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CHAPTER 14A

POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

Authority

N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et seq., 58:11A-1 et seq., 58:11-49 et seq., 58:10-23.11 et seq., 58:11-64 et seq., 13:1D-1 et seq., 13:1E-1 et seq., 58:12A-1 et seq., 13:1B-3 et seq. and 26:2C-1 et seq.

Source and Effective Date

R.1997 d.107, effective February 5, 1997.
See: 28 N.J.R. 380(a), 28 N.J.R. 2779(a), 28 N.J.R. 3494(a), 28 N.J.R. 3858(a), 28 N.J.R. 4697(a), 28 N.J.R. 5028(a), 29 N.J.R. 1704(a).

Executive Order No. 66(1978) Expiration Date

Chapter 14A, Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, expires on February 5, 2002.

Chapter Historical Note

Chapter 14A, Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, was adopted as R.1981 d.84, effective March 6, 1981. See: 12 N.J.R. 569(f), 13 N.J.R. 194(c). Subchapter 4, Additional Requirements for an Industrial Waste Management Facility, was adopted as R.1981 d.373, effective October 8, 1981. See: 12 N.J.R. 569(f), 13 N.J.R. 705(a).

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Chapter 14A was re-adopted as R.1983 d.260, effective June 8, 1983. See: 15 N.J.R. 606(a), 15 N.J.R. 1094(c). Subchapter 14, Oil and Grease Effluent Limitations, was adopted as R.1984 d.234, effective July 2, 1984. See: 15 N.J.R. 1313(b), 16 N.J.R. 1746(b). Subchapter 8, Public Comment and Notice Procedures, was amended by R.1988 d.59, effective February 1, 1988. See: 19 N.J.R. 1869(a), 20 N.J.R. 269(a).

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Chapter 14A was re-adopted as R.1989 d.339, effective June 2, 1989. See 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a). Petition for Rulemaking: Notice of Receipt of and Action on a Petition for Rulemaking. See: 23 N.J.R. 222(a), 23 N.J.R. 622(b). Public Notice: Opportunity for interested party review of rule amendments. See: 25 N.J.R. 411(a).

Appendix F, Values for Determination of NJPDES Permit Toxic Effluent Limitations, was repealed by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993. See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a). Public Notice: Revocation of NJPDES/SIU permits. See: 24 N.J.R. 491(a), 25 N.J.R. 600(a).

Subchapter 12, Requirements for a Treatment Works Approval, was repealed by R.1994 d.278, effective June 6, 1994. See: 25 N.J.R. 3282(a), 26 N.J.R. 2413(b). Prior to repeal, Subchapter 12 was amended by R.1987 d.445, effective November 2, 1987. See: 19 N.J.R. 2006(b); R.1987 d.458, effective November 16, 1987. See: 19 N.J.R. 2152(a); R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989. See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a); R.1989 d.436, effective August 21, 1989. See: 21 N.J.R. 819(a), 21 N.J.R. 2530(c); R.1990 d.444, effective September 4, 1990. See: 21 N.J.R. 2240(c), 22 N.J.R. 2754(a); Administrative Correction. See: 23 N.J.R. 3325(b); and R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993. See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a). Subchapter 22, Treatment Works Approvals, Sewer Bans, Sewer Ban Exemptions; and Subchapter 23, Technical Requirements for Treatment Works Approval Applications, were adopted as R.1994 d.278, effective June 6, 1994. See: 25 N.J.R. 3282(a), 26 N.J.R. 2413(b).

The expiration date of Chapter 14A, Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, was extended by gubernatorial directive from June 2, 1994 to June 2, 1995; June 2, 1995 to June 2, 1996; June 2, 1996 to December 2, 1996; and December 2, 1996 to May 5, 1997. See: 26 N.J.R. 2462(a), 27 N.J.R. 2390(a), 28 N.J.R. 3330(b), and 29 N.J.R. 126(b), respectively.

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Subchapter 22, Treatment Works Approvals, Sewer Bans, Sewer Ban Exemptions; and Subchapter 23, Technical Requirements for Treatment Works Approval Applications, of Chapter 14A were readopted as R.1997 d.107, effective February 5, 1997. See: Source and Effective Date. As a part of R.1997 d.107, effective May 5, 1997, Subchapter 1, General Information, was repealed and a new Subchapter 1, Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Definitions, was adopted; Subchapter 2, General Requirements for the NJPDES Permit, was repealed and a new Subchapter 2, General Program Requirements, was adopted; Subchapter 3, Additional Requirements Applicable to Discharges to Surface Water (DSW), was repealed and a new Subchapter 3, Determination of Permit Fees, was adopted; Subchapter 4, Additional Requirements for an Industrial Waste Management Facility, was repealed and a new Subchapter 4, Permit Application Requirements, was adopted; Subchapter 5, Additional Requirements for Underground Injection Control Program (UIC), was repealed; Subchapter 6, Additional Requirements for Discharges to Groundwater (DGW), was repealed and a new Subchapter 6, Conditions Applicable to All NJPDES Permits, was adopted; Subchapter 7, Procedures for Decision Making, was repealed and a new Subchapter 7, Requirements for Discharges to Ground Water (DGW), was adopted; Subchapter 8, Public Comment and Notice Procedures, was repealed and a new Subchapter 8, Additional Requirements for Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program, was adopted; Subchapter 9, Specific Procedures Applicable to Discharges to Surface Water (DSW), was repealed and a new Subchapter 9, Ground Water Monitoring Requirements for Sanitary Landfills, was adopted; Subchapter 10, Filing Requirements For NJPDES Permits, was repealed and a new Subchapter 10, Ground Water Monitoring Requirements for Hazardous Waste Facilities, was adopted; Subchapter 11, Public Access to Information and Requirements for Department Determination of Confidentiality, was repealed and a new Subchapter 11, Procedures and Conditions Applicable to NJPDES-DSW Permits, was adopted; Subchapter 12, Effluent Standards Applicable to Direct Discharges to Surface Water and Indirect Discharges to Domestic Treatment Works was adopted; Subchapter 13, Additional Requirements For DTWS, Local Agencies and Their Users, was repealed and a new Subchapter 13, Effluent Limitations for DSW Permits, was adopted; Subchapter 14, Oil and Grease Effluent Limitations, was repealed and a new Subchapter 14, Monitoring Frequency Requirements Applicable to DSW and SIU Permits, was adopted; Subchapter 15, Procedures for Decision Making—NJPDES Permit Processing Requirements; Subchapter 16, Transfer, Modification, Revocation and Reissuance, Renewal, Suspension, and Revocation of Existing Permits; Subchapter 17, Procedures for Decision Making—Adjudicatory Hearings and Stays of Permit Conditions; Subchapter 18, Public Access to Information and Requirements for Determination of Confidentiality; Subchapter 19, Pretreatment Program Requirements for Local Agencies; Subchapter 20, Standards for the Use or Disposal of Residual; and Subchapter 21, Requirements for Indirect Users, were adopted; and Appendix A, Average Ambient Water Temperature; Appendix B, Permit Application Testing Requirements; Appendix C, Criteria for Determining a Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation; Appendix D, Criteria for Determining a Concentrated Aquatic Animal Production Facility; Appendix E, Primary Industry Categories; Appendix G, Modified Equation for Determining "Area of Review"; and Appendix H, Schedule of Monitoring, were repealed.

RESEARCH NOTE

The Water Quality Regulations of the Interstate Sanitation Commission appear as Appendix A to Title 7.

Law Review and Journal Commentaries

Discharge Permit Rules Encourage Prevention. Robert J. Curley, Francis X. Journick, Jr., 135 N.J.L.J. No. 8, S14 (1993).

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- 7:14A-23.26 Anaerobic sludge digestion and management
- 7:14A-23.27 Sludge pumps
- 7:14A-23.28 Drying beds for residuals
- 7:14A-23.29 Residual dewatering lagoons
- 7:14A-23.30 Mechanical dewatering of residuals
- 7:14A-23.31 Stabilization residuals
- 7:14A-23.32 Storage of residuals or septage; and septage handling
- 7:14A-23.33 New treatment methods and technologies
- 7:14A-23.34 Closure requirements for wastewater treatment units

SUBCHAPTER 1. ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS, AND DEFINITIONS

7:14A-1.1 Abbreviations and acronyms

(a) As used in this chapter, the following abbreviations and acronyms shall have the following meaning:

- “ACR” means acute to chronic ratio.
- “BAT” means best available technology.
- “BCT” means best conventional technology.
- “BOD” means biochemical oxygen demand.
- “BPJ” means best professional judgment.
- “BPT” means best practical control technology.
- “BMP” means best management practices.
- “BR” means baseline report.
- “C1” means Category One waters.
- “C2” means Category Two waters.
- “CBOD” means carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand.
- “CI” means confidence interval.
- “CCC” means the criteria continuous concentration.
- “CERCLA” means Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended.
- “CFR” means the Code of Federal Regulations.
- “CMC” means the criteria maximum concentration.
- “COD” means chemical oxygen demand.
- “CPO” means chlorine produced oxidants.
- “CSO” means combined sewer overflow.
- “CV” means coefficient of variation.
- “CWA” means the Federal Act or the Clean Water Act.
- “CWEA” means the Clean Water Enforcement Act, P.L. 1990, c.28; N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et seq.
- “DAC” means Discharge Allocation Certificate.
- “DEP” means the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.
- “DGW” means Discharge to Ground Water.
- “DLA” means delegated local agency.
- “DMR” means Discharge Monitoring Report.
- “DOC” means dissolved organic carbon.
- “DRBC” means the Delaware River Basin Commission.

- “DSW” means Discharge to Surface Water.
- “DTW” means domestic treatment works.
- “ECRA” means Environmental Cleanup Responsibility Act.
- “EC50” means the median effective concentration resulting in at least 50 percent mortality to the test species.
- “EDP” means effective date of permit.
- “ERP” means enforcement response plan.
- “FSOD” means first stage oxygen demand.
- “FW” means freshwater.
- “GIS” means Geographic Information System.
- “GPD” means gallons per day.
- “GWQS” means the Ground Water Quality Standards as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:9-6.
- “IC” means the inhibition concentration.
- “IPP” means industrial pretreatment program.
- “ISRA” means Industrial Site Recovery Act.
- “ITW” means industrial treatment works.
- “IWMF” means industrial waste management facility.
- “kg/day” means kilograms per day.
- “LA” means load allocation.
- “LC50” means the median lethal concentration resulting in at least 50 percent mortality to the test species.
- “LLAMA” means Letter of Land Application Management Approval.
- “LTA” means long term average effluent concentration.
- “MA1CD10” means the minimum average one day flow with a statistical recurrence interval of ten years.
- “MA30CD5” means the minimum average 30 consecutive day flow with a statistical recurrence interval of five years.
- “MA7CD10” means the minimum average seven consecutive day flow with a statistical recurrence interval of 10 years.
- “MCL” means maximum contaminant level.
- “MDL” means method detection level.
- “MF” means membrane filter technique.
- “MGD” means million gallons per day.
- “mg/L” means milligrams per liter.
- “ml/L” means milliliters per liter.
- “MOA” means Memorandum of Agreement.
- “MOU” means Memorandum of Understanding.
- “MPN” means most probable number.
- “MRF” means Monitoring Report Form.
- “MSWLF” means a municipal solid waste landfill as defined in 40 CFR part 258.2.
- “NBOD” means nitrogenous biochemical oxygen demand.
- “NCCW” means non-contact cooling water.
- “N.J.A.C.” means New Jersey Administrative Code.
- “NJPDES” means the New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.
- “N.J.S.A.” means New Jersey Statutes Annotated.
- “NOAEC” means no observed adverse effect concentration.
- “NOEC” means no observable effect concentration.
- “NPDES” means the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.
- “NT” means non-trout waters.
- “OEP” means the Office of Environmental Planning.
- “PL” means the general surface water classification applied to Pinelands Waters.
- “POTW” means publicly owned treatment works.
- “PPSNC” means pretreatment program significant non-compliance.
- “PQL” means practical quantification level.
- “PVSC” means Passaic Valley Sewerage Commissioners.
- “RCRA” means Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.
- “RFA” means Request For Authorization under a general NJPDES permit.
- “SC” means the general surface water classification applied to coastal saline waters.

**SUBCHAPTER 5. TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS
FOR AMBIENT STUDIES FOR DSW
PERMITS (RESERVED)**

**SUBCHAPTER 6. CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO
ALL NJPDES PERMITS**

7:14A-6.1 Purpose and scope

(a) This subchapter sets forth the minimal conditions which apply to all NJPDES permits unless the permit or fact sheet as described in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-15.8 specifically includes an exemption from one or more of these required conditions.

(b) The Department shall incorporate all permit conditions either expressly or by reference in the permit. A permit that incorporates conditions by reference shall contain citations to the specific applicable rule section(s).

7:14A-6.2 General conditions applicable to all permittees

(a) The following conditions apply to all NJPDES permits issued by the Department unless specifically exempted in the permit:

1. A permittee shall comply with all the conditions of the NJPDES permit;

2. The discharge of any pollutant not specifically regulated in the NJPDES permit or listed and quantified in the NJPDES application or request for authorization shall constitute a violation of the permit, unless the permittee can prove by clear and convincing evidence that the discharge of the unauthorized pollutant did not result from any of the permittee's activities which contribute to the generation of its wastewater.

3. A permittee shall not attain any concentration limitation by dilution. (For example, no permittee shall increase the use of process water or cooling water or otherwise attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to attain permit limitations or water quality standards).

4. Even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement, a permittee shall comply with the following within the time provided in the specified regulations that establish the following:

i. Applicable effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) and (c) of the Federal Act for toxic pollutants; and

ii. Standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under Section 405(d) of the Federal Act and N.J.A.C. 7:14A-20.

5. A permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any activity in violation of its permit

which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

6. A permit shall not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privilege.

7. A permit shall not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of Federal, State or local law or regulations;

8. A permit is not transferable to any person except after written notice in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-16.2.

9. All permittees with discharges that flow through an outfall pipe, unless such outfall pipe is completely and continuously submerged or is not assigned a Discharge Serial Number (DSN), shall notify the Department that a tag to mark the location of the pipe has been or will be installed on the pipe by the effective date of the permit, or by May 5, 1997, whichever is sooner.

i. The outfall tag shall be:

(1) Legible;

(2) Located as near to the end of the outfall pipe as possible;

(3) Made of a durable material such as metal; and

(4) Maintained on a regular basis, such as cleaned and inspected to ensure that the tag is properly attached.

ii. The outfall tag shall display, at a minimum, the following information:

(1) The name of the facility where the discharge originates;

(2) The NJPDES permit number;

(3) The NJDEP Hotline phone number; and

(4) The Discharge Serial Number for that particular outfall;

10. When the Department reopens the permit by modification or revocation and reissuance, it shall do so, at a minimum, for the following:

i. Any discharger within a primary industrial category, as listed in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4 Appendix A, Table 1, if an applicable standard or limitation is promulgated under Sections 301(b)(2) (C) and (D), 302, 304(b)(2), or 307(a)(2), (b), (c) or (d) of the Federal Act and that effluent standard or limitation is more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit or controls a pollutant or pollutant parameter not limited in the permit;

ii. Any permit issued to a treatment works treating domestic sewage or residual-only facilities, to incorporate any applicable standard for residual use or disposal promulgated under section 405 (d) of the Federal Act

or N.J.A.C. 7:14A-20, and the standard for residual use or disposal is more stringent than any requirements for residual use or disposal in the permit, or controls a pollutant or practice not limited in the permit;

iii. All dischargers, to incorporate any applicable effluent standard or any effluent limitation, including any effluent standards or effluent limitations to control the discharge of any toxic pollutants or pollutant parameters such as acute or chronic whole effluent toxicity, or chemical specific toxic parameters, requirements related to toxicity reduction or to implement a TMDL or watershed management plan adopted in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:15-7, when the effluent standard or limitation is more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit or controls a pollutant or pollutant parameter not limited in the permit; and

iv. DTWs, to incorporate the applicable pretreatment program conditions as approved by the Department;

11. The permittee shall take such corrective actions as required under the Federal and State Acts, and other relevant provisions of law, including, at a minimum, accelerated and/or additional types of monitoring, temporary repairs, ceasing discharge, or where ceasing discharge is not possible, other measures to mitigate the effects of violating its NJPDES permit;

12. If a permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by a NJPDES permit after the expiration date of the permit, the permittee must comply with the reapplication procedures listed in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4;

13. All permittees must comply with the noncompliance reporting requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.10 for any noncomplying discharge listed in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.10(a); and

14. A permittee shall furnish to the Department, within a reasonable timeframe specified by the Department, any information which the Department may request to determine whether cause exists for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, or revoking a discharge permit, or to determine compliance with a NJPDES permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Department, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by the permit.

(b) When applicable, NJPDES-DSW permits shall include the following conditions:

1. Implementation of best management practices to control or abate the discharge of pollutants, when:

i. Authorized under Section 304(e) of the Federal Act for the control of toxic pollutants and hazardous substances from ancillary activities (40 CFR Part 125, Subpart K);

ii. Numeric effluent limitations are infeasible; or

iii. The practices are reasonably necessary to achieve effluent limitations and standards or to carry out the purposes and intent of the State and Federal Acts;

2. For existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural discharges and research facilities, a notification level different from the notification level of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-11.3(a)1, upon a petition from the permittee or on the Department's initiative. A notification level established pursuant to this paragraph will not exceed the level which can be achieved by the technology-based treatment requirements appropriate to the permittee under 40 CFR 125.3(c); and

3. Any conditions imposed in grants or loans made to DTWs by the Administrator under Sections 201 and 204 of the Federal Act or by the Department which are reasonably necessary for the achievement of any conditions of the permit.

Case Notes

Defendant, owner of smelting and metal recycling facility, failed to establish bypass defense to action for violation of permit due to discharge of untreated water following heavy rainfall; owner's failure to notify DEP within 24 hours of violation precluded it from asserting upset defense. *Public Interest Research Group v. U.S. Metals Refining Co.*, 681 F.Supp. 237 (D.N.J.1987).

Before warrantless inspection of pervasively regulated business will be deemed reasonable, there must be constitutionally adequate substitute for warrant. *State v. Bonaccorso*, 227 N.J.Super. 159, 545 A.2d 853 (L.1988).

Department of Environmental Protection inspectors' warrantless inspections were reasonable. *State v. Bonaccorso*, 227 N.J.Super. 159, 545 A.2d 853 (L.1988).

Entry by Department of Environmental Protection inspectors was reasonable and fell within open fields exception to warrant requirement. *State v. Bonaccorso*, 227 N.J.Super. 159, 545 A.2d 853 (L.1988).

Requirement that entry be reasonable in terms of its time, place and manner was implicit in statute empowering Department of Environmental Protection to enter any premises in which discharge source was or might be located. *State v. Bonaccorso*, 227 N.J.Super. 159, 545 A.2d 853 (L.1988).

Landfill operator violated permit and Water Pollution Control Act by failing properly to take samples and submit monitoring reports and by failing to timely submit permit renewal application. *Department of Environmental Protection v. James H. James, Inc.*, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 13.

Failure by landfill owner to install off-site ground water monitoring wells; defenses of estoppel and impossibility. *Division of Water Resources v. Southern Ocean Landfill, Inc.* 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 91.

7:14A-6.3 Establishing permit conditions

(a) In addition to conditions required in all permits for all programs pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2, the Department shall establish conditions in permits for the individual programs, as required on a case-by-case basis.

(b) All NJPDES permits shall include any applicable Federal or State statutory or regulatory requirements which take effect prior to final permit issuance. N.J.A.C. 7:14A-15.15, Reopening of comment period, provides a means for reopening NJPDES permit proceedings at the discretion of the Department where new requirements become effective during the permitting process and are of sufficient magnitude to make additional proceedings desirable. An applicable requirement is also any requirement which takes effect prior to the modification or revocation and reissuance of a permit, to the extent allowed in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-16.4.

Cross References

Procedures and conditions applicable to NJPDES-DSW permits, see N.J.A.C. § 7:14A-3.3.

Case Notes

Applying two different permits to same effluent was hazardous waste violation warranting civil penalty. Camden County Municipal Utilities v. Department of Environmental Protection, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 44.

7:14A-6.4 Schedules of compliance

(a) The Department shall, when appropriate, specify in the permit a schedule of compliance, including interim deadlines for progress or reports of progress towards compliance with the State and Federal Acts and all other applicable authority for this chapter.

1. The first NJPDES permit issued to a new source or a new discharger shall contain a schedule of compliance only when necessary to allow a reasonable opportunity to attain compliance with requirements issued or revised after commencement of construction but less than three years before commencement of the relevant discharge. For dischargers who a discharge that has been suspended for an extended period during which the submittal of DMRs has also been suspended, a schedule of compliance shall be included as part of the permit or conditions for recommencement only when necessary to allow a reasonable opportunity to attain compliance with requirements issued or revised less than three years before recommencement of discharge.

2. Except as provided in (b)1ii below, if a permit establishes a schedule of compliance which exceeds one year from the date of permit issuance, the schedule shall set forth interim requirements and the dates for their achievement.

i. The time between interim dates shall not exceed one year except that in the case of a schedule for compliance with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, the time between interim dates shall not exceed six months.

ii. If the time necessary for completion of any interim requirement (such as the construction of a control facility) is more than one year and is not readily divisible into stages for completion, the permit shall

specify interim dates for the submission of reports of progress toward completion of the interim requirements and indicate a projected completion date.

3. No later than 14 days following each interim date or final date of compliance, the permittee shall provide written notice to the Department of its compliance or noncompliance with interim or final requirements, or submit progress reports if (a)2ii above is applicable.

(b) A permittee may cease conducting regulated activities rather than continue to operate and meet permit requirements as follows:

1. If the permittee decides to cease conducting regulated activities at a given time within the term of a permit which has already been issued:

i. The permit may be modified pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-16, to contain a new or additional schedule leading to timely cessation of activities; or

ii. The permittee shall cease conducting permitted activities before noncompliance with any interim or final compliance requirement already specified in the permit.

2. If the decision to cease conducting regulated activities is made before issuance of a permit whose term shall include the expiration date, the permit shall contain a schedule leading to expiration which shall ensure compliance no later than any applicable statutory deadline.

3. If the permittee is undecided as to whether it will cease conducting regulated activities, the Department shall either issue or modify a permit to contain two schedules:

i. One schedule shall lead to timely compliance with all applicable requirements, no later than the statutory deadline;

ii. The second schedule shall lead to cessation of regulated activities by a date which shall ensure timely compliance with all applicable requirements;

iii. Both schedules shall contain an identical interim deadline requiring a final decision as to whether the permittee will cease conducting regulated activities. A decision by the permittee to continue conducting regulated activities shall be made by a date which ensures sufficient time to comply in a timely manner with all applicable requirements;

iv. Each permit containing two schedules shall include a requirement that the permittee, after making a final decision under (b)3iii above, shall follow the schedule leading to compliance if the decision is to continue conducting regulated activities, and shall follow the schedule leading to expiration if the decision is to cease conducting regulated activities.

4. The permittee's decision to cease conducting regulated activities shall be evidenced by a firm public com-

mitment satisfactory to the Department, such as a resolution of the board of directors of a corporation.

(c) A POTW required to develop a pretreatment program shall have a pretreatment program compliance schedule based on the dates established in a written notification from the Department. This compliance schedule shall be incorporated into the NJPDES permit at the time of issuance, reissuance or modification of the permit. The compliance schedule shall require the development and submission of a pretreatment program developed in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-19 as soon as possible, but in no case later than one year after the receipt of written notification from the Department.

(d) Any schedules of compliance under this section shall require compliance as soon as possible, but no later than any applicable statutory deadline.

(e) The permittee shall meet schedules for compliance with the terms of the permit and interim deadlines for progress or reports of progress towards compliance. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, the interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of a permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each scheduled date, and may be submitted with the DMRs in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.9.

7:14A-6.5 Monitoring

(a) Monitoring requirements are as follows:

1. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.

2. The permittee shall perform all analyses in accordance with the analytical test procedures specified in 40 C.F.R. 136 or, in the case of residual use or disposal, in 40 C.F.R. 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 C.F.R. 503, or unless other test procedures have been specified in the permit. Where no approved test procedure is available, the permittee shall indicate a suitable analytical procedure and shall provide the Department with literature references or a detailed description of the procedure. The Department shall determine the appropriate procedure and require that procedure in the NJPDES permit. The laboratory performing the analyses shall be certified by the Department for the analysis of those specific parameters in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:18. Information concerning laboratory approval and/or certification may be obtained from:

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Financial Management
Planning and General Services
Bureau of Revenue
CN 402
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
(609) 530-5760

(b) All permittees shall:

1. Properly install, use, and maintain monitoring equipment and use proper monitoring methods (including biological monitoring methods when appropriate);

2. Properly monitor the discharge in accordance with the monitoring type, interval, and frequency as specified in the permit;

i. Certain discharges of non-contact cooling water shall be exempt from monitoring, unless specifically required by the Department, where the applicant's activities do not affect the following constituents: COD, BOD, TSS, pH, and/or settleable solids.

ii. Bacterial monitoring shall not be required for facilities which do not receive wastewater containing pathogenic organisms, including fecal coliform or enterococci organisms, unless otherwise required by the Department. Discharge permits shall contain a monitoring-only requirement for enterococci organisms, unless the Department determines that it is appropriate to require enterococci effluent limitations and publishes a public notice in the New Jersey Register with supporting reasons to this effect;

3. Comply with the reporting requirements specified in the permit; and

4. Monitor in accordance with the edition of the Department's "Field Sampling Procedures Manual" applicable at the time of sampling or an alternate method approved by the Department.

(c) If the Department has reason to believe that the accuracy and/or precision of one or more analyses is inadequate to provide a reasonable estimate of effluent quality, the Department shall, upon written notification, require any facility that analyzes its effluent samples at a laboratory it directly or indirectly owns, operates or manages to annually have one of its permit-required periodic sampling analyses performed by a certified laboratory which is not owned, operated or managed by the permittee. This shall be broadly construed to include all the sample analyses that are to be performed during the course of routine hourly, daily, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, or annual sampling.

(d) Requirements for automatically adjusting effluent monitoring frequency are as follows:

1. Any permittee shall automatically adjust its effluent monitoring and reporting frequency to monthly when the permittee:

i. Reports effluent values that would make the permittee a serious violator for one or more parameters for which the permittee is required to report less frequently than monthly. Monthly reporting is only required for parameters with serious violations. (However, NJPDES-SIU permittees shall resample within 30 days of becoming aware of any violation if required by 40 C.F.R. Part 403); or

i. Where the results of an instream verification study definitively demonstrate that there are no existing or potential adverse impacts from the discharge, the Department shall determine that the permittee is exempt from the requirements of (a)6 above.

ii. If the data submitted for this study are deemed insufficient by the Department to make a determination that there are no existing or potential adverse impacts from the discharge, the permittee shall initiate the comprehensive toxicity identification and reduction evaluation requirements of (a)6 above within 90 days of notification by the Department that the instream verification study was insufficient to make a determination.

iii. The instream verification study shall be completed in accordance with the approved project work plan. Evaluation of the instream data may also require completion of a mixing zone study.

7:14A-13.18 Inclusion of action levels for water quality based effluent limitations

(a) Where the Department has developed water quality based effluent limitations utilizing a chemical equilibrium which includes non-limited pollutants or pollutant parameters which control the chemical equilibrium, action levels for the controlling pollutants or pollutant parameters equal to the values used in the chemical equilibrium calculation shall be included in the permit as permit monitoring conditions.

(b) For ammonia-N limitations, action levels shall be determined and included for pH and may be included for temperature, alkalinity or hardness.

(c) For those metals where the applicable criterion is dependent on hardness, an action level shall be included for hardness.

(d) If the discharge is not in conformance with the applicable action level for a period of time not to exceed the duration of the applicable criterion, the permittee shall take the specific actions stipulated in the discharge permit. These actions may require the permittee to:

1. Collect the necessary instream data during the period of the non-conformance to determine if the instream criteria were exceeded during the period of non-conformance; and

2. Prepare and submit with the monthly DMR, a report which details the frequency and duration of any non-conformance with the action levels as set forth in the permit and includes all instream and effluent data collected during periods of non-conformance.

(e) If the action levels set forth in the permit are exceeded more frequently than once in any monthly monitoring period, the action levels shall be re-evaluated and, if necessary, the effluent limitations associated with those action levels shall be recalculated. The permit shall be reopened

and modified to include the updated effluent limitations and the associated action levels. The permit shall be reopened and modified to adjust the action levels and/or the effluent limitations if monitoring data demonstrate that the discharge causes, contributes, or has the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the surface water quality standards at N.J.A.C. 7:9B.

7:14A-13.19 Antibacksliding

(a) Except as provided for under Section 402(o) of the Federal Act (33 U.S.C. § 1342(o)), when a permit is modified, renewed or reissued, all effluent limitations or standards shall be at least as stringent as the final and effective effluent limitations or standards in the previous permit.

7:14A-13.20 Limitations for non-continuous discharges

(a) In addition to applicable requirements specified in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-13.2 through 13.19, discharges which are not continuous shall be specifically described and limited by one or more of the following measures, as appropriate:

1. Frequency (for example, a discharge shall not occur more often than once every three weeks);

2. Total mass (for example, a discharge shall not exceed 100 kilograms of zinc and 200 kilograms of copper per batch discharge);

3. Maximum rate of discharge of pollutants during the discharge event (for example, the discharge shall not exceed two kilograms of zinc per minute);

4. Maximum concentration of pollutants (for example, the concentration shall not exceed one milligram per liter of zinc); and

5. Prohibition or limitation of specified pollutants by mass, concentration, or other appropriate measure (for example, a discharge shall not contain more than 0.1 mg/L of zinc at any time or more than 250 grams of zinc in any batch discharge).

7:14A-13.21 Implementation of water quality based effluent limitations

(a) The implementation procedures in (b) through (e) below shall be utilized by the Department as a process to incorporate water quality based effluent limitations in discharge permits to ensure compliance with the Surface Water Quality Standards.

(b) Whole effluent toxicity shall be incorporated in discharge permits where a water quality based whole effluent toxicity limitation is required in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-13.5, water quality based whole effluent toxicity limitations shall be determined and incorporated into the discharge permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-13.6. The permit may include a schedule to achieve compliance with the water quality based limit.

2. Where a water quality based whole effluent toxicity limitation is not required, the discharge permit shall include an acute whole effluent toxicity limitation in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:9-5.7.

(c) Limitations for new sources, new discharges, or expanded direct discharges shall be established as follows:

1. Water quality based limitations for chemical specific parameters shall be incorporated into the discharge permit as required by N.J.A.C. 7:14A-13.5. Chemical specific limitations shall become effective on the effective date of the permit.

2. If a permittee/applicant qualifies in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-13.3 for limitations based on N.J.A.C. 7:14A-12 Appendix C for a specific pollutant, limitations for that pollutant may be incorporated into the discharge permit. The limitations shall become effective on the effective date of the permit. The effluent limitations shall be re-evaluated when a TMDL is adopted for the affected waterbody.

3. Where a water quality based whole effluent toxicity limitation is required in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-13.6, the water quality based limitation shall be incorporated into the discharge permit. The Department may include a compliance schedule not to exceed three years for water quality based whole effluent toxicity limitations.

4. Where a water quality based whole effluent toxicity limitation is not required, the discharge permit shall include an acute whole effluent toxicity limitation in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:9-5.7.

(d) For site remediation discharges, the site remediation effluent standards at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-12 Appendix B shall be incorporated into the discharge permit unless a water quality based effluent limit is determined in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-13.5 and 13.6 or the discharge qualifies in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-13.3(c)5 for limitations based on N.J.A.C. 7:14A-12 Appendix C. The limitations shall become effective on the effective date of the permit unless the Department determines that a compliance schedule is appropriate and is included in the permit. The site remediation limitations may be re-evaluated in conjunction with the TMDL process for the affected waterbody.

(e) For existing discharges, water quality based effluent limitations shall be incorporated into discharge permits in accordance with the following schedule:

1. All water quality based effluent limitations that have been previously included in the discharge permit shall be included in the renewal or reissuance of the discharge permit, unless the Department makes a determination that the discharge does not have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above the Surface Water Quality Standards, or that modification of the limitation is consistent with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-13.16 and 13.19.

2. Whenever appropriate, water quality based effluent limitations for conventional and non-conventional pollutants, including, but not limited to biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) (or any parameter serving as a surrogate for BOD), nitrogen compounds including ammonia-N, chlorine produced oxidants, total dissolved solids, and dissolved oxygen, shall be included in the discharge permit upon renewal or reissuance.

i. When a water quality based limitation is required to control dissolved oxygen dynamics in the receiving stream, the effluent limitations shall control both the carbonaceous and nitrogenous forms of BOD as necessary based on an evaluation of the reasonable potential of the discharge to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the water quality standards.

ii. Whenever possible, carbonaceous BOD (CBOD) shall be controlled through effluent limitations on CBOD₅ or CBOD₂₀. Limitations on both CBOD₅ and CBOD₂₀ may be imposed to ensure consistency with water quality management plans and/or the requirements of other agencies.

iii. Nitrogenous BOD (NBOD) shall be controlled through effluent limitations on NBOD, ammonia-N, total N, or a combination of these measures.

3. When insufficient data are available to determine water quality based limitations for any conventional or non-conventional pollutant at the time of permit renewal or issuance, the permittee may be required to complete a water quality study to determine appropriate water quality based effluent limitations. In certain cases, the permittee may elect to participate in a watershed-based TMDL study, if the time frame for such study is determined to be acceptable by the Department.

SUBCHAPTER 14. MONITORING FREQUENCY REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO DSW AND SIU PERMITS

7:14A-14.1 Purpose and scope

(a) This subchapter sets forth the monitoring frequency requirements for parameters included in DSW and SIU permits that are either monitored and limited, or monitored only.

(b) The Department shall specify alternative monitoring requirements in a permit, other than specified in this subchapter, for cause, provided the Department justifies such alternative monitoring requirements in the fact sheet for the draft permit.