**Chapter 171: CONTROL OF PETROLEUM STORAGE FACILITIES**

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes control, operating, inspection, testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting, and licensure requirements for petroleum storage facilities pursuant to 38 M.R.S. §590(1).

# Applicability.

1. This regulation applies to petroleum storage facilities licensed or required to obtain an air emission license pursuant to either *Major and Minor Source Air Emission License Regulations,* 06‑096 C.M.R. ch. 115 or *Part 70 Air Emission License Regulation*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 140.
2. The requirements of this Chapter take effect six months after the effective date unless otherwise noted.

# Definitions.

As used in this Chapter, the following terms have the listed meanings:

1. **Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank.** “Aboveground petroleum storage tank” means a storage vessel for liquid petroleum products that is not an underground petroleum storage tank.
2. **Best Available Control Technology.** “Best Available Control Technology” (BACT) means the term as defined in *Definitions Regulation*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 100.
3. **Board.** “Board” means the Board of Environmental Protection as defined in *Definitions Regulation*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 100, and *Rule Concerning the Processing of Applications and Other Administrative Matters*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 2.
4. **Distillate Fuel.** “Distillate fuel” means the following:
5. Fuel oil that complies with the specifications for fuel oil numbers 1 or 2, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) in ASTM D396;
6. Diesel fuel oil numbers 1 or 2, as defined in ASTM D975;
7. Kerosene, as defined in ASTM D3699;
8. Biodiesel, as defined in ASTM D6751; or
9. Biodiesel blends, as defined in ASTM D7467.

All ASTM standards listed are as amended as of the effective date of this Chapter.

1. **External Floating Roof Tank.** “External floating roof tank” means an aboveground petroleum storage tank with an open-top cylindrical shell equipped with a roof designed to float on the surface of the stored liquid.
2. **Fugitive Emissions Component.** “Fugitive emissions component” means any component that may emit fugitive emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) including valves, connectors, pressure relief devices, open-ended lines, flanges, covers, instruments, and meters. Devices that vent as part of normal operations (e.g., passive vents on fixed roof tanks) are not fugitive emissions components.
3. **Heated Petroleum Storage Tank.** “Heated petroleum storage tank” means an aboveground petroleum storage tank with a fixed roof storing residual oil or asphalt which is heated to keep the product in a liquid, flowable form. Heat is typically provided to the tanks by boilers or furnaces that heat an intermediate liquid, usually a thermal oil, that is circulated through pipes in or surrounding the tank. For the purposes of this Chapter, petroleum storage tanks with floating roofs that are heated only to prevent snow and ice buildup in winter months are not considered heated petroleum storage tanks.
4. **Internal Floating Roof Tank.** “Internal floating roof tank” means an aboveground petroleum storage tank with both a permanent fixed roof and a second roof designed to float on the surface of the stored liquid.
5. **Liquid Petroleum Products.** “Liquid petroleum products” means a broad class of liquid hydrocarbon mixtures of oily, flammable material; oil additives; and petroleum products and petroleum by-products of any kind and in any form including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, oil mixed with other nonhazardous waste, crude oils, and all other liquid hydrocarbons regardless of specific gravity. For the purposes of this Chapter, propane or compressed gases are not considered liquid petroleum products.
6. **Leak.** “Leak” means any unintentional and uncontrolled release of petroleum product which results in one or more of the following:
7. An instrument reading of 500 parts per million by volume (ppmv as methane) or greater in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, Method 21 as amended on 10/17/2000;
8. A reading of 25 percent LEL or greater within the vapor space of an internal floating roof tank (measured as 2.2 percent propane or equivalent percent of another calibration gas by volume in air) when measured within 3 feet of the internal floating roof;
9. Visible or audible liquid or vapor leaks; or
10. Visible emission observed using optical gas imaging equipment which has been confirmed using any of the methods listed above.
11. **Lower Explosive Limit.** “Lower Explosive Limit” (LEL) means the concentration above which an explosion of a combustible gas can take place.
12. **Optical Gas Imaging.** “Optical gas imaging” means a method of using thermal imaging cameras to visually detect gas, including methane and other organic gases.
13. **Petroleum Storage Facility.**“Petroleum storage facility” means a storage facility that receives liquid petroleum products from refineries or other storage locations primarily by pipeline, ship, or barge and delivers those products to refineries, other storage facilities, bulk plants, or commercial or retail accounts by pipeline, ship, barge, rail, or tank truck. For the purposes of this Chapter, a petroleum storage facility does not include aboveground petroleum storage tanks located at industrial manufacturing or electrical generating facilities.
14. **Petroleum Storage Tank.**“Petroleum storage tank” means any aboveground container used or intended to be used for the storage, use, treatment, collection, capture, or supply of liquid petroleum products as defined in this Chapter.
15. **Underground Petroleum Storage Tank.** “Underground petroleum storage tank” means any container which has 10 percent or more of its volume beneath the surface of the ground and which is used or intended to be used for the storage, use, treatment, collection, capture or supply of liquid petroleum products as defined in this Chapter. For purposes of this Chapter, a tank situated in an underground area that is situated upon or above the surface of a floor in such a manner that it may be readily inspected is not an underground petroleum storage tank.
16. **Vapor Space of an Internal Floating Roof Tank.** “Vapor space of an internal floating roof tank” means the space between the top of the internal floating roof and the fixed roof.

# Exemptions.

The following are exempt from the requirements of this Chapter:

1. Underground petroleum storage tanks;
2. Aboveground petroleum storage tanks not located at a petroleum storage facility;
3. Aboveground petroleum storage tanks with a capacity less than 39,000 gallons; and
4. Petroleum storage facilities not subject to the licensure requirements of 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115 or 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 140.

# Control and Operating Requirements.

1. **Tanks Storing Distillate Fuel.** Any non-exempt petroleum storage tank for which construction commenced after the effective date of this Chapter, and which stores distillate fuel, shall be equipped with a floating roof with one or more closure seals to reduce the visual space between the roof edge and tank wall; or the petroleum storage tank shall be equipped with equally or more effective alternative controls as approved by the Department.
2. **Heated Petroleum Storage Tanks.** Any non-exempt heated petroleum storage tank shall be fully insulated in a manner that minimizes temperature fluctuation of the stored material.
3. **Tank Truck or Trailer Loading.** Liquid petroleum product shall not be loaded into any tank truck or trailer whose most recent previous load was gasoline unless:
4. The vapors displaced from the tank truck or trailer are captured and routed to a VOC control system approved by the Department. The vapor collection and VOC control systems shall be maintained in good working order and must be operated at all times product is being transferred to such tank trucks or trailers;
5. All loading and vapor lines are equipped with fittings which make vapor-tight connections and which close automatically when disconnected; and
6. The pressure in the vapor collection system is not allowed to exceed the tank truck or trailer pressure relief settings.

# Inspection Requirements.

1. **Inspections Using Optical Gas Imaging Equipment.** The owner or operator of a petroleum storage facility shall perform inspections in accordance with the following:
2. At least once per calendar quarter the owner or operator shall conduct an inspection survey of each non-exempt tank and facility fugitive emissions component using optical gas imaging equipment. The first inspection survey shall be performed in the first full calendar quarter after the Department’s approval of the optical gas imaging leak detection and repair plan, but in no case shall the first inspection survey be performed later than the third full calendar quarter after the effective date of this rule.
3. The optical gas imaging equipment used must meet the following specifications as verified by the manufacturer:
4. Capable of imaging gases in the spectral range for benzene; and
5. Capable of imaging a gas that is half methane and half propane at a concentration of 10,000 ppm at a flow rate of ≤ 60 grams per hour from a quarter inch diameter orifice.
6. No later than 60 days after the effective date of this Chapter, the owner or operator shall prepare and submit for Department approval an optical gas imaging leak detection and repair plan. This plan must include the following elements:
7. Procedures for a verification check to confirm that the optical gas imaging equipment meets the specifications in subsection 5(A)(2) of this Chapter;
8. Procedures to ensure that all fugitive emissions [components](https://www.law.cornell.edu/definitions/index.php?width=840&height=800&iframe=true&def_id=8565306766f9c6a641bddd6b3273783e&term_occur=999&term_src=Title:40:Chapter:I:Subchapter:C:Part:60:Subpart:OOOOa:60.5397a) are monitored during each inspection survey. Example procedures include, but are not limited to, a sitemap with an observation path, a written narrative of where the fugitive emissions [components](https://www.law.cornell.edu/definitions/index.php?width=840&height=800&iframe=true&def_id=8565306766f9c6a641bddd6b3273783e&term_occur=999&term_src=Title:40:Chapter:I:Subchapter:C:Part:60:Subpart:OOOOa:60.5397a) are located and how they will be monitored, or an inventory of fugitive emissions [components](https://www.law.cornell.edu/definitions/index.php?width=840&height=800&iframe=true&def_id=8565306766f9c6a641bddd6b3273783e&term_occur=999&term_src=Title:40:Chapter:I:Subchapter:C:Part:60:Subpart:OOOOa:60.5397a);
9. A written plan for all fugitive emissions [components](https://www.law.cornell.edu/definitions/index.php?width=840&height=800&iframe=true&def_id=8565306766f9c6a641bddd6b3273783e&term_occur=999&term_src=Title:40:Chapter:I:Subchapter:C:Part:60:Subpart:OOOOa:60.5397a) designated as unsafe-to-monitor in accordance with Subsection 5(A)(4) of this Chapter;
10. Procedures for determining the maximum distance from the equipment being surveyed for effective use of the optical gas imaging equipment and how the [operator](https://www.law.cornell.edu/definitions/index.php?width=840&height=800&iframe=true&def_id=0df3b20100d24c91ef2d3bc3f665d130&term_occur=999&term_src=Title:40:Chapter:I:Subchapter:C:Part:60:Subpart:OOOOa:60.5397a) will ensure that this distance is not exceeded;
11. Procedures for determining maximum wind speed during which monitoring can be performed and how the [operator](https://www.law.cornell.edu/definitions/index.php?width=840&height=800&iframe=true&def_id=0df3b20100d24c91ef2d3bc3f665d130&term_occur=999&term_src=Title:40:Chapter:I:Subchapter:C:Part:60:Subpart:OOOOa:60.5397a) will ensure monitoring occurs only at wind speeds below this threshold;
12. Procedures for conducting inspections, including the following:
	* 1. How the [operator](https://www.law.cornell.edu/definitions/index.php?width=840&height=800&iframe=true&def_id=0df3b20100d24c91ef2d3bc3f665d130&term_occur=999&term_src=Title:40:Chapter:I:Subchapter:C:Part:60:Subpart:OOOOa:60.5397a) will ensure an appropriate thermal background is present in order to allow detection of potential fugitive emissions;
		2. How the [operator](https://www.law.cornell.edu/definitions/index.php?width=840&height=800&iframe=true&def_id=0df3b20100d24c91ef2d3bc3f665d130&term_occur=999&term_src=Title:40:Chapter:I:Subchapter:C:Part:60:Subpart:OOOOa:60.5397a) will deal with adverse monitoring conditions, such as wind;
		3. How the [operator](https://www.law.cornell.edu/definitions/index.php?width=840&height=800&iframe=true&def_id=0df3b20100d24c91ef2d3bc3f665d130&term_occur=999&term_src=Title:40:Chapter:I:Subchapter:C:Part:60:Subpart:OOOOa:60.5397a) will deal with interference (e.g., steam, precipitation); and
		4. How the operator will confirm leaks.
13. Training and experience required for operators of monitoring equipment and other inspectors prior to performing inspections;
14. Procedures for calibration and maintenance of the optical imaging equipment. At a minimum, procedures must comply with those recommended by the manufacturer; and
15. Procedures and timeframes for conducting and verifying fugitive emission [component](https://www.law.cornell.edu/definitions/index.php?width=840&height=800&iframe=true&def_id=8565306766f9c6a641bddd6b3273783e&term_occur=999&term_src=Title:40:Chapter:I:Subchapter:C:Part:60:Subpart:OOOOa:60.5397a) repairs.
16. Some fugitive emissions [components](https://www.law.cornell.edu/definitions/index.php?width=840&height=800&iframe=true&def_id=8565306766f9c6a641bddd6b3273783e&term_occur=999&term_src=Title:40:Chapter:I:Subchapter:C:Part:60:Subpart:OOOOa:60.5397a) may be designated as unsafe-to-monitor if monitoring personnel would be exposed to immediate danger while conducting an inspection. Additionally, some fugitive emissions components may not be capable of being surveyed using optical gas imaging equipment due to interference (e.g., steam or nearby heat sources). The owner or operator must provide a written plan for inspection of all of the fugitive emissions [components](https://www.law.cornell.edu/definitions/index.php?width=840&height=800&iframe=true&def_id=8565306766f9c6a641bddd6b3273783e&term_occur=999&term_src=Title:40:Chapter:I:Subchapter:C:Part:60:Subpart:OOOOa:60.5397a) designated as unsafe-to-monitor or incapable of being surveyed with OGI equipment. This plan must be incorporated into the leak detection and repair plan required by Section 5(A)(3) of this Chapter. The plan must include:
17. The identification and location of each [fugitive emissions component](https://www.law.cornell.edu/definitions/index.php?width=840&height=800&iframe=true&def_id=8693972d396d1bb5cf93df3ef41d8499&term_occur=999&term_src=Title:40:Chapter:I:Subchapter:C:Part:60:Subpart:OOOOa:60.5397a) designated as unsafe-to-monitor or incapable of being surveyed;
18. An explanation of why each [fugitive emissions component](https://www.law.cornell.edu/definitions/index.php?width=840&height=800&iframe=true&def_id=8693972d396d1bb5cf93df3ef41d8499&term_occur=999&term_src=Title:40:Chapter:I:Subchapter:C:Part:60:Subpart:OOOOa:60.5397a) designated as unsafe-to-monitor or incapable of being surveyed is so designated;
19. A schedule and alternative method(s) for inspection of fugitive emissions [components](https://www.law.cornell.edu/definitions/index.php?width=840&height=800&iframe=true&def_id=8565306766f9c6a641bddd6b3273783e&term_occur=999&term_src=Title:40:Chapter:I:Subchapter:C:Part:60:Subpart:OOOOa:60.5397a) designated as unsafe-to-monitor no less frequently than once per calendar year; and
20. A schedule and alternative method(s) for inspection of fugitive emissions components designated as incapable of being surveyed with optical gas imaging no less frequently than once per calendar quarter.
21. If visible emissions are observed in a fugitive emissions component using optical gas imaging equipment, within two calendar days the owner or operator shall determine whether a leak, as defined by this chapter, is present by using photo ionization detection (PID) technology or flame ionization detection (FID) technology. Alternatively, the owner or operator may elect to presume that a leak is present without further confirmation. If a leak is determined or presumed to be present, the owner or operator shall initiate corrective action and repair the leak within 15 calendar days.

If the presence of a leak cannot be confirmed due to safety concerns or physical constraints, the owner or operator shall presume the leak to be confirmed and initiate corrective action and repair the leak within 15 calendar days.

If a leak cannot be repaired within 15 days, the owner or operator shall notify the Department of the leak, the reason for the delay, and the expected date of the repair. The owner or operator shall promptly notify the Department of the date that the leak is successfully repaired. A [fugitive emissions component](https://www.law.cornell.edu/definitions/index.php?width=840&height=800&iframe=true&def_id=8693972d396d1bb5cf93df3ef41d8499&term_occur=999&term_src=Title:40:Chapter:I:Subchapter:C:Part:60:Subpart:OOOOa:60.5397a) is considered [repaired](https://www.law.cornell.edu/definitions/index.php?width=840&height=800&iframe=true&def_id=8e83b54bc731ed0b4a7b9a899978ecab&term_occur=999&term_src=Title:40:Chapter:I:Subchapter:C:Part:60:Subpart:OOOOa:60.5397a) when the optical gas imaging equipment shows no indication of visible emissions or there is no longer indication of a leak as that term is defined in this regulation under normal use conditions.

1. **Internal Floating Roof Tank Inspections.** The owner or operator of a petroleum storage facility shall perform inspections on each non-exempt internal floating roof tank in accordance with the following:
2. Visual Inspections.

At least once per calendar month, the owner or operator shall conduct a visual inspection of the roof of each non-exempt internal floating roof tank through roof hatches.

1. Instrument Inspections.
2. At least once per calendar month, the owner or operator shall conduct an external inspection of the internal floating roof for each non-exempt internal floating roof tank using photo ionization detection (PID) technology or, in lieu of PID technology, an LEL meter.
3. The inspection of the internal floating roof must measure the percent LEL inside the vapor space within three feet of the internal floating roof. The PID or LEL meter must be equipped with Teflon sample tubing of sufficient length to meet this requirement. The external inspection of the floating roof tank does not include or require human entry into the confined space between the tank’s floating and fixed roofs.
4. The owner or operator shall use a PID or LEL meter that logs data at 15 second intervals and for which the manufacturer has published correction factors for the VOCs in the tank to be measured.
5. Readings must be taken when the wind speed is no more than five miles per hour above the average wind speed for the facility location.
6. Readings must be conducted for a minimum of five minutes after the sample line purge is complete or in accordance with manufacturer recommendations, whichever is longer.
7. If a leak is detected, the owner or operator shall initiate corrective action and repair the leak within 15 calendar days. If the leak cannot be repaired within 15 days, the owner or operator shall notify the Department of the leak, the reason for the delay, and the expected date of the repair. The owner or operator shall promptly notify the Department of the date that the leak is successfully repaired.
8. At least once every five calendar years and each time the tank is emptied and degassed, the owner or operator shall conduct a complete inspection by visually inspecting the floating roof deck, deck fittings, and rim seals from within the internal floating roof tank. The inspection may be performed entirely from the top side of the floating roof as long as there is visual access to all deck components.
9. The owner or operator shall notify the Department at least 30 days before an inspection is to be performed from within the internal floating roof tank. If an inspection is unplanned and the facility could not have known about the inspection 30 days in advance, then the owner or operator shall notify the Department at least seven days before the inspection. Notification shall be made either by telephone immediately followed by written documentation demonstrating why the inspection was unplanned, or in writing only and sent such that it is received at least seven days before the inspection.

# Testing and Monitoring Requirements.

1. **Heated Petroleum Storage Tanks.** The following requirements apply to non-exempt heated petroleum storage tanks located at a petroleum storage facility.
2. The owner or operator shall continuously monitor and record on an hourly average basis the liquid temperature for each in-service tank. This monitor shall record accurate and reliable data at least 95 percent of the source operating time in each calendar quarter. A minimum of one data point in at least two of the four distinct 15-minute quadrants constitutes a valid hour.
3. The owner or operator shall test the tank for emissions of VOC and hazardous air pollutants (HAP) at least twice per calendar year with at least four months between tests. Testing shall occur during periods when the tank is being heated.
4. The owner or operator shall use the results of testing to develop emission factors for both standing losses (i.e., during periods when the tank is not being filled) and working losses (i.e., during periods when the tank is actively being filled). The test data collected by the facility shall be used, as required, for reporting of annual emissions pursuant to *Emission Statements*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 137.
5. Emissions testing shall be conducted in accordance with the facility’s Performance Test Protocol as approved by the Department and the Bureau of Air Quality’s Performance Testing Guidance.
6. Emissions testing shall be performed both upstream and downstream of any odor or emissions control equipment.
7. If a facility has more than one heated petroleum storage tank of similar construction, storing the same product, and operating in a similar manner, the owner or operator may, upon approval by the Department, conduct emissions testing on a representative tank in lieu of testing all such tanks.
8. **Fenceline Monitoring.** The owner or operator of a petroleum storage facility which operates a non-exempt internal or external floating roof tank shall conduct sampling along the facility property boundary and analyze the samples in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Appendix A, Methods 325A and 325B as amended 11/14/2018 as specified below:
9. The monitoring program shall be designed and operated by a qualified, independent, third-party entity.
10. The target analytes shall be benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, and xylenes.
11. A maximum 14-day sampling period shall be used except under extenuating circumstances as described below. Upon approval by the Department, the owner or operator may use a shorter sampling period.

When extenuating circumstances do not permit safe deployment or retrieval of passive samplers (e.g., extreme weather, power failure), sampler placement or retrieval earlier or later than the prescribed schedule is allowed but must occur as soon as safe access to sampling sites is possible.

1. No later than three months after the effective date of this Chapter, the owner or operator shall submit for Department review and approval a site-specific fenceline monitoring plan prepared by a qualified, independent, third-party entity. This plan must include the following elements:
2. Name and contact information for the independent, third-party entity responsible for designing and operating the monitoring program;
3. Location of each passive monitor;
4. Location of each licensed air emission unit;
5. Location of potential interference from off-site sources;
6. Location of the associated meteorological station;
7. Identification of the sorbent to be used in the passive monitors;
8. Procedures for deploying and recovering sorbent tubes including alternate plans for reasonably foreseeable adverse events such as extreme weather;
9. Procedures for calibration of meteorological equipment; and
10. Any proposed alternative to the methods or procedures contained in Methods 325A or 325B.
11. No later than six months after approval of the site-specific fenceline monitoring plan, the owner or operator shall commence monitoring in accordance with this Chapter through use of a qualified, independent, third-party entity. In no case shall monitoring commence later than 15 months from the effective date of this rule. Monitoring must be conducted in accordance with the site-specific fenceline monitoring plan as approved by the Department.

# Recordkeeping Requirements.

1. **Heated Petroleum Storage Tanks.** The owner or operator of a petroleum storage facility shall keep the following records for each in-service non-exempt heated petroleum storage tank:
2. The quantity on a monthly basis of any products added to the tank;
3. Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for the products identified in (1) above; and
4. The temperature of the stored liquid on an hourly average basis for each in-service tank.
5. **Inspection Results.** The owner or operator of a petroleum storage facility subject to the inspection requirements in Section 5 of this Chapter shall keep the following records, as applicable:
6. For all quarterly inspections conducted using optical gas imaging equipment:
7. The date of the inspection;
8. Identification and description of the equipment and areas inspected;
9. A description of any leaks detected;
10. An electronic recording of the optical gas imaging equipment images; and
11. A description of any resulting corrective actions or repairs and the dates they were made.
12. For all inspections of each internal floating roof tank:
13. The date of the inspection;
14. Identification of the tank that was inspected;
15. Type of inspection (i.e., visual inspection of roof, external inspection with PID or LEL meter);
16. PID or LEL meter calibration records;
17. PID or LEL readings;
18. Description of any detected leaks, holes, tears, or other openings;
19. A description of any resulting corrective actions or repairs and the dates they were made.
20. **Fenceline Monitoring.** The owner or operator of a petroleum storage facility subject to the fenceline monitoring requirements in Section 6(B) of this Chapter shall keep the following records:
21. Coordinates of all passive monitors and the meteorological station used. Coordinates shall be determined using a method with an accuracy of 3 meters or less.
22. Average ambient temperature and barometric pressure measurements for the sampling period.
23. Individual sample results.
24. Method detection limit for each sample.
25. All records shall be kept for a period of at least six years.

# Reporting Requirements.

The owner or operator of a petroleum storage facility subject to the fenceline monitoring requirements in Section 6(B) of this Chapter shall submit a report to the Department for each calendar quarter with the following information. Each quarterly report must be electronically submitted no later than 45 days after the end of the reporting period.

1. Facility name and address.
2. Year and reporting quarter (i.e., Quarter 1, Quarter 2, Quarter 3, or Quarter 4).
3. For each passive monitor:
	1. The latitude and longitude location coordinates;
	2. The sampler name; and
	3. Identification of the type of sampler (e.g., regular monitor, duplicate, field blank, etc.)
4. The beginning and ending dates for each sampling period.
5. Individual sample results in units of micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m3) for each monitor for each sampling period that ends during the reporting period. Results below the method detection limit shall be flagged as such and reported at the method detection limit.
6. Meteorological data collected during each sampling period, including wind speed and direction.

# Establishment of Standard Control Requirements.

After June 1, 2023, any petroleum storage facility that submits an air emission license application for new or modified equipment shall, as a condition of licensure, at a minimum, comply with best practical treatment (as used in 38 M.R.S. §590(1)) requirements for petroleum storage facilities as determined by the Department. This requirement does not absolve the owner or operator from performing a Best Available Control Technology (BACT) analysis as required by 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115. The BACT analysis may supersede best practical treatment requirements if the Department determines it to be more stringent.

AUTHORITY:

38 M.R.S., Sections 585, 585-A, and 590

EFFECTIVE DATE:

 August 4, 2023 – filing 2023-103