



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
REGION 5  
77 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD  
CHICAGO, IL 60604

Draft 1/28/15

MODIFICATION  
Permit No. MI-0055808-3  
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AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE  
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, as amended, the Charter Township of Union is authorized by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, to discharge from the Union Township Wastewater Treatment Plant located at 4511 East River Road, Mount Pleasant, Michigan, Isabella County (the N.W. quarter of the S.E. quarter of Section 2, Township 14N, Range 4W) to the Chippewa River, in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in Parts I, II, and III hereof.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, **October 1, 2015**. The permittee shall not discharge after the above date of expiration. In order to receive authorization to discharge beyond the date of expiration, the permittee shall submit such information and forms as are required by the EPA no later than 180 days prior to the above date of expiration.

This permit modifies the permit issued on June 5, 2013 and shall become effective upon the date of signature.

Signed and Dated \_\_\_\_\_, 2015

Draft 1/28/15

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director, Water Division

**Treatment Facility Description:**

Influent to the treatment facility passes through screening for grit removal, and then flows to oxidation ditches for biological treatment. Chemicals for phosphorus removal are added after the oxidation ditches and then wastewater flows to clarifiers for settling. After clarification, the water flows through a tertiary filter for polishing followed by ultraviolet light disinfection, then discharge to the Chippewa River. Sludge processed through aerobic digesters and then land applied at agronomic rates.

The permittee plans to upgrade/expand the facility; this project will result in a plant capacity increase from 1.2 million gallons per day to 2.4 million gallons per day of wastewater.

**Summary of Regular Reporting**

FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY

<b>Description</b>	<b>Due Date</b>	<b>Location</b>
Wastewater Discharge Monitoring Report Forms	Quarterly: by April 21; by July 21; by October 21; by January 21, each year	Part I.A.9
Treatment System Map Status	By January 31, each year until completed	Part I.A.10.C
Pollutant Minimization Program for Mercury	By November 1, 2013	Part I.A.5
Pollutant Minimization Program for Mercury Status Report	By March 31, each year	Part I.A.5
Sewage Sludge Discharge Monitoring Report Forms	By February 19, each year	Part III

## Section A. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

### 1. Final Effluent Limitations, Monitoring Point 001A

During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting until the completion of the upgrade and expansion of the wastewater treatment plant, the permittee is authorized to discharge treated municipal wastewater from Monitoring Point 001A through Outfall 001. Outfall 001 discharges to the Chippewa River. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below.

Parameter	Maximum Limits for Quantity or Loading				Maximum Limits for Quality or Concentration				Frequency of Analysis	Sample Type
	30-Day	7-Day	Daily	Units	30-Day	7-Day	Daily	Units		
Flow	Report	---	Report	MGD	---	---	---	---	Daily	Report Total Daily Flow
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD <sub>5</sub> )										
June-September	40	100	---	lbs/day	4.0	---	10	mg/L	5xWeek	24-Hr Composite
October – May	250	400	---	lbs/day	25	40	---	mg/L	5xWeek	24-Hr Composite
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)										
June - September	200	300	---	lbs/day	20	30	---	mg/L	5xweek	24-Hr Composite
October - May	300	450	---	lbs/day	30	45	---	mg/L	5xweek	24-Hr Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen (as N)										
June - September	5.0	---	20	lbs/day	0.5	---	2.0	mg/L	5xweek	24-Hr Composite
Total Phosphorus (as P)										
	10	---	---	lbs/day	1.0	---	---	mg/L	5xWeek	24-Hr Composite
E.coli	---	---	---	---	126	---	Report	E.coli/100 ml	5xWeek	Grab
Total Mercury										
	Report	---	---	lbs/day	Report	---	---	ng/L	Quarterly	Grab
	12-Month Rolling Average				12-Month Rolling Average					
	0.0001			lbs/d	10			ng/L	Monthly	Calculation
CBOD <sub>5</sub> Minimum % Removal										
October – May	---	---	---	---	85	---	---	%	Monthly	Calculation
TSS Minimum % Removal										
October - May	---	---	---	---	85	---	---	%	Monthly	Calculation
					Minimum Daily		Maximum Daily			
pH	---	---	---	---	6.5	---	9.0	S.U.	5xWeek	Grab
Dissolve Oxygen	---	---	---	---	5	---	---	mg/l	5xWeek	Grab

The following design flow was used in determining the above limitations, but not to be considered a limitation or actual capacity: 1.2 MGD.

a. Narrative Standard

The receiving water shall contain no turbidity, color, oil films, floating solids, foams, settleable solids, or deposits as a result of this discharge in unnatural quantities which are or may become injurious to any designated uses.

b. Sampling Locations

Samples for CBOD<sub>5</sub> shall be taken prior to disinfection. Samples for Suspended Solids, Ammonia Nitrogen, Total Mercury, Total Phosphorus, Dissolved Oxygen, E.coli, Total Residual Chlorine, and pH shall be taken after disinfection. EPA may approve alternate sampling locations which are demonstrated by the permittee to be representative of the effluent.

c. Ultraviolet Disinfection

It is understood that ultraviolet light will be used to achieve compliance with E.coli limitations. If disinfection other than ultraviolet light will be used, the permittee shall notify the EPA in accordance with Part II Section D. 1. of this permit.

d. Percent Removal Requirements

These requirements shall be calculated based on the monthly (30-day) effluent CBOD<sub>5</sub> and TSS concentrations and the monthly influent concentrations for approximately the same period.

e. Final Effluent Limitation for Total Mercury

The final limit for total mercury is the Discharge Specific Level Currently Achievable (LCA) based on a multiple discharge variance from the Michigan water quality-based effluent limit of 1.3 ng/l. Compliance with the LCA shall be determined as a 12-month rolling average. The 12-Month Rolling Average shall be determined by adding the present monthly average results to the preceding 11 monthly average results then dividing the sum by 12. **For facilities that only sample quarterly, the monthly average result obtained from the quarterly sample shall be used as the monthly average for the months that were not sampled during the quarter.** Facilities that monitor more frequently than monthly for total mercury must determine the monthly average result, which is the sum of all data obtained in a given month divided by the total number of samples taken, in order to calculate the 12-month average. If the 12-month rolling average for any month is less than or equal to the LCA, the permittee will be considered in compliance for total mercury for that month, provided the permittee is also in full compliance with the Pollutant Minimization Program for total mercury, set forth in I.A.5.

f. Total Mercury Testing Requirements

**Samples for mercury testing shall be taken in January, April, July and October.** The analytical protocol for total mercury shall be in accordance with EPA Method 1631, Revision E, "Mercury in Water by Oxidation, Purge and Trap, and Cold Vapor Atomic Fluorescence Spectrometry". The quantification level for total mercury shall be 0.5 ng/L unless, a higher level is appropriate because of sample matrix interference. Justification for higher quantification levels shall be submitted to EPA within 30 days of such determination.

The use of clean technique sampling procedures is required unless the permittee can demonstrate to EPA that an alternative sampling procedure is representative of the discharge. Guidance for clean technique sampling is contained in: EPA Method 1669, *Sampling Ambient Water for Trace Metals at U.S. EPA Water Quality Criteria Levels (Sampling Guidance)*, U.S. EPA-821-R96-001, July 1996. Information and data documenting the permittee's sampling and analytical protocols and data acceptability shall be submitted to EPA upon request.

## 2. Final Effluent Limitations, Monitoring Point 001A

The permittee shall notify EPA at least sixty (60) days prior to the completion of the upgrade and expansion of the wastewater treatment plant. During the period beginning on completion of the upgrade and expansion of the wastewater treatment plant and lasting until the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge treated municipal wastewater from Monitoring Point 001A through Outfall 001. Outfall 001 discharges to the Chippewa River. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below.

Parameter	Maximum Limits for Quantity or Loading				Maximum Limits for Quality or Concentration				Frequency of Analysis	Sample Type
	30-Day	7-Day	Daily	Units	30-Day	7-Day	Daily	Units		
Flow	Report	---	Report	MGD	---	---	---	---	Daily	Report Total Daily Flow
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD <sub>5</sub> )										
June-September	80	200	---	lbs/day	4.0	---	10	mg/L	5xWeek	24-Hr Composite
October – May	500	800	---	lbs/day	25	40	---	mg/L	5xWeek	24-Hr Composite
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)										
June - September	400	600	---	lbs/day	20	30	---	mg/L	5xweek	24-Hr Composite
October - May	600	900	---	lbs/day	30	45	---	mg/L	5xweek	24-Hr Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen (as N)										
June - September	10	---	40	lbs/day	0.5	---	2.0	mg/L	5xweek	24-Hr Composite
Total Phosphorus (as P)										
	20	---	---	lbs/day	1.0	---	---	mg/L	5xWeek	24-Hr Composite
E.coli	---	---	---	---	126	---	235	E.coli/100 ml	5xWeek	Grab
Total Mercury										
	Report	---	---	lbs/day	Report	---	---	ng/L	Quarterly	Grab
	12-Month Rolling Average				12-Month Rolling Average					
	0.0002			lbs/d	10			ng/L	Monthly	Calculation
CBOD <sub>5</sub> Minimum % Removal										
October – May	---	---	---	---	85	---	---	%	Monthly	Calculation
TSS Minimum % Removal										
October - May	---	---	---	---	85	---	---	%	Monthly	Calculation
					Minimum Daily		Maximum Daily			
pH	---	---	---	---	6.5	---	9.0	S.U.	5xWeek	Grab
Dissolve Oxygen	---	---	---	---	5	---	---	mg/l	5xWeek	Grab

The following design flow was used in determining the above limitations, but not to be considered a limitation or actual capacity: 2.4 MGD.

a. Narrative Standard

The receiving water shall contain no turbidity, color, oil films, floating solids, foams, settleable solids, or deposits as a result of this discharge in unnatural quantities which are or may become injurious to any designated uses.

b. Sampling Locations

Samples for CBOD<sub>5</sub> shall be taken prior to disinfection. Samples for Suspended Solids, Ammonia Nitrogen, Total Mercury, Total Phosphorus, Dissolved Oxygen, E.coli, Total Residual Chlorine, and pH shall be taken after disinfection. EPA may approve alternate sampling locations which are demonstrated by the permittee to be representative of the effluent.

c. Ultraviolet Disinfection

It is understood that ultraviolet light will be used to achieve compliance with E.coli limitations. If disinfection other than ultraviolet light will be used, the permittee shall notify the EPA in accordance with Part II Section D. 1. of this permit.

d. Percent Removal Requirements

These requirements shall be calculated based on the monthly (30-day) effluent CBOD<sub>5</sub> and TSS concentrations and the monthly influent concentrations for approximately the same period.

e. Final Effluent Limitation for Total Mercury

The final limit for total mercury is the Discharge Specific Level Currently Achievable (LCA) based on a multiple discharge variance from the Michigan water quality-based effluent limit of 1.3 ng/l. Compliance with the LCA shall be determined as a 12-month rolling average. The 12-Month Rolling Average shall be determined by adding the present monthly average results to the preceding 11 monthly average results then dividing the sum by 12. **For facilities that only sample quarterly, the monthly average result obtained from the quarterly sample shall be used as the monthly average for the months that were not sampled during the quarter.** Facilities that monitor more frequently than monthly for total mercury must determine the monthly average result, which is the sum of all data obtained in a given month divided by the total number of samples taken, in order to calculate the 12-month average. If the 12-month rolling average for any month is less than or equal to the LCA, the permittee will be considered in compliance for total mercury for that month, provided the permittee is also in full compliance with the Pollutant Minimization Program for total mercury, set forth in I.A.5.

f. Total Mercury Testing Requirements

**Samples for mercury testing shall be taken in January, April, July and October.** The analytical protocol for total mercury shall be in accordance with EPA Method 1631, Revision E, "Mercury in Water by Oxidation, Purge and Trap, and Cold Vapor Atomic Fluorescence Spectrometry". The quantification level for total mercury shall be 0.5 ng/L unless, a higher level is appropriate because of sample matrix interference. Justification for higher quantification levels shall be submitted to EPA within 30 days of such determination.

The use of clean technique sampling procedures is required unless the permittee can demonstrate to EPA that an alternative sampling procedure is representative of the discharge. Guidance for clean technique sampling is contained in: EPA Method 1669, *Sampling Ambient Water for Trace Metals at U.S. EPA Water Quality Criteria Levels (Sampling Guidance)*, U.S. EPA-821-R96-001, July 1996. Information and data documenting the permittee's sampling and analytical protocols and data acceptability shall be submitted to EPA upon request.

### 3. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

From the Effective Date of the permit until the Expiration Date, the permittee shall monitor the treatment works' influent wastewater and report to EPA in accordance with the following table. Samples of influent used for calculation of percent removals must be taken the same day as those samples of effluent used for that determination.

#### Influent Monitoring

<u>Influent Characteristics</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>							<u>Monitoring Requirements</u>		
	Concentration (Specified Units)				Quantity/Loading (lbs/day)			Measuring Frequency	Sampling Type	
	Parameter	Minimum	Monthly	Weekly	Maximum	Monthly	Weekly			Maximum
Influent flow (MGD)	-	-	-	-	-	Report	-	-	Continuous	Total Daily Flow
pH (SU)	Report	-	-	-	Report	-	-	-	3 x Weekly	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	-	Report	Report	-	-	Report	Report	-	3 x Weekly	24-Hr Composite
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> ) (mg/L)	-	Report	Report	-	-	Report	Report	-	3 x Weekly	24-Hr Composite
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD <sub>5</sub> ) (mg/L)	-	Report	Report	-	-	Report	Report	-	1 x Weekly	24-Hr Composite
Mercury, Total (ng/L)	-	-	-	-	Report	-	-	-	Quarterly	Grab

- a. **Monitoring Location**  
Samples and measurements taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements above shall be taken at a point that is representative of the influent to the treatment works.
- b. **Total Mercury Testing Requirements**  
The analytical protocol for total mercury shall be in accordance with U.S. EPA Method 1631, Revision E, "Mercury in Water by Oxidation, Purge and Trap, and Cold Vapor Atomic Fluorescence Spectrometry". The quantification level for total mercury shall be 0.5 ng/l, unless a higher level is appropriate because of sample matrix interference. Justification for higher quantification levels shall be submitted to EPA within 30 days of such determination.

The use of clean technique sampling procedures is strongly recommended. Guidance for clean technique sampling is contained in: U.S. EPA Method 1669, *Sampling Ambient Water for Trace Metals at U.S. EPA Water Quality Criteria Levels (Sampling Guidance)*, U.S. EPA-821-R96-001, July 1996. Information and data documenting the permittee's sampling and analytical protocols and data acceptability shall be submitted to EPA upon request.

#### 4. Additional Monitoring Requirements

As a condition of this permit, the permittee shall monitor the discharge from monitoring point 001A for the constituents listed below. Testing shall be conducted in October 2011, May 2012, March 2013, and August 2014. Grab samples shall be taken for available cyanide, total phenols, and parameters listed under Volatile Organic Compounds. For all other parameters, 24-hour composite samples shall be taken.

Test species for whole effluent toxicity monitoring shall include fathead minnow **and** *Ceriodaphnia dubia*. Testing and reporting procedures shall follow procedures contained in EPA/600/4-90/027F, "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents to Freshwater and Marine Organisms." When the effluent ammonia nitrogen (as N) concentration is greater than 5 mg/l, the pH of the toxicity test shall be maintained at the pH of the effluent at the time of sample collection. Toxicity test data acceptability is contingent upon the validation of the test method by the testing laboratory. Such validation shall be submitted to EPA upon request.

The results of such monitoring shall be submitted with the application for reissuance. The permittee shall notify EPA within 14 days of completing the monitoring for each month specified above. Additional reporting requirements are specified in Part II.D.1 & 10. The permittee shall report to EPA any whole effluent toxicity test results greater than 1.0 TU<sub>A</sub> or 1.0 TU<sub>C</sub> within five (5) days of becoming aware of the result. If, upon review of the analysis, it is determined that additional requirements are needed to protect the receiving waters in accordance with applicable water quality standards, the permit may then be modified by EPA in accordance with applicable laws and rules.

Whole Effluent Toxicity  
acute toxicity  
chronic toxicity

Hardness  
calcium carbonate

Metals (Total Recoverable), Cyanide and Total Phenols (Quantification levels in parentheses)

antimony (1 µg/L)	arsenic (1 µg/L)	barium (5 µg/L)
beryllium (1 µg/L)	boron (20 µg/L)	cadmium (0.2 µg/L)
chromium (5 µg/L)	copper (1 µg/L)	lead (1µg/L)
nickel (5 µg/L)	selenium (1 µg/L)	silver (0.5 µg/L)
thallium (1 µg/L)	zinc (5 µg/L)	

available cyanide (2 µg/L) using Method OIA - 1677  
total phenolic compounds

Volatile Organic Compounds

acrolein	acrylonitrile	benzene
bromoform	carbon tetrachloride	chlorobenzene
chlorodibromomethane	chloroethane	2-chloroethylvinyl ether
chloroform	dichlorobromomethane	1,1-dichloroethane
1,2-dichloroethane	trans-1,2-dichloroethylene	1,1-dichloroethylene
1,2-dichloropropane	1,3-dichloropropylene	ethylbenzene
methyl bromide	methyl chloride	methylene chloride
1,1,2,2,-tetrachloroethane	tetrachloroethylene	toluene
1,1,1-trichloroethane	1,1,2-trichloroethane	trichloroethylene
vinyl chloride		

Acid-Extractable Compounds

p-chloro-m-creso	2-chlorophenol	2,4-dichlorophenol
2,4-dimethylphenol	4,6-dinitro-o-cresol	2,4-dinitrophenol
2-nitrophenol	4-nitrophenol	pentachlorophenol
phenol 2,4,6-trichlorophenol		

Base/Neutral Compounds

acenaphthene	acenaphthylene	anthracene
benzidine	benzo(a)anthracene	benzo(a)pyrene
3,4-benzofluoranthene	benzo(ghi)perylene	benzo(k)fluoranthene
bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	4-bromophenyl phenyl ether	butyl benzyl phthalate
2-chloronaphthalene	4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether	chrysene
di-n-butyl phthalate	di-n-octyl phthalate	dibenzo(a,h)anthracene
1,2-dichlorobenzene	1,3-dichlorobenzene	1,4-dichlorobenzene
3,3'-dichlorobenzidine	diethyl phthalate	dimethyl phthalate
2,4-dinitrotoluene	2,6-dinitrotoluene	1,2-diphenylhydrazine
fluoranthene	fluorene	hexachlorobenzene
hexachlorobutadiene	hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene	hexachloroethane
indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	isophorone	naphthalene
nitrobenzene	n-nitrosodi-n-propylamine	n-nitrosodimethylamine
n-nitrosodiphenylamine	phenanthrene	pyrene
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene		

b. As a condition of this permit, the permittee shall monitor the discharge from monitoring point 001 for the constituents listed below. This monitoring is an application requirement of 40 CFR 122.21(j), effective December 2, 1999. Testing shall be conducted in October 2011, May 2012, March 2013, August 2014. Grab samples shall be taken for Oil and Grease. For all other parameters, 24-hour composite samples shall be taken. This information shall be submitted with the permit renewal application.

Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)  
Oil and Grease

Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen  
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

## **5. Pollutant Minimization Program for Total Mercury**

The goal of the Pollutant Minimization Program is to maintain the effluent concentration of total mercury at or below 1.3 ng/L. The permittee shall develop and implement a Pollutant Minimization Program in accordance with the following schedule.

On or before November 1, 2013, the permittee shall submit to the EPA an approvable Pollutant Minimization Program for mercury designed to proceed toward the goal. The Pollutant Minimization Program shall include the following:

- a. an annual review and semi-annual monitoring of potential sources of mercury entering the wastewater collection system;
- b. a program for quarterly monitoring of influent and periodic monitoring of sludge for mercury; and
- c. implementation of reasonable cost-effective control measures when sources of mercury are discovered. Factors to be considered include significance of sources, economic considerations, and technical and treatability considerations.

On or before March 31 of each year, the permittee shall submit a status report for the previous calendar year to EPA that includes 1) the monitoring results for the previous year, 2) an updated list of potential mercury sources, and 3) a summary of all actions taken to reduce or eliminate identified sources of mercury.

Any information generated as a result of the Pollutant Minimization Program set forth in this permit may be used to support a request to modify the program or to demonstrate that the Pollutant Minimization Program requirement has been completed satisfactorily.

A request for modification of the program and supporting documentation shall be submitted in writing to EPA for review. EPA may allow modifications to the program, but this may require a permit modification with public notice.

This permit may be modified in accordance with applicable laws and rules to include additional mercury conditions and/or limitations as necessary.

## **6. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan**

The permittee is authorized to discharge storm water associated with industrial activity. Areas of industrial activity include plant yards; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, waste material, or by-products treated or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of waste waters; sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; storage areas for raw materials; areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to storm water; and land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that is located within the confines of the facility. Storm water discharges associated with industrial activity shall be controlled in accordance with the requirements of this

special condition. The permittee shall develop a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (plan) in accordance with good engineering practices. The goal of the plan is to maximize control of significant materials (as defined in Part II.E.) and reduce the level of such materials in storm water so that storm water discharges will not cause a violation of the Water Quality Standards. A schedule for achieving this goal is established below:

a. Schedule for Plan Preparation and Implementation

- 1) Within 3 months after the effective date of the permit, the permittee shall designate a storm water operator. The storm water operator shall have supervision over the facility's storm water treatment and control measures included in the plan. It is highly recommended that the storm water operator be certified by the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ).
- 2) Within 6 months after the effective date of the permit, the permittee shall be in compliance with the following:
  - a) The plan shall be developed as described in Parts I.A.6.c. through I.A.6.e.;
  - b) The plan shall be reviewed and signed by the storm water operator, and the permittee; and
  - c) Unauthorized non-storm water discharges shall not be discharged from the facility, as described in the prohibition of Part I.A.6.k.
- 3) Within 1 year after the effective date of the permit, the permittee shall complete implementation of the non-structural requirements of the plan (see Part I.A.6.d.).
- 4) Within 2 years after the effective date of the permit, the permittee shall have completed construction of and put into operation all structural storm water pollution control facilities identified in the plan (see Part I.A.6.e.).

b. Certification

Within 14 days of every scheduled requirement specified in Part I.A.6.a., above, the permittee shall certify in writing to EPA that the requirement has been completed.

- 1) Storm water operator notification shall include the name and, if certified, the certification number of the operator.
- 2) Certification of completion of Part I.A.6.a.2) shall include a statement that the plan has been approved and signed by the storm water operator, and that all non-storm water discharges from the facility have either been authorized by permit or eliminated. Also provide a written statement that the permitted facility will or will not need structural storm water controls as specified in Part I.A.6.e.

- 3) Do not submit a copy of the plan to EPA unless requested to do so.

c. Source Identification

To identify potential sources of significant materials that can enter storm water and subsequently be discharged from the facility, the plan shall, at a minimum, include the following:

- 1) A site map identifying the following: buildings and other permanent structures; storage or disposal areas for significant materials; secondary containment structures; storm water discharge outfalls (numbered for reference); location of storm water inlets contributing to each outfall; location of NPDES permitted discharges other than storm water; outlines of the drainage areas contributing to each outfall; structural runoff controls or storm water treatment facilities; areas of vegetation; areas of exposed and/or erodible soils; impervious surfaces (roofs, asphalt, concrete); name and location of receiving water(s); and areas of known or suspected impacts on surface waters.
- 2) A list of all significant materials that could enter storm water. For each material listed, the plan shall include the following descriptions:
  - a) Ways in which each type of material has been or has reasonable potential to become exposed to storm water (e.g., spillage during handling; leaks from pipes, pumps, and vessels; contact with storage piles; waste handling and disposal; deposits from dust or overspray, etc.);
  - b) Identification of the outfall or outfalls through which the material may be discharged if released;
  - c) A listing of spills and leaks of polluting materials in quantities reportable under CWA Section 311 (see 40 CFR 110.10 and 40 CFR 117.21) or section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) that occurred at areas that are exposed to precipitation or that otherwise discharge to a point source at the facility. The listing shall include spills and leaks that occurred over the three (3) years prior to the completion of the plan or latest update of the plan; the date, volume and exact location of release; and the action taken to clean up the material and/or prevent exposure to storm water runoff or contamination of surface waters of the state. Any release that occurs after the plan has been developed shall be controlled in accordance with the plan and is cause for the plan to be updated as appropriate within 14 calendar days of obtaining knowledge of the spill or loss; and
  - d) If there is a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) established by MDEQ or EPA for the receiving waters, which restricts the discharge of any of the identified significant materials or constituents of those materials, then the SWPPP shall identify the level of control for those materials necessary to comply with the TMDL, and an estimate of the current annual load of those materials via storm water discharges to the receiving stream.

- 3) An evaluation of the reasonable potential for contribution of significant materials to runoff from at least the following areas or activities: loading, unloading, and other material handling operations; outdoor storage, including secondary containment structures; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities; significant dust or particulate generating processes; discharge from vents, stacks and air emission controls; on-site waste disposal practices; maintenance and cleaning of vehicles, machines and equipment; sites of exposed and/or erodible soil; sites of environmental contamination; areas of significant material residue; and other areas where storm water may contact significant materials.
- 4) A summary of existing storm water discharge sampling data (if available) describing pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at the facility. This summary shall be accompanied by a description of the suspected source(s) of the pollutants detected.

d. Preventive Measures and Source Controls, Non-Structural

To prevent significant materials from contacting storm water at the source, the plan shall, at a minimum, include the following non-structural controls:

- 1) Description of a program for routine preventive maintenance which includes requirements for inspection and maintenance of storm water management and control devices (e.g., cleaning of oil/water separators and catch basins) as well as inspecting and testing plant equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters. A log of the inspection and corrective actions shall be maintained on file by the permittee, and shall be retained in accordance with Part I.A.6.i.
- 2) A schedule for comprehensive site inspection to include visual inspection of equipment, plant areas, and structural pollution prevention and treatment controls to be performed at least once every six (6) months. A report of the results of the comprehensive site inspection shall be prepared and retained in accordance with Part I.A.6.i. The report shall identify any incidents of non-compliance with the plan. If there are no reportable incidents of non-compliance, the report shall contain a certification that the facility is in compliance with this plan.
- 3) A description of good housekeeping procedures to maintain a clean, orderly facility.
- 4) A description of material handling procedures and storage requirements for significant materials. Equipment and procedures for cleaning up spills shall be identified in the plan and made available to the appropriate personnel. The procedures shall identify measures to prevent the spilled materials or material residues on the outside of containers from being discharged into storm water. The plan may include, by reference, requirements of either a Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan prepared in accordance with 40 CFR 264 and 265 Subpart D, or a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan prepared in accordance with 40 CFR 112.

- 5) Identification of areas that, due to topography, activities, or other factors, have a high potential for significant soil erosion. The plan shall also identify measures used to control soil erosion and sedimentation.
- 6) A description of employee training programs which will be implemented to inform appropriate personnel at all levels of responsibility of the components and goals of the plan. The plan shall identify periodic dates for such training.
- 7) Identification of actions to limit the discharge of significant materials in order to comply with TMDL requirements.
- 8) Identification of significant materials expected to be present in storm water discharges following implementation of non-structural preventative measures and source controls.

e. Structural Controls for Prevention and Treatment

Where implementation of the measures required by Part I.A.6.d. does not control storm water discharges in accordance with Water Quality Standards in Part I.A.6.j., the plan shall provide a description of the location, function, and design criteria of structural controls for prevention and treatment. Structural controls may be necessary:

- 1) To prevent uncontaminated storm water from contacting or being contacted by significant materials, and/or
- 2) If preventive measures are not feasible or are inadequate to keep significant materials at the site from contaminating storm water. Structural controls shall be used to treat, divert, isolate, recycle, reuse or otherwise manage storm water in a manner that reduces the level of significant materials in the storm water and provides compliance with the Water Quality Standards in accordance with Part I.A.6.j.

f. Keeping Plans Current

- 1) The permittee shall review the plan on or before June 1, of each year, and maintain written summaries of the reviews. Based on the review, the permittee shall amend the plan as needed to ensure continued compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.
- 2) The plan shall also be updated or amended whenever changes or spills at the facility increase or have the potential to increase the exposure of significant materials to storm water, or when the plan is determined by the permittee or the Department to be ineffective in achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. Updates based on increased activity at the facility shall include a description of how the permittee intends to control any new sources of significant materials or respond to and prevent spills in accordance with the requirements of Parts I.A.6.c., I.A.6.d., and I.A.6.e.

- 3) EPA may notify the permittee at any time that the plan does not meet minimum requirements. Such notification shall identify why the plan does not meet minimum requirements. The permittee shall make the required changes to the plan within 30 days after such notification from EPA, and shall submit to EPA a written certification that the requested changes have been made.

g. Storm Water Operator Update

If the storm water operator has changed or an additional storm water operator is added, the permittee shall provide the name and, if certified, the certification number of the new operator to EPA. The new operator shall review and sign the plan.

h. Storm Water Operator Update

If the storm water operator has changed or an additional storm water operator is added, the permittee shall provide the name and, if certified, the certification number of the new operator to EPA. The new operator shall review and sign the plan.

i. Signature and Plan Review

- 1) The plan shall be signed by the storm water operator and by either the permittee or an authorized representative in accordance with 40 CFR 122.22. The plan shall be retained on site of the facility that generates the storm water discharge.
- 2) The permittee shall make plans, reports, log books, runoff quality data, and supporting documents available upon request to EPA.

j. Record Keeping

The permittee shall maintain records of all inspection and maintenance activities. Records shall also be kept describing incidents such as spills or other discharges that can affect the quality of storm water runoff. All such records shall be retained for three (3) years.

k. Water Quality Standards

At the time of discharge, there shall be no violation of the Water Quality Standards in the receiving waters as a result of this discharge. This requirement includes, but is not limited to, the following conditions:

- 1) The receiving waters shall not have any of the following unnatural physical properties in quantities which are or may become injurious to any designated use: turbidity, color, oil film, floating solids, foams, settleable solids, suspended solids, or deposits as a result of this discharge.
- 2) Any unusual characteristics of the discharge (i.e., unnatural turbidity, color, oil film, floating solids, foams, settleable solids, suspended solids, or deposits) shall be reported within 24 hours to EPA followed with a written report within five (5) days detailing the

findings of the investigation and the steps taken to correct the condition.

- 3) Any pollutant for which a level of control is specified to meet a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) established by the MDEQ or EPA shall be controlled at the facility so that its discharge is reduced by the amount specified in the waste load allocation of the TMDL. Any reduction achieved through implementation of the non-structural controls or structural controls in accordance with Parts I.A.6.d. or I.A.6.e. shall count toward compliance with the TMDL.

1. Prohibition of Non-storm Water Discharges

Discharges of material other than storm water shall be in compliance with an NPDES permit issued for the discharge. Storm water shall be defined to include the following non-storm water discharges provided pollution prevention controls for the non-storm water component are identified in the plan: discharges from fire hydrant flushing, potable water sources including water line flushing, fire system test water, irrigation drainage, lawn watering, routine building wash down which does not use detergents or other compounds, pavement wash water where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material have been removed) and where detergents are not used, air conditioning condensate, springs, uncontaminated groundwater, and foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents. Discharges from fire fighting activities are authorized by this permit, but do not have to be identified in the plan.

## 7. Untreated or Partially Treated Sewage Discharge Requirements

In accordance with Clean Water Act, if untreated sewage, including sanitary sewer overflows (SSO) and combined sewer overflows (CSO), or partially treated sewage is directly or indirectly discharged from sewer system onto land or into the waters of the US, the entity responsible for the sewer system shall immediately, but not more than 24 hours after the discharge begins, notify, by telephone, EPA, State, local health departments, a daily news paper of general circulation in the county in which the permittee is located, and a daily newspaper of general circulation in the county or counties in which the municipalities whose waters may be affected by the discharge are located that the discharge is occurring.

The permittee shall also annually contact municipalities, including the superintendent of a public drinking water supply with potentially affected intakes, whose waters may be affected by the permittee's discharge of combined sewage, and if those municipalities wish to be notified in the same manner as specified above, the permittee shall provide such notification. Such notification shall also include a daily newspaper in the county of the affected municipality.

At the conclusion of the discharge, written notification shall be submitted or, alternatively for CSO discharges, in accordance with notification procedures approved by EPA.

In addition, in accordance with 40 CFR Part 122.44(m), each time a discharge of untreated sewage or partially treated sewage occurs, the permittee shall test the affected waters for *Escherichia coli* to assess the risk to public health as a result of the discharge and shall provide test results to the affected

local county health department, State and EPA. The testing shall be done at locations specified each affected local county health department but shall not exceed 10 tests for each discharge event. The affected local county health department may waive this testing requirement, if it determines that such testing is not needed to assess the risk to the public health as a result of the discharge event. The results of this testing shall be submitted with written notification required above, or, if the results are not yet available submit them as soon as possible as they become available. The testing is not required, if the testing has been waived by the local health department, or if the discharge(s) did not affect surface waters. Permittees accepting sanitary or municipal sewage from other sewage collection systems are encouraged to notify the owners of those systems of the above reporting and testing requirements.

## **8. Facility Contact**

The “Facility Contact” was specified in the application. The permittee may replace the facility contact at any time, and shall notify EPA in writing within 10 days after replacement (including the name, address and telephone number of the new facility contact).

- a. The facility contact shall be (or a duly authorized representative of this person): for a corporation, a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president, or a designated representative, if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge described in the permit application originates; for a partnership, a general partner, for a sole proprietorship, the proprietor; or for a municipal, state, or other public facility, either a principal executive officer, the mayor, village president, city or village manager or other duly authorized employee.
- b. A person is a duly authorized representative only if: the authorization is made in writing to EPA by a person described in paragraph a. of this section; and the authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the facility (a duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position).

Nothing in this section obviates the permittee from properly submitting reports and forms as required by law.

## **9. Reporting**

The permittee shall record all monitoring results required by Part I.A.1, Part I.A.2 and Part I.A.3 on Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) forms.

The DMR forms shall be mailed to the EPA and the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe on a quarterly basis, and postmarked no later than the 21st day of the month (April, July, October, January) following the quarter for which the monitoring was completed. The permittee shall retain a copy of all reports submitted. All reports shall be mailed to:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Water Division - Water Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Branch  
Attention: Chief, Michigan Section - WC-15J  
77 West Jackson Boulevard  
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe  
ATTENTION: Environmental Office  
7070 East Broadway  
Mt. Pleasant, MI 48858

## 10. Operation and Maintenance Plan

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of conveyance, treatment and control which are installed or used by the permittee to operate the treatment works and achieve and maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit. The requirements below are the first steps of an asset management program which contains goals of effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training. Asset management is a planning process that ensures that you get the most value from each of your assets and have the financial resources to rehabilitate and replace them when necessary, and typically includes five core elements which identify: 1) the current state of the asset; 2) the desired level of service (e.g., per the permit, or for the customer); 3) the most critical asset(s) to sustain performance; 4) the best life cycle cost; and 5) the long term funding strategy to sustain service and performance.

Asset management includes developing a plan to minimize costs while optimizing efficiency and the reliability of your assets. It is intended that subsequent permits will contain the additional requirements to complete the evolution of the O&M Plan into a full-featured asset management program appropriate for the permitted wastewater works.

If the permittee has not already done so, the permittee shall as soon as possible but no later than 12 months from the effective date of this modification, develop and implement an Operation & Maintenance Plan, which will be made available to EPA upon request, to document compliance with the following:

- A. **Certified Operator.** The wastewater treatment facility shall be operated under the direct supervision of a Certified Wastewater Treatment Operator that has the knowledge, skills and experience required for the facility type and size. If the permittee chooses to meet the certification requirements by entering into a contractual agreement with a properly certified operator, a copy of the contract shall be submitted to EPA at the address in Part I.B.4 below. The permittee shall notify the EPA, in writing, of any changes in certification or contract status within 30 days of the change.
- B. **Maintenance and Operations Staff.** The permittee shall provide an adequate staff to carry out the operation, maintenance, repair, and testing functions required to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. The level of staffing needed, in numbers, training and experience, shall be determined taking into account the work involved in operating the system, conducting maintenance, and complying with this permit.

C. Treatment System Map. As soon as possible but no later than the expiration date of the permit, the permittee shall complete a map of the system service area showing the sewer collection system it owns and operates including the wastewater treatment system or point of exit from the Township system if final treatment is at a non-Tribal facility. The map shall be of sufficient detail and at a scale to allow easy interpretation. The treatment system information shown on the map shall be based on current conditions and shall be kept up to date and available for review by federal agencies. Concurrently, the permittee should consider the accumulation of asset characterization data into a database for all principle assets inventoried and illustrated, to supplement asset information consistent with the map. Such map(s) shall include, but not be limited to the following:

- i. All sanitary sewer lines and related manholes;
- ii. All outfalls of the system or the treatment plant outfall(s);
- iii. All pump stations and force mains;
- iv. The wastewater treatment facility(ies);
- v. All surface waters (labeled);
- vi. Other major appurtenances such as inverted siphons and air release valves;
- vii. A numbering system which uniquely identifies manholes, catch basins, overflow points, regulators and outfalls;
- viii. The scale and a north arrow; and
- ix. The pipe diameter, date of installation, type of material, distance between manholes and, invert elevations at manhole locations, and the direction of flow.

On or before January 31, 2014, and annually thereafter until the collection system map is completed, the permittee shall submit a report for the previous calendar year to EPA at the address below, that provides a status of map completion, a summary of the work done in the previous year to complete the map and an estimated date of completion. Once this collection system map is completed, the Tribal authorized representative will send confirmation of completion of this subtask to:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5  
Water Division – NPDES Programs Branch  
Attention: Tribal Team Leader – WN-16J  
77 West Jackson Blvd.  
Chicago, Illinois 60604

D. Preventive Maintenance Program. If the permittee has not already done so, the permittee shall as soon as possible but no later than 12 months from the effective date of this modification, develop and begin implementing a preventive maintenance program that helps to prevent breakdowns, reduces wear, improves efficiency and extends the life of equipment and structures. The preventive maintenance program shall consist of at a minimum:

- i. A method of periodic inspection, lubrication, adjustment and/or other servicing of machinery, equipment and structures.
- ii. A record of repairs, alterations and replacements.
- iii. A method of cost accounting and budgeting for the different parts of the preventative maintenance program.

- E. **User Fees.** If the permittee has not already done so, the permittee shall as soon as possible but no later than 12 months from the effective date of this modification, establish connection fees and user rates and collect such charges from individuals served by the system as are necessary to sustain the operation, maintenance, and repair of the Union Township WWTF sewerage systems. Fee structures must address both repairs and replacements, for both short-lived mechanical assets and long-lived fixed structural assets. Alternatively, the permittee may provide this revenue from another dedicated revenue source. The Operation & Maintenance plan shall indicate which revenue source(s) are being used and how these contributions are allocated to categories of operation, maintenance, repairs, and replacement.
- F. **New Connections.** If the permittee has not already done so, the permittee shall as soon as possible but no later than 12 months from the effective date of this modification, enact and enforce appropriate ordinances or regulations governing: (1) Connection to the Union Township WWTF sewerage system by the system users; and, (2) The methods and materials to be used in making connections to the Union Township WWTF sewerage system in a safe and sanitary manner.

## 11. Disinfection

If the permittee wishes to change from ultra-violet disinfection to some other type of disinfection (e.g., chlorine), the permittee must notify EPA and receive approval from EPA prior to changing methods. The permit may be modified to include additional requirements.

### Section B. Industrial Waste Pretreatment Program

- a. It is understood that the permittee does not receive the discharge of any type or quantity of substance which may cause interference with the operation of the treatment works; and, therefore, the permittee is not required to immediately develop a Federal Industrial Pretreatment Program to comply with Federal General Pretreatment Regulations at 40 CFR Part 403. The permittee is required to notify EPA within thirty days if any user discharges or proposes to discharge such wastes to the permittee for treatment.

The permittee shall comply with all applicable requirements 40 CFR Part 403 to prevent any pass through of pollutants or any inhibition or disruption of the permittee's facility, its treatment process, or its sludge process or disposal, which contributes to the violation of the conditions of this permit or any federal, state, or local law or regulation.

- b. The permittee shall prohibit the discharge of the following to its wastewater treatment facility:
- i. pollutants which cause, in whole or in part, the permittee's failure to comply with any condition of this permit or the Clean Water Act;
  - ii. pollutants which restrict, in whole or in part, the permittee's ability to comply with applicable sludge management and disposal requirements;

- iii. pollutants which cause, in whole or in part, operational problems at the treatment facility or in the collection system;
  - iv. pollutants which cause pass through or interference;
  - v. pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the sewerage system, including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed cup with a flashpoint of less than 60 degrees C (140 degrees F) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21;
  - vi. pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the sewerage system, but in no case, discharges with pH of less than 5.0 S.U., unless the works is specifically designed to accommodate such discharges;
  - vii. solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the sewerage system resulting in interference;
  - viii. any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.) released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause interference with the treatment plant;
  - ix. heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the treatment plant resulting in interference, but in no case, heat in such quantities that the temperature at the treatment plant exceeds 40 degrees C (104 degrees F) unless the EPA Region 5 Water Division Director, upon request of the permittee, approves alternate temperature limits;
  - x. pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the sewerage system in a quantity that may cause acute worker health or safety problems;
  - xi. petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through;
  - xii. any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the permittee;
  - xiii. pollutants which violate categorical standards identified in 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N; and
  - xiv. pollutants which violate local limits established in accordance with 40 CFR 403.5(c).
- c. The permittee shall prohibit new discharges of non-contact cooling waters unless there are no cost-effective alternatives. Existing discharges of non-contact cooling water to the WWTF shall be eliminated, where elimination is cost-effective, or where an infiltration/inflow analysis and sewer system evaluation survey indicates the need for such removal.
- d. If the permittee accepts trucked-in wastes, the permittee shall evaluate the trucked in waste prior to acceptance in the same manner as it monitors sewered wastes. The permittee shall accept trucked-in wastes only at specifically designated points.

- e. The permittee shall maintain a list of its nondomestic users that meet the criteria of a significant industrial user (SIU) as identified in 40 CFR 403.3(t).
- f. Control of Significant Industrial Users (SIUs)
  - i. The permittee shall impose pretreatment requirements on SIUs which will ensure compliance with all applicable effluent limitations and other requirements set forth in this permit, or any applicable federal, state, or local law or regulation. These requirements shall be applied to SIUs by means of an individual control mechanism.
  - ii. The permittee shall make no agreement with any user that would allow the user to contribute an amount or strength of wastewater that would cause violation of any limitation or requirement in this permit, or any applicable federal, state, or local law or regulation.
- g. Monitoring of Significant Industrial Users - The permittee shall obtain from SIUs specific information on the quality and quantity of the SIUs discharges to the permittee's WWTF. Except where specifically requested by the permittee and approved by EPA, this information shall be obtained by means of representative monitoring conducted by the permittee or by the SIU under requirements imposed by the Permittee in the SIU's individual control mechanism. Monitoring performed to comply with this requirement shall include all pollutants for which the SIU is significant and shall be done at a frequency commensurate with the significance of the SIU.
- h. Reporting and Notification
  - i. If a SIU discharges to the POTW during a given calendar year, the permittee shall submit a Pretreatment Annual Report for that calendar year, due by January 31 of the following year. The Pretreatment Annual Report shall include:
    - A. the name, address, and telephone number of the permittee's primary pretreatment contact, and the names and phone numbers of any other individuals who should be contacted regarding aspects of the pretreatment program;
    - B. a description of changes or proposed changes in the permittee's pretreatment program, including changes to its legal authority (sewer use ordinance), Industrial User Individual Control Mechanisms, or pretreatment program procedures;
    - C. an updated listing of the permittee's SIUs with additions and deletions noted and reasons given for deletions;
    - D. a summary of all monitoring data for SIUs, including all industrial self monitoring and all monitoring of industrial users by the permittee;
    - E. a summary of all inspections of industrial users performed by the permittee, violations by industrial users of any requirements imposed by the permittee, and enforcement actions taken against industrial users by the permittee; and

F. a description of any interferences, upsets or operational problems at the facility, and any increased or unusual levels of pollutants discharged or contained in sludge. The description shall include an evaluation of possible causes and an assessment of the effectiveness of the pretreatment program in preventing interference, pass-through of pollutants, and contamination of sludge.

ii. The permittee shall notify the EPA in writing of any:

A. SIU of the permittee's POTW which has not been previously disclosed to the EPA;

B. anticipated or actual changes in the volume or quality of discharge by an industrial user that could result in the industrial user becoming an SIU as defined in this permit; or

C. anticipated or actual changes in the volume or quality of discharges by a SIU that would require changes to the SIU's individual control mechanism.

This notification shall be submitted as soon as possible and, where changes are proposed, must be submitted prior to changes being made.

iii. Upon notifying the EPA of a SIU or change in a SIU discharge as required above, the permittee shall submit the following for approval:

A. the control mechanism that will be used to control the SIU;

B. a characterization of the SIU's discharge;

C. a load balance for all pollutants for which the SIU is significant, showing the e limits to be applied to the SIU and the loading to the treatment works by the SIU and other users of the treatment works; and

D. a plan for monitoring the SIU which is consistent with monitoring requirements in this permit.

iv. In addition, the permittee shall, upon request, submit the following to the EPA for approval:

A. the permittee's legal authority to be used for regulating the SIU; and

B. the permittee's procedures for enforcing the requirement imposed on the SIU.

v. This permit may be modified to require development of a pretreatment program approvable under the Federal General Pretreatment Regulation (40 CFR Part 403).

## Section C. Biosolids Management Program

In addition to the sludge land application requirements in Part III of the permit, the following requirements also apply to the permittee;

- a. The following sites shall be used for the land application of sewage sludge by the permittee:

Owner	Farmer	Site ID#	Acres	Latitude	Longitude
Larry Coldwell	Larry Coldwell	14N04W07-LC03	35	43:37:24	85:50:47
Bob Ervin	Bob Ervin	14N04W09-BE01	117	43:37:389	85:48:148
Bob Ervin	Richard Swindelhurst	15N04W35-RS01	100	43:58:77	84:16:25
Rodney Rapp	Rodney Rapp	15N4W02-RR01	65	43:40:29	84:48:44
Fred Fox	Fred Fox	14N05W10-FF01	68	43:36:53	84:53:25
Robert Murphy	Robert Murphy	14N05W02-BM01	248	43:36:50	84:52:25
Robert Murphy	Robert Murphy	14N04W04-RM01	75	43:37:45	84:47:59
Robert Murphy	Robert Murphy	14N04W04-RM02	35	43:37:45	84:47:40

- b. If the permittee wishes to use additional sites not identified in the permit application prior to the expiration date of this permit, the permittee shall submit a request to the Chief of the NPDES Programs Branch containing the information listed in 1 through 5 below. Upon receipt of the information, the permit may be modified with public notice.
1. certification that the application contractor has received all necessary information to comply with applicable provisions of 40 CFR Part 503;
  2. Site location by latitude and longitude, and code number to identify field or field portion.
    - Plat map showing location of the site relative to local landmarks.
    - Proximity to surface waters of the United States.
    - Potential presence of endangered species.
    - Soil fertility test with fertilizer recommendations.
    - Previous crop and future crop with yield goal.
    - Participation Agreement signed by the landowner or operator, if different, of the site to receive sludge.
    - Determination whether the site has previously been used for sewage sludge applications.
    - If previously used, determination of cumulative pollutant loading rate since July 19, 1993;
  3. certification that the local township supervisor has been notified that a site has been identified and is intended for use;
  4. certification that the County Health Department has been notified that hauling is scheduled to take place; and
  5. certification that notice has been provided to landowners and occupants adjacent to, or abutting the proposed land application site. Such notice shall be accomplished by one of the following: written notice through the regular mail; public notice in the local newspaper; public reading of notice at open local public meeting.

- c. Duty to mitigate. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize any sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit.
- d. Planned Changes. The permittee shall give notice to the EPA as soon as possible of any changes in sludge use and disposal.
- e. The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities for a period of at least 5 years.
- f. If the permittee monitors any pollutants more frequently than required by the permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Parts 136 or 503, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the reporting data submitted to the Agency.
- g. The permittee shall comply with existing federal regulations governing sewage sludge use or disposal and shall comply with all existing applicable regulations in any jurisdiction in which the sewage sludge is actually used or disposed. If sewage sludge is land applied outside the reservation boundaries, Michigan regulations (R323.2401 through R323.2418 of the Michigan Administrative Code (Part 24 Rules)) will also have to be complied with.
- h. The permit may be reopened to incorporate any applicable standards for sewage sludge use or disposal promulgated under Section 405(d) of the CWA.
- i. The permittee shall comply with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under Section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish the standards for sewage sludge use or disposal even if the permit has not been modified to incorporate the requirement.
- j. The permittee shall ensure that the applicable requirements in 40 CFR Part 503 are met when the sewage sludge is applied to the land, placed on a surface disposal site, or fired in a sewage sludge incinerator.
- k. The permittee shall not store sludge onsite or offsite for more than two years without an approved plan for use or disposal.

**PART II**  
**STANDARD CONDITIONS FOR NPDES PERMITS**

**SECTION A. GENERAL CONDITIONS**

1. Duty to Comply

The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

2. Penalties for Violation of Permit Conditions

The Permit Issuing Authority will adjust the civil and administrative penalties listed below in accordance with the Civil Monetary Penalty Inflation Adjustment Rule (Federal Register: December 31, 1996, Volume 61, Number 252, pages 69359-69366, as corrected, March 20, 1997, Volume 62, Number 54, pages 13514-13517) as mandated by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 for inflation on a periodic basis. This rule allows EPA's penalties to keep pace with inflation. The Agency is required to review its penalties at least once every four years thereafter and to adjust them as necessary for inflation according to a specified formula. The civil and administrative penalties listed below were adjusted for inflation starting in 1996.

a. **Criminal**

(1) Negligent Violations The Act provides that any person who negligently violates permit conditions implementing sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to a fine of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

(2) Knowing Violations The Act provides that any person who knowingly violates permit conditions implementing sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to a fine of not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both.

(3) Knowing Endangerment The Act provides that any person who knowingly violates permit conditions implementing sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act and who knows at that time that he is placing another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury is subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 15 years, or both.

b. Civil Penalties - The Act provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$27,500 per day for each violation.

c. Administrative Penalties - The Act provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to an administrative penalty, as follows:

(1) Class I penalty Not to exceed \$11,000 per violation nor shall the maximum amount exceed \$27,500.

(2) Class II penalty Not to exceed \$11,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues nor shall the maximum amount exceed \$137,500.

3. Duty to Mitigate

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

4. Permit Modification

After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this permit may be modified, terminated or revoked for cause (as described in 40 CFR 122.62 et. seq) including, but not limited to, the following:

a. Violation of any terms or conditions of this permit;

- b. Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts;
- c. A change in any conditions that requires either temporary interruptions or elimination of the permitted discharge;  
or
- d. Information newly acquired by the Agency indicating the discharge poses a threat to human health or welfare.

If the permittee believes that any past or planned activity would be cause for modification or revocation and reissuance under 40 CFR 122.62, the permittee must report such information to the Permit Issuing Authority. The submittal of a new application may be required of the permittee. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

5. Toxic Pollutants

Notwithstanding Paragraph A-4, above, if a toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is established under Section 307(a) of the Act for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge and such standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation for such pollutant in this permit, this permit shall be modified or revoked and reissued to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition and the permittee so notified.

The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

6. Civil and Criminal Liability

Except as provided in permit conditions on "Bypassing" Part II, Section B, Paragraph B-3, nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance.

7. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under Section 311 of the Act.

8. State/Tribal Laws

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State/Tribal law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Act.

9. Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights nor any infringement of Federal, State, Tribal, or local laws or regulations.

10. Onshore or Offshore Construction

This permit does not authorize or approve the construction of any onshore or offshore physical structures or facilities or the undertaking of any work in any waters of the United States.

11. Severability

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

12. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the Permit Issuing Authority, within a reasonable time, any information which the Permit Issuing Authority may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Permit Issuing Authority, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

13. Right of Appeal

Within thirty (30) days of receipt of notice of a final permit decision, the permittee may petition the Environmental Appeals Board to review any condition of the permit decision. The petition should be sent to the following address:

Environmental Appeals Board, MC 1103B  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Ariel Rios Building  
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20460

The petition shall include a statement of the reasons supporting that review in accordance with 40 CFR 124.19(a).

**SECTION B. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF POLLUTION CONTROLS**

1. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

2. Need to Halt or Reduce Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the condition of this permit.

3. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

a. Definitions

- (1) "Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility, which is not a designed or established operating mode for the facility.

- (2) "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

b. Bypass not exceeding limitations

The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of Paragraph c. and d. of this section.

c. Notice

- (1) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least ten 10 days before the date of the bypass, including an evaluation of the anticipated quality and effect of the bypass.
- (2) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Section D, Paragraph D-8 (24-hour notice).

d. Prohibition of bypass.

- (1) Bypass is prohibited and the Permit Issuing Authority may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:
  - (a) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
  - (b) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
  - (c) The permittee submitted notice as required under Paragraph c. of this section.
- (2) The Permit Issuing Authority may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Permit Issuing Authority determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in Paragraph d. (1) of this section.

4. Upsets

"Upsets" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit limitation if the requirements of 40 CFR 122.41(n)(3) are met.

5. Removed Substances

This permit does not authorize discharge of solids, sludge, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewater to waters of the United States unless specifically limited in Part I.

## SECTION C. MONITORING AND RECORDS

### 1. Representative Sampling

Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. All samples shall be taken at the monitoring points specified in this permit and, unless otherwise specified, before the effluent joins or is diluted by any other wastestream, body of water, or substance. Monitoring points shall not be changed without notification to and the approval of the Permit Issuing Authority.

### 2. Flow Measurements

Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to insure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated and maintained to insure that the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected shall be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than  $\pm 10$  percent from the true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes. Once-through condenser cooling water flow which is monitored by pump logs, or pump hours meters as specified in Part I of this permit, and based on the manufacturer's pump curves, shall not be subject to this requirement. Guidance in selection, installation, calibration, and operation of acceptable flow measurements devices can be obtained from the following references:

- (1) "A Guide of Methods and Standards for the Measurement of Water Flow", U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, and Special Publication 421, May 1975, 97 pp. (Available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Order by SD Catalog No. C13.10:421.)
- (2) "Water Measurement Manual", U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Second Edition, Revised Reprint, 1974, 327 pp. (Available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Order by Catalog No. 127.19/2:W29/2, Stock No. S/N 24003-0027.)
- (3) "Flow Measurement in Open Channels and Closed Conduits", U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, NBS Special Publication 484, October 1977, 982 pp. (Available in paper copy or microfiche from National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA 22151. Order by NTIS No. PB-273 535/5ST.)
- (4) "NPDES Compliance Flow Measurement Manual", U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water Enforcement, Publication MOD-77, September 1981, 135 pp. (Available from the General Services Building 41, Denver Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225.)

### 3. Monitoring Procedures

Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.

### 4. Penalties for Tampering

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the Act shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two years per violation, or by both. If a conviction is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment shall be by a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than four years, or by both. (See Section 309(c)(4) of the Clean Water Act).

5. Retention of Records

The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by the Permit Issuing Authority at any time.

6. Records Contents

Records of monitoring information shall include:

- a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
- b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
- c. The date(s) analyses were performed;
- d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
- e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
- f. The results of such analyses.

7. Inspection and Entry

The permittee shall allow the Permit Issuing Authority, or an authorized representative, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

- a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- c. Inspect at reasonable times the facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
- d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

**SECTION D. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

1. Change in Discharge

The permittee shall give notice to the Permit Issuing Authority, as soon as possible, of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:

- a. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source; or
- b. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under Section D, Paragraph D-10(a).

2. Anticipated Noncompliance

The permittee shall give advance notice to the Permit Issuing Authority of any planned change in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements. Any maintenance of facilities, which might necessitate unavoidable interruption of operation and degradation of effluent quality, shall be scheduled during noncritical water quality periods and carried out in a manner approved by the Permit Issuing Authority.

3. Transfer of Ownership or Control

A permit may be automatically transferred to another party if:

- a. The permittee notifies the Permit Issuing Authority of the proposed transfer at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date;
- b. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittees containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them, and
- c. The Permit Issuing Authority does not notify the existing permittee of its intent to modify or revoke and reissue the permit. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement mentioned in paragraph b.

4. Monitoring Reports

See Part I.A.6 of this permit.

5. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or as specified in this permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of this data submitted in the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR). Such increased frequency shall also be indicated.

6. Averaging of Measurements

Calculations for limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Permit Issuing Authority in the permit.

7. Compliance Schedules

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date. Any reports of noncompliance shall include the cause of noncompliance, any remedial actions taken, and the probability of meeting the next scheduled requirements.

8. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

The permittee shall orally report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment, within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times; if the noncompliance has not been corrected; the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance. The Permit Issuing Authority may verbally waive the written report, on a case-by-case basis, when the oral report is made.

The following violations shall be included in the 24-hour report when they might endanger health or the environment.

- a. An unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit
- b. Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.

9. Other Noncompliance

The permittee shall report, in narrative form, all instances of noncompliance not previously reported under Section D, Paragraphs D-2, D-4, D-7, and D-8 at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Paragraph D-8.

10. Changes in Discharges of Toxic Substances

The permittee shall notify the Permit Issuing Authority as soon as it knows or has reason to believe:

- a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic substance(s) (listed at 40 CFR 122, Appendix D, Table II and III) which is not listed in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":
  - (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 ug/L);
  - (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 ug/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/L) for 2, 4-dinitrophenol and for 2 methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony; or
  - (3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant(s) in the permit application.
- b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant (listed at 40 CFR 122, Appendix D, Table II and III) which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":
  - (1) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/L);
  - (2) One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony; or
  - (3) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant(s) in the permit application.

11. Changes In Discharges of Toxic Substances by Indirect Users

All Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) must provide adequate notice to the Permit Issuing Authority of the following:

- a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to section 301 or 306 of the Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and
- b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit.
- c. For purposes of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on (i) the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW, and (ii) any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

12. Duty to Reapply

If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. The application should be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit. The Permit Issuing Authority may grant permission to submit an application less than 180 days in advance but not later than the permit expiration date.

Where EPA is the Permit Issuing Authority, the terms and conditions of this permit are automatically continued in accordance with 40 CFR 122.6, only where the permittee has submitted a timely and sufficient application for a renewal permit and the Permit Issuing Authority is unable through no fault of the permittee to issue a new permit before the expiration date.

13. Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Permit Issuing Authority shall be signed and certified.

- a. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:
  - (1) For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this Section, a responsible corporate officer means (1) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy - or decision making functions for the corporation, or
  - (2) The manager of one or more manufacturing production or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
  - (3) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively: or
  - (4) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency; by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
- b. All reports required by the permit and other information requested by the Permit Issuing Authority shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is duly authorized representative only if:
  - (1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described above;
  - (2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.); and
  - (3) The written authorization is submitted to the Permit Issuing Authority.
- c. Certification. Any person signing a document under paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section shall make the following certification:

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

#### 14. Availability of Reports

Except for data determined to be confidential under 40 CFR Part 2, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Permit Issuing Authority. As required by the Act, permit applications, permits and effluent data shall not be considered confidential.

#### 15. Penalties for Falsification of Reports

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under the Act, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two years per violation, or by both. If a conviction is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment shall be by a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than four years, or by both. (See Section 309(c)(4) of the Clean Water Act).

### **SECTION E. DEFINITIONS FOR PARTS I AND II**

#### 1. Permit Issuing Authority

The Regional Administrator of EPA Region 5 or his designee, unless at some time in the future the Tribe receives authority to administer the NPDES program and assumes jurisdiction over the permit; at which time, the Director/Chairman of the Tribal program receiving authorization becomes the issuing authority.

#### 2. Act

"Act" means the Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act) Public Law 92-500, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

#### 3. Mass/Day Measurements

- a. The "30-day average discharge" is defined as the total mass of all daily discharges sampled and/or measured during a consecutive 30 day period on which daily discharges are sampled and measured, divided by the number of daily discharges samples and/or measured during such period. It is therefore, an arithmetic mean found by adding the weights of the pollutant found each day of the consecutive 30 day period and then dividing this sum by the number of days the tests were reported. The limitation is identified as "Daily Average" or "30-day Average" in Part I of the permit and the average monthly discharge value is reported in the "Average" Column under "Quantity" on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).
- b. The "7-day average discharge" is defined as the total mass of all daily discharges sampled and/or measured during a consecutive 7 day period on which daily discharges are sampled and measured, divided by the number of daily discharges sampled and/or measured during such period. It is, therefore, an arithmetic mean found by adding the weights of pollutants found each day of the consecutive 7 day period and then dividing this sum by the number of days the tests were reported. This limitation is identified as "7-day Average" in Part I of the permit and the highest average weekly discharge value is reported in the "Maximum" column under "Quantity" on the DMR.

- c. The "maximum daily average" is the total mass (weight) of a pollutant discharge during a calendar day. If only one sample is taken during any calendar day, the weight of pollutant calculated from it is the "maximum daily discharge". This limitation is identified as "Daily Maximum", in Part I of the permit and one highest such value recorded during the reporting period is reported in the "Maximum" column under "Quantity" on the DMR.
- c. The "average annual discharge" is defined as the total mass of all daily discharges sampled and/or measured during the calendar year on which daily discharges are sampled and measured, divided by the number of daily discharges sampled and/or measured during such year. It is, therefore, an arithmetic mean found by adding the weights of pollutants found each day of the year and then dividing the sum by number of days the test were reported. This limitation is defined as "Annual Average" in Part I of the permit and the average annual discharge value is reported in the "Average" column under "Quantity" on the DMR. The DMR for this report shall be submitted in January for the previous reporting calendar year.

#### 4. Concentration Measurements

- a. The "30-day average concentration", other than for E. coli bacteria, is the sum of the concentrations of all daily discharges sampled and/or measured during a consecutive 30 day period on which daily discharges are sampled and measured, divided by the number of daily discharges sampled and/or measured during such period (arithmetic mean of the daily concentration values). The daily concentration value is equal to the concentration of a composite sample or in the case of grab samples is the arithmetic mean (weighted by flow value) of all the samples collected during a calendar day. The 30-day average count for E. coli bacteria is the geometric mean of the counts for samples collected during a consecutive 30 day period. This limitation is identified as "30-day Average" or "Daily Average" in Part I of the permit and the average monthly concentration value is reported under the "Average" column under "Quality" on the DMR.
- b. The "7-day average concentration", other than for E. coli bacteria, is the sum of the concentrations of all daily discharges sampled and/or measured during a consecutive 7 day period on which daily discharges are sampled and measured divided by the number of daily discharges sampled and/or measured during such period (arithmetic mean of the daily concentration value). The daily concentration value is equal to the concentration of a composite sample or in the case of grab samples is the arithmetic mean (weighted by flow value) of all the samples collected during that calendar day. The 7-day average count for E. coli bacteria is the geometric mean of the counts for samples collected during a consecutive 7 day period. This limitation is identified as "7-day Average" in Part I of the permit and the highest 7-day average concentration value is reported under the "Maximum" column under "Quality" on the DMR.
- c. The "maximum daily concentration" is the concentration of a pollutant discharge during a calendar day. It is identified as "Daily Maximum" in Part I of the permit and the highest such value recorded during the reporting period is reported under the "Maximum" column under "Quality" on the DMR.
- d. The "average annual concentration", other than for E. coli bacteria, is the sum of the concentrations of all daily discharges sampled and/or measured during a calendar year on which daily discharges are sampled and measured divided by the number of daily discharges sampled and/or measured during such year (arithmetic mean of the daily concentration values). The daily concentration value is equal to the concentration of a composite sample or in the case of grab samples is the arithmetic mean (weighted by flow value) of all samples collected during that calendar day. The average yearly count for E. coli bacteria is the geometric mean of the counts for samples collected during a calendar year. This limitation is identified as "Annual Average" in Part I of the permit and the average annual concentration value is reported under the "Average" column under "Quality" on the DMR. The DMR for this report shall be submitted in January for the previous reporting year.

5. Other Measurements

- a. The effluent flow expressed as M<sup>3</sup>/day (mgd) is the 24 hour average flow averaged monthly. It is the arithmetic mean of the total daily flows recorded during the calendar month. Where monitoring requirements for flow are specified in Part I of the permit the flow rate values are reported in the "Average" column under "Quantity" on the DMR.
- b. An "instantaneous flow measurement" is a measure of flow taken at the time of sampling, when both the sample and flow will be representative of the total discharge.
- c. Where monitoring requirements for pH, dissolved oxygen or E. coli bacteria are specified in Part I of the permit, the values are generally reported in the "Quality of Concentration" column on the DMR.

6. Types of Samples

- a. Composite Sample: A "composite sample" is a combination of not less than 8 influent or effluent portions, of at least 100 ml, collected over the full time period specified in Part I.A. The composite sample must be flow proportioned by either time interval between each aliquot or by volume as it relates to effluent flow at the time of sampling of total flow since collection of the previous aliquot. Aliquots may be collected manually or automatically.
- b. Grab Sample: A "grab sample" is a single influent or effluent portion of at least 100 ml which is not a composite sample. The sample(s) shall be collected at the period(s) most representative of the total discharge.

7. Calculation of Means

- a. Arithmetic Mean: The arithmetic mean of any set of values is the summation of the individual values divided by the number of individual values.
- b. Geometric Mean: The geometric mean of any set of values is the N<sup>th</sup> root of the product of the individual values where N is equal to the number of individual values. The geometric mean is equivalent to the antilog of the arithmetic mean of the logarithms of the individual values. For purposes of calculating the geometric mean, values of zero (0) shall be considered to be one (1).
- c. Weighted by Flow Value: Weighted by flow value means the summation of each concentration times its respective flow divided by the summation of the respective flows.

8. Calendar Day

A calendar day is defined as the period from midnight of one day until midnight of the next day. However, for purposes of this permit, any consecutive 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day may be used for sampling.

9. Hazardous Substance

A hazardous substance means any substances designed under 40 CFR Part 116 pursuant to Section 311 of the Clean Water Act.

10. Toxic Pollutant

A toxic pollutant is any pollutant listed as toxic under Section 307(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act.

11. Significant Industrial User

Significant industrial user is a nondomestic user that: 1) is subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR Part 403.6 and 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N; or 2) discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater to a POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater); contributes a process wastestream which makes up five (5) percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or is designated as such by the permittee as defined in 40 CFR Part 403.12(a) on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's treatment plant operation or violating any pretreatment standard or requirement (in accordance with 40 CFR Part 403.8(f)(6)).

12. Chief of the NPDES Programs Branch

The Chief of the NPDES Programs Branch of EPA Region 5 is located at the EPA, Region 5 Office, NPDES Programs Branch, WN-16J, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604, telephone: 312-353-2124.

13. Acute Toxic Unit

Acute toxic unit ( $TU_a$ ) means  $100/LC_{50}$  where the  $LC_{50}$  is determined from a whole effluent toxicity (WET) test which produces a result that is statistically or graphically estimated to be lethal to 50% of the test organisms.

14. Bioaccumulative Chemical of Concern

Bioaccumulative chemical of concern (BCC) means a chemical which, upon entering the surface waters, by itself or as its toxic transformation product, accumulates in aquatic organisms by a human health bioaccumulation factor of more than 1000 after considering metabolism and other physiochemical properties that might enhance or inhibit bioaccumulation. Chemicals with half-lives of less than 8 weeks in the water column, sediment, and biota are not BCCs. The minimum bioaccumulation concentration factor (BAF) information needed to define an organic chemical as a BCC is either a field-measured BAF or a BAF derived using the biota-sediment accumulation factor (BSAF) methodology. The minimum BAF information needed to define an inorganic chemical as a BCC, including an organometal, is either a field-measured BAF or a laboratory-measured bioconcentration factor (BCF).

15. Biosolids

Biosolids are the solid, semisolid, or liquid residues generated during the treatment of sanitary sewage or domestic sewage in a treatment works. This includes, but is not limited to, scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes and a derivative of the removed scum or solids.

16. Bulk Biosolids

Bulk biosolids means biosolids that are not sold or given away in a bag or other container for application to a lawn or home garden.

17. Chronic Toxic Unit

Chronic toxic unit ( $TU_c$ ) means  $100/MATC$  or  $100/IC_{25}$ , where the maximum acceptable toxicant concentration (MATC) and  $IC_{25}$  are expressed as a percent effluent in the test medium.

18. Class B Biosolids

Class B Biosolids refers to material that has met the Class B pathogen reduction requirements or equivalent treatment by a Process to Significantly Reduce Pathogens (PSRP) in accordance with the Part 24 Rules. Processes include aerobic digestion, composting, anaerobic digestion, lime stabilization and air drying.

19. Detection Level

Detection Level means the lowest concentration or amount of the target analyte that can be determined to be different from zero by a single measurement at a stated level of probability.

20. EC<sub>50</sub>

EC<sub>50</sub> means a statistically or graphically estimated concentration that is expected to cause 1 or more specified effects in 50% of a group of organisms under specified conditions.

21. IC<sub>25</sub>

IC<sub>25</sub> means the toxicant concentration that would cause a 25% reduction in a nonquantal biological measurement for the test population.

22. Interference

Interference is a discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both: 1) inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and 2) therefore, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's discharge permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or, of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued there under (or more stringent state or local regulations): the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including Title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including state regulations contained in any state sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D of the SWDA), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act. [This definition does not apply to sample matrix interference.]

23. Land Application

Land Application means spraying or spreading biosolids or a biosolids derivative onto the land surface, injecting below the land surface, or incorporating into the soil so that the biosolids or biosolids derivative can either condition the soil or fertilize crops or vegetation grown in the soil.

24. LC<sub>50</sub>

LC<sub>50</sub> means a statistically or graphically estimated concentration that is expected to be lethal to 50% of a group of organisms under specified conditions.

25. Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Concentration

Maximum acceptable toxicant concentration (MATC) means the concentration obtained by calculating the geometric mean of the lower and upper chronic limits from a chronic test. A lower chronic limit is the highest tested concentration that did not cause the occurrence of a specific adverse effect. An upper chronic limit is the lowest tested concentration which did cause the occurrence of a specific adverse effect and above which all tested concentrations caused such an occurrence.

26. Monthly Frequency of Analysis

Monthly frequency of analysis refers to a calendar month. When required by this permit, an analytical result, reading, value or observation must be reported for that period if a discharge occurs during that period.

27. NOAEL

NOAEL means the highest tested dose or concentration of a substance that result in no observed adverse effect in exposed test organisms where higher doses or concentrations result in an adverse effect.

28. Noncontact Cooling Water

Noncontact Cooling Water is water used for cooling which does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, by-product, waste product or finished product.

29. Nondomestic user

Nondomestic user is any discharger to a POTW that discharges wastes other than or in addition to water-carried wastes from toilet, kitchen, laundry, bathing or other facilities used for household purposes.

30. Pretreatment

Pretreatment is reducing the amount of pollutants, eliminating pollutants, or altering the nature of pollutant properties to a less harmful state prior to discharge into a public sewer. The reduction or alteration can be by physical, chemical, or biological processes, process changes, or by other means. Dilution is not considered pretreatment unless expressly authorized by an applicable National Pretreatment Standard for a particular industrial category.

31. POTW

POTW is a publicly owned treatment works.

32. Quantification Level

Quantification level means the measurement of the concentration of a contaminant obtained by using a specified laboratory procedure calculated at a specified concentration above the detection level. It is considered the lowest concentration at which a particular contaminant can be quantitatively measured using a specified laboratory procedure for monitoring of the contaminant.

33. Significant Materials

Significant Materials means any material which could degrade or impair water quality, including but not limited to: raw materials; fuels; solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; hazardous substances designated under Section 101(14) of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) (see 40 CFR 372.65); any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to Section 313 of Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA); fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag, and sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharges.

34. Weekly Frequency of Analysis

Weekly frequency of analysis refers to a calendar week which begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday. When required by this permit, an analytical result, reading, value or observation must be reported for that period if a discharge occurs during that period.

PART III  
SEWAGE SLUDGE REQUIREMENTS  
INSTRUCTIONS TO PERMITTEES

Select only those Sections which apply to your sludge reuse or disposal practice.

If the quality of your sludge varies (for example, Section II and Section III of Element I apply) use a separate Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) for each Section that is applicable.

The sludge DMRs shall be due by February 19th of each year and shall cover the previous January through December time period.

**The sludge conditions do not apply to wastewater treatment lagoons where sludge is not wasted for final reuse/disposal. If the sludge is not removed, the permittee shall indicate on the DMR "No Discharge".**

**ELEMENT 1 - LAND APPLICATION**

- SECTION I: Page 1 - Requirements Applying to All Sewage Sludge Land Application
- SECTION II: Page 6 - Requirements Specific to Bulk Sewage Sludge for Application to the Land Meeting Class A or B Pathogen Reduction and the Cumulative Loading Rates in Table 2, or Class B Pathogen Reduction and the Pollutant Concentrations in Table 3
- SECTION III: Page 10 - Requirements Specific to Bulk Sewage Sludge Meeting Pollutant Concentrations in Table 3 and Class A Pathogen Reduction Requirements
- SECTION IV: Page 12 - Requirements Specific to Sludge Sold or Given Away in a Bag or Other Container for Application to the Land that does not Meet the Pollutant Concentrations in Table 3
- SECTION V: Page 14 - Definitions

**ELEMENT 1 - LAND APPLICATION**

**SECTION I. REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO ALL SEWAGE SLUDGE LAND APPLICATION**

**A. General Requirements**

1. The permittee shall handle and dispose of sewage sludge in accordance with Section 405 of the Clean Water Act and all other applicable Federal regulations to protect public health and the environment from any reasonably anticipated adverse effects due to any toxic pollutants which may be present in the sludge.
2. If requirements for sludge management practices or pollutant criteria become more stringent than the sludge pollutant limits or acceptable management practices in this permit, or control a pollutant not listed in this permit, this permit may be modified or revoked and reissued to conform to the requirements promulgated at Section 405(d)(2) of the Clean Water Act. If new limits for Molybdenum are promulgated prior to permit expiration, then those limits shall become directly enforceable.
3. In all cases, if the person (permit holder) who prepares the sewage sludge supplies the sewage sludge to another person for land application use or to the owner or lease holder of the land, the permit holder shall provide necessary information to the parties who receive the sludge to assure compliance with these regulations.
4. The permittee shall give prior notice to EPA (Chief, NPDES Programs Branch, Water Division, Mail Code WN-16J, EPA Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604-3590), with a courtesy copy to the Saginaw Chippewa Tribe, of any planned changes in the sewage sludge disposal practice, in accordance with 40 CFR Part 122.41(l)(1)(iii). These changes may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit. Change in the sludge use or disposal practice may be cause for modification of the permit in accordance with 40 CFR Part 122.62(a)(1).

**B. Testing Requirements**

1. Sewage sludge shall not be applied to the land if the concentration of the pollutants exceed the pollutant concentration criteria in Table 1. The frequency of testing for pollutants in Table 1 is found in Element 1, Section I.C.

**TABLE 1**  
**Ceiling Concentration**

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>(milligrams per kilogram)*</b>
Arsenic	75
Cadmium	85
Copper	4300
Lead	840
Mercury	57
Molybdenum	75
Nickel	420
PCBs	49
Selenium	100
Zinc	7500

\* Dry weight basis

2. **Pathogen Control**

All sewage sludge that is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site shall be treated by either the Class A or Class B pathogen requirements. Sewage sludge that is applied to a lawn or home garden shall be treated by the Class A pathogen requirements. Sewage sludge that is sold or given away in a bag shall be treated by Class A pathogen requirements.

- a. Six alternatives are available to demonstrate compliance with Class A sewage sludge. All 6 options require either the density of fecal coliform in the sewage sludge be less than 1000 Most Probable Number (MPN) per gram of total solids (dry weight basis), or the density of Salmonella sp. bacteria in the sewage sludge be less than three MPN per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed; at the time the sewage sludge is prepared for sale or given away in a bag or other container for application to the land. Below are the additional requirements necessary to meet the definition of a Class A sludge.

Alternative 1 - The temperature of the sewage sludge that is used or disposed shall be maintained at a specific value for a period of time. See 503.32(a)(3)(ii) for specific information.

Alternative 2 - The pH of the sewage sludge that is used or disposed shall be raised to above 12 and shall remain above 12 for 72 hours.  
 The temperature of the sewage sludge shall be above 52 degrees Celsius for 12 hours or longer during the period that the pH of the sewage sludge is above 12.

At the end of the 72 hour period during which the pH of the sewage sludge is above 12, the sewage sludge shall be air dried to achieve a percent solids in the sewage sludge greater than 50 percent.

Alternative 3 - The sewage sludge shall be analyzed for enteric viruses prior to pathogen treatment. The limit for enteric viruses is one Plaque-forming Unit per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) either before or following pathogen treatment. See 503.32(a)(5)(ii) for specific information. The sewage sludge shall be analyzed for viable helminth ova prior to pathogen treatment. The limit for viable helminth ova is less than one per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) either before or following pathogen treatment. See 503.32(a)(5)(iii) for specific information.

Alternative 4 - The density of enteric viruses in the sewage sludge shall be less than one Plaque-forming Unit per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed or at the time the sludge is prepared for sale or give away in a bag or other container for application to the land.

The density of viable helminth ova in the sewage sludge shall be less than one per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed or at the time the sewage sludge is prepared for sale or give away in a bag or other container for application to the land.

Alternative 5 - Sewage sludge shall be treated by one of the Processes to Further Reduce Pathogens (PFRP) described in 503 Appendix B. PFRPs include composting, heat drying, heat treatment, and thermophilic aerobic digestion.

Alternative 6 - Sewage sludge shall be treated by a process that is equivalent to a Process to Further Reduce Pathogens, if individually approved by the Pathogen Equivalency Committee representing the EPA.

b. Three alternatives are available to demonstrate compliance with Class B sewage sludge.

Alternative 1- (i) Seven random samples of the sewage sludge shall be collected for one monitoring episode at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed.

(ii) The geometric mean of the density of fecal coliform in the samples collected shall be less than either 2,000,000 MPN per gram of total solids (dry weight basis) or 2,000,000 Colony Forming Units per gram of total solids (dry weight basis).

Alternative 2 - Sewage sludge shall be treated in one of the Processes to significantly Reduce Pathogens described in 503 Appendix B.

Alternative 3 - Sewage sludge shall be treated in a process that is equivalent to a PSRP, if individually approved by the Pathogen Equivalency Committee representing the EPA.

In addition, the following site restrictions must be met if Class B sludge is land applied:

- i. Food crops with harvested parts that touch the sewage sludge/soil mixture and are totally above the land surface shall not be harvested for 14 months after application of sewage sludge.
- ii. Food crops with harvested parts below the surface of the land shall not be harvested for 20 months after application of sewage sludge when the sewage sludge remains on the land surface for 4 months or longer prior to incorporation into the soil.
- iii. Food crops with harvested parts below the surface of the land shall not be harvested for 38 months after application of sewage sludge when the sewage sludge remains on the land surface for less than 4 months prior to incorporation into the soil.

- iv. Food crops, feed crops, and fiber crops shall not be harvested for 30 days after application of sewage sludge.
- v. Animals shall not be allowed to graze on the land for 30 days after application of sewage sludge.
- vi. Turf grown on land where sewage sludge is applied shall not be harvested for 1 year after application of the sewage sludge when the harvested turf is placed on either land with a high potential for public exposure or a lawn, unless otherwise specified by the permitting authority.
- vii. Public access to land with a high potential for public exposure shall be restricted for 1 year after application of sewage sludge.
- viii. Public access to land with a low potential for public exposure shall be restricted for 30 days after application of sewage sludge.

### 3. Vector Attraction Reduction Requirements

All bulk sewage sludge that is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site shall be treated by one of the following alternatives 1 through 10 for Vector Attraction Reduction. If bulk sewage sludge is applied to a home garden, or bagged sewage sludge is applied to the land, only alternative 1 through alternative 8 shall be used.

Alternative 1 - The mass of volatile solids in the sewage sludge shall be reduced by a minimum of 38 percent.

Alternative 2 - If Alternative 1 cannot be met for an anaerobically digested sludge, demonstration can be made by digesting a portion of the previously digested sludge anaerobically in the laboratory in a bench-scale unit for 40 additional days at a temperature between 30 and 37 degrees Celsius. Volatile solids must be reduced by less than 17 percent to demonstrate compliance.

Alternative 3 - If Alternative 1 cannot be met for an aerobically digested sludge, demonstration can be made by digesting a portion of the previously digested sludge with a percent solids of two percent or less aerobically in the laboratory in a bench-scale unit for 30 additional days at 20 degrees Celsius. Volatile solids must be reduced by less than 15 percent to demonstrate compliance.

Alternative 4 - The specific oxygen uptake rate (SOUR) for sewage sludge treated in an aerobic process shall be equal to or less than 1.5 milligrams of oxygen per hour per gram of total solids (dry weight basis) at a temperature of 20 degrees Celsius.

Alternative 5 - Sewage sludge shall be treated in an aerobic process for 14 days or longer. During that time, the temperature of the sewage sludge shall be higher than 40 degrees Celsius and the average temperature of the sewage sludge shall be higher than 45 degrees Celsius.

Alternative 6 - The pH of sewage sludge shall be raised to 12 or higher by alkali addition and, without the addition of more alkali shall remain at 12 or higher for two hours and then at 11.5 or higher for an additional 22 hours.

Alternative 7 - The percent solids of sewage sludge that does not contain unstabilized solids generated in a primary wastewater treatment process shall be equal to or greater than 75 percent based on the moisture content and total solids prior to mixing with other materials. Unstabilized solids are defined as organic materials in sewage sludge that have not been treated in either an aerobic or anaerobic treatment process.

Alternative 8 - The percent solids of sewage sludge that contains unstabilized solids generated in a primary wastewater treatment process shall be equal to or greater than 90 percent based on the moisture content and total solids prior to mixing with other materials. Unstabilized solids are defined as organic materials in sewage sludge that have not been treated in either an aerobic or anaerobic treatment process.

- Alternative 9 -
- (i) Sewage sludge shall be injected below the surface of the land.
  - (ii) No significant amount of the sewage sludge shall be present on the land surface within one hour after the sewage sludge is injected.
  - (iii) When sewage sludge that is injected below the surface of the land is Class A with respect to pathogens, the sewage sludge shall be injected below the land surface within eight hours after being discharged from the pathogen treatment process.

- Alternative 10 -
- (i) Sewage sludge applied to the land surface or placed on a surface disposal site shall be incorporated into the soil within six hours after application to or placement on the land.
  - (ii) When sewage sludge that is incorporated into the soil is Class A with respect to pathogens, the sewage sludge shall be applied to or placed on the land within eight hours after being discharged from the pathogen treatment process.

### **C. Monitoring Requirements**

All pollutants shall be monitored at the frequency shown below:

Amount of sewage sludge\*

<u>(metric tons per 365 day period)</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
0 # Sludge < 290	Once/Year
290 # Sludge < 1,500	Once/Quarter
1,500 # Sludge < 15,000	Once/Two Months
15,000 # Sludge	Once/Month

\* Either the amount of bulk sewage sludge applied to the land or the amount of sewage sludge received by a person who prepares sewage sludge that is sold or given away in a bag or other container for application to the land (dry weight basis).

Representative samples of sewage sludge shall be collected and analyzed in accordance with the methods referenced in 40 CFR 503.8(b).

**SECTION II. REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIC TO BULK SEWAGE SLUDGE FOR APPLICATION TO THE LAND MEETING CLASS A or B PATHOGEN REDUCTION AND THE CUMULATIVE LOADING RATES IN TABLE 2, OR CLASS B PATHOGEN REDUCTION AND THE POLLUTANT CONCENTRATIONS IN TABLE 3**

For those permittees meeting Class A or B pathogen reduction requirements and that meet the cumulative loading rates in Table 2 below, or the Class B pathogen reduction requirements and contain concentrations of pollutants below those listed in Table 3 found in Element I, Section III, the following conditions apply:

1. Pollutant Limits

**Table 2**  
**Cumulative Pollutant Loading Rate**

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>(kilograms per hectare)</u>
Arsenic	41
Cadmium	39
Copper	1500
Lead	300
Mercury	17
Molybdenum	Report
Nickel	420
Selenium	100
Zinc	2800

\* Dry weight basis

2. Pathogen Control

All bulk sewage sludge that is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, a reclamation site, or lawn or home garden shall be treated by either Class A or Class B pathogen reduction requirements as defined above in Element 1, Section I.B.2.

3. Management Practices

- a. Bulk sewage sludge shall not be applied to the land if it is likely to adversely affect a threatened or endangered species listed under Section 4 of the Endangered Species Act or its designated critical habitat.
- b. Bulk sewage sludge shall not be applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site that is flooded, frozen, or snow-covered so that the bulk sewage sludge enters a wetland or other waters of the U.S., as defined in 40 CFR 122.2, except as provided in a permit issued pursuant to section 404 of the CWA.
- c. Bulk sewage sludge shall not be applied within 10 meters of a water of the U.S.

- d. Bulk sewage sludge shall be applied at or below the agronomic rate in accordance with recommendations from the following references:
  - i. STANDARDS 1992, Standards, Engineering Practices and Data, 39th Edition (1992) American Society of Agricultural Engineers, 2950 Niles Road, St. Joseph, MI 49085-9659.
  - ii. National Engineering Handbook Part 651, Agricultural Waste Management Field Handbook (1992), P.O. Box 2890, Washington, D.C. 20013.
  - iii. Recommendations of local extension services or Soil Conservation Services.
  - iv. Recommendations of a major University's Agronomic Department.
- e. An information sheet shall be provided to the person who receives bulk sewage sludge sold or given away. The information sheet shall contain the following information:
  - i. The name and address of the person who prepared the sewage sludge that is sold or given away in a bag or other container for application to the land.
  - ii. A statement that application of the sewage sludge to the land is prohibited except in accordance with the instructions on the label or information sheet.
  - iii. The annual whole sludge application rate for the sewage sludge that does not cause any of the cumulative pollutant loading rates in Table 2 above to be exceeded, unless the pollutant concentrations in Table 3 found in Element I, Section III below are met.

4. Notification requirements

- a. If bulk sewage sludge is applied to land in a State other than the State in which the sludge is prepared, written notice shall be provided prior to the initial land application to the permitting authority for the State in which the bulk sewage sludge is proposed to be applied. The notice shall include:
  - i. The location, by either street address or latitude and longitude, of each land application site.
  - ii. The approximate time period bulk sewage sludge will be applied to the site.
  - iii. The name, address, telephone number, and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit number (if appropriate) for the person who prepares the bulk sewage sludge.
  - iv. The name, address, telephone number, and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit number (if appropriate) for the person who will apply the bulk sewage sludge.
- b. The permittee shall give 60 days prior notice to the Director of any change planned in the sewage sludge practice. Any change shall include any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted treatment works, changes in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practice, and also alterations, additions, or deletions of disposal sites. These changes may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or absent in the

existing permit. Change in the sludge use or disposal practice may be cause for modification of the permit in accordance with 40 CFR 122.62(a)(1).

- c. The permittee shall provide the location of all existing sludge disposal/use sites to the State Historical Preservation Office within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. In addition, the permittee shall provide the location of any new disposal/use site to the State Historical Preservation Office prior to use of the site.

The permittee shall within 30 days after notification by the State Historical Preservation Office that a specific sludge disposal/use area will adversely affect a National Historic Site, cease use of such area.

5. Record keeping Requirements - The sludge documents will be retained on site at the same location as other NPDES records.

The person who prepares bulk sewage sludge or a sewage sludge material shall develop the following information and shall retain the information for five years. If the permittee supplies the sludge to another person who land applies the sludge, the permittee shall notify the land applier of the requirements for record keeping found in 40 CFR 503.17 for persons who land apply.

- a. The concentration (mg/Kg) in the sludge of each pollutant listed in Table 3 found in Element I, Section III and the applicable pollutant concentration criteria (mg/Kg), or the applicable cumulative pollutant loading rate and the applicable cumulative pollutant loading rate limit (kg/ha) listed in Table 2 above.
- b. A description of how the pathogen reduction requirements are met (including site restrictions for Class B sludges, if applicable).
- c. A description of how the vector attraction reduction requirements are met.
- d. A description of how the management practices listed above in Section II.3 are being met.
- e. The recommended agronomic loading rate from the references listed in Section II.3.d. above, as well as the actual agronomic loading rate shall be retained.
- f. A description of how the site restrictions in 40 CFR Part 503.32(b)(5) are met for each site on which Class B bulk sewage sludge is applied.
- g. The following certification statement:  

"I certify, under penalty of law, that the information that will be used to determine compliance with the management practices in ' 503.14 was prepared for each site on which bulk sewage sludge was applied under my direction and supervision in accordance with the system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate this information. I am aware that there are significant penalties for false certification including fine and imprisonment."
- h. A certification statement that all applicable requirements (specifically listed) have been met, and that the permittee understands that there are significant penalties for false certification including fine and imprisonment. See 40 CFR 503.17(a)(4)(i)(B) or 40 CFR Part 503.17(a)(5)(i)(B) as applicable to the permittees sludge treatment activities.
- i. The permittee shall maintain information that describes future geographical areas where sludge may be land applied.

- j. The permittee shall maintain information identifying site selection criteria regarding land application sites not identified at the time of permit application submission.
- k. The permittee shall maintain information regarding how future land application sites will be managed.

The person who prepares bulk sewage sludge or a sewage sludge material shall develop the following information and shall retain the information indefinitely. If the permittee supplies the sludge to another person who land applies the sludge, the permittee shall notify the land applier of the requirements for record keeping found in 40 CFR 503.17 for persons who land apply.

- a. The location, by either street address or latitude and longitude, of each site on which sludge is applied.
- b. The number of hectares in each site on which bulk sludge is applied.
- c. The date sludge is applied to each site.
- d. The cumulative amount of each pollutant in kilograms/hectare listed in Table 2 applied to each site.
- e. The total amount of sludge applied to each site in metric tons.
- f. The following certification statement:

"I certify, under penalty of law, that the information that will be used to determine compliance with the requirement to obtain information in ' 503.12(e)(2) was prepared for each site on which bulk sewage sludge was applied under my direction and supervision in accordance with the system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate this information. I am aware that there are significant penalties for false certification including fine and imprisonment."

- g. A description of how the requirements to obtain information in ' 503.12(e)(2) are met.

6. Reporting Requirements - The permittee shall report annually on the DMR the following information:

- a. Pollutant Table (2 or 3) appropriate for permittee's land application practices.
- b. The frequency of monitoring listed in Element 1, Section I.C. which applies to the permittee.
- c. The concentration (mg/Kg) in the sludge of each pollutant listed in Table 1 (defined as a monthly average) as well as the applicable pollutant concentration criteria (mg/Kg) listed in Table 3 found in Element 1, Section III, or the applicable pollutant loading rate limit (kg/ha) listed in Table 2 above if it exceeds 90% of the limit.
- d. Level of pathogen reduction achieved (Class A or Class B).
- e. Alternative used as listed in Section I.B.2.(a. or b.). Alternatives describe how the pathogen reduction requirements are met. If Class B sludge, include information on how site restrictions were met in the DMR comment section or attach a separate sheet to the DMR.
- f. Vector attraction reduction alternative used as listed in Section I.B.3.
- g. Annual sludge production in dry metric tons/year.

- h. Amount of sludge land applied in dry metric tons/year.
- i. Amount of sludge transported interstate in dry metric tons/year.
- j. The certification statement listed in 503.17(a)(4)(i)(B) or 503.17(a)(5)(i)(B) whichever applies to the permittees sludge treatment activities shall be attached to the DMR.
- k. When the amount of any pollutant applied to the land exceeds 90% of the cumulative pollutant loading rate for that pollutant, as described in Table 2, the permittee shall report the following information as an attachment to the DMR.
  - i. The location, by either street address or latitude and longitude.
  - ii. The number of hectares in each site on which bulk sewage sludge is applied.
  - iii. The date bulk sewage sludge is applied to each site.
  - iv. The cumulative amount of each pollutant (i.e., kilograms/hectare) listed in Table 2 in the bulk sewage sludge applied to each site.
  - v. The amount of sewage sludge (i.e., metric tons) applied to each site.
  - vi. The following certification statement:

"I certify, under penalty of law, that the information that will be used to determine compliance with the requirement to obtain information in ' 503.12(e)(2) was prepared for each site on which bulk sewage sludge was applied under my direction and supervision in accordance with the system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate this information. I am aware that there are significant penalties for false certification including fine and imprisonment."
  - vii. A description of how the requirements to obtain information in 40 CFR 503.12(e)(2) are met.

**SECTION III. REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIC TO BULK OR BAGGED SEWAGE SLUDGE MEETING POLLUTANT CONCENTRATIONS IN TABLE 3 AND CLASS A PATHOGEN REDUCTION REQUIREMENTS**

For those permittees with sludge that contains concentrations of pollutants below those pollutant limits listed in Table 3 for bulk or bagged (containerized) sewage sludge and also meet the Class A pathogen reduction requirements, the following conditions apply (Note: All bagged sewage sludge must be treated by Class A pathogen reduction requirements.):

1. Pollutant limits - The concentration of the pollutants in the municipal sewage sludge is at or below the values listed.

**Table 3**

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Monthly Average Concentration (milligrams per kilogram)*</u>
Arsenic	41
Cadmium	39
Copper	1500
Lead	300
Mercury	17
Molybdenum	Report
Nickel	420
Selenium	100
Zinc	2800

\* Dry weight basis

2. Pathogen Control

All bulk sewage sludge that is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, a reclamation site, or lawn or home garden shall be treated by the Class A pathogen reduction requirements as defined above in Element I, Section I.B.2. All bagged sewage sludge must be treated by Class A pathogen reduction requirements.

3. Management Practices - None.

4. Notification Requirements - None.

5. Record keeping Requirements - The permittee shall develop the following information and shall retain the information for five years. The sludge documents will be retained on site at the same location as other NPDES records.

- a. The concentration (mg/Kg) in the sludge of each pollutant listed in Table 3 and the applicable pollutant concentration criteria listed in Table 3.
- b. A certification statement that all applicable requirements (specifically listed) have been met, and that the permittee understands that there are significant penalties for false certification including fine and imprisonment. See 503.17(a)(1)(ii) or 503.17(a)(3)(i)(B), whichever applies to the permittees sludge treatment activities.
- c. A description of how the Class A pathogen reduction requirements are met.
- d. A description of how the vector attraction reduction requirements are met.

6. Reporting Requirements - The permittee shall report annually on the DMR the following information:
- a. Pollutant Table 3 appropriate for permittee's land application practices.
  - b. The frequency of monitoring listed in Element 1, Section I.C. which applies to the permittee.
  - c. The concentration (mg/Kg) in the sludge of each pollutant listed in Table 1 (defined as a monthly average) found in Element 1, Section I. In addition, the applicable pollutant concentration criteria listed in Table 3 should be included on the DMR.
  - d. Pathogen reduction Alternative used for Class A bagged or bulk sludge as listed in Section I.B.2.a.
  - e. Vector attraction reduction Alternative used as listed in Section I.B.3.
  - f. Annual sludge production in dry metric tons/year.
  - g. Amount of sludge land applied in dry metric tons/year.
  - h. Amount of sludge transported interstate in dry metric tons/year.
  - i. The certification statement listed in 503.17(a)(1)(ii) or 503.17(a)(3)(i)(B), whichever applies to the permittees sludge treatment activities, shall be attached to the DMR.

**SECTION IV. REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIC TO SLUDGE SOLD OR GIVEN AWAY IN A BAG OR OTHER CONTAINER FOR APPLICATION TO THE LAND THAT DOES NOT MEET THE POLLUTANT CONCENTRATIONS IN TABLE 3**

1. Pollutant Limits

**Table 4  
 Annual Pollutant Loading Rate**

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>(kilograms per hectare per 365 day period)</u>
Arsenic	2
Cadmium	1.9
Copper	75
Lead	15
Mercury	0.85
Molybdenum	Report
Nickel	21
Selenium	5
Zinc	140

\* Dry weight basis

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2. Pathogen Control

All sewage sludge that is sold or given away in a bag or other container for application to the land shall be treated by the Class A pathogen requirements as defined in Section I.B.2.a.

3. Management Practices

Either a label shall be affixed to the bag or other container in which sewage sludge that is sold or given away for application to the land, or an information sheet shall be provided to the person who receives sewage sludge sold or given away in an other container for application to the land. The label or information sheet shall contain the following information:

- a. The name and address of the person who prepared the sewage sludge that is sold or given away in a bag or other container for application to the land.
- b. A statement that application of the sewage sludge to the land is prohibited except in accordance with the instructions on the label or information sheet.
- c. The annual whole sludge application rate for the sewage sludge that will not cause any of the annual pollutant loading rates in Table 4 above to be exceeded.

4. Notification Requirements - None.

5. Recordkeeping Requirements - The sludge documents will be retained on site at the same location as other NPDES records.

The person who prepares sewage sludge or a sewage sludge material shall develop the following information and shall retain the information for five years.

- a. The concentration in the sludge of each pollutant listed above in found in Element I, Section I, Table 1.
- b. The following certification statement found in 503.17(a)(6)(iii).

"I certify, under penalty of law, that the information that will be used to determine compliance with the management practices in ' 503.14(e), the Class A pathogen requirement in ' 503.32(a), and the vector attraction reduction requirement in (insert vector attraction reduction option) was prepared under my direction and supervision in accordance with the system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate this information. I am aware that there are significant penalties for false certification including the possibility of fine and imprisonment".

- c. A description of how the Class A pathogen reduction requirements are met.
- d. A description of how the vector attraction reduction requirements are met.
- e. The annual whole sludge application rate for the sewage sludge that does not cause the annual pollutant loading rates in Table 4 to be exceeded. See Appendix A to Part 503 - Procedure to Determine the Annual Whole Sludge Application Rate for a Sewage Sludge.

6. Reporting Requirements - The permittee shall report annually on the DMR the following information:

- a. List Pollutant Table 4 appropriate for permittee's land application practices.
- b. The frequency of monitoring listed in Element 1, Section I.C. which applies to the permittee.

- c. The concentration (mg/Kg) in the sludge of each pollutant listed above in Table 1 (defined as a monthly average) found in Element 1, Section I.
- d. Class A pathogen reduction Alternative used as listed in Section I.B.2.a. Alternatives describe how the pathogen reduction requirements are met.
- e. Vector attraction reduction Alternative used as listed in Section I.B.3.
- f. Annual sludge production in dry metric tons/year.
- g. Amount of sludge land applied in dry metric tons/year.
- h. Amount of sludge transported interstate in dry metric tons/year.
- i. The following certification statement found in ' 503.17(a)(6)(iii) shall be attached to the DMR.

"I certify, under penalty of law, that the information that will be used to determine compliance with the management practices in ' 503.14(e), the Class A pathogen requirement in ' 503.32(a), and the vector attraction reduction requirement in (insert vector attraction reduction option) was prepared under my direction and supervision in accordance with the system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate this information. I am aware that there are significant penalties for false certification including the possibility of fine and imprisonment".

**SECTION V. DEFINITIONS**

Definitions applicable to Part III can be found at 503.9 and 503.11.

Preventing Pollution is the Best Solution

The Environmental Protection Agency encourages you to consider pollution prevention alternatives. In some cases pollution prevention may allow you to avoid the need to discharge pollutants which would otherwise require permit limitations -- or even avoid the need for permits altogether! Pollution prevention can:

- Save Money
- Reduce Waste
- Aid Permit Compliance
- Protect Our Environment
- Improve Corporate Image
- Reduce Liability

EPA is helping industries save money, reduce waste and protect our environment through pollution prevention. EPA staff can provide pollution prevention assistance through telephone consultations, technical workshops and seminars, and informational publications. They can also put you directly in touch with local support networks and national pollution prevention resources.