

CHAPTER 14C

SLUDGE QUALITY ASSURANCE

Authority

N.J.S.A. 13:1D-9, 13:1E-1 et seq., 58:10A-1 et seq.,
58:11-49 through 58 and 58:11-64 et seq.

Source and Effective Date

R.2006 d.198, effective April 24, 2006.
See: 37 N.J.R. 4121(b), 38 N.J.R. 2420(b).

Chapter Expiration Date

Chapter 14C, Sludge Quality Assurance, expires on April 24, 2011.

Chapter Historical Note

Chapter 14C, Sludge Quality Assurance, was originally codified in Chapter 7:14 as Subchapter 4, Sludge Quality Assurance. Subchapter 4 was adopted as R.1979 d.419, effective October 18, 1979. See: 11 N.J.R. 274(d), 11 N.J.R. 544(e).

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Subchapter 4, Sludge Quality Assurance, was readopted as R.1989 d.282, effective April 27, 1989. See: 21 N.J.R. 373(a), 21 N.J.R. 1530(a).

Petition for Rulemaking. See: 23 N.J.R. 622(c).

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Subchapter 4, Sludge Quality Assurance, was readopted as R.1994 d.256, effective April 27, 1994. See: 26 N.J.R. 1038(a), 26 N.J.R. 2459(a).

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Subchapter 4, Sludge Quality Assurance, was readopted as R.1999 d.164, effective April 26, 1999, and recodified as N.J.A.C. 7:14C and substantially revised by R.1999 d.164, effective May 17, 1999. See: 31 N.J.R. 200(a), 31 N.J.R. 1320(a).

Chapter 14C, Sludge Quality Assurance, was readopted by R.2006 d.198, effective April 24, 2006. See: Source and Effective Date. See, also, section annotations.

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SUBCHAPTER 1. SLUDGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

7:14C-1.1 Scope

The following shall constitute the rules for sludge quality assurance reporting required of all domestic and industrial treatment works which generate sludge in the State of New Jersey or which transport sludge into the State for use or disposal. The rules prescribe the method and frequency for reporting on the quantity, quality and management method of sludge generated by such treatment works.

Amended by R.1989 d.282, effective June 5, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 373(a), 21 N.J.R. 1530(a).

N.J.A.C. 7:14-4.1 was originally entitled "Authority" and was repealed and replaced with N.J.A.C. 7:14-4.2 recodified to this cite and amended regarding pretreatment works and substituting the word rule for regulation.

Recodified from N.J.A.C. 7:14-4.1 and amended by R.1999 d.164, effective May 17, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 200(a), 31 N.J.R. 1320(a).

Inserted "which generate sludge in the State of New Jersey or which transport sludge into the State for use or disposal".

7:14C-1.2 Purpose

(a) The rules in this subchapter are promulgated for the following purposes:

1. To determine the degree of chemical contamination, including organic and inorganic pollutants present in sludge produced by domestic and industrial treatment works;
2. To establish a data system providing information for a program to reduce the discharge of toxic levels of organic and inorganic pollutants from sludge into the waters of the State; and
3. To establish a data system providing information for environmentally sound sludge management.

Amended by R.1989 d.282, effective June 5, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 373(a), 21 N.J.R. 1530(a).

Recodified from N.J.A.C. 7:14-4.3 and amended adding language regarding rules in subchapter and deleting reference to "utilization and disposal" and substituting "management".

Recodified from N.J.A.C. 7:14-4.2 and amended by R.1999 d.164, effective May 17, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 200(a), 31 N.J.R. 1320(a).

In (a)1, substituted "organic and inorganic pollutants" for "metals and organic compounds"; and in (a)2, inserted "organic and inorganic" and "from sludge".

7:14C-1.3 Definitions

The following words and terms, when used in this subchapter, shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. Unless otherwise specified below, all words and terms shall be as defined in "The New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System," N.J.A.C. 7:14A.

"BOD" (biochemical oxygen demand) means the quantity of dissolved oxygen in milligrams per liter (mg/l) either in an effluent or in a waterbody, required during stabilization of decomposable organic matter by aerobic biochemical action as determined by approved analytical procedures set forth in 40 CFR Part 136.

"COD" (chemical oxygen demand) means a measure of the oxygen required to oxidize all compounds in water, both organic and inorganic (in milligrams per liter, mg/l) in a waste sample under specific conditions of an oxidizing agent, temperature and time as determined by approved analytical procedures set forth in 40 CFR Part 136.

"Domestic pollutant" means a pollutant which results from the discharge of household, commercial or other wastes from bathrooms, toilet facilities, home laundries and kitchens which are predominantly the result of natural human waste elimination associated with bodily function and food preparation.

"Domestic septage" means either liquid or solid material removed from a septic tank, cesspool, portable toilet, Type III marine sanitation device, or similar treatment works that receives only domestic sewage. Domestic septage does not include liquid or solid material removed from a septic tank, cesspool, or similar treatment works that receives process wastewater and does not include grease removed from a grease trap.

"Domestic sewage" means waste and wastewater from humans or household operations that is discharged to or otherwise enters a treatment works.

"Domestic treatment works" or "DTW" means all publicly owned treatment works as well as any other treatment works processing primarily domestic sewage and pollutants together with any ground water, surface water, stormwater or process wastewater that may be present.

"Domestic wastewater" means the liquid waste or liquid borne wastes discharged into a domestic treatment works.

"Domestic wastewater sludge" means the solid residue and associated liquids resulting from the physical, chemical or biological treatment of domestic wastewaters by a domestic treatment works.

"Industrial treatment works" means a treatment works which treats primarily process wastewater and/or industrial pollutants as determined by the percentage of process wastewater, or mass loading of BOD, COD or suspended solids in the wastewater flow. Industrial treatment works shall also include any treatment works whether publicly or privately owned which treats primarily wastewater or leachate from a municipal solid waste facility or a potable water treatment plant. This definition shall also encompass SIU pretreatment works.

"Industrial wastewater treatment system" means any structure or structures by means of which industrial liquid waste or sludges are subjected to any treatment process.

"Land-based sludge management criteria" means those standards established by the Department in the Statewide Sludge Management Plan adopted pursuant to the Solid Waste Management Act, N.J.S.A. 13:1E-1 et seq., or established pursuant to the Clean Water Act or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. §§ 1251 et seq.) including all subsequent supplements and amendments, or any regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

"MGD" means million gallons per day.

"Permitted flow" means a treatment work's maximum allowable flow (usually in million gallons per day, or other appropriate unit of flow such as gallons per day) as stated in the facility's NJPDES Permit or TWA, whichever is more stringent.

"Process wastewater" means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product. Process wastewater includes, but is not limited to, "leachate" and cooling water other than non-contact cooling water. This definition includes the terms commercial wastewater and industrial wastewater as used in 40 CFR Part 503.

"Process wastewater sludge" means the solid residue and associated liquid resulting from the physical, chemical and/or biological treatment of process wastewaters by an industrial treatment works.

"Publicly owned treatment works" or "POTW" means any device or system used in the storage and treatment (including recycling and reclamation) of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature which is owned by a State or municipality. This definition includes sewers, pipes, or other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW providing treatment. Treatment works associated with potable water treatment and solid waste facilities shall be considered industrial treatment works for the purpose of this chapter.

"Public water treatment system" means any structure or structures delivering water into a public water distribution system as identified by a specific ID number pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water Act regulations, N.J.A.C. 7:10, and which subjects water, prior to use for potable purposes, to the addition or subtraction of a substance or substances in order to enhance the safeness, palatability, public health, purity, or aesthetic qualities; or reduce the corrosive or hazardous properties of the water used.

"Septage" means the liquid and solid material pumped from a septic tank, cesspool, or similar domestic sewage treatment system, or a holding tank when the system is cleaned or maintained.