MINOR - SEWAGE SLUDGE REQUIREMENTS

INSTRUCTIONS TO PERMITTEES

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

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".

Although reporting is not required at this time, this permit may be modified or revoked and reissued to require an annual DMR.

ELEMENT 1 - LAND APPLICATION

SECTION I: Page 2 - 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

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ELEMENT 2 - SURFACE DISPOSAL

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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, Permitting & Water Quality Branch, Water Division, Mail Code 6WD-P, EPA Region 6, 1201 Elm Street, Suite 500, Dallas, Texas 75270) 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 because 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 exceeds 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

Pollutant	Ceiling Concentration (milligrams per kilogram)*
Arsenic	75
Cadmium	85
Chromium	3000
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. Alternatives 5 and 6 are not authorized to demonstrate compliance with Class A sewage sludge in Texas permits.

   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%.

   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 gives 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. Alternatives 2 and 3 are not authorized to demonstrate compliance with Class B sewage sludge in Texas permits.

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

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:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Food crops, feed crops, and fiber crops shall not be harvested for 30 days after application of sewage sludge.
- Animals shall not be allowed to graze on the land for 30 days after application of sewage sludge.
- 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.
- Public access to land with a high potential for public exposure shall be restricted for 1 year after application of sewage sludge.
- 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%.

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% 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 solid of 2% 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% 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 % 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% 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 -

- Sewage sludge shall be injected below the surface of the land.
- No significant amount of the sewage sludge shall be present on the land surface within one hour after the sewage sludge is injected.
- 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 -

- 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.
- 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 other pollutants shall be monitored at the frequency shown below:

Amount of sewage sludge (metric tons per 365 day period)*	Frequency
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

Pollutant	Cumulative Pollutant Loading Rate (kilograms per hectare)
Arsenic	41
Cadmium	39
Chromium	3000
Copper	1500
Lead	300
Mercury	17
Molybdenum	Monitor
Nickel	420
Selenium	100
Zinc	2800

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.3.

3. Management Practices

   a. 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.
   b. Bulk sewage sludge shall not be applied within 10 meters of a water of the U.S.
   c. Bulk sewage sludge shall be applied at or below the agronomic rate in accordance with recommendations from the following references:

      - STANDARDS 1992 , Standards, Engineering Practices and Data, 39th Edition (1992) American Society of Agricultural Engineers, 2950 Niles Road, St. Joseph, MI 49085-9659.
      - National Engineering Handbook Part 65 1, Agricultural Waste Management Field Handbook (1992), P.O. Box 2890, Washington, D.C. 20013.
      - Recommendations of local extension services or Soil Conservation Services.
      - Recommendations of a major University's Agronomic Department.

   d. 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:

      - 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.
      - 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.
      - 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:

      - The location, by either street address or latitude and longitude, of each land application site.
      - The approximate time period bulk sewage sludge will be applied to the site.
      - The name, address, telephone number, and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit number (if appropriate) for the person who prepares the bulk sewage sludge.

- 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 because 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 Commission 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 Commission prior to use of the site.
d. The permittee shall within 30 days after notification by the State Historical Commission that a specific sludge disposal/use area will adversely affect a National Historic Site, cease use of such area.

5. Recordkeeping 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 recordkeeping found in 40 CFR 503.17 for persons who land apply.

a. The concentration (mg/Kg) in the sludge of each pollutant listed in Tab le 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 sludge, 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.c. 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 management practices in §503.14 have been met for each site on which bulk sewage sludge is applied. This determination has been made under my direction and supervision in accordance with the system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information used to determine that the management practices have been met. 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 se lection 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 recordkeeping found i n 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 and time 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 requirements to obtain information in §503.12(e)(2) have been met for each site on which bulk sewage sludge is applied. This determination has been made under my direction and supervision in accordance with the system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information used to determine that the requirements to obtain information have been met. 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 - None.

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

Pollutant	Monthly Average Concentration (milligrams per kilogram)*
Arsenic	41
Cadmium	39
Chromium	1200

Copper	1500
Lead	300
Mercury	17
Molybdenum	Monitor
Nickel	420
Selenium	36
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.3. All bagged sewage sludge must be treated by Class A pathogen reduction requirements.

3. Management Practices - None.

4. Notification Requirements - None.

5. Recordkeeping 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 - None.

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 MINIMUM POLLUTANT CONCENTRATIONS

1. Pollutant Limits

Table 4

Pollutant	Annual Pollutant Loading Rate (kilograms per hectare per 365 day period)
Arsenic	2
Cadmium	1.9
Chromium	150
Copper	75
Lead	15
Mercury	0.85
Molybdenum	Monitor
Nickel	21
Selenium	5

Zinc	140

2. Pathogen Control

   All sewage sludge that is sold or given a way in a bag or other container for application to the land shall be treated by the Class A pathogen requirements as defined above in Section I.B.3.a. above.

3. Management Practices

   Either a label shall be affixed to the bag or other container in which sewage sludge that is sold or given a way for application to the land, or an information sheet shall be provided to the person who receives sewage sludge sold or given away in another 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 NPD ES 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 management practice 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) have been met. This determination has been made under my direction and supervision in accordance with the system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information used to determine that the management practice , pathogen requirements, and vector attraction reduction requirements have been met. 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 Sewage Sludge.

6. Reporting Requirements - None.

ELEMENT 2- SURFACE DISPOSAL

SECTION I. REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO ALL SEWAGE SLUDGE SURFACE DISPOSAL

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.
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.
3. In all cases, if the person (permit holder) who prepares the sewage sludge or supplies the sewage sludge to another person (owner or operator of a sewage sludge unit) for disposal in a surface disposal site, the permit holder shall provide all 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, Permitting & Water Quality Branch, Water Division, Mail Code 6WD-P, EPA Region 6, 1201 Elm Street, Suite 500, Dallas, Texas 75270) 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).
5. The permittee or owner/operator shall submit a written closure and post closure plan to the permitting authority 180 days prior to the closure date. The plan shall include the following information:

    a. A discussion of how the leachate collection system will be operated and maintained for three years after the surface disposal site closes if it has a liner and leachate collection system.
    b. A description of the system used to monitor continuously for methane gas in the air in any structures within the surface disposal site. The methane gas concentration shall not exceed 25% of the lower explosive limit for methane gas for three years after the sewage sludge unit closes. A description of the system used to monitor for methane gas in the air at the property line of the site shall be included. The methane gas concentration at the surface disposal site property line shall not exceed the lower explosive limit for methane gas for three years after the sewage sludge unit closes.
    c. A discussion of how public access to the surface disposal site will be restricted for three years after it closes.

B. Management Practices

1. An active sewage sludge unit located within 60 meters of a fault that has displacement in Holocene time shall close by March 22, 1994.
2. An active sewage sludge unit located in an unstable area shall close by March 22, 1994.
3. An active sewage sludge unit located in a wetland shall close by March 22, 1994.
4. Surface disposal shall not restrict the flow of the base 100-year flood.
5. The run-off collection system for an active sewage sludge unit shall have the capacity to handle run-off from a 25-year, 24-hour storm event.
6. A food crop, feed crop, or a fiber crop shall not be grown on a surface disposal site.

7. Animals shall not be grazed on a surface disposal site.
8. Public access shall be restricted on the active surface disposal site and for three years after the site closes.
9. Placement of sewage sludge shall not contaminate an aquifer. This shall be demonstrated through one of the following:

    a. Results of a ground-water monitoring program developed by a qualified ground-water scientist.
    b. A certification by a qualified ground-water scientist may be used to demonstrate that sewage sludge placed on an active sewage sludge unit does not contaminate an aquifer.

10. When a cover is placed on an active surface disposal site, the concentration of methane gas in air in any structure within the surface disposal site shall not exceed 25% of the lower explosive limit for methane gas during the period that the sewage sludge unit is active. The concentration of methane gas in air at the property line of the surface disposal site shall not exceed the lower explosive limit for methane gas during the period that the sewage sludge unit is active. Monitoring shall be continuous.

C. Testing Requirements

1. Sewage sludge shall be tested at the frequency show below in Element 2, Section I.D. for PCBs. Any sludge exceeding a concentration of 50 mg/Kg shall not be surface disposed.
2. Pathogen Control

    All sewage sludge that is disposed of in a surface disposal site shall be treated by either the Class A or Class B pathogen requirements unless sewage sludge is placed on an active surface disposal site, and is covered with soil or other material at the end of each operating day.

    a. Six alternatives are available to demonstrate compliance with Class A sewage sludge. All 6 alternatives require either the density of fecal coliform in the sewage sludge be less than 1000 MPN per gram of total solids (dry weight basis), or the density of Salmonella sp. bacteria in the sewage sludge be less than three Most Probable Number 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. Alternatives 5 and 6 are not authorized to demonstrate compliance with Class A sewage sludge in Texas permits.

    <u>Alternative 1</u> - 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.

    <u>Alternative 2</u> - 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%.

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 bas is) 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. Four alternatives are available to demonstrate compliance with Class B sewage sludge. Alternatives 2, 3, and 4 are not authorized to demonstrate compliance with Class B sewage sludge in Texas permits.

Alternative 1 -

- Seven random samples of the sewage sludge shall be collected for one monitoring episode at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed.
- The geometric mean of the density of fecal coliform in the samples collected shall be less than either 2,000,000 Most Probable Number 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.

Alternative 4 - Sewage sludge placed on an active surface disposal site is covered with soil or other material at the end of each operating day.

3. Vector Attraction Reduction Requirements

All sewage sludge that is disposed of in a surface disposal site shall be treated by one of the following alternatives 1 through 11 for Vector Attraction Reduction.

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

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% 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 solid 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% 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% 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 an 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% 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 an anaerobic treatment process.

Alternative 9 -

- Sewage sludge shall be injected below the surface of the land.
- No significant amount of the sewage sludge shall be present on the land surface within one hour after the sewage sludge is injected.
- 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 -

- 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.
- 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.

Alternative 11 - Sewage sludge placed on an active sewage sludge unit shall be covered with soil or other material at the end of each operating day.

4. Methane Gas Control Within a Structure On Site

   When cover is placed on an active surface disposal site, the methane gas concentration in the air in any structure shall not exceed 25% of the lower Explosive limit (LEL) for methane gas during the period that the disposal site is active.

5. Methane Gas Control at Property Line

   The concentration of methane gas in air at the property line of the surface disposal site shall not exceed the LEL for methane gas during the period that the disposal site is active.

D. Monitoring Requirements

Methane Gas in covered structures on site - Continuous

Methane Gas at property line - Continuous

All other pollutants shall be monitored at the frequency shown below:

Amount of sewage sludge* (metric tons per 365 day period)	**Frequency**
0 ≤ Sludge < 290	Once/Year
290 ≤ Sludge < 1,500	Once/Quarter
1,500 ≤ Sludge < 15,000	Once/Two Months
15,000 ≤ Sludge	Once/Month

*Amount of sewage sludge placed on an active sewage sludge unit (dry weight basis).

Representative sample s 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 SURFACE DISPOSAL SITES WITHOUT A LINER AND LEACHATE COLLECTION SYSTEM.

1. Pollutant limits - Sewage sludge shall not be applied to a surface disposal site if the concentrations of the listed pollutants exceed the corresponding values based on the surface disposal site boundary to the property line distance:

Table 5

Unit boundary to property line distance (meter)	**Pollutant concentrations* (mg/kg)**			
	Arsenic	Chromium	Nickel	PCB's
0 to < 25	30	200	210	49
25 to < 50	34	220	240	49
50 to < 75	39	260	270	49
75 to < 100	46	300	320	49
100 to < 125	53	360	390	49
125 to < 150	62	450	420	49
≥ 150	73	600	420	49

*Dry weight basis

2. Management practices - Listed in Section I.B. above.
3. Notification requirements

a. The permittee shall assure that the owner of the surface disposal site provide written notification to the subsequent site owners that sewage sludge was placed on the land.
b. The permittee shall provide the location of all existing sludge disposal/use sites to the State Historical Commission 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 Commission prior to use of the site.

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

4. Recordkeeping 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 distance of the surface disposal site from the property line and the concentration (mg/Kg) in the sludge of each pollutant listed above in Table 5, as well as the applicable pollutant concentration criteria listed in Table 5.
   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 503.27(a)(1)(ii) or 503.27(a)(2)(ii) as applicable to the permittees sludge disposal activities.
   c. A description of how either the Class A or Class B pathogen reduction requirements are met, or whether sewage sludge placed on a surface disposal site is covered with soil or other material at the end of each operating day.
   d. A description of how the vector attraction reduction requirements are met.
   e. Results of a groundwater monitoring program developed by a qualified ground-water scientist, or a certification by a qualified groundwater scientist may be used to demonstrate that sewage sludge placed on an active sewage sludge unit does not contaminate an aquifer. A qualified ground water scientist is an individual with a baccalaureate or post graduate degree in the natural sciences or engineering who has sufficient training and experience in groundwater hydrology and related fields, as may be demonstrated by State registration, professional certification or completion of accredited university programs, to make sound professional judgments regarding groundwater monitoring, pollutant fate and transport, and corrective action.

5. Reporting Requirements - None.

SECTION III. REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIC TO SURFACE DISPOSAL SITES WITH A LINER AND LEACHATE COLLECTION SYSTEM.

1. Pollutant limits - None.
2. Management Practices - Listed in Section I.B. above.
3. Notification requirements

   a. The permittee shall assure that the owner of the surface disposal site provide written notification to the subsequent owner of the site that sewage sludge was placed on the land.
   b. The permittee shall provide the location of all existing sludge disposal/use sites to the State Historical Commission 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

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

4. Recordkeeping 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 following certification statement found in 503.27(a)(1)(ii):

      "I certify, under penalty of law, that the pathogen requirements (define option used) and the vector attraction reduction requirements in (define option used) have been met. This determination has been made under my direction and supervision in accordance with the system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information used to determine the (pathogen requirements and vector attraction reduction requirements, if appropriate) have been met. I am aware that there are significant penalties for false certification including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."

   b. A description of how either the Class A or Class B pathogen reduction requirements are met or whether sewage sludge placed on a surface disposal site is covered with soil or other material at the end of each operating day.
   c. A description of how the vector attraction reduction requirements are met.
   d. Results of a ground-water monitoring program developed by a qualified ground-water scientist, or a certification by a qualified ground-water scientist may be used to demonstrate that sewage sludge placed on an active sewage sludge unit does not contaminate an aquifer.

5. Reporting Requirements - None.

ELEMENT 3 - MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL DISPOSAL

SECTION I. REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO ALL SEWAGE SLUDGE DISPOSED IN A MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL

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 that may be present. The permittee shall ensure that the sewage sludge meets the requirements in 40 CFR 258 concerning the quality of the sludge disposed in a municipal solid waste land fill.
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.
3. If the permittee generates sewage sludge and supplies that sewage sludge to the owner or operator of a MSWLF for disposal, the permittee shall provide to the owner or operator of the MSWLF appropriate information needed to be in compliance with the provisions of this permit.
4. The permittee shall give prior notice to EPA (Chief, Permitting & Water Quality Branch, Water Division, Mail Code 6WD-P, EPA Region 6, 1201 Elm Street, Suite 500, Dallas, Texas 75270) 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).

5. The permittee shall provide the location of all existing sludge disposal/use sites to the State Historical Commission 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 Commission prior to use of the site. The permittee shall within 30 days after notification by the State Historical Commission that a specific sludge disposal/use area will adversely affect a National Historic Site, cease use of such area.
6. Recordkeeping 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 NPD ES records.

    a. The description and results of the tests performed, required by the owner/operator of the MSWLF to demonstrate compliance with the 40 CFR 258 regulations.
    b. A certification that sewage sludge meets the requirements in 40 CFR 258 concerning the quality of the sludge disposed in a municipal solid waste land fill unit.

7. Reporting requirements - None.