waste characteristics of existing industrial wastes that are being discharged into the POTW must be approved by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection. Such approvals shall be obtained in accordance with Section 6.5 of these rules and regulations.

2.3 Prohibited Discharge Standards

Pollutants, substances, or wastewater prohibited by this section shall not be processed or stored in such a manner that they could be accidentally discharged to the POTW.

- A. General Prohibitions. No user shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the POTW any pollutant or wastewater that is determined by the District to cause pass-through or interference, or may otherwise be detrimental to the operation of the POTW. These general prohibitions apply to all users of the POTW whether or not they are subject to categorical pretreatment standards or any other federal, State, or local pretreatment standards or requirements.
- B. Specific Prohibitions. No user shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the POTW the following pollutants, substances, or wastewater, without written authorization from the District:
1. Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil or other flammable or explosive liquid, gas, solid, or any substance that may generate or form any flammable, combustible or explosive substance, fluid, gas, vapor or liquid when combined with air, water or other substances present in sewers, including, but not limited to, waste streams with a closed-cup flashpoint of less than 140°F (60°C) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21;
 2. Wastewater having a pH less than 5.5 or greater than 10.0, as measured at the point of connection to the sanitary sewer or other available monitoring location, or otherwise causing corrosive structural damage or hazard to the POTW equipment, or personnel, or with alkalinity in such quantities that the pH of the influent to the POTW is caused to exceed 8.0;
 3. Solid or viscous substances including water or wastes containing fats, grease, oils (FOG's), or wax, whether emulsified or not, or containing substances that may solidify or become viscous at temperatures 32°F and 150°F (0°C and 65°C), in amounts that will cause obstruction of the flow in the POTW resulting in interference;
 4. Pollutants, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (BOD, COD, etc.), or chlorine demand requirements released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration that, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, will cause interference with the POTW;
 5. Wastewater having a temperature greater than 150°F (65°C), or which will inhibit biological activity in the treatment plant resulting in interference, but in no case wastewater that causes the temperature at the introduction into the POTW treatment plant to exceed 104°F (40°C);
 6. Petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin, in amounts that will cause interference or pass-through;
 7. Pollutants that result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems;

8. Trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the Trustees in accordance with Section 4.9 of these rules and regulations; and
 9. Medical wastes except as specifically authorized in a discharge permit;
 10. Wastewater causing, alone or in conjunction with other sources, the treatment plant's effluent or sludge to fail a toxicity test;
 11. Household hazardous wastes including but not limited to paints, stains, thinners, pesticides, herbicides, anti-freeze, transmission and brake fluids, motor oil and battery acid.
- C. Additional Prohibitions. No user shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the POTW the following substances, pollutants or wastewater, without written authorization from the District:
1. Wastewater that imparts color that may not be removed by the treatment process, such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions, which consequently may impart color to the treatment facility's effluent, thereby violating the District's NPDES permit;
 2. Noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, solids, or other wastewater that, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, are sufficient to create a public nuisance or a hazard to life, or to prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance or repair;
 3. Wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes except in compliance with applicable State or federal regulations;
 4. Storm water, surface water, ground water, artesian well water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool drainage, condensate, deionized water, non-contact cooling water, or otherwise unpolluted wastewater;
 5. Sludges, screenings, or other residues from the pretreatment of industrial wastes;
 6. Detergents, surface-active agents, or other substances that may cause excessive foaming in the POTW;
 7. Wastewater causing a reading on an explosion hazard meter at the point of discharge into the POTW, or at any point in the POTW, of more than 10 percent (10%) of the Lower Explosive Limit of the meter;
 8. Garbage that has not been properly shredded (garbage grinders may be connected to sanitary sewers from homes, hotels, institutions, restaurants, hospitals, catering establishments, or similar places where garbage originates from the preparation of

food in kitchens for the purpose of consumption on the premises or when served by caterers);

9. Any quantities of flow, concentrations, or both that constitute a "slug" as defined in Section 1.4 of these rules and regulations;
10. Waters or wastes that, by interaction with other water or wastes in the POTW, release dangerous or noxious gases, form suspended solids that affect the operation of the collection system, or create a condition deleterious to structures and treatment processes; or
11. Any materials that exert or cause unusual concentrations of inert suspended solids (such as, but not limited to, Fullers earth, lime, slurries, and lime residues) or of dissolved solids (such as, but not limited to, sodium chloride and sodium sulfate).

2.4 Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards

The categorical pretreatment standards are found at 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471. MEDEP shall be the Control Authority for industrial users subject to categorical pretreatment standards. As the Control Authority, industrial users are responsible to MEDEP for compliance with categorical pretreatment standards and the requirements of 40 CFR Part 403. Categorical industrial users shall provide the District with copies of any reports to, or correspondence with MEDEP relative to compliance with the categorical pretreatment standards.

The industrial user is responsible for determining the applicability of categorical pretreatment standards. The user may request that EPA provide written certification on whether the user is subject to the requirements of a particular category.

2.5 Local Discharge Restrictions

All persons discharging industrial process wastes into public or private sewers connected to the District's POTW shall comply with applicable federal requirements and State standards for pretreatment of wastes as they may be amended from time to time in addition to the requirements of these rules and regulations.

Local numerical discharge limitations established by the District as set forth herein (referred to as "local limits"), and all State pretreatment standards shall apply, whichever is most stringent.

In developing the list of pollutants of concern for which local limits are established, the District has considered the allowable headworks loading at the wastewater treatment facility. Pollutants that exceed fifty percent (50%) of their allowable headworks loading at the wastewater treatment facility are considered to be of concern and have resulted in development of local limits. Pollutants that exceed twenty percent (20%) of their allowable headworks loading at the wastewater treatment facility are targeted for mandatory pollution prevention action. The District

may consider reducing associated sewer use rates for those users implementing effective pollution prevention techniques with respect to pollutants on either the "local limits" or "pollution prevention action" lists.

If any waters or wastes are discharged or are proposed to be discharged to the POTW that exceed the standards or restrictions established in Sections 2.3, 2.4, and 2.5 of these rules and regulations, which in the judgment of the Trustees may have a deleterious effect upon the POTW, processes, equipment, or receiving waters, or that otherwise create a hazard to worker safety or health, or constitute a public nuisance, the Trustees may:

- Reject or prevent any discharge to the POTW after notice has been served to the discharger and the discharger has had reasonable opportunity to respond;
- Require pretreatment prior to discharge to the POTW (Section 3.0);
- Require control (e.g., equalization) over the quantities and rates of discharge; and/or
- Require payment to cover additional cost of handling and treating the wastes.

If the Trustees allow the pretreatment or equalization of waste flows, the design and installation of the systems and equipment shall be subject to the review and approval of the Trustees and the State (see Section 3).

- A. Maximum Allowable POTW Headworks Loadings Limitations. The District may establish numerical pollutant loading limitations to protect against pass-through and interference.

The Superintendent shall calculate and administer daily concentration limits (i.e., local limits) when required as described below to ensure that the combined industrial pollutant discharge loadings do not cause or contribute to exceedences of these limitations. For industrial discharge applications, the local limits shall apply at the end of the process train prior to dilution with non-industrial wastewaters.

Daily concentrations are the concentration of a pollutant discharged, determined from the analysis of a flow-composite sample (or other sampling procedure approved by the Superintendent) representative of the discharge over the duration of a 24-hour day or industrial operating schedule of less than 24 hours.

All concentration limits for metals represent "total" metal unless indicated otherwise. The Trustees may impose mass limitations in addition to, or in accordance with Section 2.8, in place of the concentration-based limitations.

Local limits are developed based on the identification of industrial users known to be discharging each pollutant (industrial contributory flow procedure). Unless specifically identified in an industrial discharge permit, an industrial user shall not discharge the locally limited pollutants at concentrations 20 percent greater than the background concentrations used for local limits development.

Pollution prevention activities that result in a decreased discharge of these pollutants to the POTW, such that the headworks loading of a pollutant is less than forty percent (40%) of the allowable loading, may result, at the discretion of the Trustees, in rescission of a local limit for that pollutant from these rules and regulations.

B. Pollution Prevention Action. Pollutants for which pollution prevention efforts are required of all significant industrial users and other industrial and non-industrial users at the discretion of the Trustees include:

- Aluminum
- Cadmium
- Chromium
- Cobalt
- Copper
- Lead
- Mercury
- Nickel
- Selenium
- Tin
- Silver
- Gold
- Zinc
- Sludges from pretreatment
- Wastes containing color producing matter
- Wastes containing turbidity producing matter

Failure to control these pollutants through pollution prevention activities will result in development and application of a local limit when a pollutant loading to the POTW exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the allowable headworks loading.

C. Screening Levels. The following pollutants shall not be discharged to the POTW exceeding concentrations listed below without written approval of the Trustees:

**Limits of Certain Constituents Acceptable
in Discharges to the District's Facilities**

	<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Concentration (mg/L)</u>
1.	Copper	0.4
2.	Zinc	0.5
3.	Cadmium	0.1
4.	Mercury	0.04
5.	Chromium	0.5
6.	Arsenic as As	0.05
7.	Barium as Ba	5

8.	Boron as Bo	5
9.	Calcium as Ca	400
10.	Chloride as Cl	500
11.	Cyanides as CN	0.5
12.	Iron as Fe	10
13.	Fluoride as F	1.5
14.	Sulfide as S	1.0
15.	Magnesium as Mg	100
16.	Manganese as Mn	5.0
17.	Phenol as C ₆ H ₅ OH	0.1
18.	Phosphate as P	1.0
19.	Potassium as K	500
20.	Sulfate as SO ₄	250
21.	Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	100
22.	Aluminum	5.6

Screening levels are numerical values above which actions are initiated to evaluate, prevent or reduce adverse impacts due to flammability, chemical reactivity, organic/solids loadings, or worker health and safety.

If any of the screening levels are exceeded, repeat analysis must be performed to verify compliance or noncompliance with that screening level. If noncompliance is confirmed, then the industrial user may be required, at the discretion of the Trustees, to conduct an appropriate engineering evaluation to determine the potential impact of the discharge of this pollutant to the District's POTW or alternatively, to develop a pollution prevention plan specifically addressing the pollutant that exceeds the screening level. This study or plan must be conducted under the supervision and approval of the District. Should the evaluation indicate the impact to be unsatisfactory, the Industrial User shall reduce the pollutant concentration to a satisfactory level. If the evaluation supports development of an alternate site-specific limitation, then the screening level shall be adjusted and administered as a limit for the specific discharge.

- D. Special Agreements. No statement contained in this Section except for paragraphs 2.3(A), 2.3(B), and 2.4 shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the District and any industrial user whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be accepted by the District for treatment provided that said agreements do not contravene any requirements of existing federal or State laws, and/or regulations promulgated hereunder, are compatible with any user charge system in effect, and do not waive applicable federal categorical pretreatment standards. Special agreement requests shall require submittal of a pollution prevention plan that specifically addresses the discharge for which a special agreement is requested. For pollutants with numerical local limits, the District has allocated a percentage of its allowable industrial loadings for such special agreements. Requests for special agreements that exceed this allocation will not be approved.

2.6 District's Right of Revision

The discharge standards and requirements set forth in Sections 2.3, 2.4, and 2.5 are established for the purpose of preventing discharges to the POTW that would harm the sewers, wastewater treatment process, or equipment; would have an adverse effect on the receiving stream; or would otherwise endanger lives, limb, public property, or constitute a nuisance.

To meet these objectives, the Trustees may, from time to time, review and set more stringent standards or requirements than those established in Sections 2.3, 2.4, and 2.5 if, in the Trustee's opinion, such more stringent standards or requirements are necessary. At a minimum, this review will be performed at least once every five years. In forming this opinion, the Trustees may give consideration to such factors as the quantity of waste in relation to flows and velocities in the sewers, materials of construction of the sewers, the wastewater treatment process employed, capacity of the wastewater treatment facility, degree of treatability at the wastewater treatment facility, pollution prevention activities, and other pertinent factors. The limitations or restrictions on materials or characteristics of waste or wastewaters discharged to the sanitary sewer shall not be exceeded without the approval of the Trustees.

The Trustees shall allow affected industrial users reasonable time to comply with any changes to the local limits. The conditions and schedule for compliance shall accompany the written notification of amended local limits.

2.7 Dilution

No user shall ever increase the use of process water, or in any way attempt to dilute a discharge, as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with a discharge limitation unless expressly authorized by an applicable pretreatment standard or requirement. The Trustees may impose mass limitations on users who are using dilution to meet applicable pretreatment standards or requirements, or in other cases when the imposition of mass limitations is appropriate.

2.8 Mass-Based Limitations

Users implementing process changes may request that compliance be determined based on mass limitations in lieu of concentration limitations. Such mass-based limitations will be calculated from the permitted concentration-based limitations and flows, and shall be equivalent to or less than the mass discharge in effect at the time of the request. The intent of a mass-based limit is to encourage and allow pollution prevention and/or water conservation measures that might cause a facility to increase pollutant concentrations in its discharge even though the total mass of the pollutant discharged does not increase, and may in fact decrease. Decisions on granting requests for mass-based compliance limitations will be based on user-specific information and current operating conditions of the POTW, and will be at the discretion of the Trustees. Implementation of mass-based limitations may not contravene any requirements of federal or State laws and/or

regulations implemented hereunder, and may not waive applicable categorical pretreatment standards.

SECTION 3 - PRETREATMENT OF WASTEWATER

3.1 Pretreatment Facilities

Users shall provide wastewater treatment as necessary to comply with these rules and regulations and shall achieve compliance with all local limits, prohibitions, and requirements set out in Sections 2.3, 2.4, and 2.5 of these Rules and Regulations within the time limitations specified by EPA, the State, or the Trustees, whichever is more stringent. All facilities required to achieve and maintain compliance shall be provided, operated, and maintained at the user's expense. Detailed plans describing such facilities and operating procedures shall be submitted to the Trustees for review, and shall be acceptable to the Trustees and the MEDEP before such facilities are constructed. The review of such plans and operating procedures shall in no way relieve the user from the responsibility of modifying such facilities as necessary to produce a discharge acceptable to the District under the provisions of these rules and regulations.

3.2 Additional Pretreatment Measures

- A. Whenever deemed necessary to protect the POTW and determine the user's compliance with the requirements of these rules and regulations, the Trustees may require users to restrict their discharge during peak flow periods, designate that certain wastewater be discharged only into specific sewers, relocate and/or consolidate points of discharge, separate sewage waste streams from industrial waste streams, and such other conditions as may be necessary.
- B. The Trustees may require any person discharging into the POTW to install and maintain, on their property and at their expense, a suitable storage and flow-control facility to ensure equalization of flow. An Industrial Discharge Permit may be issued solely for flow equalization.
- C. Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided at the owner's expense when, in the opinion of the Trustees, these devices are necessary for the preliminary treatment of wastewater that contain more than 100 milligrams per liter of oils or grease of petroleum, mineral, animal or vegetable origin whether emulsified or not; contain floatable oils, fat, grease, etc., and excessive amounts of sand; except that such interceptors shall not be required for residential users. All interceptor units shall be of a type and capacity approved by the Trustees and shall be so located, underground, outside of the building and shall be made easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. Such interceptors shall be inspected, cleaned, and repaired regularly, as needed, by the user at their expense. The owner shall be responsible for the proper removal and disposal by appropriate means of the captured materials and shall maintain records of the dates and means of disposal, which shall be subject to periodic review by the Superintendent. Any removal and

hauling of the collected materials shall be performed by currently licensed waste disposal firms.

- D. Users with the potential to discharge flammable substances may be required to install and maintain an approved combustible gas detection meter and alarm.
- E. Where pretreatment or flow equalizing facilities are provided or required for any waters or wastes, these devices shall be maintained continuously to ensure satisfactory and effective operation by the owner at his expense.

3.3 Accidental Discharge/Slug Control Plans

At least once every two (2) years, the Trustees shall evaluate whether each significant industrial user needs an accidental discharge/slug control plan. The Trustees may require any user to develop, submit for approval, and implement such a plan. Alternatively, the Trustees may develop such a plan for any user. An accidental discharge/slug control plan shall address, at a minimum, the following:

- A. Description of discharge practices, including non-routine batch discharges;
- B. Description of stored chemicals;
- C. Procedures for immediately notifying the Superintendent of any accidental or slug discharge, as required by Section 6.6 of these rules and regulations; and
- D. Procedures to prevent adverse impact from any accidental or slug discharge. Such procedures include, but are not limited to, inspection and maintenance of storage areas, handling and transfer of materials, loading and unloading operations, control of plant site runoff, worker training, building of containment structures or equipment, measures for containing toxic organic pollutants, including solvents, and/or measures and equipment for emergency response.

3.4 Pollution Prevention Plans

In accordance with the provisions of Sections 2.5 and 10.3 of these rules and regulations, the Trustees may require any person discharging wastes into the POTW to develop and implement, at that person's own expense, a pollution prevention plan. The Trustees may require users to submit as part of the pollution prevention plan information that demonstrates adherence to the following elements:

- A. Management Support. For changes to be effective, the visible support of top management is required. Management's support should be explicitly stated and include designation of a pollution prevention coordinator, goals, and time frames for reductions in volume and toxicity of waste streams, and procedures for employee training and involvement.

- B. Process Characterization. A detailed process waste diagram shall be developed that identifies and characterizes the input of raw materials, the outflow of products, and the generation of wastes.
- C. Waste Assessment. Estimates shall be developed for the amount of wastes generated by each process. This may include establishing and maintaining waste accounting systems to track sources, the rates and dates of generation, and the presence of hazardous constituents.
- D. Analysis of Waste Management Economics. Waste management economic returns shall be determined based on the consideration of:
 - 1. Reduced raw material purchases;
 - 2. Avoidance of waste treatment, monitoring and disposal costs;
 - 3. Reductions in operations and maintenance expenses;
 - 4. Elimination of permitting fees and compliance costs; and
 - 5. Reduced liabilities for employee/public exposure to hazardous chemicals and cleanup of waste disposal sites.
- E. Development of Pollution Prevention Alternatives. Current and past pollution prevention activities should be assessed, including estimates of the reduction in the amount and toxicity of waste achieved by the identified actions. Opportunities for pollution prevention must then be assessed for identified processes where raw materials become or generate wastes. Technical information on pollution prevention should be solicited and exchanged, both from inside the organization and out.
- F. Evaluation and Implementation. Technically and economically feasible pollution prevention opportunities shall be identified and an implementation timetable with interim and final milestones shall be developed. The recommendations that are implemented shall be periodically reviewed for effectiveness.

The review and approval of such pollution prevention plans by the District shall in no way relieve the user from the responsibilities of modifying facilities as necessary to produce a discharge acceptable to the District in accordance with the provisions of these rules and regulations.

SECTION 4 - INDUSTRIAL DISCHARGE PERMIT APPLICATION

4.1 Wastewater Characterization

When requested by the Trustees, a user must submit information on the nature and characteristics of its wastewater within sixty (60) days of the request. The Trustees are authorized to prepare a form for this purpose and may periodically require users to update this information.

4.2 Industrial Discharge Permit Requirement

- A. No significant industrial user shall discharge wastewater into the POTW without first obtaining an Industrial Discharge Permit from the Trustees, except that a significant industrial user that has filed a timely and complete application pursuant to Section 4.4 of these rules and regulations may continue to discharge for the time period specified therein.
- B. The Trustees may require other users to obtain Industrial Discharge Permits, or submit an application for an Industrial Discharge Permit, as necessary to execute the purposes of these rules and regulations.
- C. Any violation of the terms and conditions of an Industrial Discharge Permit shall be deemed a violation of these rules and regulations and shall subject the industrial discharge permittee to the enforcement actions set out in Sections 10 through 12 of these rules and regulations. Obtaining an Industrial Discharge Permit does not relieve a permittee of its obligation to comply with all federal and State pretreatment standards or requirements or with any other requirements of federal, State, and local law.

4.3 Discharge Permit Request Requirement

All industrial users must receive MEDEP approval for any new industrial discharge, or any significant alteration in either flow or waste characteristics, in accordance with the District's MEPDES and NPDES permits. Such approvals shall be obtained in accordance with Section 6.5 of these rules and regulations.

4.4 Industrial Discharge Permitting: Existing Connections

Any user required to obtain an Industrial Discharge Permit who was discharging wastewater into the POTW prior to the effective date of these rules and regulations, and is not currently covered by a valid Industrial Discharge Permit, and who wishes to continue such discharges in the future, shall, within sixty (60) days after said date, apply to the Trustees for an Industrial Discharge Permit in accordance with Section 4.7 of these Rules and Regulations, and shall not cause or allow discharges to the POTW to continue after one hundred twenty (120) days of the effective date of these rules and regulations except in accordance with an Industrial Discharge Permit issued by the Trustees.

4.5 Industrial Discharge Permitting: New Connections

Any user required to obtain an Industrial Discharge Permit who proposes to begin or recommence discharging into the POTW shall obtain an Industrial Discharge Permit prior to the

beginning or recommencing of such discharge. An application for this Industrial Discharge Permit, in accordance with Section 4.7 of these Rules and Regulations, shall be filed at least ninety (90) days prior to the date upon which any discharge will begin or recommence.

4.6 Industrial Discharge Permitting: Categorical Standards

Within 120 days subsequent to the effective date of a categorical pretreatment standard, an industrial user subject to such standards shall submit an application for an Industrial Discharge Permit amendment. The application shall contain the information noted under Section 4.7.

4.7 Industrial Discharge Permit Application Contents

All users required to obtain an Industrial Discharge Permit, and other users subject to these rules, as required by the Trustees, shall submit a permit application. The Trustees may require all users to submit as part of an application the following information:

- A. Description of activities, facilities, and production processes on the premises, including a list of all raw materials and chemicals used or stored at the facility that are, or could accidentally be, discharged to the POTW;
- B. A list of all environmental permits held by or for the facility.
- C. Each product produced by type, amount, process or processes, and rate of production;
- D. Type and amount of raw materials processed (average and maximum per day);
- E. Site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans, and details to show all sewers, floor drains, and appurtenances by size, location, and elevation, and all points of discharge and sampling locations;
- F. The estimated average, maximum and total daily flow for each discharge and the time and duration of discharges;
- G. Copies of existing pollution prevention plans and/or a description of all known pollution prevention opportunities that may exist at the facility;
- H. Notification to the District of any proposed or existing discharge of listed or characteristic hazardous waste as required by 40 CFR 403.12.12(p);
- I. In those instances in which the industrial user provides notification of the discharge of hazardous waste, the industrial user shall also provide the following certification: "I certify that (the company) has a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of hazardous wastes generated to the degree (the company) has determined to be economically practicable";

- J. An indication of whether the conditions referenced in the application are existing or proposed; and
- K. Any other information as may be deemed necessary by the Trustees to evaluate the Industrial Discharge Permit application.

Incomplete or inaccurate applications will not be processed and will be returned to the user for revision.

4.8 Signatories and Certification

All Industrial Discharge Permit applications and user reports shall be signed by an authorized representative of the user and shall contain the following certification statement:

“I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.”

4.9 Hauled Wastewater Permits

- A. Septic tank waste may be introduced into the POTW only at locations designated by the Trustees; and at such times as are established by the Trustees. Transport and discharge of such waste shall comply with Section 14.0 of these rules and regulations.
- B. The Trustees shall require generators of hauled industrial waste to obtain Industrial Discharge Permits. The Trustees may require haulers of industrial waste to obtain Industrial Discharge Permits. The Trustees may also prohibit the disposal of hauled industrial waste. All other requirements of these rules and regulations apply to the discharge of hauled industrial waste.
- C. Industrial waste haulers may discharge loads only at locations designated by the Superintendent. No load may be discharged without prior consent of the Superintendent. The Superintendent may collect samples of each hauled load to ensure compliance with applicable standards. The Superintendent may require the industrial waste hauler to provide a waste analysis of any load prior to discharge.
- D. Industrial waste haulers shall provide a waste-tracking form for every load. This form shall include, at a minimum, the name and address of the industrial waste hauler, permit number, truck identification, names and addresses of sources of waste, and volume and

characteristics of waste. The form shall identify the type of industry, known or suspected waste constituents, and a certification that the wastes are not hazardous wastes as defined in the Maine Hazardous Waste Management Regulations, Chapters 850 through 857.

SECTION 5 - INDUSTRIAL DISCHARGE PERMIT ISSUANCE PROCESS

5.1 Industrial Discharge Permit Decisions

The Trustees will evaluate the data provided by the industrial user and may require additional information. Within thirty (30) days of receipt of a complete Industrial Discharge Permit application, or ninety (90) days in the case of an application for a new or increased discharge requiring review and approval by MEDEP, the Trustees will determine whether or not to issue an Industrial Discharge Permit. The Trustees may deny any application for an Industrial Discharge Permit, with just cause.

5.2 Industrial Discharge Permit Duration

An Industrial Discharge Permit shall be issued for a specified time period, not to exceed five (5) years, or three (3) years in the case of a significant industrial user, from the effective date of the permit. An Industrial Discharge Permit may be issued for a period less than these intervals at the discretion of the Trustees. Each Industrial Discharge Permit will indicate a specific date upon which it will expire.

Industrial Discharge Permits shall be terminated upon cessation of operations or transfer of business ownership, unless notification of such transfer is provided in accordance with Section 5.6 of these Rules and Regulations. All Industrial Discharge Permits issued to a particular user are void upon the issuance of a new Industrial Discharge Permit to that user.

5.3 Industrial Discharge Permit Contents

An Industrial Discharge Permit shall include such conditions as are deemed reasonably necessary by the Trustees to prevent pass through or interference, protect the quality of the water body receiving the treatment facility's effluent, protect worker health and safety, facilitate sludge management and disposal, and protect against damage to the POTW.

A. Industrial Discharge Permits shall contain:

1. A statement that indicates Industrial Discharge Permit duration, which in no event shall exceed five (5) years;
2. A statement that the Industrial Discharge Permit is nontransferable without prior notification to the District in accordance with Section 6.6 of these rules and regulations, and provisions for providing the new owner or operator with a copy of the existing Industrial Discharge Permit;

3. Effluent limitations based on applicable pretreatment standards and requirements;
 4. Self-monitoring, sampling, reporting, notification, and record-keeping requirements. These requirements shall include identification of pollutants requiring pollution prevention reports and, for pollutants to be monitored, the following: sampling location, sampling frequency, and sample type based on these rules and regulations, and State and federal laws, rules and regulations;
 5. For users with reporting requirements, such reports at a minimum shall require:
 - a. Periodic monitoring results indicating the nature and concentration of pollutants in the discharge from the regulated processes governed by pretreatment requirements and the average and maximum daily flow for these process units;
 - b. A statement as to whether the applicable pretreatment standards and requirements are being met on a consistent basis and, if not, than what additional operation and maintenance practices and/or pretreatment systems are necessary; and
 - c. Submittal of any monitoring results performed in addition to the requirements of the Industrial Discharge Permit using procedures prescribed in the permit.
 6. A description of identified pollution prevention opportunities at the facility;
 7. A statement of applicable civil and criminal penalties for violation of pretreatment standards and requirements, and any applicable compliance schedule. This schedule may not extend the time for compliance beyond that required by these rules and regulations, applicable State and federal laws, rules and regulations; and
 8. A statement that compliance with the Industrial Discharge Permit does not relieve the permittee of responsibility for compliance with all applicable federal and State pretreatment standards, including those that become effective during the term of the Industrial Discharge Permit.
- B. Industrial Discharge Permits may contain, but need not be limited to, the following conditions:
1. Limitations on the average and/or maximum rate of discharge, time of discharge, and/or requirements for flow regulation and equalization;

2. Requirements for the installation of pretreatment technology, pollution control, or construction of appropriate containment devices, designed to reduce, eliminate, or prevent the introduction of pollutants into the POTW;
3. Requirements for the development and implementation of spill control plans or other special conditions including management practices necessary to adequately prevent accidental, unanticipated, or non-routine discharges;
4. Development and implementation of pollution prevention plans to reduce the amount of pollutants discharged to the POTW;
5. The unit charge or schedule of user charges and fees for the management of the wastewater discharged to the POTW;
6. Requirements for installation and maintenance of inspection and sampling facilities and equipment; and
7. Other conditions as deemed appropriate by the Trustees to ensure compliance with these rules and regulations, and State and federal laws, rules, and regulations.

5.4 Industrial Discharge Permit Appeals

Any person, including the user, may petition the Trustees to reconsider the terms of an Industrial Discharge Permit within thirty (30) days of its issuance.

- A. Failure to submit a timely petition for review shall be deemed to be a waiver of the administrative appeal.
- B. In its petition, the appellant user must indicate the Industrial Discharge Permit provisions objected to, the reasons for this objection, and the alternative condition, if any, it seeks to place in the Industrial Discharge Permit.
- C. The effectiveness of the Industrial Discharge Permit shall not be stayed pending the appeal.
- D. If the Trustees fail to act within thirty (30) days, a request for reconsideration shall be deemed to be denied.
- E. Aggrieved parties may appeal the conditions of the Industrial Discharge Permit in accordance with Section 18.2 of these rules and regulations.

5.5 Industrial Discharge Permit Modification

The Trustees may modify an Industrial Discharge Permit for good cause, including, but not limited to, the following reasons:

- A. To incorporate any new or revised federal, State, or local pretreatment standards or requirements;
- B. To address significant alterations or additions to the user's operation, processes, or wastewater volume or character since the time of Industrial Discharge Permit issuance;
- C. A change in the POTW that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;
- D. Information indicating that the permitted discharge poses a threat to the District's POTW, District personnel, or the water quality in the receiving waters;
- E. Violation of any terms or conditions of the Industrial Discharge Permit;
- F. Misrepresentations or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the Industrial Discharge Permit application or in any required reporting;
- G. Revision of or a grant of variance from categorical pretreatment standards pursuant to 40 CFR 403.13;
- H. To correct typographical or other errors in the Industrial Discharge Permit; or
- I. To reflect a transfer of the facility ownership or operation to a new owner or operator.

5.6 Industrial Discharge Permit Transfer

Industrial Discharge Permits may be transferred to a new owner or operator only if the permittee provides at least sixty (60) days advance notice to the Trustees and the Trustees approves the Industrial Discharge Permit transfer. The notice to the Trustees shall include a written certification by the new owner or operator that:

- A. States that the new owner and/or operator have no immediate intent to change the facility's operations and processes that generate wastewater to be discharged to the POTW;
- B. Identifies the specific date on which the transfer is to occur; and
- C. Acknowledges full responsibility for complying with the existing Industrial Discharge Permit.

Failure to provide advance notice of a transfer shall render the Industrial Discharge Permit void as of the date of facility transfer.

5.7 Industrial Discharge Permit Reissuance

A user with an expiring Industrial Discharge Permit shall apply for reissuance of the Industrial Discharge Permit by submitting a complete permit application, in accordance with Section 4.7 of these rules and regulations, a minimum of sixty (60) days prior to the expiration of the user's existing Industrial Discharge Permit. Under no circumstances shall the permittee continue to discharge without an effective permit. An expired permit will continue to be effective and enforceable until the permit is reissued if:

- A. The industrial user has submitted a complete permit application at least sixty (60) days prior to the expiration date of the user's existing permit; and
- B. The failure to reissue the permit, prior to expiration of the previous permit, is not due to any act or failure to act on the part of the industrial user.

5.8 Regulation of Waste Received from Other Jurisdictions

- A. If another municipality, or user located within another municipality, contributes wastewater to the POTW, the Trustees shall enter into an inter-municipal agreement with the contributing municipality.
- B. Prior to entering into an agreement required by paragraph (A), above, the Trustees shall request the following information from the contributing municipality:
 - 1. A description of the quality and volume of wastewater discharged to the POTW by the contributing municipality;
 - 2. An inventory of all users located within the contributing municipality that are discharging to the POTW; and
 - 3. Such other information as the Trustees may deem necessary.
- C. An inter-municipal agreement, as required by paragraph (A), above, shall contain the following conditions:
 - 1. A requirement for the contributing municipality to adopt a sewer use ordinance that is at least as stringent as these rules and regulations, and local limits that ensure that the pollutant loadings allocated to the contributing municipality are not exceeded. The requirement shall specify that such rules and regulations and local limits shall be revised as necessary to reflect changes made to the District's rules and regulations or revisions to the loadings allocated to the contributing municipality;
 - 2. A requirement for the contributing municipality to submit a revised user inventory on at least an annual basis;

3. A provision specifying which pretreatment implementation activities, including Industrial Discharge Permit issuance, inspection and sampling, and enforcement, will be conducted by the contributing municipality; which of these activities will be conducted by the Trustees; and which of these activities will be conducted jointly by the contributing municipality and the Trustees;
 4. A requirement for the contributing municipality to provide the Trustees with access to all information that the contributing municipality obtains as part of its pretreatment activities;
 5. Limitations on the nature, quality, and volume of the contributing municipality's wastewater at the point where it discharges to the POTW;
 6. Requirements for monitoring the contributing municipality's discharge;
 7. A provision ensuring the Superintendent's, or other duly authorized employee of the District, access to the facilities of users located within the contributing municipality's jurisdictional boundaries for the purpose of inspection, sampling, and any other duties deemed necessary by the Trustees; and
 8. A provision specifying remedies available for breach of the terms contained within the agreement.
- D. Inter-municipal agreements shall be subject to approval by MEDEP.

SECTION 6 - REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

6.1 Baseline Monitoring Reports

- A. Within either one hundred eighty (180) days subsequent to the effective date of either a categorical pretreatment standard, or the final administrative decision on a category determination under 40 CFR 403.6(a)(4), whichever is later, existing categorical users currently discharging to, or scheduled to discharge to the POTW, shall submit to the District Board of Trustees a report that contains the information listed in paragraph (B), below. At least ninety (90) days prior to commencement of discharge, new sources, and sources that become categorical users subsequent to the promulgation of an applicable categorical standard, shall submit to the District Board of Trustees a report that contains the information listed in paragraph (B), below. If necessary, a new source shall report the method of pretreatment it intends to use to meet applicable categorical standards. A new source also shall provide estimates of its anticipated flow and quantity of pollutants to be discharged.
- B. Users described above shall submit the information set forth below:

1. Identifying Information. The name and address of the facility, including the name of the operator and owner.
2. Environmental Permits. A list of all permits issued under any law or rule implemented by EPA or MeDEP that are held or are required by law to be held by or for the facility.
3. Description of Operations. A brief description of the nature, average rate of production, and standard industrial classifications of the operation(s) conducted by such user. This description should include a schematic process diagram that indicates the point(s) of discharge to the POTW from the regulated processes.
4. Flow Measurement. Information showing the measured average daily and maximum daily flow, in gallons per day, to the POTW from regulated process streams and other streams, as necessary to allow use of the combined waste stream formula set out in 40 CFR 403.6(e).
5. Measurement of Pollutants.
 - a. The categorical pretreatment standards applicable to each regulated process.
 - b. The results of sampling and analysis identifying the nature and concentration, and/or mass, where required by the standard or by the District Board of Trustees, of regulated pollutants in the discharge from each regulated process. Instantaneous, daily maximum, and long-term average concentrations, or mass, where required, shall be reported. The sample shall be representative of daily operations and shall be analyzed in accordance with procedures set out in Section 6.11 of these Rules and Regulations.
 - c. Sampling shall be performed in accordance with procedures set out in Section 6.12 of these Rules and Regulations.
6. Certification. A statement, reviewed by the user's authorized representative and certified by a qualified professional, indicating whether the applicable pretreatment standards are being met on a consistent basis, and, if not, whether additional operation and maintenance (O&M) and/or additional pretreatment systems are required to attain consistent compliance with the pretreatment standards and requirements.
7. Compliance Schedule. If additional pretreatment and/or O&M are required to meet the pretreatment standards, the shortest schedule by which the user will provide such additional pretreatment and/or O&M. The completion date in this

schedule shall not be later than the compliance date established for the applicable pretreatment standard. A compliance schedule pursuant to this section shall meet the requirements specified in Section 6.2 of these Rules and Regulations.

8. Signature and Certification. All baseline monitoring reports shall be signed and certified in accordance with Section 4.8 of these Rules and Regulations.

6.2 Compliance Schedules/Progress Reports

The following conditions shall apply to the compliance schedules required by Sections 6.1(B)(7) and 10.2 of these Rules and Regulations:

- A. The schedule shall contain progress increments in the form of dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of additional pretreatment required for the user to meet the applicable pretreatment standards, including, but not limited to, retaining an engineer, completing preliminary and final design plans, executing contracts for major components, commencing and completing construction, and beginning and conducting routine operation;
- B. No increment referred to in 6.2.A shall exceed nine (9) months;
- C. The user shall submit a progress report to the District Board of Trustees no later than fourteen (14) days following each date in the schedule and the final date of compliance which identifies, as a minimum, whether or not it complied with the increment of progress, the reason for any delay, and, if appropriate, the action being taken by the user to return to the established schedule; and
- D. In no event shall more than nine (9) months elapse between such progress reports to the District Board of Trustees.

6.3 Reports on Compliance with Categorical Pretreatment Standard Deadline

Within ninety (90) days following the date for final compliance with applicable categorical pretreatment standards, or in the case of a new source following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the POTW, any user subject to such pretreatment standards and requirements shall submit to the District Board of Trustees a report containing the information described in Section 6.1(B)(1-5) of these Rules and Regulations. For users subject to equivalent mass or concentration limitations established in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR 403.6(c), this report shall contain a reasonable measure of the user's long-term production rate. For all other users subject to categorical pretreatment standards expressed in terms of allowable pollutant discharge per unit of production (or other measure of operation), this report shall include the user's actual production during the appropriate sampling period. All compliance reports shall be signed and certified in accordance with Section 4.8 of these Rules and Regulations.

6.4 Periodic Compliance Reports

- A. All significant industrial users shall, at a frequency determined by the Trustees but in no case less than twice per year (in June and December), submit a report indicating the nature and concentration of pollutants in the discharge that are limited by pretreatment standards and the measured or estimated average and maximum daily flows for the reporting period. All periodic compliance reports shall be signed and certified in accordance with Section 4.8 of these rules and regulations.
- B. All wastewater samples must be representative of the user's discharge. Wastewater monitoring and flow measurement facilities shall be properly operated, kept clean, and maintained in good working order at all times. The failure of a user to maintain its monitoring facility in good working order shall not be grounds for the user to claim that sample results are unrepresentative of its discharge.
- C. If a user subject to the reporting requirement in this section monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the Trustees, using the procedures prescribed in Sections 6.11 and 6.12 of these rules and regulations, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the report.

6.5 Reports of Changed Conditions

Each industrial user shall notify the Trustees of any planned significant changes to the user's operations or system that might alter the nature, quality, or volume of its wastewater at least ninety (90) days before the change.

- A. The Trustees may require the user to submit such information as may be deemed necessary to evaluate the changed condition, including the submittal of an Industrial Discharge Permit application under Section 4.7 of these Rules and Regulations.
- B. Upon approval of the request by the District, a Discharge Permit Request will be submitted by the District to MeDEP on behalf of the user. All applicable MeDEP review fees shall be provided by the user.
- C. Upon approval of the Discharge Permit Request by the District, the Trustees may issue an Industrial Discharge Permit under Section 5.1 of these Rules and Regulations or modify an existing Industrial Discharge Permit under Section 5.5 of these rules and regulations in response to changed conditions or anticipated changed conditions.

6.6 Reports of Slug/Potentially Adverse Discharges

- A. In the case of any discharge, including, but not limited to, accidental discharges, discharges of a non-routine, episodic nature, a non-customary batch discharge, or a slug load, that may cause adverse impacts to the POTW, the user shall immediately telephone and notify the Superintendent of the incident. This notification shall include identifying

the location of the discharge, type of waste, concentration and volume, if known, and corrective actions conducted by the user.

- B. Within five (5) days following such discharge, the user shall, unless waived by the Superintendent, submit a detailed written report describing the cause(s) of the discharge and the measures to be conducted by the user to prevent similar future occurrences. Such notification shall not relieve the user of any expense, loss, damage, or other liability that may be incurred as a result of damage to the POTW, natural resources, or any other damage to person or property; nor shall such notification relieve the user of any fines, penalties, or other liability that may be imposed pursuant to these rules and regulations.
- C. A notice shall be permanently posted on the user's employee bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees who to call in the event of a discharge described in paragraph (A), above. Employers shall ensure that all employees who may cause such a discharge to occur or who may be present when a discharge occurs are advised of the emergency notification procedure.

6.7 Reports from Unpermitted Users

All users not required to obtain an Industrial Discharge Permit shall provide appropriate reports to the Superintendent as the Trustees may require.

6.8 Notice of Violation/Repeat Sampling and Reporting

If the results of sampling performed by a user indicate a violation, the user shall notify the Superintendent within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the violation. The user shall also repeat the sampling and analysis and submit the results of the repeat analysis to the Superintendent within thirty (30) days subsequent to becoming aware of the violation. The user is not required to resample if the District monitors at the user's facility at least once a month, or if the Superintendent, or duly authorized representative of the District, samples between the user's initial sampling and when the user receives the results of this sampling.

6.9 Notification of the Discharge of Hazardous Waste

- A. Any user who commences the discharge of hazardous waste shall notify the POTW, the EPA Regional Waste Management Division Commissioner, and MEDEP, in writing, of any discharge into the POTW of a substance that, if otherwise disposed of, would be a hazardous waste under 40 CFR Part 261. Such notification must include the name of the hazardous waste as set forth in 40 CFR Part 261, the EPA hazardous waste number, and the type of discharge (continuous, batch, or other). If the user discharges in excess of one hundred (100) kilograms of such waste per calendar month to the POTW, the notification also shall contain the following information to the extent such information is known and

readily available to the user: an identification of the hazardous constituents contained in the wastes, an estimation of the mass and concentration of such constituents in the waste stream discharged during that calendar month, and an estimation of the mass of constituents in the waste stream expected to be discharged during the following twelve (12) months. All notifications shall occur no later than one hundred and eighty (180) days after the discharge commences. Any notification under this paragraph shall be submitted only once for each hazardous waste discharged. However, notifications of changed conditions shall be submitted under Section 6.5 of these rules and regulations. The notification requirement in this section does not apply to pollutants already reported by users subject to categorical pretreatment standards.

- B. Dischargers are exempt from the requirements of paragraph (A), above, during a calendar month in which they discharge no more than fifteen (15) kilograms of hazardous wastes, unless the wastes are acute hazardous wastes as specified in 40 CFR 261.30(d) and 261.33(e). Discharge of more than fifteen (15) kilograms of non-acute hazardous wastes in a calendar month, or of any quantity of acute hazardous wastes as specified in 40 CFR 261.30(d) and 261.33(e), requires a one-time notification. Subsequent months during which the user discharges more than such quantities of any hazardous waste do not require additional notification.
- C. In the case of any new regulations under Section 3001 of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) identifying additional characteristics of hazardous waste or listing any additional substance as a hazardous waste, the user shall notify the Trustees, the EPA Regional Waste Management Waste Division Commissioner, and MEDEP of the discharge of such substance within ninety (90) days of the effective date of such regulations.
- D. In the case of any notification made under this section, the user shall certify that it has implemented a Pollution Prevention Plan as described in Section 3.4 of these rules and regulations to reduce the volume and toxicity of hazardous wastes generated to the degree it has determined to be economically and technologically practicable.
- E. This provision does not create a right to discharge any substance not otherwise permitted to be discharged by these Rules and Regulations, a permit issued hereunder, or any applicable federal and State laws, rules and regulations.

6.10 Pollution Prevention Reports

Permitted industrial users discharging pollutants on the "local limits" or "pollution prevention action" lists of Section 3.5 of these rules and regulations, at concentrations greater than background levels, shall report annually on pollution prevention activities undertaken to reduce or minimize the generation of wastes containing these pollutants. The District may publicize these efforts in the annual notification provided for in Section 9.

6.11 Analytical Requirements

All pollutant analyses, including sampling techniques, to be submitted as part of a wastewater discharge permit application or report shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136, unless otherwise specified in an applicable categorical pretreatment standard. If 40 CFR Part 136 does not contain sampling or analytical techniques for the pollutant in question, sampling and analyses shall be performed in accordance with procedures approved by the District.

6.12 Sample Collection

- A. Except as indicated in Paragraph (B), below, the user shall collect wastewater samples using flow proportional composite collection techniques. In the event flow proportional sampling is infeasible, the Trustees may authorize the use of time proportional sampling or a minimum of four (4) grab samples where the user demonstrates that this will provide a representative sample of the effluent being discharged. In addition, grab samples may be required to demonstrate compliance with instantaneous discharge limitations (e.g., screening levels established to protect worker health and safety). A single grab sample may also be used in place of a composite sample with approval of the Trustees when:
- The effluent is not discharged on a continuous basis (i.e., batch discharges of short duration), and only when the batch exhibits homogeneous characteristics (i.e., completely mixed) and the pollutant can be safely assumed to be uniformly dispersed;
 - Sampling a facility where a statistical relationship can be established between previous grab samples and composite data; and,
 - The waste conditions are relatively constant (i.e., are completely mixed and homogeneous) over the period of the discharge.
- B. Samples for temperature, pH, phenols, sulfides, and volatile organic compounds shall be obtained using grab collection techniques.

6.13 Timing

Written reports will be deemed to have been submitted on the date postmarked. For reports that are not mailed, the date of receipt of the report is the person designated in the Industrial Discharge Permit shall govern.

6.14 Record Keeping

Users subject to the reporting requirements of these rules and regulations shall retain, and make available for inspection and copying, all records of information obtained pursuant to any monitoring activities required by these rules and regulations and any additional records of information obtained pursuant to monitoring activities undertaken by the user independent of such requirements. Records shall include the date, exact location, method, and time of sampling, and the name of the person(s) obtaining the samples; the dates analyses were performed; who

performed the analyses; the analytical techniques or methods used; and the results of such analyses. These records shall remain available for a period of at least three (3) years. This period shall be automatically extended for the duration of any litigation concerning the user or the District, or where the user has been specifically notified of a longer retention period by the Trustees. Before destroying the records, the industrial user shall request and receive permission from the District.

SECTION 7 - POWERS AND AUTHORITIES OF INSPECTORS

7.1 Compliance Monitoring

The District shall investigate instances of noncompliance with the industrial pretreatment standards and requirements.

The District shall, as necessary, sample and analyze the wastewater discharges of contributing users and conduct surveillance and inspection activities to identify, independently of information supplied by such users, occasional and continuing noncompliance with industrial pretreatment standards. Each industrial user will be billed directly for costs incurred for analysis of its wastewater.

7.2 Right of Entry: Inspection and Sampling

All users, public or private, discharging to the District's POTW shall allow unrestricted access by District, State and EPA personnel ("Inspector(s)") for the purpose of determining whether the user is complying with all requirements of these rules and regulations, and any Industrial Discharge Permit or order issued hereunder. All users shall allow the Inspector(s) ready access to all parts of the premises for the purposes of inspection, sampling, records examination and copying, and the performance of any additional duties.

- A. If a user has security measures in force that require proper identification and clearance before entry into its premises, the user shall make necessary arrangements with its security guards so that, upon presentation of suitable identification, the Inspector(s) will be permitted to enter without delay for the purposes of performing specific responsibilities.
- B. The Inspector(s) shall have the right to set up on the user's property, or require installation of, such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling and/or metering of the user's operations.
- C. The Inspector(s) may require the user to install monitoring equipment as necessary. The facility's sampling and monitoring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition by the user at its own expense. All devices used to measure wastewater flow and quality shall be calibrated at least annually to ensure accuracy.

- D. Any temporary or permanent obstruction to safe and easy access to the facility to be inspected and/or sampled shall be promptly removed by the user at the written or verbal request of the Inspector(s) and shall not be replaced. The costs of clearing such access shall be borne by the user.
- E. Unreasonable delays in allowing the Inspector(s) access to the user's premises shall be a violation of these rules and regulations.
- F. The Inspector(s) is authorized to obtain information concerning industrial processes that have a bearing on the kind or source of discharge to the public sewer. The industrial user may request that the information in question not be disclosed to the public in accordance with Section 8 of these rules and regulations. The information in question shall be made available upon written request to governmental agencies for uses related to these rules and regulations, the MEPDES and NPDES permits, or the pretreatment program. The burden of proof that information should be held confidential rests with the user. However, information regarding wastewater discharge by the user (flow, constituents, concentrations, and characteristics) shall be available to the public without restriction.
- G. While performing the necessary work on private properties referred to in this Section, the Inspector(s) shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the user. The user shall be held harmless for injury or death to the Inspector(s), and the District shall indemnify the user against loss or damage to its property by District employees and against liability claims and demands for personal injury or property damage asserted against the user and growing out of the monitoring activities, except as such may be caused by negligence or failure of the user to maintain safe conditions.
- H. The Inspector(s) shall be permitted to enter all private properties through which the District holds a duly negotiated easement for the purposes of, but not limited to, inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, repair, and maintenance of any portion of the POTW lying within said easement. All entry and subsequent work, if any, on said easement, shall be done in full accordance with the terms of the duly negotiated easement pertaining to the private property involved.
- I. The Superintendent and other duly employees of the District bearing proper credentials and identification shall inspect the premises of any consumer for leakage or other wastes of metered water upon the request of the consumer. Such a request may be required in writing by the District. The District shall not be held liable for any condition that may prevail or exist that is discovered by inspection of the District.

7.3 Search Warrants

If the Superintendent, or duly authorized representative of the District, has been refused access to a building, structure, or property, or any part thereof, and is able to demonstrate probable cause to believe that there may be a violation of these rules and regulations, or that there is a need to

inspect and/or sample as part of a routine inspection and sampling program of the District designed to verify compliance with these rules and regulations or any permit or order issued hereunder, or to protect the overall public health, safety and welfare of the community, then the District may seek issuance of a search warrant from the Lincoln County District Court.

SECTION 8 - CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION/PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

8.1 Confidential Information

Information and data on a user obtained from reports, surveys, Industrial Discharge Permit Applications, Industrial Discharge Permits, and monitoring programs, and from the Superintendent's inspection and sampling activities, shall be available to the public without restriction, unless the user specifically requests, and is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Trustees, that the release of such information would divulge information, processes, or methods of production entitled to protection as trade secrets under applicable State law. Any such request must be asserted at the time of submission of the information or data. When requested and demonstrated by the user furnishing a report that such information should be held confidential, the portions of a report that might disclose trade secrets or secret processes shall not be made available for inspection by the public, but shall be made available immediately upon request to governmental agencies for uses related to the NPDES program or pretreatment program, and in enforcement proceedings involving the person providing the report. Wastewater constituents and characteristics and other "effluent data" as defined by 40 CFR 2.302 will not be recognized as confidential information and will be available to the public without restriction.

8.2 Public Participation

The District shall comply with the public participation requirements of 40 CFR Part 25 in the enforcement of industrial pretreatment standards and requirements.

SECTION 9 - PUBLICATION OF POLLUTION PREVENTION ACHIEVEMENTS

The Trustees shall publish annually, in the largest daily newspaper circulated in the District, a list of users whom during the previous twelve (12) months, demonstrated a commitment to reducing the volume and toxicity of waste discharges. All pollution prevention efforts, not just those that affect wastewater discharges, are subject to recognition. The following criteria will be used to identify published users:

- A. Innovative ideas the facility has used to implement process changes that eliminate or reduce the volume or toxicity of waste generated;
- B. The percentage of the facility's process water reused within the system or process;
- C. The percentage of the facility's potential waste reused within the system or process;

- D. Implementation of employee pollution prevention training and communication programs;
- E. Voluntary performance of pollution prevention audits;
- F. Spill control procedures/devices (e.g., secondary containment) the facility implements to prevent accidental chemical spills from entering the sewer system; and
- G. The environmental and/or economic benefits or successes derived from implementing pollution prevention methods.

The intent of the publication is to notify local consumers of the environmental responsiveness of local businesses, and to encourage industrial users to identify and implement opportunities for preventing pollution. As part of this publication, the District shall provide an evaluation of the impact of these changes to the POTW, and summarize the current status of pollutant loadings to the POTW and goals established by the POTW for pollution prevention efforts.

SECTION 10 - ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENT REMEDIES

10.1 Notification of Violation

When the Trustees determine that a user has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of these rules and regulations, an Industrial Discharge Permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, the District shall serve a written Notice of Violation to the user stating the nature of the violation and providing a reasonable time limit for the satisfactory correction thereof. The offender shall, within the period stated in such notice, permanently cease all violations. Within the time period specified in the violation notice, an explanation of the violation and a plan for the satisfactory correction and prevention thereof, to include specific required actions, shall be submitted by the user to the Trustees. Submittal of this plan in no way relieves the user of liability for any violations occurring before or subsequent to receipt of the Notice of Violation. Nothing in this section shall limit the authority of the Trustees to take any action, including emergency actions or any other enforcement action, without initially issuing a Notice of Violation.

10.2 Compliance Schedule Development

The Trustees may require any user that has violated or continues to violate any provision of these rules and regulations, an Industrial Discharge Permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, to develop a compliance schedule. A compliance schedule pursuant to this section shall comply with the following conditions:

- A. The schedule shall contain progress increments in the form of dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation

of additional pretreatment required for the user to meet the applicable pretreatment standards including, but not limited to, retaining an engineer, completing preliminary and final design plans, executing contracts for major components, commencing and completing construction, and beginning and conducting routine operation;

- B. No increment referred to above shall exceed nine (9) months;
- C. The user shall submit a progress report to the Trustees no later than fourteen (14) days following each date in the schedule and the final date of compliance which identifies, as a minimum, whether or not it complied with the increment of progress, the reason for any delay, and, if appropriate, the action being taken by the user to return to the established schedule; and
- D. In no event shall more than nine (9) months elapse between such progress reports to the Trustees.

10.3 Pollution Prevention Plan Development

The Trustees may require any user that has violated or continues to violate any provision of these rules and regulations, an Industrial Discharge Permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, to develop a pollution prevention plan in accordance with Section 4.4 of these rules and regulations. The pollution prevention plan must specifically address violation(s) for which this action was undertaken. The pollution prevention plan shall be developed using good engineering judgment and shall be submitted to the Trustees no later than sixty (60) days after the user was notified of this requirement.

10.4 Publication of Users in Significant Noncompliance

The Trustees shall publish annually, in the largest daily newspaper circulated in the District where the POTW is located, a list of the users that, during the previous twelve (12) months, were in significant noncompliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements.

10.5 Show Cause Orders

The District may order a user that has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of these rules and regulations, an Industrial Discharge Permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, to appear before the Trustees and show cause why the proposed enforcement action should not be taken. Notice shall be served on the user specifying the time and place for the meeting, the proposed enforcement action, the reasons for such action, and a request that the user show cause why the proposed enforcement action should not be taken. The notice of the meeting shall be served personally or by registered or certified mail (return receipt requested) at least ten (10) days prior to the hearing. Such notice may be served on any

authorized representative of the user. A show cause hearing shall not be a bar against, or prerequisite for, executing any other action against the user.

10.6 Cease and Desist Orders

When the District determines that a user has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of these rules and regulations, an Industrial Discharge Permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, or that the user's past violations are likely to recur, the Trustees may issue an order to the user directing it to cease and desist all such violations and directing the user to:

- A. Immediately comply with all requirements; and
- B. Implement such appropriate remedial or preventive action as may be needed to properly address a continuing or threatened violation, including halting operations and/or terminating the discharge.

Issuance of a cease and desist order shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the user.

10.7 Consent Orders

The District is hereby empowered to enter into Consent Orders, assurances of voluntary compliance, or other similar documents establishing an agreement with any user responsible for noncompliance. Such orders shall include specific action to be taken by the user to correct the noncompliance within a time period also specified by the order. Orders may also contain such other requirements as might be reasonably necessary and appropriate to address the noncompliance, including the installation of pretreatment systems, additional self-monitoring, and management practices. Such orders shall have the same force and effect as administrative orders issued pursuant to Sections 10.5 and 10.6 of these rules and regulations and shall be judicially enforceable.

10.8 Industrial Discharge Permit Termination

Any industrial user who violates the following conditions of these rules and regulations or a wastewater discharge permit or order, or any applicable State or federal law, is subject to permit termination:

- A. Violation of permit conditions;
- B. Failure to accurately report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of its discharge;
- C. Failure to report significant changes in operations or wastewater constituents and characteristics; or

- D. Refusal of reasonable access to the user's premises for the purpose of inspection, monitoring, or sampling.

Such user will be notified of the proposed termination of its discharge and be offered an opportunity to show cause under Section 10.5 of these rules and regulations why the proposed action should not be taken. Exercise of this option by the Trustees shall not be a bar to, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the user.

10.9 Termination of Discharge

In addition to the provisions in Section 10.8 of these rules and regulations, any user who violates the following conditions is subject to discharge termination:

- A. Violation of Industrial Discharge Permit conditions;
- B. Failure to accurately report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of its discharge;
- C. Failure to report significant changes in operations or wastewater volume, constituents, and characteristics prior to discharge;
- D. Refusal of reasonable access to the user's premises for the purpose of inspection, monitoring, or sampling; or
- E. Violation of the pretreatment standards in Section 2 of these rules and regulations.

Such user will be notified of the proposed termination of its discharge and be offered an opportunity to show cause under Section 10.5 of these rules and regulations why the proposed action should not be taken. Exercise of this option by the Trustees shall not be a bar to, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the user.

10.10 Emergency Suspensions

The Trustees may immediately suspend a user's discharge, subsequent to informal notice to the user, whenever such suspension is necessary to terminate an actual or threatened discharge that reasonably appears to present or cause an imminent or substantial endangerment to the health or welfare of POTW personnel or the public. The Trustees may also immediately suspend a user's discharge, after notice and opportunity to respond, that threatens to interfere with the operation of the POTW, or that presents, or may present, an endangerment to the environment.

- A. Any user notified of a suspension of its discharge shall immediately terminate or eliminate its wastewater discharge. In the event of a user's failure to immediately comply with the suspension order, the Trustees may implement such steps as deemed necessary, including immediate severance of the sewer connection, to prevent or minimize damage

to the POTW, its receiving stream, or endangerment to any individuals. The Trustees may allow the user to recommence its discharge when the user has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Trustees that the period of endangerment has passed, unless the termination proceedings in Section 10.8 or 10.9 of these rules and regulations are initiated against the user.

- B. A user that is responsible, in whole or in part, for any discharge presenting imminent endangerment shall submit a detailed written statement, describing the causes of the harmful contribution and the measures implemented to prevent any future occurrence, to the Trustees prior to the date of any show cause or termination hearing under Sections 10.5, 10.8 or 10.9 of these rules and regulations.

Nothing in this section shall be interpreted as requiring a hearing prior to any emergency suspension under this section.

10.11 Recovery of Expenses

Any person or industrial user violating any of the provisions of these rules and regulations shall be liable to the District for any expense, loss, or damage occasioned the District by reason of such violation. If the District shall have caused the disconnection of a drain from a public sewer, the District may collect the expenses associated with completing the disconnection from any person or user responsible for, or willfully concerned in, or who profited by such violation. The District may thereafter refuse to permit the restoration of the former connection or of any new connection to the property concerned in the violation until the claim of the District for the cost of completing such disconnection shall have been paid in full plus interest and the reasonable cost of any legal expenses incurred by the District in connection therewith.

10.12 Harm To District Property

No person shall maliciously, willfully, or negligently damage, destroy, uncover, deface or tamper with any structure, appurtenance or equipment that is part of the public sewerage system. Any person violating this provision shall be subject to immediate arrest under charge of disorderly conduct pursuant to the local ordinances, and shall also be subject to penalties under State and federal statutes.

SECTION 11 - JUDICIAL ENFORCEMENT REMEDIES

11.1 Injunctive Relief

When the District determines that a user has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of these Rules and Regulations, an Industrial Discharge Permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, the District may petition the Lincoln County District Court through the District's Attorney for the issuance of a temporary or permanent injunction, as appropriate, that restrains or compels the specific performance of the Industrial Discharge Permit, order, or other requirement imposed by these rules and regulations on activities of the user. The

District may also seek such other action as is appropriate for legal and/or equitable relief, including a requirement for the user to conduct environmental remediation. A petition for injunctive relief shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, implementing any other action against a user.

11.2 Civil Penalties

- A. A user who has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of these rules and regulations, an Industrial Discharge Permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement shall be liable to the District for a maximum civil penalty of \$1,000 per violation, per day, plus actual damages incurred by the POTW. In the case of a monthly or other long-term average discharge limit, penalties shall accrue for each day during the period of the violation.
- B. The Trustees may recover reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs, and other expenses associated with enforcement activities, including sampling and monitoring expenses, and the cost of any actual damages incurred by the District. The Trustees shall petition the Court to impose, assess, and recover such sums.
- C. In determining the amount of civil liability, the Court shall consider all relevant circumstances, including, but not limited to, the extent of harm caused by the violation, the magnitude and duration of the violation, any economic benefit gained through the user's violation, corrective actions by the user, the compliance history of the user, and any other factor as justice requires.
- D. Filing a suit for civil penalties shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, implementing any other action against a user.

11.3 Criminal Prosecution

Any person or industrial user who willfully or negligently violates any provision of these rules and regulations or any orders or permits issued hereunder shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a violation, punishable by a fine not to exceed \$10,000 for each violation. Every separate provision violated shall constitute a separate violation. Every day that a violation occurs shall be deemed a separate violation.

11.4 Nonexclusive Remedies

The remedies provided for in these rules and regulations are not exclusive. The District may take any, all, or any combination of these actions against a non-compliant user. Enforcement of pretreatment violations will generally be in accordance with the District's enforcement response plan. However, the District may pursue other action against any user without limitation, including *ex parte* temporary judicial relief to prevent a violation of these rules and regulations. Further, the District is empowered to pursue more than one enforcement action against any non-compliant user.

SECTION 12 - SUPPLEMENTAL ENFORCEMENT ACTION

12.1 Performance Bonds

The Trustees may decline to issue or reissue an Industrial Discharge Permit to any user who has failed to comply with any provision of these rules and regulations, a previous Industrial Discharge Permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, unless such user first files a satisfactory bond, payable to the District, in a sum not to exceed a value determined by the Trustees to be necessary to achieve consistent compliance.

12.2 Liability Insurance

The Trustees may decline to issue or reissue an Industrial Discharge Permit to any user who has failed to comply with any provision of these rules and regulations, a previous Industrial Discharge Permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, unless the user first submits proof that it has obtained financial assurances sufficient to restore or repair damage to the POTW caused by its discharge.

12.3 Water Supply Severance

Whenever a user has violated or continues to violate any provision of these rules and regulations, an Industrial Discharge Permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, water service to the user may be severed. Service will only recommence, at the user's expense, subsequent to satisfactory demonstration of its ability to comply.

12.4 Public Nuisances

A violation of any provision of these rules and regulations, an Industrial Discharge Permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement is hereby declared a public nuisance and shall be corrected or abated as directed by the Trustees. Any person(s) creating a public nuisance shall be subject to the provisions of the Town Code governing such nuisances, including reimbursing the District for any costs incurred in removing, abating, or remedying said nuisance.

12.5 Contractor Listing

Users that have not achieved compliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements are not eligible to receive a contractual award for the sale of goods or services to the District. Existing contracts for the sale of goods or services to the District held by a user found to be in significant noncompliance with pretreatment standards or requirements may be terminated at the discretion of the Trustees.

SECTION 13 - AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES TO DISCHARGE VIOLATIONS

13.1 Upset

- A. For the purposes of this section, “upset” means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with pretreatment standards due to factors beyond the reasonable control of the user. 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. An upset shall constitute an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with pretreatment standards if the requirements of paragraph (C), below, are met.
- C. A user who intends to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - 1. An upset occurred and the user can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 - 2. At the time being of the upset, the facility was operated in a prudent and workman-like manner and in compliance with applicable operation and maintenance procedures; and
 - 3. The user has submitted the following information to the Superintendent within twenty- four (24) hours of becoming aware of the upset (if this information is provided orally, a written submission must be provided within five (5) days):
 - a. A description of the discharge and cause of noncompliance;
 - b. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times or, if not corrected, the amount of time the noncompliance is expected to continue; and
 - c. Action being implemented and/or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
- D. In any enforcement proceeding, the user seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset shall have the burden of proof.
- E. Users will have the opportunity for a judicial determination on any claim of upset only in an enforcement action brought for noncompliance with pretreatment standards.
- F. Users shall control all discharges to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with pretreatment standards upon reduction, loss, or failure of its treatment facility until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement

applies in the situation where, among other things, the primary source of power of the treatment facility is reduced, lost, or fails.

13.2 Prohibited Discharge Standards

A user shall have an affirmative defense to an enforcement action brought against it for noncompliance with the general prohibitions in Section 2.3(A) of these rules and regulations or the specific prohibitions in Sections 2.3(B) of these rules and regulations if it can prove that it did not know, or have reason to know, that its discharge, alone or in conjunction with discharges from other sources, would cause pass through or interference and that either:

- A. A local limit exists for each pollutant discharged and the user was in compliance with each limit directly prior to, and during, the pass through or interference; or
- B. No local limit exists, but the discharge did not change substantially in nature or constituents from the user's prior discharge when the District was regularly in compliance with its NPDES permit, and in the case of interference, was in compliance with applicable sludge use or disposal requirements.

13.3 Bypass

- A. For the purposes of this section,
 - 1. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a user's treatment facility.
 - 2. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities that causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that 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. A user may allow any bypass to occur that does not cause pretreatment standards or requirements to be violated, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provision of paragraphs (C) and (D) of this section.
- C.
 - 1. If a user knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice to the Superintendent, at least ten (10) days before the date of the bypass, if possible.
 - 2. A user shall submit oral notice to the Superintendent of an unanticipated bypass that exceeds applicable pretreatment standards within twenty-four (24) hours from the time it becomes aware of the bypass. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the user becomes aware of the bypass. The written submission shall contain a description of the bypass and its cause; the duration of the bypass, including exact dates and times, and, if the bypass has not

been corrected, the amount of time it is expected to continue; and steps implemented or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass. The Trustees may waive the written report on a case- by-case basis if the oral report has been received within twenty-four (24) hours.

- D. 1. Bypass is prohibited, and the Trustees may initiate enforcement action against a user for a bypass, unless:
 - a. Bypass was required 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 that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
 - c. The user submitted notices as required under paragraph (C) of this section.
- 2. The Trustees may approve an anticipated bypass, subsequent to considering its adverse effects, if the Trustees determine that it will meet the three conditions listed in paragraph (D)(1) of this section.

SECTION 14 - SEPTAGE DISPOSAL

No person shall discharge hauled septage at the District's wastewater POTW who does not hold a septage hauler permit issued pursuant to MEDEP Rules 06-096, Chapter 411 Non-hazardous Waste Transporter Licenses.

A copy of such permit shall be filed by the permit holder with the District. Upon renewal or revocation of such permit, the hauler shall be responsible for notification of such renewal or revocation to the District.

14.1 Septage Hauler Requirements

- A. A permitted hauler may discharge septage to the facilities provided at the District's wastewater treatment facility only after paying the charges as set forth in Section 14.4 of these Rules and Regulations.
- B. Those persons, firms, corporations, municipal subdivisions or institutions that conform to state definition of "RVs" shall dispose of such septage as human excrement or other putrescible materials at the dates, times, and locations designated by the Superintendent.

- C. No person, firm, corporation, municipal subdivision or institution shall discharge any toxic, poisonous, radioactive solids, liquids or gases, or the contents of grease, gas, oil and/or sand interceptors into the District's wastewater treatment facility without specific authorization of the Trustees.

14.2 Temporary Septage Permits

The Trustees may issue a temporary permit to allow the discharge of septage at a point of discharge other than the wastewater treatment facility in a situation where such temporary discharge point is necessary to protect the health and welfare. The Trustees shall issue such permit upon such terms and conditions as the Trustees deem to be in the best interests of the District. The temporary permit shall not be valid for a period exceeding twelve (12) months. The District shall have the right to revoke or suspend the temporary permit in the event that the terms and conditions are not met.

14.3 Septage Permits

- A. Any septage hauler who intends to dispose of septage within the limits of the District shall first obtain a permit therefore from the District.
- B. Such permit as issued by the District shall identify:
 - 1. The motor vehicle;
 - 2. The capacity of the tank;
 - 3. The MEDEP Permit Number; and
 - 4. Any other details of compliance with MEDEP rules.
- C. The following conditions shall constitute conditions precedent to the issuance of each permit by the District:
 - 1. Each septic tank truck shall be equipped with either a sight level by which the quantity of the contents of each tank may be ascertained by sight or an access port through which the quantity of the contents of each truck may be ascertained by depth measurements.
 - 2. Prior to discharging the load, the hauler shall record the following information in a log at the POTW:
 - a. The hauler's name;
 - b. Date;
 - c. Time of disposal;
 - d. Volume disposed;

- e. Origin of load (property owner's name, address, and telephone number); and
 - f. Nature of the waste (i.e., grease or septage) being disposed.
- 3. Such log as described in Section 14.3(C)(2) shall be located in the office of the Superintendent.
 - 4. Owners of "RVs" who intend to discharge the contents of holding tanks are exempt from the permitting process.

14.4 Septage Disposal Charge

There shall be a Septage Disposal Charge as established by the Trustees for the receipt of septage into the District's POTW for treatment. In the event that the permittee has either a defective sight level, no sight level attached to the truck, and/or no access to the contents of the truck for depth measurement, the permittee shall be charged according to the full tank capacity at the time of discharge or by other method determined by the Superintendent.

SECTION 15 - SEWER SERVICE CHARGE

Each property abutting, but not connected to a public sewer, and each property, dwelling unit, business unit, semi-public, or public facility connected to the public sewer shall be subject to a sewer service charge. The property owner(s) shall be responsible for payment of the sewer service charge. The sewer service charge shall be consistent with the provisions set forth in the District Charter, as amended, and shall be based on the quantity and, if deemed necessary by the District Trustees, the strength and characteristics of the wastewater discharged to the public sewer.

The Trustees shall, annually each January, after duly posting a public notice and holding a public hearing, establish sewer service charges and a schedule of rates for all users of the District's facilities. The current schedule of rates, which is published separately, shall be considered an integral part of these rules and regulations.

SECTION 16 - SEWER ENTRANCE AND EXTENSION POLICIES

The cost of capital improvements to the facilities of the District made necessary by increased use must be allocated evenly, fairly and equitably among those users creating the demand. For any private sewer entering the District system, or for any increased use, an entrance fee, pursuant to Section 19 of the Charter, will be paid into a separate and distinct fund, to be known as the "Entrance Fee Fund", with the proceeds in this fund to be applied solely towards the overall capital and facility related costs, and towards financing the necessary improvements to the District's facilities, so as to maintain the current excess capacity achieved by prudent planning.

16.1 Entrance Charge Established

The purpose of this charge is to insure that new users and current users with change of use or increased flows bear a proportionate share of the cost of capital expenditures necessary to replace and upgrade the sewer facilities within the District's boundaries, in order to maintain the excess capacity and to protect the public health and welfare.

The current Schedule of Entrance Charges adopted by the Trustees, which is published separately, and which may be amended by them from time to time, shall be considered an integral part of these rules and regulations.

16.2 Use of Entrance Charge Funds

Funds collected for entrance charges shall be used solely for the purpose of acquiring, equipping and/or making capital improvements necessary to serve growth, along with all costs related thereto, including but not limited to the engineering, legal and financial costs of facilities under the jurisdiction of the District.

16.3 Entrance Charge Due and Payable

The entrance charge shall be calculated at time of application for permit to connect, on the basis of the current Schedule of Entrance Charges.

The entrance charge shall be due and payable by the property owner or agent at the time the permit is issued.

16.4 Extensions of the Public Sewer System

These rules and regulations shall be in compliance with 38 M.R.S.A. § 1252, as amended, and shall apply to all extensions of the existing public sewer system, including those which are in existing or proposed rights-of-way of the Towns of Boothbay Harbor and Boothbay, or in existing or proposed easements held by the Boothbay Harbor Sewer District.

16.5 Sewer Extension Criteria and Standards

Criteria and standards of extensions of the existing public sewer system will be determined by the District based on:

- A. The current Collection & Pumping System Facilities Study Report adopted by the Trustees;
- B. The current Facilities Extension Policy adopted by the Trustees;
- C. District design and construction standards and specifications; and
- D. Industry design and construction standards and specifications;
- E. Conformity and consistency with any adopted municipal plans and ordinances regulating land use; each of which shall be considered an integral part of these rules and regulations.

16.6 Planning of Sewer Extensions

District long-range planning will be accomplished so as to reflect policies stated in the Town of Boothbay Harbor and Boothbay Comprehensive Plans.

The District will work closely with both Town's Public Works Departments and the Boothbay Region Water District so as to coordinate sanitary sewer facilities installation with other public works.

16.7 Consultation on Sewer Extension

Prior to authorizing any sewer extension, except by specific state or federal mandate, the Trustees shall notify the respective Town Selectmen and consult with the Town's Planning Boards in order to assure conformity with their comprehensive plans and other public policies relating to growth and development. The Trustees shall publish a notice of the proposed action in a newspaper with general circulation in the District, no less than seven (7) days prior to the meeting at which they will take final action on authorization of the extension.

16.8 Public Hearing on Sewer Extension

A public hearing shall be held prior to authorizing the extension of an existing sewer line or the construction of a new sewer line, by a distance equal to 500 feet or more within any 3-year period. If the public health and welfare of the community, as determined by the Town Code Enforcement Officer, might be adversely affected by delay, the hearing may be waived.

16.9 Sewer Extension to Serve Existing Development

A. Scope:

This section applies to construction of all extensions, additions, upgrades, and expansions of public sewer facilities constructed to serve existing developments or subdivisions.

B. District May Construct:

The District may construct new sewer facilities to serve existing development or subdivisions, if so requested in writing by proposed users within the development or subdivision, or on the advice of the Town Code Enforcement Officer or an appropriate environmental agency, that such construction is in the best interest of public health, safety, or welfare.

C. Those Benefiting Responsible for Costs:

All costs related to construction shall be paid by proposed users benefiting from the new sewer facilities, as set forth in Section 19 of the Charter. Such costs include, but are not limited to:

1. Plan review, revision, and approval, and any studies performed in connection therewith;
2. Actual costs of project construction;
3. Inspection and testing;

4. Administrative, engineering, legal, and other costs;
5. Costs associated with changes to existing District facilities necessary to provide service to the development.

D. Trustees to Determine Eligibility:

The Trustees shall determine what portions of the construction costs can be funded by the District, in accordance with the District Charter and Rules and Regulations.

E. Hardship, District May Participate:

In the event that public sewer is installed on District initiative for reasons of public health, safety, or welfare, and the property owner's share of the cost of construction would create undue hardship on the property owner, as determined by the District, then the District may choose to contribute.

F. Future Connection of Non-Participating Property:

Non-participating properties that later connect to a public sewer extended to serve existing development after the sewer has been installed will be assessed as if an original participant.

G. Sewer Extension to Serve Mixed Existing and New Development:

In the event a proposed sewer line extension involves both existing development and proposed development or subdivision, details of the construction and financing shall be determined on a case-by-case basis.

16.10 Sewer Extension to Serve New Development

A. Scope:

This section applies to construction of all extensions and additions of public sewer facilities, including facilities privately constructed to serve proposed developments and subdivisions and intended to be assumed by the District as described in this Section, the Guidelines for Development (as amended), all Appendices contained herein.

B. Developer to Submit Plans.

The Developer shall submit plans for the proposed facilities to the Town Planning Board for its approval in accordance with Town ordinances and applicable state agency law, rules, and regulations. During this process, the Superintendent shall review and approve or reject the design of the proposed facilities. However, such approval shall not constitute authorization to construct, which shall be separately sought, and which shall be governed by these rules and regulations.

C. District to Determine Installation:

The proposed facilities, at the District's discretion, may be installed by the District or its subcontractor. In appropriate circumstances, the District may authorize the Developer to use its employees or subcontractor in construction.

D. Developer Responsible for Costs:

The Developer shall bear all costs related to construction of the proposed facilities, and shall reimburse the District for all costs, both direct and indirect, incurred by the District in connection with such construction, including but not limited to:

1. Plan review, revision, and approval, and any studies performed in connection therewith;
2. Actual costs of project construction;
3. Inspection and testing;
4. Administrative, engineering, legal, and other costs;
5. Costs associated with changes to existing District facilities necessary to provide service to the development.

E. Trustees to Determine Eligibility:

In the event the District requires changes to the design of the proposed facilities specifically to accommodate future expansion areas, the Trustees may contribute accordingly, to the extent permitted by the Charter.

F. Developer to Obtain Authorization to Construct.

The Developer shall obtain authorization to construct the facilities from the Trustees prior to commencing construction. Such request must be submitted to the Superintendent at least thirty (30) days before a regular meeting of the Trustees to be considered at that meeting.

G. District to Approve Construction:

When the construction is not performed by the District or its subcontractor, the District may review and observe, with the right of approval, the work of the Developer.

No waste shall be allowed into the public sewer system from a new sewer facility until its installation has been inspected and approved by the Superintendent.

H. Developer to Warrant Construction:

All new sewer facilities shall undergo a warranty period for a length of time as determined by the Superintendent. During the warranty period, ownership and responsibility for operation and maintenance and all costs associated therewith shall remain with the Developer.

Following completion of the warranty period and correction of any defects, the Developer may request the District to accept ownership of the new sewer facility. Request for acceptance shall be made by the Developer in writing.

All entrance charges and sewer user charges derived from the new sewer facilities during the warranty period shall remain the sole property of the District.

16.11 District to Own Facilities

The Boothbay Harbor Sewer District, being the appropriate entity to own, operate, and maintain the public sanitary sewer facilities, to include but not limited to lines, manholes, pump stations, treatment plants, and sludge utilization and disposal facilities, such facilities shall become the property of said District after its acceptance by the Trustees.

SECTION 17 - VALIDITY

- A. All rules and regulations, ordinances, or parts of rules and regulations or ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.
- B. The validity of any section, clause, sentence, or provision of these rules and regulations shall not affect the validity of any other part of these rules and regulations that can be given effect without such invalid part or parts.

SECTION 18 - INTERPRETATION OF REQUIREMENTS

18.1 Interpretation

The provisions of these rules and regulations with respect to the meaning of technical terms and phrases, the classification of different types of sewers, the regulations with respect to making connections to sewers or drains, and other technical matters shall be interpreted and administered by the Superintendent acting for the Boothbay Harbor Sewer District through the Trustees.

18.2 Appeals

Any party aggrieved by any decision, regulation or provision under these rules and regulations, as amended, from time to time, shall have the right of appeal within thirty (30) calendar days of said decision to the Trustees, who shall issue a decision within thirty (30) calendar days. If said appeal is denied by the Trustees, then the aggrieved party shall have the right to appeal to the Lincoln County District Court for equitable relief, provided that said appeal is entered within thirty (30) calendar days from the issuance of the decision of the Trustees.

SECTION 19 - EFFECTIVE DATE

These rules and regulations shall be in full force and effect immediately following its passage, approval, and publication, as provided by law.

Duly enacted and approved this 15th day of June, 2005, by the Board of Trustees of the Boothbay Harbor Sewer District in Lincoln County, Maine, at a duly noticed and duly held public meeting of the said Trustees.

APPENDICES

Appendix No. 1	Rate Schedule
Appendix No. 2	Letter of Intent Request Forms
Appendix No. 3	Wastewater Contract
Appendix No. 4	Boothbay Harbor Planning Board Review Program
Appendix No. 5	Boothbay Harbor Sewer District Engineering Review Program
Appendix No. 6	Non-Domestic Waste Survey Questionnaire Cross-Connection Questionnaire
Appendix No. 7	Residential Equivalent Unit (REU) Guidelines
Appendix No. 8	Guidelines for Capacity Assignment
Appendix No. 9	Boothbay Harbor Sewer District Road Opening Permit
Appendix No. 10	Boothbay Harbor Sewer District Residential Guidelines
Appendix No. 11	Wastewater Service Location Policy
Appendix No. 12	Boothbay Harbor Sewer District By-Laws
Appendix No. 13	Land Surveyors Standards of Practice
Appendix No. 14	As-Built Checklist for Wastewater Systems
Appendix No. 15	Contractor's Affidavit and Final Waiver of Lien
Appendix No. 16	Contractor Guaranty
Appendix No. 17	Wastewater Project Completion Questionnaire
Appendix No. 18	Conditional Permit to Construct
Appendix No. 19	Permit Policy Permitting Procedures
Appendix No. 20	Title to Wastewater Systems and Grants of Easements
Appendix No. 21	Attorney Title Letter of Opinion
Appendix No. 22	Title to Real Estate
Appendix No. 23	Model Home Agreement
Appendix No. 24	Sewer Entrance Application (Old)
Appendix No. 25	Maintenance Contract for Small Diameter Force Mains and Individual Pump Stations
Appendix No. 26	Pump Station Fencing Maintenance Agreement
Appendix No. 27	Pump Station Landscape Maintenance Agreement