SUBSURFACE WASTEWATER DISPOSAL SYSTEM APPLICATION

Maine Department of Human Services
Division of Health Engineering, Station 10
(207) 287-5672 FAX (207) 287-4172

PROPERTY LOCATION

City, Town, or Plantation	SEDGWICK
Street or Road	RT. 15
Subdivision, Lot #	

>> Caution: Permit Required – Attach In Space Below <<

SEDGWICK PERMIT # 587 APPLICANTS COPY

Date Permit Issued: 5/10/02 FEE 100.00 ☐ If Double Fee Charged

Local Plumbing Inspector Signature L.P.I. # 376

THE WORK SPECIFIED IN THIS APPLICATION IS HEREBY AUTHORIZED TO BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RULES. THIS PERMIT EXPIRES AFTER TWO YEARS FROM DATE ISSUED UNLESS WORK HAS COMMENCED.

OWNER/APPLICANT INFORMATION

Name (last, first, MI) ALLEN, SUE & SPENCER ■ Owner ☐ Applicant

Mailing Address of ■ Owner ☐ Applicant	28 BAGADUCE RD.
	BROOKSVILLE, ME 04617
Daytime Tel. #	326-4108

Municipal Tax Map # _____ Lot # _____

Owner or Applicant Statement

I state 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: Inspections Required

I have inspected the installation authorized above and found it to be in compliance with the Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules Application.

Local Plumbing Inspector Signature (1st) Date Approved 5-10-02

(2nd) Date Approved _____

PERMIT INFORMATION

TYPE OF APPLICATION

1. ■ First Time System
2. ☐ Replacement System
   Type Replaced: _____
   Year Installed: _____
3. ☐ Expanded System
   a. ☐ One-time exempted
   b. ☐ Non-exempted
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 Approval

DISPOSAL SYSTEM COMPONENT(S)

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

~ 39 ☐ sq. ft. ■ acres

SHORELAND ZONING

☐ Yes ■ No

DISPOSAL SYSTEM TO SERVE

1. ☐ Single Family Dwelling Unit, No. of Bedrooms: _____
2. ☐ Multiple Family Dwelling, No. of Units: _____
3. ■ Other: GOLF CENTER SERVING FOOD
   SPECIFY

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 gallons

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 896 ■ sq. ft. ☐ lin. ft.

GARBAGE DISPOSAL UNIT

1. ☐ No 3. ■ Maybe
2. ☐ Yes >> Specify one below:
   a. ☐ Multi-compartment Tank
   b. ☐ Tanks in Series
   c. ☐ Increase in Tank Capacity
   d. ■ Filter on Tank Outlet

DESIGN FLOW

270 gallons per day

BASED ON:

1. ☐ Table 501.1 (dwelling unit(s))
2. ■ Table 501.2 (other facilities)

SHOW CALCULATIONS -- for other facilities --

SEE P. 2

SOIL DATA & DESIGN CLASS

PROFILE CONDITION DESIGN

2 / C / 1

at Observation Hole # 1

Depth 15 " Elevation _____

OF MOST LIMITING SOIL FACTOR

DISPOSAL FIELD SIZING

1. ☐ Small -- 2.0 sq. ft./gpd
2. ☐ Medium -- 2.6 sq. ft./gpd
3. ■ Medium-Large -- 3.3 sq. ft./gpd
4. ☐ Large -- 4.1 sq. ft./gpd
5. ☐ Extra Large -- 5.0 sq. ft./gpd

PUMPING

1. ☐ Not Required
2. ■ May Be Required
3. ☐ Required >> Specify only for engineered or experimental systems:

DOSE: _____ gallons

3. ☐ Section 503.0 (meter readings)
   ATTACH WATER-METER DATA

SITE EVALUATOR STATEMENT

I certify that on 3/4/02 (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).

Site Evaluator Signature _____ SE # 303 Date 4/25/02

JANE M. MAGLERA Site Evaluator Name Printed _____ Telephone # 446-1775

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Division of Health Engineering
(207) 287-5672 FAX (207) 287-4172

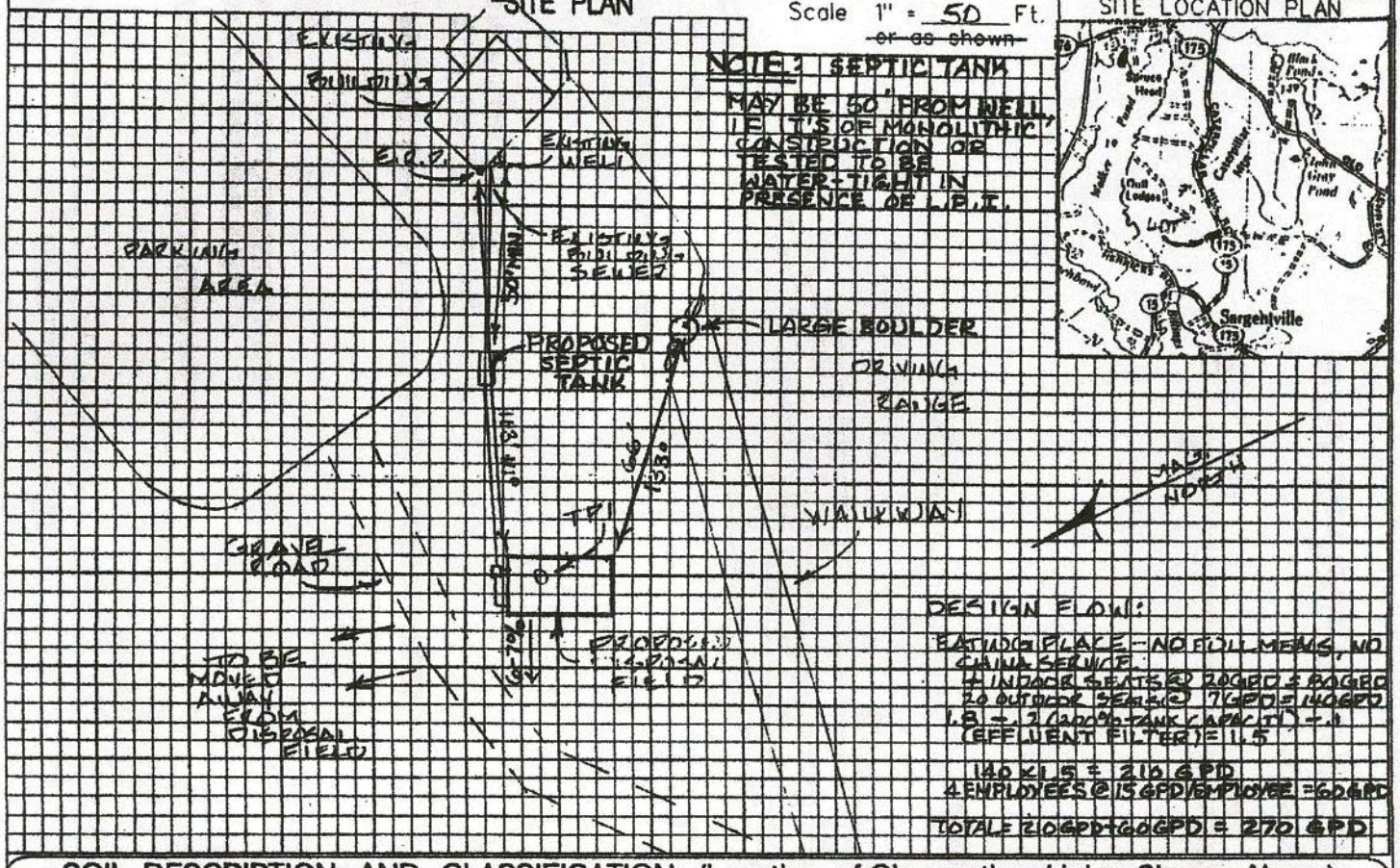
Town, City, Plantation: SEDGWICK

Street, Road Subdivision: RT. 15

Owner's Name: SUE & SPENCER ALLEN

SITE PLAN

Scale 1" = 50 Ft. ~~or as shown~~



SITE LOCATION PLAN

DESIGN FLOW:

EATING PLACE - NO FOOD MEMS, NO CHINA SERVICE.
INDOOR SEATS @ 20 GPD = 80 GPD
20 OUTDOOR SEATS @ 7 GPD = 140 GPD
1.8 → .2 (200% TANK CAPACITY) = .1
(EFFLUENT FILTER) = 1.5
140 x 1.5 = 210 GPD
4 EMPLOYEES @ 15 GPD/EMPLOYEE = 60 GPD
TOTAL: 210 GPD + 60 GPD = 270 GPD

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

Observation Hole: TP1 ☒ Test Pit ☐ Boring

0 " Depth of Organic Horizon Above Mineral Soil

Depth Below Mineral Soil Surface (inches)	Texture	Consistency	Color	Mottling
0	FINE SANDY LOAM	FRIABLE	V. DK. BR. (10YR 2/2)	
10			DK. YELL. BROWN (10YR 4/4)	
20			OLIVE (5Y 4/4)	COMMED. DISTINCT, GRAY
30				
40				
50				

Soil Classification		Slope	Limiting Factor	
2 (Profile)	C (Condition)	6-7 %	15 "	☒ Ground Water ☐ Restrictive Layer ☐ Bedrock ☐ Pit Depth

Observation Hole: _____ ☐ Test Pit ☐ Boring

_____ " Depth of Organic Horizon Above Mineral Soil

Depth Below Mineral Soil Surface (inches)	Texture	Consistency	Color	Mottling
0				
10				
20				
30				
40				
50				

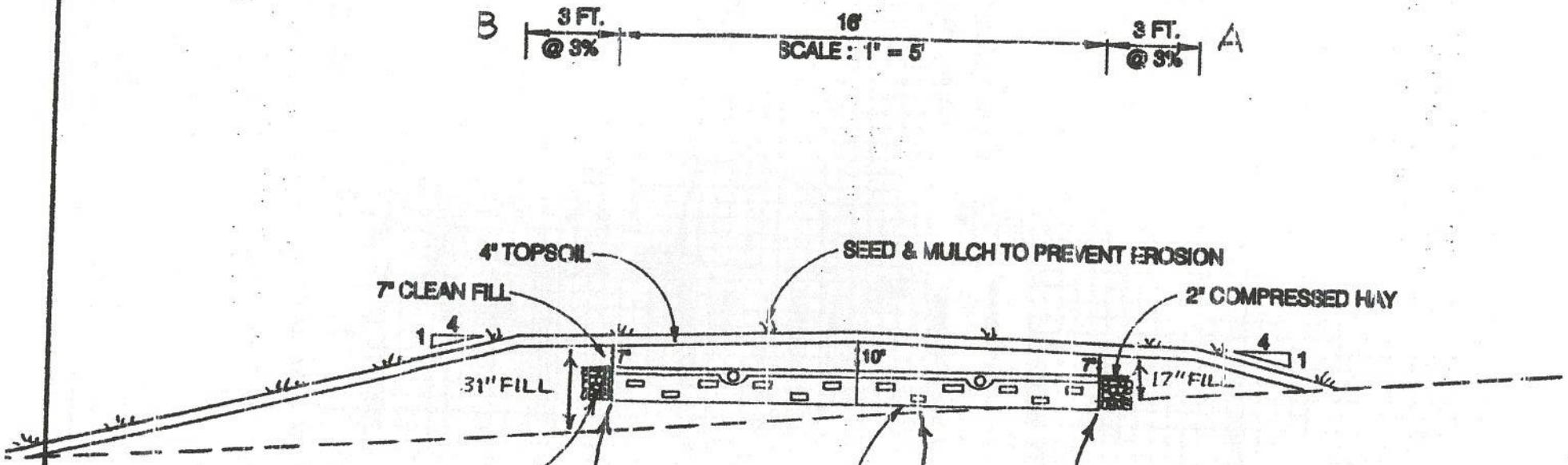
Soil Classification		Slope	Limiting Factor	
Profile	Condition	____ %	____ "	☐ Ground Water ☐ Restrictive Layer ☐ Bedrock ☐ Pit Depth

Site Evaluator Signature

205 SE

4/25/02 Date

FLOW DIFFUSOR LEACHING CHAMBER CROSS SECTION
(Across A - B)



NOTES:

1. GRADE AREA TO DIRECT RUN-OFF AROUND DISPOSAL FIELD.
2. SEE ALSO ATTACHED DESIGN NOTES.

OWNER: SUE & SPENCER ALLEN

LOCATION: SEDGWICK

Jane M. Maguire
SITE EVALUATOR'S SIGNATURE

208
S.E.#

4/25/02
DATE

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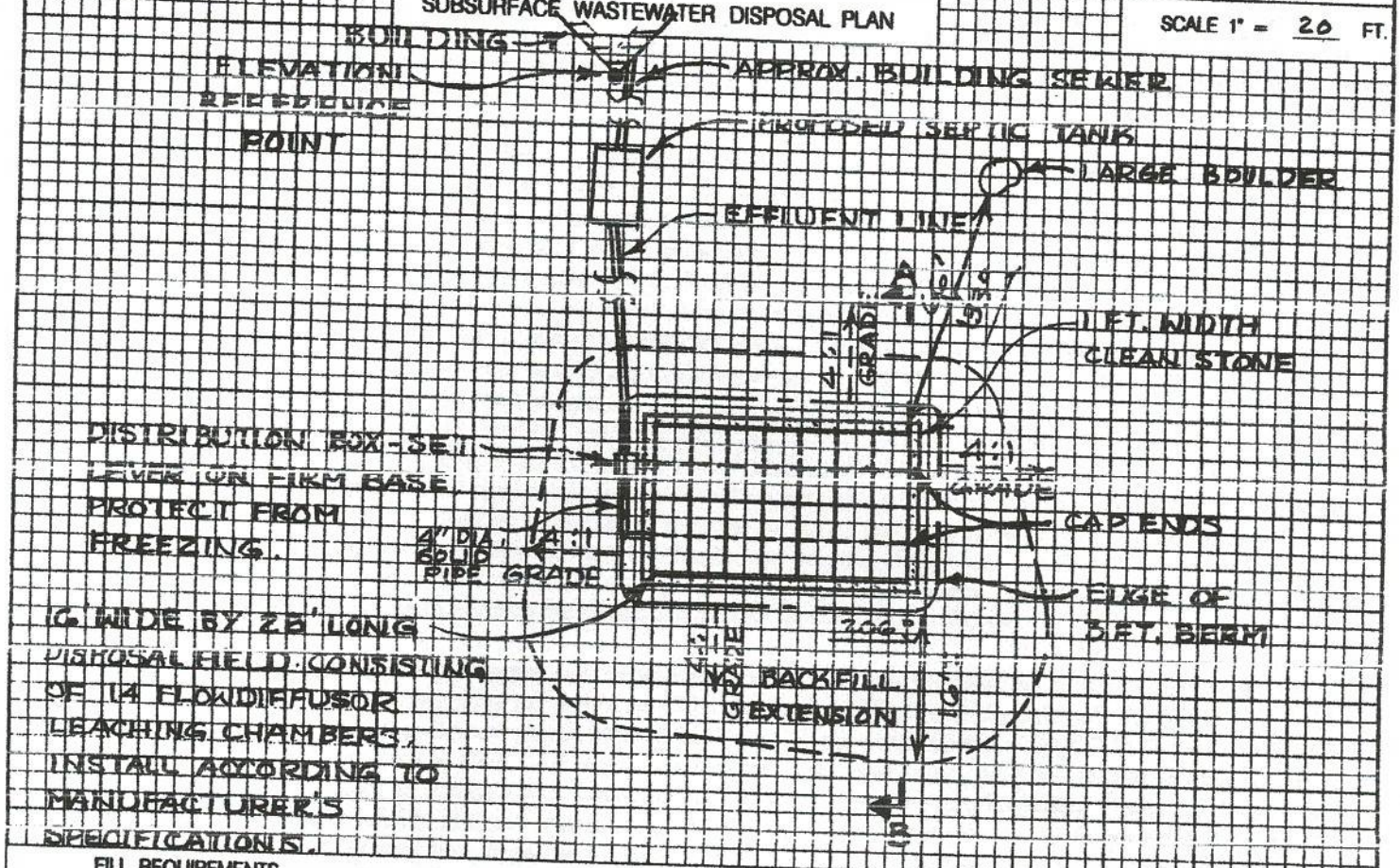
Town, City, Plantation: SEDGWICK

Street, Road, Subdivision: ROUTE 15

Owner's Name: SUE SPENCER ALLEN

SUBSURFACE WASTEWATER DISPOSAL PLAN

SCALE 1" = 20 FT.



FILL REQUIREMENTS		CONSTRUCTION ELEVATIONS		ELEVATION REFERENCE POINT
Depth of Fill (Upslope)	21"	Finished Grade Elevation	-41"	Location & Description BOTTOM OF SIDING AT CORNER OF BUILDING.
Depth of Fill (Downslope)	35"	Top of Distribution Pipe or Proprietory Device	-52"	
		Bottom of Disposal Area	-65"	Reference Elevation 0"

DISPOSAL AREA CROSS SECTION

SCALE:
VERTICAL: 1" =
HORIZONTAL: 1" =

(SEE ATTACHED CROSS SECTION A-B)

Site Evaluator Signature

SE #

4/25/02
Date

SUE & SPENCER ALLEN

DESIGN NOTES

* The "Dig Safe Law" 23 M.R.S.A. S3360-A(D) 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, augering, tunnelling, scraping and cable or pipe driving, except tilling of the soil and gardening or agricultural purposes. Tel.: 1-888-344-7233.

Septic Tank: Setback requirements which must be met when installing a septic tank include the following (unless reduced by variance): 100 ft. from wells (may be reduced to 50 ft. from the owner's well if the tank is tested in the LPI's presence and shown to be water tight or of monolithic construction); 100 ft. from high water mark of major waterbodies; (may be reduced to 50 ft. if the tank is tested in the LPI's presence and shown to be water tight or of monolithic construction); 50 ft. from minor waterbodies; 25 ft. from man-made drainage ditches; 10 ft. from property lines; 10 ft. from water supply lines; 8 ft. from buildings, and 25 ft. from graveyards. All piping enter or leaving a septic tank must have ends cut flush with the inside walls of the septic tank. Septic tanks, holding tanks, pumping chambers and distribution box inlet and outlets must be grouted with a non-shrink cement product (hydraulic cement) so they are made water-tight. Plug the hole in the bottom of the tank. Tanks installed under a driveway, parking lot, in heavy saturated soil or other areas subject to heavy loads must be H-20 rated. The fill material around septic tanks, dosing tanks, holding tanks, and external grease interceptors must be free of large stones, roots, or foreign objects. It shall be thoroughly tamped in a manner that will avoid undue strain on the septic tank. For pre-fabricated plastic or fiberglass tanks, the fill material shall not be thicker than the thickness recommended by the manufacturer. Provisions shall be made to prevent surface and subsurface water from entering the tank. All tanks must be set level on a layer of clean sand, gravel, or stone. This material shall extend at least 4 inches beyond the base of the tank. Installation of a water tight riser with an insulated cover over the cleanout cover of the tank greatly facilitates maintenance. Garbage disposals should not be used unless extra capacity has been designed into the system specifically for the garbage disposal.

Connecting pipes and delivery pipes: The pipes shall be sized to serve the connected fixtures but in no case may be less than 3 inches in diameter. Pipes shall be constructed of: Polyvinyl Chloride plastic (ASTM D 2665), Schedule 40, SDR-21, SDR-26, or SDR-35; or Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene plastic (ASTM 2661); or Polyethylene, straight wall (ASTM D-1248); or Ductile cast-iron; or other materials permitted by DHE. All pipe joints shall be made water-tight. All joints should be tight enough to prevent entry by roots. Pipes shall be laid on a firm foundation satisfactory to the plumbing inspector. Pipes shall be protected from freezing if there is any possibility of liquid remaining in the pipes. At least one cleanout shall be provided for every 100 feet of connecting pipe. For gravity flow from the building to the septic tank, maintain a minimum pitch of 1/4" per ft. Minimum pitch of the gravity effluent line is 1/8" per ft. Connecting pipe shall be laid in a continuous grade and as nearly as possible in a straight line. Drop manholes may be installed if found necessary. Horizontal bends, where required shall not be sharper than 45 degrees. The inside angle between adjacent sections of pipe shall be no less than 130 degrees. All plastic piping between the building drain and disposal field shall be at least SDR 35.

Distribution box: The distribution box shall be set perfectly level on a firm base, and carefully backfilled to prevent settlement. A separate outlet shall be provided for each distribution pipe. The inverts of all outlets shall be rigidly set at the same level a minimum of 2 " above the bottom of the distribution box. When installation is complete, the distribution box shall be checked to make sure that it is level. No outlet pipe may receive more water than any other. Check to make sure that the water rests equally at the invert of each pipe. Necessary adjustments shall be made to ensure that all outlets are permanently and securely fixed at exactly the same elevation prior to backfilling. Distribution boxes shall be provide with a means of access. In the case of smaller boxes, access may be made by a removable lid. Access openings shall be adequate in size and located to facilitate removal of accumulated solids and inspection of the inlet and all outlets. All access openings shall be extended to within 12" to 18" of the finished grade surface. Access openings shall be constructed in a manner that prevents the entrance of water. In cases where the distribution box will be installed higher than the maximum expected depth of frost penetration, distribution boxes shall be surrounded by 2" of high density expanded rigid polystyrene to give protection against frost penetration and freezing.

Distribution pipes: Distribution pipes shall be a minimum of 3 inches in diameter and shall be constructed of Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ASTM D-2751); Polyvinyl Chloride (ASTM D-2729, D-3034); Styrene-Rubber (ASTM D-2852, D-3298); or Polyethylene, straight wall (ASTM D-1248). Distribution pipes shall consist of lengths of rigid, perforated pipes connected with tight joints. There shall be two rows of evenly spaced perforations running the length of the distribution pipe which shall be on each side of the pipe, midway between the invert and the center line that separates the upper and lower halves of the pipe. Perforations shall be no smaller than 3/8 inch and no larger than 3/4 inch in diameter. Each individual distribution pipe shall be set level, not to exceed a slope of 2 inches in 100 feet.

DESIGN NOTES con't.

Disposal area: Setback requirements are the same as for septic tanks (unless reduced by variance) except the disposal area must be 20 ft. from a building with a basement and 15 ft. from a building without a basement, and the edge of the fill extension must be 25 ft. from coastal or special freshwater wetlands, great ponds, rivers, and streams.

On sites with fine soil textures, excavations that expose the bottom and sidewall area of the disposal field shall not be carried out when the soil moisture content is above the plastic limit except when correcting a nuisance, there is no practical alternative, the plumbing inspector 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 1/8" in diameter and does not crumble when handled, the soil moisture content is too high to proceed with the excavation. 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.

In areas adjacent to a water body or wetlands, preventative erosion control and sediment control measures should be employed consistent with Section 1504.0

Vegetation shall be cut and removed from the area where backfill material is to be placed. Boulders, large stones, and stumps shall also be removed from these areas. If large holes are left, they shall be filled with suitable backfill material. Where possible, the area under the disposal field and backfill extensions shall be plowed or disked to produce a thoroughly roughened surface. Plowing shall be done parallel to the topographic contour in such a direction that each plow furrow will be thrown upslope. The soil should be broken up to a depth of 6 to 8 inches. Alternatively, a rototiller or the teeth of a backhoe may be used. On sites where the backfill material is coarser than the original soil, a minimum of 4" of backfill materials must be mixed (by plowing, disking, or rototilling) into the original soil to form a transitional horizon. Surface water shall be diverted away from the disposal field site.

Excavation shall be carried out in a manner that will avoid compaction of the leaching interface (both sidewalls and bottom areas.) 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 whenever possible, by a backhoe operating from outside the perimeter of the previously excavated portions of the disposal field. If any portion of the bottom or sidewall becomes smeared or compacted, that portion must be scarified to reopen soil pores. Rototilling may be necessary to reach the limit of compacted soil depth. 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 shall be carefully removed prior to backfilling. The bottom of the disposal field shall be installed at the elevation specified on the application. It shall be maintained to a level grade no greater than 2 inches per 100 feet. (The bottom of the disposal field serves as the final stage of the distribution network.)

Stone (when used) shall cover the distribution pipes and extend the full width and length of the disposal field. The disposal field stone shall be clean, free of fines, dust, ashes, or clay. It shall be no smaller than 3/4 inch and no larger than 2 1/2 inches in size. Stone may be loaded onto the disposal field site using a backhoe, front-end loader, or dump truck. This operation shall be carried out from the sides of the disposal field rather than by driving onto the bottom of the disposal field. In the case of large disposal fields, tracked equipment may be operated within the disposal field. The equipment shall not exert a ground pressure in excess of eight pounds per square foot. The disposal field stone shall 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.

Stone shall be completely covered with a minimum 2" layer of compressed hay as the laying of the distribution pipes progresses. Filter fabric may be used provided that edges of adjacent sheets of fabric overlap by a minimum of 6 inches and the filter fabric has 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 shall be 4.0 ounces/square yard (per ASTM D-3776). The use of water-proof paper is prohibited.

Immediately above the filter fabric, hay or propriety device, backfill is required. It shall be a minimum of 8 inches in thickness, (including cover material) and placed in 8" lifts and compacted as placed in a uniform manner with a tracked vehicle. The backfill material shall be a coarse sand to a gravelly coarse sand which meets the following requirements: The upper limit of rocks greater than 3 inches in diameter shall be approximately 5% by volume; and the soil texture for backfill is coarse sand to gravelly coarse sand with approximately 4 to 8 percent of the sand, silt and clay fraction passing a #200 sieve. The upper limit of clay sized particles in the sand, silt, and clay fraction shall be approximately 2%. The backfill shall contain approximately 15% to 3-% (by weight) coarse fragments (gravel 2mm to 3 inches). 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

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

DESIGN NOTES con't.

Proprietary devices approved by the Department of Human Services as substitutes for disposal field stone and perforated distribution pipes shall be installed per the manufacturer's instructions. Maximum tolerance of distribution pipes or proprietary devices shall be no more than 2" in 100'.

All ground disturbance occurring within 100 feet of a coastal wetland, freshwater wetland, great pond, or water course shall comply with the minimum standards set forth in Section 1504.0. Activities that cannot meet all the minimum standards set forth in this chapter are subject to permit requirements under the Natural Resources Protection Act administered by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection. Where sustained slopes are less than 20%, a 25 foot setback shall be maintained between the normal high water line or upland edge of a coastal wetland, freshwater wetland, great pond, or major waterbodies/courses (whichever is more restrictive) and any soil disturbance activity; and where sustained slopes exceed 20%, a 100 foot setback shall be maintained between the normal high water line or upland edge of the coastal wetland, freshwater wetland, great pond, or waterbodies/courses (whichever is more restrictive) and any soil disturbance activity. Upland surface water runoff shall be diverted around the soil disturbance activity. Existing vegetation within the 25 foot setback zone shall remain undisturbed except when removal is required for the maintenance, repair or installation of a replacement system.

Wetlands vegetation shall not be destroyed or permanently removed, if at all possible. If wetlands vegetation shall be disturbed during the project, it shall be reestablished immediately upon completion of the work and shall be maintained. This standard shall not apply to fill for disposal; areas required for replacement of wastewater disposal systems. Prior to the start of a soil disturbance activity, erosion control measures such as staked hay bales, or silt fence shall be properly installed and adequately maintained for the duration of the project, to prevent the wash of materials into the resource. Disturbed soil shall be stabilized as soon as practical, upon activity completion.

In addition to placement of riprap, sod, erosion control blankets or mulch, additional steps shall be taken where necessary, in order to prevent sedimentation of the water. Evidence of sedimentation includes visible gully erosion, discoloration of water by suspended particles and slumping of banks. Silt fences, staked hay bales and other sedimentation control measures, where planned for, shall be in place prior to commencement of work but shall also be installed whenever necessary due to sedimentation. Mulch or other temporary erosion control measures shall be maintained until the site is permanently stabilized with vegetation or other permanent control measures. All disturbed areas are to be mulched with hay or straw at a rate of 1 bale per 500 sq. ft. and shall be seeded to establish vegetation to prevent erosion. Grass, clover, trefoil, vetch, perennial wildflowers, or other herbaceous perennials may be used for disposal area surfaces. Woody shrubs or trees are unacceptable. Woody shrubs in conjunction with a hardy perennial ground cover may be used on fill extensions.

The land adjacent to the disposal area shall be graded to prevent both the accumulation of surface water on the disposal area, and the flow of surface water across it. Cellar and perimeter foundation drains should discharge away from the disposal area.

Do not park or drive vehicles on septic system unless the system consists of H-20 rated components.

All system components (particularly pump and gravity lines, septic tank and distribution box) installed in exposed areas with little or no snow cover, and/or less than 4' depth of fill cover, shall be protected against freezing or frost action.

Pumped systems: Pump stations shall be equipped with an audible high level alarm installed on a different electrical circuit from the pump in a location that will be readily detected by the owner/user. The pipes shall be sized to serve the pump but in no case may have a diameter of less than that required by the manufacturer. Distribution boxes that have effluent pumped to them should be connected to the pump line by a hole fashioned in the bottom of the D-box which is then grouted to be water-tight. This will help prevent freezing. Remove and drain the pump unit from the lift station during long periods of non-use, such as with dwellings that may be idle all winter.

System maintenance: Water conservation and the installation of low flow fixtures will benefit your system. Any drips or leaks that develop should be repaired immediately. Running excessive amounts of water or running several water-using appliances at the same time can overload your system and cause sediment from the septic tank to wash out into the disposal field which could cause it to fail.

The septic tank should be inspected every two to three years and pumped when the sludge and scum occupies 33% of the tank's liquid capacity, in order to prevent clogging of the disposal area and failure of the system. Do not add any septic tank cleaner or additive to your septic system (this includes yeast, or commercial products). No effective product or material is recognized by state authorities and, in fact, some of these products can actually cause your system to fail. Chemicals (i.e. paint, paint thinner, commercial grease and oil, darkroom chemicals, etc.), other than normal household cleaners, shall not be disposed of in the septic system.

Drainage from basement floors, footings or roofs shall not enter into the system and shall be diverted away from the disposal area. DEP permits may be required for some drains. Hot tubs, backwash from water softeners, and similar water treatment equipment shall not discharge into any disposal system utilized for any other wastewater, but may be discharged into a separate laundry disposal field designed for this purpose. Discharge of industrial wastes onto the land, into the soil, or into ground water is prohibited except as permitted by DEP. Abandoned wells shall not be utilized for the disposal of wastewater.