APPENDICES -- BASIC PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

APPENDIX A. Erosion and sedimentation control

A person who conducts, or causes to be conducted, an activity that involves filling, displacing or exposing soil or other earthen materials shall take measures to prevent unreasonable erosion of soil or sediment beyond the project site or into a protected natural resource as defined in 38 MRSA § 480-B. Erosion control measures must be in place before the activity begins. Measures must remain in place and functional until the site is permanently stabilized. Adequate and timely temporary and permanent stabilization measures must be taken.

NOTE: The site must be maintained to prevent unreasonable erosion and sedimentation. See 38 M.R.S.A § 420-C (in part). A license is required for any stormwater discharge that the department "determines to contribute to a violation of a water quality standard or is a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the State". 06-096 CMR 521(9)(a)(1)(v)(in part).

(1) Pollution prevention. Minimize disturbed areas and protect natural downgradient buffer areas to the extent practicable.

Note: Buffers improve water quality by helping to filter pollutants in run-off both during and after construction. Minimizing disturbed areas through phasing limits the amount of exposed soil on the site through retention of natural cover and by retiring areas as permanently stabilized. Less exposed soil results in fewer erosion controls to install and maintain. If work within an area is not anticipated to begin within two weeks time, consider leaving the area in its naturally existing cover.

(2) Sediment barriers. Properly install sediment barriers at the edge of any downgradient disturbed area and adjacent to any drainage channels within the disturbed area. Maintain the sediment barriers until the disturbed area is permanently stabilized.

(3) Temporary stabilization. Stabilize with temporary seeding, mulch, or other non-erodable cover any exposed soils that will remain unworked for more than 14 days except, stabilize areas within 100 feet of a wetland or waterbody within 7 days or prior to a predicted storm event, whichever comes first.

NOTE: For guidance on erosion and sedimentation controls, consult *the Maine Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook for Construction -- Best Management Practices* or *the Maine Erosion and Sedimentation Control Best Management Practices*.

(4) Removal of temporary measures. Remove any temporary control measures, such as silt fence, within 30 days after permanent stabilization is attained. Remove any accumulated sediments and stabilize.

NOTE: It is recommended that silt fence be removed by cutting the fence materials at ground level so as to avoid additional soil disturbance.

(5) Permanent stabilization. If the area will remain unworked for more than one year or has been brought to final grade, then provide permanent stabilization using vegetation through planting, seeding, sod, or through the use of permanent mulch or riprap. If using vegetation for stabilization, select the proper vegetation for the light, moisture, and soil conditions; amend areas of disturbed subsoils with topsoil or other organic amendments; protect seeded areas with mulch or, if necessary, erosion control blankets; and schedule sodding, planting, and seeding so to avoid die-off from summer drought and fall frosts. Newly seeded or sodded areas must be protected from vehicle traffic, excessive pedestrian traffic, and concentrated runoff until the vegetation is well-established. If necessary, areas must be reworked and restabilized if germination is sparse, plant coverage is spotty, or topsoil erosion is evident. One or more of the following may apply to a particular site.

(a) Seeded areas. For seeded areas, permanent stabilization means an 90% cover of the disturbed area with mature, healthy plants with no evidence of washing or rilling of the topsoil.

(b) Sodded areas. For sodded areas, permanent stabilization means the complete binding of the sod roots into the underlying soil with no slumping of the sod or die-off.

(c) Permanent Mulch. For mulched areas, permanent mulching means total coverage of the exposed area with an approved mulch material. Erosion Control Mix may be used as mulch for permanent stabilization according to the approved application rates and limitations.

(d) Riprap. For areas stabilized with riprap, permanent stabilization means that slopes stabilized with riprap have an appropriate backing of a well-graded gravel or approved geotextile to prevent soil movement from behind the riprap. Stone must be sized appropriately. It is recommended that angular stone be used.

(e) Agricultural use. For construction projects on land used for agricultural purposes (e.g., pipelines across crop land), permanent stabilization may be accomplished by returning the disturbed land to agricultural use.

(f) Paved areas. For paved areas, permanent stabilization means the placement of the compacted gravel subbase is completed.

(g) Ditches, channels, and swales. For open channels, permanent stabilization means the channel is stabilized with mature vegetation at least three inches in height, with well-graded riprap, or with another non-erosive lining capable of withstanding the anticipated flow velocities and flow depths without reliance on check dams to slow flow. There must be no evidence of slumping of the lining, undercutting of the banks, or down-cutting of the channel.

(6) Winter Construction. "Winter construction" is construction activity performed during the period from November 1 through April 15. If areas within the construction activity are not stabilized with temporary or permanent measures outlined above by November 15, then the site must be protected with additional stabilization measures that are specific to winter conditions. No more than one acre of the site may be without stabilization at one time.

(a) Site Stabilization. For winter stabilization, hay mulch is applied at twice the standard temporary stabilization rate. At the end of each construction day, areas that have been brought to final grade must be stabilized. Mulch may not be spread on top of snow.

(b) Sediment Barriers. All areas within 100 feet of a protected natural resource must be protected with a double row of sediment barriers.

(c) Ditch. All vegetated ditch lines that have not been stabilized by November 1, or will be worked during the winter construction period, must be stabilized with an appropriate stone lining backed by an appropriate gravel bed or geotextile unless specifically released from this standard by the department.

(d) Slopes. Mulch netting must be used to anchor mulch on all slopes greater than 8% unless erosion control blankets or erosion control mix is being used on these slopes.

NOTE: For additional guidance on winter construction standards, contact the Department for a copy of the *draft Winter Construction Standards and Guidelines for Stabilizing Sites for Winter Construction.*

(7) Stormwater channels. Ditches, swales, and other open stormwater channels must be designed, constructed, and stabilized using erosion and sedimentation control best management practices that achieve long term erosion control. Ditches, swales and other open stormwater channels must be sized to handle, at a minimum, the expected volume and rate of runoff from a 10-year frequency storm. They must be stabilized with vegetation, riprap, or other non-erosive lining appropriate to the slope, soil, drainage condition and expected runoff velocity. Permanent stabilization for channels is addressed under Appendix A(5)(g) above.

NOTE: (1) The channel should receive adequate routine maintenance to maintain capacity and prevent or correct any erosion of the channel's bottom or sideslopes. (2) When the watershed draining to a ditch or swale is less than 1 acre of total drainage and less than ¼ acre of impervious area, diversion of runoff to adjacent wooded or otherwise vegetated buffer areas is encouraged where the opportunity exists.

(8) Roads. Gravel and paved roads must be designed and constructed with crowns or other measures, such as water bars, to ensure that stormwater is delivered immediately to adjacent stable ditches, vegetated buffer areas, catch basin inlets, or street gutters.

NOTE: (1) Gravel and paved roads should be maintained so that they continue to conform to this standard in order to prevent erosion problems. (2) The department recommends that impervious surfaces, including roads, be designed and constructed so that stormwater is distributed in sheet flow to natural vegetated buffer areas wherever such areas are available. Road ditches should be designed so that stormwater is frequently (at least every 100 to 200 feet) discharged via ditch turnouts in sheet flow to adjacent natural buffer areas wherever possible.

(9) Culverts. Culverts must be sized to avoid unintended flooding of upstream areas or frequent overtopping of roadways. Culvert inlets must be protected with appropriate materials for the expected entrance velocity, and protection must extend at least as high as the expected maximum elevation of storage behind the culvert. Culvert outlet design must incorporate measures, such as aprons or plunge pools, to prevent scour of the stream channel. Outlet protection measures must be designed to stay within the channel limits. The design must take account of tailwater depth.

(10) Parking areas. Parking areas must be constructed to ensure runoff is delivered to adjacent swales, catch basins, curb gutters, or buffer areas without eroding areas downslope. The parking area's subbase compaction and grading must be done to ensure runoff is evenly distributed to adjacent buffers or side slopes. Catch basins must be located and set to provide enough storage head at the inlet so to allow inflow of peak runoff rates without by-pass of runoff to other areas.

NOTE: Other or additional standards than those provided in Appendix A may apply, under the Natural Resources Protection Act, to a project located in or adjacent to a protected natural resource.

APPENDIX B. Inspection and maintenance

(1) Inspection and maintenance. Inspect disturbed and impervious areas, and erosion and stormwater control measures, areas used for storage that are exposed to precipitation, and locations where vehicles enter or exit the parcel at least once a week and before and after a storm event, prior to completion of permanent stabilization. A person with knowledge of erosion and stormwater control, including the standards in this permit and any departmental companion document to this permit, must conduct the inspection. This person must be identified in the inspection log. If best management practices (BMPs) need to be modified or if additional BMPs are necessary, implementation must be completed within 7 calendar days and prior to any storm event (rainfall). All measures must be maintained in effective operating condition until areas are permanently stabilized.

(2) Inspection log (report). A log (report) must be kept summarizing the scope of the inspection, name(s) and qualifications of the personnel making the inspection, the date(s) of the inspection, and major observations relating to operation of erosion and sedimentation controls and pollution prevention measures. Major observations must include: BMPs that need to be maintained; location(s) of BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location; and location(s) where additional BMPs are needed that did not exist at the time of inspection. Follow-up to correct deficiencies or enhance controls must also be indicated in the log and dated, including what action was taken and when.

APPENDIX C. Housekeeping

These performance standards apply to all sites.

(1) Spill prevention. Controls must be used to prevent pollutants from construction and waste materials stored on-site, including storage practices to minimize exposure of the materials to stormwater, and appropriate spill prevention, containment, and response planning and implementation.

(2) Groundwater protection. During construction, liquid petroleum products and other hazardous materials with the potential to contaminate groundwater may not be stored or handled in areas of the site draining to an infiltration area. An "infiltration area" is any area of the site that by design or as a result of soils, topography and other relevant factors accumulates runoff that infiltrates into the soil. Dikes, berms, sumps, and other forms of secondary containment that prevent discharge to groundwater may be used to isolate portions of the site for the purposes of storage and handling of these materials.

NOTE: Lack of appropriate pollutant removal best management practices (BMPs) may result in violations of the groundwater quality standard established by 38 M.R.S.A. §465-C(1). Any project proposing infiltration of stormwater must provide adequate pre-treatment of stormwater prior to discharge of stormwater to the infiltration area, or provide for treatment within the infiltration area, in order to prevent the accumulation of fines, reduction in infiltration rate, and consequent flooding and destabilization. Many pollutants found in stormwater accumulate in the soils in infiltration areas and are released due to chemical changes that occur in the infiltration area over time. Consequently, runoff quality often underestimates the long-term adverse effects on groundwater quality due to these contaminants, and cannot be used as a direct indicator of anticipated adverse effects. Maintenance of the infiltration area to prevent clogging by fine sediments or accumulation of organic matter, and to prevent development of anaerobic conditions, or other conditions that could increase the risk of pollutant discharge from the infiltration area, may be necessary.

(3) Fugitive sediment and dust. Actions must be taken to ensure that activities do not result in noticeable erosion of soils or fugitive dust emissions during or after construction. Oil may not be used for dust control.

Examples of BMPS -- Operations during wet months, that experience tracking of mud off the construction site onto public roads, should provide for sweeping of road areas at least once a week and prior to significant storm events. Where chronic mud tracking occurs, a stabilized construction entrance should be provided. Operations during dry months, that experience fugitive dust problems, should wet down the access roads once a week or more frequently if needed.

NOTE: Dewatering a stream without a permit from the department violates state water quality standards and the Natural Resources Protection Act.

(4) Debris and other materials. Litter, construction debris, and construction chemicals exposed to stormwater must be prevented from becoming a pollutant source.

NOTE: Construction activities are required to comply with applicable provision of rules related to solid, universal, and hazardous waste:

Maine solid waste and hazardous waste management rules;
Maine hazardous waste management rules;
Maine oil conveyance and storage rules; and
Maine pesticide requirements.

(5) Trench or foundation de-watering. Trench de-watering is the removal of water from trenches, foundations, coffer dams, ponds, and other areas within the construction area that retain water after excavation. In most cases the collected water is heavily silted and hinders correct and safe construction practices. The collected water removed from the ponded area, either through gravity or pumping, must be spread through natural wooded buffers or removed to areas that are specifically designed to collect the maximum amount of sediment possible, like a cofferdam sedimentation basin. Avoid allowing the water to flow over disturbed areas of the site.

NOTE: For guidance on de-watering controls, consult the Maine Department of Transportation's (MDOT's) *Best Management Practices for Erosion and Sedimentation Control.*

(6) Non-stormwater discharges. Identify and prevent contamination by non-stormwater discharges. Where allowed non-stormwater discharges exist, they must be identified and steps should be taken to ensure the implementation of appropriate pollution prevention measures for the non-stormwater component(s) of the discharge. Authorized non-stormwater discharges are:

(i) Discharges from firefighting activity;
(ii) Fire hydrant flushings;[1]
(iii) Vehicle washwater if detergents are not used and washing is limited to the exterior of vehicles (engine, undercarraige and transmission washing is prohibited);
(iv) Dust control runoff in accordance with permit conditions and Appendix (C)(3);
(v) Routine external building washdown, not including surface paint removal, that does not involve detergents;

[1] This non-stormwater discharge is authorized under this general permit until the Department issues a separate general permit containing requirements specific to this type of discharge, which would replace this authorization.

(vi) Pavement washwater (where spills/leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred, unless all spilled material had been removed) if detergents are not used;
(vii) Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate;
(viii) Uncontaminated groundwater or spring water;
(ix) Foundation or footer drain-water where flows are not contaminated; and
(x) Uncontaminated excavation dewatering (see requirements in Appendix C(5)).
(vi) Potable water sources including waterline flushings.[2]

Allowable non-stormwater discharges cannot be authorized under this permit unless they are directly related to and originate from a construction site or dedicated support activity (e.g., a pressure washing company cannot broadly use this general permit for their business operations, because general vehicle washing is not associated with a construction site). It is not necessary to list these sources of non-stormwater in the NOI.

APPENDIX D. Construction General Permit List -- Impaired Waterbodies (C)

Category 4-A: Lake Waters with Impaired Use, TMDL Completed

HUC	LAKE NAME	LAKE ID	LAKE AREA (acres)	TOWN*	TMDL year approved by EPA (impaired use)
ME 0101000413 *	MADAWASKA L	1802	1526	T16 R04 WELS	2000 (Prim. contact)
ME 0103000308 *	SEBASTICOOK L	2264	4288	NEWPORT	2001 (Prim. contact)
ME 0103000309 *	CHINA L	5448	3845	CHINA	2001 (Prim. contact)
ME 0103000310 *	EAST P	5349	1823	SMITHFIELD	2001 (Prim. contact)
ME 0103000311 *	COBBOSSEECONTEE L	5236	5543	WINTHROP	2000 (Prim. contact)

Category 5-A: Lake Waters Needing TMDLs

HUC	LAKE NAME	LAKE ID	LAKE AREA (acres)	TOWN*	IMPAIRED USE
ME 010100030 * 3	CROSS L	1674	2515	T17 05 WELS	Prim. Cont.
ME 010100030 * 3	DAIGLE P	1665	36	NEW CANADA	Prim. Cont.
ME 010100041 * 2	ARNOLD BROOK L	409	395	PRESQUE ISLE	Prim. Cont.
ME 010100041 * 2	ECHO L	1776	90	PRESQUE ISLE	Prim. Cont.
ME 010100041 * 3	TRAFTON L	9779	85	LIMESTONE	Prim. Cont.
ME 010100041 * 3	MONSON P	1820	160	FORT FAIRFIELD	Prim. Cont.

[2] See previous footnote.

ME 010100050 1 *	CHRISTINA RESERVOIR	9525	400	FORT FAIRFIELD	Prim. Cont.
ME 010200051 1 *	HERMON P	2286	461	HERMON	Prim. Cont.
ME 010300030 5 *	TOOTHAKER P	2336	30	PHILLIPS	Prim. Cont.
ME 010300030 9 *	LOVEJOY P	5176	324	ALBION	Prim. Cont.
ME 010300030 9 *	UNITY P	5172	2528	UNITY	Prim. Cont.
ME 010300031 1 *	NARROWS P (UPPER)	98	279	WINTHROP	Decl. Trend (DO)
ME 010300031 1 *	PLEASANT (MUD) P	5254	746	GARDINER	Prim. Cont.
ME 010300031 1 *	COBBOSSEECONTEE (LT)	8065	75	WINTHROP	Prim. Cont.
ME 010300031 1 *	ANNABESSACOOK L	9961	1420	MONMOUTH	Prim. Cont.
ME 010300031 2 *	WEBBER P	5408	1201	VASSALBORO	Prim. Cont.
ME 010300031 2 *	TOGUS P	9931	660	AUGUSTA	Prim. Cont.
ME 010300031 2 *	THREECORNERED P	5424	182	AUGUSTA	Prim. Cont.
ME 010300031 2 *	THREEMILE P	5416	1162	CHINA	Prim. Cont.
ME 010400021 0 *	SABATTUS P	3796	1962	GREENE	Prim. Cont.
ME 010500022 0	LILLY P	83	29	ROCKPORT	Prim. Cont.
ME 010500030 3 *	DUCKPUDDLE P	5702	293	NOBLEBORO	Prim. Cont.
ME 010600010 1 *	HIGHLAND L	3454	1401	BRIDGTON	Decl. Trend (DO)
ME 010600010 1 *	LONG L	5780	4867	BRIDGTON	Decl. Trend (DO)
ME 010600010 3 *	HIGHLAND (DUCK) L	3734	634	FALMOUTH	Decl. Trend(Transp)
ME 010600030 2 *	MOUSAM L	3838	900	ACTON	Decl. Trend(Transp)

*The town name is included to help identify where a lake is located, as there are sometimes multiple lakes with the same name. The watershed of a lake may include several towns.

Category 4-A. Rivers and Streams with Impaired Use -- TMDL Complete

ASSESSMENT UNIT (HUC)	SEGID	SEGNAME	SEGSIZE	SEGCLASS	IMPAIRED USE	TMDL APPROVED
ME0101000504	152R01	Meduxnekeag River below confluence with S Branch	22.1	Class B	Aquatic Life	2001

ME0106000103	609R	Presumpscot R, main stem, below Sacarappa Dam	6.9	Class C	Aquatic Life	1998
ME0106000302	628R	Mousam R, main stem, below Rt. 224 bridge in Sanford	20.5	Class B,C	Aquatic Life	2001
ME0106000305	630R	Salmon Falls R, main stem, Town of Berwick only	27.1	Class B,C	Aquatic Life	1999

Category 5-A. Rivers and Streams with Impaired Use (other than those listed in 5-B through 5-D) (TMDL Required).

ASSESSMENT UNIT (HUC)	SEGID	SEGNAME	SEGSIZE	SEG CLASS	IMPAIRED USE	CAUSE(S)	POTENTIAL SOURCE(S)
ME0101000412	140R01	Presque Isle Stream, Castle Hill, Mapleton and Presque Isle only	11.5	Class B	Aquatic life	Dissolved oxygen Nutrients	Agric NPS Water withdrawal
ME0101000412	140R02	Dudley Brook (Chapman) .	4.7	Class A	Aquatic life	Aq life criteria	Agric NPS
ME0101000413	142R01	Caribou Stream (Caribou) .	2.0	Class B	Aquatic life	Aq life criteria	Urban NPS, Habitat
ME0101000413	143R01	Everett Brook (Ft. Fairfield) .	3.4	Class B	Aquatic life	Dissolved oxygen	Agric NPS
ME0101000501	149R01	Prestile Stream above dam in Mars Hill	14.5	Class A	Aquatic life, Fishing (consumption)	Dissolved oxygen Nutrients, DDT	Agric NPS
ME0102000509	226R03	Penjajawoc Stream (Bangor) Meadow Bk (Bangor)	6.3	Class B	Aquatic life (Meadow Bk - Threatened)	Aq life criteria Dissolved oxygen	Urban NPS, Habitat
ME0102000510	224R01	Burnham Brook (Garland) .	3.7	Class B	Aquatic life	Dissolved oxygen	NPS (unspecified)
ME0102000510	224R03	French Stream (Exeter) .	10.2	Class B	Aquatic life	Aq life criteria	Agric NPS
ME0102000510	224R04	Unnamed Stream near Ohio St (Bangor) .	0.5	Class B	Aquatic life	Aq life criteria	Urban NPS
ME0102000510	224R05	Unnamed (Pushaw) Stream (Bangor) .	0.5	Class B	Aquatic life	Aq life criteria	Urban NPS

ME0102000510	224R06	Unnamed Stream near Valley Ave (Bangor)	0.5	Class B	Aquatic life	Aq life criteria	Urban NPS
ME0102000511	225R01	Shaw Brook (Bangor, Hampden) .	5.5	Class B	Aquatic life	Aq life criteria	Urban NPS
ME0103000306	314R02	Cold Stream (Skowhegan) .	5.4	Class B	Aquatic life	Aq life criteria	Gen Dev NPS
ME0103000306	320R04	Mill Stream (Norridgewock) .	6.5	Class B	Aquatic life	Aq life criteria	Waste disposal, habitat
ME0103000308	331R	E Branch of Sebasticook R, main stem, below Sebasticook Lake	9.0	Class C	Aquatic life Fishing (Consumption)	Dissolved oxygen Dioxin, PCBs	Eutrophic lake source, Agric NPS
ME0103000309	327R01	Mill Stream (Albion) .	2.3	Class B	Aquatic life	Dissolved oxygen	Agric NPS
ME0103000309	328R01	China Lake Outlet (Vassalboro) .	4.3	Class B	Aquatic life	Aq life criteria Nutrients	Eutrophic lake source, Agric NPS
ME0103000310	322R01	Fish Brook (Fairfield) .	4.9	Class B	Aquatic life	Aq life criteria	Agric NPS, Habitat
ME0103000311	334R03	Jock Stream (Wales) .	4.8	Class B	Aquatic life	Dissolved oxygen Nutrients	Agric NPS
ME0103000311	334R04	Mill Stream (Winthrop) .	1.4	Class B	Aquatic life	Aq life criteria	Urban NPS, Habitat
ME0103000311	334R05	Cobbossee Stream (Gardiner) .	1.5	Class B	Aquatic life	Aq life criteria Nutrients	Eutrophic lake source, habitat
ME0103000312	333R03	Kennedy Brook (Augusta) .	2.0	Class B	Aquatic life Recreation	Aq life criteria Bacteria	Urban NPS, Habitat
ME0103000312	335R02	Togus Stream (Chelsea) .	2.0	Class B	Aquatic life	Aq life criteria Dissolved oxygen Nutrients	Eutrophic lake source, Hospital PS
ME0105000218	521R01	Warren Brook (Belfast) .	6.3	Class B	Aquatic life	Dissolved oxygen	NPS (unspecified)
ME0105000305	528R02	West Branch Sheepscot River below Halls Corner	4.0	Class AA	Aquatic life Recreation	Dissolved oxygen Bacteria	Agric NPS
ME0105000305	528R03	Dyer River below Rt 215 .	5.0	Class B	Aquatic life Recreation	Dissolved oxygen Bacteria	Agric NPS
ME0105000305	528R04	Trout Brook (Alna) .	2.3	Class B	Aquatic life	Dissolved oxygen	NPS (unspecified)
ME0105000305	528R05	Meadow Bk .	5.0	Class	Aquatic life	Dissolved oxygen	NPS (unspecified)

ME0105000305	528R06	Carlton Bk (Whitefield) .	2.8	Class	Aquatic life	Dissolved oxygen	NPS (unspecified)
ME0105000305	528R07	Choate Bk (Windsor) .	1.3	Class	Aquatic life	Dissolved oxygen	NPS (unspecified)
ME0104000205	410R01	Whitney Brook (Canton) .	2.0	Class B	Aquatic life	Aq life criteria	NPS (unspecified)
ME0104000208	413R01	Jepson Brook (Lewiston) .	3.0	Class B	Aquatic life Recreation	Dissolved oxygen Bacteria	Urban NPS, Habitat, CSO
ME0104000208	413R02	Penley Brook (Auburn) .	0.7	Class B	Aquatic life	Dissolved oxygen	NPS(unspecified), Habitat
ME0104000208	413R03	Stetson Brook (Lewiston) .	5.3	Class B	Aquatic life Recreation	Dissolved oxygen Bacteria	Gen Dev NPS, Habitat
ME0104000208	413R04	Logan Brook (Auburn) .	1.0	Class B	Aquatic life Recreation	Dissolved oxygen Bacteria	Urban NPS, Habitat
ME0104000208	413R06	Goff Bk (Lewiston) .	1.0	Class B	Aquatic life Recreation	Habitat, Bacteria	Urban NPS, Habitat
ME0104000208	413R07	Gully Brook (Lewiston) .	0.1	Class B	Aquatic life Recreation	Habitat, Bacteria	Urban NPS, Habitat
ME0104000208	413R08	Lake Auburn Outlet (Auburn) .	1.5	Class B	Aquatic life	Aq life criteria	Urban NPS, Habitat
ME0104000210	418R01	Sabattus River between Sabattus and Androscoggin R	22.8	Class C	Aquatic life	Dissolved oxygen, Nutrients	Eutrophic lake source, Municipal PS, Agric NPS
ME0104000210	418R02	No Name Brook (Lewiston) .	9.2	Class C	Aquatic life Recreation	Dissolved oxygen Bacteria	Gen Dev NPS
ME0104000210	419R02	Dill Bk (Lewiston) .	1.0	Class B	Aquatic life	Aq life criteria	Urban NPS, Habitat
ME0104000210	419R01	Unnamed stream (Lisbon Falls at Rt 196)	0.5	Class B	Aquatic life	Aq life criteria	Urban NPS
ME0106000102	603R02	Chandler River including East Branch	29.0	Class B	Aquatic life	Dissolved oxygen	NPS (unspecified)
ME0106000102	603R06	Cole Brook (Gray) .	2.0	Class B	Aquatic life	Aq life criteria	Agric NPS
ME0106000103	608R01	Presumpscot River, Dundee Dam to Sacarrappa Dam	16.1	Class A,B,C	Aquatic life	Dissolved oxygen	Hydropower, NPS (unspecified)
ME0106000103	607R01	Black Brook (Windham) .	5.6	Class B	Aquatic life	Dissolved oxygen	Gen Dev NPS
ME0106000103	607R03	Colley Wright Brook (Windham) .	7.6	Class B	Aquatic life Recreation	Dissolved oxygen Bacteria	Gen Dev NPS

ME0106000103	607R06	Hobbs Brook (Cumberland) .	1.5	Class B	Aquatic life Recreation	Dissolved oxygen Bacteria	Gen Dev NPS
ME0106000103	607R07	Inkhorn Brook (Westbrook) .	4.1	Class B	Aquatic life Recreation	Dissolved oxygen Bacteria	Gen Dev NPS
ME0106000103	607R08	Mosher Brook (Gorham) .	1.8	Class B	Aquatic life Recreation	Dissolved oxygen Bacteria	Gen Dev NPS
ME0106000103	607R09	Otter Brook (Windham) .	1.9	Class B	Aquatic life Recreation	Dissolved oxygen Bacteria	Gen Dev NPS
ME0106000103	607R10	Thayer Brook (Gray) .	4.3	Class B	Aquatic life	Dissolved oxygen	Agric NPS
ME0106000104	611R02	Phillips Brook (Scarborough) .	1.5	Class C	Aquatic life	Dissolved oxygen	Urban NPS
ME0106000105	610R01	Capisic Brook (Portland) .	3.0	Class C	Aquatic life	Aq life criteria	Urban NPS, Habitat
ME0106000105	610R02	Clark Brook (Westbrook) .	1.2	Class C	Aquatic life	Dissolved oxygen	Gen Dev NPS, Habitat
ME0106000105	610R03	Long Creek (South Portland) .	3.5	Class C	Fishing Aquatic life	Aq life criteria	Urban NPS, Habitat
ME0106000105	610R04	Stroudwater River (South Portland, Westbrook) .	14.1	Class B	Aquatic life	Dissolved oxygen	Gen Dev NPS
ME0106000105	610R05	Trout Brook (South Portland) .	2.9	Class C	Aquatic life	Aq life criteria	Urban NPS
ME0106000105	610R06	Kimball Brook (South Portland) .	1.5	Class C	Aquatic life	Aq life criteria	Urban NPS
ME0106000105	610R07	Red Brook (Scarborough, S Portland)	4.6	Class C	Aquatic life Fishing (consumption)	Aq life criteria PCBs	Urban NPS, Waste disposal
ME0106000105	610R08	Fall Bk (Portland) .	2.5	Class C	Aquatic life	Aq life criteria	Urban NPS
ME0106000105	610R09	Barberry Cr (South Portland) .	1.0	Class C	Aquatic life	Aq life criteria	Urban NPS
ME0106000106	602R01	Frost Gully Brook (Freeport) .	3.0	Class A	Aquatic life Recreation	Dissolved oxygen Bacteria	Urban NPS
ME0106000106	602R02	Mare Brook (Brunswick) .	3.1	Class B	Aquatic life	Aq life criteria	Indus (military) NPS, Urban NPS

ME0106000106	612R01	Goosefare Brook .	6.1	Class B	Aquatic Life	Aq life criteria, metals	Urban NPS, Waste disposal
ME0106000210	615R02	Brown Brook (Limerick) .	2.7	Class B	Aquatic life	Aq life criteria	Urban NPS
ME0106000211	616R01	Deep Brook (Saco) .	2.5	Class B	Aquatic life	Dissolved oxygen	Agric NPS
ME0106000303	624R01	Stevens Brook (Ogunquit) .	1.5	Class B	Aquatic life	Aq life criteria	Urban NPS
ME0106000304	625R01	Adams Brook (Berwick) .	2.0	Class B	Aquatic life	Aq life criteria	Agric NPS
		Total miles	312.7				

This general permit may be reopened to include or delete specific waterbodies or segments based upon new information. Reopening the general permit for this purpose is subject to the requirements in 38 MRSA 414-A(5), including notice to interested parties of record and opportunity for hearing. Actions may be appealed as provided in 38 MRSA 341-D and 346.