SUBSURFACE WASTEWATER DISPOSAL SYSTEM APPLICATION

Maine Dept.Health & Human Services
Div of Environmental Health , 11 SHS
(207) 287-5672 Fax: (207) 287-4172

PROPERTY LOCATION

City, Town, or Plantation	Embden
Street or Road	Loon Road
Subdivision, Lot #	Loon Road Lot # 14

OWNER/APPLICANT INFORMATION

Name (last, first, MI) Farmer, Duane — ☑ Owner ☐ Applicant

Mailing Address of Owner/Applicant

Daytime Tel. #

OWNER OR APPLICANT STATEMENT
I state and acknowledge that the information submitted is correct to the best of my knowledge and understand that any falsification is reason for the Department and/or Local Plumbing Inspector to deny a Permit.

Signature of Owner or Applicant ____ Date ____

>> CAUTION: LPI APPROVAL REQUIRED <<

Town/City ____ Permit # ____

Date Permit Issued ___/___/___ Fee: $____ Double Fee Charged [ ]

Local Plumbing Inspector Signature ____ L.P.I. # ____

☐ Owner ☐ Town ☐ State

The Subsurface Wastewater Disposal System shall not be installed until a Permit is issued by the Local Plumbing Inspector. The Permit shall authorize the owner or installer to install the disposal system in accordance with this application and the Maine Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules.

Municipal Tax Map # ____ Lot # ____

CAUTION: INSPECTION REQUIRED
I have inspected the installation authoirzed above and found it to be in compliance with the Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules Application. ____ (1st) date approved

Local Plumbing Inspector Signature ____ (2nd) date approved

PERMIT INFORMATION

TYPE OF APPLICATION

☑ 1. First Time System
☐ 2. Replacement System
Type replaced: ____
Year installed: ____
☐ 3. Expanded System
☐ a. <25% Expansion
☐ b. ≥25% Expansion
☐ 4. Experimental System
☐ 5. Seasonal Conversion

THIS APPLICATION REQUIRES

☑ 1. No Rule Variance
☐ 2. First Time System Variance
☐ a. Local Plumbing Inspector Approval
☐ b. State & Local Plumbing Inspector Approval
☐ 3. Replacement System Variance
☐ a. Local Plumbing Inspector Approval
☐ b. State & Local Plumbing Inspector Approval
☐ 4. Minimum Lot Size Variance
☐ 5. Seasonal Conversion Permit

DISPOSAL SYSTEM COMPONENTS

☑ 1. Complete Non-engineered System
☐ 2. Primitive System (graywater & alt. toilet)
☐ 3. Alternative Toilet, specify: ____
☐ 4. Non-engineered Treatment Tank (only)
☐ 5. Holding Tank, ____ gallons
☐ 6. Non-engineered Disposal Field (only)
☐ 7. Separated Laundry System
☐ 8. Complete Engineered System (2000 gpd or more)
☐ 9. Engineered Treatment Tank (only)
☐ 10. Engineered Disposal Field (only)
☐ 11. Pre-treatment, specify: ____
☐ 12. Miscellaneous Components

SIZE OF PROPERTY

1.8 +/- ☐ SQ. FT. ☑ ACRES

SHORELAND ZONING

☑ Yes ☐ No

DISPOSAL SYSTEM TO SERVE

☑ 1. Single Family Dwelling Unit, No. of Bedrooms: 2
☐ 2. Multiple Family Dwelling, No. of Units: ____
☐ 3. Other: ____ (specify)
Current Use ☐ Seasonal ☐ Year Round ☑ Undeveloped

TYPE OF WATER SUPPLY

☑ 1. Drilled Well ☑ 2. Dug Well ☐ 3. Private
☐ 4. Public ☐ 5. Other

DESIGN DETAILS (SYSTEM LAYOUT SHOWN ON PAGE 3)

TREATMENT TANK

☑ 1. Concrete
☑ a. Regular
☐ b. Low Profile
☐ 2. Plastic
☐ 3. Other: ____
CAPACITY: 1000 GAL.

DISPOSAL FIELD TYPE & SIZE

☐ 1. Stone Bed ☐ 2. Stone Trench
☑ 3. Proprietary Device
☐ a. cluster array ☑ c. Linear
☑ b. regular load ☐ d. H-20 load
☐ 4. Other: ____
SIZE: 120 ☐ sq. ft. ☑ lin. ft.

GARBAGE DISPOSAL UNIT

☑ 1. No ☐ 2. Yes ☐ 3. Maybe
If Yes or Maybe, specify one below:
☐ a. multi-compartment tank
☐ b. ____ tanks in series
☐ c. increase in tank capacity
☑ d. Filter on Tank Outlet

DESIGN FLOW

180 gallons per day
BASED ON:
☑ 1. Table 4A (dwelling unit(s))
☐ 2. Table 4C(other facilities)
SHOW CALCULATIONS for other facilites
☐ 3. Section 4G (meter readings)
ATTACH WATER METER DATA

SOIL DATA & DESIGN CLASS

PROFILE CONDITION
3 / C
at Observation Hole # 1
Depth 20 "
of Most Limiting Soil Factor

DISPOSAL FIELD SIZING

☐ 1. Medium---2.6 sq. ft. / gpd
☑ 2. Medium---Large 3.3 sq. f.t / gpd
☐ 3. Large---4.1 sq. ft. / gpd
☐ 4. Extra Large---5.0 sq. ft. / gpd

EFFLUENT/EJECTOR PUMP

☐ . Not Required
☑ . May Be Required
☐ . Required
Specify only for engineered systems:
DOSE: ____ gallons

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE

at center of disposal area
Lat. 44 d 54 m 23.70 s
Lon. 69 d 55 m 24.30 s
if g.p.s, state margin of error: 20'

SITE EVALUATOR STATEMENT

I certify that on 7-21-11 (date) I completed a site evaluation on this property and state that the data reported are accurate and that the proposed system is in compliance with the State of Maine Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules (10-144A CMR 241).

Gregory Perkins — Site Evaluator Signature
096 — SE #
8-04-15 — Date

Gregory Perkins — Site Evaluator Name Printed
207-735-6013 — Telephone Number
gregperkins096@yah00.com — E-mail Address

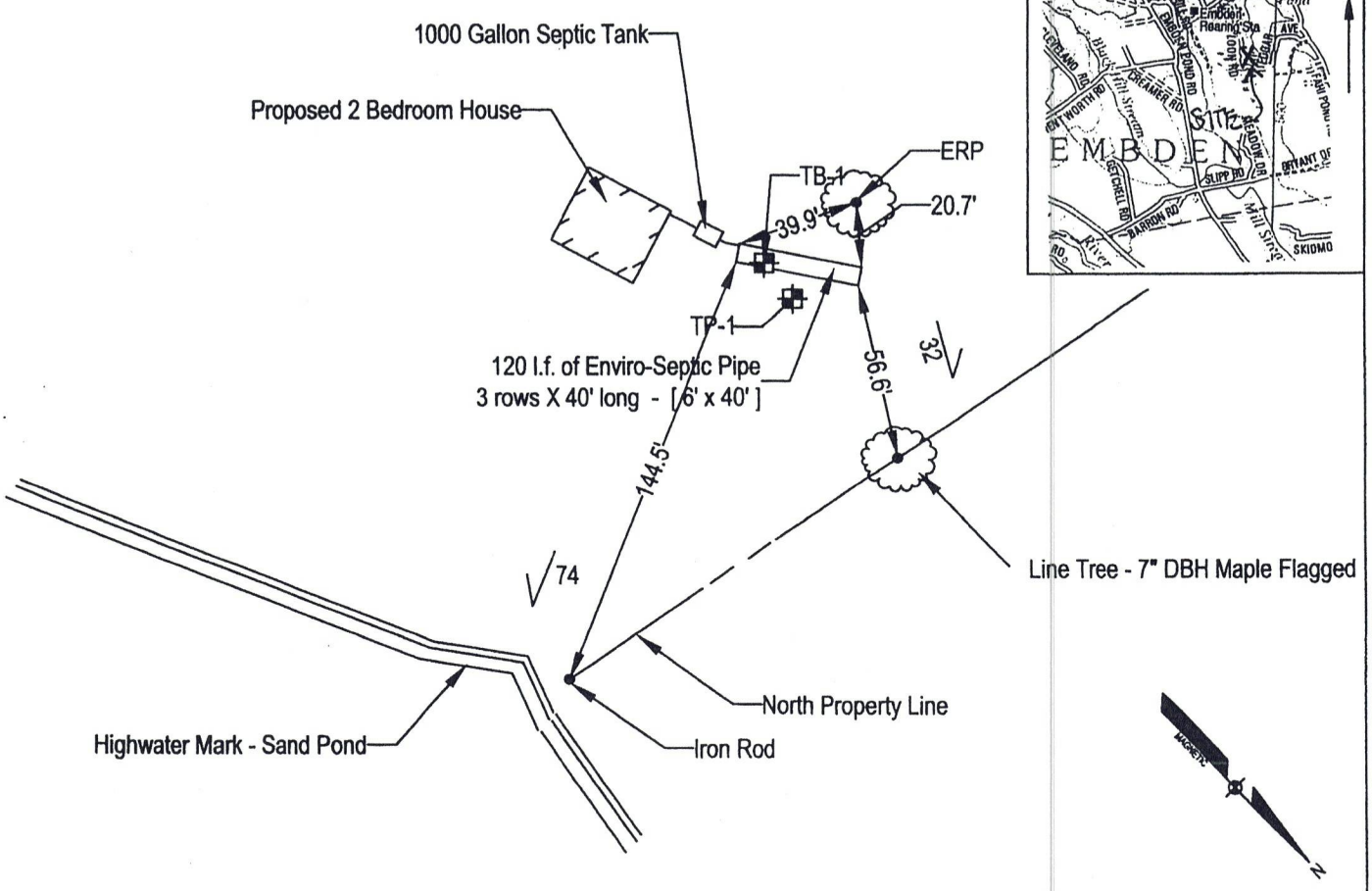
Note : Changes to or deviations from the design should be confirmed with the Site Evaluator.

SUBSURFACE WASTEWATER DISPOSAL SYSTEM APPLICATION

Maine Department of Human Services
Division of Health Engineering, Station 10
(207) 287-5672 Fax: (207) 287-3165

Town, City, Plantation	Street, Road, Subdivision	Owner or Applicant Name
Embden	Loon Rd.	Duane Farmer

SITE PLAN Scale 1" = 60 ft.



SITE LOCATION PLAN

SOIL PROFILE DESCRIPTION AND CLASSIFICATION (Location of Observation Holes Shown Above)

Observation Hole # TP-1 ■ Test Pit ☐ Boring

2 " Depth of organic horizon above mineral soil

Depth below mineral soil surface (inches)

	Texture	Consistency	Color	Mottling
0–6	Sandy Loam	Friable	Light Gray	
6–12	Sandy Loam	Friable	Yellow Brown	
12–18				
18–24	Sandy Loam	Firm	Brown	Common and Distinct
24–30				
30–36	Limit of Excavation at 34 inches			
36–42				
42–48				

Soil Classification		Slope	Limiting Factor	
3 Profile	C Condition	9 Percent	20" Depth	■ Groundwater ☐ Restrictive Layer ☐ Bedrock

Observation Hole # TB-1 ☐ Test Pit ■ Boring

2 " Depth of organic horizon above mineral soil

Depth below mineral soil surface (inches)

	Texture	Consistency	Color	Mottling
0–6	Sandy Loam	Friable	Dark Brown	
6–12	Sandy Loam	Friable	Yellow Brown	
12–18				
18–24	Sandy Loam	Firm	Olive	
24–30				
30–36	Limit of Excavation at 32 inches			
36–42				
42–48				

Soil Classification		Slope	Limiting Factor	
3 Profile	C Condition	6 Percent	20" Depth	■ Groundwater ☐ Restrictive Layer ☐ Bedrock

Site Evaluator Signature 0916 SE # 8/6/11 Date 8/04/15

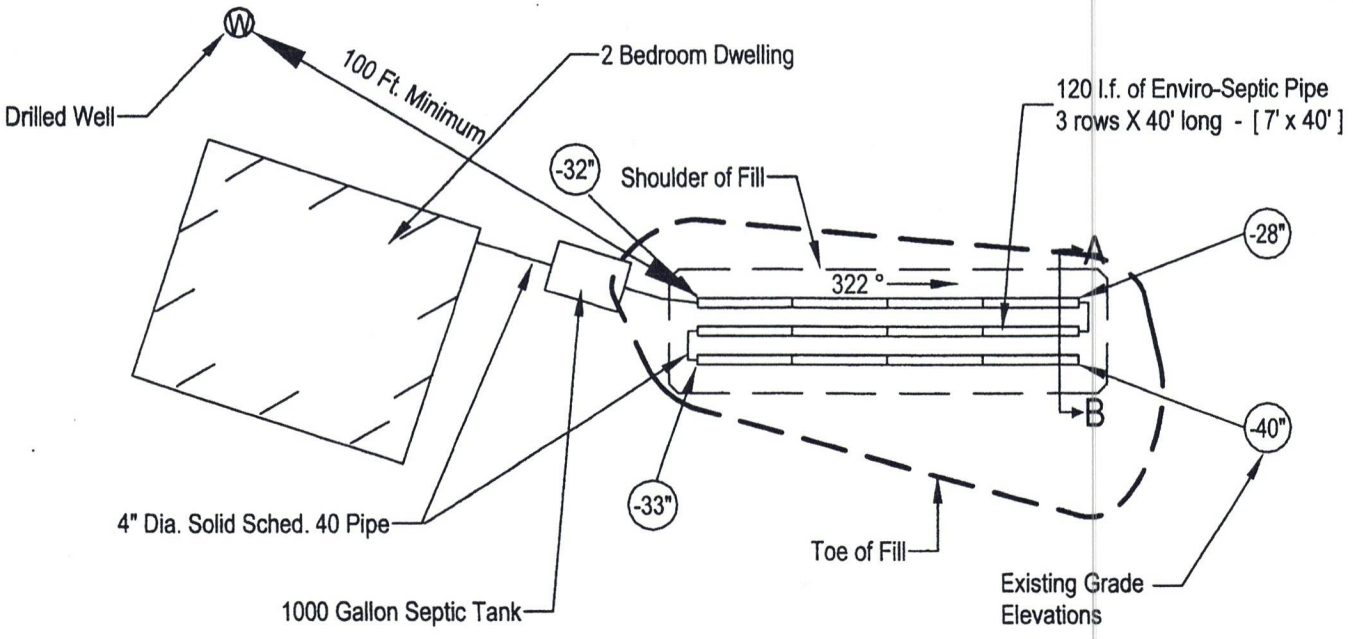
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SUBSURFACE WASTEWATER DISPOSAL PLAN

Scale: 1" = 20 ft



NOTES:

1. This is not a survey. All property lines, building locations and site features have been approximately located, unless otherwise shown.
2. Septic tank and disposal field must be located at least 8' and 20' from a full foundation.
3. Scarify all ground to be filled.
4. Min. 1/4"/ft slope of pipe from building to septic tank.
5. Min. 1/8"/ft slope of pipe from septic tank to disposal field.

BACKFILL REQUIREMENTS

Depth of Backfill (upslope) 17-13"
Depth of Backfill (downslope) 8-15"

CONSTRUCTION ELEVATIONS

Finished Grade Elevation (at Row 1) -16"
Top of Proprietary Device (at Row 1) -24"
Bottom of Disposal Field (at Row 1) -36"

ELEVATION REFERENCE POINT

Location & Description: Nail at Base of 12" DBH Beech
12" DBH Beech
Reference Elevation is 0.0" or: _____

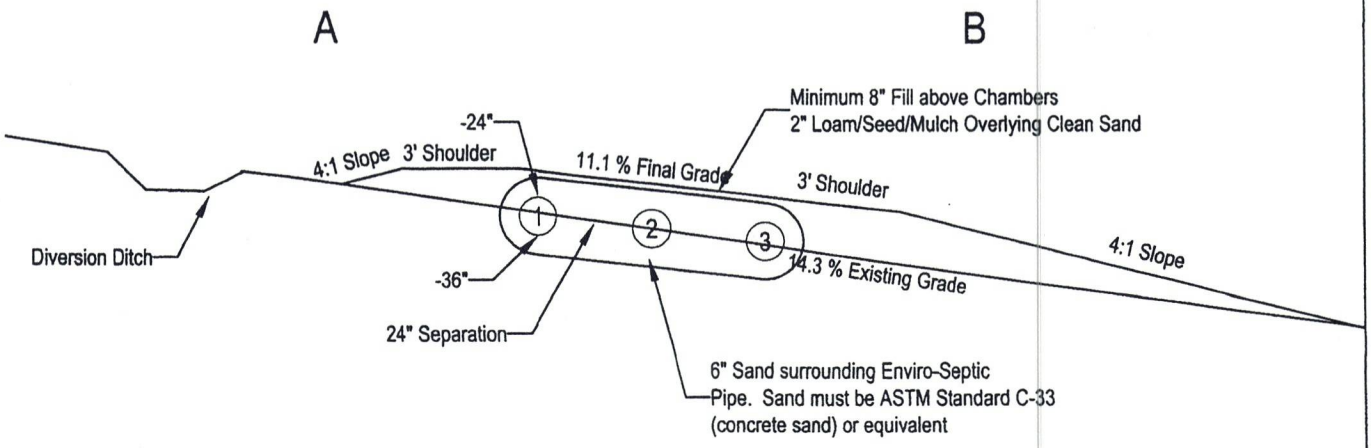
NOTE: SCARIFY ALL GROUND SURFACE TO BE FILLED.

DISPOSAL FIELD CROSS SECTION

ROW #	1	2	3
TOP	-24"	-28"	-32"
BOTTOM	-36"	-40"	-44"

APPROXIMATE ABOVE GRADE FILL REQUIRED
10.5 cubic yards of LOAM
35.3 cubic yards of SAND
Volume of chambers not considered

Scales:
Verticle: 1" = 5
Horizontal: 1" = 5



Gregory Fisher
Site Evaluator Signature

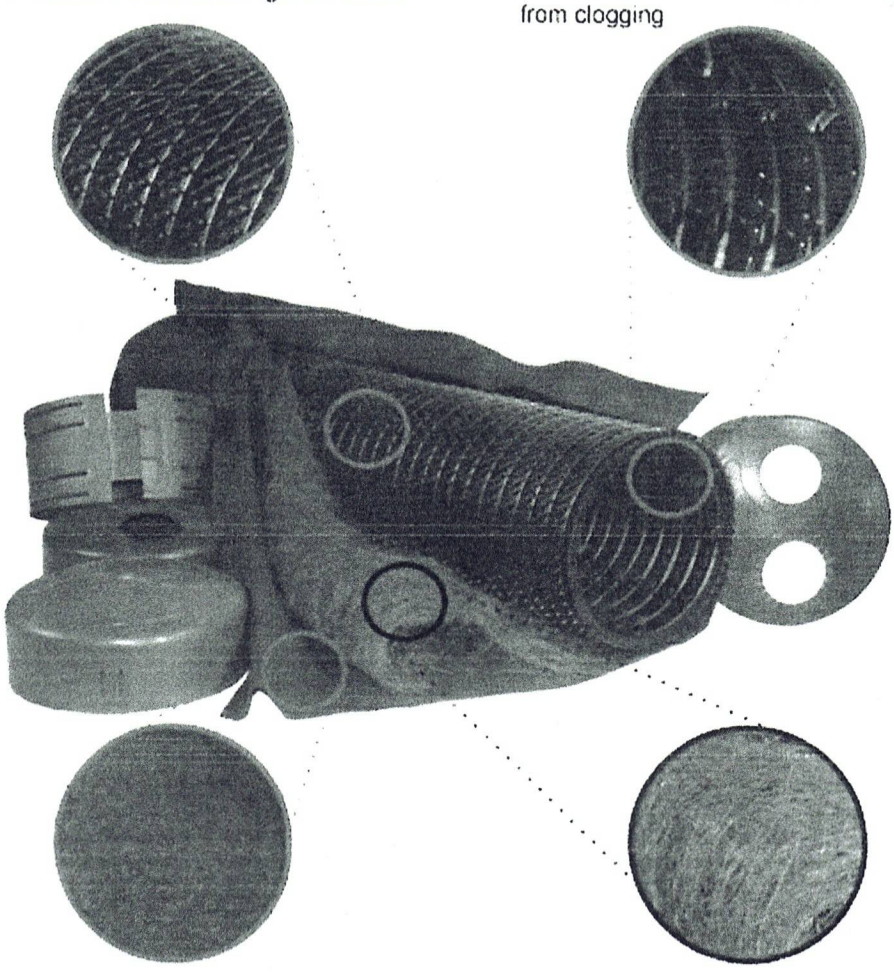
0916
SE #

8/6/11
Date

Gregory Fisher 8/04/15

Ridges Increase Surface Area:
- Improves cooling
- Provides more bacterial growth areas

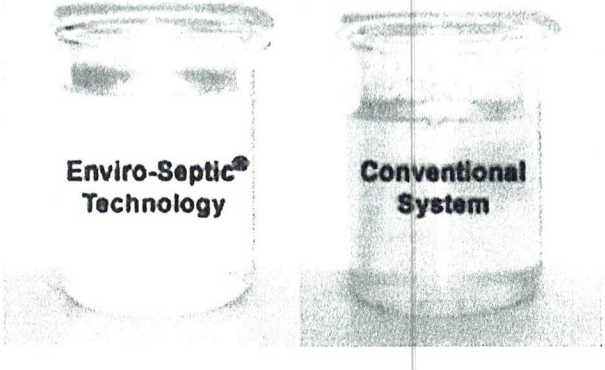
Skimmer Tabs at Each Perforation:
- Prevent grease and suspended solids from leaving the pipe
- Protect green fibers and black fabric from clogging



Non-woven Black Geo-textile:
- Surrounds the pipe and fibers
- Provides protected bacterial treatment surface

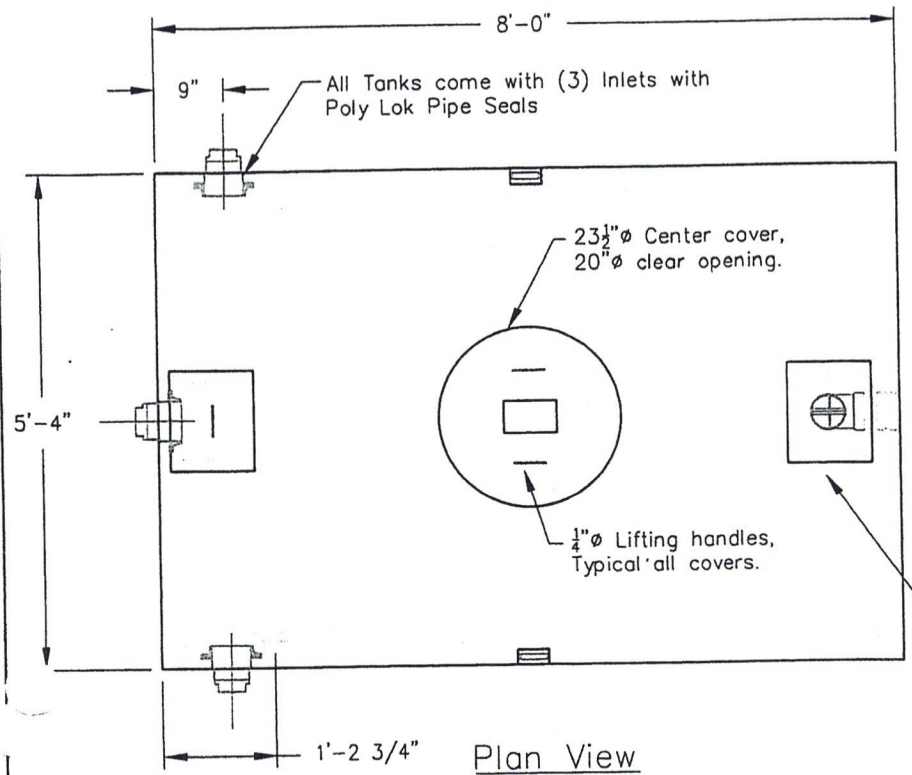
Green Plastic Fiber Mat:
- Filters more suspended solids
- Protects outer Geo-textile bacterial treatment surface
- Creates a massive bacterial treatment area

For more information about the advantages of Presby technology, see

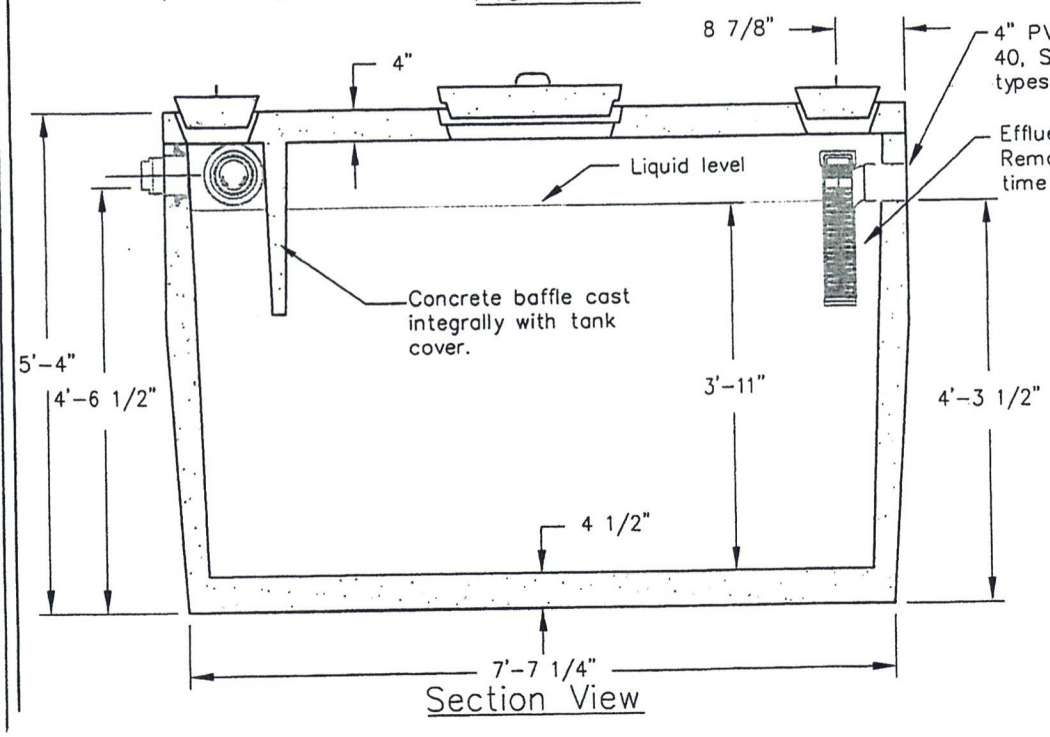


1000 Gallon Septic Tank

Weight: 9000 lbs.
Item # 2039 Standard
Item # 2133 Heavy Duty



Plan View



Section View

General Notes:

Concrete Specifications:

1) 4000 psi @ 28 Days
2) 4%–6% Entrained Air
3) Tank Penetrations are integrally cast
4) All joints sealed with butyl rubber joint sealant

Septic Tank Information:

1) Tanks Should be pumped every 3–5 years
2) Center access covers should have risers to bring cover access to grade.
3) Tanks can be vacuum tested at an additional cost

OR

EQUAL

American Concrete Industries

1022 Minot Ave. Auburn, ME / 1717 Stillwater Ave. Veazie, ME
Tel: 207-784-1388 / Tel: 207-947-8334

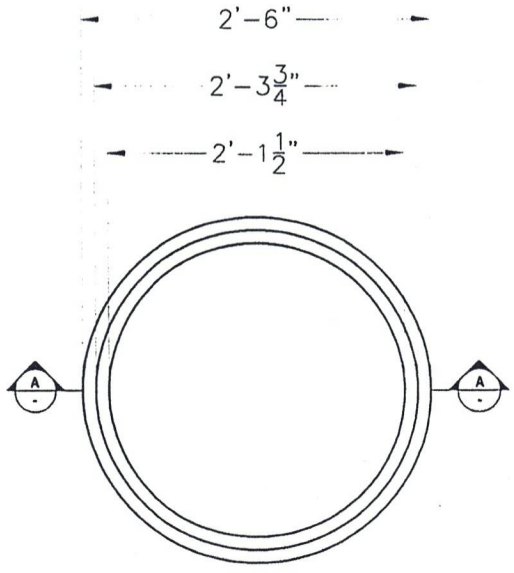
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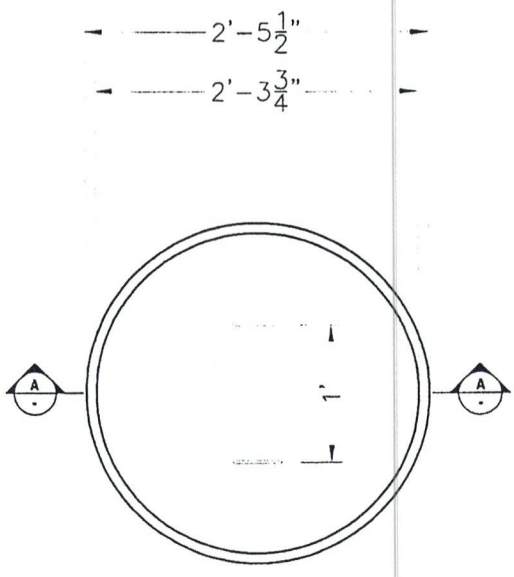
American Concrete Industries

Round Risers for Septic Tanks

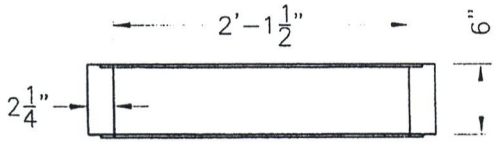
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Layout Name: Catalog Vertical



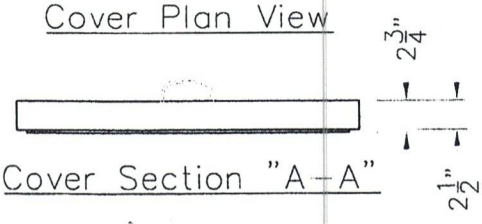
Plan View



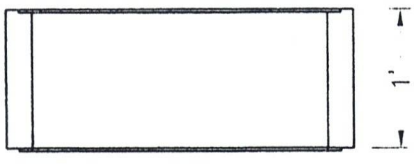
Cover Plan View



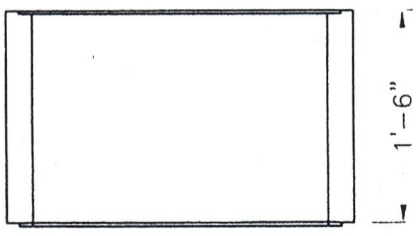
6" Section "A-A"



Cover Section "A-A"



12" Section "A-A"



18" Section "A-A"

General Specifications

Concrete Specifications:
4000 psi after 28 days
4%-6% entrained air
All reinforcing is grade 60

PLEASE NOTE:
Risers can be dangerous for children if brought to grade.

Round Risers

Item #:	Pump Model	Weights in lbs.:
2963	6" Riser	149
2997	12" Riser	298
2982	18" Riser	446
N/A	24" Riser	N/A
2978	Riser Cover	108

OR EQUAL

American Concrete Industries
1022 Minot Ave. Auburn, ME / 1717 Stillwater Ave., Veazie ME
Tel: 207-784-1388 / Tel: 207-947-8334

Drawing Name: Round Risers
Latest Revision: Date :
Drawing Date:10/29/2002

SECTION 11
QUALITY ASSURANCE AND QUALITY CONTROL

A. INSTALLATION

1. General: On sites with fine soil textures, excavations that expose the bottom and sidewall area of the disposal field must not be carried out when the soil moisture content is above the plastic limit, and except when correcting a nuisance, there is no practical alternative, the LPI agrees, and special construction techniques are used. The absolute plastic limit can be estimated by rolling the soil with the fingers. If the soil forms a wire or rod 1/8th of an inch in diameter and does not crumble when handled, the soil moisture content is too high to proceed with the excavation. Septic systems should not be installed when the seasonal water table is high, except in the circumstances listed within this subsection.

2. Dig Safe Law: The "Dig Safe Law" 23 M.R.S. § 3360-A places certain notification requirements on any person doing excavations. Excavation is broadly defined to mean any operation in which earth, rock or other material on or below the ground is moved or otherwise displaced by means of power tools, power equipment or explosives and including grading, trenching, digging, ditching, drilling, auguring, tunneling, scraping and cable or pipe driving, except tilling of the soil and gardening or agricultural purposes.

3. For a free Dig Safe in Maine information kit, contact the Maine Public Utilities Commission: 1-800-452-4699 http://www.state.me.us/mpuc or by email: maine.puc@maine.gov. (Contact information is accurate as of the effective date of these Rules.)

B. SITE PREPARATION

1. Site preparation requirements: Prior to the placement of any backfill material, the ground surface must be prepared as follows:

   (a) Soil erosion and sediment control: In areas adjacent to a water body or wetlands, preventative erosion and sediment control measures must be employed consistent with Section 11(M).

   (b) Clearing: Vegetation must be cut and removed from the area where backfill material is to be placed.

2. Grubbing: The area under the disposal area must have the organic soil horizon removed including but not limited to all stumps and roots.

3. Scarify the site: The area under the disposal area must be thoroughly roughened. If plowing is used, it must be done parallel to the topographic contour in such a direction that each plow furrow will be thrown up-slope. The soil should be broken up to a depth of 6 to 8 inches. Alternatively, a rototiller or the teeth of a backhoe or frost tooth may be used.

4. Transitional horizon: On sites where the backfill material is coarser than the original soil, a minimum of 4 inches of backfill material must be mixed into the original soil to form a transitional horizon beneath the disposal area.

5. Fill large holes: If large holes are left as a result of stump and/or stone and/or any removal of the "A" or "Ap" (plow layer) soil horizon these holes must be filled with suitable backfill material that meets the requirements of Section 11(E).

C. EXCAVATION

1. Excavation requirements: Any excavation required for the installation of a disposal field must comply with all the requirements in this Section.

2. Bottom of disposal field: The bottom of each disposal field must be installed at the elevation specified on the permit. It must be maintained to a level grade no greater than 2 inches within 100 feet. Note: The bottom of a disposal field serves as the final stage of the distribution network.

3. Avoid unnecessary compaction: Excavation must be carried out in a manner that will avoid unnecessary compaction of both sidewalls and bottom area. Heavy equipment, especially rubber-tired vehicles such as front-end loaders, should not be driven over the exposed bottom of the disposal field. Excavation should be carried out when possible, by a back-hoe operating from outside the perimeter of the previously excavated portions of the disposal fields.

4. Reopen smeared or compacted bottom or sidewall surfaces: If any portion of the bottom or sidewalls becomes smeared or compacted, that portion must be scarified to reopen soil pores. Roto-tilling may be necessary to reach the limit of compacted soil depth.

5. Weather conditions: Work should be scheduled so that excavated areas are not exposed to rainfall or wind-blown silt. Any loose soil or debris that is washed or otherwise deposited within the excavation must be carefully removed prior to backfilling. Additionally, disposal fields should not be installed in frozen ground or when the ambient air temperature is below freezing, especially if construction will take place over several days.

D. CONSTRUCTION

1. Construction: The installer of the system must make certain that the system and all its component parts are installed in conformance with the requirements of these Rules, the plan prepared by the site evaluator, and with any special engineering design requirements approved or required by the Department, pursuant to an approved variance.

2. Soil and backfill material: The installer of the system must make certain that the construction and installation are performed without adversely affecting the capacity of the soil or backfill material to adequately absorb or treat the septic tank effluent.

E. BACKFILL PLACEMENT FOR DISPOSAL AREAS INCLUDING FILL EXTENSIONS

1. General: Selection and placement of backfill must comply with the requirements of this Section.

2. Backfill standards: The backfill material must be gravelly coarse sand which meets the requirements of Table 11A or 11(E)(2)(a) below, as approved by the Department or LPI:

TABLE 11A
Backfill Textural Gradation

Sieve Size	Percent Passing by Weight
3 inches	100
#4	75-100
#10	50-100
#60	10-50
#100	2-20
#200	2-8
Clay Fraction	0-2

(a) Field determination of backfill: Due to the difficulty of obtaining sieve analyses and the variability of backfill material, the following procedures can be used in the field to determine the suitability of backfill material. The backfill is suitable if the soil texture is loose single grains, the individual sand grains can be readily seen (similar to salt or sugar grains) and felt, and the following conditions are observed: If squeezed in the hand when dry, it will fall apart when the pressure is released but has enough fines to stain the lines in the palm of the hand; or, if squeezed when moist, it will form a cast that will crumble when

touched and bears very careful handling; and it does not form a ribbon between the thumb and forefinger but has enough fines to stain the lines in the palm of the hand.

(b) Coarser material beneath or beside disposal system: Stone meeting the requirements of Section 11(F)(2) may be placed immediately adjacent to the disposal field, provided that the rest of the backfill material meets the requirements of Section 11(E). If used beneath the disposal field, it must be considered part of the disposal field for determining the separation between the limiting factor and the bottom of the disposal system.

(c) Fill material placement above disposal system: Immediately above the filter fabric, hay or proprietary devices, fill is required as specified on the plans. It must be a minimum of 8 inches in thickness (including cover material).

(d) Cover material: Immediately above the backfill or fill material, at least 4 inches of soil or soil and soil amendment mix, suitable for establishment of a good vegetative cover, must be placed over the entire disturbed soil area, including fill extensions.

3. Disposal fields installed completely in the original ground: If the disposal field is completely installed in original ground, the backfill material must completely cover the disposal fields. The disposal field must be adequately crowned on level disposal fields (3 percent minimum grade) to allow for settling so that surface water will be allowed to drain from the site without ponding.

4. Disposal fields installed partially in the original ground: Disposal fields partially installed in the original ground must meet the following requirements:

(a) Extent of backfill material: The fill layer must include any backfill beneath the disposal field, the shoulders, and the backfill material extensions surrounding the disposal field on all sides.

(b) Shoulder width and slope: The minimum required shoulder width is 3 feet. The finished grade of the shoulder must be sloped at 3 percent away from the disposal field or conform to the slope of the finish grade of the disposal field.

(c) Backfill material extension: At the outside edge of the shoulder, the backfill material must be terminated by sloping the top of the backfill layer downward at a slope specified in Tables 11A and 11B, to the original ground if possible, or a man-made retaining wall, provided the retaining wall is no more than 24 inches in height and the horizontal distance from the outer edge of the fill shoulder to the retaining wall is at least 10 feet.

F. DISPOSAL FIELDS

1. Installation requirements: Disposal fields which include in a trench configuration, must be installed in compliance with all the requirements in this Section and Section 6(N) .

(a) Pitch of distribution pipes or proprietary disposal devices: Maximum tolerance of distribution pipes or proprietary disposal devices must be no more than 2 inches in 100 feet.

(b) Spacing between distribution pipes: The space between distribution pipes for low pressure distribution must be from 75 to 80 percent of the hole spacing. Spacing must be equal and uniform.

(c) Holes in low pressure distribution pipes: The holes in low pressure distribution pipes must be equal and uniform. The holes must be aligned, so that holes in adjacent distribution pipes are offset by 50 percent of the hole spacing.

(d) Proprietary devices: Proprietary disposal devices approved by the Department as substitutes for disposal field stone and perforated distribution pipes, must be installed, per the manufacturer's instructions.

2. Disposal field stone: The stone used in disposal fields must meet the following requirements:

(a) General: Where used, the stone must cover the distribution pipes and extend the full width and length of the disposal field.

(b) Thickness: The disposal field stone depth for beds must extend at least 7 inches beneath the bottom of the distribution pipes and must extend at least 1 inch above the top of the distribution pipes. For disposal trenches, disposal field stone depth must extend at least 12 inches beneath the bottom of the distribution pipes and must extend at least 1 inch above the top of the distribution pipes.

(c) The disposal field stone must be clean, uniform in size and free of fines, dust, ashes, or clay. It must conform to one of the nominal stone sizes listed in Table 11B.

(a) Stone specifications: A site evaluator may define a more stringent standard for stone size for any particular system.

(d) The disposal field stone may be loaded onto the disposal field site, using a back-hoe, front-end loader, or dump truck. This operation must be carried out from the sides of the disposal field, rather than by driving onto the prepared area of the disposal field. In the case of large disposal fields, tracked equipment may be operated within the disposal field. This equipment must not exert a ground pressure in excess of eight pounds per square inch. The disposal field stone must be pushed in front of the vehicle, such that a minimum of one foot of stone is maintained beneath the vehicle track and the original soil surface.

TABLE 11B
Maximum Percent passing by weight

Sieve Size	Nominal Stone Size	
	1 ½ inches	¾ inches
2 inches	100	100
1 ½ inches	95 - 100	100
¾ inches	0 - 40	90 - 100
½ inches	0 - 20	0 - 55
3/8 inches	0 - 8	0 - 25
#4	0 - 5	0 - 10
#200	0 - 2	0 - 2

3. Covering the disposal field stone: The disposal field stone must be covered with a layer of filter fabric or 2 inches of hay, as the laying of the distribution pipes progresses.

4. Covering the stone with filter fabric:

(a) Overlapping filter fabric sheets: Edges of adjacent sheets of fabric must be overlapped by a minimum of 6 inches; and

(b) Fabric requirements: The filter fabric specified in the system design must have: adequate tensile strength to prevent ripping during installation and backfilling, adequate air permeability to allow free passage of gases; and adequate particle retention to prevent downward migration of soil particles into the disposal field. The minimum physical properties for the fabric must be 4.0 ounces/square yard (per ASTM D-3776).

5. Covering the stone with hay: In order to prevent the movement of fine particles into the stone, hay must be evenly placed in 2-inch layers over the entire surface above the stone.

6. Waterproof paper prohibited: The use of waterproof paper to cover a disposal field is prohibited.

G. FINAL GRADING

1. General: Final grading for vegetative stabilized disposal areas must be carried out in compliance with the requirements of this Section.

2. Cover material: At least 4 inches of soil or soil/soil amendment mix, suitable for establishment of a good vegetative cover must be placed over the entire filled area including the fill material extensions.

3. Final grading: Final grading must be completed in such a manner that surface water will not collect over the disposal field.

4. Erosion control: Immediately after completion of final grading, the fill material surface must be stabilized by mulching and seeding, or sodding, to establish a good vegetative cover to prevent erosion.

5. Vegetative covers: Grass, clover, trefoil, vetch, perennial wild flowers, or other herbaceous perennials may be utilized for disposal field surfaces.

6. Other covers: Bark chips, woodchips, and other organic materials may be used as cover material when specified by the designer.

7. Woody shrubs and trees: Woody shrubs or trees are unacceptable on disposal field surfaces. Woody shrubs may be used in conjunction with a hardy perennial ground cover on backfill material extensions only.

H. CURTAIN DRAINS

1. Requirements: Curtain drains, when required, must be up-slope of the disposal field, approximately perpendicular to the flow of ground water, intercepting and diverting groundwater away from the disposal field.

2. Setbacks: The minimum distance between the disposal field and a curtain drain must be as follows:

(a) Setback up-slope: A minimum setback distance of 10 feet must be maintained between a curtain drain and the up-slope edge of a disposal field. The curtain drain must be located beyond the toe of the uphill fill extension, if the uphill extension is greater than 10 feet and constructed so that the curtain drain is located to prevent any under drain of the disposal field.

(b) Setback cross-slope: A minimum setback distance of 15 feet must be maintained between a curtain drain and the ends of a disposal field and constructed, so that the curtain drain is located to prevent any under drain of the disposal field.

(c) Free-flowing outlets: Free-flowing outlets must be provided down-slope of the curtain drain extensions. Outlets must meet the following requirements:

i. Discharge point: Outlets may empty into a drainage swale discharging to a surface water body, a groundwater recharge basin, or a gravel bed;

ii. Outlet design: Outlets must be designed, installed, located, and maintained in a manner that does not cause soil erosion, surface flooding, or damage to adjacent properties, does not create a public nuisance, and does not violate any applicable Federal, State, or local laws or regulations~~; and~~

(d) Rodent control: Adequate measures must be taken to protect each outlet from the entry of rodents or other small animals.

(e) Fill requirements: Fill material over the curtain drain discharge pipes must be ~~of earth~~ of a texture that is similar to, or coarser than, that found at the site and free of large stones, stumps, broken masonry, or other waste construction material.

I. INSPECTIONS

1. Required: It is the duty of the LPI to enforce the provisions of these Rules and to make such inspections as may be required by this Section.

2. Required inspections: Any violations of the approved plans and disposal system permit must be noted. The holder of the disposal system permit must be notified of any such discrepancies.

3. LPI's right of entry: In the discharge of duties, the LPI, with the consent of the property owner, occupant, or owner's agent, shall have the authority to enter at any reasonable hour, any structure or premises in the jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of these Rules. See 30-A M.R.S. § 4213. If entry is refused, the LPI can seek a court order for entry.

4. Department official's right of entry: In the discharge of duties, Department officials, with the consent of the property owner, occupant, or owner's agent, shall have the authority to enter at any reasonable hour any structure or premises to enforce the provisions of these Rules. If entry is refused, the Department can seek a court order for entry.

5. Inspection required: The LPI must make 2 inspections as follows:

   (a) After site preparation: An inspection must be made after site preparation to ascertain that the vegetation has been cut and removed in the disposal field area, the area under the disposal field and backfill extensions has been roughened, a transitional horizon has been established, and the erosion and sedimentation control measures are in place.

   (b) Prior to covering the system: An inspection must be made after installation of the system components, including stone, pipes or proprietary devices, tanks, hay, filter fabric, and fill beneath and beside of the disposal area but before backfill is placed above the disposal system components. This inspection must include any curtain drains, diversion ditches, berms or other measures outlined on the design to improve the function of the system.

6. Notification required: The LPI must be notified at least 24 hours before the system is ready to be inspected.

7. Preparation for inspection: When a system is ready for inspection, the installer must make such arrangements as will enable the LPI to inspect all parts of the system. The installer must have present the proper apparatus and equipment for conducting the inspection and shall furnish such assistance as may be necessary in making a proper inspection.

8. Covering of work: No part of a system may be backfilled until it has been inspected and approved. If any part is covered before being inspected and approved, it must be uncovered at the discretion of LPI and at the expense and risk of the owner.

9. Defects in materials and workmanship: If inspection discloses defective material, design, siting, or poor construction that does not conform to the requirements of these Rules, the nonconforming parts must be removed, replaced, and re-inspected.

10. Installer's statement of compliance: The Department will provide a form for the LPI to be given to the homeowner, or the homeowner's agent, at the time of issuing the permit. This form will allow for the Site Evaluator, installer or inspector, or in the case of an engineered system or a multi-user system a Professional Engineer, to provide a written statement to the owner, or agent, that the system was installed in compliance with these Rules and the conditions of the permit, with approval from the LPI.

11. Inspection checklist. The Department will prepare a form that can be used by the LPI and the disposal system installer (contractor) to aid in the proper installation of the disposal system.

J. CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL

1. Approval: After the required inspection, or, in the case of multiple inspections, when the final inspection indicates the work complies in all respects with these Rules and the permit application, a certificate of approval

will be issued by the LPI. This approval may be accomplished either by the LPI signing and dating the permit, or by issuing a separate document.

2. 30-day temporary use: Upon request of the holder of a disposal system permit, the LPI may issue a 30-day temporary authorization of use before the entire work covered by the disposal system permit has been completed. This authorization may be given only if such portion or portions of the system may be put into service safely, prior to full completion without endangering health or public welfare.

K. WORKMANSHIP

All work must be performed, installed, and completed in a workmanlike and acceptable manner, commensurate with the specific requirements of these Rules, or generally accepted practices, if not specifically addressed by these Rules, and the standards referenced herein.

L. ENFORCEMENT AND VIOLATIONS

1. Unlawful acts: It is unlawful to install, extend, alter, repair, or maintain systems, except in conformity with these Rules.

2. Notice of violation: The LPI must serve a notice of violation and order on the person responsible for the installation of work:

   (a) in violation of the provisions of these Rules;

   (b) in violation of a detailed statement or a plan approved there-under; or

   (c) in violation of a disposal system permit or certificate issued under the provisions of this code these Rules. Such orders must direct the discontinuance of the illegal action or condition and the abatement of the violation.

3. Prosecution: If the notice of violation and order are not complied with promptly, the LPI must the legal counsel of the jurisdiction to institute the appropriate proceedings at law or in equity to:

   (a) restrain, correct, or abate such violation; (b) to require removal or termination of the unlawful use of any system in violation of the provisions of these Rules; or

   (c) of the order or direction made pursuant thereto.

4. Penalties: Any person who violates a provision of these Rules, or who fails to comply with any of the requirements thereof, or who installs work in violation of an approved plan or directive of the LPI, or of a disposal system permit issued under the provisions of these Rules, shall be subject to the penalties in 30-A M.R.S. § 4452(3).

M. WORK ADJACENT TO WETLANDS AND WATER BODIES

1. Erosion and sediment control measures: Erosion and sediment control measures must be in accordance with the March 2003 edition of the Maine DEP Handbook "*Maine Erosion and Sediment Control BMPS*" (DEPLW0588),

2. Erosion control barriers: Prior to the start of a soil disturbance activity, erosion control measures such as staked hay bales, silt fence or erosion control mulch berms must be properly installed and maintained for the duration of the project, to prevent sedimentation of the resource. Silt fence installed within a wetland shall not be trenched but shall have the fabric anchored down by placing stone on it.

3. Runoff Diverted: Upland surface water runoff must be diverted around all soil disturbance activities.

4. Temporary erosion control measures: Mulch or other temporary erosion control measures must be applied within 7 days of exposing the soil or prior to any storm event and must be maintained until site work commences again or until permanent stabilization measures are applied.

5. Time Limit: All soil disturbance activities must be stabilized as soon as practical, upon activity completion.

6. Wetland and Buffer Area Disturbance: Wetland and/or buffer vegetation must not be destroyed or permanently removed, unless authorized by these Rules. If unauthorized wetland vegetation is disturbed

during the project, it must be re-established immediately upon completion of the work and must be maintained. This standard does not apply to fill or disposal areas required for replacement of wastewater disposal systems.

7. Stream and wetland crossings: Stream and wetland crossings necessary for the installation of a subsurface wastewater disposal system must be done in accordance with this subsection.

(a) Sewer lines or effluent lines crossing a stream must be placed within a conduit or sleeve to prevent the need to re-excavate the stream in order to make repairs.

(b) The trench in and adjacent to a wetland must be refilled with the material that was removed during excavation in the order in which it was removed (topsoil and sod or organic duff on top). If the natural organic mat is not sufficient to prevent erosion and sedimentation, erosion control mulch must be applied to the trench surface. Residual excavated material must be removed from the wetland (except where wetland filling is allowed) or waterbody and properly stabilized. Pipe bedding material such as stone or sand may be used, provided that clay dams or synthetic boots are used as appropriate to prevent the wetland draining through the bedding material.

(c) Any trench excavation that occurs within a stream must be performed either during a period when no water is flowing, or utilize a dry crossing method such as diverting water flows by a coffer dam and pumping around the area of excavation. The trench width in any natural resources must be no wider than necessary to install the pipe.

(d) Wheeled or tracked equipment may not operate in the water. Equipment operating on the shore may reach out into the water with a bucket or a similar extension. Equipment must cross streams on rock, gravel or ledge bottoms or a constructed crossing such as a temporary bridge for soft stream bottoms.

(e) Unless adequate natural conditions are present (tree roots, stumps, surface stoniness or dry conditions), provisions shall be made to prevent rutting of wetland soils and destruction of wetland vegetation (except for wetland areas that are lawns or fields) such as by the use of timber mats, blasting mats, logs, pallets or slash.

(f) Any debris or excavated material must be stockpiled either outside of the non-lawn or field wetland or on mats or platforms within the wetland.

(g) Temporary roads constructed of fill are not allowed in the resource (except for lawn or field wetlands) except that fill may be used on top of mats or platforms for equipment access.