

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., N.J.S.A. 4:24-39 et seq., 13:1D-1 et seq., 13:1E-1 et seq., 58:4A-5, 58:4A-4.1, and 58:12A-1 et seq.

Source and Effective Date

R.1989 d.339, effective June 2, 1989.
See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Executive Order No. 66(1978) Expiration Date

Chapter 14A, The New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, expires on June 2, 1996.

Chapter Historical Note

Chapter 14A was filed and became effective as R.1981 d.84, effective March 6, 1981. See: 12 N.J.R. 569(f), 13 N.J.R. 194(c). Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Chapter 14A was readopted as R.1983 d.260, effective June 8, 1983. See: 15 N.J.R. 606(a), 15 N.J.R. 1094(c). Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Chapter 14A was readopted as R.1989 d.339. See Source and Effective Date. Notice of Petition to amend New Jersey Pollution Discharge Elimination System permits. See: 23 N.J.R. 222(a). Notice of Action on Petition to amend New Jersey Pollution Discharge Elimination System permits. See: 23 N.J.R. 222(b). Public Notice: Opportunity for interested party review for rule amendment. See: 25 N.J.R. 411(a). Public Notice: Revocation of NJPDES/SIU permits noticed at 24 N.J.R. 491(a). See: 25 N.J.R. 600(a).

The Executive Order No. 66(1978) expiration date for Chapter 14A was extended by gubernatorial waiver from June 2, 1994 to June 2, 1995. See: 26 N.J.R. 2462(a).

The Executive Order No. 66(1978) expiration date for Chapter 14A was extended by gubernatorial waiver from June 2, 1995 to June 2, 1996. See: 27 N.J.R. 2390(a).

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).

CHAPTER TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUBCHAPTER 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

- 7:14A-1.1 Purpose
- 7:14A-1.2 Scope
- 7:14A-1.3 General prohibitions
- 7:14A-1.4 Consolidation of permit processing
- 7:14A-1.5 Severability
- 7:14A-1.6 Conflict of interest
- 7:14A-1.7 Application
- 7:14A-1.8 Fee schedule for NJPDES permittees and applicants
- 7:14A-1.9 Definitions
- 7:14A-1.10 Incorporation by reference

SUBCHAPTER 2. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE NJPDES PERMIT

- 7:14A-2.1 Application for NJPDES permit
- 7:14A-2.2 Emergency permits
- 7:14A-2.3 Continuation of expired permits
- 7:14A-2.4 Signatories
- 7:14A-2.5 Requirements applicable to all permittees
- 7:14A-2.6 Establishing permit conditions
- 7:14A-2.7 Duration of permits
- 7:14A-2.8 Schedules of compliance
- 7:14A-2.9 Requirements for recording and reporting of monitoring results
- 7:14A-2.10 Effect of a permit
- 7:14A-2.11 Transfer of permits
- 7:14A-2.12 Modification, suspension or revocation of permits
- 7:14A-2.13 Termination of permits
- 7:14A-2.14 Minor modification of permits
- 7:14A-2.15 Permit-by-rule authorization for ground water discharges necessary for remediation of contaminated sites

SUBCHAPTER 3. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO DISCHARGES TO SURFACE WATER (DSW)

- 7:14A-3.1 Scope
- 7:14A-3.2 Application for a permit
- 7:14A-3.3 Discharge allocation certificate (DAC)
- 7:14A-3.4 Concentrated animal feeding operations
- 7:14A-3.5 Concentrated aquatic animal production facilities
- 7:14A-3.6 Aquaculture projects
- 7:14A-3.7 Silvicultural activities
- 7:14A-3.8 Stormwater discharges
- 7:14A-3.9 General permits
- 7:14A-3.10 Additional conditions concerning reporting requirements applicable to all DSW permits
- 7:14A-3.11 Additional conditions applicable to specified categories of DSW permits
- 7:14A-3.12 Emergency plans
- 7:14A-3.13 Establishing DSW permit conditions
- 7:14A-3.14 Calculating NJPDES permit conditions
- 7:14A-3.15 Duration of certain DSW permits
- 7:14A-3.16 Disposal of pollutants into wells, into DTWs or by land application
- 7:14A-3.17 Criteria and standards for the New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

APPENDIX A GENERAL INDUSTRIAL STORMWATER PERMIT ROUND 2 (NJ0088315)

APPENDIX B GENERAL PERMIT CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY STORMWATER (NJ0088323)

SUBCHAPTER 4. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR AN INDUSTRIAL WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

- 7:14A-4.1 Purpose
- 7:14A-4.2 Scope
- 7:14A-4.3 Definitions
- 7:14A-4.4 Application for an individual IWMF permit
- 7:14A-4.5 IWMF permits-by-rule
- 7:14A-4.6 Standards for wastewater treatment units subject to a permit-by-rule
- 7:14A-4.7 Standards for hazardous waste land treatment units

SUBCHAPTER 5. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL PROGRAM (UIC)

- 7:14A-5.1 Policy and scope
- 7:14A-5.2 Classification of injection wells
- 7:14A-5.3 Prohibition of unauthorized injection

- 7:14A-5.4 Prohibition of movement of fluid into underground sources of drinking water
- 7:14A-5.5 Authorization of injection into Class V wells
- 7:14A-5.6 Identification of underground sources of drinking water
- 7:14A-5.7 Prohibition and elimination of Class IV wells
- 7:14A-5.8 Application for a permit; authorization by permit
- 7:14A-5.9 Additional conditions applicable to all UIC permits
- 7:14A-5.10 Establishing UIC permit conditions
- 7:14A-5.11 Corrective or preventive action
- 7:14A-5.12 Requirements for wells injecting hazardous waste
- 7:14A-5.13 General criteria and standards
- 7:14A-5.14 Criteria and standards applicable to Class I wells
- 7:14A-5.15 Criteria and standards applicable to Class II wells
- 7:14A-5.16 Criteria and standards applicable to Class III wells
- 7:14A-5.17 Criteria and standards applicable to Class V injection wells

SUBCHAPTER 6. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGES TO GROUND WATER (DGW)

- 7:14A-6.1 General requirements
- 7:14A-6.2 Hazardous waste monitoring
- 7:14A-6.3 Ground water monitoring system for DGW of hazardous waste
- 7:14A-6.4 Sampling and analysis concerning DGW of hazardous waste
- 7:14A-6.5 Preparation, evaluation, and response for DGW of hazardous waste
- 7:14A-6.6 Recordkeeping and reporting for DGW of hazardous waste
- 7:14A-6.7 Applicability of non-hazardous waste monitoring
- 7:14A-6.8 Ground water monitoring system for DGW of non-hazardous waste
- 7:14A-6.9 Sampling and analysis for DGW of non-hazardous waste
- 7:14A-6.10 Preparation, evaluation and response for non-hazardous waste
- 7:14A-6.11 Recordkeeping and reporting for DGW of non-hazardous waste
- 7:14A-6.12 Ground water sampling procedures
- 7:14A-6.13 Monitoring well installation and design
- 7:14A-6.14 Exemptions
- 7:14A-6.15 Criteria for ground water protection and response
- 7:14A-6.16 Special ground water monitoring requirements for new non-hazardous waste sanitary landfills
- 7:14A-6.17 General permits

SUBCHAPTER 7. PROCEDURES FOR DECISION-MAKING

- 7:14A-7.1 Purpose and scope
- 7:14A-7.2 Procedures for decision-making
- 7:14A-7.3 Application review by the Department
- 7:14A-7.4 Consolidation of permit processing
- 7:14A-7.5 Modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination of permits
- 7:14A-7.6 Draft permits and draft DAC's
- 7:14A-7.7 Statement of basis
- 7:14A-7.8 Fact sheet
- 7:14A-7.9 Administrative record for the draft DAC and draft permits

SUBCHAPTER 8. PUBLIC COMMENT AND NOTICE PROCEDURES

- 7:14A-8.1 Public notice of permit actions and public comment period
- 7:14A-8.2 Public comments and requests for public hearing
- 7:14A-8.3 Public hearings
- 7:14A-8.4 Obligation to raise issues and provide information during the public comment period
- 7:14A-8.5 Action subsequent to public comment
- 7:14A-8.6 Issuance and effective date of permit
- 7:14A-8.7 Response to comments
- 7:14A-8.8 Administrative record for final permit and final DAC
- 7:14A-8.9 Adjudicatory hearing
- 7:14A-8.10 Stays of contested permit conditions

- 7:14A-8.11 Notice of adjudicatory hearing
- 7:14A-8.12 Conduct of adjudicatory hearing
- 7:14A-8.13 (Reserved)

SUBCHAPTER 9. SPECIFIC PROCEDURES APPLICABLE TO DISCHARGES TO SURFACE WATER (DSW)

- 7:14A-9.1 Permits required on a case-by-case basis
- 7:14A-9.2 Fact sheet
- 7:14A-9.3 Public notice of Section 316(a) request
- 7:14A-9.4 Conditions requested by the Corps of Engineers and other governmental agencies concerning DSW permits
- 7:14A-9.5 Issuance and effective date of stays of DSW permits
- 7:14A-9.6 Variances under the State and Federal Acts
- 7:14A-9.7 Decisions on variances
- 7:14A-9.8 Procedures for variances
- 7:14A-9.9 Special procedures for decisions on thermal variances under section 316(a)

SUBCHAPTER 10. FILING REQUIREMENTS FOR NJPDES PERMITS

- 7:14A-10.1 Schedule for submission of applications
- 7:14A-10.2 Transition period for NPDES and NJPDES/DSW permits
- 7:14A-10.3 Discharges to surface waters (DSW)
- 7:14A-10.4 Environmental Assessment for a Discharge Allocation Certificate (DAC)

APPENDIX A PLANS AND STATUTES AND RESPONSIBLE AGENCY WHICH MAY AFFECT THE PROJECT

APPENDIX B

- 7:14A-10.5 Discharges into domestic treatment works (DTW)
- 7:14A-10.6 (Reserved)
- 7:14A-10.7 Surface impoundments
- 7:14A-10.8 Land application of residuals
- 7:14A-10.9 Land application of effluents by spray irrigation
- 7:14A-10.10 Land application of effluents by overland flow
- 7:14A-10.11 Land discharge by infiltration-percolation lagoons
- 7:14A-10.12 Discharges from sanitary landfills
- 7:14A-10.13 Underground injection control

SUBCHAPTER 11. PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND REQUIREMENTS FOR DEPARTMENT DETERMINATION OF CONFIDENTIALITY

- 7:14A-11.1 Public access to information and scope of authority
- 7:14A-11.2 Confidentiality
- 7:14A-11.3 Procedures for asserting or reasserting confidentiality
- 7:14A-11.4 Fees
- 7:14A-11.5 Procedure for confidentiality determinations
- 7:14A-11.6 Substantive criteria for confidentiality determinations
- 7:14A-11.7 Class determinations
- 7:14A-11.8 Access to and safeguarding of confidential information
- 7:14A-11.9 Disclosure of confidential information to State, Interstate, and Federal agencies, with the exception of EPA and the U.S. Department of Justice
- 7:14A-11.10 Disclosure of confidential information to authorized agents
- 7:14A-11.11 Designation by person of an addressee for notices and inquiries
- 7:14A-11.12 Access to information for EPA and U.S. Department of Justice
- 7:14A-11.13 Use of confidential information in rulemaking, permitting, and enforcement proceedings

SUBCHAPTER 12. (RESERVED)

SUBCHAPTER 13. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR DTWS, LOCAL AGENCIES AND THEIR USERS

- 7:14A-13.1 Purpose and scope

- 7:14A-13.2 Application for an SIU permit
- 7:14A-13.3 Conditions applicable to SIU permits
- 7:14A-13.4 Conditions applicable to all users of a DTW
- 7:14A-13.5 Permit-by-rule
- 7:14A-13.6 (Reserved)
- 7:14A-13.7 Sludge quality violation
- 7:14A-13.8 Criteria for withdrawal of Pretreatment Program approval
- 7:14A-13.9 Public notice by DTWs
- 7:14A-13.10 Requirements for delegated local agencies

SUBCHAPTER 14. OIL AND GREASE EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

- 7:14A-14.1 Purpose and scope
- 7:14A-14.2 Definitions
- 7:14A-14.3 (Reserved)
- 7:14A-14.4 Oil and grease effluent limitations
- 7:14A-14.5 Minimum monitoring and reporting requirements
- 7:14A-14.6 Sampling protocol
- 7:14A-14.7 Analytical methods
- 7:14A-14.8 Exemptions

SUBCHAPTERS 15. THROUGH 21. (RESERVED)

SUBCHAPTER 22. TREATMENT WORKS APPROVALS, SEWER BANS, SEWER BAN EXEMPTIONS

- 7:14A-22.1 General policy and purpose
- 7:14A-22.2 Scope
- 7:14A-22.3 Activities for which a treatment works approval is required
- 7:14A-22.4 Activities for which a treatment works approval is not required
- 7:14A-22.5 Treatment works approval
- 7:14A-22.6 Information and submission requirements for general industrial treatment works approvals
- 7:14A-22.7 Requirements for preliminary review of applications for treatment works approval—stage I
- 7:14A-22.8 Requirements for construction, installation, or modification of treatment works—stage II
- 7:14A-22.9 Stage II “construction only” treatment works approvals
- 7:14A-22.10 Requirements for stage III treatment works approval applications
- 7:14A-22.11 Modifications and revocations of treatment works approvals
- 7:14A-22.12 Extensions of time for treatment works approvals
- 7:14A-22.13 Administrative requirements for wastewater holding tanks (non-industrial)
- 7:14A-22.14 Temporary wastewater hauling/diversion
- 7:14A-22.15 Requirements for flow equalization tanks
- 7:14A-22.16 Capacity assurance program
- 7:14A-22.17 Sewer ban imposition
- 7:14A-22.18 Procedures and effective date for the imposition of a sewer connection ban
- 7:14A-22.19 General policy and procedure for sewer connection ban exemptions
- 7:14A-22.20 Activities which do not require an exemption from the Department
- 7:14A-22.21 Application procedures for obtaining a sewer connection ban exemption from the Department
- 7:14A-22.22 Sewer ban exemption criteria
- 7:14A-22.23 Delegation
- 7:14A-22.24 Requests for adjudicatory hearings

SUBCHAPTER 23. TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR TREATMENT WORKS APPROVAL APPLICATIONS

- 7:14A-23.1 Purpose
- 7:14A-23.2 Scope
- 7:14A-23.3 Projected flow criteria
- 7:14A-23.4 Plans and specifications submitted to the Department with treatment works approval applications

- 7:14A-23.5 Engineering design reports to be submitted to the Department with treatment works approval applications
- 7:14A-23.6 Gravity sewer design
- 7:14A-23.7 Inverted siphons
- 7:14A-23.8 Manholes
- 7:14A-23.9 Outfalls
- 7:14A-23.10 Wastewater pumping stations
- 7:14A-23.11 Submersible wastewater pumps
- 7:14A-23.12 Dry wells and wet wells
- 7:14A-23.13 Wastewater treatment plants
- 7:14A-23.14 Measuring, recording, and sampling requirements at treatment plants
- 7:14A-23.15 Screening and comminution
- 7:14A-23.16 Grit removal equipment
- 7:14A-23.17 Settling tanks
- 7:14A-23.18 Chemical coagulation
- 7:14A-23.19 Trickling filters
- 7:14A-23.20 Rotating biological contactors
- 7:14A-23.21 Activated sludge
- 7:14A-23.22 Intermittent sand filters
- 7:14A-23.23 Chlorination
- 7:14A-23.24 Dechlorination
- 7:14A-23.25 Ultraviolet disinfection
- 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 of 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

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 F (RESERVED)

APPENDIX G MODIFIED EQUATION FOR DETERMINING “AREA OF REVIEW”

APPENDIX H SCHEDULE OF MONITORING

SUBCHAPTER 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

7:14A-1.1 Purpose

(a) It is the purpose of this chapter to:

1. Restore, enhance, and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the waters of the State;
2. Protect public health and safety;
3. Protect potable water supplies;
4. Safeguard fish and aquatic life and scenic and ecological values;

5. Enhance the domestic, municipal, recreational, industrial, agricultural and other uses of water;

6. Prevent, control, and abate water pollution and to implement the New Jersey Water Pollution Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et seq.

7:14A-1.2 Scope

(a) This chapter prescribes procedures and guidelines for implementation and operation of the New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES) permit program.

(b) No person shall build, install, modify, or operate any facility for the collection, treatment or discharge of any pollutant, except in conformance with a valid final draft New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES) permit (or where applicable, a final NJPDES permit or treatment works approval) that has been issued by the Department pursuant to the State Act and these regulations.

(c) No person shall discharge any pollutant except in conformity with a valid NJPDES permit that has been issued by the Department pursuant to the State Act or a valid NJPDES permit issued by the Administrator pursuant to the Federal Act, as the case may be. A discharger which existed prior to the effective date of this chapter who has submitted a complete application shall be deemed to satisfy only the requirement of applying for a permit. This shall not preclude the Department from taking any appropriate enforcement action for violation of the State Act, this chapter, or other applicable law or regulation.

(d) It is the intent of the Department to regulate, at a minimum, the following by means of the New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES) permit program:

1. Discharge of pollutants to surface and ground waters;

2. Discharge of industrial pollutants by a significant indirect user and any other indirect discharger into a municipal or privately owned treatment works. All indirect dischargers are required to either obtain and comply with an individual NJPDES permit, or comply with the applicable NJPDES permit-by-rule provisions. No exemption, express or implied, conferred by this chapter from the requirement of obtaining an individual NJPDES permit shall be so construed as to bar criminal prosecution under N.J.S.A. 58:10A-10f of any indirect discharger who discharges in violation of the requirements of this chapter applicable to indirect dischargers who are not required to obtain individual NJPDES permits. See also N.J.A.C. 7:14A-13.4(c). Although all dischargers who discharge to privately owned treatment works may not be required to obtain a NJPDES permit, such dischargers shall comply with N.J.A.C. 7:14-3.13(a)13;

3. Land application of residuals;

4. Land application of municipal and industrial wastewaters;

5. Discharge of leachate to surface waters and into the ground water from facilities under the jurisdiction of the Solid Waste Management Act, N.J.S.A. 13:1E-1 et seq.;

6. Criteria for the construction and operation of treatment works;

7. The storage of any liquid or solid pollutant in a manner designed to keep it from entering the waters of the State;

8. Discharge of pollutants into wells;

9. Concentrated animal feeding operations as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.4;

10. Concentrated aquatic animal production facilities as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.5;

11. Discharges into aquaculture projects as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.6;

12. Silvicultural point sources as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.7;

13. Discharges of stormwater to surface waters, including discharges through storm sewers, as set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.8; and

14. Treatment, storage or disposal of hazardous waste as defined in subchapter 4 of this chapter.

(e) The Department may issue, at a minimum, permits under the NJPDES permit program for:

1. Discharge of pollutants to surface water (DSW), (subchapter 3 of this chapter) including, where applicable, a discharge allocation certification (DAC) (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.3);

2. Discharge of pollutants into a municipal or privately owned treatment works (Significant Industrial User (SIU) (subchapter 12 of this chapter));

3. Treatment, storage or disposal of hazardous waste which is not regulated by the "Hazardous Waste Management Regulations", N.J.A.C. 7:26;

4. Discharge of pollutants into wells (Underground Injection Control (UIC) (subchapter 5 of this chapter)) in accordance with the State Act and as required to be regulated under the "Resource Conservation and Recovery Act", as amended (Industrial Waste Management Facility (IWMF) (subchapter 4 of this chapter));

5. Surface impoundments (SI);

6. Land application of sludge and septage (LAS);

7. Land application of effluents by spray irrigation (LSI);

8. Land application of effluents by overland flow (LOF);

9. Land disposal by infiltration-percolation lagoons (LIPL);

10. Discharges from operating and non-operating sanitary landfills (a DGW or DSW).

As amended, R.1984 d.133, effective April 16, 1984.

See: 15 N.J.R. 1059(b), 16 N.J.R. 882(a).

(d)2: "indirect discharger" language added; conformance with 40 CFR 403 deleted.

Amended by R.1987 d.458, effective November 16, 1987.

See: 19 N.J.R. 2085(a), 19 N.J.R. 2152(a).

Added substantial amendments.

Amended by R.1992 d.434, effective November 2, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 2352(a), 24 N.J.R. 4088(a).

Amended as part of the Department's Statewide Stormwater Permitting Program and in response to the Federal Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Changes to conform to N.J.S.A. 58:10A-6.

Case Notes

Standing to challenge pollutant discharge: no federal limitation period applicable to citizen suit; liability established by polluter's admissions and official reports that effluent limits exceeded. *Student Public Interest Research Group of New Jersey v. P.D. Oil & Chemical Storage, Inc.*, 627 F.Supp. 1074 (D.N.J.1986).

Water pollution violation; discharge of sand-filled wash water into groundwater lagoon without permit. *Department of Environmental Protection v. Brick-Wall Corp.*, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 141.

Sewage treatment facility was shown to have discharged pollutants in violation of administrative consent order. *Sheffield Hills Sewage Treatment Plant v. Division of Water Resources*, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 163.

7:14A-1.3 General prohibitions

(a) The Department shall not issue a NJPDES permit:

1. When the conditions of the permit do not provide for compliance with the applicable requirements of the State and Federal Acts or regulations;

2. When the NJPDES permit would be for the discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high-level radioactive waste;

3. When the imposition of conditions cannot ensure compliance with the applicable water quality requirements of all affected states;

4. For any discharge which conflicts with any areawide plan or plan amendment adopted pursuant to law;

5. To a domestic treatment works (DTW) where the NJPDES permit provides for the disposal of domestic wastewater sludge at a landfill unless:

i. The Department determines that there are no reasonable alternative sludge management options available to the DTW;

ii. The Department determines that the landfill is equipped with an adequate system for the interception, collection and treatment of any and all leachate; and

iii. The DTW has signed a consent order with the Department which sets forth the date sewage sludge disposal shall cease and the date acceptable sewage sludge management shall be instituted.

6. For any discharge which the United States Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, finds would substantially impair anchorage or navigation;

7. For any discharge to which the Administrator has objected in writing pursuant to the Federal Act.

Amended by R.1987 d.458, effective November 16, 1987.

See: 19 N.J.R. 2085(a), 19 N.J.R. 2152(a).

Substantially amended.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

At (a)5, changed "facility" to "domestic treatment works" and added i-iii, criteria for non-issuance.

Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Changes to conform to N.J.S.A. 58:10A-6.

Case Notes

Standing to challenge pollutant discharge; relief could be sought for past violation of discharge permit in Clean Water Act citizen's suit; Clean Water Act violated; plaintiff could seek injunction to set up discharge monitoring program. *Student Public Interest Research Group of New Jersey v. Georgia-Pacific Corp.*, 615 F.Supp. 1419 (D.N.J.1985).

Landfill operator entitled to rate increase to pay for closure measures and postclosure maintenance required by Department of Environmental Protection. In re *Petition of Landfill and Development Co.*, 207 N.J.Super. 5, 503 A.2d 881 (App.Div.1985).

Discharge of pollutant into municipal treatment works warranted imposition of mandatory penalties. *Cumberland County Improvement v. Department of Environmental Protection*, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 193.

7:14A-1.4 Consolidation of permit processing

(a) It is the intent of the Department to issue a single NJPDES permit which includes all of the discharges covered by this chapter. (See N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.2(e)). The Department has designated the types of discharges separately because certain information required in the permit applications and certain provisions that will be established as permit conditions are only applicable to a specific type of discharge. Herein where a person is required to obtain a permit for a discharge covered under this chapter, this shall mean that a specific type of discharge shall be included in and regulated by the NJPDES permit. The general provisions of this chapter shall apply to all types of discharges included in the NJPDES regulations (Subchapters 1, 2, 7 and 8 of this chapter). Additional conditions may apply to specific types of discharges.

(b) Whenever a facility or activity has more than one type of discharge covered by this chapter, application for all required permits to discharge shall be made at the earliest required date of filing for any of the discharges in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1(g) and 10.1.

(c) Whenever a facility or activity has more than one type of discharge covered by this chapter, processing of two or

more applications for those permits shall, to the extent practicable as determined by the Department, be consolidated. The first step in consolidation shall be the simultaneous preparation of draft permits.

(d) Whenever draft permits are simultaneously prepared, the statements of basis (required under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.7) or fact sheets (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.8), administrative records (required under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.9), public comment periods (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.1), and any public hearings (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.3) on those permits shall also be consolidated. The final permits shall, to the extent practicable, be simultaneously issued. Final permits need not be simultaneously issued if, in the judgment of the Department, joint processing would result in unreasonable delay in the issuance of one or more approval(s) for discharge.

(e) Whenever an existing facility or activity requires additional permits covered by this chapter, the Department shall, to the extent practicable, coordinate the expiration date(s) of the new permit(s) with the expiration date(s) of the existing permit(s) so that all permits simultaneously expire. Processing of the subsequent application for renewal shall then be consolidated.

(f) Processing of permit applications under (b), (c), and (d) above may be consolidated as follows:

1. The Department, at its discretion may, to the extent practicable, consolidate permit processing;
2. Permit applicants may recommend whether or not the processing of their applications shall be consolidated.

Amended by R.1987 d.458, effective November 16, 1987.
See: 19 N.J.R. 2085(a), 19 N.J.R. 2152(a).
Substantially amended.

7:14A-1.5 Severability

If any provision of this chapter or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions of this chapter, and to this end, the provisions of this chapter are declared to be severable.

7:14A-1.6 Conflict of interest

(a) Any board or body which approves all or portions of a permit shall not include as a member any person who receives, or has during the previous two years received, a significant portion of direct or indirect income from permit holders or applicants for a permit.

(b) For the purposes of this section:

1. "Board or body" includes any individual, including the Director, who has or shares authority to approve all or portions of permits either in the first instance, as modified or reissued, or on appeal.

2. "Significant portion of income" means 10 percent or more of gross personal income for a calendar year, except that it means 50 percent or more of gross income for a calendar year if the recipient is over 60 years of age and is receiving that portion under retirement, pension, or similar arrangement.

3. "Permit holders or applicants for a permit" does not include any department or agency of State government.

4. "Income" includes retirement benefits, consultant fees, interest, and stock dividends.

(c) For the purposes of this section, "direct or indirect income from permit holders or applicants for a permit" is not received when it is derived from mutual fund payments, or from other diversified investments for which the recipient does not know the primary sources of income.

Amended by R.1987 d.458, effective November 16, 1987.
See: 19 N.J.R. 2085(a), 19 N.J.R. 2152(a).
Substantially amended.

7:14A-1.7 Application

(a) This chapter should be liberally construed to permit the Department to effectuate the purposes of the State Act.

(b) The Department may require an applicant to provide additional information where such information, in the opinion of the Department, is necessary to attain all relevant facts concerning the permit application or permit, including proprietary data. Any failure to submit such information shall constitute valid cause for denial of the permit or other remedy as provided by law. The applicant may, however, assert a claim of confidentiality pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-11.1 et seq.

(c) Upon notice to all persons involved in a specific proceeding, and after public notice in the DEP Bulletin with a 30-day comment period, the Commissioner or an authorized representative may, in the public interest, relax the application of these regulations.

(d) The issuance and compliance of all DSW, UIC, IWMF permits shall, at a minimum, satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR Parts 122, 123 and 124, the Federal Act, and the State Act, notwithstanding (c) above.

Amended by R.1987 d.458, effective November 16, 1987.
See: 19 N.J.R. 2085(a), 19 N.J.R. 2152(a).
Substantially amended.

Amended by R.1992 d.434, effective November 2, 1992.
See: 24 N.J.R. 2352(a), 24 N.J.R. 4088(a).

Amended as part of the Department's Statewide Stormwater Permitting Program and in response to the Federal Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

7:14A-1.8 Fee schedule for NJPDES permittees and applicants

(a) Except as provided in (i), (j) and (l) below, the general conditions and applicability of the fee schedule for NJPDES permittees and applicants are as follows:

1. Except as provided by (k) below, the Department shall collect an annual fee for the billing year July 1 to June 30 from all persons that are issued a NJPDES permit or authorization to discharge under a NJPDES general permit, or submit a NJPDES permit application or request for authorization.

2. The Department shall not assess any fee to public schools or religious or charitable institutions.

3. All NJPDES permittees/applicants that are issued a draft or final NJPDES permit, or that are issued an authorization to discharge under a final NJPDES general permit, shall submit payment within 30 days of assessment of the fee by the Department.

i. Upon receipt of a completed application or request for authorization, the Department shall assess the minimum fee as set forth in (h) below.

ii. Upon issuance of the final permit or of an authorization to discharge under a final NJPDES general permit, the annual fee shall be calculated and pro-rated for the period of the fee year remaining. The minimum fee already paid shall then be subtracted from the pro-rated assessment. In no case, however, will such payment of a pro-rated fee result in a fee that is less than the minimum fee for the category of discharge. The permittee may request a fee recalculation as provided at (a)6 below, once the first required monitoring report has been completed.

4. Payment of all fees shall be made by check or money order, payable to "Treasurer, State of New Jersey" and submitted to:

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Revenue
CN 402
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

5. If the permittee/applicant fails to submit payment to the Department within 30 days of assessment of the fee, the Department may, in its discretion, take one or more of the following actions:

i. Return the NJPDES permit application or request for authorization to the applicant;

ii. Deny issuance of a final permit or authorization under a final general permit;

iii. Terminate a final permit (including termination of a permittee's authorization to discharge under a general permit); and/or

iv. Assess penalties pursuant to N.J.S.A. 58:10A-10 and N.J.A.C. 7:14-8.

6. If the permittee objects to the assessment, the Department shall recalculate a permit fee upon receipt of a request from the permittee in writing within 30 days of assessment of the fee. The Department will not recalculate a fee where the permittee has failed to submit information in compliance with its NJPDES permit.

i. A permittee may only contest a fee imposed pursuant to (k) below based on the following:

(1) The Department has no factual basis to sustain the charges assessed in the fee;

(2) The activities for which the fee was imposed did not occur;

(3) The charges are false or duplicative; or

(4) The charges were not properly incurred because they were not associated with the Department's oversight or remediation of the case.

ii. A permittee may not contest a fee imposed pursuant to (k) below if the challenge is based on the following:

(1) An employee's hourly salary rate;

(2) The Department's salary additive rate, indirect rate, or fringe benefit rate; or

(3) Management decisions of the Department, including decisions regarding who to assign to a case, how to oversee the case or how to allocate resources for case review.

iii. A permittee objecting to a fee imposed pursuant to (k) below shall include the following in a request for a fee review:

(1) A copy of the bill;

(2) Payment of all uncontested charges, if not previously paid;

(3) A list of the specific fee charges contested;

(4) The factual questions at issue in each of the contested charges;

(5) The name, mailing address and telephone number of the person making the request;

(6) Information supporting the request or other written documents relied upon to support the request.

7. The Department, in calculating Environmental Impact, shall use information reported by the permittee on Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) and/or Monitoring Report Forms (MRFs) for the 12 month period for which data is available on the Department's computer. The selected 12 month monitoring period will be documented in the Annual NJPDES Fee Schedule Report.

Where this information is not available, the Department shall use permit limitations, information submitted in permit applications, technical reports prepared by the Department or submitted by the permittee, or other permits issued by the Department.

8. Except as provided by (k) below, the Department, upon the termination of a NJPDES permit, or revocation of a NJPDES/SIU permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.5(g) shall upon written request of the permittee prorate the fee for the number of days that the facility was in operation or was discharging under a valid NJPDES/SIU permit during the billing year and return to the permittee the amount that is in excess of the minimum annual fee for the specific category of discharge.

9. Except as provided by (k) below, the annual fee for all discharges is calculated by applying the formula: Fee = (Environmental Impact × Rate) + Minimum Fee, where:

i. Environmental Impact is the Department's assessment of potential risk of discharge to the environment as derived under (c) through (g) below.

ii. Rate is the dollar cost for each weighted unit of Environmental Impact. Rate is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Rate} = (\text{Budget} - \text{Sum of Minimum Fees}) / \text{Total Environmental Impact}$$

(1) Budget is the total budget for the category of Discharge.

(2) The Sum of Minimum Fees is the total amount of minimum fees to be paid by all dischargers in the category of discharge. The minimum fee is a base cost added to the calculated individual fee. The minimum fees are set forth in (h) below.

(3) Total Environmental Impact is the sum of environmental impact for all dischargers in the category.

(4) The budget and the total environmental impact shall be adjusted to reflect those facilities, if any, assessed a maximum permit fee.

iii. The minimum fee for the permit categories listed in (h) below is calculated by multiplying the total hours allocated by the Department for permit issuance, inspection and data management for a typical permit in each category by the Department's total personnel cost and rounding to the nearest \$50.00 increment. In FY95, the Department will assess 60 percent of the minimum fee listed in (h) below, except for those permit categories listed at (h)1vi, (h)2viii, (h)3ii, (h)3iii and (h)3v below. In FY96, the Department will assess 80 percent of the minimum fee listed in (h) below, except for those permit categories listed at (h)1vi, (h)2viii, (h)3ii, (h)3iii and (h)3v below. In FY97 and all subsequent fiscal years, the Department will assess 100 percent of the minimum fee listed in (h) below for all permit categories listed in (h) below.

10. The maximum fee to be assessed for any category of discharge shall be 10 percent of the budget for the category of discharge.

11. If a factual dispute involving a fee imposed pursuant to (k) below cannot be resolved informally, a permittee may request an adjudicatory hearing on the matter pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.9.

(b) The Department shall prepare an Annual NJPDES Fee Schedule Report and provide for a public hearing on the Report.

1. The Annual NJPDES Fee Schedule Report shall include the following:

i. A detailed financial statement of the actual administrative cost of the NJPDES program by account title;

ii. A detailed financial statement of the actual revenue collected, including any surplus which can be credited or any deficit to be assessed in determining the fee schedule.

iii. A detailed financial statement of the anticipated cost of the NJPDES program, including:

(1) A breakdown of the program by account title;

(2) An estimate of the amount of fees that will be collected; and

(3) The current year's fee schedule.

iv. A report of the NJPDES program activities, including:

(1) A list of permits issued;

(2) A list of facilities inspected;

(3) A list of administrative orders and administrative consent orders issued by the Department (by type of order and discharge involved); and

(4) A summary of variance request activities under section 316 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.).

2. The Department shall provide for a hearing on the Annual NJPDES Fee Schedule Report. The Department shall provide public notice of the hearing at least 30 days prior to the date of the hearing:

i. In the New Jersey Register and one newspaper of general circulation; and

ii. By mailing a copy of the Report to each NJPDES applicant/permittee.

(c) The annual fee for discharges to surface water is calculated by using the following Environmental Impact in the annual fee formula:

1. The Environmental Impact of a discharge to Surface Water from an industrial treatment works (ITW) regulated under an individual NJPDES permit is derived by applying the formula: Environmental Impact = (Total Pollutant Load + Heat Load) where:

i. Total Pollutant Load is the sum of all limited pollutants (in kilograms per day) multiplied by their associated risk factors as listed in Table I.

(1) Net loadings will be used if a net limit has been established in the NJPDES permit. If a permittee reports a pollutant load less than zero, a zero will be used to calculate the Total Pollutant Load.

(2) Volatile organic compounds, acid extractable compounds, base-neutral organic compounds, pesticides and PCB's will be deleted from the Total Pollutant Load, if reported as non-detectable in all samples for the monitoring period. For all other pollutants, and volatile organic compounds, acid extractable compounds, base-neutral organic compounds, pesticides, and PCB's detected at least once in the monitoring period, the Department shall calculate the Total Pollutant Load using one-half the reported minimum detection limit for pollutant concentrations.

ii. Heat Load is the average mBTU's (million British Thermal Units) per hour of the effluent discharged. Where heat load is not reported in mBTU's per hour, the Department shall estimate the heat load using the calculated difference between the influent and effluent temperature multiplied by the amount (in million gallons per day) of effluent discharged. The Department shall use an average influent temperature of 5.57 degrees centigrade during the period November to April and 18.87 degrees centigrade during the period May to October.

2. The Department shall assess an additional fee to NJPDES permittees who request a variance under Section 316 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.). The annual fee shall be assessed on the basis of the administrative cost that is incurred by the Department and the cost of the technical review performed by a consultant hired by the Department.

3. The Environmental Impact of a discharge to surface water from a domestic treatment works (DTW) regulated under an individual NJPDES permit is derived by applying the formula: Environment Impact = Average kilograms per day of oxygen demand discharged, as measured by Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD⁵), Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD⁵) or other oxygen demand parameter selected by the Department, as determined in accordance with (a)7 above.

4. The Environmental Impact value of any type of discharge to surface water regulated under a general permit shall be zero.

(d) Except as provided by (k) below, the annual fee for discharges to ground water, except for residuals and landfills covered in (e) and (f) below, is calculated by using the following Environmental Impact in the annual fee formula:

1. The Environmental Impact of a Discharge to Ground Water regulated under an individual NJPDES permit is derived by applying the formula: Environmental Impact = (Risk × Quantity × Ground Water Rating Factor) where:

i. Risk is the sum of the rating numbers, based on the degree of hazard, assigned by the Department to each type of waste stored, treated or discharged. The rating numbers are assigned as follows:

Rating	Risk
1	Non-contact cooling water, treated ground water, filter backwash, sanitary wastewater with at least secondary treatment.
2	Other treated and untreated sanitary wastewater, food processing waste, stormwater runoff including runoff from non-hazardous waste storage areas, sanitary sludge.
5	Non-hazardous industrial process waste.
15	Metal plating waste, hazardous industrial process waste, landfill leachate, or ground water, wastewater, stormwater runoff or sludge containing hazardous constituents.

ii. Quantity is the average daily volume in millions of gallons discharged by the permittee for the monitoring period selected by the Department in (a)7 above.

iii. Ground Water Rating Factor is the sum of the Ground Water Monitoring Status Factor, the Aquifer Factor, Ground Water Use Factor and Permeability Rating divided by 10 where:

(1) Ground Water Monitoring Status Factor is the rating number, assigned to the facility based on the level of monitoring and/or remediation required at the facility, as set forth in the NJPDES permit, administrative order, administrative consent order or directive letter in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.15, as follows:

Rating	Status
1	Permittee is not required to conduct ground water monitoring under the NJPDES permit.
2	Permittee is conducting post-closure or post remediation monitoring.
2	Permittee is required to conduct detection monitoring.
5	Ground water remediation and/or hydraulic source control is being performed at the site.
5	Alternative concentration limits have been established.
10	Compliance monitoring is required as ground water contamination has been identified in detection monitoring phase and/or ground water remediation is required.

(2) Aquifer Factor is the rating number, based on ground water yield potential, assigned to each aquifer

formation listed in Table II. Where a facility is located on an unlisted aquifer, the Department will determine the aquifer factor. Where the facility is located on more than one aquifer the highest rating number will be assigned.

(3) Ground Water Use is the rating number assigned to the municipality where the permitted facility is located based on the percentage of the municipality that relies on public or private wells for drinking water and the volume of ground water withdrawn in million gallons per day (MGD). The Department, in the Annual NJPDES Fee Schedule Report, prepared pursuant to (b) above, shall set forth the individual ratings assigned to each municipality. Where a municipality's percent use and volume result in different ratings, the highest Ground Water Use rating number derived below shall apply. Ground Water Use rating numbers are assigned as follows:

Rating	Ground Water Use	Percent Use	Volume in MGD
5	A	>50%	>3
3	B	10%-50%	.1-3
1	C	<10%	<.1

(4) Permeability Factor is the rating number, based on hydraulic conductivity in centimeters per second, of the geological formation immediately beneath the regulated unit or if present, the facility liner material for the facilities in detection monitoring. For all other facilities, the permeability factor is based on the hydraulic conductivity of the geological material contaminated. Facilities assigned a Ground Water Monitoring Status factor of 10, that have demonstrated control of the plume of ground water contamination shall be assigned a permeability factor of 10. Where permeability is not provided to the Department by the permittee, the Department shall assume a permeability factor of 10^{-2} . The rating numbers are assigned as follows:

Rating	Permeability
10	$<10^{-7}$
11	10^{-6}
12	10^{-5}
14	10^{-4}
18	10^{-3}
20	10^{-2}
22	$>10^{-2}$

2. The Environmental Impact value of any type of discharge to ground water regulated under a general permit shall be zero.

(e) The Environmental Impact value for facilities which land apply, handle or distribute residuals listed in (h)3 below shall be zero.

(f) Except as provided by (k) below, the annual fee for discharges to ground water from sanitary landfills and sites containing wrecked or discarded equipment is calculated by using the following Environmental Impact in the annual fee formula:

1. The Environmental Impact of a Discharge to Ground Water from sanitary landfills and sites containing wrecked or discarded equipment is derived by applying the formula: Environmental Impact = (W1 + W2) x (Closure Status Factor + Ground Water Rating Factor) where:

i. W1 is the total number of acres filled as of January 1, 1985 multiplied by the sum of the rating numbers, based on the degree of hazard, assigned by the Department to each waste type (as set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:26-2.13) permitted for disposal before January 1, 1985. The rating numbers are assigned as follows:

Rating	Waste Type
1	Types 13, 23
2	Types 10, 12, 27, 72, 73, 74
4	Types 18, 25
8	Types 26, 70 and wrecked or discarded equipment
16	Types 17, 28, 76, 77.

ii. W2 is the total cumulative amount of each waste type received (in cubic yards) since January 1, 1985 divided by 4,840 (the square yards in an acre) and multiplied by the rating number assigned to each waste type as set forth in (f)1i above.

iii. Closure Status Factor is the rating number, based on the operating status of the landfill, assigned by the Department to each facility. The rating numbers are assigned as follows:

Rating	Closure Status
1.0	Operating landfill and sites containing wrecked or discarded equipment.
0.5	Landfill terminated after January 1, 1982 without a Department approved closure plan.
0.2	Landfill terminated prior to January 1, 1982.
0.1	Landfill terminated and properly closed in accordance with a Department approved closure plan.

iv. Ground Water Rating Factor is the number derived under (d)1iii above.

(g) The annual fee for discharges by a significant indirect user to a domestic treatment works is calculated by using the following Environmental Impact in the annual fee formula:

1. The Environmental Impact of a Discharge by a significant indirect user (SIU) to a domestic treatment works (DTW) is derived by applying the formula: Environmental Impact = (Total Pollutant Load).

i. Total Pollutant Load is the sum of all limited pollutants (in kilograms per day) multiplied by their associated risk factors as listed in Table I.

(1) Volatile organic compounds, acid extractable compounds, base-neutral organic compounds, pesticides and PCB's will be deleted from the Total Pollutant Load, if reported as non-detectable in all samples for the monitoring period. For all other pollutants, and volatile organic compounds, acid extractable compounds, base-neutral organic compounds, pesticides, and PCB's detected once, the Department shall calculate the Total Pollutant Load using one-half the reported minimum detection limit for pollutant concentrations. The Department shall use one-half the reported detection limit for pollutant concentrations reported as non-detectable to calculate the Total Pollutant Load.

(h) Except as provided by (k) below, minimum fees are as set forth below:

1. The minimum fees for domestic treatment works (DTWs) shall be assessed as follows:

i. Minor DTWs issued an individual NJPDES Discharge to Surface Water permit shall be assessed a minimum fee of \$2,400;

ii. Major DTWs issued an individual NJPDES Discharge to Surface Water permit shall be assessed a minimum fee of \$6,400;

iii. Combined sewer overflows (CSOs) authorized to discharge to surface water under a general permit will be assessed a minimum fee of \$5,400;

iv. DTWs constructed under the authority of N.J.A.C. 7:14A and issued an individual NJPDES Discharge to Ground Water permit shall be assessed a minimum fee of \$3,950;

v. The DTWs constructed under the authority of the Realty Improvement, Sewerage and Facilities Act, N.J.S.A. 58:11-23 et seq. ("Chapter 199") and subsequently issued an individual NJPDES Discharge to Ground Water permit shall be assessed a minimum fee of \$1,600;

vi. DTWs authorized to discharge to ground water under a general permit, including a Class V injection well permit pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.5, shall be assessed a minimum fee of \$500.00.

2. The minimum fees for industrial treatment works (ITWs) shall be assessed as follows:

i. ITWs authorized to discharge to surface water under a general permit shall be assessed a minimum fee of \$1,300;

ii. Minor ITWs issued an individual NJPDES Discharge to Surface Water permit shall be assessed a minimum fee of \$2,400;

iii. Major ITWs issued an individual NJPDES Discharge to Surface Water permit shall be assessed a minimum fee of \$5,700;

iv. ITWs issued a Significant Indirect User (SIU) permit shall be assessed a minimum fee of \$3,600;

v. ITWs issued an individual permit for the discharge of stormwater runoff shall be assessed a minimum fee of \$2,350;

vi. ITWs constructed pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A and issued an individual NJPDES Discharge to Ground Water permit shall be assessed a minimum fee of \$3,950;

vii. ITWs not constructed pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A but subsequently issued an individual NJPDES Discharge to Ground Water permit shall be assessed a minimum fee of \$1,600; and

viii. ITWs authorized to discharge to ground water under a general permit, including a Class V injection well permit pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.5, shall be assessed a minimum fee of \$500.00.

3. The minimum fees for facilities which land apply, handle or distribute residuals shall be assessed as follows:

i. Facilities issued a permit for land application, handling or distribution of residuals shall be assessed a minimum fee of \$6,700;

ii. Permit exemptions authorizing the land application of sludge-derived products at specific sites in accordance with a Department-approved distribution program shall be assessed a fee of \$250.00 for the duration of the permit exemption. The Department will not consider a request for a permit exemption complete unless the request is accompanied by the fee;

iii. General distribution permit exemptions providing Department approval of a sludge derived product distribution program which is not directly regulated for residuals handling through an individual NJPDES permit shall be assessed a fee of \$2,700 for the duration of the exemption. The Department will not consider a request for a permit exemption complete unless the request is accompanied by the fee;

iv. Facilities issued an individual permit for land application, handling or distribution of food processing residuals shall be assessed a minimum fee of \$2,550; and

v. Facilities authorized to land apply residuals pursuant to a general permit shall be assessed a minimum fee of \$500.00.

4. The minimum fee for sanitary landfills shall be assessed as follows:

i. Landfills that are operating or terminated after January 1, 1982 without an approved closure plan shall be assessed a minimum fee of \$2,500.00;

ii. Terminated Landfills properly closed with a Department approved closure plan, or closed prior to January 1, 1982 shall be assessed a minimum fee of \$500.00.

iii. Operating sanitary landfills issued an individual NJPDES Discharge to Ground Water permit shall be assessed a minimum fee of \$3,950.

5. The minimum fee for an emergency permit issued pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.2 shall be determined based on (h)1 through (h)4 above.

6. The minimum fee for a permit to discharge to a Domestic Treatment Works shall be \$500.00, except that the minimum fee for a permit issued pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4 shall be \$10,000.

7. The minimum fee for an emergency permit issued pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.2 shall be determined based on (h)1 and 2 above but in no case will it be less than \$1,000.00.

8. The minimum fee for land based soil treatment operation shall be \$1,500 except for a RCRA unit which shall be subject to the minimum fee of \$20,000.

(i) For NJPDES Permit No. NJ0088315 (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3, Appendix A, incorporated herein by reference), the annual fee collected under (a) above shall be \$500.00. A request for authorization under that permit shall not be complete unless this fee is included in that request, or unless this permit has been reissued and this fee has already been paid for the billing year in which the RFA is submitted.

(j) For NJPDES Permit No. NJ0088323 (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3, Appendix B, incorporated herein by reference), there is no annual or minimum fee. Instead, a fee of \$200.00 shall be paid by check or money order, payable to "Treasurer, State of New Jersey," and submitted to the soil conservation district along with each request for authorization submitted under that permit. The soil conservation district shall forward all such checks and money orders to the State Soil Conservation Committee in the Department of Agriculture, which shall cause such checks and money orders to be deposited to the credit of the State. The soil conservation district shall not certify any request for authorization that is not accompanied by this fee.

(k) The fee for discharges to ground water required for conducting remediation, as defined by N.J.A.C. 7:26E, of contaminated sites is calculated by using the following formula:

1. $Fee = A + B$, where:

A = (Number of coded hours × Hourly Salary Rate) × Salary Additive Rate × Fringe Benefit Rate × Indirect Cost Rate.

B = any contractual costs or sampling costs of the Department directly attributable to a specific permittee.

i. Number of coded hours represents the sum of hours each employee has coded to the site-specific project activity code (PAC) for the case. Actual hours for all staff members including without limitation managers, geologists, technical coordinators, samplers, inspectors, supervisors, section chiefs, using the specific PAC, will be included in the formula calculations.

ii. The hourly salary rate is each employee's annual salary divided by the number of working hours in a year.

iii. The NJDEP salary additive rate represents the prorated percentage of charges attributable to employees' reimbursable "down time." This time includes vacation time, administrative leave, sick leave, holiday time, and other approved "absent with pay" allowances. The calculation for the salary additive is the sum of the reimbursable leave salary divided by the net Department regular salary for a given fiscal year. The direct salary charges (number of coded hours x hourly salary rate) are multiplied by the calculated percentage and the result is added to the direct salaries to determine the total reimbursable salary costs for a particular case.

iv. The fringe benefit represents the Department's charges for the following benefits: pension, health benefits including prescription drug and dental care program, workers compensation, temporary disability insurance, unused sick leave and FICA. The fringe benefit rate is developed by the Department of the Treasury's Office of Management and Budget (OMB). OMB negotiates the rate with the United States Department of Health and Human Services on an annual basis. The rate is used by all state agencies for estimating and computing actual charges for fringe benefit costs related to Federal, dedicated and non-State funded programs.

v. The indirect cost rate represents the rate which has been developed for the recovery of indirect costs in the Site Remediation Program. This indirect rate is developed by the Department on an annual basis in accordance with the New Jersey Department of Treasury OMB Circular Letter 86-17 and the Federal OMB Circular A-87, "Cost Principles for State and Local Governments." Indirect costs are defined as those costs which are incurred for a common or joint purpose benefitting more than one cost objective and not readily assignable to the cost objectives specifically benefitted without effort disproportionate to the results achieved.

(1) The components of the indirect cost rate include operating and overhead expenses that cannot be coded as direct salary charges for a particular case, such as the salary and non-salary costs incurred by the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation and the Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation. In addition, the indirect rate includes the Site Remediation Program's proportionate share of the costs associated with the Offices of the Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner for Site Remediation, Division Directors and Assistant Directors, the Division of Financial Management and General Services and the Division of Personnel.

(2) The indirect rate includes operating costs such as office and data processing equipment, and telephones as well as building rent and the Department's share of statewide costs as determined by the Department of Treasury in the Statewide Cost Allocation Plan. The Statewide Cost Allocation Plan pertains to central services costs which are approved on a fixed basis and included as part of the costs of the State Department during a given fiscal year ending June 30. The total of these indirect costs is divided by the total direct costs of the Site Remediation Program to determine the indirect cost rate.

vi. Sampling costs and contractor expenses represent non-salary direct, site specific costs. These costs are billed directly as an add on to the formula.

2. The Department shall develop on an annual basis and publish notice of the salary additive rate, fringe benefit rate and the indirect cost rate for the fiscal year in the New Jersey Register. These rates are developed on an annual basis after the close of the fiscal year.

3. The Department will charge fixed and non-refundable fees for the following categories of activities:

i. The fee for an emergency permit is \$700.00 and is due and payable upon issuance.

ii. The fee for a permit application is \$350.00 and is due and payable with the application.

4. The Department will bill permittees at regular intervals throughout the life of the permit based on the formula in (k)1 above. The permittee shall submit the fee to the Department within 30 calendar days after receipt from the Department of a summary of the Department's oversight costs for the period being charged. The Department shall include the following information in the summary: description of work performed, staff member(s) performing work, number of hours worked by the staff member(s) and staff members' hourly salary rate.

(l) The Department shall assess, where applicable, the fee for laboratory certification pursuant to the schedule set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:18.

(m) Any fee under this section that is subject to N.J.A.C. 7:1L shall be payable in installments with N.J.A.C. 7:1L.

TABLE I
RISK CATEGORIES

Risk Factor 10 ⁰	10 ¹	10 ²	10 ³	10 ⁴	10 ⁵
SURFACE WATER					
TDS Chloride Sulfate Fluoride Iron	TSS Phosphorus Phtahalic Acid Sulfide Molybdenum Bismuth Manganese Zinc	Tin Aluminum Antimony Barium Chromium-trivalent Oil & Grease Surfactants N(nitrite, nitrate Kjeldhal, diss. & Total) Oxidizable Matter Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Styrene Nickel Copper Silver Cobalt Ammonia Cyanide Selenium	Arsenic Beryllium Asbestos Acid fraction compounds Base-Neutral Compounds Volatile Organics	Lead Mercury Cadmium Chromium-hex Pesticides PCB PBB
GROUND WATER					
TSS Aluminum Phosphorus	TDS Chloride Sodium Antimony Bismuth Sulfate	Iron Manganese Chromium-trivalent Zinc Copper Ammonia Oil & Grease Surfactants Oxidizable Matter TOC	Silver Fluoride Barium Nitrate Phenol Cobalt Selenium Nickel	Lead Arsenic Beryllium Pesticides Acid fraction compounds Base-Neutrals	Mercury Cadmium Chromium-hex Petroleum hydrocarbons Total Volatile Organics (including TTHM)
INDIRECT DISCHARGERS					
BOD TSS COD Oil and Grease	TDS Iron Antimony Bismuth Tin Manganese	I, I-Dichloroethylene Copper Zinc Chromium-Trivalent Barium Cyanide	Nickel Silver Asbestos Cobalt Selenium Benzene	Beryllium I,I,I-Trichloroethane Lead Arsenic Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate Dichlorodifluoromethane	Carbon Tetrachloride Mercury Cadmium Chromium, hex & Total

Risk Factor 10 ⁰	10 ¹	10 ²	10 ³	10 ⁴	10 ⁵
	Inorganic Sulfur Compounds	Dimethyl phthalate Surfactants Petroleum Hydrocarbons Total Toxic Metals** Nitrogen Compounds/ Ammonia Phenols	1,2-Dichloroethane Chloroform Ethylbenzene Naphthalene 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene Vinyl Chloride Base Neutral Compounds* Acid Extractables Compounds* 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane Bromoethane 1,2-Dichloropropane 1,1-Dichloroethane 1,1,2-Trichloroethane Dichlorobenzene Di-n-butylphthalate Anthracene Tetrachloroethylene Pentachlorophenol Butyl Benzyl Phthalate Di-n-octyl Phthalate	Trichlorofluoromethane Total Toxic Organics** Volatile Organics* TVOS as in N.J.A.C. 7:27-17.3** Chlorobenzene Toluene 1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene Trichloroethylene	Pesticides PCBs Dioxin

* Unlisted

** Not Itemized

Amended by R.1982 d.495, effective January 17, 1983.

See: 14 N.J.R. 684(a), 15 N.J.R. 85(a).

Testing replaced.

Amended by R.1985 d.315, effective June 17, 1985.

See: 17 N.J.R. 13(a), 17 N.J.R. 1551(b).

Section substantially amended.

Administrative Correction: Formulas corrected.

See: 17 N.J.R. 1882(a).

New Rule, R.1987 d.281, effective July 6, 1987.

See: 19 N.J.R. 706(a), 19 N.J.R. 1191(a).

Repealed old rule "Fee schedule for NJPDES permittees."

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

At (a)4, "Bureau of Collection and licensing" changed to "Bureau of Revenue"; at (d)1i, filter backwash added as # 1 rated pollutant; at (g)1i, glass added as # 1 rated industrial category.

Amended by R.1990 d.197, effective April 2, 1990.

See: 21 N.J.R. 3590(a), 22 N.J.R. 1124(a).

Fee schedule calculations clarified and specified further.

Notice of Public Hearing for 1990-91 Annual Fee Report and Fee Schedule.

See: 22 N.J.R. 3882(d).

Public Notice: Adoption of New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES) Annual Fee Report and Fee Schedule.

See: 23 N.J.R. 1204(c).

Amended by R.1991 d.214, effective April 15, 1991.

See: 22 N.J.R. 3679(a), 23 N.J.R. 1151(a).

Added reference in (a)3ii to fee recalculation as provided at (a)6. Replaced rate calculation formula in (a)9ii with new formula. Added new definitions of Budget in (a)9ii(1); Sum of Minimum Fees in (a)9ii(2); and Total Environmental Impact in (a)9ii(3). Deleted (a)9iii. Eliminated reference to a square root function in the environmental impact calculation. Added statement on maximum permit fee in (a)10. Added (c)1 and 2. Deleted the date reference for the New Jersey Water Quality Inventory Report in (c)1iv. Added "Facilities assigned a Ground Water Monitoring Status factor of 10, that have demonstrated control of the plume of ground water contamination shall be assigned a permeability factor of 10." in (d)1iii(4). Added (d)2ii(1). Added "Total Pollutant Load" in (g)1. Replaced (g)1i and ii with (g)1i. Added "and facilities with a NJPDES ground water permit for a Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) unit assigned a Ground Water Monitoring Status of 1 or 2" in (h)2v. Added (h)2vi and vii. Added (b)8. Added in Table I—Surface Water, 10²—Petroleum Hydrocarbons and 10⁴—Volatile Organics. Added category "Indirect Dischargers" in Table I.

Administrative Correction to (d)1iii(4).

See: 23 N.J.R. 2346(a).

Public Notice: Notice of 1991-92 New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES) Annual Fee Report and Fee Schedule.

See: 24 N.J.R. 1909(d).

Amended by R.1992 d.434, effective November 2, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 2352(a), 24 N.J.R. 4088(a), 24 N.J.R. 4364(a).

Amended as part of the Department's Statewide Stormwater Permitting Program and in response to the Federal Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Allows the Department to prorate fees in delegated service areas as a result of permit revocation.

Public Notice: Adoption of 1992-93 Annual Fee Report and Fee Schedule.

See: 25 N.J.R. 2592(b).

Amended by R.1993 d.477, effective September 20, 1993.

See: 25 N.J.R. 1358(a), 25 N.J.R. 4486(a).

Public Notice: Adoption of 1993-94 NJPDES Annual Fee Report and Assessment of Fees.

See: 26 N.J.R. 3895(b).

Public Notice: Adoption of 1994 Annual Fee Report and Fee Schedule for Stormwater Permitting Program.

See: 26 N.J.R. 4102(a).

Amended by R.1995 d.205, effective April 17, 1995.

See: 26 N.J.R. 3922(a), 27 N.J.R. 1576(b).

Public Notice: Adoption of 1995 Annual Fee Report and Fee Schedule for Stormwater Permitting Program.

See: 27 N.J.R. 1695(a).

Amended by R.1995 d.364, effective July 3, 1995.

See: 27 N.J.R. 1028(a), 27 N.J.R. 2604(a).

Rewrote the section.

Public Notice: Adoption of 1994-95 New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES) Annual Fee Report and Assessment of Fees.

See: 27 N.J.R. 2631(b).

Case Notes

DEP could issue discharge permit to owner of closed landfill, only if Department had substantial evidential basis for believing that landfill actually was discharging pollutants that might flow or drain into State's waters. *V. Concrete Co. v. Department of Environmental Protection*, 115 N.J. 1, 556 A.2d 761 (1989).

Fee structure for pollutant discharge elimination system permits issued under Water Pollution Control Act did not have to be determined on a permit-specific cost-related basis; graduated fee schedule proportional to the deleterious impact of the permittee's discharge was reasonable; use of a bioassay factor in determining toxicity and calculating the NJPDES fees was neither arbitrary nor unreasonable. *GAF Corp. v. New Jersey Dep't of Environmental Protection*, 214 N.J.Super. 446, 519 A.2d 931 (App.Div.1986).

Fee schedule adopted to recover cost of surface water pollutant discharge permitting system proper as based on aggregate, rather than individual permit, costs: volume-based system for thermal dischargers proper: refunds due industrial users properly limited to credit on behalf of suit parties. *Public Service Electric and Gas Co. v. Dept. of Environmental Protection*, 101 N.J. 95, 501 A.2d 125 (1985).

Former regulation's method of assessing fees for discharges to surface waters invalid as unrelated to legislative policy and not established in a reasonable manner; Department's determination as to excess fee assessment credits supported by substantial credible evidence. *Public Service Electric and Gas Co. v. Dept. of Environmental Protection*, 193 N.J.Super. 676, 475 A.2d 665 (App.Div.1984), affirmed 101 N.J. 95, 501 A.2d 125 (1985).

7:14A-1.9 Definitions

As used in this chapter, the following words and terms shall have the following meanings.

"Abandoned well" means a well whose use has been permanently discontinued or which is in a state of disrepair such that it cannot be used for its intended purpose or for observation purposes.

"Acidizing" means the injection of acid through the bore-hole or "well" into a "formation" to increase permeability and porosity by dissolving the acid-soluble portion of the rock constituents.

"Actual flow" means the volume of sewage and other wastes which a domestic treatment works receives; actual flow shall be determined by the arithmetic average of the metered daily volumes of waste received at a treatment works for the preceding period of three consecutive calendar months. Where peak flows have been determined by the Department to be seasonal in nature, the seasonal peak flow period shall be used in determining actual flow.

"Adequate conveyance capacity" means:

1. That in the downstream sewers, the peak dry weather flow does not exceed 80 percent of the depth of the pipe and the peak wet weather flow does not result in overflows or discharges from any unpermitted location.
2. That in downstream pumping stations, with two pumps, peak dry weather flow shall be handled by one pump and in pumping stations with more than two pumps, peak dry weather flow shall be handled with the largest pump out of service, and the peak wet weather flow does not result in any overflow or discharge.

"Administrator" means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or an authorized representative.

"Affected person" means a person who has asserted (and not waived or withdrawn) a confidentiality claim covering information submitted to the Department.

"Affected sewage authority" means any public or private sewage authority, municipal utilities authority, joint meeting, state agency, county, municipality, or other entity which owns or operates any sewage treatment plant or sewage collection system, into which a treatment works will discharge; or which has jurisdiction to treat or convey sewage or other wastewater in the service area in which the proposed treatment works are to be located.

"Algicide" means chemical agents which have the capacity to destroy or otherwise control phytoplankton (algae) in water.

"Applicable standards and limitations" means all State, interstate, and Federal standards and limitations to which a "discharge" or a related activity is subject under the Federal or State Acts including effluent limitations, water quality standards, standards of performance, toxic effluent standards or prohibitions, "best management practices", and pretreatment standards under sections 301, 302, 303, 304, 306, 307, 308, 403, and 405 of the Federal Act and Sections 4, 6, and 8 of the State Act.

"Applicant" means any person, corporation, government body or other legal entity which applies for a NJPDES permit, DAC, or Departmental approval pursuant to this chapter, or makes a request for an exemption from a sewer connection ban as provided for at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-12.22 and has a substantial interest in the property subject to such ban.

"Application rates" means the hydraulic or loading limits determined and set by the Department governing the application of pollutants to the land or waters of the State.

"Approved industrial pretreatment program" means an industrial pretreatment program prepared by a local agency and approved by the Department in accordance with 40 CFR Part 403 and N.J.A.C. 7:14A-13.1(a).

"Aquifer" means a geological formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that is capable of yielding a significant amount of water to a well or spring.

"Area of review" means the area surrounding an "injection well" described according to the criteria set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.14(b).

"Areawide plan" means any water quality management plan adopted pursuant to Section 208 of the Federal Act and Section 5 of the "New Jersey Water Quality Planning Act", N.J.S.A. 58:11A-1 et seq.

"Average monthly discharge limitation" means the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar month calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

"Average weekly discharge limitation" means the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over any seven consecutive days, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during any seven consecutive days, divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that seven day period.

"Best Engineering Judgment" means a limitation determined on a case-by-case basis on any pollutant, combination of pollutants, or practice(s) which is determined necessary to carry out the provisions of the Federal and State Acts. (Such limitations are specifically authorized by Section 402(a)(1) of the Federal Act and Section 6 of the State Act.) "Best Engineering Judgment" limitations can be used to set Best Available Technology Economically Achievable, Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology, Best Practicable Control Currently Available, or "Best Management Practices" limitations as defined in the Federal Act in the absence of an applicable promulgated effluent guideline.

"Best Management Practices" ("BMPs") means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of "waters of the State". BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

"Biological Monitoring Method" means a testing method which utilizes any biological system or any of its parts for assessing the presence or effects of one or more pollutants and/or environmental factors, either alone or in combination. Biomonitoring refers to acute toxic bioassays.

"Biocide" means chemical agents with the capacity to destroy biological life forms. Bactericides, insecticides, pesticides, etc., are examples of biocides.

"BMPs" means "Best Management Practices".

"BOD" (biochemical oxygen demand) means the quantity of dissolved oxygen (in milligrams per liter, mg/l) required during stabilization of decomposable organic matter by aerobic biochemical action as determined by analytical procedures set forth in the "Manual of Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes" (USEPA, Office of Technology Transfer, Washington, D.C., March 1983).

"Bypass" means the anticipated or unanticipated intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment works.

"Casing" means a pipe or tubing of varying diameter and weight, lowered into a borehole during or after drilling in order to support the sides of the hole and thus prevent the walls from caving, to prevent loss of drilling mud into porous ground, or to prevent water, gas, or other fluid from entering the hole. For injection wells in Classes I, II, III, and IV, the pipe or tubing must be a heavy metal (steel or iron).

"Catastrophic collapse" means the sudden and utter failure of overlying "strata" caused by removal of underlying materials.

"Cementing" means the operation whereby a cement slurry is pumped into a drilled hole and/or forced behind the casing.

"COD" (chemical oxygen demand) means the quantity of dissolved oxygen (in milligrams per liter, mg/l) required to oxidize the organic matter in a waste sample under specific conditions of an oxidizing agent, temperature and time as determined by analytical procedures set forth in the "Manual of Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes" (USEPA, Office of Technology Transfer, Washington, D.C., March 1983).

"Combined sewer system" means a sewer system that is designed to carry sanitary sewage at all times and that also is designed to collect and transport stormwater from streets and other sources, thus serving a combined purpose.

"Commercial unit" means one or more buildings, or one or more rooms within a building, which will be occupied by a single individual, corporation, company, association, society, firm, partnership or joint stock company, and used for nonresidential purposes.

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection or an authorized representative.

"Committed flow" means the sum of the actual flow plus the sum of all flows which are anticipated from connections which have been approved but are not yet in operation. The flow to be anticipated from any such connections shall be that flow referred to in the Departmental approval.

"Community onsite subsurface disposal system" means an onsite subsurface disposal system which serves five or more realty improvements as defined in N.J.S.A. 58:11-23 et seq. or any onsite subsurface disposal system receiving domestic waste and serving one or more realty improvements where the design flow is greater than 2,000 gpd.

"Confidentiality claim" means a claim or allegation that information is entitled to confidential treatment because such information constitutes a trade secret.

"Confined aquifer" means an aquifer bounded above and below by impermeable beds or by beds of distinctly lower permeability than that of the aquifer itself; an aquifer containing confined ground water.

"Confining bed" means a body of impermeable or distinctly less permeable material stratigraphically adjacent to one or more aquifers.

“Confining zone” means a geological formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that is capable of limiting fluid movement above an injection zone.

“Connection” means any physical or operational change, associated with an increase in projected flow, to a collection system of any building, facility, or other structure either proposed or existing for which a building permit or other municipal approval including site plan or subdivision approval is required, and which connects directly or indirectly to any portion of a treatment works.

“Connection approval” means a treatment works approval to construct and/or operate a connection pursuant to N.J.S.A. 58:10A-6, N.J.A.C. 7:14-2.1 et seq. or 7:14A-12.1 et seq. or an approval permit to construct and operate a sewer connection.

“Construction” means any placement, assembly or installation of facilities, equipment or treatment works, or modification of existing buildings, structures or facilities which is necessary for the placement, assembly or installation of new source facilities, equipment or treatment works, or entering into a binding contractual obligation for the purchase of facilities or equipment which are intended to be used in its operation within a reasonable time. Options to purchase or contracts which can be terminated or modified without substantial loss and contracts for feasibility, engineering and design studies do not constitute a contractual obligation for the purposes of this definition.

“Contaminant” means any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

“Contiguous zone” means the entire zone established by the United States under Article 24 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.

“Continuous discharge” means a “discharge” which occurs without interruption throughout the operating hours of the facility, except for infrequent shutdowns for maintenance, process changes, or other similar activities.

“Control authority” means the entity responsible for administering an industrial pretreatment program pursuant to 40 CFR 403 and N.J.A.C. 7:14A-13.1(a) and shall be the Department in areas of the State served by a local agency without an approved industrial pretreatment program or the delegated local agency in all other areas of the State.

“Conventional pollutant” means those pollutants designated under the authority of Section 304(b)(4) of the Federal Act.

“DAC” means “Discharge Allocation Certificate”.

“Daily discharge” means the “discharge of a pollutant” measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units

of mass, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

“Delegated local agency” means a local agency with an industrial pretreatment program approved by the Department.

“DEP” means “Department”.

“DEP Bulletin” means the publication issued by the Department designed to provide public notice of certain Department actions.

“Department” means the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

“Design flow” means the average daily volume of wastewater, which a domestic treatment works was designed to treat or convey, or the maximum permissible volume of flow to a domestic treatment works as established by a NPDES permit, an NJPDES permit, or a treatment works approval, whichever permit or approval is most recently issued.

“DGW” means a discharge to ground water.

“Diffuser” means a multi-port device which is attached to the discharge end of an outfall pipe and is used to mix two or more fluids.

“Dike” means an embankment or ridge of either natural or man-made materials used to prevent the movement of liquids, sludges, solids or other materials.

“Director” means the Director of the Department’s Division of Water Resources or an authorized representative.

“Discharge” means an intentional or unintentional action or omission resulting in the releasing, spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of a pollutant into the waters of this State, onto land or into wells from which the pollutant might flow or drain into such waters, or into waters or onto lands outside the jurisdiction of the state which pollutant enters the waters of this State, and shall include the release of any pollutant into a municipal treatment works. A leak into a secondary containment system which does not involve a release into the waters or lands of this State is not a “discharge” for purposes of applying the rules under this chapter to violations of the Underground Storage of Hazardous Substances Act, N.J.S.A. 58:11-49 et seq. and the rules promulgated pursuant thereto, N.J.A.C. 7:14B.

“Discharge Allocation Certificate” (DAC) means the certificate issued by the Department pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.3 which designates the quantity and quality of pollutants which may be discharged by any person planning to undertake any activity which will result in a discharge to

surface water or a substantial modification in a discharge to surface water.

"Discharge monitoring report" or "DMR" means the Environmental Protection Agency's current uniform national form, including any subsequent additions, revisions, modifications and replacements, for the reporting of self-monitoring results by permittees for discharge point sources.

"Discharger" means any person, corporation, municipality, sewerage authority or other legal entity, who causes, knows of or should have reason to know of, or allows, any discharge.

"Disposal" means the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any waste into or on any land or water so that such waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including ground water.

"Disposal well" means a well used for the disposal of waste into a subsurface stratum.

"Division" means the Division of Water Resources in the Department of Environmental Protection.

"DMR" means "Discharge Monitoring Report".

"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 treatment works" (DTW) means all publicly owned treatment works as well as any privately owned treatment works processing primarily domestic wastewater and pollutants together with any ground water, surface water, storm water or process wastewater that may be present.

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

"Draft DAC" means a document prepared under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.6 indicating the Department's tentative decision to issue or deny a DAC as required under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.3.

"Draft permit" means a document prepared under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.6 indicating the Department's tentative decision to issue or deny, modify, revoke and reissue, terminate, or reissue a "permit". A notice of intent to terminate a permit or DAC, and a notice of intent to deny a permit or DAC, as discussed in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.5, are types of "draft permits". A denial or a request for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, as discussed in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.5, is not a "draft permit". A "proposed permit" is not a "draft permit".

"DSW" means discharge to surface water.

"DTW" means "Domestic Treatment Works".

"Drilling mud" means a heavy suspension used in drilling an "injection well", introduced down the drill pipe and through the drill bit.

"Effective day of a UIC program" means the date that a State UIC program is approved or established by the Administrator.

"Effective permit" means a "permit".

"Effluent data" means with reference to any source of discharge of any pollutant:

1. Information necessary to determine the identity, amount, frequency, concentration, temperature, or other characteristics (to the extent related to water quality) of any pollutant which has been discharged by the source (or of any pollutant resulting from any discharge from the source), or any combination of the foregoing;

2. Information necessary to determine the identity, amount, frequency, concentration, temperature, or other characteristics (to the extent related to water quality) of the pollutants which, under an applicable standard or limitation, the source was authorized to discharge (including, to the extent necessary for such purpose, a description of the manner or rate of operation of the source); and

3. A general description of the location and/or nature of the source to the extent necessary to identify the source and to distinguish it from other sources (including, to the extent necessary for such purposes, a description of the device, installation, or operation constituting the source).

4. Notwithstanding the above, the following information shall be considered to be "effluent data" only to the extent necessary to allow the Department to disclose publicly that a source is (or is not) in compliance with an applicable standard or limitation, or to allow the Department to demonstrate the feasibility, practicability, or attainability (or lack thereof) of an existing or proposed standard or limitation:

- i. Information concerning research, or the results of research, on any product, method, device, or installation (or any component thereof) which was produced, developed, installed, and used only for research purposes; and

- ii. Information concerning any product, method, device, or installation (or any component thereof) designed and intended to be marketed or used commercially but not yet so marketed or used.

"Effluent limitation" means any restriction on quantities, quality, discharge rates and concentration of chemical, physical, thermal, biological, and other constituents of pollutants established by permit, or imposed as an interim enforcement limit pursuant to an administrative order, including an administrative consent order.

"Effluent limitation guidelines" means a regulation published by the Administrator under Section 304(b) of the Federal Act to adopt or revise "effluent limitations".

"Emergency permit" means a "permit" issued in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.2.

"EPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

"Existing injection well" means an "injection well" other than a "new injection well".

"Existing source" means any source which is not a new source including presently existing discharges which are not currently permitted.

"Facility" means any IWMF facility, UIC "injection well", DSW "point source", or any other facility or activity (including land or appurtenances thereto) that is subject to regulation under the NJPDES permit program. Facilities or equipment also means buildings, structures, process or production equipment or machinery which form a permanent part of the new source and which will be used in its operation, provided that such facilities or equipment are of such value as to represent or substantial commitment to construct. It does not include facilities or equipment used in connection with feasibility, engineering, and design studies regarding the source or water pollution treatment for the source.

"Federal Act" means the "Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972" (Public Law 92-500; 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), including any subsequent amendments.

"Final draft permit" means a document issued according to the procedures in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.2.

"Flow rate" means the volume per time unit given to the flow of gases or other fluid substance which emerges from an orifice, pump, or turbine or passes along a conduit or channel.

"Fluid" means material or substance which flows or moves whether in a semisolid, liquid, sludge, gas, or any other form or state.

"Food-chain crops" means tobacco, crops grown for human consumption, and crops grown for feed for animals whose products are consumed by humans.

"Formation" means a body of rock or unconsolidated sediments characterized by a degree of lithologic homogeneity which is prevailing, but not necessarily, tabular and is mappable on the earth's surface or traceable in the subsurface.

ity which is prevailing, but not necessarily, tabular and is mappable on the earth's surface or traceable in the subsurface.

"Formation fluid" means "fluid" present in a "formation" under natural conditions as opposed to introduced fluids, such as "drilling mud".

"Freeboard" means the vertical distance between the top of a surface impoundment dike and the surface of the waste contained therein.

"Free liquids" means liquids which readily separate from the solid portion of a waste under ambient temperature and pressure.

"General permit" means a NJPDES "permit" authorizing a category of discharges within a geographic area.

"Governmental entity" means a Federal, state, county or municipal government or school district whose jurisdiction is partially or entirely within New Jersey.

"Grab sample" means a single sample collected at a particular time and place.

"Ground water" means that portion of water beneath the land surface that is within the zone of saturation (below the water table) where pore spaces are filled with water.

"Hazardous pollutant" means:

1. Any toxic pollutant;
2. Any hazardous substance as defined pursuant to section 3 of P.L. 1976, c.141 (N.J.S.A. 58:10-23.11b);
3. Any substance regulated as a pesticide under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, 7 U.S.C. § 136 et seq.;
4. Any substance the use or manufacture of which is prohibited under the Federal Toxic Substances Control Act, Pub. L. 94-469 (15 U.S.C. § 2601 et seq.);
5. Any substance identified as a known carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer; or
6. Any hazardous waste as designated pursuant to section 3 of P.L. 1981, c.279 (N.J.S.A. 13:1E-51) or the "Resource Conservation and Recovery Act", Pub. L. 194-580 (42 U.S.C. § 6901 et seq.).

"Hazardous substance" means any substance designated under 40 CFR Part 116 pursuant to Section 311 of the Federal Act, the "Spill Compensation and Control Act" N.J.S.A. 58:10-23.11 et seq., or Section 4 of the State Act.

"Hazardous waste" means any solid waste that is defined or identified as a hazardous waste pursuant to the Solid Waste Management Act, N.J.S.A. 13:1E-1 et seq. in N.J.A.C. 7:26-8 or pursuant to 40 CFR Part 261.

"Indirect discharge" means any discharge, excluding any discharges by municipal collection systems, into any domestic treatment works.

"Indirect discharger" means any person or user, excluding municipal collection systems, who has an indirect discharge of primarily non-domestic pollutants including septage.

"Individual IWMF permit" means a permit, authorization, license, or equivalent control document issued by the Department to an IWMF pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.4. An individual IWMF permit does not include an IWMF permit-by-rule.

"Individual subsurface sewage disposal system" means a system for the disposal of sewage into the ground, which is designed and constructed to treat sanitary sewage in a manner that will retain most of the settleable solids in a septic tank and to discharge the liquid portion to an adequate disposal area.

"Industrial pollutants" means non-domestic pollutants, including but not limited to, those pollutants regulated under Section 307(a), (b) or (c) of the Federal Act.

"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 waste" means non-domestic waste, including, but not limited to, those pollutants regulated under Section 307(a), (b) or (c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

"Industrial Waste Management Facility" means all contiguous land, and structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land, used for treating, storing, or, where applicable, disposing of "hazardous waste". A facility may consist of several operational units.

"IWMF" means Industrial Waste Management Facility.

"Infiltration percolation lagoon" means a facility which is a natural topographic depression, man-made excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with man-made materials), which is designed to hold and transmit fluids to the subsurface and which is not an injection well.

"Injection well" means a "well" into which "fluids" are being injected.

"Injection zone" means a geological "formation", group of formations, or part of a formation receiving fluids through a "well".

"Interference" means:

1. Inhibiting or disrupting the operation of a DTW or its treatment process so as to contribute to, or cause a violation of any condition of a State or Federal permit under which the DTW operates; or

2. Discharging industrial process wastewater which, in combination with existing domestic flows are of such volume and/or strength as to exceed the treatment process design capacity; or

3. Preventing the use or disposal of sludge produced by the DTW in accordance with Section 405 of the Federal Act, any regulations, criteria or guidelines developed pursuant to the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, (42 U.S.C. 3251 et seq.) the Federal Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) and the Federal Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.) Sections 2, 4 and 6 of the State Act, and to the extent practicable, the New Jersey Guidelines for the Utilization and Disposal of Municipal and Industrial Sludges and Septage.

"Interstate agency" means an agency of two or more states established by or under an agreement or compact approved by the Congress, or any other agency of two or more states having substantial powers or duties pertaining to the control of pollution as determined and approved by the Administrator under the appropriate Act and regulations.

"Joint meeting" means a joint meeting as defined in N.J.S.A. 40:63-69.

"Landfill" means "sanitary landfill".

"Land application" means the controlled discharge of pollutants onto or into the surface soil horizon in such a manner that the materials are treated by and/or become incorporated into and blended with the soil.

"Large municipal separate storm sewer system" means a "large municipal separate storm sewer system" as defined at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(4).

"Lawful entry" means an entry by the Commissioner into any building, place, or premise pursuant to N.J.S.A. 13:1D, 58:10A and as otherwise provided by law, ordinance, regulation, order, permit or agreement.

"LC50" means the median lethal concentration of a toxic substance, including an effluent, expressed as a statistical estimate of the concentration that is lethal to 50 percent of the test organisms under specified test conditions, based on the results of an acute toxicity test. For purposes of this subchapter, it includes an EC50, the median effective concentration, based on daphnid immobilization.

“Leachate” means liquid that has been in contact with solid waste and contains dissolved or suspended materials from that solid waste.

“Liner” means a continuous layer of natural or man-made materials, beneath or on the sides of a surface impoundment, or landfill which restricts the downward or lateral escape of any waste, waste constituents, or leachate.

“Lithology” means the description of rocks on the basis of their physical, chemical and mineralogical characteristics.

“Local agency” means a political subdivision of the State, or an agency or instrumentality thereof, that owns or operates a municipal treatment works.

“Major facility” means any facility or activity classified as such by the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, or his or her representative, in conjunction with the Department, and includes industrial facilities and municipal treatment works.

“Maximum daily discharge limitation” means the highest allowable “daily discharge” during the reporting period.

“Maximum sewage treatment capacity” means the hydraulic, biological and sludge handling capacity limitations necessary to meet the terms and conditions of the NJPDES or NPDES Permit.

“Medium municipal separate storm sewer system” means a “medium municipal separate storm sewer system” as defined at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(7).

“Memorandum of Agreement” means the agreement entered into under the Federal Act between the Administrator and the Commissioner, governing the relationship, duties, and rights of the parties in operating a State NPDES and UIC programs (NJPDES).

“MGD” means million gallons per day.

“Minor facility” means any facility or activity not classified a “major facility” by the Regional Administrator or the Department.

“Modification” means an alteration, expansion, equipment replacement or other change which may reasonably be expected to affect the quantity of flow treated or the quality of the effluent discharged to the waters of the State or to a publicly owned treatment works.

“Monitoring report form” means the standard Department form, including any subsequent additions, revisions or modifications, for the reporting of self-monitoring results by permittees pursuant to certain DGW permits.

“Municipal authority” means a municipal authority as defined in the Municipal and County Utilities Authorities Law at N.J.S.A. 40:14B-3(5), and shall include a municipal

utilities authority created by one or more municipalities and a county utilities authority created by a county.

“Municipal government” means a city, town, borough, village, township or other municipal government created by State law, which has an elected governing body, a chief executive, and municipal public officials including a municipal clerk, tax assessor, and tax collector.

“Municipality” means a city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association or other public body created by or under State law and having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes, or a designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the Federal Act.

“Municipal separate storm sewer” means a “municipal separate storm sewer” as defined at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(8).

“Municipal treatment works” means “POTW”.

“National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System” means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of the Federal Act. The term includes any State program which has been approved by the Administrator.

“New IWMF” means an “Industrial Waste Management Facility” which began operation after or for which construction commenced after November 19, 1980.

“New injection well” means a “well” which begins injection after the State UIC program is approved.

“New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System” means the New Jersey system for the issuing, modifying, suspending, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing, discharge permits pursuant to the State Act. The system includes a discharge allocation certificate and a final draft permit.

“New Source” means any building, structure, facility, site or installation from which there is or may be a “discharge of pollutants”, the construction of which commenced after promulgation of this chapter.

“NJPDES” means the “New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System”.

“NOEC” or “no observable effect concentration” means the highest concentration of a toxic substance, including an effluent, that has no adverse effect on survival, growth or reproduction of test organisms based upon the results of chronic toxicity testing.

“No Measurable Acute Toxicity” or “NMAT” means a type of water quality based acute whole effluent toxicity limit imposed in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:9-4.6(c)5i(2),

which requires that no mortality occurs in any acute toxicity test concentration, including 100 percent effluent, above normal background mortality levels for the test organism population. The normal background mortality level is the acceptable level of control mortality for a valid test specific in N.J.A.C. 7:18-6.6(v).

"Non contact cooling water" means water used to reduce temperature for the purpose of cooling. Such waters do not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product (other than heat) or finished product. Non contact cooling water may however contain algicides, or biocides to control fouling of heat exchanges.

"Non-conventional pollutant" means any pollutant not defined as a conventional pollutant or a toxic pollutant.

"Non-hazardous waste" means a waste which is not defined as hazardous.

"Non-point source" means a contributing factor to water pollution that cannot be traced to a specific discernible confined and discrete conveyance, e.g., certain cases of agricultural fertilizer runoff.

"NPDES" means "National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System".

"Owner or operator" means the owner or operator of any facility or activity subject to this chapter.

"Overland flow" means the controlled discharge, by spraying or other means, of effluent onto a sloping land and with a large proportion of the wastewater appearing as runoff. As the effluent flows over the land, the suspended solids are filtered out and the organic matter is oxidized by the bacteria living in the vegetative litter.

"Packer" means a device lowered into a well to produce a fluid-tight seal.

"Participating municipality" means a municipality or other body which is a member of an affected sewage authority or which has contracted to obtain sewage treatment services from a sewage authority or other domestic treatment works.

"Passaic Valley Sewerage Commissioners" means the body described by that name under N.J.S.A. 58:14-2.

"Permit" means an authorization, license, or equivalent control document issued by the Department to implement the requirements of this chapter even where any or all of the conditions of the permit have been stayed. A permittee is not subject to enforcement for an exceedance of any permit conditions which have been stayed. Permit does not include any permit which requires EPA review pursuant to 40 CFR Part 123.75, such as a "draft permit" or a "proposed permit." Permit includes a letter of agreement entered into between a delegated local agency and a user of its municipal treatment works, setting effluent limitations and other conditions on the user of the agency's municipal treatment works.

"Permit by rule" means a provision of this chapter stating that a "facility or activity" is deemed to have a RCRA or NJPDES permit if it meets the requirements of the applicable regulations.

"Permitted flow" means a treatment work's maximum allowable flow (in MGD) as stated in the facility's NJPDES Permit.

"Person" means an individual, corporation, company, partnership, firm, association, owner or operator of a treatment works, political subdivision of this State and any state, Federal or interstate agency or an agent or employee thereof. "Person" shall also mean any responsible corporate official for the purpose of enforcement action under Section 10 of the State Act.

"Plugging" means the act or process of stopping the flow of water, oil, or gas in "formation" penetrated by a borehole or "well".

"Plugging record" means a systematic listing of permanent or temporary abandonment of water, oil, gas, test, exploration and waste injection wells, and may contain a well log, description of amounts and types of plugging material used, the method employed for plugging, a description of formations which are sealed and a graphic log of the well showing formation location, formation thickness, and location of plugging structures.

"Point source" means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, vessel, or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture.

"Pollutant" means any dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, refuse, oil, grease, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive substance, thermal waste, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, agricultural and construction waste or runoff or other residue discharged to the land, ground waters or surface waters of the State.

"POTW" means "publicly owned treatment works".

"Pressure" means the total load or force per unit area acting on a surface.

"Pretreatment" means applications of physical, chemical and/or biological processes to reduce the amount of pollutants in, or alter the nature of the polluting properties of, a process wastewater prior to discharging such wastewater into a domestic treatment works.

"Pretreatment Act" means the "Pretreatment Standards for Sewerage", N.J.S.A. 58:11-49 et seq.

“Pretreatment standard” means any limitation on quantities, quality, rates, and/or concentrations of pollutants discharged into municipal or privately owned treatment works, adopted pursuant to “Pretreatment Standards for Sewerage” N.J.S.A. 58:11-49 et seq., Section 4 of the State Act, or any applicable National, State, or local regulations.

“Primary industry category” means any industry category listed in the NRDC settlement agreement (Natural Resources Defense Council et al. v. Train, 8 E.R.C. 2120 (D.D.C.1976), modified 12 E.R.C. 1833 (D.D.C.1979)); also listed in Appendix E.

“Priority pollutant” means those pollutants listed pursuant to Section 307(a)(1) of the Federal Act and Sections 4 and 6 of the State Act or Tables II, III, V and VI of Appendix B.

“Privately owned treatment works” means any device or system which is used to treat wastes from any facility whose operator is not the operator of the treatment works and not a “POTW”.

“Process to further reduce pathogens” (PFRP) means any sludge stabilization process which meets the criteria for PFRP set forth in Appendix II B in 40 CFR 257, including, at a minimum, composting, heat drying, heat treatment, and thermophilic aerobic digestion.

“Process to significantly reduce pathogens” (PSRP) means any sludge stabilization process which meets the criteria for PSRP set forth in Appendix II A in 40 CFR 257, including, at a minimum, aerobic digestion, air drying, anaerobic digestion, composting and lime stabilization.

“Process waste water” 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 waste water includes, but is not limited to, “leachate” and cooling water other than “non contact cooling water.”

“Projected flow” means that flow which is estimated or anticipated to be generated from a facility, based upon the criteria contained in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-23.3.

“Proposed permit” means a NJPDES “permit” prepared which is sent to EPA for review before final issuance by the State. A “proposed permit” is not a “draft permit”.

“Proprietary information” means commercial or financial information which is used in one’s business and is of a type customarily held in strict confidence or regarded as privileged and not disclosed to any member of the public by the person to whom it belongs.

“Public hearing” is a legislative type hearing before a representative of the Department providing the opportunity

for public comment but which does not include cross-examination.

“Publicly owned or operated” means owned or operated by the State, a county, a municipality, or other public body.

“Publicly owned treatment works” (“POTW”) means any device or system used in the 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. However, despite public ownership of potable water treatment plants and solid waste facilities which may provide for treatment and/or discharge of pollutants, treatment works associated with potable water treatment and solid waste facilities shall be considered industrial treatment works for the purpose of this chapter.

“Radioactive waste” means any waste which contains radioactive material in concentrations which exceed those listed in 10 CFR Part 20, Appendix B, Table II, Column 2, or exceed the “Criteria for Identifying and Applying Characteristics of Hazardous Waste and for Listing Hazardous Waste” in 40 CFR Part 261, whichever is applicable.

“RCRA” means the Solid Waste Disposal Act as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (Pub. L. 94-580, as amended by Pub. L. 95-609, 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.).

“Regional Administrator” means the Regional Administrator of the appropriate Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency or an authorized representative of the Regional Administrator.

“Regional pump station” means any wastewater pumping station which conveys wastewater from more than one municipality or from at least 25 percent of a single municipality’s sewer service area, and has a design capacity of at least 0.5 MGD.

“Request for authorization” is the document submitted under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.9 to obtain authorization to discharge under a general permit.

“Residuals” means solids and associated liquids which are removed through a physical, chemical or biological process or any other process designed to treat wastewater or any other discharges subject to regulation under the State Act. For the purposes of this chapter residuals include, but are not limited to, sludges, grit and screenings and scum.

“Run-off” means, for purposes of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.7 only, any stormwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains overland from any part of a facility.

“Run-on” means, for purposes of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.7 only, any stormwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains overland onto any part of a facility.

"Sanitary landfill" means a land disposal site employing an engineered method of disposal of solid waste in a manner that minimizes environmental hazards, including but not limited to the spreading of the solid waste in thin layers, compacting the waste to the smallest practical volume, and applying cover material on a daily or more frequent basis.

"Sanitary sewage" means any liquid waste containing animal or vegetable matter in suspension or solution of the water carried wastes resulting from the discharge of water closets, laundry tubs, washing machines, sinks, dishwashers, or any other source of water-carried waste of human origin or containing putrescible material.

"Saturated zone" or "zone of saturation" means that part of the earth's crust in which all voids are filled with water.

"Schedule of compliance" or "compliance schedule" means a schedule of remedial measures including an enforceable sequence of actions or operations leading to compliance with water quality standards, an effluent limitation or other limitation, prohibition or standard.

"SDWA" means the Safe Drinking Water Act (Pub. L. 95-523, as amended by Pub. L. 95-1900; 42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.).

"Seasonal high water table" means the maximum level to which ground water will be normally expected to rise.

"Secretary" means the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers.

"Section 316 variance request" means a request by a discharger for the relaxation of an effluent limitation in accordance with Section 316 of the Federal Act.

"Separate storm sewer" means a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, streets, catch basins, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains):

1. Designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water;
2. Which is not part of a "combined sewer system"; and
3. Which is not part of a "Publicly Owned Treatment Works" ("POTW").

"Septage" means the combination of liquid and solid residues resulting from the treatment of waterborne domestic waste in individual subsurface sewage disposal system.

"Serious violation" means an exceedance, as set forth in a permit, administrative order, or administrative consent agreement, including interim enforcement limits, as follows:

1. For effluent limitations for pollutants that are measured by concentration or mass, except for whole effluent toxicity;

i. Violations of an effluent limitation that is expressed as a monthly average;

(1) By 20 percent or more for a hazardous pollutant; and

(2) By 40 percent or more for a nonhazardous pollutant;

ii. Violations of an effluent limitation that is expressed as a daily maximum or daily minimum without a monthly average;

(1) By 20 percent or more of the average of all of the daily maximum or minimum values for hazardous pollutant; and

(2) By 40 percent or more of the average of all of the daily maximum or minimum values for a nonhazardous pollutant;

2. For effluent limitations for whole effluent toxicity as follows:

i. For any violation of an LC50 or a NOEC limit when, upon subtracting the toxicity test result from the whole effluent toxicity limit, the difference is as follows:

Whole Effluent Toxicity Limit (Percent Effluent)	Difference (Percent Effluent)
greater than or equal to 80 and less than or equal to 100	greater than or equal to 20
greater than or equal to 50 and less than 80	greater than or equal to 15
greater than 10 and less than 50	greater than or equal to 10
less than or equal to 10	greater than or equal to 9

ii. For any violation of whole effluent toxicity limitations expressed as No Measurable Acute Toxicity (NMAT) with greater than or equal to 50 percent mortality in any test concentration, including 100 percent effluent; and

3. The greatest violation of a pH effluent range in any one calendar day which violation deviates from the midpoint of the range by at least 40 percent of the midpoint of the range excluding the excursions specifically excepted by a NJPDES permit with continuous pH monitoring.

For example: Assuming that a permittee's effluent limitation range for pH is 6.0 to 9.0, the midpoint would be 7.5.

If the five separate readings of pH during a given day were 4.3, 5.8, 6.5, 6.0 and 6.5, the reading of 4.3 would be a serious violation as follows:

$$\frac{7.5 \text{ (midpoint)} - 4.3 \text{ (greatest exceedance)}}{7.5 \text{ (midpoint)}} \times 100 = 42.6\%$$

For example: Using the same information as above.

Forty percent of 7.5 is 3; therefore, if the greatest violation of a pH effluent range for any calendar day has a pH of 4.5 or less or a pH of 10.5 or greater, the violation would be a "serious violation."

4. Notwithstanding the above, the Department may utilize, on a case-by-case basis, a more stringent factor of exceedance to determine a serious violation if the Department states the specific reasons therefor, which may include the potential for harm to human health or the environment.

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

"Sewage" means any wastes, including wastes from humans, households, commercial establishments, industries, and storm water runoff, that are discharged to or otherwise enter a DTW.

"Sewage authority" means a county sewage authority, municipal utilities authority, municipality, corporation or other legal entity which owns or operates a sewage facility.

"Sewage from vessels" means human body wastes and the wastes from toilets and other receptacles intended to receive or retain body wastes that are discharged from vessels, including graywater and regulated under Section 312 of the Federal Act or under the State Act. For the purposes of this definition, "graywater" means galley, bath, and shower water.

"Sewage sludge" means the solids, residues, and precipitate separated from or created in sewage by the unit processes of a DTW.

"Sewerage agency" means the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commissioners, a sewerage authority, a municipal authority or a joint meeting.

"Sewerage authority" means a sewerage authority created pursuant to the Sewerage Authorities Law, N.J.S.A. 40:14A-1 et seq.

"Sewer extension" means any sewer, pipe, line, structure or appurtenance used for the conveyance of domestic or industrial waste of a liquid nature, whether forced or by gravity, which:

1. Will extend along an easement through more than two properties, a roadway or public right-of-way;
2. Conveys flows from more than two buildings; or

3. Conveys, or will convey, 8,000 gallons per day or more of sewerage flow determined in accordance with the criteria specified in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-23.3. This includes all sewer lines from a single building if the building utilizes more than one sewer line to convey waste to the sewer system and the aggregate waste flow is 8,000 gallons per day or more.

"Significant indirect user" ("SIU") means, solely for the purposes of this chapter:

1. Any user in the State including, but not limited to, any Significant Industrial User as defined in 40 CFR 403.3(t) but excluding municipal collection systems, who discharges wastewater into a local agency where:

i. The user is subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N; or

ii. The user's average volume of process wastewater exceeds 25,000 gallons per day; or

iii. The amount of BOD, COD or Suspended Solids in the user's process wastewater discharge exceeds the mass equivalent of 25,000 gallons per day of the domestic waste of the affected local agency; or

iv. The volume of process wastewater in the discharge exceeds five percent or more of the average daily dry weather flow of the local agency; or

v. The user's discharge of process wastewater contributes five percent or more of the daily mass loading of any of the pollutants listed in Appendix B Tables II-VI; or

vi. The user is designated as an SIU by the Control Authority on the basis that the user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the local agency's operation; or

vii. The user is designated as an SIU by the Control Authority on the basis that the user has been in violation of any Federal, State, or local pretreatment standard or requirement, including but not limited to, significant noncompliance as defined in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(vii); or

viii. The Control Authority determines it would be consistent with the intent of the Pretreatment Act or State Act to require a permit for the indirect discharger; and

2. Any user in areas of the State in which the Department is the Control Authority where:

i. The user is determined to be a Hazardous Waste Facility under N.J.A.C. 7:26-12 and meets the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.2(b)1; or

ii. The user is determined to be an Industrial Waste Management Facility under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4; or

- iii. The user's discharge consists of landfill leachate, which is either pure, treated or diluted; or
 - iv. The user's discharge consists of 25,000 gallons per day or more of polluted groundwater which is pumped from the ground in order to decontaminate an aquifer; however
3. Upon finding that any user in the State has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the local agency's operation or for violating any Federal, State, or local pretreatment standard or requirement, the Control Authority may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from a user or a local agency, and in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6), determine that any user specified in paragraphs 1 or 2 above, unless the user is subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, is not a significant indirect user.
 4. The discharge of industrial process wastewater contributes, prior to any pretreatment, five percent or more of the daily mass loading of any of the pollutants listed in Appendix B Tables II-VI; or
 5. The user of a DTW is determined to be a Hazardous Waste Facility under N.J.A.C. 7:26-12 and meets the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.2(b)1; or
 6. The user is determined to be an Industrial Waste Management Facility under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4; or
 7. The user has been found by the Department to be in violation of State laws or regulations, or local ordinances concerning environmental issues; or
 8. The discharge consists of landfill leachate, either pure, treated or diluted by ground water or surface runoff; or
 9. The discharge consists of significant quantities of polluted groundwater which is pumped from the ground in order to decontaminate an aquifer; or
 10. The department determines it would be consistent with the intent of the Pretreatment Act or State Act to require a permit for the indirect discharger.
- "Significant noncomplier" or "SNC" means any person, except a local agency for an exceedance of an effluent limitation for flow, who commits any of the violations described below, unless the Department uses, on a case-by-case basis, a more stringent frequency or factor of exceedance to determine a significant noncomplier and the Department states the specific reasons therefor, which may include the potential for harm to human health or the environment. Violations which cause a person to become or remain an SNC include:
1. A serious violation for the same pollutant, at the same discharge point source, in any two months of any consecutive six month period;
 2. Exceedance of an effluent limitation expressed as a monthly average, for the same pollutant, at the same discharge point source, by any amount in any four months of any consecutive six month period;
 3. If there is not an effluent limitation for a particular pollutant expressed as a monthly average, exceedance of the monthly average of the daily maximums for the effluent limitation, for the same pollutant, at the same discharge point source, by any amount in any four months of any consecutive six month period;
 4. Any exceedance of an effluent limitation for pH by any amount, excluding the excursions specifically excepted by a NJPDES permit with continuous pH monitoring, at the same discharge point source in any four months of any consecutive six month period; or
 5. Failure to submit a completed discharge monitoring report in any two months of any consecutive six month period.
- "Site" means the land or water area upon which a source and its water pollution control facilities are physically located, including but not limited to adjacent land used for utility systems, repair, storage, shipping or processing areas, or other areas incident to the industrial, manufacturing, or water pollution treatment processes.
- "SIU" means, solely for the purposes of this chapter, "Significant Indirect User".
- "SIU pretreatment works" means any treatment works serving exclusively a SIU facility and treating the facility's industrial process wastewater, or a combination of its process and domestic wastewater, prior to the discharge thereof into a domestic treatment works.
- "Sludge" means the solid residue and associated liquid resulting from the physical, chemical or biological treatment of wastewater.
- "Sole or principal source aquifer" means an aquifer which has been designated by the Administrator pursuant to Section 1424(a) or (e) of the SDWA.
- "Solid Waste Administration" means the Solid Waste Administration in the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.
- "Solid waste facility" means a facility which is so designated and regulated under the "Solid Waste Management Act", N.J.S.A. 13:1E-1 et seq.
- "Source" means any facility, from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants.

“Spray irrigation” means a system for land application of wastewater, using sprinkler heads or nozzles as a method of application where the application rate is less than four inches per week. Where the application rate is greater than four inches per week the applicant should comply with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.11.

“State” means the State of New Jersey.

“State Act” means the New Jersey “Water Pollution Control Act”, N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et seq. and any amendments thereto.

“State/EPA agreement” means an agreement between the Regional Administrator and the State which integrates and coordinates EPA and State activities, responsibilities and programs under the Federal Act, RCRA and SDWA.

“Storage” means the holding of “waste” for a temporary period; at the end of which the waste is treated, disposed, or stored elsewhere.

“Stormwater” means stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

“Stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity” means a “stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity” as defined at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14).

“Stratum (plural strata)” means a single sedimentary bed or layer, regardless of thickness, that consists of generally the same kind of rock material.

“Subsidence” means the lowering of the natural land surface in response to: Earth movements; lowering of fluid pressure; removal of underlying supporting material by mining or solution of solids, either artificially or from natural causes; compaction due to wetting (Hydrocompaction); oxidation of organic matter in solids; or added load on the land surface.

“Surface casing” means the first string of well casing to be installed in the well.

“Surface impoundment” or “impoundment” means a facility or part of a facility which is a natural topographic depression, man-made excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with man-made materials), which is designed to hold an accumulation of liquid or solid wastes or wastes containing free liquids, and which is not an injection well. Examples of surface impoundments are holding, storage, settling and aeration pits, and ponds and lagoons.

“Surface waters” means water at or above the land’s surface which is neither groundwater nor contained within the unsaturated zone, including, but not limited to, the ocean and its tributaries, all springs, streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, wetlands, and artificial waterbodies.

“Suspended solids” means the total nonfilterable residue as determined by analytical procedures set forth in the “Manual of Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes” (USEPA, Office of Technology Transfer, Washington, D.C., March 1983).

“Synoptic well data” for purposes of these regulations, means a set of ground-water related measurements sufficiently simultaneous that the piezometric surface and ground-water flow direction can be inferred accurately and important fluctuations will not affect interpretation.

“Thermal discharge” means that component of any discharge which is comprised of heat, and which shall be limited in accordance with Sections 301, 306, 316 of the Federal Act, Section 6 of the State Act or when determined necessary by the Department.

“Total dissolved solids” means the total dissolved (filterable) solids as determined by use of the method specified in 40 CFR Part 136.

“Toxic pollutant” means any pollutant identified pursuant to the Federal Act or any pollutant or combination of pollutants, including disease causing agents, which after discharge and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any organism, either directly or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will, on the basis of information available to the Department, cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutations, physiological malfunctions, including malfunctions in reproduction, or physical deformation, in such organisms or their offspring.

“Trade secret” means the whole or any portion or phase of any scientific, technical or otherwise “proprietary information”, design, process, procedure, formula, or improvement which is used in one’s business and is secret and of value; and a trade secret shall be presumed to be secret when the owner takes measures to prevent it from becoming available to persons other than those selected by the owner to have access thereto for limited purposes. A “Trade Secret” shall not apply to “effluent data” as provided in Section 9(c) of the State Act and as defined in this section.

“Treatment of hazardous waste” means any method, technique, or process, including neutralization, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any “hazardous waste” so as to neutralize such wastes or so as to recover energy or material resources from the waste, or so as to render such waste nonhazardous, or less hazardous; safer to transport, store or dispose of; or amenable for recovery, amenable for storage, or reduce in volume.

“Treatment works” means any device or system whether public or private, used in the storage, treatment, recycling, or reclamation of municipal or industrial waste of a liquid nature including intercepting sewers, outfall sewers, sewage

collection systems, cooling towers and ponds, pumping, power and other equipment and their appurtenances; extensions, improvements, remodeling, additions, and alterations thereof; elements essential to provide a reliable recycled supply such as standby treatment units and clear well facilities; and any other works including sites for the treatment process or for ultimate disposal of residues resulting from such treatment. Additionally, "treatment works" means any other method or system for preventing, abating, reducing, storing, treating, separating, or disposing of pollutants, including storm water runoff, or industrial waste in combined or separate storm water and sanitary sewer systems.

"Treatment works approval" means an approval issued pursuant to N.J.S.A. 58:10A-6 and 7:14A-12.3, or pursuant to former N.J.S.A. 58:12-3.

"201 Facilities Plans" means plans for wastewater treatment facilities adopted pursuant to Section 201 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. 1281.

"UIC" means the Underground Injection Control program.

"Ultimate management" means final management of sludge at a facility or operation such that no additional permit or approval actions are required for further processing or movement.

"Uncontrolled sanitary landfill" means an "uncontrolled sanitary landfill" as defined at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(15).

"Underground injection" means a "well injection".

"Underground source of drinking water" ("USDW") means an "aquifer" or its portion:

1. Which supplies drinking water for human consumption; or
2. In which the ground water contains fewer than 10,000 mg/l "total dissolved solids"; and
3. Which is not an "exempted aquifer".

"Unsaturated zone" means the subsurface volume between the land's surface and the top of the saturated zone (water table), where moisture does not fill all the pore spaces in the formation or soil.

"Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with an effluent limitation because of an event beyond the reasonable control of the permittee, including fire, riot, sabotage, or a flood, storm event, natural cause, or other act of God, or other similar circumstance, which is the cause of the violation. "Upset" also includes noncompliance consequent to the performance of maintenance operations for which a prior exception has been granted by the Department or a delegated local agency. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventative maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

"User" means any person, individual, firm, company, partnership, corporation, association, group or society, mobile source, and includes political subdivisions of this State and any Federal, State or interstate agency.

"U.S.D.A." means United States Department of Agriculture.

"USDW" means "underground source of drinking water".

"U.S.G.S." means United States Geological Survey.

"Valid final draft NJPDES permit or valid final DAC" means that such authorization has not expired pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.3(f) or 7.2(a)8 and 9.

"Variance" means any mechanism or provision under Sections 301 or 316 or under 40 CFR Part 125, or in the applicable "effluent limitations guidelines" which allows modification to or waiver of the generally applicable effluent limitation requirements or time deadlines of the Federal Act. This includes provisions which allow the establishment of alternative limitations based on fundamentally different factors or on Section 301(c), 301(g), 301(h), 301(i), or 316(a) of the Federal Act.

"Waste load" means the amount of chemical, physical, or biological matter contained within a waste discharge.

"Waste load allocation" means the assignment of maximum waste loads to point-source discharges so as to maintain water quality standards.

"Water quality criteria" means a designated concentration of a constituent that, when not exceeded, will protect an organism, an organismic community or a prescribed water use or quality.

"Water quality standards" means the physical, chemical, biological and esthetic characteristics of a water body as described by State water quality criteria or the water quality which would result from existing discharges under design conditions, whichever is more stringent as determined by the Department.

"Waters of the State" means the ocean and its estuaries, all springs, streams and bodies of surface or ground water, whether natural or artificial, within the boundaries of this State or subject to its jurisdiction.

"Well" means a bored, drilled or driven shaft, or a dug hole, whose depth is greater than the largest surface dimension.

"Well injection" means the subsurface emplacement of "fluids" through a bored, drilled or driven "well"; or through a dug well, where the depth of the dug well is greater than the largest surface dimension.

"Well log" means a log obtained from a well showing such information as relative location and depth of soils horizons and geologic units indicating textural and other petrologic characteristics. "Well logs" may also show geophysical properties such as resistivity, radioactivity, spontaneous potential and acoustic velocity as in function of depth.

"Well plug" means a watertight and gastight seal installed in a borehole or well to prevent movement of fluids.

"Well record" means a concise statement of the available data regarding a well, such as a scout ticket: a full history or day-by-day account of a well, from the day the well was surveyed to the day production ceased.

"Well stimulation" means several processes used to clean the well bore, enlarge channels, and increase pore space in the interval to be injected thus making it possible for wastewater to move more readily into the formation, and includes surging, jetting, blasting, acidizing, or hydraulic fracturing.

"Well monitoring" means the measurement by on-site instruments or laboratory methods of quality of water in a well.

"Wetlands" means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions, commonly known as hydrophytic vegetation. The Department shall evaluate the parameters of hydrology, soils, and vegetation to determine the presence and extent of wetlands.

"Zone of saturation" means "saturated zone".

Amended by R.1982 d.495, effective January 17, 1983.
See: 14 N.J.R. 684(a), 15 N.J.R. 85(a).

"Community onsite subsurface disposal system" and "Section 316 variance request" defined.

Amended by R.1983 d.9, effective February 7, 1983.

See: 14 N.J.R. 1136(a), 15 N.J.R. 145(a).

"Packer", "Permit", and "Permit by rule" amended.

As amended, R.1984 d.133, effective April 16, 1984.

See: 15 N.J.R. 1059(b), 16 N.J.R. 882(a).

"Indirect discharge" defined; "Indirect discharger" and "Leachate" redefined; "Significant Indirect User" was "Significant Industrial User", 5 through 9 added.

Amended by R.1987 d.445, effective November 2, 1987.

See: 19 N.J.R. 2163(a), 19 N.J.R. 2000(b).

Definitions substantially amended.

Amended by R.1987 d.458, effective November 16, 1987.

See: 19 N.J.R. 2085(a), 19 N.J.R. 2152(a).

Substantially amended.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Added "BOD", "COD", "Domestic pollutant", "Domestic wastewater", "Grab sample", "Individual IWMP permit", "Permitted flow", "Pretreatment", "Residuals", "SIU pretreatment works", "Suspended solids" and "Ultimate management"; amended "Applicant", "Domestic treatment works", "Industrial treatment works" and "Publicly owned treatment works".

Amended by R.1989 d.517, effective October 2, 1989.

See: 20 N.J.R. 2198(a), 21 N.J.R. 3099(a).

Definitions added, "Commercial unit", "Governmental entity", "Joint meeting", "Municipal authority", "Passaic Valley Sewerage Commissioners", "Sewerage agency" and "Sewerage authority".

Amended by R.1991 d.378, effective August 5, 1991.

See: 23 N.J.R. 1089(a), 23 N.J.R. 2366(a).

Added definitions for "Delegated local agency", "Hazardous pollutant", "LC50", "Local agency", "NOEC", "Serious violation", "Significant noncomplier".

Substantial revision to other definitions.

Amended by R.1992 d.145, April 6, 1992.

See: 23 N.J.R. 2238(a), 24 N.J.R. 1334(a).

Added "Lawful entry" and "No Measurable Acute Toxicity"; revised "Discharge", "Discharge monitoring report" and added pH effluent ranges to "Serious violation".

Amended by R.1992 d.434, effective November 2, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 2352(a), 24 N.J.R. 4088(a).

Amended as part of the Department's Statewide Stormwater Permitting Program and in response to the Federal Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Changes to include the requirements of the Clean Water Enforcement Act, P.L. 1990, c.28.

Administrative Correction to "Municipal separate storm sewer"; realphabetize.

25 N.J.R. 687(a).

Amended by R.1993 d.610, effective December 6, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 3983(a), 25 N.J.R. 404(a), 25 N.J.R. 5569(a).

Amended by R.1994 d.278, effective June 6, 1994.

See: 25 N.J.R. 3282(a), 26 N.J.R. 2413(b).

Case Notes

Flow monitoring; requirement for surface water discharge permit. Public Interest Research Group of New Jersey v. Yates Industries, Inc., D.N.J.1991, 757 F.Supp. 438, reconsideration denied in part, granted in part 790 F.Supp. 511.

Citation to upset definition; pollutant discharger not entitled to upset defense to permit limit exceedances which occurred prior to inclusion of upset provision in discharge permit; burden of proof of upset on discharger. Student Public Interest Research Group of New Jersey v. P.D. Oil & Chemical Storage, Inc., 627 F.Supp. 1074 (D.N.J. 1986).

Citation to definitions of thermal, municipal and industrial discharges. Public Service Electric and Gas Co. v. Dept. of Environmental Protection, 101 N.J. 95, 501 A.2d 125 (1985).

Sewage treatment plant properly denied penalty waiver; "upset". Septembers on the Hill, Inc. v. DEPE, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 165.

Piercing corporate veil not necessary; officers liable as "responsible corporate officials". Department of Environmental Protection v. Engineered Precision Casting Co., 93 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 87.

Evidence was sufficient to establish unlawful discharge of pollutants. Salem Packing Company v. New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 270.

7:14A-1.10 Incorporation by reference

The requirements applicable to the NJPDES program of the Federal Act, the State Act, and all Federal regulations cited in this chapter, including, but not limited to, 40 CFR Parts 122, 123, and 124, and including all future amendments and supplements, are incorporated into this chapter by reference unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. A copy of the Federal Act, the State Act, or any Federal regulation cited in this chapter may be obtained at the State Library. Wherever the requirements of this chapter are more stringent than the requirements of the Federal Act or

a federal regulation, the requirements of this chapter shall apply.

New Rule, R.1992 d.434, effective November 2, 1992.
See: 24 N.J.R. 2352(a), 24 N.J.R. 4088(a).

SUBCHAPTER 2. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE NJPDES PERMIT

7:14A-2.1 Application for NJPDES permit

(a) All applications for a NJPDES permit shall be submitted to the appropriate Department office as identified on either the application form or other appropriate Department instructions.

(b) The following persons shall obtain a NJPDES permit:

1. A person who currently owns any part of a facility which includes a discharge or activity regulated pursuant to this chapter;

2. A person who currently operates any part of a facility which includes a discharge or activity regulated pursuant to this chapter.

(c) Whenever, pursuant to (b)1 and/or (b)2 above, more than one person is required to obtain a NJPDES permit for one or more discharges or activities at a specific site, the Department may issue a single permit and may list all of these persons as permittees.

(d) The Department shall not issue a permit before receiving a complete application, with the exception of an emergency permit issued pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.2 or a general permit issued pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.9, or when the Department issues an interim NJPDES permit based on information the Department possesses, which may include applications previously filed with State, Federal or local agencies. An application for a permit is complete when the Department receives all of the information required on the application form and any information substantially related to the permit and determines the application has been satisfactorily completed. The completeness of each application for any type of discharge permit shall be judged independently of the status of any other permit application or permit for the same facility or activity. An applicant is required to submit the applicable information in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.7(b), 2.1, 3.2, 4.4, 5.8, and subchapters 6 and 10. The Department shall not make a final determination on any application until such time as the applicant has supplied any missing information and corrected any deficiencies.

(e) A person whose facility is the cause of, or whose activity results in, more than one discharge at a single site, shall separately describe each discharge in the application.

(f) Any person whose facility is the cause of, or whose activity results in, a discharge which is the subject of any of the applications required by these regulations and which threatens public health, or causes or contributes to any contravention of applicable water quality standards or effluent limitations, may be required, notwithstanding the filing of an application or pending filing requirement, to abate such pollution.

(g) The schedule for submission of applications is as follows:

1. Any person planning to undertake any activity which shall result in a discharge to surface water (DSW) shall apply for a discharge allocation certificate (DAC) in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.3 unless the discharge is listed in (g)1i, ii, or iii below. This provision does not exempt any person from obtaining a NJPDES permit in accordance with this chapter.

i. Discharges authorized by a general permit;

ii. Discharges from separate storm sewers; however, a DAC is required for discharges into storm sewers of domestic wastewater, non contact cooling water, or process waste water other than stormwater;

iii. Discharges included in facilities plans approved prior to March 6, 1981 pursuant to Section 201 of the Federal Act.

2. Any person planning to undertake any activity which shall result in a discharge covered by this chapter (except for a discharge to surface water (DSW)) shall apply for a NJPDES permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.2 at least 180 days prior to building, installing, or substantially modifying any facility for the collection or treatment of any pollutant.

3. Any person planning to undertake any activity which shall result in a discharge covered by this chapter (except for a discharge to surface water (DSW)) which does not require a facility for the collection or treatment of waste (such as land application of sludge) shall apply for a NJPDES permit at least 180 days prior to planned discharge.

4. Any person who had a NJPDES permit prior to the effective date of these regulations shall apply for a NJPDES permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.1.

5. Any person planning to continue discharging after the expiration date of an existing NJPDES permit shall file an application for renewal at least 180 days prior to expiration of the existing permit.

6. All other applicants for a NJPDES permit(s) shall apply in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.1.

(h) All applicants for NJPDES permits shall provide the following information to the Department using the application form provided by the Department:

1. The activities conducted by the applicant which require it to obtain a NJPDES permit;
2. The name, mailing address, and location of the facility for which the application is submitted;
3. The SIC codes which best reflect the principal products or services provided by the facility;
4. The name, address, and telephone number of all current owners and operators, as well as the ownership status, and status as Federal, State, private, public or other entity;
5. The name of the applicant's parent corporation;
6. A listing of all permits or construction approvals received or applied for by the applicant or its parent corporation at the site under any of the following programs:
 - i. Hazardous Waste Management program under RCRA;
 - ii. NJPDES permits or treatment works approvals under the State Act or construct and operate permits;
 - iii. Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program under the Clean Air Act;
 - iv. Nonattainment program under the Clean Air Act;
 - v. National Emission Standards for Hazardous Pollutants (NESHAPS) preconstruction approval under the Clean Air Act;
 - vi. Ocean dumping permits under the Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act;
 - vii. Dredge or fill permits under Section 404 of the Federal Act;
 - viii. Other relevant environmental permits, including Federal permits.
7. Identification of administrative orders, administrative consent orders, notices of violations, complaints filed, or other corrective or enforcement action(s) required by any governmental agency(ies) with regard to the operation of the applicant at that site concerning pollution within the previous five years;
8. To the extent practicable, the location of all sites involved in the storage of solid or liquid waste at the facility for which the NJPDES application is being made and the ultimate disposal sites of solid or liquid waste generated by any facility with a discharge;
9. A topographic map (U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Map. 7.5 minute Quadrangle Series) extending one mile beyond the property boundaries of the source, depicting the facility and each of its intake and discharge structures; each of its hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities; each well where fluids from the facility are injected underground; and those wells,

springs, other surface water bodies, and drinking water wells listed in public records or otherwise known to the applicant in the map area;

10. A brief description of the nature of the business.

(i) The Department may require that an applicant for an NJPDES permit provide additional data, reports, specifications, plans or other information concerning the existing or proposed pollution control program. For new discharges to groundwater permits and all discharges to surface water permits, the Department shall not make a final determination on any application until such time as the applicant has supplied the requested information and corrected any deficiencies therein.

(j) Applicants shall keep records of all data used to complete permit applications and any supplemental information submitted under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1, 3.2(DSW), 4.4(IWMF), 5.8(UIC) and N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6 and 7:14A-10 for a period of at least five years from the date the application is signed.

(k) Applicants for NJPDES permits (other than those applying for the renewal of SIU permits where there is to be no change in the discharge identified in the existing permit), DACs, treatment works approvals, or sewer connection approvals shall provide written statements of consent and comments as follows:

1. Prior to the submission of an application, the applicant shall submit (return receipt requested) a copy of the application and the applicable information required pursuant to this chapter to the affected sewage authority(ies) and to the municipality in which the discharge(s) will be located, with a request that they provide a written statement of consent to the application.

- i. Applications submitted to the Department shall include a written statement of consent from both the affected sewage authority(ies) and municipality in which the discharge(s) will be located. Applications which are submitted without a written statement of consent shall be reviewed by the Department in accordance with (k)4iv and v below.

- ii. This subsection does not apply to NJPDES permits that are solely for discharges from separate storm sewers; however, this subsection does apply to NJPDES permits for discharges into storm sewers of domestic wastewater, non contact cooling water, or process wastewater other than stormwater.

2. A written statement of consent by a municipality shall be as follows:

- i. A written statement of consent by a municipality concerning a proposed discharge or treatment works shall include the following:

(1) The project as proposed is in conformance with the requirements of all municipal ordinances; and

(2) The governing body of the municipality accepts and approves of the project as proposed by the applicant.

ii. A statement of consent shall be in the form of a resolution by the governing body, or it may be a written statement, in a form approved by the Department, signed by a person who has been delegated the authority to sign such a statement by a governing body resolution. In the latter case, the delegation resolution shall be provided to the Department.

3. A written statement of consent by an affected sewage authority shall be as follows:

i. For purposes of this section, "affected sewerage authority" means the sewerage authority whose service area includes the site where the discharge requiring a NJPDES permit is located.

ii. A written statement of consent by an affected sewage authority concerning a proposed discharge of pollutants or a treatment works shall include the following:

(1) The project as proposed is in conformance with all ordinances, rules, or regulations of the authority.

(2) The governing body of the authority accepts and approves of the project as proposed by the applicant.

iii. A statement of consent must be in the form of a resolution by the governing body, or it may be a written statement, in a form approved by the Department, signed by a person who has been delegated the authority to sign such a statement by a governing body resolution. In the latter case, the delegation resolution shall be provided to the Department.

4. An applicant's request for a written statement of consent from an affected sewage authority or municipality shall be processed as follows:

i. The affected sewage authority or municipality must consent to the application or submit comments to the Department within 60 days of the request for consent. Prior to the expiration of the 60-day period to respond to a request for a written statement of consent, the municipality or sewage authority may request a 30-day extension for review of a request for consent.

ii. Any document issued by a sewage authority or a municipality which is tentative, preliminary, or conditional approval shall not be considered a statement of consent.

iii. When the affected sewerage authority or municipality does not consent to a project, it shall state all reasons for rejection or disapproval in a resolution and send a certified copy of the resolution to the Department.

iv. When the affected sewage authority or municipality expressly denies a request for a written statement of consent for a project, the permit application may be determined by the Department to be incomplete for processing; or in the alternative, the Department may review the reasons for denial. Any such reasons shall be considered by the Department in determining whether to issue a draft permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.6, or a Treatment Works Approval or sewer connection approval in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-12.

v. When the affected municipality or sewage authority does not issue a written statement of consent in accordance with (k)4i above, or a denial in accordance with (k)4iv above, the Department, upon receipt of proof that the applicant has delivered to the affected agency a written request for a written statement of consent, shall review the reasons therefor, if known on the basis of reasonably reliable information. Any such reasons shall be considered by the Department in determining whether to issue a draft permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.6, or a Treatment Works Approval or sewer connection approval in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-12. The Department may, in its discretion, deem the application to be incomplete pending the expiration of the time period set forth in (k)4i above.

Amended by R.1982 d.495, effective January 17, 1983.

See: 15 N.J.R. 85(a).

(c): "interim NJPDES permit" exception added.

Amended by R.1987 d.458, effective November 16, 1987.

See: 19 N.J.R. 2085(a), 19 N.J.R. 2152(a).

Substantially amended.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

At (a), office name changed from "Water Quality Management".

Amended by R.1989 d.517, effective October 2, 1989.

See: 20 N.J.R. 2198(a), 21 N.J.R. 3099(a).

Added new (l) through (o), rules pertaining to new or expanded DTW.

Administrative Correction to (m) and (n).

See: 22 N.J.R. 2001(b).

Amended by R.1992 d.434, effective November 2, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 2352(a), 24 N.J.R. 4088(a).

Amended as part of the Department's Statewide Stormwater Permitting Program and in response to the Federal Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Repealed (l)-(o) based on invalidation of co-permittee requirements pursuant to *New Jersey Builders Association v. Fenske*, 249 N.J. Super. 60 (App.Div.1991).

Case Notes

Regulation of Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is invalid, since it exceeds statutory authority delegated agency in Water Quality Planning and Water Pollution Acts. *New Jersey Builders Ass'n v. Fenske*, 249 N.J. Super. 60, 591 A.2d 1362 (A.D.1991).

DEP could issue discharge permit to owner of closed landfill, only if Department had substantial evidential basis for believing that landfill actually was discharging pollutants that might flow or drain into State's waters. *V. Concrete Co. v. Department of Environmental Protection*, 115 N.J. 1, 556 A.2d 761 (1989).

Summary decision of sewer treatment works approval permit applicant granted. In the Matter of Morris County Park Commission, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 57.

7:14A-2.2 Emergency permits

(a) The Department may issue an emergency permit to allow the activities listed in (b) below only after making a finding that:

1. An imminent and substantial endangerment to human health will result unless an emergency permit is granted; or
2. Except with regard to an injection under the UIC program, an imminent and substantial endangerment to the environment will result unless an emergency permit is granted; or
3. A substantial and irretrievable loss of oil or gas resources will occur unless an emergency permit is granted to a Class II well under the UIC program; and
 - i. Timely application for a permit could not practically have been made; and
 - ii. The injection will not result in the movement of fluids into underground sources of drinking water; or
4. A substantial delay in production of oil or gas resources will occur unless an emergency permit is granted to a new Class II well under the UIC program, and the authorization will not result in the movement of fluids into an underground source of drinking water.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the Department may issue an emergency permit, except for a DSW, to an owner and/or operator of a facility to allow:

1. Discharge of pollutants, where such discharge is unpermitted or the discharge consists of pollutants not covered by an effective permit; or
2. Treatment and storage or disposal of hazardous waste for a nonpermitted IWMF or of hazardous waste not covered by the permit for an IWMF with an effective permit; or
3. A specific underground injection which has not otherwise been authorized by permit.

(c) The requirements for issuance of an emergency permit are as follows:

1. The Department may issue an emergency permit by either oral or written permission. Oral permission may only be given by the Director, Division of Water Resources, or his/her designee and shall be followed within five days by a written emergency permit.

2. The Department may issue an emergency permit for any duration not to exceed 180 days, except:

- i. That underground injections temporarily permitted in order to prevent an imminent and substantial endangerment to the health of persons shall be for no longer term than required to prevent the hazard, or 90 days, whichever is less.
- ii. That land application of municipal or nonhazardous sludge temporarily permitted in order to prevent an imminent and substantial endangerment to the health of persons shall be for a term no longer than that required to prevent the hazard, or 180 days, whichever is less.
- iii. That storage of municipal or nonhazardous sludge temporarily permitted in order to prevent an imminent and substantial endangerment to the health of persons shall be for a term no longer than that required to prevent the hazard, or one year, whichever is less.

3. The Department shall clearly specify in the emergency permit the hazardous wastes to be received, and the manner and location of their treatment, storage, disposal, or injection.

4. The Department shall clearly specify in the emergency permit the rate, quantity, and quality of pollutants to be discharged and the monitoring which is required.

5. The Department may immediately terminate the emergency permit at any time following a determination that termination is appropriate to protect human health and the environment.

6. The Department shall publish, along with the emergency permit, a public notice of the emergency permit pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.1, including:

- i. Name and address of the office granting the emergency authorization;
- ii. Name and location of the permitted facility;
- iii. A brief description of the wastes involved;
- iv. A brief description of the action authorized and reasons for authorizing it; and
- v. Duration of the emergency permit.

7. The Department shall issue an emergency permit regarding injections only after a complete NJPDES permit application has been submitted, and shall only be effective until final action on the application.

8. The Department may condition the emergency permit regarding injection under the UIC program in any manner that the Department determines is necessary to ensure that the injection shall not result in the movement of fluids into an underground source of drinking water; and

9. The Department shall incorporate in the emergency permit, to the extent possible and not inconsistent with the emergency situation, all applicable requirements of this chapter and 40 CFR Parts 264 and 266.

Amended by R.1987 d.458, effective November 16, 1987.

See: 19 N.J.R. 2085(a), 19 N.J.R. 2152(a).

Substantially amended.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

The word "facility" deleted after IWMF.

7:14A-2.3 Continuation of expired permits

(a) The conditions of an expired permit are continued in force pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act", N.J.S.A. 52:14B-11, until the effective date of a new permit if:

1. The permittee has submitted a timely and complete application for renewal as provided in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1, 3.2 (DSW), 4.4 (IWMF), 5.8 (UIC), and 10; and

2. The Department, without fault on the part of the permittee, fails to issue a new permit with an effective date on or before the expiration date of the previous permit (e.g., when issuance is impracticable due to constraints of time or resources).

(b) Permits continued under this section remain fully effective and enforceable.

(c) When the permittee is not in compliance with the conditions of the expired or continued permit, the Department, in its discretion, may choose to do one or more of the following:

1. Initiate enforcement action based upon the permit which has been continued;

2. Issue a notice of intent to deny the new permit under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.1. If the permit is denied, the owner or operator would then be required to cease the activities authorized by the continued permit or be subject to enforcement action for operating without a permit;

3. Issue a new permit under subchapters 7 and 8 with appropriate conditions; or

4. Take other actions authorized by these regulations or the State Act.

(d) In the event that the permittee fails to submit a timely and complete application for renewal, all discharges of pollutants from the permittee's facility shall cease unless the Department, in its discretion, grants approval in writing to the permittee to continue to discharge in conformance with the terms and conditions of the expired permit. Such approval shall terminate upon the effective date of the renewed permit.

Amended by R.1987 d.458, effective November 16, 1987.

See: 19 N.J.R. 2085(a), 19 N.J.R. 2152(a).

Substantially amended.

Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Case Notes

Permit holder responsible for terms of discharge permit; violations. Public Interest Research Group of New Jersey v. Yates Industries, Inc., D.N.J.1991, 757 F.Supp. 438, reconsideration denied in part, granted in part 790 F.Supp. 511.

Verbal representations by officials that parts of permit will not be enforced do not excuse holder. Public Interest Research Group of New Jersey v. Yates Industries, Inc., D.N.J.1991, 757 F.Supp. 438, reconsideration denied in part, granted in part 790 F.Supp. 511.

Federal EPA discharge permit which expired remained in effect by operation of law until effective date of state permit. Student Public Interest Research Group of New Jersey v. Georgia-Pacific Corp., 615 F.Supp. 1419 (D.N.J.1985).

7:14A-2.4 Signatories

(a) All permit applicants shall submit to the Department the following two-part certification:

1. "I certify under penalty of law that the information provided in this document is true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant civil and criminal penalties for submitting false, inaccurate or incomplete information, including fines and/or imprisonment."

i. The certification required by (a)1 shall be signed by the highest ranking corporate, partnership, or governmental officer or official at the facility to which the information pertains.

2. "I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this application and all attached documents, and that this application and all attached documents were prepared by personnel under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant civil and criminal penalties for submitting false, inaccurate or incomplete information, including the possibility of fine and/or imprisonment."

i. The certification required by (a)2 shall be signed as follows:

(1) For a corporation, by a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president;

(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship, by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

(3) For a municipality, State, Federal or other public agency, by either the principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

(b) Except as provided in a general DSW permit, all reports required by permits except Discharge Monitoring Reports, other information requested by the Department and all permit applications submitted for Class II wells under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.8 shall be signed by a person described in (a)2i above, who shall make the certifications set forth in (a)2 above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A general DSW permit shall not specify signature requirements less stringent than those applicable under 40 CFR 122.22(b). A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in (a) above;

2. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as a position of plant manager, operator of a well or well field, superintendent or person of equivalent responsibility (a duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position); and

3. The written authorization is submitted to the Department;

4. If an authorization is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of this section shall be submitted to the Department prior to or together with any report, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative;

5. A duly authorized person shall make the following certification:

i. "I certify under penalty of law that the information provided in this document is true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant civil and criminal penalties for submitting false, inaccurate or incomplete information, including fines and/or imprisonment."

(c) All discharge monitoring reports shall be signed by the highest ranking official having day-to-day managerial and operational responsibilities for the discharging facility, which responsibilities usually include authorizing capital expenditures and/or hiring personnel. For private entities this will usually be a person identified in (a)2i above, and for public entities it will usually be a plant manager, an executive director of a public authority, or a ranking elected official. The above described official may, in his or her absence, authorize another responsible high ranking official to sign the report. Authorizations for other individuals to sign in accordance with this subsection shall be made in accordance with (b) above. The following requirements shall also apply to the signing of discharge monitoring reports:

1. The highest ranking official shall be liable in all instances for the accuracy of all of the information provided in the monitoring report. However, the highest ranking official may file within seven days of his or her return, amendments to the monitoring report to which he or she was not a signatory.

i. The filing of amendments to a monitoring report in accordance with (c)1 above shall not be considered a late filing of a report for the purposes of N.J.A.C. 7:14-8.9(e), or for the purposes of determining a significant noncomplier.

(d) All signatures required by this section shall be notarized.

Amended by R.1987 d.458, effective November 16, 1987.

See: 19 N.J.R. 2085(a), 19 N.J.R. 2152(a).

Amended by R.1992 d.434, effective November 2, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 2352(a), 24 N.J.R. 4088(a).

Amended as part of the Department's Statewide Stormwater Permitting Program and in response to the Federal Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Changes to include the requirements of the Clean Water Enforcement Act, P.L. 1990, c.28.

Administrative change to (b).

See: 25 N.J.R. 687(a).

7:14A-2.5 Requirements applicable to all permittees

(a) Permittees shall comply with the following:

1. The permittee shall comply with all the conditions of its permit including, but not limited to, effluent limitations based upon guidelines or standards established pursuant to the Federal Act or the State Act together with such further discharge restrictions and safeguards against unauthorized discharge as may be necessary to meet water quality standards, areawide plans adopted pursuant to law, or other legally applicable requirements. All discharges shall be consistent at all times with the terms and conditions of the permit and no pollutant shall be discharged more frequently than authorized or at a level in excess of that which is authorized by the permit. The discharge of any pollutant not specifically regulated in the NJPDES permit or listed and quantified in the NJPDES application 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 industrial activities which contribute to the generation of its wastewaters, or unless the NJPDES permit is a general NJPDES permit for stormwater point sources or separate storm sewers that expressly exempts permittees from this provision, in which case the exemption shall apply only to the discharge authorized by the permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the State Act or other authority of this chapter and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification, or for denial of a permit renewal application. The Department shall not issue a NJPDES permit when the conditions of the permit do not provide for compliance with the applicable requirements of the State and Federal Acts or regulations.

2. A permittee shall not attain any effluent concentration by dilution. Nor shall a permittee 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.

3. The permittee shall comply with applicable effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Federal and Section 4 of the State Acts for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

4. The permittee may only continue an activity regulated by a NJPDES permit after the expiration of the permit if it has complied with the provisions of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.3.

5. Duty to halt or reduce activity:

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

ii. Upon the reduction, loss, or failure of the treatment facility, the permittee shall, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with its permit, control production or all discharges or both until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies, for example, when the primary source of power of the treatment facility fails or is reduced or lost.

6. The permittee shall take such corrective actions as are required under the Federal Act and State Act, and other relevant provisions of law, including, at a minimum, accelerated and/or additional types of monitoring, temporary repairs, ceasing discharge or other measures to mitigate the effects of violating its NJPDES permit.

7. The permittee shall at all times maintain in good working order and operate as effectively as possible all treatment works, facilities, and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) for collection and treatment which are installed or used by the permittee for water pollution control and abatement to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes, at a minimum, effective performance based on designed facility removals, adequate funding, effective management, adequate operator staffing and training and adequate laboratory and process controls including appropriate quality assurance procedures as described in 40 CFR 136 and applicable State law and regulations. All permittees who operate a treatment works shall satisfy the licensing requirements of the "Water Supply and Wastewater Operators Licensing Act", N.J.S.A. 58:11-64 et seq., or other applicable law. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit or where required by applicable law or regulation.

8. A permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause by the Department. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance shall not stay any permit condition. A permit condition may be administratively stayed by the Department in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.10.

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

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

11. The permittee shall allow an authorized representative of the Department, upon the presentation of credentials, to:

i. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a discharge source is or might be located or in which monitoring equipment or records required by a permit are kept, for purposes of inspection, sampling, copying or photographing. Photography shall only be allowed as related to the discharge;

ii. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

iii. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and

iv. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the State Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

12. The permittee shall install, use and maintain such monitoring equipment and methods, to sample in accordance with such methods, to maintain and retain such records of information from monitoring activities, and to submit to the Department reports of monitoring results as may be stipulated in the permit, or required by the Department pursuant to (a)14 below. The permittee shall provide for monitoring, reporting and records as follows:

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

ii. The permittee shall perform all analyses in accordance with the analytical test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136. 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 so require in the NJPDES permit. The laboratory performing the analyses for compliance with this regulation shall previously have been Approved and/or Certified by the Department for the analysis of those specific parameters in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:18-1 et seq. 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

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

iv. Records of monitoring information shall include:

- (1) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
- (2) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
- (3) The date(s) analyses were performed;
- (4) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
- (5) The analytical techniques or methods used; and
- (6) The results of such analyses.

v. Monitoring results shall be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) and the Department's Monitoring Report Form (MRF).

vi. If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by its permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or as specified in its permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included

in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or MRF.

vii. Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Department in the permit.

viii. Wastewater monitoring frequency and sample type shall, at a minimum, be in accordance with Appendix H for the parameters listed therein.

ix. All permittees with effluent limits expressed as daily maximums or minimums without a monthly average for that particular parameter shall also report, in addition to all other applicable reporting requirements, the average of all daily maximum or minimum values obtained during the reporting month. The Department will use this average of all daily maximum or minimum values to determine whether or not a violation of a daily maximum or minimum is a serious violation. The violation of a daily maximum or minimum shall be a serious violation if the average of all daily maximum or minimum values reported varies from the effluent limit as follows:

(1) By 20 percent or more for a hazardous pollutant; and

(2) By 40 percent or more for a nonhazardous pollutant.

x. All permittees with a point source discharge required to submit discharge monitoring reports to the Department shall submit the required reporting forms to the Department on a monthly basis for all those parameters that are required to be monitored during that particular month.

xi. Any permittee who either reports effluent values that would make the permittee a serious violator or otherwise becomes a serious violator for one or more specific parameters for which the permittee is required to monitor and report less frequently than monthly, or fails to submit a completed discharge monitoring report, shall automatically adjust its monitoring and reporting frequency for that parameter at that discharge point to monthly, beginning the first month after the month in which the permittee was required to submit the completed discharge monitoring report or the discharge monitoring report to the Department which results in the permittee becoming a serious violator, whether or not the permittee has raised or intends to raise any affirmative defense to, or otherwise contest, the failure to submit the completed discharge monitoring report or any of the violations that would otherwise make the permittee a serious violator. The permittee shall continue this monthly schedule until the permittee has submitted six consecutive monthly discharge monitoring reports which show compliance with the particular parameter at the particular discharge point, at which

time the permittee may resume the original schedule in its permit.

13. The permittee shall conform with the signatory provisions pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.4.

14. The permittee shall conform to the reporting requirements as follows:

i. The permittee shall give notice to the Department, as soon as possible, of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when the alteration or addition could change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged.

ii. The permittee shall give reasonable advance notice to the Department of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in non-compliance with permit requirements.

iii. The permittee shall not transfer its permit to any person except after notice to the Department. The Department may require information, revocation, or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the appropriate Act. (See N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.12; in some cases, modification or revocation and reissuance is mandatory.)

iv. The permittee shall report monitoring results at the intervals specified in the permit.

v. Where applicable, 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 schedule date.

vi. The permittee shall include the following in each report:

(1) The permittee shall report to the Department any noncompliance including, but not limited to, exceedances of effluent limitations that cause, or have the potential to cause, injury to persons or damage to the environment, or poses a threat to human health or the environment. The permittee shall provide the Department with the following information:

vi. The permittee shall include the following in each report:

(1) The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. The permittee shall provide the Department with the following information:

(A) A description of the discharge;

(B) Steps being taken to determine the cause of noncompliance;

(C) Steps being taken to reduce, remediate and eliminate the noncomplying discharge and any damage to the environment, and the anticipated time frame to initiate and complete the steps to be taken;

(D) The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, and the anticipated time when the discharge will return to compliance;

(E) The cause of the noncompliance;

(F) Steps being taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncomplying discharge; and

(G) An estimate of any danger to human health or the environment posed by the discharge.

(2) For the types of discharges identified in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.10(b)5, the permittee shall orally provide the information in (a)14vi(1)(A) through (C) above to the DEPE Hotline (609) 292-7172 within two hours of the occurrence, or of the permittee becoming aware of the occurrence, whichever occurs later.

(3) For the types of discharges identified in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.10(b), the permittee shall orally provide the information in (a)14vi(1)(D) through (G) above to the DEPE Hotline within 24 hours of the occurrence or of the permittee becoming aware of the occurrence, whichever occurs later.

(4) For the discharges identified in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.10(b), a written submission shall also be provided within five days of the occurrence or of the permittee becoming aware of the occurrence, whichever comes later. The written submission shall contain the information in (a)14vi(1)(A) through (G).

vii. The permittee shall submit a written report to the Department of any serious violation within 30 days of the violation, together with the information specified in (a)14vi(1)(A) through (G) above, and a statement indicating that the permittee understands the civil administrative penalties required to be assessed for serious violations, and explaining the nature of the serious violation and the measures taken to remedy the cause or prevent a recurrence of the serious violation.

viii. The permittee shall report all instances of non-compliance not reported under (a)12i, iv, v, and vi above, at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information required in the written submission listed in (a)14vi(1) above.

ix. Where the permittee becomes aware that it has failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Department, the permittee shall promptly submit such facts or information within 10 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the correct information.

15. Where applicable, the permittee shall limit the concentrations of heavy metals, pesticides, organic chemicals, and other contaminants in the sludge and shall conform with the requirements for the management of residuals under:

i. Section 405 of the Federal Act governing the disposal of sewage sludge from publicly owned treatment works and with Sections 4 and 6 of the State Act;

ii. (Reserved)

iii. The "Sludge Quality Assurance Regulations," N.J.A.C. 7:14-4;

iv. The Statewide Sludge Management Plan promulgated pursuant to the Water Quality Planning Act, N.J.S.A. 58:11A-1 et seq., and the Solid Waste Management Act, N.J.S.A. 13:1E-1 et seq.; and

v. The provisions concerning disposal of sewage sludge and septage in sanitary landfills set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.3, N.J.S.A. 13:1E-42 and the Statewide Sludge Management Plan.

16. No permit may be issued, renewed or modified so as to relax any water quality standard or effluent limitation until the applicant, or permit holder, as the case may be, has paid all fees, penalties or fines due and owing pursuant to the State Act or has entered into an agreement with the Department establishing a payment schedule therefore. However, if a penalty or fine is contested, the applicant or permit holder shall satisfy the above requirement by posting financial security as required pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14-8.4(a)9. The provisions of this paragraph with respect to penalties or fines shall not apply to a local agency contesting a penalty or fine.

Amended by R.1987 d.458, effective November 16, 1987.

See: 19 N.J.R. 2085(a), 19 N.J.R. 2152(a).

Substantially amended.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

(a)12viii added; at (a)15 old language deleted "management of residuals" added and (a)15iv and v added.

Amended by R.1991 d.378, effective August 5, 1991.

See: 23 N.J.R. 1089(a), 23 N.J.R. 2366(a).

Added (a)12ix, x and xi.

Administrative correction to (a)14.

See: 24 N.J.R. 1493(b).

Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Changes to include the requirements of the Clean Water Enforcement Act, P.L. 1990, c.28.

Administrative Correction.

See: 25 N.J.R. 4791(a).

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).

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).

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).

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-2.6 Establishing permit conditions

(a) In addition to conditions required in all permits for all programs (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5), the Department shall establish conditions, as required on a case-by-case basis, in permits for all programs under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.7 (Duration of permits), N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.8(a) (Schedules of compliance), and N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.9 (Monitoring).

(b) In addition to conditions required in all permits for a particular program, N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.10 and 3.11 (DSW), N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.4 (IWMF), N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.9 (UIC), and N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6 (DGW), the Department shall establish conditions in permits for the individual programs, as required on a case-by-case basis, to provide for and assure compliance with all applicable requirements of the State and Federal Acts, other applicable authority and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

1. All NJPDES permits shall include any applicable State statutory or regulatory requirement which takes effect prior to final administrative disposition of a permit. N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.5 (Reopening of comment period) provides a means for reopening Department 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-2.12.

2. New or reissued permits, and to the extent allowed under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.12 (DGW) referenced in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.13 and 3.14 (DSW), 4.4 (IWMF), 5.10 (UIC), and subchapter 6 (DGW).

(c) Incorporation: All permit conditions shall be incorporated either expressly or by reference. If incorporated by reference, a specific citation to the applicable regulations or requirements must be given in the permit.

1. The Department may establish conditions for financial assurance in any NJPDES permit. Instruments that the Department may approve include, at a minimum, letters of credit, insurance, surety bonds, and trust funds.

(d) The Department shall incorporate all permit conditions either expressly or by reference in the permit. If incorporated by reference, the Department shall provide in the permit a specific citation to the applicable regulations or requirements.

Amended by R.1987 d.458, effective November 16, 1987.
See: 19 N.J.R. 2085(a), 19 N.J.R. 2152(a).
Substantially amended.

Cross References

Discharge allocation certificates, 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-2.7 Duration of permits

(a) NJPDES permits shall be effective for a fixed term not to exceed five years except as provided in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.3.

(b) The term of a permit shall not be extended by modification beyond the maximum duration specified in this section.

(c) The Department may issue any permit for a duration that is less than the full allowable term under this section.

7:14A-2.8 Schedules of compliance

(a) The Department may, 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 Department shall establish schedules of compliance under this section as follows:

i. For discharges to surface water (DSW), schedules of compliance shall require compliance not later than the applicable statutory deadline under the State and Federal Acts.

ii. Where the initial NPDES permit was issued to a new source, which commenced discharge after August 13, 1979, or the initial NJPDES permit is issued to a new source, or to a recommencing discharger, the permit shall not contain a schedule of compliance under this section except as provided in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.12(b)3. Within the shortest feasible time of issuance of the new source recommencing discharge permit (not to exceed 90 days) the owner or operator must meet all permit conditions.

iii. For discharges into wells under the UIC program, schedules of compliance shall require compliance not later than three years after the effective date of the permit.

iv. Compliance schedules may be issued when it is demonstrated by a discharger that new or revised water quality based effluent limitations, based on ambient criteria adopted or revised after July 1, 1977, cannot be consistently met with the facility's existing treatment process. No schedule of compliance may be allowed for parameter specific water quality based effluent limitations where the parameter specific ambient water quality criterion, which was the basis for developing that limitation, was adopted prior to July 1, 1977 and has not been revised since adoption.

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.

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. Examples of interim requirements include:

(1) Submit a complete New Jersey Wastewater Treatment Trust Fund Loan Application (for POTWs);

(2) Let a contract for construction of required facilities;

(3) Commence construction of required facilities; and

(4) Complete construction of required facilities.

3. The Department shall require in the permit that the permittee shall, no later than 14 days following each interim date or the final date of compliance, notify the Department in writing of its compliance or noncompliance with the interim or final requirements, or submit progress reports if (a)1iii above is applicable.

(b) A NJPDES permit applicant or permittee may cease conducting activities regulated by the State Act 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 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 schedule 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 termination date, the permit shall contain a schedule leading to termination which shall ensure timely compliance with applicable requirements, or for a DSW discharge, compliance no later than the statutory deadline in the Federal Act.

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

i. One schedule shall lead to timely compliance with all applicable requirements, compliance for DSW permits shall be no later than the statutory deadline in the Federal Act;

ii. The second schedule shall lead to cessation of regulated activities by a date which shall ensure timely compliance with all applicable requirements, compliance for DSW permits shall be no later than the statutory deadline in the Federal Act;

iii. Both schedules shall contain an identical interim deadline requiring a final decision as to whether the permittee shall 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 termination if the decision is to cease conducting regulated activities.

4. The applicant's or permittee's decision to cease conducting regulated activities shall be evidenced by a solemn public commitment satisfactory to the Department, such as a resolution of the board of directors of a corporation.

(c) A publicly owned treatment works (POTW) required to develop a pretreatment program shall have a pretreatment program compliance schedule incorporated into the NJPDES/DSW permit at the time of issuance, reissuance or modification of the permit. The compliance schedule shall require the development of an approvable POTW pretreat-

ment program no later than the time prescribed by 40 CFR Part 403.8, whichever is more stringent.

(d) New sources or sources which recommence discharging after terminating operations, and those sources which had been indirect dischargers which commence discharging into surface waters of the State, do not qualify for compliance schedules under this section except as provided in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.12(b)3. In addition, new sources requiring a discharge to surface water (DSW) permit are also subject to the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.3 (DAC).

(e) All permittees shall provide a report indicating the status of compliance in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5.

Amended by R.1987 d.458, effective November 16, 1987.

See: 19 N.J.R. 2085(a), 19 N.J.R. 2152(a).

Substantially amended.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

At (a)1, ii(1), Step 1 construction grant changed to New Jersey Wastewater Treatment Trust Fund Loan Application.

Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Classification based on the stayed order of USEPA Administrator *In the matter of StarKist Caribe* (April 16, 1990).

7:14A-2.9 Requirements for recording and reporting of monitoring results

(a) All permits shall specify:

1. Requirements concerning the proper use, maintenance, and installation, when appropriate, of monitoring equipment or methods (including biological monitoring methods when appropriate);

2. Required monitoring including type, intervals, and frequency sufficient to yield data which are representative of the monitored activity including, when appropriate, continuous monitoring;

3. Applicable reporting requirements based upon the impact of the regulated activity and as specified in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.13 (DSW), 4.4 (IWMF), 5.13 through 5.17 (UIC) and subchapter 6 (DGW).

(b) The Department may, upon written notification, require any facility which possesses or is required to possess a NJPDES DSW, DAC, DGW, SIU or UIC permit to annually have one of its permit-required periodic sampling analyses performed by an independent laboratory which is not owned or controlled 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.

Amended by R.1987 d.458, effective November 16, 1987.

See: 19 N.J.R. 2085(a), 19 N.J.R. 2152(a).

(b) added.

Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Reference to reporting frequency deleted.

Case Notes

Failure of municipal utility to give notice of upsets within required time frame warranted imposition of civil penalties. *Township Municipal Utilities v. Department of Environmental Protection*, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 193.

7:14A-2.10 Effect of a permit

(a) Except for Class II and Class III wells under UIC and for any toxic effluent standards and prohibitions imposed under Section 307 of the Federal Act or Section 4 or 7 of the State Act, compliance with a permit during its term constitutes compliance, for purposes of enforcement, with Subtitle C of RCRA, with Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 318, 403 and 405 of the Federal Act and Section 6 of the State Act, and Part C of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. However, a permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated during its term for cause as set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.12 and 2.13.

(b) The issuance of a permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

(c) The issuance of a permit does 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.

7:14A-2.11 Transfer of permits

(a) Except as provided in (b) below, to reflect changes in ownership and identify the new permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the State and Federal Acts, a permit may be modified under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.12(b)5 or a minor modification may be made under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.14(a)4.

(b) As an alternative to transfers under (a) above, any NJPDES permit, except a UIC permit for a well injecting hazardous waste, may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:

1. The current permittee notifies the Department in writing by certified mail of the proposed transfer as follows:

i. Where production levels, products produced, rates of discharge, and wastewater characteristics will remain unchanged, the following information shall be submitted at least 90 days prior to a proposed "transfer date":

- (1) Name and address of current facility;
- (2) Name and address of new owners;
- (3) NJPDES permit number;
- (4) Names of the new principal persons responsible;
- (5) Names of persons upon whom legal process can be served; and

(6) A notarized statement signed by the new principal officer stating that he or she has read the NJPDES permit and certifies (pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.4(b)5i) to abide by all the conditions of the permit and that the production levels, products produced, rates of discharge and wastewater characteristics shall remain unchanged.

ii. Where there will be a change in production levels, products produced, rates of discharge, or wastewater characteristics, the information required in (b)1i above shall be submitted at least 180 days prior to a proposed transfer date.

2. The current permittee includes in the notice of proposed transfer a written agreement between the existing and new permittees which includes a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between the parties. In the case of a UIC permit, the notice shall demonstrate that the financial responsibility requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.10(a)7 shall be met by the new permittee; and

3. The Department does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee, within 30 days of receipt of notice of proposed transfer, of an intent to modify, revoke or revoke and reissue the permit or, for a discharge to surface water (DSW), require a DAC. A modification number under (b)3 of this section may also be a minor modification under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.14. If such notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement mentioned in (b)2 above.

4. Whenever the regulated discharge has ceased prior to the proposed permit transfer, any compliance schedule shall not be automatically reinstated but shall be subject to revision or complete withdrawal if circumstances leading to its imposition have changed.

Amended by R.1987 d.458, effective November 16, 1987.

See: 19 N.J.R. 2085(a), 19 N.J.R. 2152(a).

Substantially amended.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

At (b)1, i(6), citation corrected.

7:14A-2.12 Modification, suspension or revocation of permits

(a) When the Department receives any information as, for example, from inspection of the facility or from information submitted by the permittee as required in the permit (for example, see N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5, 3.10 and 3.11 (DSW), 4.4 (IWMF), 5.9 (UIC), 7:14A-6), receives a request for modification or revocation under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.5, or conducts a review of the permit file, a determination may be made by the Department as to whether cause exists including, but not limited to, causes as provided under this subsection and (b) below, for modification, suspension or revocation of the permit. If cause exists, the Department may modify, suspend or revoke the permit accordingly, subject to the limitations of (c) below, and may request an updated application if necessary. When a permit is modified, only those conditions subject to modification shall be reopened. If a permit is revoked, the entire permit shall be reopened and subject to revision. The permit may be reissued for a new term (see N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.5(c)2). If a permit modification satisfies the criteria in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.14 for "minor modifications", the permit may be modified without a draft permit or public review. Otherwise, a draft permit must be prepared and the procedures in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7 and 8 shall apply.

(b) The following are causes for modification, suspension, or revocation of a permit:

1. Material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility, activity, or discharge which occurred after permit issuance which justify the application of permit conditions that are different or absent from those in the existing permit.

2. New information has been received by the Department. Permits other than for UIC Class II and III wells may be modified, suspended, or revoked during their terms for this cause only if the information was not available at the time of permit issuance (other than revised regulations, guidance, or test methods) and would have justified the application of different permit conditions at the time of issuance. For DSW general permits (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.9) this cause shall include any information indicating that the cumulative effects on the environment are unacceptable.

3. Promulgation of any applicable water quality standard, effluent standard, other standard or by judicial decision after the permit is issued. The Department may provide for a schedule of compliance in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.8 in order for the permittee to meet such standards.

4. For a modification of a compliance schedule, good cause as determined by the Department, and including an act of God, strike, flood, or other events over which the permittee has little or no control, for which the Department determines there is no control, and for which there is no reasonably available remedy. However, in no case shall a NJPDES compliance schedule be modified to extend beyond an applicable statutory deadline. (See also N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.14 (minor modifications) and (c)11 below (DSW) innovative technology). This does not preclude the Department from the revocation or suspension of a compliance schedule for good cause shown.

5. Notification has been received by the Department (pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5(a)14iii) of a proposed transfer of the permit. A permit may also be modified to reflect a transfer after the effective date of an automatic transfer (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.11(b)) but will not be revoked and reissued after the effective date of the transfer except upon the request of the new permittee.

6. Where the Department classifies a facility with an existing NJPDES permit as an IWMF (see N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4).

7. For an individual NJPDES/SIU permit the wastewater unit has actual or potential discharge only into a delegated local agency or information has been received by the Department that a permittee has ceased to meet all criteria under which an individual NJPDES/SIU permit is required pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.5(a).

(c) The Department may only modify, suspend or revoke a permit for discharges to surface water (DSW):

1. When the permittee has filed a request for a variance under Section 6 of the State Act (N.J.S.A. 58:10A-6) or Sections 301(c), 301(g), 301(h), 301(i), 301(k), or 316(a), or for "fundamentally different factors" under the Federal Act within the time specified in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.2 and the Department processes the request under the applicable provision of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-9.7;

2. When required to incorporate an applicable toxic effluent standard or prohibition under 307(a) of the Federal Act or Sections 6 and 7 of the State Act (see N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.13(a));

3. When required by the "reopener" conditions in a permit, which are established in the permit under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.13(a) (for toxic effluent limitations) or 40 CFR Section 403.10(e) (pretreatment program);

4. Upon request of a permittee who qualifies for effluent limitations on a net basis under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.14(h);

5. When a permittee is no longer eligible for net limitations, as provided in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.14(h);

6. As necessary under 40 CFR Section 403.8(e) (compliance schedule for development of pretreatment program) and N.J.A.C. 7:14A-13.1 et seq.;

7. Upon failure of the State to notify, as required by Section 402(b)(3) of the Federal Act, another state whose waters may be affected by a discharge from the State;

8. When the level of discharge of any pollutant which is not limited in the permit exceeds the level which can be achieved by the technology-based treatment requirements appropriate to the permittee under 40 CFR Part 125.3(c);

9. When the permittee begins or expects to begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or by-product any toxic pollutant which was not reported in the permit application under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.3(a)11 or in the request for authorization under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.9(b)2 (unless the general permit expressly refers to a "request for authorization" and does not require the request for authorization to include a listing of toxic pollutants);

10. To establish a "notification level" as provided in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.13(a)6;

11. To modify a schedule of compliance to reflect the time lost during construction of an innovative or alternative facility, in the case of a POTW which has received a grant under Section 202(a)(3) of the Federal Act for 100 percent of the costs to modify or replace facilities constructed with a grant for innovative and alternative wastewater technology under Section 202(a)(2) of the Federal Act. In no case shall the compliance schedule be modified to extend beyond an applicable Federal Act statutory deadline for compliance;

12. To include a plan or compliance schedule for the management of septage or sludge in accordance with the Statewide Sludge Management Plan.

13. To incorporate new information and/or applicable water quality standards, effluent standards, other standards or judicial decisions.

(d) Suitability of the facility location for UIC and IWMF shall not be considered at the time of permit modification or revocation and reissuance unless new information or standards indicate that a threat to human health or the environment exists which was unknown at the time of permit issuance.

Amended by R.1987 d.458, effective November 16, 1987.

See: 19 N.J.R. 2085(a), 19 N.J.R. 2152(a).

Substantially amended.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Subsection (a) deleted and replaced; at (b), 6 added and at (c), 13 added.

Amended by R.1992 d.434, effective November 2, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 2352(a), 24 N.J.R. 4088(a).

Amended as part of the Department's Statewide Stormwater Permitting Program and in response to the Federal Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Allowing for revocation of certain NJPDES/SIU permits while allowing the discharge activity to continue.

Cross References

Application for an individual IWMF permit, see N.J.A.C. § 7:14A-4.4.

Case Notes

Discharge permit imposed limitation on bioassay effluent. Public Interest Research Group of New Jersey v. Yates Industries, Inc., D.N.J.1991, 790 F.Supp. 511.

Permit holder responsible for terms of discharge permit; violations. Public Interest Research Group of New Jersey v. Yates Industries, Inc., D.N.J.1991, 757 F.Supp. 438, reconsideration denied in part, granted in part 790 F.Supp. 511.

Discharge permit remains in effect as originally filed unless modified. Public Interest Research Group of New Jersey v. Yates Industries, Inc., D.N.J.1991, 757 F.Supp. 438, reconsideration denied in part, granted in part 790 F.Supp. 511.

Sewage company was entitled to seek amendment of its discharge permit without request of a hearing. Bayshore Regional Sewerage Authority v. DEPE, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 91.

Municipal utility's discharges of oil and grease in violation of permit were not excused. West New York Municipal Utilities Authority v. Division of Water Resources, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 26.

7:14A-2.13 Termination of permits

(a) The following are causes for terminating a permit during its terms, or for denying a permit renewal application:

1. Noncompliance by the permittee with any condition of the permit;
2. Failure to pay applicable fees;

3. The permittee's failure in the application or during the permit issuance process of a NPDES, DAC, NJPDES, treatment works approval or Construct and Operate permit to disclose fully all relevant facts, or the permittee's misrepresentation of any relevant facts at any time;

4. A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination;

5. Permits may be modified or terminated when there is a change in any condition that requires either a temporary or a permanent reduction or elimination of any discharge controlled by the permit (for example, plant closure or termination of discharge by connection to a DTW);

6. The nonconformance of the discharge with any applicable facility, basin or areawide plans; or

7. If such permit is inconsistent with any duly promulgated effluent limitation, permit, regulation, statute, or other applicable State or Federal law.

(b) The Department shall follow the applicable procedures in terminating any NJPDES permit in accordance with subchapter 7 of this chapter.

(c) The Department may terminate a permittee's authorization to discharge under a general permit for causes specified in (a) above. Such termination of authorization is a type of permit termination under this section. With the consent of the permittee, however, the Department may terminate authorization under a general permit without following the procedures set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7 and 8, if the authorized discharge has been eliminated. A requirement that a permittee apply for an individual permit or seek authorization under another general permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.9 is not a termination within the meaning of this section N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.13, even if the permittee's authorization is eventually terminated in favor of an individual permit or another general permit, or is automatically terminated as a result of the permittee's failure to submit in a timely manner an application form or request for authorization form.

Amended by R.1992 d.434, effective November 2, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 2352(a), 24 N.J.R. 4088(a).

Amended as part of the Department's Statewide Stormwater Permitting Program and in response to the Federal Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

Case Notes

Permit holder responsible for terms of discharge permit; violations. Public Interest Research Group of New Jersey v. Yates Industries, Inc., D.N.J.1991, 757 F.Supp. 438, reconsideration denied in part, granted in part 790 F.Supp. 511.

Discharge permit remains in effect as originally filed unless modified. Public Interest Research Group of New Jersey v. Yates Industries, Inc., D.N.J.1991, 757 F.Supp. 438, reconsideration denied in part, granted in part 790 F.Supp. 511.

7:14A-2.14 Minor modification of permits

(a) The Department, with the consent of the permittee, may modify a permit to make corrections or allowances for changes in the permitted activity listed in this section. Such changes shall be made without following the procedures set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7 and 8. A permit modification not processed as a minor modification under this section shall be made for cause and shall conform with the draft permit and public notice requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7 and 8 as required in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.12. Minor modification may only:

1. Correct typographical errors (and language changes that have no legal or substantial effect);
2. Require more frequent monitoring or reporting by the permittee;
3. Change an interim compliance date in a schedule of compliance, provided the new date is not more than 120 days after the date specified in the existing permit and does not interfere with attainment of the final compliance date requirement;
4. Allow for a change in ownership or operational control of a facility where the Department determines that no other change in the permit is necessary, provided that a written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between the current and new permittees has been submitted to the Department;
5. Change the construction schedule for a discharger which is a new source. No such change shall affect a discharger's obligation to have all pollution control equipment installed and in operation prior to discharge pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.3;
6. Change, for IWMF and DSW permits, the lists of facility emergency coordinators or equipment in the permit's contingency or emergency plan;
7. Change, for UIC permits:
 - i. The types of fluids injected which are within the capacity of the facility as permitted and, in the judgment of the Department after reviewing information required under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.13, would not interfere with the operation of the facility or its ability to meet conditions prescribed in the permit, and would not change its classification;
 - ii. The construction requirements approved by the Department pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.10 (establishing UIC permit conditions), provided that any such alteration shall comply with the requirements of this chapter;
8. Delete a point source outfall when the discharge from that outfall is terminated and does not result in discharge of pollutants from other outfalls except in accordance with permit limits;

9. List sewer extensions to a domestic treatment works which are approved by the Department pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-12. Public notice of approved sewer extensions shall be published in the DEP Bulletin; or

10. Incorporate IWMF permit-by-rule conditions (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.6) into the existing NJPDES permits of IWMFs.

Amended by R. 1987 d.458, effective November 16, 1987.

See: 19 N.J.R. 2085(a), 19 N.J.R. 2152(a).

Substantially amended.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Cite corrected at (a)9, at (a), 10 added.

7:14A-2.15 Permit-by-rule authorization for ground water discharges necessary for remediation of contaminated sites

(a) When the Department is remediating a contaminated site as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:26C-1.3, or an owner or operator of a contaminated site is conducting remediation under Department oversight pursuant to the rules at N.J.A.C. 7:14B implementing the Underground Storage of Hazardous Substances Act, the requirements of the Industrial Site Recovery Act (N.J.S.A. 13:1K-6 et seq., as amended), the requirements of the Spill Compensation and Control Act (N.J.S.A. 58:10-23.11), or the Procedures for Department Oversight of the Remediation of Contaminated Sites at N.J.A.C. 7:26C, and is in receipt of a notification of authorization by the Department as specified in (b) below, the following ground water discharges are authorized by permit-by-rule:

1. Discharges from pilot treatment plants for the purpose of obtaining engineering design data where the discharge will not last more than 90 days from the first date of discharge, except for discharges related to in situ biotreatability studies where the discharge will not last more than 180 days from the first date of discharge;
2. Discharges from wells to test aquifers for the purpose of measuring aquifer characteristics where the discharge will not last more than 30 days from the first date of discharge;
3. Discharges from any other facility or equipment for monitoring, engineering, remedial alternatives analysis, or design studies necessary to evaluate a contaminated site where the discharge will not last more than 90 days from the first date of discharge; and
4. Discharges to ground water to remediate contamination resulting from any discharge of heating oil at a residential building of four units or less. "Heating oil" means any grade of petroleum product including, but not limited to, No. 1, 2, 4 (light and heavy), 5 (light and heavy), and 6 fuel oils, diesel and kerosene of any grade or type used to heat residential buildings.

(b) The permit-by-rule is effective upon receipt of written notification from the Department. This notification will

include any limitations necessary to ensure compliance with applicable ground water quality, surface water quality or cleanup requirements.

Repealed by R.1987 d.458, effective November 16, 1987.

See: 19 N.J.R. 2085(a), 19 N.J.R. 2152(a).

Section was "Noncompliance and program reporting by the Department".

New Rule, R.1994 d.448, effective September 6, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 158(a), 26 N.J.R. 3709(a).

Administrative correction to (a)1.

See: 26 N.J.R. 4182(b).

SUBCHAPTER 3. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO DISCHARGES TO SURFACE WATER (DSW)

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).

7:14A-3.1 Scope

(a) This subchapter contains specific requirements for the DSW permit program. The DSW program requires permits for the discharge of "pollutants" from any "point source" into surface waters of the State. The terms "discharge", "pollutants", "point source" and "waters of the State" are defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.9.

(b) The following discharges do not require DSW permits:

1. Any discharge of sewage from vessels, effluent from properly functioning marine engines, laundry, shower, and galley sink wastes, or any other discharge incidental to the normal operation of a vessel. This exclusion does not apply to rubbish, trash, garbage, or other such materials discharged overboard; nor to other discharges when the vessel is operating in a capacity other than as a means of transportation such as when used as an energy or mining facility, or when secured to a storage facility or a seafood processing facility, or when secured to the bed of the ocean, contiguous zone or waters of the United States for the purpose of mineral or oil exploration or development;

2. Discharges of dredged or fill material into waters for which the State could not be authorized to administer the section 404 program under section 404(g) of the "Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972," as amended by the "Clean Water Act of 1977" (33 U.S.C. § 1344) and implementing regulations;

- i. In those waters for which the State could be authorized to administer the section 404 program under section 404(g) of the Federal Act, a person shall not discharge dredged or fill material except in conformity with a valid NJPDES permit, issued by the Division of Coastal Resources in the Department pursuant to the provisions of N.J.A.C. 7:7A, unless the discharge is specifically exempted therein. The NJPDES permit shall be a freshwater wetlands permit or an Open Water Fill permit, rather than a DSW permit.

3. Any discharge in compliance with the instructions of an On-Scene Coordinator pursuant to 40 CFR 300 (The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Plan) or 33 CFR 153.10(e) (Pollution by Oil and Hazardous Substances), and the State "Spill Compensation and Control Act", N.J.S.A. 58:10-23.11 et seq.;

4. Any introduction of pollutants from nonpoint source agricultural and silvicultural activities, including runoff from orchards, cultivated crops, pastures, range lands, and forest lands but not discharges from concentrated animal feeding operations as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.4, discharges from concentrated aquatic animal production facilities as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.5, discharges to aquaculture projects as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.6, and discharges from silvicultural point sources as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.7;

5. Return flows from irrigated agriculture.

(c) A DSW permit shall not be issued:

1. When the Regional Administrator has objected to the issuance of the permit in accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement;

2. When, in the judgment of the United States Secretary of the Army, anchorage and navigation in or on any of the waters of the United States would be substantially impaired by the discharge.

Amended by R.1988 d.588, effective December 19, 1988.

See: 20 N.J.R. 1328(a), 20 N.J.R. 3135(c).

Deleted text in (b)2 "of the United ... the Federal Act" and substituted "for which the ..."; added (b)2i.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

CFR cite in (a)3 corrected.

Case Notes

Application of New Jersey Water Pollution Control Act; intentional or unintentional act. In re Oriental Republic of Uruguay, 1993, 821 F.Supp. 941.

Accidental discharge of oil from tanker warranted civil penalties. In re Oriental Republic of Uruguay, 1993, 821 F.Supp. 941.

Flow monitoring; requirement for surface water discharge permit. Public Interest Research Group of New Jersey v. Yates Industries, Inc., D.N.J.1991, 757 F.Supp. 438, reconsideration denied in part, granted in part 790 F.Supp. 511.

7:14A-3.2 Application for a permit

(a) Duty to apply:

1. Any person who discharges or proposes to discharge pollutants, as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.1, and who does not have an effective permit, shall submit a complete application (which shall include a BMP program if necessary under 40 CFR Section 125.102) to the Department in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1 or 3.3 and subchapters 7 and 8 of this chapter.

2. The following discharges are excluded from the requirements of this section:

i. Discharges to surface water excluded under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.1(b);

ii. Discharges of pollutants into a privately owned treatment works which are otherwise required to be permitted under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.13(a)13;

iii. Discharges covered by N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.9 (General permits).

(b) Time to apply: Any person planning to undertake any activity which will result in a new source DSW shall submit an application for a discharge allocation certificate (DAC) at least 90 days prior to initiation of final engineering design, specifications and plans of the entire facility in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.3. A DAC is required prior to the issuance of a DSW permit for such discharge.

(c) Duty to reapply:

1. Any person who had a NPDES permit prior to the effective date of this chapter shall apply for a DSW permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.2.

2. Any person planning to continue discharging after the expiration of an existing DSW permit must file an application for renewal at least 180 days prior to expiration of the existing permit.

7:14A-3.3 Discharge allocation certificate (DAC)

(a) Purpose: The purpose of the DAC is to provide a person planning to undertake any activity which will result in a DSW discharge with notice by the Department of the applicable permit conditions required in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.6 and 3.13, including any waste load allocation which the Department requires. Such notice is intended to assist the applicant in planning and designing the treatment works for the DSW.

(b) When to apply: Any person planning to undertake any activity which will result in a DSW, except as exempted pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1(g)1, shall apply for a DAC at least 90 days prior to the initiation of final engineering designs, specifications and plans of a treatment works.

(c) Filing requirements: Any person planning to undertake any activity which will result in a DSW shall apply for a DAC in conformance with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1, 3.2, and 10.3.

(d) Environmental assessment: An applicant for a DAC shall submit an environmental assessment as described in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.4.

(e) Issuance: The Department shall issue a DAC in conformance with the requirements of subchapters 7 and 8 of this chapter.

(f) DAC duration is as follows:

1. A DAC shall be issued for a fixed term of 18 months for minor industrial facilities and non-POTWs and 30 months for major industrial and publicly owned facilities.

2. A DAC for minor industrial facilities and non-POTWs may be extended for one additional period of 18 months and 30 months for major industrial and publicly owned facilities provided:

i. The applicant has demonstrated completion of final engineering design, specifications and plans of the treatment works; and

ii. The applicant submits a copy of the final engineering design and a certification from a Licensed Professional Engineer that the treatment works has been designed to meet the applicable conditions in the DAC; and

iii. The applicant has submitted a written request for the extension 30 days prior to the expiration date of the DAC.

3. A 201 Facilities Plan shall not be approved unless the grantee has obtained a DAC.

4. A POTW may apply for a new DAC at least 180 days but not more than 360 days prior to the expiration of a DAC. The terms and conditions of a DAC for a POTW shall expire and shall not be stayed pending the issuance of a new DAC.

(g) Effect of DAC: Upon issuance of the DAC, the holder of the DAC may proceed to design and construct the facilities for which the DAC has been issued unless the Department determines that a Treatment Works Approval is also required in accordance with subchapter 12 of this chapter.

(h) Submission of application for DSW permit shall be as follows:

1. When a DAC expires an applicant must reapply for a draft DAC if the applicant intends to discharge.

2. No person shall discharge any pollutant prior to the issuance of a DSW permit.

3. A new source DSW shall only be issued when a person has a valid DAC and complies with (h)4 and 5 below.

4. All persons with a valid DAC shall submit a request for a DSW discharge permit at least 60 days prior to planned discharge.

5. Within 60 days of the planned discharge, the Department shall inspect the facility or site and shall issue a DSW discharge permit provided:

i. The applicant submits the certification described in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.3(f)2ii; and

ii. The applicant submits a certification from a Licensed Professional Engineer that the treatment works has been constructed in accordance with the original design specifications or with any modifications which were approved in writing by the Licensed Professional Engineer.

6. The DSW discharge permit shall contain the same terms and conditions as the valid DAC, unless the Department is required to modify said permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.12.

Amended by R.1987 d.458, effective November 16, 1987.

See: 19 N.J.R. 2085(a), 19 N.J.R. 2152(a).

Reference changed from f to g.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Stylistic changes only.

7:14A-3.4 Concentrated animal feeding operations

(a) Permit requirement: Concentrated animal feeding operations are point sources subject to the DSW permit program.

(b) Definitions:

1. "Animal feeding operation" means a lot or facility (other than an aquatic animal production facility) where the following conditions are met:

i. Animals (other than aquatic animals) have been, are, or will be stabled or confined and fed or maintained for a total of 45 days or more in any 12-month period; and

ii. Crops, vegetation, forage growth, or post-harvest residues are not sustained in the normal growing season over any portion of the lot or facility.

2. Two or more animal feeding operations under common ownership are considered, for the purposes of this chapter, to be a single animal feeding operation if they adjoin each other or if they use a common area or system for the disposal of wastes.

3. "Concentrated animal feeding operation" means an "animal feeding operation" which meets the criteria in Appendix C, or which the Department designates under (c) below.

(c) Case-by-case designation of concentrated animal feeding operations:

1. The Department may designate any animal feeding operation as a concentrated animal feeding operation upon determining that it is a significant contributor of pollution to the waters of the State. In making this designation the Department shall consider the following factors:

i. The size of the animal feeding operation and the amount of wastes reaching waters of the State;

ii. The location of the animal feeding operation relative to waters of the State;

iii. The means of conveyance of animal wastes and process waste waters into waters of the State;

iv. The slope, vegetation, rainfall, and other factors affecting the likelihood or frequency of discharge of animal wastes and process waste waters into waters of the State; and

v. Other relevant factors.

2. No animal feeding operation with less than the numbers of animals set forth in Appendix C shall be designated as a concentrated animal feeding operation unless:

i. Pollutants are discharged into waters of the State through a manmade ditch, flushing system, or other similar manmade device; or

ii. Pollutants are discharged directly into waters of the State which originate outside of the facility and pass over, across, or through the facility or otherwise come into direct contact with the animals confined in the operation.

3. A permit application shall not be required from a concentrated animal feeding operation designated under this paragraph until the Department has conducted an on-site inspection of the operation and determined that the operation should and could be regulated under the permit program.

7:14A-3.5 Concentrated aquatic animal production facilities

(a) Permit requirements: Concentrated aquatic animal production facilities, as defined in this section, are point sources subject to the DSW permit program.

(b) Definition: "Concentrated aquatic animal production facility" means a hatchery, fish farm, or other facility which meets the criteria in Appendix D, or which the Department designates under (c) below.

(c) Case-by-case designation of concentrated aquatic animal production facilities:

1. The Department may designate any warm or cold water aquatic animal production facility as a concentrated aquatic animal production facility upon determining that it is a significant contributor of pollution to waters of the State. In making this designation the Department shall consider the following factors:

i. The location and quality of the receiving waters of the State;

ii. The holding, feeding, and production capacities of the facility;

iii. The quantity and nature of the pollutants reaching waters of the State; and

iv. Other relevant factors.

2. A permit application shall not be required from a concentrated aquatic animal production facility designated under this paragraph until the Department has conducted an on-site inspection of the facility and has determined that the facility should and could be regulated under the permit program.

7:14A-3.6 Aquaculture projects

(a) Permit requirement: Discharges into aquaculture projects, as defined in this section, are subject to the DSW permit program under Section 6 of the State Act, Section 318 of the Federal Act, and in accordance with 40 CFR Part 125, Subpart B.

(b) Definitions:

1. "Aquaculture project" means a defined managed water area which uses discharges of pollutants into that designated area for the maintenance or production of harvestable freshwater, estuarine, or marine plants and animals.

2. "Designated project area" means the portions of the waters of the State within which the permittee or permit applicant plans to confine the cultivated species, using a method or plan of operation (including but not limited to, physical confinement) which, on the basis of reliable scientific evidence, is expected to ensure that specific individual organisms comprising an aquaculture crop will enjoy increased growth attributable to the discharge of pollutants, and be harvestable within a defined geographic area.

7:14A-3.7 Silvicultural activities

(a) Permit requirements: Silvicultural point sources, as defined in this section, are point sources subject to the DSW permit program.

(b) Definitions:

1. "Silvicultural point source" means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance related to rock crushing, gravel washing, log sorting, or log storage facilities which are operated in connection with silvicultural activities and from which pollutants are discharged into waters of the State. The term does not include non-point source silvicultural activities such as nursery operations, site preparation, reforestation and subsequent cultural treatment, thinning, prescribed burning, pest and fire control, harvesting operations, surface drainage, or road construction and maintenance from which there is natural runoff. However, some of these activities (such as stream crossing for roads) may involve point source discharges of dredged or fill material which may require a 404 permit pursuant

to the Federal Act (see 33 CFR section 209.120 and Part 123, Subpart E).

2. "Rock crushing and gravel washing facilities" means facilities which process crushed and broken stone, gravel and riprap (see 40 CFR Part 436, Subpart B, including the effluent limitations guidelines).

3. "Log sorting and log storage facilities" means facilities whose discharges result from the holding of unprocessed wood; for example, logs or roundwood with bark or after removal of bark held in self-contained bodies of water (mill ponds or log ponds) or stored on land where water is applied intentionally on the logs (wet decking). (See 40 CFR Part 429, Subpart J including the effluent limitations guidelines).

7:14A-3.8 Stormwater discharges

Except as provided in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.3(a)20 and (a)22, 40 CFR 122.26, entitled "Storm water discharges," is incorporated into this chapter by reference as part of the DSW permit program (see N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.10). Persons who discharge or propose to discharge stormwater shall comply with applicable requirements of this chapter, and shall comply with applicable provisions of 40 CFR 122.26 except as provided in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.3(a)20 and (a)22.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Spelling errors corrected; at (b) lead in language expanded. Repeal and New Rule, R.1992 d.434, effective November 2, 1992. See: 24 N.J.R. 2352(a), 24 N.J.R. 4088(a).

7:14A-3.9 General permits

(a) Coverage: The Department may issue a general permit in accordance with the following:

1. Area: The general permit shall be written to authorize a category of discharges described in the permit under (a)2 below, except those otherwise eligible for authorization under the permit but authorized by individual permits or other general permits, within a geographic area. The area shall correspond to existing geographic or political boundaries, such as:

i. Designated planning areas under Sections 208 and 303 of the Federal Act and Section 5 of the "New Jersey Water Quality Planning Act", N.J.S.A. 58:11A-1 et seq.;

ii. Sewer districts or sewer authorities;

iii. City, county, or State political boundaries;

iv. State highway systems;

v. Standard metropolitan statistical areas as defined by the Office of Management and Budget;

vi. Urbanized areas as designated by the Bureau of Census according to criteria in 39 FR 15202 (May 1, 1974); or

vii. Any other appropriate division or combination of boundaries.

2. Sources: The general permit shall be written to regulate, within the area described in (a)1 above, either:

- i. Stormwater point sources; or
- ii. A category of point sources other than stormwater point sources if the sources all:
 - (1) Involve the same or substantially similar types of operations;
 - (2) Discharge the same type of wastes;
 - (3) Require the same effluent limitations or operating conditions;
 - (4) Require the same or similar monitoring; and
 - (5) In the opinion of the Department, are more appropriately controlled under a general permit than under individual permits.

(b) Administration:

1. In general: General permits may be issued, modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated in accordance with applicable requirements of subchapters 2, 7 and 8 of this chapter. Special procedures for issuance are found at 40 CFR Section 123.44.

2. Authorization to discharge:

i. Except as provided in (b)2vi and 2vii below, persons seeking authorization under a general permit shall submit to the Department a written request for authorization. A person who fails to submit a request for authorization in accordance with the terms of the permit is not authorized to discharge under the terms of the general permit unless the general permit, in accordance with (b)2vi below, contains a provision that a request for authorization is not required, or the Department notifies a person that it is authorized by a general permit in accordance with (b)2vii below.

ii. The contents of the request for authorization shall be specified in the general permit and shall require the submission of information necessary for adequate program implementation, including, at a minimum, the legal name and address of the owner and operator, the facility name and address, type of facility or discharges, and the certification required under (b)2iii below. Unless the general permit specifies otherwise, the request for authorization shall include all of the forms, information, signatures, and certification that this chapter (including, but not limited to, N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1 and 10.3) requires to be included in an application for a DSW permit. The request for authorization shall also include any other certification specified in the general permit. The general permit shall not specify signature requirements less stringent than those applicable to permit applications under 40 CFR 122.22(a).

iii. In addition to other information required under (b)2ii above, the request for authorization shall include a certification that arrangements have been made for publication, in a daily or weekly newspaper within the area affected by the facility, of a notice which states that a request for authorization under a general permit to discharge pollutants to surface water has been submitted pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.9(b)2. This notice shall also identify the general permit under which authorization is sought, the legal name and address of the owner and operator, the facility name and address, and type of facility or discharges. Each general permit shall set forth the form of notice appropriate to that general permit.

iv. General permits shall specify the deadlines for submitting requests for authorization and the date(s) when a person is authorized to discharge under the permit.

v. General permits shall specify whether a person that has submitted a complete and timely request for authorization in accordance with the general permit, and that is eligible for authorization under the permit, is authorized to discharge in accordance with the permit either upon receipt of the request for authorization by the Department, after a waiting period specified in the general permit, on a date specified in the general permit, or upon the person's receipt of notification of authorization by the Department. Authorization may be terminated, revoked, or denied in accordance with (b)4 through (b)6 below. The Department shall publish in the DEPE Bulletin or other similar DEPE publication a quarterly report of each authorization issued under a general permit.

vi. Discharges other than discharges from publicly owned treatment works, combined sewer overflows, primary industrial facilities, and stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity, may, at the discretion of the Department, be authorized under a general permit without submission of a request for authorization where the Department finds that a request for authorization requirement would be inappropriate. In making such a finding, the Department shall consider: the type of discharge; the expected nature of the discharge; the potential for toxic and conventional pollutants in the discharges; the expected volume of the discharges; other means of identifying discharges authorized by the permit; and the estimated number of discharges to be authorized by the permit. The Department shall provide in the public notice of the general permit the reasons for not requiring a request for authorization.

vii. The Department may notify a person that it is authorized by a general permit, even if the person has not submitted a request for authorization. A person so notified may nonetheless request an individual permit under (b)3iii below.

3. Requiring an individual permit or another general permit:

i. The Department may require any permittee authorized by a general permit to apply for and obtain an individual DSW permit or seek and obtain authorization under another general permit. Any interested person may, in accordance with the procedures set forth at (b)5 below, petition the Department to take action under this subparagraph. Cases where an individual DSW permit or another general permit may be required include the following:

(1) There is evidence that the discharge(s) may be a significant contributor of pollutants. In making this determination, the Department may consider the location of the discharge with respect to the waters of the State, the size of the discharge, the quantity and nature of pollutants reaching the waters of the State, the quality of the receiving waters, and other relevant factors;

(2) The permittee is not in compliance with the conditions of the general DSW permit;

(3) A change has occurred in the availability of demonstrated technology or practices for the control or abatement of pollutants applicable to the point source;

(4) Effluent limitation guidelines are promulgated for point source authorized by the general DSW permit;

(5) A Water Quality Management Plan containing requirements applicable to such point sources is approved;

(6) Circumstances have changed since the time of authorization or the request to be authorized so that the permittee is no longer appropriately controlled under the general permit, or either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge is necessary; or

(7) The Department acquires new information indicating that the person otherwise is not eligible for the general permit according to its own terms.

ii. The Department may require any permittee authorized by a general permit to apply for an individual DSW permit or seek authorization under another general permit as provided in (b)3i above, only if that permittee has been notified of this requirement in writing.

(1) This notice shall include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form or, if applicable, a request for authorization form, a statement setting a time for the permittee to file the application or, if applicable, the request for authorization, and a statement that on the effective date of the individual DSW permit or on the date of the permittee's authorization under another general permit, the individual permittee's authorization under the general permit shall automatically terminate. The Department may grant additional time upon

request of the permittee. If a permittee fails to submit in a timely manner an application form or request for authorization form required by the Department under this subparagraph, then that permittee's authorization under the general permit is automatically terminated at the end of the day specified for submitting the application form or request for authorization form.

iii. Any permittee authorized by a general permit may request to be excluded from authorization under the general permit by applying for an individual DSW permit. The permittee shall submit an application under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.2, with reasons supporting the request, to the Department no later than 90 days after the publication by the Department of the general permit in the DEPE Bulletin. The request shall be processed under subchapters 2, 7 and 8 of this chapter. The request shall be granted by the issuing of any individual permit if the reasons cited by the permittee are adequate to support the request.

iv. When a permittee authorized by a general DSW permit is issued an individual DSW permit for the authorized discharge, or obtains authorization for that discharge under another general permit, the permittee's authorization under the general permit is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit or on the date of the permittee's authorization under another general permit, whichever the case may be. When an individual DSW permit is denied to a permittee authorized by a general permit, or the permittee is denied authorization under another general permit, the permittee's authorization under the general permit is automatically terminated on the date of such denial, unless otherwise specified by the Department.

v. If a permittee's discharge is excluded from a general permit solely because that discharge already is authorized by an individual permit or authorization under another general permit, the permittee may request that the individual permit or authorization be revoked or modified, as appropriate, and that the discharge be authorized by a general permit. The permittee shall submit a request for revocation or modification under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.5 and any request for authorization required under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.9, with reasons supporting the request, to the Department. In reviewing such requests, the Department may consider the location of the discharge with respect to the waters of the State; the size of the discharge; the quantity and nature of pollutants reaching the waters of the State; the quality of the receiving waters; antibacksliding requirements in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.13(a)12, 40 CFR 122.44(f), and section 402(o) of the Federal Act (33 U.S.C. § 1342(o)); and any other factors the Department considers relevant to determining whether the discharge is best regulated under one permit or the other. If the Department revokes or modifies the individual permit or authorization, and if authorization under a general permit is issued, the permittee shall be authorized under the general permit.

4. The Department may terminate a permittee's authorization under a general permit for causes specified in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.13(a). Such termination of authorization is a type of permit termination under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.13. A requirement pursuant to (b)3 above that a permittee apply for an individual permit or seek authorization under another general permit is not a termination within the meaning of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.13, even if the permittee's authorization is eventually terminated in favor of an individual permit or another general permit, or is automatically terminated under (b)3ii(1) above as a result of the permittee's failure to submit in a timely manner an application form or request for authorization form. If the Department directs the permittee to apply for an individual permit or seek authorization under another general permit, the only procedure available to the permittee is to ask the Department to reconsider its decision by sending a letter to the Commissioner within 30 days of the issuance of the initial decision. The letter shall be sent to the Department's Office of Legal Affairs, and both the envelope and the letter shall clearly indicate that it is a "REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION OF GENERAL PERMIT DETERMINATION." The Commissioner may act on the request within 60 days; if the Commissioner fails to take any action the request shall be deemed denied. In no event shall an order from the Department directing a permittee to apply for an individual permit or seek authorization under another general permit (or a denial of a request to reconsider that order) be deemed final agency action.

5. Procedures regarding petitions brought under (b)3i above:

i. The petition shall state clearly and concisely:

(1) The name, address, and telephone number of the petitioner;

(2) The petitioner's interest in the petition (including any organizational affiliations and any economic interest);

(3) The name and address of the permittee whose authorization could be affected by the petition;

(4) The number of the permit under which that permittee is authorized; and

(5) The reasons why the petition should be granted (including any citations to any relevant legal authority).

ii. The petitioner shall serve the petition on both the Department and the permittees whose authorization could be affected by the petition.

iii. The permittees whose authorization could be affected shall have 30 days from the date the petition was served to respond to the petition. Any response shall be served on both the Department and the petitioner. The Department thereafter may in its discretion seek further information relevant to the petition.

iv. The Department shall determine whether to grant the petition based upon materials submitted in accordance with this paragraph and based upon the criteria set forth in (b)3i above. The Department shall notify both the petitioner and the permittees whose authorization is affected by the petition of the Department's determination.

v. Either party may ask the Department to reconsider its decision regarding a petition by sending a letter to the Commissioner within 30 days of the issuance of the initial decision. The letter shall be sent to the Department's Office of Legal Affairs, and both the envelope and the letter shall clearly indicate that it is a "REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION OF PETITION DETERMINATION." The Commissioner may act on the request within 60 days; if the Commissioner fails to take any action the request shall be deemed denied. Only if the ultimate outcome of the agency proceedings is that the petition is denied by the Commissioner shall there be final agency action.

6. The Department shall deny a request for authorization if it determines that the subject discharge is not eligible for the general permit for which the person has requested authorization, and the Department may deny a request for authorization if it determines that the discharge is not appropriately regulated under the relevant general permit because of its location with respect to the waters of the State, the size of the discharge, the quantity and nature of pollutants reaching the waters of the State, the quality of the receiving waters, or other relevant factors. If the Department denies a request for authorization, it shall notify the person of that denial in writing. The only procedure for challenging the denial that is available to a person whose request for authorization has been denied is to ask the Department to reconsider its decision by sending a letter to the Commissioner within 30 days of the issuance of the initial denial. The letter shall be sent to the Department's Office of Legal Affairs, and both the envelope and the letter shall clearly indicate that it is a "REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION OF GENERAL PERMIT DETERMINATION." The Commissioner may act on the request within 60 days; if the Commissioner fails to take any action, the request shall be deemed denied. In no event shall a denial of a request for authorization, or a request to reconsider that denial, be deemed final agency action.

(c) Appendix A to this subchapter and Appendix B to this subchapter contain two final general permits that the Department has issued for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity. The inclusion of these two general permits within this subchapter does not affect the status or requirements of other general permits that the Department issued prior to November 2, 1992.

Amended by R.1992 d.434, effective November 2, 1992.
See: 24 N.J.R. 2352(a), 24 N.J.R. 4088(a).

Amended as part of the Department's Statewide Stormwater Permitting Program and in response to the Federal Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.
Administrative change to (b)2i.
See: 25 N.J.R. 687(a).

7:14A-3.10 Additional conditions concerning reporting requirements applicable to all DSW permits

(a) All permittees, including all owners and operators which are required to obtain a treatment works approval, shall comply with the reporting requirements in this section.

(b) All permittees shall comply with the reporting requirements of (c) below for any of the following:

1. Any discharge that causes injury to persons, or damage to the environment;
2. Any discharge which could constitute a threat to human health or the environment;
3. Any discharge in violation of an effluent limitation for a toxic pollutant;
4. Any discharge in violation of the effluent limitation upstream of a potable water intake or well field; and
5. Any discharge of a hazardous pollutant without a permit.

(c) Any permittee discharging pollutants as identified in (b) above shall comply with the reporting requirements in this subsection.

1. The permittee shall, within two hours after the commencement of the discharge or of the permittee becoming aware of the discharge, verbally communicate the following information to the Department via the DEP Hotline at (609) 292-7172:

- i. A description of the discharge, including the time of the discharge, the location of discharge, the volume of the discharge, the concentration of pollutants discharged, and the receiving water of the discharge;
- ii. Steps the permittee will take to determine the cause of the permit noncompliance; and
- iii. Steps the permittee will take to reduce and eliminate the noncomplying discharge;

2. The permittee shall, within 24 hours after the commencement of the discharge or of the permittee becoming aware of the discharge, verbally communicate the following information to the Department via the DEP Hotline at (609) 292-7172:

- i. The duration of the discharge, including the exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time when the permittee will return the discharge to compliance;
- ii. The cause of the noncompliance;

iii. Steps the permittee is taking to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncomplying discharge;

iv. An estimate of the threat to human health or the environment posed by the discharge;

v. The measures the permittee has taken or is taking to remediate the problem and any damage or injury to human health or the environment, and to avoid a repetition of the problem; and

vi. Any revisions to the information required by (c)1 above.

3. The permittee shall, within five days after the commencement of the discharge or of the permittee becoming aware of the discharge, submit in writing to the person identified in (c)4 below all of the information required in (c)1 and 2 above if the permittee had not previously submitted the information in writing to the Department. The Department must receive the information required by the preceding paragraph within the five-day period in order for the violator to meet this requirement. If the permittee becomes aware that it has failed to submit any relevant facts required in (c)1 or (2) above, or submitted incorrect information required in (c)1 or (2) above, the permittee shall immediately submit such facts or information to the Department.

4. The permittee shall submit the written notice required pursuant to (c)3 above to:

Assistant Director of Enforcement
Division of Water Resources
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
401 East State Street
CN 029
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

(d) The permittee shall comply with the notice requirements in this subchapter.

1. Any permittee who discharges any pollutant in violation of its maximum daily discharge limitation not otherwise covered in (b) above shall, within 24 hours after the permittee knew or should have known of the violation, verbally communicate the violation to the Department via the DEP Hotline at (609) 292-7172.

2. Any permittee who discharges any nonhazardous pollutant without a permit shall, within 24 hours after the permittee knew or should have known of the violation mail or deliver a written report of the discharge, including the information required in (c)1 and 2 above, to the Department to the attention of the person identified in (c)4 above.

(e) A permittee shall not allow an anticipated bypass to occur unless the permittee demonstrates, to the satisfaction of the Department, that:

1. The anticipated bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
2. There were no feasible alternatives to the anticipated bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime;
3. The anticipated bypass will not occur during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance when back-up equipment can be installed to avoid the anticipated bypass;
4. The permittee complied with the reporting requirements in (f) below; and
5. The permittee received the Department's written prior approval for the anticipated bypass.

(f) All permittees shall comply with the reporting requirements for anticipated bypasses in this subsection.

1. The permittee shall, if possible, at least 10 days prior to the date of the anticipated bypass, provide prior written notice of the anticipated bypass to the Department, including:
 - i. The exact dates and times of the anticipated commencement and end of the anticipated bypass;
 - ii. The permittee's rationale as to why the anticipated bypass has to occur;
 - iii. That the permittee will be properly operating the facility at the time of the anticipated bypass;
 - iv. That the anticipated bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage, including the name, title, address and telephone number of the individual that made the determination for the permittee, the data and information upon which that individual made the determination and any other information the Department requests;
 - v. That there is no feasible alternative to the anticipated bypass, including but not limited to the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of downtime; and
 - vi. That the anticipated bypass will not occur during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance when back-up equipment can be installed to avoid the anticipated bypass.

(g) Any permittee who has an unanticipated bypass not otherwise covered in (b) above shall comply with the reporting requirements for unanticipated bypasses in this subsection.

1. The permittee shall, within 24 hours after the commencement of the unanticipated bypass or of the permittee becoming aware of the unanticipated bypass, verbally communicate the following information to the Department via the DEP Hotline at (609) 292-7172.

i. A description of the discharge, including the time of the discharge, the location of discharge, the volume of the discharge, the concentration of pollutants discharged, and the receiving water of the discharge;

ii. The duration of the unanticipated bypass, including the dates and times of the commencement and end, or anticipated end of the unanticipated bypass, and if the reason for the unanticipated bypass has not been corrected, the anticipated time when the permittee will correct the situation to remove the need for the unanticipated bypass;

iii. The cause of the unanticipated bypass;

iv. Steps the permittee will take to determine the cause of the unanticipated bypass;

v. Steps the permittee will take to reduce and eliminate the noncomplying discharge; and

vi. Steps the permittee is taking to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the unanticipated bypass.

2. The permittee shall, within five days after the commencement of the unanticipated bypass or of the permittee becoming aware of the unanticipated bypass, submit written documentation, to the person identified in (g)3 below, including all of the information listed below. The Department must receive the information required by (g)2; through ix below within the five-day period in order for the violator to meet this requirement. If the permittee becomes aware that it has failed to submit any relevant facts required in (g)1 above, or submitted incorrect information required in (g)1 above, the permittee shall immediately submit such facts or information to the Department.

i. All of the information required by (g)1 above;

ii. All properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence, on the circumstances of the violation;

iii. The reasons that the unanticipated bypass occurred, including the circumstances leading to the unanticipated bypass;

iv. Evidence that the permittee was properly operating the facility at the time of the bypass;

v. Evidence that the permittee submitted notice of the unanticipated bypass as required pursuant to (g)1 above, including the name, title, address and telephone number of the individual who satisfied this requirement, the date and specific time the individual notified the Department for the permittee, the specific method that the individual used to notify the Department, and the name and title of the individual within the Department to which the permittee gave such notice;

vi. Evidence that the permittee complied with all remedial measures the Department required;

vii. The violator's rationale for and all supporting documentation that the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage, including the name, title, address and telephone number of the individual that made the determination for the permittee, the data and information upon which that individual made the determination and any other information the Department requests;

viii. Evidence that there was no feasible alternative to the unanticipated bypass, including but not limited to the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of downtime; and

ix. Evidence that the unanticipated bypass did not occur during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance when back-up equipment should have been installed to avoid the unanticipated bypass.

3. The permittee shall submit the written notice required pursuant to (g)2 above to:

Assistant Director of Enforcement
Division of Water Resources
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
401 East State Street
CN 029
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

(h) Any permittee who has an upset not otherwise covered in (b) above shall comply with the reporting requirements for upsets in this subsection.

1. The permittee shall, within 24 hours after the commencement of the upset or of the permittee becoming aware of the upset, verbally communicate the following information to the Department via the DEP Hotline at (609) 292-7172:

i. A description of the discharge, including the time of the discharge, the location of discharge, the volume of the discharge, the concentration of pollutants discharged, and the receiving water of the discharge;

ii. The duration of the discharge, including the dates and times, and if the reason for the upset has not been corrected, the anticipated time when the permittee will return the discharge to compliance;

iii. The cause of the update;

iv. Steps the permittee will take to determine the cause of the upset;

v. Steps the permittee will take to reduce and eliminate the noncomplying discharge; and

vi. Steps the permittee is taking to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the upset.

2. The permittee shall, within five days after the commencement of an upset or of the permittee becoming aware of an upset, submit written documentation, to the person identified in (h)3 below, including properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence, on the circumstances of the violation, and including all of the information listed below. The Department must receive the information required by (h)2 through vi below within the five-day period in order for the violator to meet this requirement. If the permittee becomes aware that it has failed to submit any relevant facts required in (h)1 above, or submitted incorrect information required in (h)1 above, the permittee shall immediately submit such facts or information to the Department.

i. All of the information required by (h)1 above;

ii. All properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence, on the circumstances of the upset;

iii. Reasons that the upset occurred, including the cause of the upset and the identity of the person causing the upset; except that, in the case of a treatment works, the local agency may certify that despite a good faith effort it was unable to identify the cause of the upset, or the person causing the upset;

iv. Evidence that the permittee was properly operating the facility at the time of the upset;

v. Evidence that the permittee submitted notice of the upset as required pursuant to (h)1 above, or, in the case of an upset resulting from the performance by the permittee of maintenance operations, the permittee provided prior notice and received prior written approval therefor from the Department, including the name, title, address and telephone number of the individual who satisfied this requirement, the date and specific time the individual notified the Department for the permittee, the specific method that the individual used to notify the Department, and the name and title of the individual within the Department to which the permittee gave such notice; and

vi. Evidence that the permittee complied with all remedial measures the Department required.

3. The permittee shall submit the written notice required pursuant to (h)2 above to:

Assistant Director of Enforcement
Division of Water Resources
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
401 East State Street
CN 029
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Lead in language at subsections (b) and (c) expanded; also at paragraph (b)3.

Repeal and New Rule, R.1991 d.378, effective August 5, 1991.

See: 23 N.J.R. 1089(a), 23 N.J.R. 2366(a).

Added "reporting requirements" to heading.

Amended by R.1992 d.145, April 6, 1992.

See: 23 N.J.R. 2238(a), 24 N.J.R. 1334(a).

Added requirement, (d)2, reporting nonhazardous pollutant discharge.

Case Notes

Upset defense; claim of violation of discharge permit. Public Interest Research Group of New Jersey, Inc. v. Hercules, Inc., D.N.J.1993, 830 F.Supp. 1525, affirmed in part, reversed in part 50 F.3d 1239.

Pollutant discharger not entitled to upset defense to permit limit exceedences which occurred prior to inclusion of upset provision in discharge permit; burden of proof of upset on discharger. Student Public Interest Research Group of New Jersey v. P.D. Oil & Chemical Storage, Inc., 627 F.Supp. 1074 (D.N.J.1986).

"Upset" regulation allowing exceedence of discharge permit limit concerns only isolated and unusual occurrences, and does not call for examination of facts behind a series of exceedences over an extended period of time. Student Public Interest Research Group of New Jersey v. Georgia-Pacific Corp., 615 F.Supp. 1419 (D.N.J.1985).

Discharge of excessive amounts of phosphorus; failure to preserve the affirmative defense of "upset". West Milford Municipal Utilities Authority v. DEPE, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 120.

7:14A-3.11 Additional conditions applicable to specified categories of DSW permits

(a) The following conditions, in addition to those set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5, 3.10 and 3.12, apply to all DSW permits within the categories specified below:

1. Existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers and research facilities: In addition to the reporting requirements under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5(a)12 and N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.10, all existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers and research facilities must notify the Department as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

i. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels".

(1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/l);

(2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l) for 2, 4-dinitrophenol and for 2 methyl-4, 6 dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;

(3) Five times the maximum concentration value reported for the pollutant in the permit application in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.3(a)9 or N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.3(a)12; or

(4) The level established by the Department in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.13(a)6.

ii. That they (except for research facilities) have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct any toxic pollutant which was not reported in the permit application under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.2 and 10.3(a)11 or in the request for authorization under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.9(b)2 (unless the general permit expressly refers to a "request for authorization" and does not require the request for authorization to include a listing of toxic pollutants).

2. All DTWs shall:

i. Identify, in terms of character and volume of pollutants, any significant indirect user discharging into the local agency subject to pretreatment standards under Section 307(b) of the Federal Act or Sections 4 or 6 of the State Act, 40 CFR Part 403, and the Pretreatment Act and regulations promulgated thereunder;

ii. Notify the Department in advance of the quality and quantity of all new introductions of pollutants into a facility and of any substantial change in the pollutants introduced into a facility by an existing user of the facility. For introductions of nonindustrial pollutants not requiring a treatment works approval pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-12, the Department may exempt this notification requirement when ample capacity remains in the facility to accommodate new inflows. Such notification shall estimate the effects of the changes on the effluents to be discharged into the facility.

iii. Establish an effective regulatory program, alone or in conjunction with the operators of sewage collection systems, that will assure compliance and monitor progress toward compliance by industrial users of the facilities with user charge and cost recovery requirements of the Federal Act or State Act and toxicity standards adopted pursuant to the State Act and adopted pretreatment standards;

iv. Comply with the capacity assurance program provisions of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-12.20; and

v. Prescribe terms and conditions, consistent with applicable State and Federal law, or requirements adopted pursuant thereto by the Department, upon which pollutants may be introduced into treatment works. Terms and conditions shall include limits for heavy metals, pesticides, organic chemicals and other contaminants in industrial wastewater discharges based upon the attainment of land-based sludge management criteria established by the Department in the Statewide Sludge Management Plan adopted pursuant to the "Solid Waste Management Act," P.L. 1970, c.39 (N.J.S.A. 13:1E-1 et seq.) or established pursuant to the Federal Act or any regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

3. Municipal separate storm sewer systems: The operator of a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system or a municipal separate storm sewer that has been designated by the Department or the Regional Administrator under 40 CFR 122.26(a)(1)(v) must submit an annual report by the anniversary of the date of the issuance of the permit for such system. The report shall include the information required under 40 CFR 122.42(c).

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

(a)2iii(1) and (2) recodified as 3i and ii.

Amended by R.1992 d.434, effective November 2, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 2352(a), 24 N.J.R. 4088(a).

Amended as part of the Department's Statewide Stormwater Permitting Program and in response to the Federal Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Changes to include the requirements of the Clean Water Enforcement Act, P.L. 1990, c.28.

7:14A-3.12 Emergency plans

(a) Except as provided in (i) below, all applicants and holders of a DSW permit shall submit an emergency plan report prepared pursuant to (b) below or file for an exemption as provided in (e) below.

1. When a person has prepared an emergency plan required by other regulations, such plans or plan and any amendments necessary to meet the requirements of this section may be submitted and deemed to satisfy the requirements of this section provided:

- i. The plan meets the requirements of this section; and
- ii. The plan indicates where it satisfies each requirement of this section.

2. All persons requiring a DAC must submit an emergency plan at the time of application for a DSW.

3. The Department shall review the emergency plan at the time of DSW renewal to determine the adequacy of such plan based upon:

- i. Modification of the facility;
- ii. Any other conditions related to the plan which have changed.

4. All persons with DSW permits as of the effective date of this chapter shall submit emergency plans according to the following schedule:

i. Existing treatment works:

(1) Industrial treatment works which discharge upstream from a potable water intake shall file a complete emergency plan within 24 months of the effective date of this chapter;

(2) All other industrial treatment works shall file a complete emergency plan within 36 months of the effective date of this chapter;

(3) All domestic treatment works with an average daily flow which is less than 0.1 MGD shall file a complete emergency plan within 24 months of the effective date of this chapter; and

(4) All domestic treatment works with an average daily flow which is equal to, or greater than 0.1 MGD shall file a complete emergency plan within 36 months of the effective date of this chapter.

5. Within three months of notice of deficiency the permittee shall correct any deficiencies in the Emergency Plan and resubmit the Plan for incorporation in the DSW permit.

(b) The emergency plan report shall be designed to insure effective operation of the facility under emergency conditions, and shall consist, as a minimum, of the following elements:

1. A vulnerability analysis which shall estimate the degree to which the facility would be adversely affected by each type of emergency situation which could reasonably be expected to occur, including but not limited to those emergencies caused by natural disaster, civil disorder, strike, sabotage, faulty maintenance, negligent operation or accident.

2. The analysis shall include, but is not limited to, an estimate of the effects of the emergency upon the following:

- i. Power supply;
- ii. Communication;
- iii. Equipment;
- iv. Supplies;
- v. Personnel;
- vi. Security; and
- vii. Emergency procedures.

3. An evaluation of the possible adverse effects on public health and the environment due to this emergency.

4. An emergency operating plan and a manual of procedures for the implementation of such plan, including procedures for the notification of any relevant regulatory agency, affected water supply purveyors, and any other municipal authority or agency. The plan and manual shall address each of the emergency situations described in the vulnerability analysis.

(c) Any domestic treatment works which meets the following criteria is eligible for an exemption from the requirements of this section:

1. A DTW which has an average daily flow of 0.1 MGD or less and which receives and treats domestic wastes only; or

2. A DTW which has an average daily flow which exceeds 0.1 MGD but which is less than 1.0 MGD and which satisfies all of the following conditions:

- i. Does not receive or treat industrial pollutants from an indirect discharger which belongs to one or more of the Industrial Categories listed in Appendix E;
- ii. Does not discharge any effluent upstream from a potable water intake;
- iii. Does not discharge any effluent into a shellfish area; and
- iv. Does not discharge any effluent which may affect shellfish areas.

(d) Any industrial treatment works which meets the following criteria is eligible for an exemption from the requirements of this section:

1. A treatment works which discharges less than 1.0 MGD of non-contact cooling water; or
2. A treatment works which has an average daily flow less than 50,000 GPD and which satisfies all of the following conditions:
 - i. Has no effluent limitations in its discharge permit for any of the toxic pollutants listed in Appendix B; and
 - ii. Satisfies all of the conditions listed in (c)2ii., iii, and iv above.

(e) The requirements for filing for an exemption are as follows:

1. Any permittee whose treatment works is eligible for an exemption pursuant to (c) or (d) above shall file for an exemption according to the schedule in (a) above.
2. The permittee shall submit an affidavit affirming that the discharge(s) from that facility satisfies all of the applicable criteria in (c) or (d) above.
3. The signatory of the affidavit shall satisfy the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.4.
4. If the quality and/or quantity of the discharge from the facility changes in such a manner that the facility no longer qualifies for an exemption, the permittee shall notify the Department of the changes, in writing, within 30 days of such change.
5. The permittee shall submit an emergency plan report as described in (b) above to the Department within six months of the initial notification required in (e)4 above.

(f) Implementation of the emergency plan:

1. After receipt and review of the emergency plan, the Department shall notify the permittee in writing whether the emergency plan is acceptable and complete. Plans should, to the extent practicable, conform to the EPA document entitled, "Emergency Planning for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Facilities", (EPA-430/9-74-013).

2. Existing facilities shall comply with the following schedule for implementation of the emergency plan:

i. Within 60 days of acceptance of the plan by the Department:

(1) The permittee shall complete implementation of the procedural portions of the plan; and

(2) The Department shall incorporate the procedural elements of the plan into the DSW permit for that facility.

ii. As soon as possible, but within 36 months of acceptance of the plan by the Department at the latest:

(1) The permittee shall complete the implementation of the structural portions of the plan (such as acquisition of spare parts, pumps, etc.); and

(2) The Department shall incorporate the structural elements and the emergency manual into the DSW permit for that facility.

3. An emergency plan for a new facility which has been accepted by the Department shall become a condition of that applicant's DSW permit.

(g) Liability:

1. Submission of an emergency plan pursuant to this section shall not exempt a permittee from liability for violations arising from an emergency situation. A permittee shall take all necessary actions to mitigate the damage to the waters of the State arising from an emergency situations. Such actions shall not be limited by the emergency operating plan and the manual of procedures.

2. Exemption from developing an emergency plan under this section does not exempt the permittee from liability for violations arising from an emergency situation. Such permittee shall take all necessary actions to mitigate the damage to the waters of the State arising from an emergency situation.

(h) Violations: Failure to submit an emergency plan in compliance with (a) above and failure to implement the emergency plan pursuant to (f) above shall each constitute a violation of this chapter.

(i) Persons who request or obtain authorization under a general DSW permit for stormwater point sources or separate storm sewers are exempt from developing an emergency plan under this section, unless such persons are applicants for or holders of another DSW permit for which an emergency plan is required under this section. However, a general DSW permit may stipulate its own requirements for development of emergency plans.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Subsection (e), lead in language expanded.

Amended by R.1992 d.434, effective November 2, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 2352(a), 24 N.J.R. 4088(a).

Amended as part of the Department's Statewide Stormwater Permitting Program and in response to the Federal Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

7:14A-3.13 Establishing DSW permit conditions

(a) In addition to the conditions established under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.6(a), each DSW permit shall include conditions meeting the following requirements when applicable.

1. Technology-based effluent limitations and standards based on effluent limitations and standards promulgated under Section 301 of the Federal Act or Sections 4 or 6 of the State Act or new source performance standards promulgated under Section 306 of the Federal Act or Sections 4 or 6 of the State Act, or case-by-case effluent limitations determined under Section 402(a)(1) of the Federal Act or Sections 4, 6, or 8 of the State Act, or on a combination of the two, in accordance with 40 CFR Section 125.3;

2. Other effluent limitations and standards under Sections 301, 302, 303, 307, 318, and 405 of the Federal Act or Sections 4 or 6 of the State Act. If any applicable toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is promulgated under Section 307(a) of the Federal Act or Sections 4 or 6 of the State Act for a toxic pollutant and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant in the permit, the Department shall institute proceedings under these regulations to modify or revoke and reissue the permit to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition (see also N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.10(a));

3. The requirements under Section 307(a)(2) of the Federal Act or Sections 4 or 6 of the State Act for the inclusion of a reopener clause in permits. The provisions are as follows:

- i. On or before June 30, 1981, for any discharger within a primary industry category (See Appendix E):

- (1) If applicable standards or limitations have not yet been promulgated, the permit shall include a condition stating that, if an applicable standard limitation is promulgated under Sections 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), and 307(a)(2) of the Federal Act or Sections 4 or 6 of the State Act and that effluent standard or limitation is more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit or controls a pollutant not limited in the permit, the permit shall be promptly modified or revoked and reissued to conform to that effluent standard or limitation.

- (2) If applicable standards or limitations have been promulgated or approved, the permit shall include those standards or limitations. If EPA ap-

proves existing effluent limitations or decides not to develop new effluent limitations, it will publish a notice in the Federal Register that the limitations are "approved" for the purpose of this chapter.

- ii. After June 30, 1981, any permit issued shall include effluent limitations and a compliance schedule to meet the requirements of Sections 301(b)(2)(A), (C), (D), (E) and (F) of the Federal Act and Sections 4 or 6 of the State Act whether or not applicable effluent limitations guidelines have been promulgated or approved. These permits need not incorporate the clause required by (a)3i above.

- iii. The Department shall promptly modify or revoke and reissue any permit, including any permit containing the clause required under (a)3i above to incorporate an applicable effluent standard or limitation under Sections 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), and 307(a)(2) of the Federal Act or Sections 4 or 6 of the State Act which is promulgated or approved after the permit is issued if that effluent standard or limitation is more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit, or controls a pollutant not limited in the permit.

- iv. The Department may modify or revoke and reissue any permit to incorporate limitations or requirements to control the discharge of toxic pollutants, including whole effluent, chronic and acute toxicity requirements, chemical specific limitations or toxicity reduction requirements, as applicable.

4. Water quality standards and State requirements: Any requirement in addition to or more stringent than promulgated effluent limitations guidelines or standards under Sections 301, 304, 306, 307, 318, and 405 of the Federal Act or Sections 4 or 6 of the State Act necessary to:

- i. Achieve water quality standards established under Section 303 of the Federal Act or Sections 4 or 6 of the State Act;

- ii. Attain or maintain a specified water quality through water quality related effluent limits established under Section 302 of the Federal Act or Sections 6 or 8 of the State Act;

- iii. Conform to applicable water quality requirements under Section 401(a)(2) of the Federal Act when the discharge affects a state other than the certifying state;

- iv. Incorporate any more stringent limitations, treatment standards, or schedule of compliance requirements established under Federal or State law or regulations in accordance with Section 301(b)(1)(C) of the Federal Act or Section 4, 6, or 8 of the State Act;

- v. Ensure consistency with the requirements of a Water Quality Management plan approved by EPA under Section 208(b) of the Federal Act, the New

Jersey Water Quality Planning Act; N.J.S.A. 58:11A-1 et seq. or Section 6 of the State Act;

vi. Incorporate Section 403(c) criteria under 40 CFR Part 125, Subpart M, for ocean discharges;

vii. Incorporate alternative effluent limitations or standards where warranted by "fundamentally different factors", under 40 CFR Part 125, Subpart D;

5. Toxic pollutants: Limitations established under (a)1, 2 or 4 above, to control pollutants meeting the criteria listed in (a)5i below, shall be established in accordance with (a)5ii below. An explanation of the development of these limitations shall be included in the fact sheet under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-9.2(b)1i.

i. Limitations must control all toxic pollutants which:

(1) The Department determines (based on information reported in a permit application under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.3(a)9 or 12 or in a notification under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.11(a)1i or on other information) are or may be discharged at a level greater than the level which can be achieved by the technology-based treatment requirements appropriate to the permittee under 40 CFR Section 125.3(c); or

(2) The discharger does or may use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct.

ii. The requirement that the limitations control the pollutants meeting the criteria of (a)5i above will be satisfied by:

(1) Limitations on those pollutants; or

(2) Limitations on other pollutants which, in the judgment of the Department, will provide treatment of the pollutants under (a)5i above to the levels required by 40 CFR Section 125.3(c).

6. Notification level: A "notification level" which exceeds the notification level of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.11(a)1i(1), (2), (3), upon a petition from the permittee or on the Department's initiative. This new notification level may not exceed the level which can be achieved by the technology-based treatment requirements appropriate to the permittee under 40 CFR Section 125.3(c) or the level which is based on the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.14(1), whichever is more stringent.

7. Reporting: Pollutants for which the permittee must report violations of maximum daily discharge limitations under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.10(a)6 shall be listed as such in the permit. This list shall include any toxic pollutant or hazardous substance, or any pollutant specifically identified as the method to control a toxic pollutant or hazardous substance.

8. Durations for permits, as set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.7(a) and 3.15.

9. Monitoring requirements: In addition to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.9 the following monitoring requirements:

i. To assure compliance with permit limitations, requirements to monitor:

(1) The mass (or other measurement specified in the permit) for each pollutant limited in the permit;

(2) The volume of effluent discharged from each outfall;

(3) Other measurements as appropriate; including pollutants in internal waste streams under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.14(i); pollutants in intake water for net limitations under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.14(h); frequency, rate of discharge, etc., for noncontinuous discharges N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.11(a)1. N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.11(a)i.

(4) According to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 for the analyses of pollutants having approved methods under that Part, and according to a test procedure specified in the permit for pollutants with no approved methods. (See N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5(a)12ii.) If more than one approved method exists for a pollutant the Department may specify a particular method in the permit.

ii. Requirements to report monitoring results for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity that are not subject to an effluent limitation guideline shall be established on a case-by-case basis depending upon the nature and effect of the discharge. A permit for such a discharge must require either sampling in accordance with (a)9i above, or:

(1) The permittee to conduct an annual inspection of the facility to identify areas contributing to a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity and evaluate whether measures to reduce pollutant loadings identified in a stormwater pollution prevention plan are adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the terms of the permit or whether additional control measures are needed;

(2) The permittee to prepare a report summarizing the result of the inspection. This report shall be accompanied by an annual certification that the facility is in compliance with its stormwater pollution prevention plan and the permit, except that if there are any incidents of non-compliance, those incidents shall be identified in the certification. If there are incidents of non-compliance, the report shall identify the steps being taken to remedy the non-compliance and to prevent such incidents from recurring. The permittee shall maintain this report and certification for a period of at least five years from the date of the report. This period may be extended by written request from the Department at any time; and

(3) Such report and certification to be signed by a person described in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.4(a)2i.

iii. Permits that, pursuant to (a)9ii above, do not require the submittal of monitoring reports at least annually shall require that the permittee report to the Department all instances of noncompliance not reported under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5(a)12 and (a)14 and N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.10 at least annually.

10. Pretreatment program requirements for delegated local agencies shall comply with the requirements set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.11(a)2.

i. A local agency shall submit a local program when required by and in accordance with 40 CFR Part 403 to assure compliance with pretreatment standards to the extent applicable under Section 307(b) of the Federal Act. The local program shall be incorporated into the permit as described in 40 CFR Part 403. The program shall require all indirect dischargers to the POTW to comply with the reporting requirements of 40 CFR Part 403, N.J.A.C. 7:14A-13, the Pretreatment Act and the State Act.

ii. A permit for a delegated local agency shall include effluent limits for all pollutants listed under the USEPA Categorical Pretreatment Standards, adopted pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 1317, and such other pollutants for which effluent limits have been established for a permittee discharging into the municipal treatment works of the delegated local agency, except those categorical or other pollutants that the delegated local agency demonstrates to the Department are not discharged above detectable levels by the municipal treatment works. The Department by permit may authorize the use by a delegated local agency of surrogate parameters for categorical and other pollutants discharged from a municipal treatment works, except that if a surrogate parameter is exceeded, the permit shall include effluent limits for each categorical or other pollutant for which the surrogate parameter was used, for such period of time as may be specified in the permit.

11. 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;

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.

12. Reissued permits:

i. Except as provided in (a)12ii below, when a permit is renewed or reissued, interim limitations, standards or conditions which are at least as stringent as the final limitations, standards, or conditions in the previous permit (unless the circumstances on which the previous permit was based have materially and substan-

tially changed since the time the permit was issued and would constitute cause for permit modification or revocation and reissuance under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.12) shall be included in such permit.

ii. When effluent limitations were imposed under Section 402(a)(1) of the Federal Act or Section 4 of the State Act in a previously issued permit and these limitations are more stringent than the subsequently promulgated effluent guidelines, (a)12ii of this section shall apply unless:

(1) The discharger has installed the treatment facilities required to meet the effluent limitations in the previous permit and has properly operated and maintained the facilities but has nevertheless been unable to achieve the previous effluent limitations. In this case the limitations in the renewed or reissued permit may reflect the level of pollutant control actually achieved (but shall not be less stringent than required by the subsequently promulgated effluent limitation guidelines);

(2) The subsequently promulgated effluent guidelines are based on best conventional pollutant control technology (Section 301(b)(2)(E) of the Federal Act);

(3) The circumstances on which the previous permit was based have materially and substantially changed since the time the permit was issued and would constitute cause for permit modification or revocation and reissuance under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.12; or

(4) There is increased production at the facility which results in significant reduction in treatment efficiency, in which case the permit limitations will be adjusted to reflect any decreased efficiency resulting from increased production and raw waste loads, but in no event shall permit limitations be less stringent than those required by subsequently promulgated standards and limitations.

13. Privately owned treatment works: For a privately owned treatment works, any conditions expressly applicable to any user, as a limited co-permittee, that may be necessary, in the permit issued to the treatment works to ensure compliance with applicable requirements under this section. Alternatively, the Department may issue separate permits to the treatment works and to its users, or may require a separate permit application from any user. (See N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.5) The Department's decision to issue a permit with no conditions applicable to any user, to impose conditions on one or more users, to issue separate permits, or to require separate applications, and the basis for that decision, shall be stated in the fact sheet for the draft permit for the treatment works.

14. Grants: Any conditions imposed in grants made by the Administrator to POTWs under Sections 201 and 204 of the Federal Act or by the Department under

Section 5 of the State Act which are reasonably necessary for the achievement of effluent limitations under Section 301 of the Federal Act or Section 6 of the State Act.

15. Residuals: Any requirements under:

- i. Section 405 of the Federal Act governing the disposal of sewage sludge from publicly owned treatment works and with Section 6 of the State Act;
- ii. The "Solid Waste Management Act", N.J.S.A. 13:1E-1 et seq.
- iii. The "Sludge Quality Assurance Regulations", N.J.A.C. 7:14-4; and
- iv. The Statewide Sludge Management Plan adopted November 4, 1987 under the authority of the Solid Waste Management Act, N.J.S.A. 13:1E-1 et seq. and the Water Quality Planning Act, N.J.S.A. 58:11A-1 et seq.

16. Coast Guard: When a permit is issued to a facility that may operate at certain times as a means of transportation over water, a condition that the discharge shall comply with any applicable regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating, that establish specifications for safe transportation, handling, carriage, and storage of pollutants.

17. Navigation: Any conditions that the Secretary of the Army considers necessary to ensure that navigation and anchorage will not be substantially impaired, in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-9.4.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.
See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

At (a)3, iv added, minor language changes and at (a)15iv, new language re: Statewide Sludge Management Plan and v and vi deleted.
Amended by R.1992 d.434, effective November 2, 1992.
See: 24 N.J.R. 2352(a), 24 N.J.R. 4088(a).

Amended as part of the Department's Statewide Stormwater Permitting Program and in response to the Federal Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

Administrative correction to (a)9iii(3).

See: 24 N.J.R. 4522(a).

Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Changes to include the requirements of the Clean Water Enforcement Act, P.L. 1990, c.28.

Administrative correction to (a)9.

See: 25 N.J.R. 687(a).

Cross References

Discharge allocation certificates, see N.J.A.C. § 7:14A-3.3.

7:14A-3.14 Calculating NJPDES permit conditions

(a) Outfalls and discharge points. All permit effluent limitations, standards, and prohibitions shall be established for each outfall or discharge point of the permitted facility, except as otherwise provided under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.13(a)11ii (BMPs where limitations are infeasible) and (i) below (limitations on internal waste streams).

(b) Production-based limitations:

1. In the case of POTWs permit limitations, standards or prohibitions shall be calculated based on design flow.

2. Except in the case of POTWs, calculation of any permit limitations, standards, or prohibitions which are based on production (or other measure of operation) shall be based not upon the designed production capacity but rather upon a reasonable measure of actual production of the facility, such as the production during the high month of previous year, or the monthly average for the highest of the previous five years. For new sources actual production shall be estimated using projected production. The time period of the calculated permit limitations; for example, monthly production shall be used to calculate average monthly discharge limitations.

(c) Metals: All permit effluent limitations, standards, or prohibitions for a metal shall be expressed in terms of "total recoverable metal" as defined in 40 CFR Part 136 unless:

1. An applicable effluent standard or limitation has been promulgated under the Federal or State Acts and specified the limitation for the metal in the dissolved or valent form; or

2. In establishing permit limitations on a case-by-case basis under 40 CFR Section 125.3, or Section 6 of the State Act, it is necessary to express the limitation on the metal in dissolved or valent form in order to carry out the provisions of the State and Federal Acts.

(d) Continuous discharges: For continuous discharges all permit effluent limitations, standards, and prohibitions, including those necessary to achieve water quality standards, shall unless impracticable be stated as:

1. Maximum daily and average monthly discharge limitations for all discharges other than publicly owned treatment works; and

2. Average weekly and average monthly discharge limitations for POTWs, except that effluent limitations for any toxic substance listed in N.J.A.C. 7:9-4.14 or in accordance with section 307(a) of the Federal Act shall be stated as a daily maximum and average monthly concentration. Limitations may be calculated using applicable scientific or statistical procedures including "Technical Support Document for Water Quality Based Toxics Control" (EPA publication number, EPA-505/2-90-001, March 1991), and subsequent revisions.

(e) Non-continuous discharges: Discharges which are not continuous, as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.10, shall be particularly described and limited, considering the following factors, as appropriate:

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

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

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

4. Prohibition or limitation of specified pollutants by mass, concentration, or other appropriate measure (for example, shall not contain at any time more than 0.1 mg/l zinc or more than 250 grams ($\frac{1}{4}$ kilogram) of zinc in any discharge).

(f) Mass limitations:

1. All pollutants limited in permits shall have limitations, standards, or prohibitions expressed in terms of mass except:

i. For pH, temperature, radiation, or other pollutants which cannot appropriately be expressed by mass;

ii. When applicable standards and limitations are expressed in terms of other units of measurement; or

iii. If in establishing permit limitations on a case-by-case basis under 40 CFR Section 125.3 or Section 6 of the State Act, limitations expressed in terms of mass are infeasible because the mass of the pollutant discharged cannot be related to a measure of operation (for example, discharges of TSS from certain mining operations), and permit conditions ensure that dilution will not be used as a substitute for treatment.

2. Pollutants limited in terms of mass may additionally be limited in terms of other units of measurement, and the permit shall require the permittee to comply with both limitations.

(g) Pollutants in intake water: Except as provided in (h) below, effluent limitations imposed in permits shall not be adjusted for pollutants in the intake water.

(h) Net limitations:

1. Upon request of the discharger, effluent limitations or standards imposed in a permit shall be calculated on a "net" basis; that is, adjusted to reflect credit for pollutants in the discharger's intake water, if the discharger demonstrates that its intake water is drawn from the same body of water into which the discharge is made and if:

i. The applicable effluent limitations and standards contained in 40 CFR Subchapter N specifically provide that they shall be applied on a net basis; or

ii. The discharger demonstrates that pollutants present in the intake water will not be entirely removed by the treatment systems operated by the discharger; and

iii. The permit conditions requiring:

(1) The permittee to conduct additional monitoring (for example, for flow and concentration of pollutants) as necessary to determine continued eligibility for and compliance with any such adjustments; and

(2) The permittee to notify the Department if eligibility for an adjustment under this section has been altered or no longer exists. In that case, the permit may be modified accordingly under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.12.

2. Permit effluent limitations or standards adjusted under (h) of this section shall be calculated on the basis of the amount of pollutants present after any treatment steps have been performed on the intake water by or for the discharger. Adjustments under (h) of this section shall be given only to the extent that pollutants in the intake water which are limited in the permit are not removed by the treatment technology employed by the discharger. In addition, effluent limitations or standards shall not be adjusted to the extent that the pollutants in the intake water vary physically, chemically, or biologically from the pollutants limited in the permit. Nor shall effluent limitations or standards be adjusted to the extent that the discharger significantly increases concentrations of pollutants in the intake water, even though the total amount of pollutants might remain the same.

3. Subsection (h) shall apply to discharges to surface or ground water only if the discharger demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Department that the discharger is not responsible for the background pollutants present in the intake water.

(i) Internal waste streams:

1. When permit effluent limitations or standards imposed at the point of discharge are impractical or infeasible, effluent limitations or standards for discharges of pollutants may be imposed on internal waste streams before mixing with other waste streams or cooling water streams. In those instances, the monitoring required by N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.13(a)9 shall also be applied to the internal waste streams.

2. Limits on internal waste streams will be imposed only when the fact sheet under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-9.2 sets forth the exceptional circumstances which make such limitations necessary, such as when the final discharge point is inaccessible (for example, under 10 meters of water), the wastes at the point of discharge are so diluted as to make monitoring impracticable, or the interferences among pollutants at the point of discharge would make detection or analysis impracticable.

(j) Disposal of pollutants into wells, into DTWs, or by land application: Permit limitations and standards shall be calculated as provided in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.16.

(k) Water quality based effluent limitations applicable to discharge into the surface waters of the State shall be

developed in accordance with "Wastewater Discharge Requirements", N.J.A.C. 7:9-5 and/or "Surface Water Quality Standards", N.J.A.C. 7:9-4.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

At (d)2, exceptions and further criteria added and cites corrected throughout.

Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Changes to include the requirements of the Clean Water Enforcement Act, P.L. 1990, c.28.

Amended by R.1993 d.610, effective December 6, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 3983(a), 25 N.J.R. 404(a), 25 N.J.R. 5569(a).

7:14A-3.15 Duration of certain DSW permits

(a) On or before June 30, 1981, any permit issued to a discharger in a primary industry category (see Appendix E):

1. Shall meet one of the following conditions:
 - i. Expire on June 30, 1981;
 - ii. Incorporate effluent standards and limitations applicable to the discharger which have been promulgated or approved under Sections 301(b)(2)(C), and (D), 304(b)(2), and 307(a)(2) of the Federal Act or Section 4 of the State Act; or
 - iii. Incorporate the "reopener clause" required by N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.13(c)1 and Sections 301(b)(2)(A), (C), (D), (E), and (F) of the Federal Act and Section 6 of the State Act.

2. Shall not be written to expire after June 30, 1981 unless the discharger has submitted to the Department the information required by N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.2 and 10.3.

(b) After June 30, 1981 a permit may be issued for the full term if the permit includes effluent limitations and a compliance schedule to meet the requirements of Sections 301(b)(2)(A), (C), (D), (E), and (F) of the Federal Act and Section 6 of the State Act whether or not applicable effluent limitations guidelines have been promulgated or approved.

(c) A determination that a particular discharger falls within a given industrial category for purposes of setting a permit expiration date under (b) above is not conclusive in that industrial category for any other purposes, and does not prejudice any rights to challenge or change that inclusion at the time that a permit based on that determination is formulated.

7:14A-3.16 Disposal of pollutants into wells, into DTWs or by land application

(a) When part of a discharger's process wastewater is not being discharged into surface waters of the State or contiguous zone because it is disposed into a well, into a DTW, or by land application thereby reducing the flow or level of pollutants being discharged into surface waters of the State, applicable effluent standards and limitations for the discharge in a DSW permit shall be adjusted to reflect the reduced raw waste resulting from such disposal. Effluent limitations and standards in the permit shall be calculated by one of the following methods:

1. If none of the waste from a particular process is discharged into surface waters of the State, and effluent limitations guidelines provide separate allocations for the process shall be eliminated from calculation of permit effluent limitations or standards.

2. In all cases other than those described in (a)1 above, effluent limitations shall be adjusted by multiplying the effluent limitation guidelines to the total waste stream by the amount of wastewater flow to be treated and discharged into surface waters of the State and dividing the result by the total wastewater flow. Effluent limitations and standards so calculated may be further adjusted under 40 CFR Part 125, Subpart D to make them more stringent if discharges to wells, DTWs or by land application change the character or treatability of the pollutants being discharged to receiving waters.

i. This method may be algebraically expressed as:

$P = E \times N/T$ (where P is the permit effluent limitation, E is the limitation derived by applying effluent guidelines to the total waste stream, N is the wastewater flow to be treated and discharged to surface waters of the State, and T is the total wastewater flow).

(b) Subsection (a) above shall not apply to the extent that promulgated effluent limitations guidelines:

1. Control concentrations of pollutants discharged but not mass; or
2. Specify a different specific technique for adjusting effluent limitations to account for well injection, land application, or disposal into DTWs.

(c) Subsection (a) above does not alter a discharger's obligation to meet any more stringent requirements established under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5, 2.6, 3.10, 3.11 and 3.13.

7:14A-3.17 Criteria and standards for the New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

(a) Criteria and standards for technology-based treatment requirements in permits: The criteria and standards for the imposition of technology-based treatment requirements in DSW permits shall be as set forth in 40 CFR Subpart A, under the authority of Sections 4 and 6(f) of the State Act.

(b) Criteria for issuance of permits to aquaculture projects: Under the authority of Sections 4 and 6(f) of the State Act, the criteria for issuance of permit to aquaculture projects shall be as set forth in 40 CFR Part 125, Subpart B.

(c) Criteria for extending compliance data for facilities installing innovative technology: Under the authority of Sections 4 and 6(f) of the State Act, the criteria for extending compliance dates for facilities installing innovative technology shall be as set forth in 40 CFR Part 125, Subpart C.

(d) Criteria and standards for determining fundamentally different factors: Under the authority of Sections 4 and 6(f) of the State Act, the criteria and standards for determining fundamentally different factors shall be as set forth in 40 CFR Part 125, Subpart D.

(e) Criteria for determining alternative effluent limitations for the thermal component of a discharge: Under the authority of Sections 4 and 6(f) of the State Act, the criteria for determining alternative effluent limitations for the thermal component of a discharge shall be as set forth in 40 CFR Part 125, Subpart H.

(f) Criteria applicable to cooling water intake structures: Under the authority of Sections 4 and 6(f) of the State Act the criteria applicable to cooling water intake structure shall be as set forth in 40 CFR Part 125, Subpart 1.

(g) Criteria for extending compliance dates: Under the authority of Sections 4, 6, and 7 of the State Act, extensions of the 1977 deadline in Section 301(i)(1) and (2) of the Federal Act for compliance with certain treatment requirements may be granted as described in 40 CFR 125, Subpart J.

(h) Criteria and standards for best management practices: Under the authority of Sections 4 and 6(f) of the State Act the criteria and standards for best management practices for ancillary industrial activities shall be set forth in 40 CFR 125, Subpart K.

(i) Criteria and standards for imposing conditions for the disposal of sewage sludge: Under the authority of Sections 4 and 6(f) of the State Act, the criteria and standards for imposing conditions for the disposal of sewage sludge shall be as set forth in 40 CFR 125, Subpart L.

(j) Wherever the provisions of other sections of N.J.A.C. 7:14A are more stringent than the criteria and standards in this section, the more stringent provisions of those other sections of N.J.A.C. 7:14A shall apply.

Amended by R.1992 d.434, effective November 2, 1992.
See: 24 N.J.R. 2352(a), 24 N.J.R. 4088(a).

Amended as part of the Department's Statewide Stormwater Permitting Program and in response to the Federal Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

APPENDIX A

PERMIT NUMBER NJ0088315

NJPDES/DSW GENERAL INDUSTRIAL
STORMWATER PERMIT
(ROUND 2)

Permittee
GENERAL PERMIT—
CATEGORY 5G2
PER INDIVIDUAL
NOTICE OF AUTHORIZATION

Co-Permittee

Property Owner	Location of Activity		
GENERAL PERMIT— CATEGORY 5G2 PER INDIVIDUAL NOTICE OF AUTHORIZATION	GENERAL PERMIT— CATEGORY 5G2 PER INDIVIDUAL NOTICE OF AUTHORIZATION		
Current Authorization Covered by this Approval and Previous Authorization	Issuance Date	Effective Date	Expiration Date
5G2: GEN INDUST STRMWTR ROUND 2	10/01/1992	11/02/1992	11/01/1997

By Authority of: **SCOTT A. WEINER, COMMISSIONER**

PART I. AUTHORIZATION UNDER THIS PERMIT

A. Permit Area

This permit applies to all areas of the State of New Jersey.

B. Eligibility

1. This permit may authorize all new and existing stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity that are subject to the Federal stormwater permitting requirements at 40 CFR 122.26, except for the following:

a. Stormwater discharges from facilities with any stormwater discharges subject to any of the following effluent guideline limitations for stormwater: cement manufacturing, materials storage piles (40 CFR 411, Subpart C); feedlots (40 CFR 412); fertilizer manufacturing (40 CFR 418); petroleum refining (40 CFR 419); phosphate manufacturing (40 CFR 422); steam electric, coal pile runoff (40 CFR 423); mineral mining and processing (40 CFR 436); ore mining and dressing (40 CFR 440); and asphalt emulsion (40 CFR 443, Subpart A).

b. Stormwater discharges from facilities with any stormwater discharges authorized under another NJPDES Discharge to Surface Water (DSW) permit (including an expired permit).

c. Stormwater discharges that may be fully authorized under NJPDES Permit No. NJ0088323 (a separate general permit for stormwater discharges from certain construction and mining activities).

d. Stormwater discharges from facilities with "sanitary landfills" or "hazardous waste landfills", as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:26-1.4, unless those landfills have been closed in compliance with N.J.A.C. 7:26-2A.9 or 7:26-9.8 (the Solid Waste rules), the appropriate certifications have been submitted in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:26, and the landfills are not disrupted. Such closed landfills are eligible for authorization under this permit.

e. Stormwater discharges from the following facilities where the stormwater has come into contact with petroleum-based oil and grease in raw materials, intermediate products, finished products, byproducts, or waste products located on the facility site:

i. Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code 29 (Petroleum Refining and Related Industries); and

ii. Facilities that are defined as "major facilities", at N.J.S.A. 58:10-23.11b.1 and N.J.A.C. 7:1E-1.6 and that also have a total combined storage capacity of 200,000 gallons or more for petroleum or petroleum products.

2. Other discharges are not authorized by this permit, even if such discharges are combined with stormwater discharges that are authorized by this permit.

C. Requiring an Individual Permit or Another General Permit

1. The Department may require any permittee authorized under this permit to apply for and obtain an individual DSW permit, or seek and obtain authorization under another general permit. Conversely, any permittee authorized under this permit may request to be excluded from authorization under this permit by applying for an individual DSW permit. Termination of existing permits under such circumstances is governed by N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.9.

2. If, after receiving authorization under this permit, a facility is required by the Department to obtain another NJPDES DSW permit that would also cover the authorized stormwater discharge, then authorization under this permit shall remain in effect only until either:

- a. The date such other permit becomes effective; or
- b. The date the application for such other permit (or request for authorization under another general permit) is denied.

If such a facility fails to submit an application or request for authorization by the date specified by the Department, then the general permit authorization remains in effect only until that date.

D. Authorization

1. In order to obtain authorization under this permit, a complete Request for Authorization (RFA) and the \$500.00 fee required under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.8(i) shall be submitted in accordance with the requirements of part II of this permit. Upon review of the RFA, the Department may, in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.9, either:

- a. Issue notification of authorization under this permit, in which case, authorization is deemed effective as of the date the complete RFA is received by the Department;
- b. Deny authorization under this permit and require submittal of an application for an individual DSW permit; or
- c. Deny authorization under this permit and require submittal of an RFA for another general permit.

2. The Department shall issue or deny authorization within a period of 90 days after submission of a complete RFA. In the event that the Department fails to issue or deny authorization within such period, the authorization shall be deemed to have been issued.

3. For a stormwater discharge authorized by this permit, the permittee is exempt from the provision in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5(a)1 which declares that the discharge of any pollutant not specifically regulated in the NJPDES permit or listed in the NJPDES application shall constitute a violation of the permit.

PART II. REQUEST FOR AUTHORIZATION REQUIREMENTS

A. Deadlines for Requesting Authorization

1. A Request for Authorization (RFA) for an existing stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity must be submitted within 180 days after the effective date of this permit.

2. An RFA for a new stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity must be submitted at least 30 days prior to the date upon which there may be such a discharge.

3. The Department may, in its discretion, accept an RFA submitted after the foregoing deadlines; however, the discharger may still be held liable for any violations that occurred prior to the submission of the RFA.

B. Persons Requesting Authorization

The RFA must be jointly submitted by all persons who currently own or operate any part of the facility requiring a NJPDES permit for the stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity at that facility. For example, if the facility is owned by one person but operated by another, both the owner and the operator must jointly submit a single RFA for the facility.

C. Contents of the Request for Authorization

A completed RFA shall include all of the following information regarding the regulated facility, using the Department's RFA form:

1. The name, mailing address, location, and EPA identification number (if assigned) of the facility.
2. The 4-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code and corresponding short title assigned to the facility by the New Jersey Department of Labor. If the facility is exempt from Department of Labor SIC code assignment procedures, the RFA shall provide the 4-digit SIC code and short title that best represents the principal products or activities provided by the facility.

3. The legal name, address, and business telephone number of all current owners and operators, and, if applicable, their agents and engineers. The RFA shall also identify whether each person named is an owner or operator, and whether the owner is a Federal, State, or other public agency, or is a private entity.

4. The Federal tax identification number of the owner.

5. An 8.5" x 11" copy of a portion of the U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Map, 7.5 minute quadrangle series, showing the boundaries of the facility and the name of the quadrangle(s).

6. A brief description of the facility and its current and proposed uses.

7. Proposed date upon which there may be a new stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity, where applicable.

8. A list of any individual NJPDES permits for discharges to surface water issued for the facility.

9. The RFA certification contained in Attachment A.

10. Other certifications submitted in accordance with Part III.B.2 and the following:

a. For existing stormwater discharges, the certifications contained in Attachments C and D *may* also be submitted concurrently with the RFA, where appropriate.

b. For new stormwater discharges, the RFA must also include the certifications contained in Attachments C and D, if the RFA is submitted more than 24 months after the effective date of this permit. (If the RFA is submitted within 24 months after this permit's effective date, these certifications *may* be included in the RFA).

11. Additional information may be required by the Department to be included as part of the RFA if the Department determines that such additional information (including other data, reports, specifications, plans, permits, or other information) is reasonably necessary to determine whether to authorize the discharge under this permit.

The RFA shall be submitted along with payment of \$500.00, in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.8(i), unless this amount has already been submitted within the same billing year for an annual recertification under part III.D.

D. *Where to Submit*

A completed and signed RFA shall be submitted to the Department at the address specified on the Department's RFA form.

E. *Additional Notification*

1. Facilities that discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity through a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system (systems serving a population of 100,000 or more) must also submit a copy of the RFA to the owner and operator of that system.

2. The permittee is responsible for publishing a notice in a daily or weekly newspaper within the area affected by the permitted facility stating that a request for authorization under general permit no. NJ0088315 to discharge stormwater to surface water has been submitted in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.9(b)2. This notice shall also identify the legal name and address of the owner and operator, the facility name and address, and type of facility and discharges. A certification stating that arrangements for such notification have been made is contained in Attachment A and shall be signed and submitted as part of the RFA.

F. *Reauthorization*

As stated on the cover page, this permit expires in five years. If the Department reissues this permit, and if a stormwater discharge authorized by this permit will continue after the expiration of this permit, the permittee is required to submit an RFA within 180 days after the effective date of the reissued permit in order to be reauthorized.

PART III. *EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS*

A. *Hazardous Substances*

The permittee shall comply with the applicable provisions of N.J.A.C. 7:1E (Department rules entitled "Discharges of Petroleum and other Hazardous Substances") relevant to the stormwater discharges authorized by this permit. No discharge of hazardous substances (as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:1E-1.6) shall be deemed to be "pursuant to and in compliance with [this] permit" within the meaning of the Spill Compensation and Control Act at N.J.S.A. 58:10-23.11c.

B. *Preparation and Implementation of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan*

1. *General Requirements*

a. A stormwater pollution prevention plan (SPPP) shall be prepared and implemented, in accordance with the deadlines specified in 2. below, for each of the permittee's facilities that generates stormwater discharges authorized by this permit. The SPPP shall be prepared and implemented in accordance with good engineering practices and shall include, at a minimum, all of the information and items identified in Attachment B. The SPPP shall be signed by the permittee and retained at the facility.

b. The SPPP shall demonstrate that once it has been implemented, there will be no exposure, during and after storm events, of industrial materials, machinery, waste products or other source materials located at the facility, to stormwater that is discharged through separate storm

sewers to surface waters. (The term "source materials" is defined in Attachment B.)

2. Deadlines and Certifications

a. Existing discharges:

i. Within six months after the effective date of the general permit authorization, the permittee shall prepare an SPPP for the authorized facility; and shall submit to the Department the "Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Preparation Certification" contained in Attachment C (except if this certification was already included in the RFA submitted to the Department under Part II).

ii. Except as provided in iii. below, within 18 months after the effective date of the general permit authorization, the permittee shall implement the SPPP prepared for the facility; and shall submit to the Department the "Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Implementation and Inspection Certification" contained in Attachment D (except if this certification was already included in the RFA submitted to the Department under Part II).

iii. The Department may grant a six-month extension to the deadline in ii. above, if the permittee submits a written request for such extension, at least 30 days prior to the deadline, establishing to the Department's satisfaction that the Federal, State and local permits and approvals necessary for the construction of best management practices identified in the SPPP could not with due diligence be obtained within the time period set forth in ii. above.

b. New discharges for which RFA's are submitted within 24 months of the effective date of this permit:

i. Within six months after the effective date of the general permit authorization for the new discharge, but no later than 24 months after the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall prepare an SPPP for the authorized facility; and shall submit to the Department the "Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Preparation Certification" contained in Attachment C (except if this certification was already included in the RFA submitted to the Department under Part II).

ii. Within 24 months after the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall implement the SPPP prepared for the facility; and shall submit to the Department the "Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Implementation and Inspection Certification" contained in Attachment D (except if this certification was included in the RFA submitted to the Department under Part II).

c. New discharges for which RFAs are submitted after 24 months from the effective date of this permit:

The SPPP shall be prepared and implemented prior to submission of the RFA under Part II; and the RFA shall contain the "Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Preparation Certification" contained in Attachment C, and the "Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Implementation and Inspection Certification" contained in Attachment D.

3. Additional Requirements

a. Agency Review

i. The permittee shall make the SPPP available upon request to an authorized representative of the Department and to the owner and operator of any municipal separate storm sewer system through which the stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity is discharged.

ii. Upon review by an authorized representative, the Department may notify the permittee at any time that the SPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this part. Within 30 days after receiving such notification (unless otherwise specified by the Department), the SPPP shall be amended to adequately address all deficiencies and written certification of such amendments shall be submitted to the Department.

b. Public Review

All SPPPs prepared under this permit are considered reports that shall be available to the public for inspection and duplication under N.J.S.A. 58:10A-9.c. The permittee shall make SPPPs available to members of the public upon request. However, the permittee may claim any portion of a SPPP as confidential in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-11. The Department's decision on such claims shall be made in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-11.

c. Amendments to the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

SPPPs may be amended so long as they continue to meet the requirements of part III.B of this permit. Any amended SPPPs shall be signed, certified, implemented, retained, and otherwise treated in the same manner as the original SPPP.

C. Annual Inspections

Once the SPPP has been implemented in accordance with III.B.1 and 2 above, the permittee shall conduct an annual inspection of the facility to identify areas contributing to the stormwater discharge authorized by this permit and to evaluate whether the SPPP complies with part III.B. and is being properly implemented, or whether additional measures are needed to meet the conditions of this permit. A report summarizing each inspection shall be included in the SPPP as required under Attachment B, Part H.

D. Annual Reports and Recertification

1. The permittee shall prepare an annual report summarizing each inspection performed under III.C. above. This report shall be accompanied by an annual certification that the facility is in compliance with its SPPP and this permit, except that if there are any incidents of noncompliance, those incidents shall be identified in the certification (see Attachment D to this permit for the form of these certifications). If there are incidents of noncompliance, the report shall identify the steps being taken to remedy the noncompliance and to prevent such incidents from recurring. The report and certification shall be signed by the permittee in accordance with Attachment D to this permit, and shall be maintained for a period of five years. This period may be extended by written request from the Department at any time. The certification should be submitted concurrently with the annual recertifications required under D.2. below.

2. After the certification contained in Attachment D has been received by the Department, the permittee must annually resubmit this certification (with new signatures each year). These annual recertifications shall be submitted in the same calendar month as the initial submission of these certifications. These recertifications shall be submitted to the Department at the address specified on the certification form provided by the Department, and shall be submitted with the \$500.00 fee required under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.8(i).

E. All instances of noncompliance not reported under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5(a)12 and (a)14 and N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.10 shall be reported to the Department annually.

F. *Other Discharges*

If, during or after the preparation of the SPPP, it is discovered that the facility generates and discharges, through storm sewers to surface waters, any unpermitted domestic wastewater, non-contact cooling water, or process waste water (including leachate and cooling water) other than stormwater, the permittee shall discontinue such discharges or apply for the appropriate NJPDES DSW permit in accordance with the NJPDES rules at N.J.A.C. 7:14A.

G. *Other Permits or Regulatory Requirements*

Compliance with the conditions of this permit does not exempt the permittee from any other applicable permit or other regulatory requirements including, but not limited to, all other Department rules and the Pinelands rules (N.J.A.C. 7:50).

PART IV. CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO GENERAL PERMITS AUTHORIZING STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

A. *Duty to Comply*

1. The permittee shall comply with all conditions of this New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES) permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the New Jersey Water Pollution Control Act

(N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et seq., hereinafter referred to as the State Act) or other authority of the NJPDES regulations (N.J.A.C. 7:14A) and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5(a)1).

2. The permittee shall comply with applicable effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the "Federal Water Pollution Control Act" (33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.) (hereinafter referred to as the Federal Act) and Section 4 of the State Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5(a)3).

3. The permittee is required to comply with all other applicable Federal, State, and local laws, rules, regulations, or ordinances. The issuance of this permit shall not be considered a waiver of any requirements other than the requirement that any discharge of stormwater associated with industrial activity be authorized by a permit.

B. *Permit Expiration*

1. This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at 11:59 P.M. on the expiration date of the permit. The permittee may discharge after the above date of expiration of the permit only in conformance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1 ("Application for a NJPDES Permit") and 2.3 ("Continuation of Expired Permits").

2. The conditions of an expired permit are continued in force pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.3, and remain fully effective and enforceable.

3. When the permittee is not in compliance with the conditions of the expiring or expired permit, the Department may, in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A: 1) initiate enforcement action based upon the permit which has been continued, 2) issue a notice of intent to deny the new permit, 3) issue a new permit, or 4) take other actions authorized by the NJPDES regulations or the State Act.

C. *Duty to Halt or Reduce Activity*

It shall not be a defense in an enforcement action to assert that the only possible alternative to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit would have been to cease or reduce the permitted discharge activity (see N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5(a)5i).

D. *Duty to Mitigate*

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or correct any adverse impact on the environment resulting from noncompliance with this permit, including, but not limited to, halting or reducing the permitted activity and temporary repairs (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5(a)6).

E. *Proper Operation and Maintenance*

The permittee referenced herein shall be responsible for supervising and managing the operation and maintenance of any facilities or systems which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit and with the requirements identified in the stormwater pollution prevention plan. Proper operation and maintenance also requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

F. *Permit Actions*

This permit may be modified, suspended, revoked and reissued, or terminated in accordance with the provisions set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.

G. *Property Rights, Liability, and Other Laws*

1. This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5(a)9).

2. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to exempt the permittee from complying with the rules, regulations, policies, and/or laws lodged in any agency or subdivision in this State having legal jurisdiction.

H. *Duty to Provide Information*

1. The permittee shall furnish to the Department, within a reasonable time, any information which the Department may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, suspending, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Department, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5(a)10).

2. When the permittee becomes aware that he has failed to submit any relevant facts in a request for authorization, or has submitted incorrect information in a request for authorization or in any report to the Department, the permittee shall promptly submit such facts or the correct information.

I. *Inspection and Entry*

1. The permittee shall allow the Regional Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), the Department, or any authorized representative(s), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to inspect the permittee's premises in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5(a)11 et seq.

2. Any refusal by the permittee, facility land owner(s), facility lessee(s), their agents, or any other person(s) with legal authority, to allow entry to the authorized representatives of the NJDEP and/or USEPA shall constitute grounds for suspension, revocation and/or termination of this permit, or other permit or enforcement action.

3. By acceptance of this permit, the permittee consents to any inspections by authorized representatives of the NJDEP and/or USEPA to determine the extent of compliance with any and all conditions of this permit and agrees not to, in any manner, seek to charge said representatives with a civil or criminal act of trespass when they enter the premises occupied by the permittee for said inspection purposes.

J. *Signatory Requirements*

1. All permit applications, reports, certifications, or other information required by the Department, shall be signed in accordance with the requirements set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.4 ("Signatories") and N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.9 ("General Permits").

2. False Statements. Any person who purposely, knowingly, recklessly, or negligently makes a false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, or other document filed or required to be maintained under the State Act shall upon conviction, be subject to a civil penalty, or by imprisonment, or by both (N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et seq. and N.J.A.C. 7:14-8 et seq.)

K. *Reporting Changes and Violations*

1. Planned Changes. The permittee shall give notice to the Department as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when the alteration or addition could change the nature or increase the quantity of the pollutants discharged (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5(a)14i).

2. Anticipated Noncompliance. The permittee shall give reasonable advance notice to the Department of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with the permit requirements (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5(a)14ii).

L. *Reporting Noncompliance*

The permittee shall report to the Department any non-compliance including, but not limited to, violations of effluent limitations that cause, or have the potential to cause, injury to persons or to the environment or poses a threat to human health or the environment. Reporting shall be as stipulated in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5(a)14vi and N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.10(a).

M. *Bypass*

1. A bypass is the anticipated or unanticipated intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment works.

2. Bypasses shall be subject to the requirements and conditions set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.10(e), (f), and (g).

N. *Upset*

1. An upset is an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with an effluent limitation because of an event beyond the reasonable control of the permittee, including fire, riot, sabotage, or flood, storm event, natural cause, or other act of God, or other similar circumstance, which is the cause of the violation. Upset also means noncompliance consequent to the performance of maintenance operations for which a prior exception has been granted by the Department or a delegated local agency.

2. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

3. Upsets shall be subject to the requirements and conditions set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.10(h).

O. *Emergency Plan*

Liability. The submission of an emergency plan or an exemption from the development of an emergency plan does not exempt the permittee from liability for violations arising from an emergency situation as per N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.12(g) and (h).

P. *Discharge Permitted*

The permittee shall discharge to surface waters of the State only as authorized herein and consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit.

Q. *Reopener Clause for Toxic Effluent Limitations*

Notwithstanding any other condition of this permit, if any applicable toxic effluent standard, limitation, or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is promulgated under Sections 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), and 307(a)(2) of the Federal Clean Water Act or Sections 4 or 6 of the State Act for a toxic pollutant and that effluent standard, limitation, or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant in the permit (or controls a pollutant not limited in the permit), this permit shall be promptly modified or revoked and reissued to conform to that effluent standard, limitation, or prohibition (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.13 et seq.).

R. *Availability of Information*

Public access and confidentiality requirements regarding NJPDES permits, effluent data, and information required by NJPDES application forms shall be as set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-11 et seq.

S. *Effective Date of Permit*

1. This permit shall become effective in its entirety on the date indicated (Effective Date) on the first page of this permit unless a request for an adjudicatory hearing is granted and a stay is granted pursuant to the provisions of

N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8 et seq. ("Public Comment and Notice Procedures").

2. For purposes of judicial review, final agency action on a permit does not occur unless and until a party has exhausted its administrative remedies under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3 and 7:14A-8. Any party which neglects or fails to seek such review thereby waives its opportunity to exhaust available agency remedies.

T. *Transfer of Permit Authorizations*

1. An authorization issued pursuant to this permit may not be transferred to any person except in compliance with 2 and 3 below and after notice to the Department. The Department may require modification, or revocation and reissuance of the authorization to change the name of the entity authorized and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Act.

2. Transfer by Modification. Except as provided in paragraph (3) of this section, an authorization issued under this permit may be transferred by the entity authorized to a new owner or operator only if the authorization has been modified or revoked and reissued (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.12) or a minor modification is made (pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.14(a)4) to identify the new entity authorized and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the State and Federal Acts.

3. Automatic Transfers. As an alternative to the authorization transfers under paragraph (2) of this section, any NJPDES permit, except a UIC permit for a well injecting hazardous waste, may be automatically transferred to a new permittee provided that the conditions set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.11 et seq. are met.

U. *Severability*

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit shall not be affected thereby (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.5).

V. *Stay of Conditions, N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.10*

A request for an adjudicatory hearing, or any other review or hearing, shall not automatically result in a stay of the conditions of this permit.

W. *Annual Permit Fee, N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.8*

The permittee shall pay the annual NJPDES permit fee which has been assessed by the Department.

X. *Existing Manufacturing, Commercial, Mining, and Silvicultural Dischargers and Research Facilities*

All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, silvicultural dischargers and research facilities shall comply with the

notification requirements specified in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.11(a)1i.

Y. Definitions

The definitions set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.9 are incorporated into this permit.

Z. Reopener Clause Regarding Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Certification

Notwithstanding any other condition of this permit, if the Department promulgates rules prescribing the minimum qualifications of persons qualified to review Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans, conduct annual inspections, and/or prepare annual reports under Part III, this permit may be modified upon the Department's initiative to require the use of such persons in the development of stormwater pollution prevention plans, the conduct of annual inspections, and/or the preparation of annual reports under Part III. The procedures in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7 and 14A-8 and in the Administrative Procedure Act, N.J.S.A. 52:14B-1 et seq., shall apply to such a modification.

ATTACHMENT A: RFA Certification

Every Request for Authorization (RFA) shall include the following RFA certification. All signatures on this RFA certification shall be notarized by an authorized Notary Public.

"I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this Request for Authorization and all attached documents, and that this Request for Authorization and all attached documents were prepared by personnel under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate and complete, and that as far as I know, none of the stormwater discharges for which this Request for Authorization is submitted are excluded from authorization by part I.B of NJPDES Permit No. NJ0088315.

"I also certify that I have made arrangements for publication, in a daily or weekly newspaper within the area affected by the facility identified in this RFA, of a notice which states that a request for authorization under general permit no. NJ0088315 to discharge stormwater to surface water(s) has been submitted pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.9(b)2. This notice identifies the general permit number, the legal name and address of the owner and operator, the facility name and address, and type of facility or discharges.

"I am aware that pursuant to the Water Pollution Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et seq., there are significant civil and criminal penalties for making a false statement, representation or certification in any application, record, or other document filed or required to be maintained under that Act, including fines and/or imprisonment."

The RFA certification shall be signed as follows:

- (1) For a corporation, by a principal executive officer or at least the level of vice president;
- (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship, by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
- (3) For a municipality, State, Federal or other public agency, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

A separate RFA certification shall be signed and submitted for each person submitting the RFA.

ATTACHMENT B: Contents of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

A. Inventory Requirements

The SPPP shall contain an inventory that includes the following:

1. A list of general categories of all "source materials" used, stored, or otherwise located at the facility. As used in this permit, the term "source materials" means any materials or machinery, located at the facility and directly or indirectly related to process or other industrial activities, which could be a source of pollutants in a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity that is subject to 40 CFR 122.26. Source materials include, but are not limited to: raw materials; intermediate products; final products; waste materials; by-products; industrial machinery and fuels; and lubricants, solvents, and detergents that are related to the process or other industrial activities. Materials or machinery that are not exposed to stormwater or that are not located at the facility are not "source materials".

2. A list of any domestic wastewater, non-contact cooling water, or process waste water (including leachate and contact cooling water) other than stormwater, that is generated at the facility and discharged through separate storm sewers to surface waters.

3. For discharges identified in A.2. above, a list of any final or draft NJPDES permits, pending NJPDES permit applications, or pending requests for authorization under another general NJPDES permit (including the NJPDES permit number where available).

B. Mapping Requirements

The SPPP shall include a map of the entire facility that depicts the approximate location of all the items listed below. All of the information specified below should be shown on one map unless, for the sake of clarity, additional maps are needed.

1. Existing buildings and other permanent structures;
2. All paved areas, including roads;
3. Generalized stormwater flow and drainage patterns;

4. Location of each of the facility's stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity that is subject to 40 CFR 122.26, including longitude and latitude to the nearest 15 seconds.

5. All surface drainage, inlet and discharge structures, including swales and ditches, but excluding rooftop drainage.

6. Location of each point or sewer segment, if any, where domestic wastewater, non-contact cooling water, or process waste water (other than stormwater) generated by the facility enters storm sewers that discharge to surface waters.

7. All locations where source materials are reasonably likely to be present. In doing so, the map shall at a minimum depict the location(s) of any of the following activities that occur at the facility and address all materials and machinery listed under the definition of "source materials" in A.1. above.

a. Outdoor handling, treatment, storage, or disposal activities;

b. Loading and unloading areas;

c. Outdoor manufacturing, processing, or cleaning activities; and other activities that disturb the land surface, except for construction or mining authorized under NJPDES Permit No. NJ0088323;

d. Significant dust or particulate generating processes, except those where dust or particulates are transmitted entirely off-site through the air or are regulated under an effective permit to construct, install or alter control apparatus or equipment pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.1;

e. Hazardous waste storage or disposal facilities;

f. On-site waste management, storage and disposal practices, including wastes not associated with or derived from on-site industrial activities;

g. Access routes. As used in this permit, the term "Access routes" means any immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility.

C. Narrative Description of Existing Conditions

The SPPP shall include a narrative description concerning the management of all source materials at the facility which are handled, treated, stored, disposed, or which otherwise exist in a manner allowing contact with stormwater. The narrative description shall address the following:

1. Location and method of materials transport, loading and unloading;

2. Existing management practices employed to minimize contact of source materials with stormwater;

3. Existing structural and non-structural measures employed to reduce pollutants in stormwater;

4. Existing practices employed to divert stormwater to specific areas on or off-site, including diversion to containment areas, holding tanks, treatment facilities, or sanitary or combined sewers; and

5. A description of any treatment the stormwater already receives;

6. Any discharges of domestic wastewater, non-contact cooling water, or process waste water (other than stormwater) that the SPPP lists in accordance with B.6. above (unless such discharges have been authorized by other NJPDES permits or identified in applications or requests for authorization submitted for other NJPDES permits). The narrative description shall also discuss any existing practices to prevent or permit such discharges.

D. Description of Required Best Management Practices

The SPPP shall identify and discuss the best management practices (BMPs) that will be implemented at the facility to:

1. Ensure that the facility does not discharge, through separate storm sewers to surface waters, any stormwater that is exposed to source materials located at the facility; and

2. Ensure that the facility does not generate and discharge, through storm sewers to surface waters, any domestic wastewater, non-contact cooling water, or process waste water (other than stormwater), unless that discharge is authorized by another NJPDES permit or identified in an application or request for authorization submitted for another NJPDES permit.

E. Implementation Schedule

The SPPP shall include a schedule for full implementation of the BMPs identified in accordance with D, above. This schedule must provide for full implementation by the applicable deadlines specified in Part III of this permit.

F. Maintenance Schedule

The SPPP shall include a schedule for providing regular and appropriate maintenance and repairs of all structural BMPs identified in accordance with D, above.

G. Inspection Schedule

The SPPP shall include a schedule for regular inspection by facility personnel of designated areas, operations, and equipment. An annual inspection of the entire facility shall also be conducted in accordance with part III.C. to identify areas contributing to the stormwater discharge authorized by this permit and to evaluate whether the SPPP complies with part III.B. and is being properly implemented, or whether additional measures are needed in order to meet the conditions of this permit.

H. Internal Reporting

The SPPP shall include a report summarizing, in accordance with III.D., each annual inspection performed under G. above. The report shall indicate whether the facility was found to be in compliance with the SPPP and the conditions of this permit. In the case of non-compliance, the report shall identify measures taken to remedy any non-compliance discovered during the inspection. All instances of non-compliance with the permit or the SPPP not reported under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5(a)12 and (a)14 and N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.10 shall be reported to the Department annually.

The SPPP shall record any incidents such as leaks or accidental discharges, and any failures or breakdowns of structural BMPs. The SPPP shall also ensure that, in such instances, corrective measures are implemented and inspected, and verify that full remediation is achieved.

I. Special Requirements

The following are special requirements for certain types of facilities with stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity. For such facilities, the SPPP must satisfy these special requirements as well as all the requirements provided above.

1. Facilities Discharging Through Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems

For any discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity through a municipal separate storm sewer system that has a final NJPDES discharge permit, the SPPP shall also require compliance with all applicable requirements of the municipal stormwater management program developed under that permit.

2. Facilities Subject to SARA Title III, Section 313 Requirements

The SPPP shall include, or cite the location of, any spill reports prepared under section 313 in Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, 42 U.S.C. §§ 9601 et seq.

3. Facilities With SPCC Plans, DPCC Plans, and DCR Plans

The SPPP shall include, or cite the location(s) of, any Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC Plan) prepared under 40 CFR 112 and section 311 of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1321; and any discharge prevention, containment and countermeasure plan (DPCC plan) and discharge cleanup and removal plan (DCR plan) prepared under N.J.A.C. 7:1E.

4. Facilities Undergoing Construction

Whenever construction activities are undertaken at the facility, the SPPP shall be amended, if necessary, so that the SPPP continues to be accurate and to meet the requirements of part III.B of this permit.

Additionally, for construction activities disturbing less than five acres of total land area which are not part of a larger common plan of development or sale, the SPPP shall include proof that any certification or municipal approval required under the Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Act (N.J.S.A. 4:24-39 et seq.) has been obtained.

For construction activities disturbing five acres or more of total land area, authorization must be obtained under NJPDES Permit No. NJ0088323, or under an individual NJPDES permit, for stormwater from such construction activities that would be discharged to surface waters.

ATTACHMENT C: Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Preparation Certification

The following certification shall be signed and submitted by the owner/operator to the Department using the appropriate Department forms.

"I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information in this Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Preparation Certification and all attached documents, and in the stormwater pollution prevention plan referred to in this certification. I further certify that I have signed this stormwater pollution prevention plan (SPPP), the implementation of which will ensure that there will be no exposure, during and after storm events, of industrial materials, machinery, waste products or other source materials located at the facility, to stormwater that is discharged through separate storm sewers to surface waters.

"I further certify that this Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Preparation Certification, all attached documents, and stormwater pollution prevention plan were prepared by personnel under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate this information. Based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining this information, I believe that the information in this Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Preparation Certification, all attached documents, and stormwater pollution prevention plan is true, accurate and complete.

"I certify that the stormwater pollution prevention plan referred to in this Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Preparation Certification has been signed and is being retained at the facility in accordance with part III.B of NJPDES Permit No. NJ0088315, and that this stormwater pollution prevention plan will be fully implemented at the facility in accordance with the terms and conditions of that permit. I am aware that pursuant to the Water Pollution Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et seq., there are significant civil and criminal penalties for making a false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, or other document filed or required to be maintained under that Act, including fines and/or imprisonment."

This certification shall be signed as follows:

- (1) For a corporation, by a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president;
- (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship, by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
- (3) For a municipality, State, Federal or other public agency, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

This signature shall be notarized by an authorized Notary Public. Whenever there are two or more permittees for the facility, all of those permittees shall jointly submit this Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Preparation Certification.

A copy of the RFA form that was originally submitted to the Department (in accordance with Part II of this permit) must be submitted along with this certification (with updated names, addresses and telephone numbers attached), unless the certification is submitted concurrently with the RFA.

ATTACHMENT D: Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Implementation and Inspection Certification

The following certification shall be signed and submitted by the owner/operator to the Department using the appropriate Department forms.

"I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information in this Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Implementation and Inspection Certification and all attached documents, and in the stormwater pollution prevention plan referred to in this certification.

"I certify that this Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Implementation and Inspection Certification and all attached documents were prepared by personnel under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate this information. Based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining this information, I believe that the information in this Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Implementation and Inspection Certification and all attached documents is true, accurate and complete.

"I certify that the facility has been inspected to identify areas contributing to the stormwater discharge authorized under NJPDES permit No. NJ0088315 and to evaluate whether the stormwater pollution prevention plan (SPPP) prepared under that permit complies with part III.B. of that permit and is being properly implemented.

"I certify that the stormwater pollution prevention plan referred to in this Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Implementation and Inspection Certification has been and

will continue to be fully implemented at this facility in accordance with the terms and conditions of part III of NJPDES Permit No. NJ0088315. I specifically certify that there is no exposure, during and after storm events, of industrial materials, machinery, waste products or other source materials located at the facility, to stormwater that is discharged through separate storm sewers to surface waters (except for any incidents of non-compliance identified in the attached report). I also specifically certify that this facility does not generate and discharge, through storm sewers to surface waters, any domestic wastewater, non-contact cooling water, or process waste water (including leachate and contact cooling water) other than stormwater, unless that discharge is authorized by another NJPDES permit or identified in an application (or request for authorization) submitted for another NJPDES permit.

"I also certify that this facility is not in violation of any conditions of NJPDES Permit No. NJ0088315, including requirements in part III of that permit for preparation and implementation of a stormwater pollution prevention plan, except for any incidents of noncompliance (which are noted in the attached report). For any incidents of noncompliance identified in the annual inspection (or made known to me during the course of the past year), I have attached a report identifying these incidents, and identifying steps taken or being taken to remedy the noncompliance and to prevent such incidents from recurring. If the attached report identifies any incidents of noncompliance, I certify that any remedial or preventative steps identified therein were or will be taken in compliance with the schedule set forth in the attachment to this certification. I am aware that pursuant to the Water Pollution Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et seq., there are significant civil and criminal penalties for making a false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, or other document filed or required to be maintained under that Act, including fines and/or imprisonment."

This certification shall be signed as follows:

- (1) For a corporation, by a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president;
- (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship, by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
- (3) For a municipality, State, Federal or other public agency, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

This signature shall be notarized by an authorized Notary Public.

A copy of the RFA form that was originally submitted to the Department (in accordance with Part II of this permit) must be submitted along with this certification (with updated names, addresses and telephone numbers attached), unless the certification is submitted concurrently with the RFA.

The permittee shall also identify the number of the NJPDES permit of any discharges through storm sewers to surface waters of domestic wastewater, non-contact cooling water, or process waste water other than stormwater generated by the facility. If no NJPDES permit number has been assigned yet, the permittee shall provide a copy of the cover page of the application or request for authorization in an attachment to this certification.

New Rule, R.1992 d.434, effective November 2, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 2352(a), 24 N.J.R. 4088(a), 24 N.J.R. 4364(a).

Administrative correction to Attachment A.

See: 25 N.J.R. 687(a).

APPENDIX B

PERMIT NUMBER NJ0088323 NJPDES/DSW GENERAL PERMIT CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY STORMWATER

Permittee
GENERAL PERMIT—
CATEGORY 5G3
PER INDIVIDUAL
NOTICE OF AUTHORIZATION

Co-Permittee

Property Owner
GENERAL PERMIT—
CATEGORY 5G3
PER INDIVIDUAL
NOTICE OF AUTHORIZATION

Location of Activity
GENERAL PERMIT—
CATEGORY 5G3
PER INDIVIDUAL
NOTICE OF AUTHORIZATION

Current Authorization
Covered by this Approval
and Previous Authorization
5G3: GEN PERMIT CONSTRUCT
ACTIVITY

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Expiration Date
10/01/1992	11/02/1992	11/01/1997

By Authority of: SCOTT A. WEINER, COMMISSIONER

PART I. AUTHORIZATION UNDER THIS PERMIT

A. Permit Area

This permit applies to all areas of the State of New Jersey.

B. Eligibility

1. Except as provided in B.2 below, this permit may authorize all new and existing stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity that are subject to Federal stormwater permitting requirements at 40 CFR 122.26 and that are from the following facilities:

a. Construction activities including clearing, grading and excavation activities, except for construction activities disturbing less than five acres of total land area which are not part of a larger common plan of development or sale.

b. Active or inactive operations for mining or quarrying of stone, gravel, sand, soil, shale, or clay; including crushing, grinding, pulverizing and washing activities at such mines or quarries, but excluding:

i. Facilities where mined or quarried material is treated with detergents, oils, acids, or other chemicals.

ii. Facilities that include active or inactive mining or quarrying for metallic minerals (ores).

2. The following stormwater discharges are not authorized by this permit:

a. Stormwater discharges subject to any of the following effluent guideline limitations for stormwater: cement manufacturing, materials storage piles (40 CFR 411, Subpart C); feedlots (40 CFR 412); fertilizer manufacturing (40 CFR 418); petroleum refining (40 CFR 419); phosphate manufacturing (40 CFR 422); steam electric, coal pile runoff (40 CFR 423); mineral mining and processing (40 CFR 436); ore mining and dressing (40 CFR 440); and asphalt emulsion (40 CFR 443, Subpart A).

b. Stormwater discharges from facilities with "sanitary landfills" or "hazardous waste landfills" as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:26-1.4, unless:

i. The landfill is under construction and has not received any solid waste (including hazardous waste) as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:1E-1.6; or

ii. The landfill has been closed in compliance with N.J.A.C. 7:26-2A.9 or 7:26-9.8 (the Solid Waste rules), the appropriate certifications have been submitted in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:26, and the landfill is not disrupted.

If the landfill meets i or ii above, the discharge is eligible for authorization under this permit.

c. Stormwater discharges from the following facilities where the stormwater comes into contact with petroleum-based oil and grease in raw materials, intermediate products, finished products, byproducts, or waste products located on the facility site:

i. Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code 29 (Petroleum Refining and Related Industries); and

ii. Facilities that are defined as "major facilities"; at N.J.S.A. 58:10-23.11b.1 and N.J.A.C. 7:1E-1.6 and that also have a total combined storage capacity of 200,000 gallons or more for petroleum or petroleum products.

d. Stormwater discharges from construction, mining or quarrying activities that are not regulated under the Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Act, N.J.S.A. 4:24-39 et seq., or that are not within the definition of "project" at N.J.S.A. 4:24-41.g.

e. A stormwater discharge from a mining or quarrying operation authorized by an effective individual DSW permit for that discharge.

f. Stormwater discharges that occur after the construction activities under 1.a above have been completed, unless such discharges are from mining or quarrying operations eligible for authorization under 1.b above. (If the facility being constructed is in one or more of the categories identified in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i) through (ix) or (xi), and is not such a mining or quarrying operation, then authorization for that stormwater discharge must be obtained under another NJPDES permit (such as NJPDES Permit No. NJ0088315, where applicable), even if authorization for the stormwater discharge from the construction activity has been obtained under this permit.)

3. Other discharges are not authorized by this permit, even if such discharges are combined with stormwater discharges, that are authorized by this permit.

C. Requiring an Individual Permit or Other General Permit

1. The Department may require any permittee authorized under this permit to apply for and obtain an individual DSW permit, or seek and obtain authorization under another general permit. Conversely, any permittee authorized under this permit may request to be excluded from authorization under this permit by applying to the Department for an individual DSW permit. Termination of existing permits under such circumstances is governed by N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.9.

2. If, after receiving authorization under this permit, a facility is required by the Department to obtain another NJPDES DSW permit that would also cover the authorized stormwater discharge, then authorization under this permit shall remain in effect only until either:

- a. The date such other permit becomes effective; or
- b. The date the application for such other permit (or request for authorization under another general permit) is denied.

If such a facility fails to submit an application or request for authorization by the date specified by the Department, then the general permit authorization remains in effect only until that date.

D. Authorization

In order to obtain authorization under this permit, a complete Request for Authorization (RFA) and the \$200 fee required under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.8(j) shall be submitted in accordance with the requirements of part II of this permit.

1. For stormwater discharges that existed prior to the effective date of this permit, authorization becomes effective when the facility's soil erosion and sediment control plan is certified by the soil conservation district, the New Jersey Department of Transportation (DOT) or the State Soil Conservation Committee (pursuant to N.J.S.A. 4:24-43, and where applicable, N.J.S.A. 4:24-6.1); or when the facility has been approved under a municipal ordinance pursuant to N.J.S.A. 4:28-48. If certification or municipal approval was issued before the effective date of this permit, authorization under this permit shall be effective on the effective date of this permit.

2. For new stormwater discharges, authorization becomes effective when the soil conservation district or DOT certifies the RFA.

3. For new stormwater discharges commencing in the Pinelands Area (as defined by N.J.S.A. 13:18A-11) after the effective date of this permit, authorization under this permit becomes effective only if, pursuant to N.J.S.A.

13:18A-15, the Pinelands Commission has determined that:

a. The Pinelands Commission will not review the facility based upon the issuance of a certification of the facility's soil erosion and sediment control plan issued by the soil conservation district or the State Soil Conservation Committee, or the approval of the facility's soil erosion and sediment control requirements issued by the municipality (whichever is applicable);

b. The Pinelands Commission has reviewed and approved the facility following issuance of a certification of the facility's soil erosion and sediment control plan issued by the soil conservation district or the State Soil Conservation Committee, or the approval of the facility's soil erosion and sediment control requirements issued by the municipality (whichever is applicable); or

c. The Pinelands Commission has, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:50-4.51 et seq., reviewed and approved the development application of the DOT.

4. Authorizations under this general permit cease to be effective:

a. If a complete RFA and \$200 fee are not submitted in accordance with Part II of this permit (in which case the discharge shall be deemed never to have been authorized);

b. When the certification or municipal approval of the facility's soil erosion and sediment control plan expires without being renewed or extended; or

c. When the State Soil Conservation Committee rejects (pursuant to N.J.S.A. 4:24-6.1 and N.J.A.C. 2:90-1.6) a decision by the soil conservation district to certify the facility's soil erosion and sediment control plan.

5. For a stormwater discharge authorized under this permit, the permittee is exempt from the provision in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5(a)1 which declares that the discharge of any pollutant not specifically regulated in the NJPDES permit or listed in the NJPDES application shall constitute a violation of the permit.

PART II. REQUEST FOR AUTHORIZATION REQUIREMENTS

A. Deadlines for Requesting Authorization

1. A Request for Authorization (RFA) for an existing stormwater discharge must be submitted within 180 days after the effective date of this permit.

2. An RFA for a new stormwater discharge must be submitted at least 30 days prior to the commencement of the land disturbance that may result in that discharge.

3. The soil conservation district or DOT may, at its discretion, accept an RFA submitted after the foregoing deadlines; however, the discharger may still be held liable

for any violations that occurred prior to the submission of the RFA.

B. *Persons Requesting Authorization*

The RFA must be jointly submitted by all persons who currently own or operate any part of the facility requiring a NJPDES permit for the stormwater discharge at the facility. For example, if the facility is owned by one person but operated by another, both the owner and the operator must jointly submit a single RFA for the facility.

C. *Contents of the Request for Authorization*

A completed RFA shall include all of the following information regarding the regulated facility, using the Department's RFA form. A fee of \$200, paid by check or money order payable to "Treasurer, State of New Jersey", shall be submitted along with the completed RFA.

1. The legal name and address of all current owners and operators.
2. The facility name and address.
3. A brief description of the facility and its current and proposed uses.
4. The RFA certification contained in Attachment A.
5. For stormwater discharges occurring in the Pinelands Area (as defined in N.J.S.A. 13:18A-11) prior to the effective date of this permit, a Pinelands Commission "no call up" letter or public development approval.

D. *Where to Submit*

1. For projects that the New Jersey Department of Transportation (DOT) is constructing or proposes to construct, a completed, signed, and certified RFA (see I.E.1 below) and the \$200 fee shall be submitted by DOT to the Department at the address specified on the Department's RFA form.

2. For all other projects, a completed and signed RFA and \$200 fee shall be submitted to the soil conservation district.

E. *Certifying the Request for Authorization*

1. For projects that the DOT is constructing or proposes to construct, the DOT shall certify the RFA if the requirements in I.C above have been satisfied, and if the DOT has certified the facility's plan for soil erosion and sediment control under N.J.S.A. 4:24-43.

2. For other projects, the soil conservation district shall certify the RFA if the requirements in I.C above have been satisfied, and if:

- a. The soil conservation district has certified the facility's plan for soil erosion and sediment control under N.J.S.A. 4:24-43; or

b. The State Soil Conservation Committee has certified the facility's plan for soil erosion and sediment control under N.J.S.A. 4:24-6.1 and N.J.S.A. 4:24-43; or

c. The facility has been approved under a municipal ordinance for soil erosion and sediment control pursuant to N.J.S.A. 4:24-48.

3. The district shall grant or deny certification of the RFA within a period of 30 days after submission of a complete RFA unless, by mutual agreement in writing between the district and the persons requesting authorization, the period of 30 days shall be extended for an additional period of 30 days. Failure of the district to grant or deny certification within such time period shall constitute certification of the RFA.

4. RFAs certified by the soil conservation districts shall be submitted by those districts to the State Soil Conservation Committee, which shall submit them to the Department at the address specified on the Department's RFA form.

F. *Additional Notification*

1. Facilities that discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity through a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system (systems serving a population of 100,000 or more) must also submit a copy of the RFA to the owner and operator of that system.

2. The permittee is responsible for publishing a notice in a daily or weekly newspaper within the area affected by the permitted facility stating that a request for authorization under general permit no. NJ0088323 to discharge stormwater to surface water has been submitted in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.9(b)2. This notice shall also identify the legal name and address of the owner and operator, the facility name and address, and type of facility and discharges. A certification stating that arrangements for such notification have been made is contained in Attachment A and shall be signed and submitted as part of the RFA.

G. *Reauthorization*

This permit expires in five years. If the Department reissues this permit, and if a stormwater discharge authorized by this permit will continue after the expiration of this permit, the permittee is required to submit a RFA within 180 days after the effective date of the reissued permit in order to be reauthorized.

PART III. *EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS*

A. *Hazardous Substances*

The permittee shall comply with the applicable provisions of N.J.A.C. 7:1E (Department rules entitled "Discharges of Petroleum and Other Hazardous Substances") relevant to the stormwater discharges authorized by this permit. No discharge of hazardous substances (as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:1E-1.6) shall be deemed to be "pursuant to and in compliance with [this] permit" within the meaning of the Spill Compensation and Control Act at N.J.S.A. 58:10-23.11c.

B. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

1. Land disturbances that may result in a stormwater discharge authorized by this permit shall be executed only in accordance with a soil erosion and sediment control plan certified pursuant to N.J.S.A. 4:24-43, or requirements for soil erosion and sediment control established in or pursuant to a municipal ordinance in accordance with N.J.S.A. 4:24-48, whichever is applicable. A copy of this plan shall be retained by the permittee for a period of at least five years after the completion of construction.

2. Land disturbances that may result in a stormwater discharge authorized by this permit shall not commence until authorization is effective under I.D. above.

3. For purposes of this permit, the soil erosion and sediment control plan or requirements implemented under B.2. above, and a Department-approved discharge prevention, containment and countermeasure (DPCC) plan and discharge cleanup and removal (DCR) plan, if any, prepared under N.J.A.C. 7:1E and the Spill Compensation and Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10-23.11 et seq., constitute the facility's stormwater pollution prevention plan (except for any provisions that are not relevant to the stormwater discharge authorized by this permit).

C. Public Review

All SPPPs prepared under this permit are considered reports that shall be available to the public for inspection and duplication under N.J.S.A. 58:10A-9c. However, the permittee may claim any portion of a SPPP as confidential in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-11. The Department's decision on such claims shall be made in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-11.

PART IV. INSPECTION AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**A. Annual Inspections**

The permittee shall conduct an annual inspection of the facility to identify areas contributing to the stormwater discharge authorized by this permit and evaluate whether the stormwater pollution prevention plan (SPPP) identified under III.B above is being properly implemented, or whether additional measures are needed to implement the SPPP.

B. Annual Reports and Certifications

The permittee shall prepare an annual report summarizing each inspection performed under IV.A above. This report shall be accompanied by an annual certification that the facility is in compliance with its SPPP and this permit, except that if there are any incidents of noncompliance, those incidents shall be identified in the certification. If there are incidents of noncompliance, the report shall identify the steps being taken to remedy the noncompliance and to prevent such incidents from recurring. The report and certification shall be signed by the permittee in accordance

with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.4(a)2i, and shall be maintained for a period of five years. This period may be extended by written request from the Department at any time.

C. Reports of Noncompliance

All instances of noncompliance not reported under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5(a)12 and (a)14 and N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.10 shall be reported to the Department annually.

D. Other Permits and Regulatory Requirements

Compliance with the conditions of this permit does not exempt the permittee from any other applicable permit or other regulatory requirements including, but not limited to, all other Department rules and the Pinelands rules (N.J.A.C. 7:50).

PART V. CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO GENERAL PERMITS AUTHORIZING STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**A. Duty to Comply**

1. The permittee shall comply with all conditions of this New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES) permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the New Jersey Water Pollution Control Act (N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et seq., hereinafter referred to as the State Act) or other authority of the NJPDES regulations (N.J.A.C. 7:14A) and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5(a)1).

2. The permittee shall comply with applicable effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the "Federal Water Pollution Control Act" (33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.); hereinafter referred to as the Federal Act) and Section 4 of the State Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5(a)3).

3. The permittee is required to comply with all other applicable federal, state, and local laws, rules, regulations, or ordinances. The issuance of this permit shall not be considered a waiver of any requirements other than the requirement that any discharge of stormwater associated with industrial activity be authorized by a permit.

B. Permit Expiration

1. This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at 11:59 P.M. on the expiration date of the permit. The permittee may discharge after the above date of expiration of the permit only in conformance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1 ("Application for a NJPDES Permit") and 2.3 ("Continuation of Expired Permits").

2. The conditions of an expired permit are continued in force pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.3, and remain fully effective and enforceable.

3. When the permittee is not in compliance with the conditions of the expiring or expired permit, the Department may, in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A: (1) initiate enforcement action based upon the permit which has been continued, (2) issue a notice of intent to deny the new permit, (3) issue a new permit, or (4) take other actions authorized by the NJPDES regulations or the State Act.

C. *Duty to Halt or Reduce Activity*

It shall not be a defense in an enforcement action to assert that the only possible alternative to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit would have been to cease or reduce the permitted discharge activity (see N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5(a)5i).

D. *Duty to Mitigate*

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or correct any adverse impact on the environment resulting from noncompliance with this permit, including, but not limited to, halting or reducing the permitted activity and temporary repairs (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5(a)6).

E. *Proper Operation and Maintenance*

The permittee referenced herein shall be responsible for supervising and managing the operation and maintenance of any facilities or systems which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit and with the requirements identified in the stormwater pollution prevention plan. Proper operation and maintenance also requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

F. *Permit Actions*

This permit may be modified, suspended, revoked and reissued, or terminated in accordance with the provisions set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.

G. *Property Rights, Liability, and Other Laws*

1. This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5(a)9).

2. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to exempt the permittee from complying with the rules, regulations, policies, and/or laws lodged in any agency or subdivision in this State having legal jurisdiction.

H. *Duty to Provide Information*

1. The permittee shall furnish to the Department, within a reasonable time, any information which the Department may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, suspending, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Department, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5(a)10).

2. When the permittee becomes aware that he has failed to submit any relevant facts in a request for authorization, or has submitted incorrect information in a request for authorization or in any report to the Department, the permittee shall promptly submit such facts or the correct information.

I. *Inspection and Entry*

1. The permittee shall allow the Regional Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), the Department, or any authorized representative(s), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to inspect the permittee's premises in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5(a)11 et seq.

2. Any refusal by the permittee, facility land owner(s), facility lessee(s), their agents, or any other person(s) with legal authority, to allow entry to the authorized representatives of the NJDEP and/or USEPA shall constitute grounds for suspension, revocation and/or termination of this permit, or other permit or enforcement action.

3. By acceptance of this permit, the permittee consents to any inspections by authorized representatives of the NJDEP and/or USEPA to determine the extent of compliance with any and all conditions of this permit and agrees not to, in any manner, seek to charge said representatives with a civil or criminal act of trespass when they enter the premises occupied by the permittee for said inspection purposes.

J. *Signatory Requirements*

1. All permit applications, reports, certifications, or other information required by the Department shall be signed in accordance with the requirements set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.4 ("Signatories") and N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.9 ("General Permits").

2. False Statements. Any person who purposely, knowingly, recklessly, or negligently makes a false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, or other document filed or required to be maintained under the State Act shall upon conviction, be subject to a civil penalty, or by imprisonment, or by both (N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et seq. and N.J.A.C. 7:14-8 et seq.).

K. *Reporting Changes and Violations*

1. **Planned Changes.** The permittee shall give notice to the Department as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when the alteration or addition could change the nature or increase the quantity of the pollutants discharged (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5(a)14i).

2. **Anticipated Noncompliance.** The permittee shall give reasonable advance notice to the Department of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with the permit requirements (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5(a)14ii).

L. Reporting Noncompliance

The permittee shall report to the Department any non-compliance including, but not limited to, violations of effluent limitations that cause, or have the potential to cause, injury to persons or to the environment or poses a threat to human health or the environment. Reporting shall be as stipulated in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5(a)14vi and N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.10(a).

M. Bypass

1. A bypass is the anticipated or unanticipated intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment works.

2. Bypasses shall be subject to the requirements and conditions set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.10(e), (f), and (g).

N. Upset

1. An upset is an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with an effluent limitation because of an event beyond the reasonable control of the permittee, including fire, riot, sabotage, or flood, storm event, natural cause, or other act of God, or other similar circumstance, which is the cause of the violation. Upset also means noncompliance consequent to the performance of maintenance operations for which a prior exception has been granted by the Department or a delegated local agency.

2. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

3. Upsets shall be subject to the requirements and conditions set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.10(h).

O. Emergency Plan

Liability. The submission of an emergency plan or an exemption from the development of an emergency plan does not exempt the permittee from liability for violations arising from an emergency situation as per N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.12(g) and (h).

P. Discharge Permitted

The permittee shall discharge to surface waters of the State only as authorized herein and consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit.

Q. Reopener Clause for Toxic Effluent Limitations

Notwithstanding any other condition of this permit, if any applicable toxic effluent standard, limitation, or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is promulgated under sections 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), and 307(a)(2) of the Federal Clean Water Act or Section 4 or 6 of the State Act for a toxic pollutant and that effluent standard, limitation, or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant in the permit (or controls a pollutant not limited in the permit), this permit shall be promptly modified or revoked and reissued to conform to that effluent standard, limitation, or prohibition (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.13 et seq.).

R. Availability of Information

Public access and confidentiality requirements regarding NJPDES permits, effluent data, and information required by NJPDES application forms shall be as set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-11 et seq.

S. Effective Date of Permit

1. This permit shall become effective in its entirety on the date indicated (Effective Date) on the first page of this permit unless a request for an adjudicatory hearing is granted and a stay is granted pursuant to the provisions of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8 et seq. ("Public Comment and Notice Procedures").

2. For purposes of judicial review, final agency action on a permit does not occur unless and until a party has exhausted its administrative remedies under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3 and 7:14A-8. Any party which neglects or fails to seek such review thereby waives its opportunity to exhaust available agency remedies.

T. Transfer of Permit Authorizations

1. An authorization issued pursuant to this permit may not be transferred to any person except in compliance with 2 and 3 below and after notice to the Department. The Department may require modification, or revocation and reissuance of the authorization to change the name of the entity authorized and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Act.

2. **Transfer by Modification.** Except as provided in paragraph (3) of this section, an authorization issued under this permit may be transferred by the entity authorized to a new owner or operator only if the authorization has been modified or revoked and reissued (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.12) or a minor modification is made (pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.14(a)4) to identify the new entity authorized and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the State and Federal Acts.

3. Automatic Transfers. As an alternative to the authorization transfers under paragraph (2) of this section, any NJPDES permit, except a UIC permit for a well injecting hazardous waste, may be automatically transferred to a new permittee provided that the conditions set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.11 et seq. are met.

U. Severability

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit shall not be affected thereby (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.5).

V. Stay of Conditions, N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.10

A request for an adjudicatory hearing, or any other review or hearing, shall not automatically result in a stay of the conditions of this permit.

W. Existing Manufacturing, Commercial, Mining, and Silvicultural Dischargers and Research Facilities

All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers and research facilities shall comply with the notification requirements specified in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.11(a)1i.

X. Definitions

The definitions set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.9 are incorporated into this permit.

Y. Reopener Clause Regarding Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Certification

Notwithstanding any other condition of this permit, if the Department promulgates rules prescribing the minimum qualifications of persons qualified to review Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans, conduct annual inspections, and/or prepare annual reports under Part III or Part IV, this permit may be modified upon the Department's initiative to require the use of such persons in the development of stormwater pollution prevention plans, the conduct of annual inspections, and/or the preparation of annual reports under Part III or Part IV. The procedures in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7 and 14A-8 and in the Administrative Procedure Act, N.J.S.A. 52:14B-1 et seq., shall apply to such a modification.

ATTACHMENT A: RFA Certification

Every Request for Authorization (RFA) shall include the following RFA certification. All signatures on this RFA certification shall be notarized by an authorized Notary Public.

"I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this Request for Authorization and all attached documents, and that this Request for Authorization and all attached documents were prepared by personnel under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate and complete, and that as far as I know, none of the stormwater discharges for which this Request for Authorization is submitted are excluded from authorization by part I.B of NJPDES Permit No. NJ0088323.

"I also certify that I have made arrangements for publication, in a daily or weekly newspaper within the area affected by the facility identified in this RFA, of a notice which states that a request for authorization under general permit no. NJ0088323 to discharge stormwater to surface water(s) has been submitted pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.9(b)2. This notice identifies the general permit number, the legal name and address of the owner and operator, the facility name and address, and type of facility or discharges.

"I am aware that pursuant to the Water Pollution Control Act (see N.J.S.A. 58:10A-10f(2) and (3)), there are significant civil and criminal penalties for making a false statement, representation or certification in any application, record, or other document filed or required to be maintained under that Act, including fines and/or imprisonment."

The RFA certification shall be signed as follows:

- (1) For a corporation, by a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president;
- (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship, by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
- (3) For a municipality, State, Federal or other public agency, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

A separate RFA certification shall be signed and submitted for each person submitting the RFA.

New Rule, R.1992 d.434, effective November 2, 1992.
See: 24 N.J.R. 2352(a), 24 N.J.R. 4088(a), 24 N.J.R. 4364(a).
Administrative correction to Part 1B3.
See: 25 N.J.R. 687(a).

SUBCHAPTER 4. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR AN INDUSTRIAL WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

Source and Effective Date
R.1981 d.373, effective October 8, 1981.
See: 12 N.J.R. 569(f), 13 N.J.R. 705(a).

7:14A-4.1 Purpose

This subchapter establishes the requirements for compliance with the State Act concerning hazardous waste as defined in Section 1.9 for owners and operators of an industrial waste management facility as described in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.2.

Case Notes

Precluding issuance of a New Jersey pollution discharge elimination system permit unless a governmental entity or sewage agency is the sole permittee or copermitee with a private utility exceeds statutory regulatory authority delegated to Department of Environmental Protection in the Water Quality Planning and Water Pollution Acts. *New Jersey Builders Ass'n v. Fenske*, 249 N.J.Super. 60, 591 A.2d 1362 (A.D.1991).

7:14A-4.2 Scope

(a) Specific inclusions: An industrial waste management facility (IWMF) which treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste which is received exclusively from intracompany and intrastate sources and includes the following:

1. Wastewater treatment units which are subject to regulation under Section 402 or 307(b) of the Federal Act and that:

- i. Receive, and treat or store an influent wastewater which is a hazardous waste; or
- ii. Generate, store, or treat a wastewater treatment sludge or residue which is a hazardous waste; and
- iii. Meet the definition of "tank".

2. The treatment, storage or disposal of hazardous waste in a surface impoundment;

3. A land treatment facility for hazardous waste;

4. Injection wells that dispose of hazardous waste, and associated surface facilities that treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste. However, the owner and operator with a UIC permit shall be deemed to have a IWMF permit for the injection well itself provided there is compliance with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.5(a)1.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of (a)1 above, an IWMF may receive hazardous waste from intrastate/intercompany sources provided that:

- i. A modification of the NJPDES/DSW or SIU permit is obtained pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.12; and
- ii. The hazardous waste is used for the sole purpose of substitution for a chemical agent which is normally used in the IWMF wastewater treatment unit; or
- iii. The hazardous waste is received and used for the purpose of biologically seeding a wastewater treatment unit.

(b) Specific exclusions: The following exclusions to this subchapter are required to obtain a Hazardous Waste Facility (HWF) permit pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26-12.

1. Wastewater treatment unit which meet the requirements of (a)1 above where the hazardous wastewater is received from intercompany or interstate sources except as provided in (a)5 above;

2. A surface impoundment where hazardous wastes will remain at the facility site after closure is completed; and

3. The treatment, storage or disposal of hazardous waste sludges in sludge drying beds and landfills.

(c) General requirements are as follows:

1. The owner or operator of an IWMF as described in (a)1 above shall be deemed to possess a NJPDES/IWMF permit-by-rule provided there is compliance with the standards specified in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.6, unless the Department terminates eligibility for a permit-by-rule in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.5(a)3ii.

2. Where eligibility for an IWMF permit-by-rule has been terminated by the Department, the owner or operator of the IWMF shall apply for and is required to obtain an individual IWMF permit N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.4.

3. The owner or operator of an IWMF as described in (a)2 and 3 above shall obtain an individual NJPDES/IWMF permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.4.

As amended, R.1983 d.25, effective February 7, 1983.

See: 14 N.J.R. 1137(a), 15 N.J.R. 146(a).

(a): IWMF defined: (a)5 added.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

At (a), "inter" changed to "intra" company; minor language changes at (b)1 and (c)2 and 3.

Case Notes

Precluding issuance of a New Jersey pollution discharge elimination system permit unless a governmental entity or sewage agency is the sole permittee or copermitee with a private utility exceeds statutory regulatory authority delegated to Department of Environmental Protection in the Water Quality Planning and Water Pollution Acts. *New Jersey Builders Ass'n v. Fenske*, 249 N.J.Super. 60, 591 A.2d 1362 (A.D.1991).

7:14A-4.3 Definitions

The following words and terms, as used in this subchapter, shall have the following meanings:

"Chemical agent" means those elements, compounds, or mixtures that disperse, dissolve, emulsify, neutralize, precipitate, reduce, solubilize, oxidize, concentrate, congeal, entrap, fix, gel, make the pollutant mass more rigid or viscous, or otherwise facilitate the mitigation of deleterious effects of removal of the pollutant from the wastewater.

"Existing facility" means a facility which was in operation or for which construction has commenced, on or before November 19, 1980. Construction had commenced if the owner or operator has obtained all necessary Federal permits as well as any permit required by the Division of Solid Waste Management and either:

1. A continuous physical, on-site construction program has begun; or

2. The owner or operator has entered into contractual obligations which cannot be cancelled or modified without substantial loss for the construction of the facility to be completed within a reasonable time.

"Land treatment facility" means a facility or part of a facility at which hazardous waste is applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface; such facilities are disposal facilities if the waste will remain after closure.

"Wastewater treatment unit" means a device which:

1. Is part of a wastewater treatment facility which is subject to regulations under either Section 402 or Section 307(b) of the Federal Act; and

2. Is designed to change the physical, chemical or biological character or composition of the wastewater so as to prepare it for further treatment or for reuse or disposal; and

3. Meets the criteria specified in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.2(a)1i through iii.

"Tank" means a stationary device, designed to contain an accumulation of hazardous waste which is constructed of non-earthen structural material(s) (e.g., wood, steel, plastic, reinforced concrete, etc.) which provides the necessary structural strength to totally contain the waste.

As amended, R.1982 d.310, effective September 20, 1982.

See: 14 N.J.R. 506(b), 14 N.J.R. 1054(b).

"Wastewater treatment unit"; iii added.

As amended, R.1983 d.25, effective February 7, 1983.

See: 14 N.J.R. 1137(a), 15 N.J.R. 146(a).

"Chemical agent" added.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

"Wastewater treatment unit" amended at 2.

7:14A-4.4 Application for an individual IWMF permit

(a) Unless eligible for a permit-by-rule as provided at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.5, an IWMF shall apply for an individual IWMF permit in accordance with this section. Applicants shall refer to N.J.A.C. 7:26-12 (Permit Requirements for Hazardous Waste Facilities—Rules of the Division of Solid Waste Management) for requirements and procedures for submission of an application for an individual IWMF permit. Such IWMFs shall comply with all of the requirements set forth therein with the exception of the following:

1. An environmental and health impact statement (EHIS) is not required for an IWMF; and

2. A disclosure statement is not required for an IWMF.

(b) For land treatment facilities only, the following apply:

1. In addition to complying with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:26-12 an applicant for a hazardous waste land treatment facility shall comply with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.8 and shall provide a description of design and operating procedures which demonstrates compliance with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.7.

2. The requirements for applications for land treatment demonstrates permits are as follows:

i. For the purpose of allowing an owner or operator to meet the treatment demonstration requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.7(e) of this subchapter the Department may issue a NJPDES permit for a treatment demonstration project. In addition to the general requirements for all NJPDES permits, the permit must contain only those requirements necessary to meet the standards in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.7(e)2. The permit may be issued either as a treatment or disposal permit covering only the field test or laboratory analyses, or as a two-phase facility permit covering the field tests, or laboratory analyses, and design, construction, operation and maintenance of the land treatment unit.

(1) The Department may issue a two-phase facility permit if it finds that, based on information submitted in the land treatment permit application, substantial, although incomplete or inconclusive, information already exists upon which to base the issuance of a facility permit.

(2) If the Department finds that not enough information exists upon which it can establish permit conditions to attempt to provide for compliance with all of the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.7, the Department must issue a treatment demonstration permit covering only the field test or laboratory analyses.

ii. If the Department finds that a phased permit may be issued, it will establish, as requirements in the first phase of the facility permit, conditions for conducting the field tests or laboratory analyses. These permit conditions will include design and operating parameters (including the duration of the tests or analyses and, in the case of field tests, the horizontal and vertical dimensions of the treatment zone), monitoring procedures, post-demonstration clean-up activities, and any other conditions which the Department finds may be necessary under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.7(e)2. The Department will include conditions in the second phase of the facility permit to attempt to meet all N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.7 requirements pertaining to unit design, construction, operation, and maintenance. The Department will establish these conditions in the second phase of the permit based upon the substantial but incomplete or inclusive information contained in the land treatment permit application.

(1) The first phase of the permit will be effective as provided in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.

(2) The second phase of the permit will be effective as provided in (b)2iv below.

iii. When the owner or operator who has been issued a two-phase permit has completed the treatment demonstration, the owner or operator shall submit to the Department a certification, signed by a person authorized to sign a permit application or report, that the field tests or laboratory analyses have been carried out in accordance with the conditions specified in phase one of the permit for conducting such tests or analyses. The owner or operator must also submit all data collected during the field tests or laboratory analyses within 90 days of completion of those tests or analyses unless the Department approves a later date.

iv. If the Department determines that the results of the field tests or laboratory analyses meet the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.7, the Department will modify the second phase of the permit to incorporate any requirements necessary for operation of the facility in compliance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.7, based upon the results of the field tests or laboratory analyses.

(1) This permit modification may proceed as a minor modification under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.14, provided any such change is minor, or otherwise will proceed as a modification under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.12.

(2) If no modifications of the second phase of the permit are necessary, or if only minor modifications are necessary and have been made, the Department will give notice of this final decision to the permit applicant and to each person who submitted written comments on the phased permit or who requested notice of the final decision on the second phase of the permit. The second phase of the permit then will become effective as specified in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.6.

(3) If modifications under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.12 are necessary, the second phase of the permit will become effective only after those modifications have been made.

3. For facilities that dispose of hazardous wastes which are listed in N.J.A.C. 7:26-8.13 as F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027 in a land treatment unit, a waste management plan describing how a land treatment facility is or will be designed, constructed, operated and maintained to meet the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.7(a) is required. This submittal must address the following items as specified in 7:14A-4.7(a):

(1) The volume, physical, and chemical characteristics of the wastes, including their potential to migrate through soil or to volatilize or escape into the atmosphere;

(2) The attenuative properties of underlying and surrounding soils or other materials;

(3) The mobilizing properties of other materials co-disposed with these wastes; and

(4) The effectiveness of additional treatment, design, or monitoring techniques.

(c) For surface impoundments only: In addition to complying with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:26-12.1, applicants for an individual IWMF permit for a surface impoundment which treats or stores hazardous waste shall provide a description of design and operating procedures which demonstrates compliance with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:26-10.6.

(d) Existing IWMFs: Prior to final disposition of an individual IWMF permit application submitted in accordance with this section, an existing IWMF may continue to operate in accordance with the standards and procedures set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:26-12.3. In addition to the requirements set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:26-12.3(e) an owner or operator of an existing land treatment facility shall comply with the standards set forth at 40 CFR 265.270 through 282.

As amended, R.1984 d.198, eff. May 21, 1984.

See: 15 N.J.R. 1997(a), 16 N.J.R. 1230(a), 16 N.J.R. 2433(a).

(b)1: N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.7 requirements for hazardous waste facility added.

(b)2 added.

(c): N.J.A.C. 7:26-10.6 requirement added.

Amended by R.1986 d.387, effective September 22, 1986.

See: 18 N.J.R. 879(a), 18 N.J.R. 1933(a).

(b)3 added.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Reference added in heading to IWMF and reference to the Division as well as minor language changes made throughout.

7:14A-4.5 IWMF permits-by-rule

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subchapter or N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7 and 8 the following shall be deemed to have an individual IWMF permit if the conditions listed are met:

1. Injection wells: The owner or operator of an injection well disposing of hazardous waste, if the owner or operator:

i. Has a permit for underground injection issued under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5;

ii. Complies with the conditions of that permit and the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.12 (requirements for wells injecting hazardous waste).

2. Publicly owned treatment works: A POTW which accepts for treatment hazardous waste, if the owner or operator:

i. Has a NJPDES permit as required by N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.2;

ii. Complies with the conditions of that permit; and

iii. Complies with the following regulations:

- (1) N.J.A.C. 7:26-7.6(a) (identification number);
- (2) N.J.A.C. 7:26-7 (use of manifest system);
- (3) N.J.A.C. 7:26-9.4(i) (operating record);
- (4) N.J.A.C. 7:26-9.4(j) (annual report);
- (5) N.J.A.C. 7:26-12.4(a)17i (manifest discrepancy report);
- (6) 7:26-12.4(a)17 (unmanifested waste report).

iv. If the waste meets all Federal, State, and local pretreatment requirements which would be applicable to the waste if it were being discharged into the DTW through a sewer, pipe, or similar conveyance.

3. Wastewater treatment units, as follows:

i. The owner or operator of a wastewater treatment unit if he or she complies with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.6, unless required to have an individual IWMF permit under (a)3ii below. Additional NJPDES Permit requirements which may apply to wastewater treatment units that are industrial waste management facilities are contained in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3, (DSW) 6 (DGW) and 13.2 (SIU). Compliance with N.J.A.C. 14A-4.6 does not waive these additional requirements.

ii. The Department may terminate eligibility for a permit-by-rule under this section and require an owner or operator of a wastewater treatment unit to apply for and obtain an individual IWMF permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.4(a), if:

- (1) The owner or operator violates any condition of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.6;
- (2) The owner or operator is conducting other activities which require an individual IWMF permit; or
- (3) The Department determines that the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.6 are not sufficient to protect public human health or the environment and that additional requirements concerning hazardous waste facilities (Rules of the Solid Waste Administration) pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26-10 are required to provide such protection.

As amended, R.1983 d.610, eff. January 3, 1984.

See: 15 N.J.R. 1800(a), 16 N.J.R. 47(b).

(a)2iii (5) and (6) added.

As amended, R.1984 d.133, eff. April 16, 1984.

See: 15 N.J.R. 1059(b), 16 N.J.R. 882(a).

(a)3i: "Additional NJPDES Permit requirements . . ." added.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Reference in heading to IWMF; cites corrected at (a)3i and ii.

7:14A-4.6 Standards for wastewater treatment units subject to a permit-by-rule

(a) Purpose, scope, and applicability are as follows:

1. The purpose of this part is to establish minimum standards which define the acceptable management of certain hazardous wastes and the acceptable practices for industrial waste management facilities as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.2(a)1.

2. The standards in this part apply, in lieu of the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:26-9 through 11 to owners and operators of eligible industrial waste management facilities.

(b) EPA identification number requirements are as follows:

1. The owner or operator must not treat or store a hazardous waste in a wastewater treatment unit without having received an EPA identification number.

2. An owner or operator who has not received an EPA identification number may obtain one by applying to the Department.

(c) Security requirements are as follows:

1. The owner or operator must prevent the unknowing entry, and minimize the possibility for the unauthorized entry, of persons or livestock into or onto the wastewater treatment unit, unless:

- i. Physical contact with the waste contained in the unit will not injure unknowing or unauthorized persons or livestock which may enter the unit; and
- ii. Disturbance of the waste or equipment by the unknowing or unauthorized entry of persons or livestock into or onto the unit will not cause a violation of the requirements of this section.

(d) Inspections requirements are as follows:

1. The owner or operator must inspect the wastewater treatment unit for malfunctions and deterioration, operator errors, and discharges which may be causing or may lead to unauthorized release of hazardous waste to the environment or a threat to human health. The owner or operator must conduct these inspections often enough to identify problems in time to correct them before they may pose a threat to or harm human health or the environment. For DSWs, such inspections and the basis for the inspection shall be addressed in an emergency plan as required by N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.12.

2. The owner or operator must develop and follow a written schedule for inspecting all monitoring equipment, safety and emergency equipment, security devices, and operating and structural equipment (such as tank walls and pumps) that are important to preventing environmental or human health hazards.

3. The owner or operator must keep this schedule at the facility.

4. The schedule must identify the types of problems (e.g., malfunctions or deterioration) which are to be looked for during the inspection (e.g., inoperative pump, leaking fitting, heavy corrosion).

5. The frequency of inspection may vary for the items on the schedule. It should be based on the rate of possible deterioration of the equipment and the probability of an environmental or human health incident if any deterioration or malfunction or operator error goes undetected between inspections.

6. The owner or operator must remedy any deterioration or malfunction of equipment or structures detected in an inspection. This must be done on a schedule which ensures that the problem does not lead to an environmental or human health hazard. Where a hazard is imminent or has already occurred, remedial action must be taken immediately.

7. The owner or operator must record inspections in an inspection log. He or she must keep these records for at least three years from the date of inspection. At a minimum, these records must include the date and time of each inspection, the name of the inspector, a recording of the observations made, and the date and nature of any repairs or other remedial actions taken as a result of inspection observations.

(e) General operating requirements are as follows:

1. The emergency plan required N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.12 for DSWs shall address the requirements of this subsection.

2. The owner or operator of a wastewater treatment unit must ensure that the treatment process conducted in the unit does not:

i. Generate extreme heat or pressure, fire or explosion, or violent reaction;

ii. Produce uncontrolled toxic mists, fumes, or gases in sufficient quantities which may pose a threat to human health;

iii. Produce uncontrolled flammable fumes or gases in sufficient quantities to pose a risk of fire or explosion;

iv. Damage the structural integrity of the tank or equipment containing the waste; or

v. Through like means may pose a threat to human health or the environment.

3. Hazardous waste or treatment reagents must not be placed in a wastewater treatment unit if they could cause the unit or any of its equipment to rupture, leak, abnormally corrode, or otherwise fail before the end of its intended life.

4. Wastewater treatment unit must be designed, constructed and operated so as to prevent hazardous wastes

from being discharged into or on any land or water during the operating life of the unit.

(f) Manifest system recordkeeping and reporting: The owner or operator must comply with the following requirements with respect to hazardous waste received from offsite sources:

1. N.J.A.C. 7:26-7 (use of manifest system);

2. N.J.A.C. 7:26-9.4(i) (operating record);

3. N.J.A.C. 7:26-9.4(j) (annual report);

(g) Closure: At closure, the owner or operator of the wastewater treatment unit must remove all hazardous waste and hazardous waste residues from the unit and comply with N.J.A.C. 7:26-7.

(h) Reporting: Any discharge of hazardous waste from a wastewater treatment unit must be reported to the Department in accordance with the "Spill Compensation and Control Act" N.J.S.A. 58:10-23.11(e), and the owner or operator of the unit must report to the Department the following information:

1. Name, address, and telephone number of the owner or operator;

2. Name, address, and telephone number of the facility;

3. Date, time, and nature of the incident;

4. Name and quantity of material(s) involved;

5. The extent of injuries, if any;

6. An assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment, where this is applicable; and

7. Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident.

Amended by R.1984 d.202, effective May 21, 1984.

See: 16 N.J.R. 306(a), 16 N.J.R. 1216(a).

(a)2: N.J.A.C. 7:26-7.6(f) reference inserted.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

(a)-(e) lead in language . . . "as follows" added.

7:14A-4.7 Standards for hazardous waste land treatment units

(a) The following applies to this section:

1. The regulations in this section apply to owners or operators of facilities that treat or dispose of hazardous waste in land treatment units, except as otherwise provided in (b) below.

2. The following words and terms, when used in this section, shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

“Closure period” means the period described at N.J.A.C. 7:26-9.8(i).

“Ground water pollutant” means a hazardous waste or a hazardous waste constituent as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:26-8.16, those pollutants identified at N.J.A.C. 7:9-6, pollutants that may adversely affect ground water quality or pose a threat to human health or safety, or pollutants that may be limited in a NJPDES permit.

“Hazardous waste constituent” means constituents identified in N.J.A.C. 7:26-8.16 that reasonably expected to be in, or derived from, waste placed in or not in the treatment zone.

“Treatment zone” means the portion of the unsaturated zone below and including the land surface in which the owner or operator intends to maintain the conditions necessary for effective degradation, transformation, or immobilization of hazardous constituents.

(b) An owner or operator who has fully complied with the requirements for existing facilities as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:26-1.4 and N.J.A.C. 7:26-12 shall comply with the following:

1. Hazardous wastes which are listed at N.J.A.C. 7:26-8.13 as F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027 must not be placed in a land treatment unit unless the owner or operator operates the facility in accordance with a management plan for these wastes that is approved by the Department pursuant to the standards set out in this paragraph, and in accordance with all other applicable requirements of this subchapter. The factors to be considered are:

- i. The volume, physical, and chemical characteristics of the wastes, including their potential to migrate through soil or to volatilize or escape into the atmosphere.
- ii. The attenuative properties of underlying and surrounding soils or other materials.
- iii. The mobilizing properties of other materials co-disposed with these wastes; and
- iv. The effectiveness of additional treatment, design, or monitoring techniques.

2. The Department may determine that additional design, operating, and monitoring requirements are necessary for land treatment facilities managing hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027 in order to reduce the possibility of migration of these wastes to ground water, surface water, or air so as to protect human health and the environment.

3. Comply with N.J.A.C. 7:26-9.4(b)1; and

4. Before placing a hazardous waste in or on a land treatment facility:

- i. Determine the concentrations in the waste of any substances which equal or exceed the maximum concentrations contained in Table I of N.J.A.C. 7:26-8.12(b) that cause a waste to exhibit the Toxicity Characteristic;

- ii. For any waste listed in N.J.A.C. 7:26-8.13, 8.14 or 8.15, determine the concentration of any substances which caused the waste to be listed as a hazardous waste;

- iii. If food chain crops are grown, determine the concentrations in the waste of each of the following constituents: arsenic, cadmium, lead, and mercury, unless the owner or operator has written documented data that show that the constituent is not present; and

- iv. Place results from each waste analysis, or the documented information, in the operating record of the facility.

(c) All new hazardous waste land treatment facilities shall comply with the requirements of:

1. N.J.A.C. 7:26-10.3; and
2. N.J.A.C. 7:26-13, if applicable.

(d) The treatment program requirements are as follows:

1. An owner or operator subject to this section shall establish a land treatment program that is designed to ensure that hazardous constituents placed in or on the treatment zone (defined in (d)4, below) are degraded, transformed, or immobilized within the treatment zone and will create no discharge to the surface water or groundwater;

2. The permit will specify the elements of the treatment program and shall include:

- i. The wastes that are capable of being treated at the unit based on the demonstration required by (e) below;

- ii. Design measures and operating practices necessary to maximize the success of degradation, transformation, and immobilization processes in the treatment zone in accordance with (f)1, below; and

- iii. Unsaturated zone monitoring provisions meeting the requirements of (k) below;

3. The permit will specify the hazardous constituents that shall be degraded, transformed, or immobilized under this section; and

4. The permit will specify the vertical and horizontal dimensions of the treatment zone. The maximum depth of the treatment zone shall be:

- i. No more than 1.5 meters (five feet) from the initial soil surface; and

- ii. More than one meter (three feet) above the seasonal high water table.

(e) The treatment demonstration requirements are as follows:

1. For each waste that will be applied to the treatment zone, the owner or operator shall demonstrate, prior to application of the waste, that hazardous constituents in the waste can be completely degraded, transformed, or immobilized in the treatment zone.

i. In making this demonstration, the owner or operator may use field tests, laboratory analyses, available data, or, in the case of existing units, operating data.

ii. If the owner or operator intends to conduct field tests or laboratory analyses in order to make the demonstration, the owner or operator shall obtain a permit pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.

iii. The permit will specify the testing, analytical, design, and operating requirements (including the duration of the tests and analyses, and in the case of field tests, the horizontal and vertical dimensions of the treatment zone, monitoring procedures, closure and clean-up activities) necessary to meet the requirements in (e)2, below.

2. Any field test or laboratory analyses conducted in order to make a demonstration under (e)1, above shall:

i. Accurately simulate the characteristics and operating conditions for the proposed land treatment unit including:

(1) The characteristics of the waste including the presence of any hazardous waste constituents per N.J.A.C. 7:26-8.16;

(2) The climate in the area;

(3) The topography of the unit and of the surrounding area;

(4) The characteristics of the soil in the treatment zone including texture, pH, cation, exchange, capacity, bulk density, permeability, and depth; and

(5) The operating practices to be used at the unit:

ii. Be designed to show that hazardous constituents in the waste to be tested will be completely degraded, transformed, or immobilized in the treatment zone of the proposed land treatment unit; and

iii. Be conducted in a manner that protects human health and the environment considering:

(1) The characteristics of the waste to be tested;

(2) The operating and monitoring measures taken during the course of the test;

(3) The duration of the test;

(4) The volume of waste used in the test; and

(5) In the case of the field tests, the potential for migration of hazardous constituents and other

groundwater pollutants to groundwater or surface water.

(f) The permit will specify how the owner will design, construct, operate, and maintain the land treatment unit in compliance with this section.

1. The owner or operator shall design, construct, operate, and maintain the unit to maximize the degradation, transformation, and immobilization of hazardous constituents and other groundwater in the treatment zone. The owner or operator shall design, construct, operate and maintain the unit in accord with all design and operating conditions that were used in the treatment demonstration in (e) above. At minimum, the permit will specify the following:

i. The rate and method of waste application to the treatment zone;

ii. Measures to control soil pH;

iii. Measures to enhance microbial or chemical reactions (for example, utilization and tilling); and

iv. Measures to control the moisture content of the treatment zone.

2. The owner or operator shall design, construct, operate, and maintain the treatment zone to minimize run-off hazardous constituents and other groundwater pollutants during the active life of the land treatment unit.

3. The owner or operator shall design, construct, operate, and maintain a run-on control system capable of preventing flow onto the treatment zone during peak discharge from at least a 24-hour, 25-year storm.

4. The owner or operator shall design, construct, operate, and maintain a run-off management system to collect and control, at least, the water volume resulting from a 24-hour, 25-year storm.

5. Collection and holding devices (for example, tanks or basins) associated with run-on and run-off control systems shall be emptied or otherwise managed expeditiously after storms to maintain the design capacity of the system.

6. If the treatment zone contains particular matter which may be subject to wind dispersal, the owner or operator shall manage the unit to control wind dispersal.

7. The owner or operator shall inspect the unit weekly and after storms detect evidence of:

i. Deterioration, malfunctions, or improper operation of run-on and run-off control systems; and

ii. Improper functioning of wind dispersal control measures.

(g)-(h) (Reserved)

(i) The permit may allow the growth of food-chain crops in or on the treatment zone only if the owner or operator satisfies the conditions of this subsection. The permit will specify the specific food-chain crops which may be grown.

1. The demonstration requirements for hazardous constituents other than cadmium are as follows:

i. The owner or operator shall demonstrate that there is no substantial risk to human health caused by growth of such crops in or on the treatment zone demonstrating, prior to the planting of such crops, that hazardous constituents other than cadmium:

(1) Will not be transferred to the food or feed portions of the crop by plant uptake or direct contact, and will not otherwise be ingested by food-chain animals (for example, by grazing); or

(2) Will not occur in greater concentrations in or on the food or feed portions of crops grown on the treatment zone than in or on identical portions of the same crops grown on untreated soils under similar conditions in the same region;

ii. The owner or operator shall make the demonstration required under (i)1 of this section prior to the planting of crops at the facility for all constituents identified in N.J.A.C. 7:26-8.16 that are reasonably expected to be in, or derived from, waste placed in or on the treatment zone;

iii. In making a demonstration under (i)1 of this section, the Department may require the owner or operator to conduct field tests, greenhouse studies, use available data, or in the case of existing facilities, use operating data, and the owner or operator shall:

(1) Base the demonstration on conditions similar to those present in the treatment zone, including soil characteristics (for example, pH and cation exchange capacity), specific wastes, application rates, application methods, and crops to be grown; and

(2) Describe the procedures used in conducting any tests, including the sample selection criteria, sample size, analytical methods, and statistical procedures; and

iv. Where field tests or greenhouse studies are conducted in order to make the demonstration required under (i)1 of this section, the owner or operator shall obtain a permit for conducting such activities.

2. The owner or operator shall comply with the following conditions if the only hazardous constituent in the wastes applied to the treatment zone cadmium.

i. If food chain crops are to be grown, the following criteria shall be complied with:

(1) The pH of the waste and soil mixture shall be 6.5 or greater at the time of each waste application, except for waste containing cadmium at concentrations of 2 mg/kg (dry-weight) or less;

(2) The annual application of cadmium from waste shall not exceed 0.5 kilograms per hectre (kg/ha) on land used for production of tobacco, leafy vegetables, or root crops grown for human consumption. For other food-chain crops, the annual cadmium application rate shall not exceed the limitations in the following chart:

Time period	Annual Cd application rate (Kilograms per hectre)
Present to June 30, 1984	2.0
July 1, 1984 to Dec. 31, 1986	0.5

(3) The cumulative application of cadmium from waste shall not exceed 5 kg/ha if the waste and soil mixture has a pH of less than 6.5; and

(4) If the waste and soil mixture has a pH of 6.5 or greater or is maintained at a pH of 6.5 or greater during crop growth, the cumulative application of cadmium from waste shall not exceed 5 kg/ha if soil cation exchange capacity (CEC) is less than 5 meg/100g and 10kg/ha if soil CEC is 5-15 meq/100g; or

ii. If the cumulative application rate of cadmium exceeds those levels specified in (i)2i(3) and (4), above, then no food chain crops may be grown and future property owners shall be notified by a stipulation placed in the land record or property deed by the owner or operator which states that the property has received waste at high cadmium application rates and that food-chain crops shall not be grown.

3. If the wastes applied to the treatment zone contain cadmium and other hazardous constituents, the owner or operator shall comply with (i)1, above, for the non-cadmium constituents and also comply with (i)2 above, for the cadmium constituent.

(j) (Reserved)

(k) An owner or operator subject to this section shall establish an unsaturated zone monitoring program to discharge the following responsibilities:

1. The owner or operator shall monitor the soil and soil-pure liquid to determine whether hazardous constituents have migrated out of the treatment zone.

i. The permit will specify the hazardous constituents to be monitored. The hazardous constituents to be monitored are those specified under (d)3, above.

ii. The permit may require monitoring for principal hazardous constituents (PHCs) in lieu of the constituents specified in (d)3, above. PHCs are hazardous constituents contained in the wastes to be applied at the unit that are the most difficult to treat, considering the combined effects of degradation, transformation, and immobilization. The permit will establish PHCs if, based on waste analyses, treatment demonstrations, or other data, it is found that effective degradation, transformation, or immobilization of the PHCs will assure treatment at levels at least as equivalent for the other hazardous constituents in the wastes;

2. The owner or operator shall install an unsaturated zone monitoring system as follows:

i. The unsaturated zone monitoring shall include soil monitoring using soil cores and soil pure liquid monitoring devices such as lysimeters.

ii. The unsaturated zone monitoring system shall consist of a sufficient number of sampling points at appropriate locations and depths to yield samples that:

(1) Represent the quality of background soil-pure liquid quality and the chemical make-up of the soil that has not been affected by leakage from the treatment zone; and

(2) Indicate the quality of soil-pure liquid and the chemical make-up of the soil below the treatment zone;

3. The owner or operator shall establish a background value for each hazardous constituent to be monitored under (k)1, above. The permit will specify the background values for each constituent or specify the procedures to be used to calculate the background values.

i. Background soil values may be used on a one-time sampling at a background plot having characteristics similar to those of the treatment zone.

ii. Background soil-pure liquid values shall be based on at least quarterly sampling for one year at a background plot having characteristics similar to those of the treatment zone.

iii. The owner or operator shall express all background values in a form necessary for the determination of statistically significant increases under (k)6, below.

iv. In taking samples used in the determination of all background values, the owner or operator shall use an unsaturated zone monitoring system that complies with (k)2ii(1), above;

4. The owner or operator shall conduct soil monitoring and soil-pure liquid monitoring immediately below the treatment zone. The permit will specify the frequency and timing of soil and soil-pure liquid monitoring after considering the frequency, timing, and rate of waste application, and the soil permeability. The owner or operator shall express the results of soil and soil-pure liquid monitoring in a form necessary for the determination of statistically significant increases under (k)6, below:

5. The owner or operator shall use consistent sampling and analysis procedures as follows:

i. The sampling and analysis procedures shall be designed to ensure sampling results that provide a reliable indication of soil-pure liquid quality and the chemical make-up of the soil below the treatment zone; and

ii. At a minimum, the owner or operator shall implement procedures and techniques for:

(1) Sample collection;

(2) Sample preservation and shipment;

(3) Analytical procedures; and

(4) Chain of custody control;

6. The owner or operator shall determine whether there is a statistically significant change over background values for any hazardous constituents to be monitored under (k)1, above, below the treatment zone each time he conducts soil monitoring and soil-pure liquid monitoring under (k)4, above.

i. In determining whether a statistically significant increase has occurred, the owner or operator shall compare the value of each constituent, as determined under (k)4, above, to the background value for the constituent according to the statistical procedures specified in the facility permit under this paragraph.

ii. The owner or operator shall determine whether there has been a statistically significant increase below the treatment zone within a reasonable time period after completion of sampling. The permit will specify that time period after considering the complexity of the statistical test and the availability of laboratory facilities to perform the analysis of soil and soil-pure liquid samples.

iii. The owner or operator shall determine whether there is a statistically significant increase below the treatment zone using a statistical procedure that provides reasonable confidence that migration from the treatment zone will be identified. The permit will specify a statistical procedure that:

(1) Is appropriate for the distribution of the data used to establish background values; and

(2) Provides a reasonable balance between the probability of falsely identifying migration from the treatment zone and the probability of failing to identify real migration from the treatment zone.

7. If owner or operator determines, pursuant to (k)6, above, that there is a statistically significant increase of hazardous constituents below the treatment zone, the owner or operator shall:

i. Submit written notification of this finding to the Department within seven days which indicates what constituents have shown statistically significant increases; and

ii. Within 90 days, submit to the Department an application for a permit modification to modify the operating practices at the facility in order to maximize the success of degradation, transformation, or immobilization processes in the treatment zone.

8. Where the owner or operator determines, pursuant to (k)6, above, that there is a statistically significant increase of hazardous constituents below the treatment zone, the following applies:

i. The owner or operator may demonstrate that a source other than the land treatment units caused the increase or that the increase resulted from an error in sampling, analysis, or evaluation;

ii. While the owner or operator may make a demonstration under this paragraph in addition to, or in lieu of, submitting a permit modification application under (k)7ii, above, the owner or operator is not relieved of the requirement to submit a permit modification application within the time specified in (k)7ii, above, unless the demonstration made under this paragraph successfully shows that a source other than the land treatment unit caused the increase or that the increase resulted from an error in sampling, analysis, or evaluation; and

iii. In making a demonstration under this paragraph, the owner or operator shall:

(1) Notify the Department in writing within seven days of determining a statistically significant increase below the treatment zone that s/he intends to make a determination under paragraph;

(2) Within 90 days, submit a report to the Department demonstrating that a source other than the land treatment unit caused the increase or that the increase resulted from error in sampling, analysis, or evaluation;

(3) Within 90 days, submit to the Department an application for a permit modification to make any appropriate changes to the unsaturated zone monitoring program at the facility; and

(4) Continue to monitor in accordance with the unsaturated zone monitoring program established under this section.

iv. The Department reserves the right to require the immediate cessation of land application of all wastes to the land treatment unit.

(l) The owner or operator shall include hazardous waste application dates and rates in the operating record required under N.J.A.C. 7:26-9.4(i) for each waste applied.

(m) Closure and post-closure care requirements for land treatment units include the following:

1. During the closure period, the owner or operator shall:

i. Continue all operations (including pH control) necessary to maximize degradation, transformation, immobilization of hazardous constituents and other groundwater pollutants with the treatment zone as required pursuant to (f)1, above, except to the extent such measures are inconsistent with (m)1viii, below;

ii. Continue all operations in the treatment zone to minimize run-off of hazardous constituents and other groundwater pollutants as required by (f)2, above;

iii. Maintain the run-on control system required under (f), above;

iv. Maintain the run-off management system required under (f)4, above;

v. Control wind dispersal of hazardous waste if required by (f)6, above;

vi. Continue to comply with any prohibitions or conditions concerning growth of food-chain crops under subsection (i), above;

vii. Continue unsaturated zone monitoring in compliance with (k), above, except that soil-pore liquid monitoring may be terminated 90 days after the last application of waste to the treatment zone; and

viii. Establish a vegetative cover on the portion of the land treatment unit being closed at such time that:

(1) The cover will not substantially impede degradation, transformation, or immobilization of hazardous constituents and other groundwater pollutants in the treatment zone;

(2) It is capable of maintaining growth without extensive maintenance;

2. For the purpose of complying with N.J.A.C. 7:26-9.8, when closure is completed the owner or operator shall submit to the Department certification by an independent qualified soil scientist, in lieu of an independent registered professional engineer, that the land treatment unit has been closed in accordance with the specifications in the approved closure plan;

3. During the post-closure care period the owner or operator shall:

i. Continue all operations (including pH control) necessary to enhance degradation and transformation and sustain immobilization of hazardous constituents and other groundwater pollutants in the treatment zone to the extent that such measures are consistent with other postclosure care activities;

ii. Maintain a vegetative cover over closed portions of the land treatment unit;

iii. Maintain the run-on control system required by (f)3, above;

iv. Maintain the run-off management system required by (f)4, above;

v. Control wind dispersal of hazardous waste if required by (f)6, above;

vi. Continue to comply with any prohibitions or conditions concerning growth of food-chain crops under subsection (i) above;

vii. Continue unsaturated zone monitoring in compliance with (k), above, except that soil-pore liquid monitoring may be terminated 90 days after the last application of waste to the treatment zone; and

4. The owner or operator is not subject to regulation under (m)1viii and (m)3, above, if the Department finds that the level of hazardous constituents in the treatment zone soil does not exceed the background value of those constituents by an amount that is statistically significant when using the test specified in (m)4iii, below. The owner or operator may submit such a demonstration to the Department at any time during the closure or post-closure care periods. For the purpose of this paragraph:

i. The owner or operator shall establish background soil values and determine whether there is a statistically significant increase over those values for all hazardous constituents specified in the facility permit under (d)3, above.

(1) Background soil values may be based on a one-time sampling of a background plot having characteristics similar to those of the treatment zone.

(2) The owner or operator shall express background values and values for hazardous constituents in the treatment zone in a form necessary for the determination of statistically significant increases under (m)4iii, below;

ii. In taking samples used in the determination of background and treatment zone values, the owner or operator shall take samples at a sufficient number of sampling points and at appropriate locations and depths to yield samples that represent the chemical make-up of soil that has not been affected by leakage from the treatment zone and the soil within the treatment zone, respectively; and

iii. In determining whether a statistically significant increase has occurred, the owner or operator shall compare the value of each constituent in the treatment zone to the background value for that constituent using a statistical procedure that provides reasonable confidence that constituent presence in the treatment zone will be identified. The owner or operator shall use a statistical procedure that:

(1) Is appropriate for the distribution of the data used to establish background values; and

(2) Provides a reasonable balance between the probability of falsely identifying hazardous constituent presence in the treatment zone and the probability of failing to identify real presence in the treatment zone.

(n) The owner or operator shall not apply ignitable or reactive waste to the treatment zone unless:

1. The waste is immediately incorporated into the soil so that:

i. The resulting waste, mixture, or dissolution of material no longer meets the definition of ignitable or reactive waste under N.J.A.C. 7:26-8.9 or 8.11; and

ii. The requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:26-9.4(e) are met; or

2. The waste is managed in such a way that it is protected from any material or conditions which may cause it to ignite or react.

(o) The owner or operator shall not place incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials (see 40 CFR Part 264 Appendix V for examples), in or on the same treatment zone, unless N.J.A.C. 7:26-9.4(e) is complied with.

R.1984 d.198, effective May 21, 1984.

See: 15 N.J.R. 1997(a), 16 N.J.R. 1230(a).

Amended by R.1986 d.387, effective September 22, 1986.

See: 18 N.J.R. 879(a), 18 N.J.R. 1933(a).

(a)3 and 4 added.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

"Closure period" corrected and referenced; minor recodification.

Amended by R.1993 d.300, effective June 21, 1993.

See: 25 N.J.R. 753(a), 25 N.J.R. 2718(a).

Case Notes

Injunction against future violations was not warranted. Public Interest Research Group of New Jersey, Inc. v. Hercules, Inc., D.N.J.1993, 830 F.Supp. 1525, affirmed in part, reversed in part.

SUBCHAPTER 5. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL PROGRAM (UIC)

7:14A-5.1 Policy and scope

(a) Policy: The purpose of the State Underground Injection Control (UIC) program is to establish a system of controls which will insure that underground injection practices do not endanger underground sources of drinking water (USDWs). The aim of this subchapter is clearly preventative. The Department's policy is to liberally interpret and enforce this subchapter to prevent the contamination of the State's ground water resources. Water, there-

fore, is not a prerequisite for the enforcement of this subchapter.

(b) Scope: "Underground injection" means the subsurface emplacement of fluids by well injection. Accordingly, the UIC program regulates not only the disposal of wastes by well injection, but also the underground storage of fluids (which includes gases) which have been emplaced by means of an injection well, and the injection of water. Paragraph (b)1 below contains further examples of underground injection activities regulated under this subchapter. The regulatory scheme divides all injection wells into five classifications, which are set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.2. The types of regulatory controls imposed on the different classes are contained in subsequent sections.

1. Specific inclusions: The following wells are included among those types of injection activities which are regulated under this subchapter. (This list is not intended to be exclusive but is for clarification only.)

i. Any injection well located on a drilling platform inside the State's territorial waters;

ii. Any well, including any dug hole, that is deeper than its largest surface dimension, where the principal function of the well is emplacement of fluids;

iii. Any septic tank, seepage pit, or cesspool used by generators of hazardous waste, or by owners or operators of hazardous waste management facilities, to dispose of fluids containing hazardous waste; and

iv. Any septic tank, seepage pit, cesspool, or other well used by a multiple dwelling, community, or regional system for the injection of wastes.

2. Specific exclusions: The following are not covered by this subchapter:

i. Injection wells located on a drilling platform or other site that is beyond the State's territorial waters;

ii. Single family residential waste disposal system: Individual subsurface sewage disposal systems, however, must be installed and operated in compliance with "The Realty Improvement Sewerage and Facilities Act", N.J.S.A. 58:11-23 et seq., and the Department's regulations entitled "Standards for the Construction of Individual Subsurface Sewage Disposal Systems", N.J.A.C. 7:9-2 where applicable;

iii. Any hole which is not used for emplacement of fluids underground;

iv. Injection into pre-constructed tanks for the purpose of storage of fluids. Owners or operators of these injection wells should review the regulations at N.J.A.C. 7:1E-4.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Minor technical changes.

7:14A-5.2 Classification of injection wells

(a) Injection wells are classified as follows:

1. Class I:

i. Wells used by generators of hazardous wastes or owners or operators of hazardous waste management facilities, or by any other person, to inject hazardous waste or radioactive waste, other than Class IV wells; or

ii. Wells used to inject municipal and industrial wastes, other than Class IV wells.

2. Class II: Wells which inject fluids:

i. Which are brought to the surface in connection with conventional oil or natural gas production;

ii. For enhanced recovery of oil or natural gas; or

iii. For storage of hydrocarbons which are liquid at standard temperature and pressure.

3. Class III: Wells which inject for extraction of minerals or energy, including:

i. Mining of sulfur by the Frasch process;

ii. Solution mining of minerals, including sodium chloride, potash, phosphate, copper, uranium and any other minerals which can be mined by this process;

iii. In-situ combustion of fossil fuel, with the term "fossil fuel" including coal, tar sands, oil shale and any other fossil fuel which can be mined by this process; and

iv. Wells used in the recovery of geothermal energy to produce electric power, but not including wells used in heating or aquaculture, which fall under Class V.

4. Class IV: Wells used by generators of hazardous wastes or of radioactive wastes, by owners or operators of hazardous waste management facilities, by owners or operators of radioactive waste disposal sites, or by any other person:

i. To dispose of hazardous wastes or radioactive wastes into or above a formation which, within two miles of the well bore, contains an underground source of drinking water (USDW);

ii. To dispose of other municipal and industrial wastes into or above a formation which, within two miles of the well bore, contains an underground source of drinking water (USDW), and the injection fluid quality does not meet the primary drinking water standards under N.J.A.C. 7:10-5 or 7:10-16, or applicable ground water quality standards (including anti-degradation or non-degradation policies, where applicable), whichever are more stringent. Excluded from Class IV are disposal systems regulated under "Standards for the Construction of Individual Subsurface Sewerage Disposal Systems", N.J.A.C. 7:9-2; these are regulated as Class V wells.

5. Class V: Injection wells not included in Class I, II, III, or IV. Some examples of Class V wells include:

- i. Air conditioning return flow wells used to return the water used for heating or cooling in a heat pump;
- ii. Cooling water return flow wells used to inject water previously used for cooling;
- iii. Drainage wells used to drain storm runoff into a subsurface formation, except as regulated under Class IV;
- iv. Recharge wells used to replenish the water in an aquifer;
- v. Salt water intrusion barrier wells used to inject water into a fresh water aquifer to prevent the intrusion of salt water into the fresh water;
- vi. Sand backfill wells used to inject a mixture of water and sand, mill tailings or other solids into mined-out portions of subsurface mines;
- vii. All septic tank systems or other subsurface sewage disposal systems (other than single family residential waste disposal systems) which are regulated under the Standards for the Construction of Individual Subsurface Sewage Disposal Systems, N.J.A.C. 7:9-2.
- viii. Subsidence control wells (not used for the purpose of oil or natural gas production) used to inject fluids into a non-oil or gas producing zone to reduce or eliminate subsidence associated with the overdraft of fresh water;
- ix. Geothermal wells and ground water heat pumps used in heating and aquaculture.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.
See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).
At (a)4ii, reference to 7:10-16 added.

7:14A-5.3 Prohibition of unauthorized injection

Any underground injection is prohibited, except as excluded under N.J.A.C. 5.1, or authorized by permit or by rule. The construction of any well required to have a permit (including, where applicable, a well drilling permit) under this subchapter is also prohibited until the permit has been issued.

7:14A-5.4 Prohibition of movement of fluid into underground sources of drinking water

(a) No UIC authorization by permit or by rule shall be allowed in the following circumstances:

1. Where a Class I, II, or III well may cause or allow movement of any contaminant into underground sources of drinking water; or
2. Where a Class IV or V well causes or allows movement of fluid containing any contaminant into underground sources of drinking water, and the presence of

that contaminant may cause a violation of any primary drinking water rule under N.J.A.C. 7:10-5 or 7:10-16, any ground water quality standards under N.J.A.C. 7:9-6, or which may adversely affect the health of persons.

(b) For Class I, II, and III wells, and any Class IV wells allowed under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.7(a)5i or (b), if any monitoring indicates the movement of injection or formation fluids into underground sources of drinking water, the Department shall prescribe such additional requirements for construction, corrective action, operation, monitoring, or reporting (including closure of the injection well) as are necessary to prevent such movement. These additional requirements shall be imposed by modifying the permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.12, or the permit may be terminated under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.13 if cause exists, or appropriate enforcement action may be taken if the permit has been violated.

(c) For Class V wells, if at any time the Department learns that a Class V well may cause a violation of primary drinking water rules under N.J.A.C. 7:10-5 or 7:10-16, or any ground water quality standards under N.J.A.C. 7:9-6, it shall:

1. Require the injector to obtain an individual permit;
2. Order the injector to take such actions (including, where required, closure of the injection well) as may be necessary to prevent the violation; and/or
3. Take enforcement action.

(d) Whenever the Department finds that a Class V well may be otherwise adversely affecting the health of persons, it may prescribe such actions as may be necessary to prevent the adverse effect, including any action authorized under (c) above.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Department may take emergency action upon receipt of information that a contaminant which is present in or is likely to enter an underground source of drinking water may present an imminent and substantial endangerment to the health of persons.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.
See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).
Minor stylistic changes; cite to 7:10-16 added.

7:14A-5.5 Authorization of injection into Class V wells

(a) All Class V injection wells which comply with the applicable requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.17 are hereby permitted by rule. However this authorization may be revoked at any time if required by Federal regulation or by subsequent modification of this subchapter.

(b) Requiring a permit:

1. The Department may require any Class V injection well authorized by rule to apply for and obtain an individual UIC permit. Cases where individual UIC permits may be required include:

- i. The injection well is not in compliance with a particular requirement of the rule;
- ii. The injection well is no longer a Class V well;
- iii. The protection of underground sources of drinking water (USDW) requires that the injection operation be regulated by requirements, such as for corrective action, monitoring and reporting, or operation, which are not contained in the rule;
- iv. The well may adversely affect the existing or potential use of the aquifer.

2. The Department may require the owner or operator authorized by rule to apply for an individual UIC permit under this paragraph only if the owner or operator has been notified in writing that a permit application is required. The notice shall include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form, a statement setting a time for the owner or operator to file the application, and a statement that upon the effective date of the UIC permit the rule no longer applies to the activities regulated under the UIC program.

3. Any owner or operator authorized by rule may request to be excluded from the coverage of the rule by applying for an individual UIC permit. The owner or operator shall submit an application under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.8, with reasons supporting the request, to the Department. The Department may not authorize an injection well which is in violation of any other applicable statutes or regulations.

7:14A-5.6 Identification of underground sources of drinking water

The Department may identify (by narrative description, illustrations, maps, or other means) and shall protect as an underground source of drinking water, all aquifers or parts of aquifers which meet the definition of an "underground source of drinking water" in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.9. Even if an aquifer has not been specifically identified by the Department as such, it is an underground source of drinking water if it meets the definition in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.9.

7:14A-5.7 Prohibition and elimination of Class IV wells

(a) The UIC program prohibits:

1. The construction of any Class IV well for the injection of waste directly into or above a formation which contains an underground source of drinking water (USDW) within two miles of the well bore;

2. Class IV wells which inject waste directly into or above a formation which within two miles of the well bore, contains a USDW, by means of a well that was not in operation prior to June 24, 1980 (the effective date of the final federal regulations for the UIC program);

3. Any increase in the amount of waste or change in the type of waste injected, by means of a Class IV well, into or above a formation which contains a USDW within two miles of the well bore;

4. The operation of any Class IV well injecting waste directly into a formation which within two miles of the well bore contains a USDW, six months after promulgation of this chapter;

5. The operation of any Class IV wells injecting waste above a formation which within two miles of the well bore contains a USDW, six months after promulgation of this chapter.

i. In exceptional circumstances the Department may, in its discretion, authorize by permit the continued operation of a Class IV well injecting above a formation when the Department has determined that, where the well may cause or allow movement of any contaminant into a USDW, the presence of that contaminant shall not adversely affect the health of persons or cause a violation of either primary drinking water standards or applicable ground water quality standards. "Exceptional circumstances" may include situations where the injection is necessitated by public health or environmental considerations.

ii. The owner or operator of a Class IV well must petition the Department for a consideration by the Department within two months after the effective date of this chapter, and the burden of proof is on the owner or operator.

iii. Class IV wells permitted to operate under (a)5 of this section must meet the requirements of Class I wells, and the Department may impose other requirements as required to protect USDWs.

(b) The Department may, in its discretion, authorize the construction of a Class IV well for the injection of waste above a formation which contains a USDW within two miles of the well bore, only when such injection would be an acceptable method, as determined by the Department, to alleviate a situation posing an imminent and substantial danger to public health or safety. Such authorization may only be given when the Department has determined that, where such a Class IV well may cause or allow movement of contaminants into a USDW, the presence of that contaminant shall not adversely affect the health of persons or cause a violation of either primary drinking water standards or applicable ground water quality standards. The owner or operator of such a proposed Class IV well must petition the Department for a consideration by the Department, and the burden of proof is on the owner or operator. Class IV wells permitted to operate under this subparagraph must meet the requirements of Class I wells, and the Department may impose other requirements as required to protect USDWs.

7:14A-5.8 Application for a permit; authorization by permit

(a) Permit application: All underground injections into Class I, II, or III wells, and into Class V wells not authorized by rule, are prohibited unless authorized by permit.

(b) Time to apply: Any person who performs or proposes an underground injection for which a permit is or will be required shall submit an application to the Department in accordance with the State UIC program as follows:

1. For existing injection wells, as soon as possible, but no later than six months after the effective date of this chapter.

2. For new injection wells, in accordance with the schedule in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1(f)(2). An application for a well-drilling permit, in accordance with N.J.S.A. 58:4A-14, must be submitted along with the application for a UIC permit.

(c) The information required by the Department for a UIC application is listed in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.13.

7:14A-5.9 Additional conditions applicable to all UIC permits

(a) The following conditions, in addition to those set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5, apply to all UIC permits and shall be incorporated into all permits either expressly or by reference. If incorporated by reference, a specific citation to this subchapter must be given in the permit.

1. In addition to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5(a)1 (duty to comply): The permittee need not comply with the provisions of this permit to the extent and for the duration such noncompliance is authorized in a temporary emergency permit under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.2.

2. In addition to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5(a)10 (monitoring and records): The permittee shall retain all monitoring records and all records concerning the nature and composition of injected fluids until five years after completion of any plugging and abandonment procedures specified under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.10(f). The Department may require the owner or operator to deliver the records to the Department at the conclusion of the retention period. The Department may require a permittee to monitor and submit reports for a period of time after the well is plugged and abandoned. Records shall be retained for that monitoring period. The Department may require the owner or operator to deliver the records to the Department at the conclusion of the monitoring period.

3. In addition to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5(a)12i (notice of planned changes): A new injection well may not commence injection until construction is complete; and

i. The permittee has submitted the well completion report as required under N.J.S.A. 58:4A-14, where applicable, or has submitted notice of completion of construction to the Department; and

ii. The Department has inspected or otherwise reviewed the new injection well and finds it is in compliance with the conditions of the permit; or

iii. The permittee has not received notice from the Department of its intent to inspect or otherwise review the new injection well within 20 days of the date of the notice in (a)3i, in which case prior inspection or review is waived and the permittee may commence injection.

4. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within two hours under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5(a)12vi:

i. Any monitoring or other information which indicates that any contaminant may cause an endangerment to a potable supply well;

ii. Any noncompliance with a permit condition or malfunction of the injection system which may cause fluid migration into a potable supply well.

5. The following information must be reported within 24 hours under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5(a)12vi:

i. Any monitoring or other information which indicates that any contaminant may cause an endangerment to a USDW, other than the situation in (a)4i above.

ii. Any noncompliance with a permit condition or malfunction of the injection system which may cause fluid migration into or between USDWs, other than the situation in (a)4ii above.

6. The permittee shall notify the Department at least 180 days before conversion or abandonment of the well. With the notice, the permittee shall submit a revised plugging and abandonment plan updated as appropriate in compliance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.10(a)6 and 5.13(d).

7:14A-5.10 Establishing UIC permit conditions

(a) In addition to the conditions established under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.6(a), each UIC permit shall include conditions meeting the following requirements, when applicable:

1. Construction requirements as set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.14, 5.15, or 5.16. Existing wells shall achieve compliance with such requirements according to a compliance schedule established as a permit condition. The owner or operator of a proposed new injection well shall submit plans for testing, drilling, and construction as part of the permit application. No construction may commence until a permit has been issued containing construction requirements (see N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.3 and N.J.S.A. 58:4A-14). New wells shall be in compliance with these requirements prior to commencing injection operations. Changes in construction plans during construction may be approved by the Department as minor modifications (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.14). No such changes may be physically incorporated into construction of the well prior to written approval of the modification by the Department.

2. Corrective or preventative action as set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.11 and 5.13(b).

3. Operation requirements as set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.14, 5.15, or 5.16. The permit shall establish any maximum injection volumes and/or pressures necessary to assure that fractures are not initiated in the confining zone, that injected fluids do not migrate into any underground source of drinking water, that formation fluids are not displaced into any underground source of drinking water, and to assure compliance with the operating requirements in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.14, 5.15, or 5.16.

4. Requirements for wells managing hazardous waste, as set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.12.

5. Monitoring and reporting requirements as set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.14, 5.15, or 5.16. The permittee shall be required to identify types of tests and methods used to generate the monitoring data.

6. Plugging and abandonment: A permit for any Class I, II, III, or V well, or any Class IV well allowed under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.7(a)5i or (b) above, shall include conditions to ensure that plugging and abandonment of the well will not allow the movement of fluids either into an underground source of drinking water or from one underground source of drinking water to another. Any applicant for a UIC permit shall be required to submit a plan for plugging and abandonment, taking into account the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.13(a)3, 10.13(b)3, or 10.13(c)3. The plan must meet, at a minimum, the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:9-9 (sealing of abandoned wells), where these requirements are applicable. Where the plan meets the requirements of (a)6 of this section the Department shall incorporate it into the permit as a condition. Where the Department's review of an application indicates that the permittee's plan is inadequate, the Department shall require the applicant to revise the plan, prescribe conditions meeting the requirements of (a)6 of this section, or deny the application. For purposes of (a)6 of this section, temporary intermittent cessation of injection operations is not abandonment. Cessation of injection operations for a period of three years or more, however, shall constitute an abandonment; the improper

maintenance of a well may constitute an abandonment of that well in accordance with N.J.S.A. 58:4A-4.1.

7. Financial responsibility: The permit shall require the permittee to maintain financial responsibility and resources, in the form of performance bonds or other equivalent form of financial assurance approved by the Department, to guarantee the closing, plugging, and abandonment of the underground injection operation in a manner prescribed by the Department. In lieu of individual performance bonds, an operator may furnish a bond or other equivalent form of financial guarantee approved by the Department covering all of the operator's injection wells in the State.

8. Mechanical integrity: A permit for any Class I, II, or III well, or for any Class IV well allowed under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.7(a)5i or (b), or injection project which lacks mechanical integrity shall include, and for any Class V well may include, a condition prohibiting injection operations until the permittee shows to the satisfaction of the Department under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.14(d) that the well has mechanical integrity.

9. Additional conditions: The Department shall impose on a case-by-case basis such additional conditions as are necessary to prevent the migration of fluids into underground sources of drinking water.

7:14A-5.11 Corrective or preventive action

(a) Coverage: Applicants for Class I, II or III injection well permits, or for any Class IV well allowed under 7:14A-7(a)5i or (b), shall identify the location of all known wells within the injection well's area of review which penetrate the injection zone. For such wells which are improperly sealed, completed, or abandoned, the applicant shall also submit a plan consisting of such steps or modifications as are necessary to prevent movement of fluid into underground sources of drinking water ("corrective or preventive action"). Where the plan is adequate, the Department shall incorporate it into the permit as a condition. Where the Department's review of an application indicates that the permittee's plan is inadequate (based on the factors in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.13(b)) the Department shall:

1. Require the applicant to revise the plan; or
2. Prescribe a plan for corrective or preventive action as a condition of the permit; or
3. Deny the application.

(b) Requirements:

1. Existing injection wells: Any permit issued for an existing injection well requiring corrective action shall include a compliance schedule requiring any corrective action accepted or prescribed under (a) above to be completed as soon as possible.
2. New injection wells: No permit for a new injection well may authorize injection until all required corrective or preventive action has been taken pursuant to (a) above.

3. Where the Department determines that a more stringent corrective or preventive alternative is not feasible, it may require as a permit condition that injection pressure in the injection zone does not exceed hydrostatic pressure at the site of any improperly sealed, completed, or abandoned well within the area of review. Alternatively, an injection pressure limitation may be included as part of a compliance schedule and last until all other required corrective or preventive action has been taken. The Department shall only approve an injection pressure limitation in satisfaction of the corrective action requirement where the Department finds that this alternative is satisfactory and appropriate, and will not endanger ground water resources. The Department reserves the right to deny the application where it determines that the corrective or preventive plan is inadequate.

4. Class III wells only: When setting corrective action requirements, the Department shall consider the overall effect of the project on the hydraulic gradient in potentially affected USDWs and the corresponding changes in potentiometric surface(s) and flow direction(s) rather than the discrete effect of each well. If a decision is made that corrective action is not necessary based on the determination above, the monitoring program required in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.16(c)2 shall be designed to verify the validity of such determinations.

As amended, R.1983 d.9, effective February 7, 1983.
See: 14 N.J.R. 1136(a), 15 N.J.R. 145(a).
(b)4 added.

7:14A-5.12 Requirements for wells injecting hazardous waste

(a) Applicability: The regulations in this section apply to all generators of hazardous waste, and to the owners or operators of all hazardous waste management facilities, or industrial waste management facilities as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.9, using any class of well to inject hazardous wastes accompanied by a manifest. (Note N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.7, prohibiting Class IV wells).

(b) Authorization: The owner or operator of any well that is used to inject hazardous waste accompanied by a manifest or delivery document shall apply for authorization to inject as specified in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.8 within six months after the effective date of this chapter.

(c) Requirements: In addition to requiring compliance with the applicable requirements of this subchapter, the Department shall, for each facility meeting the requirements of (b) above, require that the owner or operator comply with N.J.A.C. 7:26, and at a minimum, the following:

1. Notification: The owner or operator shall comply with the notification requirements of 40 CFR Part 261.
2. Identification number: The owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR Section 264.11.

3. Manifest system: The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable recordkeeping and reporting requirements for manifested wastes in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:26-7.

4. Manifest discrepancies: The owner or operator shall comply with 40 CFR Section 264.72.

5. Operating record: The owner or operator shall comply with 40 CFR Section 264.73(a), (b)(1), and (b)(2).

6. Annual report: The owner or operator shall comply with 40 CFR Section 264.75.

7. Unmanifested waste report: The owner or operator shall comply with N.J.A.C. 7:26.

8. Personnel training: The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable personnel training requirements of 40 CFR Section 264.16.

9. Certification of closure: Abandonment of any well injecting hazardous waste (including Class IV wells) must be completed by a New Jersey licensed Master well driller. When the filing and sealing is completed, the owner or operator must submit to the Department certification by the owner or operator and certification by signature and seal by an independent New Jersey licensed professional engineer whose qualifications and experience has been approved in writing in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:9-9.1, or by a New Jersey licensed Master well driller, that the facility has been closed in accordance with the specifications in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.10(a)6.

(d) When used in this section, "plugging and abandonment plan" shall mean the plan for plugging and abandonment prepared in accordance with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.10(a)6.

(e) A cost estimate for plugging and abandonment shall be prepared as follows:

1. The owner or operator shall prepare a written cost estimate, in current dollars, of the cost of plugging the injection well in accordance with the plugging and abandonment plan as specified in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.10(a)6. The plugging and abandonment cost estimate shall equal the cost of plugging and abandonment at the point in the facility's operating life when the extent and manner of its operation would make plugging and abandonment the most expensive as indicated by the facility's plugging and abandonment plan.

2. The owner or operator shall adjust the plugging and abandonment cost estimate for inflation within 30 days after each anniversary of the date on which the first plugging and abandonment cost estimate was prepared. The adjustment shall be made as specified in (e)2i and ii below, using an inflation factor derived from the annual Oil and Gas Field Equipment Cost Index, which appears in the Survey of Current Business, issued monthly by the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Eco-

nomic Analysis. The inflation factor is the result of dividing the latest published annual Index by the Index for the previous year.

- i. The first adjustment is made by multiplying the plugging and abandonment cost estimate by the current inflation factor. The result is the adjusted plugging and abandonment cost estimate.
- ii. Subsequent adjustments are made by multiplying the latest adjusted plugging and abandonment cost estimate by the latest inflation factor.
3. The owner or operator shall revise the plugging and abandonment plan when the cost of plugging and abandonment increases as a result of inflation or because of other factors. If the increase is because of other factors, the revised plugging and abandonment cost estimate shall be adjusted for inflation as specified in (e)2 above.
4. During the operating life of the facility, the owner or operator shall keep at the facility the latest plugging and abandonment cost estimate prepared in accordance with (e)1 and 3 above, and, when this estimate has been adjusted in accordance with (e)2 above, the latest adjusted plugging and abandonment cost estimate.

Amended by R.1989 d.206, effective April 17, 1989.

See: 20 N.J.R. 2650(a), 21 N.J.R. 991(a).

Added (d), defined "plugging and abandonment plan" and added (e) requiring cost estimate.

7:14A-5.13 General criteria and standards

(a) Area of review: The area of review for each injection well or each field, project or area of the State shall be determined according to either (a)1 or 2 below. The Department strongly encourages owners and operators of injection wells to give the Department input as to which method is most appropriate for each geographic area or field.

1. Zone of endangering influence ("r"): The zone of endangering influence shall be that area, the radius of which is the lateral distance from an injection well, field or project in which the pressures in the injection zone may cause the migration of the injection and/or formation fluid into an underground source of drinking water. Computation of the zone of endangering influence may be based upon the parameters listed below and should be calculated for an injection time period equal to the expected life of the injection well or pattern. The modified Theis equation in Appendix G illustrates one form which the mathematical model may take. This equation is based on the following assumptions:

- i. The injection zone is homogeneous and isotropic;
- ii. The injection zone has infinite areal extent;
- iii. The injection well penetrates the entire thickness of the injection zone;

iv. The well diameter is infinitesimal compared to "r" when injection time is longer than a few minutes; and

v. The emplacement of fluid into the injection zone creates instantaneous increase in pressure. Other models, such as those mentioned in the EPA publication Radius of Pressure Influence of Injection Wells (EPA-600/279-170), may be used for different situations encountered in the field or where the model assumptions match those situations more closely, if the Department approves of the model and determines that the model is appropriate.

2. Fixed radius: A fixed radius around the well, field or project of not less than two miles may be used. In determining the fixed radius, the following factors shall be taken into consideration:

- i. Chemistry of injected and formation fluids;
- ii. Hydrogeology;
- iii. Population and ground-water use and dependence; and
- iv. Historical practices in the area.

3. If the area of review is determined by a mathematical model pursuant to (a)1 above, the permissible radius may be the result of such calculation even if it is less than two miles. Where the radius calculated is significantly less than two miles, however, the Department reserves the right to require the applicant to submit additional information as needed to assess the possible impact of the proposed injection.

(b) Corrective or preventive action: In determining the adequacy of corrective action proposed by the applicant under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.11 and in determining the additional steps needed to prevent fluid movement into underground sources of drinking water, the following criteria and factors shall be considered by the Department:

1. Nature and volume of the injected fluids;
2. Nature and native fluids or by-products of injection;
3. Potentially affected population;
4. Geology;
5. Hydrology;
6. History of the injection operation;
7. Completion and plugging records;
8. Abandonment procedures in effect at the time the well was abandoned; and
9. Hydraulic connections with underground sources of drinking water.

(c) Mechanical integrity:

1. An injection well has mechanical integrity if:

- i. There is no significant leak in the casing, tubing or packer; and
 - ii. There is no fluid movement into an underground source of drinking water through vertical channels adjacent to the injection well bore.
2. One of the following tests must be used to evaluate the absence of significant leaks under (c)1i above:
- i. Monitoring of annulus pressure between the casing and the injection tubing; or
 - ii. Pressure test with liquid or gas.
3. One of the following methods must be used to determine the absence of fluid movement under (c)1ii above:
- i. For Class II only, well records demonstrating the presence of adequate cement to prevent such migration; or
 - ii. The results of a temperature or noise log.
4. The Department may allow the use of a test to demonstrate mechanical integrity other than those listed in (c)2 and 3ii with the written approval of the EPA. Any other alternate method approved by the EPA and published in the Federal Register may be used by the Department unless its use is restricted at the time of approval by the EPA.
5. In conducting and evaluating the tests enumerated in this section or other tests to be allowed by the Department, the owner or operator and the Department shall apply methods and standards generally accepted in the industry. When the owner or operator reports the results of mechanical integrity tests to the Department, he or she shall include a description of the test(s) and the method(s) used. In making its evaluation, the Department shall review monitoring and other test data submitted since the previous evaluations.
- (d) Plugging and abandoning Class I-V wells:
1. Prior to abandoning Class I-V wells the well shall be plugged with cement or with other EPA-approved material in a manner which will not allow the movement of fluids either into or between underground sources of drinking water. The abandoned well shall, at a minimum, be filled and sealed in conformance with the requirements of N.J.S.A. 58:4A-4.1 et seq., and N.J.A.C. 7:9-9 (sealing of abandoned wells), where these requirements are applicable.
 2. Placement of the cement plugs shall be accomplished by one of the following:
 - i. The Balance Method;
 - ii. The Dump Bailer Method;
 - iii. The Two-Plug Method; or

iv. Any other method acceptable to both the Department and the EPA that is at least as protective of the ground waters as the methods listed in (d)2i through iii.

3. The well to be abandoned shall be in a state of static equilibrium with the mud weight equalized top to bottom, either by circulating the mud in the well at least once or by a comparable method prescribed by the Department, prior to the placement of the cement plug(s).

4. The plugging and abandonment plan required under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.9(a)6 and N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.10(a)6 shall in the case of a Class III well field also demonstrate that no movement of contaminants from the mined zone into an underground source of drinking water will occur. The Department shall prescribe aquifer cleanup and monitoring where it deems it necessary and feasible to insure that no migration of contaminants from the mined zone into an underground source of drinking water will occur.

5. The Department may require a permittee to monitor and submit reports for a period of time after the well has been plugged and abandoned.

As amended, R.1983 d.9, effective February 7, 1983.

See: 14 N.J.R. 1136(a), 15 N.J.R. 145(a).

(b): Cross-reference corrected; (b)1 and 2, "Nature" was "Toxicity".

7:14A-5.14 Criteria and standards applicable to Class I wells

(a) Applicability: This section establishes criteria and standards for the regulation of Class I wells.

(b) This section establishes the criteria and standards for Class I wells disposing of municipal and/or industrial wastes (other than hazardous wastes or radioactive wastes), where the injection stream quality meets primary drinking water standards or applicable ground water quality standards (including anti-degradation or non-degradation policies, where applicable), whichever are more stringent.

1. Construction requirements: The Class I wells regulated under (b) of this section shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements and specifications set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:10-12. The construction requirements in (c) below may be imposed, based on an evaluation of the nature of the original wastewater effluent prior to treatment, and/or geological conditions, or when the Department otherwise determines that it is appropriate.

2. Operating, monitoring, and reporting requirements: The Class I wells regulated under (b) of this section shall comply with the operating, monitoring and reporting requirements set forth in (d) below.

(c) Construction requirements are as follows:

1. Where applicable, Class I wells shall, at a minimum, be constructed in accordance with the requirements and specifications set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:10-12. More stringent requirements may be imposed, based on an

evaluation of the nature of the injection fluid and/or of geological conditions, or where the Department otherwise determines that it is appropriate.

2. All Class I wells shall be cased and cemented to prevent the movement of fluids into or between underground sources of drinking water. The casing and cement used in the construction of each newly drilled well shall be designed for the life expectancy of the well. In determining and specifying casing and cementing requirements, the following factors shall be considered:

- i. Depth to the injection zone;
- ii. Injection pressure, external pressure, internal pressure, and axial loading;
- iii. Hole size;
- iv. Size and grade of all casing strings (wall thickness, diameter, nominal weight, length, joint specifications, and construction material);
- v. Corrosiveness of injected fluid, formation fluids, and temperatures;
- vi. Lithology of injection and confining intervals; and
- vii. Type and grade of cement.

3. All Class I injection wells shall inject fluids through tubing with a packer set immediately above the injection zone, or tubing with an approved fluid seal as an alternative. The tubing, packer, and fluid seal shall be designed for the expected service.

- i. The use of other alternatives to a packer may be allowed with the written approval of the Department. To obtain approval, the operator shall submit a written request to the Department, which shall set forth the proposed alternative and all technical data supporting its use. The Department shall approve the request if the alternative method will reliably provide a comparable level of protection to underground sources of drinking water. The Department may approve an alternative method solely for an individual well or for general use.
- ii. In determining and specifying requirements for tubing, packer, or alternatives the following factors shall be considered:

- (1) Depth of setting;
- (2) Characteristics of injection fluid (chemical content, corrosiveness, and density);
- (3) Injection pressure;
- (4) Annular pressure;
- (5) Rate, temperature and volume of injected fluids; and
- (6) Size of casing.

4. Appropriate logs and other tests shall be conducted during the drilling and construction of new Class I wells. A descriptive report interpreting the results of such logs and tests shall be prepared by a qualified log analyst and submitted to the Department. At a minimum, such logs and tests shall include:

- i. Deviation checks on all holes constructed by first drilling a pilot hole, and then enlarging the pilot hole by reaming or another method. Such checks shall be at sufficiently frequent intervals to assure that vertical avenues or fluid migration in the form of diverging holes are not created during drilling.
- ii. Such other logs and tests as may be needed after taking into account the availability of similar data in the area of the drilling site, the construction plan, and the need for additional information, that may arise from time to time as the construction of the well progresses. In determining which logs and tests shall be required, the following logs shall be considered for use in the following situations:

(1) For surface casing intended to protect underground sources of drinking water;

(A) Resistivity, spontaneous potential, gamma ray, and caliper logs before the casing is installed; and

(B) A cement bond, temperature, or density log after the casing is set and cemented.

(2) For intermediate and long strings of casing intended to facilitate injection:

(A) Resistivity, spontaneous potential, porosity, and gamma ray logs before the casing is installed;

(B) Fracture finder logs; and

(C) A cement bond, temperature, or density log after the casing is set and cemented.

5. At a minimum, the following information concerning the injection formation shall be determined or calculated for new Class I wells:

- i. Fluid pressure;
- ii. Temperature;
- iii. Fracture pressure;
- iv. Other physical and chemical characteristics of the injection matrix; and
- v. Physical and chemical characteristics of the formation fluids.

(d) Operating, monitoring and reporting requirements area as follows:

1. Operating requirements: Operating requirements shall, at a minimum, specify that:

i. Injection pressure at the wellhead shall not exceed a maximum which shall be calculated so as to assure that the pressure in the injection zone during injection does not initiate new fractures or propagate existing fractures in the injection zone, initiate fractures in the confining zone or cause the movement of injection or formation fluids into an underground source of drinking water.

ii. Injection between the outermost casing protecting underground sources of drinking water and the well bore is prohibited.

iii. Unless an alternative to a packer has been approved under (c)3 above, the annulus between the tubing and the long string of casings shall be filled with a fluid approved by the Department, shall be maintained on the annulus.

2. Monitoring requirements: Monitoring requirements shall, at a minimum, include:

i. The analysis of the injected fluids with sufficient frequency to yield representative data of their characteristics;

ii. Installation and use of continuous recording devices to monitor injection pressure, flow rate and volume, and the pressure on the annulus between the tubing and the long string of casing;

iii. A demonstration of mechanical integrity pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.13(c) at least once every five years during the life of the well; and

iv. The type, number and location of wells within the area of review to be used to monitor any migration of fluids into and pressure in the underground sources of drinking water, the parameters to be measured and the frequency of monitoring.

3. Reporting requirements: Reporting requirements shall, at a minimum, include:

i. Quarterly reports to the Department on:

(1) The physical, chemical and other relevant characteristics of injection fluids;

(2) Monthly average, maximum and minimum values for injection pressure, flow rate and volume, and annular pressure; and

(3) The results of monitoring prescribed under (c)2iv above.

ii. Reporting the results, with the first quarterly report after the completion, of:

(1) Periodic tests of mechanical integrity;

(2) Any other test of the injection well conducted by the permittee if required by the Department; and

(3) Any well work over.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Minor stylistic changes.

7:14A-5.15 Criteria and standards applicable to Class II wells

(a) Applicability: This section establishes criteria and standards for the regulation of Class II wells.

(b) Construction requirements:

1. Where applicable, Class II wells shall, at a minimum, be constructed in accordance with the requirements and specifications set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:10-12. More stringent requirements may be imposed, based on an evaluation of the nature of the injection fluid and/or of geological conditions, or where the Department otherwise determines that it is appropriate.

2. All new Class II wells shall be sited in such a fashion that they inject into a formation which has confining zones that are free of open faults or fractures within the area of review.

3. All Class II injection wells shall be cased and cemented to prevent movement of fluids into or between underground sources of drinking water. The casing and cement used in the construction of each newly drilled well shall be designed for the life expectancy of the well. In determining and specifying casing and cementing requirements, the following factors shall be considered:

i. Depth to the injection zone;

ii. Injection pressure, external pressure, internal pressure, and axial loading;

iii. Hole size;

iv. Size and grade of all casing strings (wall thickness, diameter, nominal weight, length, joint specification, and construction material);

v. Corrosiveness of injected fluid and formation fluids;

vi. Lithology of injection and confining zones; and

vii. Type and grade of cement.

4. Appropriate logs and other tests shall be conducted during the drilling and construction of new Class II wells. A descriptive report interpreting the results of these logs and tests shall be prepared by a qualified log analyst and submitted to the Department. At a minimum, these logs and tests shall include:

i. Deviation checks on all holes constructed by first drilling a pilot hole and then enlarging the pilot hole, by reaming or another method. Such checks shall be at sufficiently frequent intervals to assure that vertical avenues for fluid movement in the form of diverging holes are not created during drilling.

ii. Such other logs and tests as may be needed after taking into account the availability of similar data in the area of the drilling site, the construction plan, and the need for additional information that may arise from time to time as the construction of the well progresses. In determining which logs and tests shall be required the following shall be considered by the Department in setting logging and test requirements:

(1) For surface casing intended to protect underground sources of drinking water:

(A) Resistivity, spontaneous potential, gamma ray and caliper logs before the casing is installed; and

(B) A cement bond, temperature, or density log after the casing is set and cemented.

(2) For intermediate and long strings of casing intended to facilitate injection:

(A) Resistivity, spontaneous potential, porosity, and gamma ray logs before the casing is installed;

(B) Fracture finder logs; and

(C) A cement bond, temperature, or density log after the casing is set and cemented.

5. At a minimum, the following information concerning the injection formation shall be determined or calculated for new Class II wells:

i. Fluid pressure;

ii. Temperature;

iii. Fracture pressure;

iv. Other physical and chemical characteristics of the injection zone; and

v. Physical and chemical characteristics of the formation fluids.

(c) Operating, monitoring, and reporting requirements:

1. Operating requirements: Operating requirements shall, at a minimum, specify that:

i. Injection pressure at the well head shall not exceed a maximum which shall be calculated so as to assure that the pressure in the injection zone during injection does not initiate new fractures or propagate existing fractures in the injection zone. In no case shall injection pressure initiate fractures in the confining zone or cause the movement of injection or formation fluids into an underground source of drinking water.

ii. Injection between the outermost casing protecting underground sources of drinking water and the well bore shall be prohibited.

2. Monitoring requirements: Monitoring requirements shall, at a minimum, include:

i. Monitoring of injected fluids at time intervals sufficiently frequent to yield data representative of their characteristics;

ii. Monitoring of injection pressure, flow rate, and cumulative volume at least with the following frequencies:

(1) Weekly for produced fluid disposal operations;

(2) Monthly for enhanced recovery operations;

(3) Daily during the injection of liquid hydrocarbons and injection for withdrawal of stored hydrocarbons; and

(4) Daily during the injection phase of cyclic steam operations.

iii. A demonstration of mechanical integrity pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.13(c) at least once every five years during the life of the injection well;

iv. Maintenance of the results of all monitoring until the next permit review (see N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.10(a)5); and

v. Hydrocarbon storage and enhanced recovery may be monitored on a field or project basis rather than on an individual well basis by manifold monitoring. Manifold monitoring may be used in cases of facilities consisting of more than one injection well, operating with a common manifold. Separate monitoring systems for each well may not be required provided the owner or operator demonstrates that manifold monitoring is comparable to individual well monitoring.

3. Reporting requirements:

i. Reporting requirements shall, at a minimum, include an annual report to the Department summarizing the results of the monitoring required under (c)2 above. Previously submitted information may be included by reference.

ii. Owners or operators of hydrocarbon storage and enhanced recovery projects may report on a field or project basis rather than an individual well basis where manifold monitoring is used.

As amended, R.1983 d.9, effective February 7, 1983.

See: 14 N.J.R. 1136(a), 15 N.J.R. 145(a).

(c)1i: "Except during well stimulation for enhanced recovery wells" deleted.

7:14A-5.16 Criteria and standards applicable to Class III wells

(a) Applicability: This section establishes criteria and standards for the regulation of Class III wells.

(b) Construction requirements:

1. Where applicable, Class III wells shall, at a minimum, be constructed in accordance with the requirements and specifications set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:10-12. More stringent requirements may be imposed, based on an evaluation of the nature of the injection fluid and/or of geological conditions, or where the Department otherwise determines that it is appropriate.

2. All new Class III wells shall be cased and cemented to prevent the migration of fluids into or between underground sources of drinking water. The casing and cement used in the construction of each newly drilled well shall be designed for the life expectancy of the well. In determining and specifying casing and cementing requirements, the following factors shall be considered:

- i. Depth to the injection zone;
- ii. Injection pressure, external pressure, internal pressure, axial loading, etc.;
- iii. Hole size;
- iv. Size and grade of all casing strings (wall thickness, diameter, nominal weight, length, joint specifications, and construction material);
- v. Corrosiveness of injected fluids and formation fluids;
- vi. Lithology of injection and confining zones; and
- vii. Type and grade of cement.

3. Appropriate logs and other tests shall be conducted during the drilling and construction of new Class III wells. A descriptive report interpreting the results of such logs and tests shall be prepared by a qualified log analyst and submitted to the Department. The logs and tests appropriate to each type of Class III well shall be determined based on the intended function, depth, construction and other characteristics of the well, availability of similar data in the area of the drilling site and the need for additional information that may arise from time to time as the construction of the well progresses. At a minimum, such logs and tests shall include deviation checks conducted on all holes where pilot holes and reaming are used, at sufficiently frequent intervals to assure that vertical avenues for fluid migration in the form of diverging holes are not created during drilling.

4. Where the injection zone is a water-bearing formation, the following information concerning the injection zone shall be determined or calculated for new Class III wells:

- i. Fluid pressure;
- ii. Temperature;
- iii. Fracture pressure;
- iv. Other physical and chemical characteristics of the injection zone;

v. Physical and chemical characteristics of the formation fluids; and

vi. Compatibility of injected fluids with formation fluids.

5. Where the injection formation is not a waterbearing formation, the information in (6)4iii above must be submitted.

6. Where injection is into a formation which contains water with less than 10,000 mg/1 TDS, monitoring wells shall be completed into the injection zone and into any underground sources of drinking water above the injection zone which could be affected by the mining operation. These wells shall be located in such a fashion as to detect any excursion of injection fluids, process by-products, or formation fluids outside the mining area or zone. If the operation may be affected by subsidence or catastrophic collapse the monitoring wells shall be located so that they will not be physically affected.

7. Where injection is into a formation which does not contain water with less than 10,000 mg/1 TDS, monitoring requirements may be less stringent.

8. Where the injection wells penetrate an underground source of drinking water (USDW) in an area subject to subsidence or catastrophic collapse an adequate number of monitoring wells shall be completed into the USDW to detect any movement of injected fluids, process by-products or formation fluids into the USDW. The monitoring wells shall be located outside the physical influence of the subsidence or catastrophic collapse.

9. In determining the number, location, construction and frequency of monitoring of the monitoring wells the following criteria shall be considered:

- i. The population relying on the USDW affected or potentially affected by the injection operation;
- ii. The proximity of the injection operation to points of withdrawal of drinking water;
- iii. The local geology and hydrology;
- iv. The operating pressures and whether a negative pressure gradient is being maintained;
- v. The nature and volume of the injected fluid, the formation water, and the process by-products; and
- vi. The injection well density.

(c) Operating, monitoring, and reporting requirements:

1. Operating requirements: Operating requirements prescribed shall, at a minimum, specify that:

- i. Injection pressure at the wellhead shall not exceed a maximum which shall be calculated so as to assure that the pressure in the injection zone during the injection does not initiate new fractures or propagate existing fractures in the injection zone, initiate fractures

in the confining zone, or cause the migration of injection or formation fluids into an underground source of drinking water; and

ii. Injection between the outermost casing protecting underground sources of drinking water and the well bore is prohibited.

2. Monitoring requirements: Monitoring requirements shall, at a minimum, specify:

i. Analyses of the injected fluid with sufficient frequency to yield representative data on its characteristics;

ii. Installation and use of continuous recording devices to monitor the injection pressure, flow rate and volume;

iii. Demonstration of mechanical integrity pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.13(c) at least once every five years during the life of the well;

iv. Weekly monitoring of fluid level and the parameters chosen to measure water quality in the injection zone; and

v. Quarterly monitoring of wells adjacent to the injection site to detect any migration from the injection zone into a USDW.

vi. Where appropriate, Class III wells may be monitored on a field or project basis rather than an individual well basis by manifold monitoring. Manifold monitoring may be used in cases of facilities consisting of more than one injection well, operating with a common manifold. Separate monitoring systems for each well are not required provided the owner or operator demonstrates that manifold monitoring is comparable to individual well monitoring.

3. Reporting requirements: Reporting requirements shall, at a minimum include:

i. Quarterly reporting to the Department on required monitoring;

ii. Results of mechanical integrity, and any other periodic test required by the Department, reported with the first regular report after completion of the test; and

iii. Monitoring may be reported on a project or field basis rather than on an individual well basis where manifold monitoring is used.

As amended, R.1983 d.9, effective February 7, 1983.

See: 14 N.J.R. 1136(a), 15 N.J.R. 145(a).

(b)9v: "nature" was "toxicity".

7:14A-5.17 Criteria and standards applicable to Class V injection wells

(a) Applicability: This section sets forth criteria and standards for the regulation of Class V wells. Class V includes all wells listed in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.2(a)5 but is not limited to those types of injection wells.

(b) Inventory requirements: All Class V injection wells covered by rule shall submit inventory information to the Department. The authorization by rule for any Class V well which fails to comply within the time specified in (b)3 below shall be automatically terminated.

1. Contents: As part of the inventory, the following information is required:

i. Well drilling permit number, where applicable;

ii. Facility name and location, if different than the information on the well permit;

iii. Name and address of legal contact, if different than the information on the well permit;

iv. Ownership of facility, if different than the information on the well permit;

v. Nature and type of injection well(s); and

vi. Operating status of injection well(s).

2. Notice: Upon the promulgation of this chapter, the Department shall notify owners or operators of existing injection wells of their duty to submit inventory information.

3. Deadlines:

i. Owners or operators of existing injection wells must submit inventory information no later than one year after the authorization by rule.

ii. Owners or operators of new injection wells must submit inventory information when an application is made for a well drilling permit, or, if the well drilling permit requirement is not applicable, in accordance with the schedule in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1(g)2.

4. Exceptions: The requirements of this subsection do not apply to underground injection of stormwater runoff from the roofs of buildings, so long as the roofs are devoid of pollutant point sources and devices (for example, motors, tanks, pipelines, drums) that contain pollutants.

(c) Construction requirements: Where applicable, all new Class V wells, other than the type of wells listed in (f)1 below, shall, at a minimum, be constructed in accordance with the requirements and specifications set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:10-12. The UIC authorization by rule for any Class V well which fails to comply with the requirements of (c) of this section shall be automatically terminated.

(d) Well drilling permit requirement:

1. Where applicable, all new Class V wells must obtain a well drilling permit before the commencement of any construction, in accordance with the Well Drillers and Pump Installers Act, N.J.S.A. 58:4A-5 et seq., particularly N.J.S.A. 58:4A-14. Information and applications for a well drilling permit may be obtained from:

Division of Water Resources
Well Permit Section
CN-209
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

2. The UIC authorization by rule for any Class V well which fails to comply with the requirements of (d)1 of this section shall be automatically terminated.

(e) Plugging and abandonment requirements: The plugging and abandonment of Class V wells shall be done in accordance with the requirements of N.J.S.A. 58:4A-4.1 et seq., and of N.J.A.C. 7:9-9 (sealing of abandoned wells), where applicable. Cessation of injection operations for a period of three years or more shall constitute an abandonment; the improper maintenance of a well may constitute an abandonment of that well in accordance with N.J.S.A. 58:4A-4.1.

(f) Additional requirements:

1. All septic tank systems or other subsurface sewage disposal systems (other than individual or single family residential waste disposal systems) which are installed and operating in conformance with the "Realty Improvement Sewerage and Facilities Act" N.J.S.A. 58:11-23 et seq., and the Standards for the Construction of Individual Subsurface Sewage Disposal Systems, N.J.A.C. 7:9-2, and which are installed and operated in conformance with N.J.S.A. 58:11-43 et seq. where these restrictions are applicable, are hereby authorized by rule.

2. This provision shall not authorize spills, leaks, overflows, or other unapproved or uncontrolled releases or dumping and therein the discharge shall require a NJPDES permit. Disposal systems regulated under the "Realty Improvement Sewerage and Facilities Act", but which are not in conformance with, or are prohibited by this statute or its regulations, accordingly are not authorized under the UIC program. To illustrate: the construction of new cesspools, which is prohibited after July 1, 1978 under N.J.A.C. 7:9-2.94, is, accordingly, prohibited under the UIC program.

3. The UIC authorization by rule for any Class V well described in (f)1 above, which fails to comply with the requirements of (f)1 above, shall be automatically terminated.

(g) Additional requirements for recharge wells, salt water barrier wells, geothermal wells, non-contact air conditioning return wells, heat pumps: (Reserved).

Amended by R.1987 d.458, effective November 16, 1987.
See: 19 N.J.R. 2085(a), 19 N.J.R. 2152(a).

Cross reference in (b)3ii changed from (f) to (g).
Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.
See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

At (b)4, exempted drainage from certain roof tops from the inventory requirements applicable to Class V wells.

SUBCHAPTER 6. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGES TO GROUND WATER (DGW)

7:14A-6.1 General requirements

(a) The scope of this subchapter is as follows:

1. This subchapter describes the requirements for ground water monitoring programs for all discharges, past or present, actual or potential, of pollutants, including hazardous and non-hazardous waste as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.9, to ground water or onto land which might flow or drain into the waters of the State. A new source shall not discharge to ground water prior to installing a ground water monitoring system which satisfies the requirements of this subchapter and has been approved by the Department. All permits for a DGW shall include requirements for ground water monitoring programs.

2. The procedures and requirements in this subchapter include design for the ground water monitoring system, sampling, parameters and frequency for analyses, evaluation of data, recordkeeping and reporting.

3. Initial ground water monitoring may be expanded or narrowed in scope by the Department. A DGW may request in writing that monitoring requirements be relaxed at any time after the first year of permit issuance.

4. N.J.A.C. 7:14-6.3 through 6.6 shall be applicable to:

i. Hazardous waste facilities (as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:26-1.4) prior to a final disposition of a permit application pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26-12 which have an actual or potential DGW;

ii. IWMFs which are existing facilities under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.3; and

iii. Any other activity, process or operation which has an actual or potential DGW, based on the criteria set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.15(d)2.

5. N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.15 shall be applicable to:

i. Hazardous waste facilities (as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:26-1.4) which have been issued a permit pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26-12; and

ii. IWMFs which have been issued a permit pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14-4.4(a).

iii. Any actual or potential discharges from an existing waste pile or any other accumulation of hazardous or non-hazardous materials, notwithstanding the prohibition of waste piles in N.J.A.C. 7:26-9.2 and 7:26-9.3 in order to determine the extent of environmental or human health impact and the necessary degree of corrective action. Based on the criteria in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.15(d)2 the Department may require the institution of a detection monitoring program, compliance monitoring program, or corrective action program.

6. N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.15 may also be applicable to any activity, process or operation where current or past practices have resulted in an actual or potential discharge of hazardous waste, hazardous waste constituents or other ground water pollutants onto the land or into the ground water as determined by the Department based on the criteria set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:14-6.15(d)2. The Department may require a discharger to obtain a NJPDES permit in order to satisfy the requirements of this section.

7. The owner or operator of an infiltration-percolation lagoon which accepts or has accepted hazardous wastes, in addition to complying with N.J.A.C. 7:14-1 et seq., must comply with closure and post-closure requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:26-9.1 et seq. and N.J.A.C. 7:26-10.6(h).

(b) Purpose: The Department finds that it is essential that the monitoring program provide adequate data over a sufficient period of time to accurately represent conditions and variations of background ground water quality and the hydrologic characteristic of the site area. Moreover, it is essential that the monitoring program be sufficient to ensure protection of ground water resources.

As amended, R.1984 d.198, effective May 21, 1984.

See: 15 N.J.R. 1997(a), 16 N.J.R. 1230(a).

(a)1: "past or present, actual or potential" added to first sentence.

(a)4-7 added.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Stylistic changes only.

Case Notes

Underground storage tank containing X-726 waste oil; violation of hazardous waste regulations. Department of Environmental Protection v. Manchester Machinery Salvage Company, Inc., 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 151.

7:14A-6.2 Hazardous waste monitoring

(a) As specified in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.1(a)4, the owner or operator of a surface impoundment, landfill, overland flow disposal system or infiltration-percolation system, land treatment facility or other means of land disposal or solid or liquid hazardous waste must implement a ground water monitoring program approved by the Department which is capable of determining the facility's impact on the quality of ground water. The owner or operator must install, operate and maintain a ground water monitoring system which meets the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.3, and must comply with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.4 through 6.6. This monitoring program must be carried out during the active life of the facility, and, for disposal facilities, during the post-closure care period. An owner or operator may install, operate and maintain an alternate ground water monitoring system other than the one described in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.3 and 6.4. If the owner or operator decides to use an alternate ground water monitoring system, the owner or operator must:

1. Submit to the Department a specific plan certified by a qualified geologist or geohydrologist which satisfies the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.5(d)3 for an alternate ground water monitoring system and initiate the determinations specified in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.5(d)4.

2. Prepare and submit a written report in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.5(d)4 and continue to make the determinations specified in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.5(d)4 on a monthly basis until final closure of the facility as well as comply with the recording and reporting requirements in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.6(b).

As amended, R.1984 d.198, effective May 21, 1984.

See: 15 N.J.R. 1997(a), 16 N.J.R. 1230(a).

(a): N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.1(a)4 and 6.6 references inserted.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Stylistic changes only.

7:14A-6.3 Ground water monitoring system for DGW of hazardous waste

(a) A ground water monitoring system must be capable of yielding ground water samples for analysis and must consist of:

1. Monitoring wells installed hydraulically upgradient (i.e. in the direction of increasing static head) from the limit of the waste management area. Their number, location and depth must ensure that samples are representative of background ground water quality near the facility and that the samples are not affected by the facility. Data should be provided to show that these wells would be located such that they would sample ground water which subsequently flows beneath the facility.

2. In addition, there should be at least three monitoring wells installed hydraulically downgradient (i.e. in the direction of decreasing static head) at the limit of the waste management. Their number, location and depth must ensure that they immediately detect any statistically significant amounts of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents that migrate from the waste management area to ground water. The design, location, depth and number of all monitoring wells are to be approved by the Department prior to construction.

(b) Separate monitoring systems for each waste management component of a facility are not required provided that provisions for sampling upgradient and downgradient water quality will detect any discharge from the waste management area.

1. Where a waste facility consists of only one surface impoundment, landfill or treatment area, the waste management area is described by the waste boundary (perimeter).

2. Where a facility consists of more than one surface impoundment, landfill or treatment area, the waste management area is described by an imaginary line which circumscribes the several waste management components.

7:14A-6.4 Sampling and analysis concerning DGW of hazardous waste

(a) The owner or operator, by methods approved by the Department, must obtain and analyze samples from the approved ground water monitoring system. The owner or operator must develop and follow a ground water sampling and analysis plan which must be kept at the facility. The plan must include procedures and techniques for:

1. Sample collection;
2. Sample preservation and shipment;
3. Analytical procedures; and
4. Chain of custody control.

(b) The owner or operator shall determine the concentrations or values of the following parameters in ground water samples:

1. Parameters establishing ground water quality and characterizing suitability of the ground water as a drinking water supply as specified but not limited to those in Table 1 (Monitoring parameters for hazardous waste facilities). If the parameters exceed the maximum levels in Table 1, the owner or operator shall comply with the reporting requirements at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.6(a)2i.

Table 1. Monitoring parameters for Hazardous Waste Facilities.

Parameter	Maximum Level (mg/l) unless otherwise noted
As	0.05
Ba	1.0
Cd	0.01
Cr	0.05
F	1.4-2.4
Pb	0.05
Hg	0.002
NO ₃ -N	10
Se	0.01
Ag	0.05
Lindane	0.004
Methoxychlor	0.1
Toxaphene	0.005
2,4-D	0.1
2,4,5-TP Silvex	0.01
Endrin	0.0002
Radium	5 picocuries per liter
Gross Alpha	15 picocuries per liter
Gross Beta	4 millirem/yr
Turbidity	1 Turbidity Units
Coliform Bacteria	1/100 ml
NH ₄ -N	—
Iron	—
Manganese	—
Sodium	—
Sulfate	—
Chloride	—
Phenols	—

(Note: Turbidity is applicable only to surface water supplies.)

2. Parameters used as indicators of ground water contamination:

- i. pH;
- ii. Total organic carbon;
- iii. Total organic halogen;
- iv. Total dissolved solids.

3. The Department shall determine, based on the type of facility and discharge, type of waste and site specific characteristics whether to expand the list of parameters to be monitored. In addition, the Department may require that annually a gas chromatograph or a gas chromatograph/mass spectrometer (GC/MS) scan for volatile organics, acid extractables, base-neutral extractables and pesticides/PCBs be performed.

4. The Department may, on a case by case basis, waive requirement to analyze for any substance listed in Table 1. It should be noted that hazardous waste management facilities will also have to conduct ground water monitoring for the appropriate parameters specified for the appropriate non-hazardous waste management facility specified in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.7 through 6.11.

(c) The owner or operator must establish initial background concentrations or values of all parameters specified in (b) above for all monitoring wells. He must do this monthly for one year. For each of the indicator parameters specified in (b)2, 3 and 4 above, at least four replicate measurements must be obtained for each sample monthly and the initial background, arithmetic mean and variance must be determined by pooling the replicate measurements for the respective parameter concentrations or values in samples obtained from upgradient wells during the first year of operation.

(d) After the first year, all monitoring wells must be sampled and the samples analyzed with the following frequencies:

1. Samples collected to establish ground water quality must be collected and analyzed for the parameters specified in (b)1 above at least monthly.
2. Samples collected to indicate ground water contamination must be obtained and analyzed for the parameters specified in (b)2, 3, and 4 above at least monthly.

(e) Static Elevation (MSL) of the ground water surface at each monitoring well must be determined prior to each time a sample is obtained.

Amended by R.1988 d.529, effective November 7, 1988.

See: 19 N.J.R. 1863(b), 20 N.J.R. 2755(a).

(b) "shall" substituted for "must"; Table 1 deleted and new Table 1 inserted.

7:14A-6.5 Preparation, evaluation, and response for DGW of hazardous waste

(a) Within one year after the date of Department approval of the initial ground water quality assessment program described in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.3 and 6.4, the owner or operator must prepare an outline of a contingency ground water quality assessment program that is more comprehensive than that described in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.3 and 6.4. This more comprehensive program must be capable of determining:

1. Whether hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents have entered the ground water;
2. The rate and extent of migration of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents in the ground water;
3. The concentrations of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents in the ground water.

(b) For each indicator parameter specified in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.4(b)2, the owner or operator must calculate the arithmetic mean and variance, based on at least four replicate measurements on each sample, for each well monitored in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.4(d) and compare these results with its initial background arithmetic mean. The comparison must consider individually each of the wells in the monitoring system, and must use the Student's t-test at the 0.01 level of significance to determine statistically significant increases (and decreases, in the case of pH) over initial background.

(c) If the comparisons for the upgradient wells made under (b) above show a significant increase (or pH decrease), the owner or operator must submit this information in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.6(a)2ii. If the comparisons for downgradient wells made under (b) above show a significant increase (or pH decrease), the owner or operator must immediately obtain additional water samples from those downgradient wells where the significant difference was detected, split the samples in two, and obtain analyses of all additional samples to determine whether the significant difference was a result of laboratory error.

(d) If the analyses performed under (c) above (downgradient wells) confirm the significant increase (or pH decrease), the owner or operator must provide written notice to the Department—within seven days of the date of confirmation—that the facility may be affecting ground water quality. Within 15 days of such notification, the owner or operator must develop and submit to the Department a specific plan, based on the outline required under (a) above and certified by a qualified geologist or geohydrologist for a ground water quality assessment program at the facility. The plan to be submitted under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.1 or (d) of this section must specify:

1. The number, location and depth of wells;

2. Sampling and analytical methods for those hazardous wastes or hazardous waste constituents in the facility;
3. Evaluation procedures, including any use of previously gathered ground water quality information; and
4. A schedule of implementation.

(e) The owner or operator must implement the ground water quality assessment plan which satisfies the requirements of (d) above, and, at a minimum, determine:

- i. The rate and extent of migration of the hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents in the ground water; and
- ii. The concentrations of the hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents in the ground water.

(f) The owner or operator must make his first determination under (e) above as soon as technically feasible, and, within 15 days after that determination, submit to the Department a written report containing an assessment of the ground water quality.

(g) If the owner or operator determines, based on the results of the first determination under (e) above, that no hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents from the facility have entered the ground water, he may then reinstate the indicator evaluation program described in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.4 and (b) above. If the owner or operator reinstates the indicator evaluation program, he must notify the Department in the report submitted under (f) above.

(h) If the owner or operator determines, based on the first determination under paragraph (f) above, that hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents from the facility have entered the ground water, then he must continue to make the determinations required under (e) above on a monthly basis until final closure of the facility, or cleanup of ground water if the ground water assessment plan was implemented prior to final closure of the facility. If the ground water quality assessment plan was implemented during the post-closure period, he may cease to make the determinations required under (e) above.

(i) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this subchapter, any ground water quality assessment to satisfy the requirements of (e) above which is initiated prior to final closure of the facility must be completed and reported in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.5(f).

(j) Unless the ground water is monitored to satisfy the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.5(e), the owner or operator, at least annually, must evaluate the data on ground water surface elevations obtained under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.4(e) to determine whether the requirements under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.3(a) for locating the monitoring wells continue to be satisfied. If the evaluation shows that N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.3(a) is no longer satisfied, the owner or operator must immediately modify the number, location or depth of the monitoring wells to bring the ground water monitoring system into compliance with this requirement.

7:14A-6.6 Recordkeeping and reporting for DGW of hazardous waste

(a) Unless the ground water is monitored to satisfy the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.5(e), the owner or operator must:

1. Keep records of the analyses required in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.4(c) and (d), the associated ground water surface elevations required in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.4(e), and the evaluations required in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.5(b) throughout the active life of the facility, and for disposal facilities, throughout the post-closure care period as well; and

2. Report the following ground water monitoring information to the Department:

- i. During the first year when initial background concentrations are being established for the facility, concentrations or values of the parameters listed in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.4(b)1 for each ground-water monitoring well must be reported within 15 days after completing each monthly analysis. The owner or operator must separately identify for each monitoring well any parameters whose concentration or value has been found to exceed the maximum contaminant levels listed in Table 1 of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.4.

- ii. Annually, concentrations or values of the parameters listed in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.4(b)2, 3 and 4 for each ground water monitoring well, along with the required evaluations for these parameters under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.5(b) must be reported. The owner or operator must separately identify any significant differences from initial background found in the upgradient wells, in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.5(c). During the active life of the facility, this information must be submitted as part of the annual report submitted to the Department as required under 40 CFR Section 265.7 or N.J.A.C. 7:26-7, whichever is more stringent. This annual report must include results of the evaluations of ground water surface elevations under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.5(j), and a description of the response to that evaluation where applicable.

(b) If the ground water is monitored to satisfy the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.5(e), the owner or operator must keep records of the analyses and evaluations specified in the plan, which satisfies the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.5(d), throughout the active life of the facility, and, for disposal facilities, throughout the post-closure care period as well. In addition, until the final closure of the facility, he must annually submit to the Department a report containing the results of his ground water quality assessment program which includes, but is not limited to, the calculated (or measured) rate of migration of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents in the ground water during the reporting period. This report must be submitted as part of the annual report submitted to the Department as required under 40 CFR Section 265.7 or N.J.A.C. 7:26-7, whichever is more stringent.

7:14A-6.7 Applicability of non-hazardous waste monitoring

The owner or operator of a surface impoundment, land-fill, overland flow disposal system, infiltration-percolation system or other land treatment facility that is used to manage non-hazardous waste must implement a ground water monitoring program capable of determining the facility's impact on the quality of ground water in the site vicinity. This ground water monitoring program must be carried out during the active life of the facility, and for disposal facilities, during the post-closure care period as well. N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.7 through 10.12 present filing requirements for applications or NJPDES permits for land disposal and treatment facilities. These include requirements as to any ground water monitoring plans and proposals which must be submitted as part of the application. The application and the ground water monitoring program subsequently implemented must conform with these requirements and the following requirements of this subchapter.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Minor style changes only.

7:14A-6.8 Ground water monitoring system for DGW of non-hazardous waste

Design aspects of the ground water monitoring system presented for hazardous waste management facilities in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.3 are applicable to non-hazardous waste management facilities as well.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Minor style changes only.

7:14A-6.9 Sampling and analysis for DGW of non-hazardous waste

(a) The owner or operator must obtain and analyze samples from the installed ground water monitoring system. The owner or operator must develop and follow a ground water sampling and analysis plan approved by the Department. He must keep this plan at the facility. The plan must include procedures and techniques for:

1. Sample collection;
2. Sample preservation and shipment;
3. Analytical procedures;
4. Chain of custody control.

(b) In addition to ground water sampling and analysis of parameters specified in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.7 through 10.12 and approved by the Department, elevations of the ground water surface at each monitoring well must be determined each time a sample is obtained. The Department shall determine, based on the type of facility, type of waste and site specific characteristics whether to expand the list of parameters to be monitored. In addition, the Department

may require that annually a gas chromatograph or a gas chromatograph/mass spectrometer (GC/MS) scan for volatile organics, acid extractables, base-neutral extractables and pesticides/PCBs be performed.

(c) For each of the values or concentrations of parameters monitored for the ground water, the owner or operator must determine initial background arithmetic mean and variance by pooling the replicate measurements for the respective parameter concentrations or values in samples obtained monthly from upgradient wells during the first year. In addition, sampling and analysis must be conducted for the parameters specified in (b) above for the downgradient wells on a monthly basis. Following the first year, the frequency of sampling and analysis may be decreased depending on Department approval.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.
See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).
Minor style changes only.

7:14A-6.10 Preparation, evaluation and response for non-hazardous waste

(a) For each parameter or value as specified in (a)1 and 2, and N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.9(b), following the first year, the owner or operator must calculate the arithmetic mean and variance, based on at least four replicate measurements on samples obtained monthly and compare these results with its initial background arithmetic mean. This comparison must consider individually each of the wells in the monitoring system and must use the Student's t-test at the 0.01 level of significance to determine statistically significant increases (or pH decrease) over initial background.

1. If the comparisons for the upgradient wells made under (a) above show a significant increase (or pH decrease) for concentrations or values of parameters required under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.9(b), the owner or operator must report this information to the Department annually for each ground water monitoring well along with the required evaluations for these parameters under (a) above.

2. If the comparisons for downgradient wells made under (a) above show a significant increase (or pH decrease), the owner or operator must then immediately obtain additional ground water samples from those downgradient wells where a significant difference was detected, split the samples in two, and obtain analyses of all additional samples to determine whether the significant difference was a result of laboratory error.

(b) If the analyses conducted under (a)2 above confirm the significant increase (or pH decrease), the owner or operator must provide written notice to the Department—within seven days of this confirmation—that the facility may be affecting ground water quality.

(c) Within 15 days after the notification under (b) above, if any of the parameters have increased (or pH decreased) such that they do not conform with allowable levels under the specific terms and conditions of the facility's NJPDES permit, the owner or operator must develop and submit to the Department a specific plan certified by a geologist or geohydrologist for a ground water quality monitoring program that is more comprehensive than that described in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.8 and 6.9 for the initial ground water monitoring program employed prior to any occurrence of significant increase (or pH decrease) for concentrations or values of parameters required under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.9(b). This more comprehensive plan must be capable of determining:

1. Whether contamination has entered the ground water;
2. The rate and extent of migration of contamination in the ground water; and
3. The concentrations or values of parameters corresponding to or indicating contamination.
4. The number, location and depth of wells;
5. Sampling and analytical methods for the parameters to be determined;
6. Evaluation procedures, including any use of previously gathered ground water quality information; and
7. A schedule of implementation.

(d) The owner or operator must implement the ground water quality assessment plan which satisfies the requirements of (c) and, at a minimum, make the determinations related to ground water impact and specified in (c)2 and 3 above. The owner or operator must make his or her first determination under this paragraph as soon as technically feasible, and within 15 days after that determination, submit to the Department a written report containing an assessment of the ground water quality.

(e) If the owner or operator demonstrates and the Department concurs that the facility has not contaminated ground water, he or she may reinstate the initial ground water monitoring program described in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.7 through 6.9 and (a) above. He or she must so notify the Department in the report submitted under (d) above.

(f) If the owner or operator determines, based on the first determination under (d) above, that the facility has contaminated ground water he must continue to make the determinations required under (d) above on a monthly basis until final closure of the facility or remedial action has reduced the contamination to levels specified in the permit; or he may cease to make the determinations of (d) above if the ground water quality assessment program specified in (c) and (d) above was implemented in the post-closure care period. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, any ground water quality assessment to satisfy the requirements of (d) above which is initiated prior to final closure of the facility must be completed and reported in accordance with (d) above.

(g) Unless the ground water is monitored to satisfy the requirements of (d) above, the owner or operator must, at least annually, evaluate the data on ground water surface elevations obtained under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.9(b) to determine whether the number, location and depth of upgradient monitoring wells continues to be sufficient to yield ground water samples that are:

1. Representative of background ground water quality near the facility; and
2. Not affected by the facility.

(h) The evaluation must also determine whether down-gradient monitoring wells continue to be sufficient in number, location and depth that they are able to immediately detect any statistically significant amount of ground water contamination migrating from the facility to the ground water. If the evaluation shows that monitoring wells are no longer adequate to fulfill the requirements of this subsection, the owner or operator must immediately modify the number, location and depth of the ground water monitoring wells to bring the ground water monitoring system into conformance with these requirements.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.
See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).
Minor technical changes only.

7:14A-6.11 Recordkeeping and reporting for DGW of non-hazardous waste

(a) Unless the ground water is monitored to satisfy the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.10(d), the owner or operator must keep records of the analyses and ground water surface elevations required in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.9(b) for all monitoring wells and the evaluations required in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.10(g) and (h) throughout the active life of the facility, and for disposal facilities, throughout the post-closure care period as well; and report the following ground water monitoring information to the Department:

1. During the first year, when initial background concentrations are being established for the facility, concentrations or values of the parameters specified in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.9(b) for each ground water monitoring well within 15 days after completing the analyses. The owner or operator must separately identify for each monitoring well any parameters whose concentrations or values have been found to exceed the maximum contaminant levels as specified in the terms and conditions of the facility's NJPDES permit.

2. Annually, concentrations or values of the parameters specified in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.9(b) for each ground water monitoring well, along with the required evaluations under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.10(a) and (g). Results of the evaluations of ground water surface elevations under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.10(g) and (h) and a description of the response to that evaluation, where applicable must be reported annually.

(b) If the ground water is monitored to satisfy the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.10(d), the owner or operator must keep records of the analyses and evaluations specified in the plan which satisfies the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.10(d), throughout the active life of the facility, and, for disposal facilities, throughout the post-closure care period as well. Annually, until final closure of the facility, he must submit to the Department a report containing the results of his ground water quality assessment program which includes, but is not limited to contamination in the ground water during the reporting period.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.
See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).
Minor stylistic changes only.

7:14A-6.12 Ground water sampling procedures

(a) To ensure a representative sample from a monitor well or a potable well, flushing or pumping is almost always required. In general, the ground water standing in the well casing at the time of sample collection will be similar in quality to that in the surrounding aquifer or local ground water, but it may not be representative. Accordingly, the well should be pumped (or bailed) prior to collecting a sample whenever possible.

(b) For pump samples, a volume of water equal to three times that standing in the casing should be pumped from the well before taking the sample. Overpumping, which can result in dilution of the samples should be avoided. Depending on the geology, well design and other factors, some monitor wells will have a low yield. In such cases, the standing water should be evacuated and a sample collected upon recovery. Wells with relatively high yield can be sampled immediately after evacuation or bailing.

(c) A pumping well will yield samples which incorporate water drawn from a volume adjacent to the well bore at the depth of the sampling tube orifice if the well is screened at that depth. Otherwise, the sample will represent water entering the well bore at the bottom of the casing or at the nearest screened interval. Therefore, these sampling configurations can preclude water quality information with depth and, since the pumped samples are obtained from a volume adjacent to the well bore, dilution or concentration of the samples can occur as the well continues to be pumped. In these instances, grab samples are preferred over pumped samples.

(d) If a monitoring well is sampled using a bailer, the standing water in the well should be bailed repeatedly until at least one (and preferably three) times the water volume standing in the well casing have been exchanged prior to sample collection.

(e) Depth-to-water should be measured prior to sampling using a calibrated steel tape.

(f) If surface pumps or hoses are used, the end of the hose must be at a sufficient depth that suction will not be broken as the level of water in the monitoring well is drawn down. However, the hose must be kept above the bottom so that sediments or solids will not be entrained and sample turbidity increased. Poorly-developed monitor wells may also promote increased turbidity. Bedrock wells are less likely to present problems of induced turbidity upon sampling than are wells screened in unconsolidated materials.

(g) For those water quality parameters not subject to chemical change within a well casing in contact with the atmosphere, a pump sample may not be necessary (e.g. nitrate (NO_3)). However, in the case of volatile organics (e.g. benzene, trichlorethylene, toluene), concentrations can decrease for water standing in the well. Therefore, samples for volatile organics should be collected from depths several feet below the water level. If grab samples are taken for volatile organic analyses, methyl alcohol and distilled water should be used to thoroughly clean the sampler prior to reuse. The sampler should be washed first with the alcohol, then rinsed with distilled water; the alcohol must be allowed to volatilize before resuming sampling.

(h) When sampling is done from a pump discharge, the flow rate should be reduced to a trickle to minimize agitation of the water and resulting loss of volatile compounds. When sampling for low levels of volatiles, care must be taken as to the source of water used in priming a centrifugal pump.

(i) If several wells are to be sampled for volatiles, the least contaminated wells should be sampled first and the remaining wells sampled in order of increasing contamination. If the relative levels of contamination are unknown, clean water should be used to purge the pump following each well sampled in order to minimize cross-contamination of samples.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Minor stylistic changes only.

7:14A-6.13 Monitoring well installation and design

(a) A well drillers permit, as required by N.J.S.A. 58:4A-1 et seq., shall be obtained prior to the installation of any ground water monitoring well. A clear and accurate record or base map providing the monitoring well locations, depths, elevations and achievable pumping rates must be kept at the facility by the owner or operator and be available to the Department.

(b) Wells must be capped to prevent precipitation from entering the well bore hole or introduction of extraneous material and substances into the well which can invalidate analytical results. All monitoring wells must be cased in a manner that maintains the integrity of the monitoring well bore hole. Wells must be screened and packed with gravel or sand where necessary to enable sample collection at depths where appropriate. The annular space (i.e. the space between the bore hole and well casing) above the sampling depth must be sealed with a suitable material (e.g. cement grout or bentonite slurry) to prevent contamination of samples and ground water.

(c) The elevation of the top of the well casing for each ground water monitoring well shall be established and said elevation shall be permanently marked on the well casing. The elevation established shall be in relation to the New Jersey Geodetic Control Survey datum. Each monitor well casing shall be permanently marked with a number to be assigned or approved by the Department.

7:14A-6.14 Exemptions

(a) The following discharges do not require a DGW permit:

1. Discharges from single family septage tank systems or other single family subsurface sewage disposal systems which are installed and operating in conformance with the "Realty Improvement Sewerage and Facilities Act", N.J.S.A. 58:11-23 through 42 (commonly known as Chapter 199), and which are not regulated under N.J.S.A. 58:11-43 et seq., except as required by subchapter 5 of this chapter (this provision shall not exempt spills, leaks, overflows, or other unapproved or uncontrolled releases or dumping and therein the discharge shall require a NJPDES permit);

2. Any introduction of pollutants from nonpoint source agricultural and silvicultural activities, including runoff from orchards, cultivated crops, pastures, range lands, and forest lands but not discharges from concentrated animal feeding operations as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.4, discharges from concentrated aquatic animal production facilities as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.5, discharges to aquaculture projects as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.6, and discharges from silvicultural point sources as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.7;

3. Return flows from irrigated agriculture; and

4. Any discharge not exceeding 60 days and in compliance with the instructions of a Department on-scene coordinator or remedial project manager pursuant to 40 CFR 300 (the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan) or 33 CFR 153.10(e) (Pollution by Oil and Hazardous Substances), and the State Spill Compensation and Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10-23.11.

(b) Except as specified in (c) below, an owner or operator is exempted from the requirement of obtaining a DGW permit for discharges from contaminated sites as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:26C-1.3 when the owner or operator is conducting the following programs required by N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.15(b):

1. Detection monitoring performed pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.15(i);
2. Compliance monitoring performed pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.15(j); or
3. Corrective action performed pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.15(k).

(c) The exemption in (b) above does not apply to any of the following:

1. Hazardous waste land disposal units and operational hazardous waste underground storage tanks;
2. Site operational activities or discharges;
3. Discharges resulting from the extraction and treatment of ground water;
4. Non-operational landfills subject to the provisions of N.J.A.C. 7:26-2A.9; and
5. Facilities where monitoring or remediation under a NJPDES-DGW permit was required as a condition of approval issued pursuant to the Industrial Site Recovery Act or by an oversight document including, but not limited to, an Administrative Consent Order or an Administrative Order.

Amended by R.1994 d.448, effective September 6, 1994.
See: 26 N.J.R. 158(a), 26 N.J.R. 3709(a).

7:14A-6.15 Criteria for ground water protection and response

(a) The following apply to this section:

1. The following words and terms, when used in this section, shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

“Closure period” means the period described in N.J.A.C. 7:26-9.8(i).

“Compliance period” means the number of years equal to the active life of the waste management area (including any waste management activity prior to permitting and the closure period).

“Ground water pollutant” means a hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituent as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:26-8.16, those pollutants identified in N.J.A.C. 7:9-6, pollutants that may adversely affect ground water quality or

pose a threat to human health or safety, or pollutants that may be limited in a NJPDES permit.

“Point of compliance” means a vertical surface located at the hydraulically downgradient limit of the waste management area that extends down into the uppermost aquifer, uppermost zone of ground water or any other ground water or aquifer that may be impacted by the discharge underlying the regulated units.

“Regulated unit” means any surface impoundment, waste pile, land treatment unit or landfill, or part thereof, that receives hazardous waste or other potential ground water pollutants after January 26, 1983.

“Waste management area” is the limit projected in the horizontal plane of the area on which hazardous waste will be placed during the active life of a regulated unit. It includes the horizontal space taken up by any liner, dike, or other barrier designed to contain hazardous waste in a regulated unit. If the facility contains more than one regulated unit, the waste management area is described by an imaginary line circumscribing the several regulated units.

2. The owner or operator is not subject to regulation under this section if the owner or operator is exempted under N.J.A.C. 7:26-9.1 (except 7:26-9.1(c)2) and N.J.A.C. 7:26-12.1 (except N.J.A.C. 7:26-12.1(a)1, (b)3 and (b)6). The Department may, however require that an application for a NJPDES permit be submitted to the Department if the Department determines that there is an actual or potential discharge.

3. This section applies during the active life of the regulated unit (including the closure period).

4. After closure of the regulated unit, this section:

i. Does not apply if all ground water pollutants, waste, waste residues, contaminated containment system components, contaminated ground water and contaminated soils and subsoils are removed or decontaminated at closure;

ii. Applies during the post-closure care period if the owner or operator is conducting a detection monitoring program under (i), below; or

iii. Applies during the compliance period under (g) below, if the owner or operator is conducting a compliance monitoring program under (j), below, or a corrective action program under (k), below.

(b) The required programs are as follows:

1. Owners and operators subject to this section shall conduct a monitoring and response program as follows:

i. Whenever hazardous constituents under (d), below, from a regulated unit are detected at the compliance point under (f) below, the owner or operator shall institute a compliance monitoring program under (j) below. Further, the Department may require the compliance program to be implemented when the ground water quality standards, N.J.A.C. 7:9-6, or a permit-specified limitation is exceeded.

ii. Whenever the ground water protection standard for a hazardous constituent under (c) below, is exceeded, the owner or operator shall institute a corrective action program under (k) below. For non-hazardous constituents the Department may require the owner or operator to institute either a compliance monitoring program or a corrective action program based on the criteria identified in (d)2, below.

iii. Whenever hazardous constituents under (d) below, from a regulated unit exceed concentration limits under (e) below, in ground water between the point of compliance under (f) below, and the downgradient facility property boundary, the owner or operator shall institute a corrective action program under (k) below. For non-hazardous constituents the Department may require the owner or operator to institute either a compliance monitoring program or a corrective action program based on the criteria identified in (d)2 below.

iv. In all other cases, the owner or operator shall institute a detection monitoring program under (i) below.

v. The Department may require additional monitoring wells to be installed within 30 days of the notification to the Department that the ground water protection standard in (c) below, is exceeded in order to make the determination under (b)1iii above.

vi. Any ground water pollutants migrating beyond the waste management area are assumed to originate from a regulated unit unless the owner or operator can prove to the satisfaction of the Department that such waste, waste constituent or other ground water pollutant originated from another source.

2. The Department will specify in the permit the specific elements of the monitoring and response program. The Department may include in the permit one or more of the programs, identified in (b)1, above, as may be necessary to protect human health and the environment and will specify the circumstances under which each of the programs will be required. In deciding whether to require the owner or operator to be prepared to institute a particular program, the Department will consider the potential adverse effect on human health and the environment that might occur.

(c) The owner or operator shall comply with conditions specified in the permit that are designed to ensure that hazardous constituents or other ground water pollutants under (d) below, entering the ground water from a regulated unit do not exceed the concentration limits under (e) below, in the uppermost aquifer, uppermost zone of ground water or any other ground water or aquifer that may be impacted by the discharge underlying the waste management area beyond the point of compliance under (f) below, during the compliance period under (g) below. The Department will establish this ground water protection standard in the permit. When hazardous constituents or other ground water pollutants have entered the ground water from a regulated unit the Department will modify the permit to include a new ground water protection standard if it is necessary.

(d) The ground water pollutant identification is as follows:

1. The Department will specify in the permit the hazardous constituents or other ground water pollutants to which the ground water protection standard of (c) above applies.

2. The Department may exclude a hazardous waste constituent identified in N.J.A.C. 7:26-8.16 from the list of hazardous constituents specified in the permit if it finds that the constituent is not capable of posing a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment. In deciding whether to grant an exemption the Department will consider the following:

- i. Potential adverse effects on ground water quality in an aquifer where the discharge is occurring or that may be hydraulically connected to the aquifer where the discharge is occurring, considering:

- (1) The physical and chemical characteristics of the hazardous waste or other ground water pollutants in the regulated unit, including its potential for migration;

- (2) The hydrogeological characteristics of the facility and surrounding land;

- (3) The quantity of ground water and the rate and direction of ground water flow;

- (4) The proximity and withdrawal rates of ground water users;

- (5) The current and future uses of ground water in the area;

- (6) The existing quality of ground water, including other sources of contamination and their cumulative impact on the ground water quality insofar as this is consistent with the State ground water quality standards, N.J.A.C. 7:9-6;

(7) The potential for health risks caused by human exposure to hazardous waste constituents or other ground water pollutants.

(8) The potential damage to wildlife, domestic animals, aquatic life, crops, vegetation, and physical structures caused by exposure to hazardous waste constituents or other ground water pollutants.

(9) The persistence and permanence of the potential adverse effects; and

ii. Potential adverse effects on hydraulically connected surface water quality, considering:

(1) The volume and physical and chemical characteristics of the hazardous waste and other ground water pollutants in the regulated unit:

(2) The hydrogeological characteristics of the facility and surrounding land;

(3) The quantity and quality of ground water, and the rate and direction of ground water flow;

(4) The patterns of rainfall in the region;

(5) The proximity of the regulated unit to surface waters;

(6) The current and future uses of surface waters in the area and any water quality standards established for those surface waters;

(7) The existing quality of surface water, including other sources of contamination and the cumulative impact on surface water quality insofar as it is consistent with the State surface water quality standards, N.J.A.C. 7:9-4;

(8) The potential for health risks caused by human exposure to hazardous waste constituents or other ground water pollutants;

(9) The potential damage to wildlife, domestic animals, aquatic life, crops, vegetation, and physical structures caused by exposure to hazardous waste constituents or other ground water pollutants; and

(10) The persistence and permanence of the potential adverse effects.

3. In making any determination under (d)2 above about the use of ground water in the area around the facility, the Department will consider any identification of underground sources of drinking water and State ground water quality standards, N.J.A.C. 7:9-6.

(e) The Department will specify in the permit the concentration limits in the ground water for hazardous constituents established under (d) above.

1. The concentration of a hazardous constituent:

i. Shall not exceed the natural background level for individual hazardous constituents as identified in N.J.A.C. 7:26-8.16 in the ground water;

ii. For parameters not included in (e)1i, above, shall not exceed the concentration limit specified in the State ground water quality standards, N.J.A.C. 7:9-6 or State surface water quality standards, N.J.A.C. 7:9-4;

iii. For any of the constituents listed in Table 1, shall not exceed the respective value given in that table if the background level of the constituent is below the value given in Table 1. Where the maximum concentrations specified in Table 1 conflict with the ground water quality criteria in N.J.A.C. 7:9-6, the more stringent concentration limit will be applied;

iv. Must not exceed an alternate limit established by the Department under (e)2, below.

2. The Department may establish a concentration limit as an alternative to the limit in (e)1, above, for a hazardous constituent if it finds that the constituent will not pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment as long as the alternate concentration limit is not exceeded. In establishing alternate concentration limits, the Department will consider the factors specified in (d)2, above.

TABLE 1: MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION OF CONSTITUENTS FOR GROUND WATER PROTECTION

Concentration	Maximum Concentration in Milligrams per Liter Unless Otherwise Specified
Arsenic	0.05
Barium	1.0
Cadmium	0.01
Chromium	0.05
Lead	0.05
Mercury	0.002
Selenium	0.01
Silver	0.05
Endrin (1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 10-hexachloro-1 7-epoxy-1, 4, 4a, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9a-octahydro-1, 4-endo, endo-5, 8-dimethoano naphthalene)	0.004 µg/l
Lindane (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6-hexachlorocyclohex- ane, gamma isomer)	0.004
Methoxychlor (1, 1, 1-Trichloro-2, 2-bis (p- methoxyphenylethane)	0.1
Toxaphene (C10H10Cl8, Technical chlorinat- ed camphene, 67-69 percent chlorine)	0.005 µg/l
2, 4-(Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)	0.1
2, 4, 5-TP Silvex (2, 4, 5-Trichlorophenoxy propionac acid)	0.01

3. In making any determination under (e)2 above about the use of ground water in the area around the facility the Department will consider any identification of underground sources of drinking water and State ground water quality standards.

(f) The Department will specify in the permit the point of compliance at which the ground water protection standard

of (c) above applies and at which monitoring shall be conducted.

(g) The compliance period is as follows:

1. The compliance period begins when the owner or operator initiates a compliance monitoring program meeting the requirements of (j), below.

2. If the owner or operator is engaged in a corrective action program at the end of the compliance period specified in (g)1 above the compliance period is extended until the owner or operator can demonstrate that the ground water protection standard of (c) above has not been exceeded for a period of three consecutive years.

(h) The owner or operator shall comply with the following requirements for any ground water monitoring program developed to satisfy (i), (j), or (k) below:

1. The ground water monitoring system shall consist of a sufficient number of satisfactory wells installed at appropriate locations and depths to yield ground water samples that:

i. Represent the quality of background water that has not been affected by leakage or other discharges from a regulated unit; and

ii. Represent the quality of ground water passing under the regulated unit and through the point of compliance.

2. If a facility contains more than one regulated unit, separate ground water monitoring systems may not be required for each regulated unit provided that provisions for sampling the ground water in the uppermost aquifer, uppermost zone of ground water or any other ground water or aquifer that may be impacted by the discharge will enable detection and measurement at the compliance point of hazardous constituents or other ground water pollutants from the regulated units that have entered the ground water.

3. All ground water monitoring wells shall be constructed pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.13. In cases where the ground water monitoring wells do not meet the requirements of the Department they shall be replaced within 30 days of receipt of notification from the Department that they are not satisfactory. The replacement wells shall be subject to Departmental approval.

4. The ground water monitoring program shall also be consistent with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.12. Sampling and analysis procedures shall be designed to ensure monitoring results that provide a reliable indication of ground water quality below the waste management area. At a minimum, the program shall include procedures and techniques for:

i. Sample collection;

ii. Sample preservation and shipment;

iii. Analytical procedures; and

iv. Chain of custody control.

5. The ground water monitoring program shall include Department approved sampling and analytical methods that are appropriate for ground water sampling in order to accurately measure hazardous constituents or other ground water pollutants in ground water samples.

6. The ground water monitoring program shall include a determination of the ground water surface elevation made prior to flushing, pumping or evacuating the well or sampling each time ground water is sampled.

7. When required by the Department the ground water monitoring program shall establish background ground water quality for any or all of the hazardous constituents or other ground water pollutants specified in the permit.

i. In the detection monitoring program under (i) below, background ground water quality shall be based on data from quarterly sampling of wells upgradient from the waste management area for one year.

ii. In the compliance monitoring program under (j) below background ground water quality for a hazardous constituent shall be based on data from upgradient wells that:

(1) Is available before the permit to conduct the compliance monitoring program issued;

(2) Accounts for measurement errors in sampling and analysis; and

(3) Accounts, to the extent possible, for seasonal fluctuations in background ground water quality if such fluctuations are expected to affect the concentration of the hazardous constituent.

iii. With Department approval, background quality may be based on sampling of wells that are not upgradient from the waste management area where:

(1) Hydrogeologic conditions do not allow the owner or operator to determine what wells are upgradient; or

(2) Sampling at other wells will provide an accurate indication of background ground water quality that is as representative or more representative than that provided by the upgradient wells.

iv. In developing the data base used to determine a background value for each ground water pollutant or hazardous waste constituent, the owner or operator shall take a minimum of one sample for each well and a minimum of four samples from the entire system used to determine background ground water quality, each time the ground water monitoring system is sampled.

8. The owner or operator shall use the following statistical procedure in determining whether background values or permit concentration limits have been exceeded:

i. If, in a detection monitoring program, the level of a constituent at the compliance point is to be compared to the constituent's background value and that background value has a sample coefficient of variation less than 1.00:

(1) The owner or operator shall take at least four portions for a sample at each well at the compliance point and determine whether the difference between the mean of the constituent at each well (using all portions taken) and the background value for the constituent is significant at the .05 level using the Cochran's Approximation to the Behrens-Fisher Student's t-test as set forth in Appendix IV of 40 C.F.R. 264. If the test indicates that the difference is significant, the owner or operator shall repeat the same procedure (with at least the same number of portions as used in the first test) with a fresh sample from the monitoring well. If this second round of analyses indicates that the difference is significant, the owner or operator shall conclude that a statistically significant change has occurred; or

(2) With Departmental approval, the owner or operator may use an equivalent statistical procedure for determining whether a statistically significant change has occurred. The Department will specify such a procedure in the permit if it finds that the alternative procedure reasonably balances the probability of failing to identify a non-contaminating regulated unit and the probability of failing to identify a contaminating regulated unit in a manner that is comparable to that of the statistical procedure described in (h)8i(1), above.

ii. In all other situations in a detection monitoring program and in a compliance monitoring program, the owner or operator shall use a Department-approved statistical procedure providing reasonable confidence that the migration of hazardous constituents from a regulated unit into and through the aquifer will be indicated. The Department will specify a statistical procedure in the facility permit that it finds:

(1) Is appropriate for the distribution of the data used to establish background values or concentration limits; and

(2) Provides a reasonable balance between the probability of falsely identifying a non-contaminating regulated unit and the probability of failing to identify a contaminating regulated unit.

(i) The owner or operator required to establish a detection monitoring program under this section shall, at a minimum, discharge the following responsibilities:

1. The owner or operator shall monitor for indicator parameters (such as pH, specific conductance, total organic carbon, or total organic halogen), waste constituents, or reaction products that provide a reliable indica-

tion of the presence of hazardous constituents in ground water. The Department shall specify the parameters or constituents to be monitored in the permit, after considering the following factors:

i. The type(s), quantities, and concentrations of constituents in wastes managed at the regulated unit;

ii. The mobility, stability, and persistence of waste constituents or their reaction products in the unsaturated zone beneath the waste management area;

iii. The detectability of indicator parameters, waste constituents, and reaction products in ground water; and

iv. The concentrations or values and coefficients of variation of proposed monitoring parameters or constituents in the background ground water.

2. The owner or operator shall install a ground water monitoring system at the compliance point as specified in (f) above. The ground water monitoring system shall comply with (h)1ii, 2 and 3 above.

3. The owner or operator shall establish a background value for each monitoring parameter or constituent specified in the permit pursuant to (i)1 above. The permit shall specify the background values for each parameter or specify the procedures to be used to calculate the background values.

i. The owner or operator shall comply with (h)7 in developing the data base used to determine background values.

ii. The owner or operator shall express background values in a form necessary for the determination of statistically significant increases under (h)8, above.

iii. In taking samples used in the determination of background values, the owner or operator shall use a ground water monitoring system that complies with (h)1i, 2 and 3 above.

4. The owner or operator shall determine ground water quality at each ground water monitoring well at the compliance point as specified in the permit, but at least semi-annually during the active life of a regulated unit (including the closure period) and the post-closure care period. The owner or operator shall express the ground water quality at each ground water monitoring well in a form necessary for the determination of statistically significant increases under (h)8 above.

5. At least annually or on a more frequent basis as specified in the facility's NJPDES permit, the owner or operator shall determine the ground water flow gradients, rates, and directions for all geologic formations or zones monitored.

6. The owner or operator shall use procedures and methods for sampling and analysis that meet the requirements of (h)4 and 5, above.

7. The owner or operator shall determine whether there is a statistically significant increase over background values for any parameter or constituent specified in the permit pursuant to (i)1 above, each time he determines ground water quality at the compliance point under (i)4 above.

i. In determining whether a statistically significant increase has occurred, the owner or operator shall compare the ground water quality at each ground water monitoring well at the compliance point for each parameter or constituent, according to the statistical procedure specified in the permit under (h)8 above.

ii. The owner or operator shall determine whether there has been a statistically significant increase at each ground water monitoring well at the compliance point within a reasonable time period after completion of sampling. The Department will specify that time period in the permit, after considering the complexity of the statistical test and the availability of laboratory facilities to perform the analysis of ground water samples.

8. If the owner or operator determines, pursuant to (i)7 above that there is a statistically significant increase for any parameters or any constituents specified pursuant to (i)1 above at any ground water monitoring well at the compliance point, the owner or operator shall:

i. Notify the Department of this finding in writing within seven days. The notification shall indicate what parameters or pollutants have shown statistically significant increases;

ii. Immediately sample the ground water in all monitoring wells and determine the concentration of all hazardous constituents identified in N.J.A.C. 7:26-8.21 and other permit-limited pollutants that are present in ground water;

iii. Establish a background value for each N.J.A.C. 7:26-8.21 hazardous constituent that has been found at the compliance point under (i)8ii above, as follows:

(1) The owner or operator shall comply with (h)7 in developing the data base used to determine background values;

(2) The owner or operator shall express background values in a form necessary for the determination of statistically significant increases under (h)8;

(3) In taking samples used in the determination of background values, the owner or operator shall use a ground water monitoring system that complies with (h)1i, 2 and 3 above;

iv. Within 45 days, submit to the Department an application for a permit modification to establish a compliance monitoring program meeting the requirements of (j) below. The application shall include the following information.

(1) An identification of the concentration of any N.J.A.C. 7:26-8.21 hazardous constituents found in the ground water at each ground water monitoring well at the compliance point;

(2) Any proposed changes to the ground water monitoring system at the facility necessary to meet the requirements of (j) below;

(3) Any proposed changes to the monitoring frequency, sampling and analysis procedures or methods, or statistical procedures used at the facility necessary to meet the requirements of (j), below;

v. Within 90 days, submit to the Department an engineering feasibility plan for a corrective action program necessary to meet the requirements of (k), below.

9. If the owner or operator determines, pursuant to (i)7 above, that there is a statistically significant increase of parameters or constituents specified pursuant to (i)1, a violation of State ground water quality standards, N.J.A.C. 7:9-6 above, or a violation of permit conditions at any ground water monitoring well at the compliance point, the owner or operator may demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Department that a source other than a regulated unit caused the increase or that the increase resulted from error in sampling, analysis, or evaluation. While the owner or operator may make a demonstration under this paragraph in addition to, or in lieu of, submitting a permit modification application under (i)8iv above, the owner or operator is not relieved of the requirement to submit a permit modification application within the same time specified in (i)8iv above unless the demonstration made under this paragraph successfully shows that a source other than a regulated unit caused the increase or that the increase resulted from error in sampling, analysis, or evaluation. In making a demonstration under this paragraph, the owner or operator shall:

i. Notify the Department in writing within seven days of determining a statistically significant increase at the compliance point a violation of State ground water quality standards, N.J.A.C. 7:9-6, or a violation of permit conditions that the owner or operator intends to make a demonstration under (i)9 above;

ii. Within 45 days, submit a report to the Department which demonstrates that a source other than a regulated unit caused the increase, or that the increase resulted from error in sampling, analysis, or evaluation;

iii. Within 45 days, submit to the Department an application for a permit modification to make any appropriate changes to the detection monitoring program at the facility; and

iv. Continue to monitor in accordance with the detection monitoring program established under this subsection.

10. If the owner or operator determines that the detection monitoring program no longer satisfies the requirements of this section, the owner or operator shall, within 45 days, submit an application for a permit modification to make any appropriate changes to the program.

11. The owner or operator shall assure that monitoring and corrective action measures necessary to achieve compliance with the ground water protection standard under (c) above are taken during the term of the permit.

(j) An owner or operator required to establish a compliance monitoring program under this subsection shall, at a minimum, discharge the following responsibilities:

1. The owner or operator shall monitor the ground water to determine whether regulated units are in compliance with the ground water protection standard under (c) above. The Department will specify the ground water protection standard in the permit, including:

i. A list of the hazardous constituents identified under (d) above and other ground water pollutants;

ii. Concentration limits under (e) above for each of the hazardous constituents. The Department may also set concentration limits for the other ground water pollutants;

iii. The compliance point under (f) above; and

iv. The compliance period under (g) above.

2. The owner or operator shall install a ground water monitoring system at the compliance point as required by (f) above. The ground water monitoring system shall comply with (h)1ii, 2 and 3 above.

3. Where a concentration limit established under (h)1ii above is based on background ground water quality, the Department will specify the concentration limit in the permit as follows:

i. If there is a high temporal correlation between upgradient and compliance point concentrations of the hazardous constituents, the Department may establish the concentration limit through sampling at upgradient wells each time ground water is sampled at the compliance point. In all other cases, the concentration limit will be the mean of the pooled data on the concentration of the hazardous constituent.

ii. If a hazardous constituent is identified on Table 1 under (e) and the difference between the respective concentration limit in Table 1 and the background value of that constituent under (h)8 is not statistically significant, the owner or operator shall at the Department's discretion use the background value of the constituent as the concentration limit. In determining whether this difference is statistically significant, the owner or operator shall use a statistical procedure providing reasonable confidence that a real difference will be indicated. The statistical procedure shall:

(1) Be appropriate for the distribution of the data used to establish background values; and

(2) Provide a reasonable balance between the probability of falsely identifying a significant difference and the probability of failing to identify a significant difference.

iii. The owner or operator shall:

(1) Comply with (h)7 above in developing the data base used to determine background values;

(2) Express background values in a form necessary for the determination of statistically significant increases under (h)8 above; and

(3) Use a ground water monitoring system that complies with (h)1i, 2 and 3 above.

4. The owner or operator shall determine the concentration hazardous constituents in ground water at each monitoring well at the compliance point at least quarterly during the compliance period. The owner or operator shall express the concentration at each monitoring well in a form necessary for the determination of statistically significant increases under (h)8.

5. The owner or operator shall determine the ground water flow rate annually and determine the ground water flow direction in all affected geologic formations or zones at each sampling event specified in the permit but, in any case, at least quarterly.

6. The owner or operator shall analyze samples from all ground water monitoring wells at the compliance point for all hazardous constituents contained in N.J.A.C. 7:26-8.21 at least annually to determine whether additional hazardous constituents are present in the uppermost aquifer, uppermost zone of groundwater or any other ground water aquifer that may be impacted by the discharge. If the owner or operator finds N.J.A.C. 7:26-8.21 hazardous constituents in the groundwater that are not identified in the permit as hazardous constituents he monitored, then the owner or operator shall report the concentrations of these additional hazardous constituents to the Department within seven days after completion of the analysis.

7. The owner or operator shall use procedures and methods for sampling and analysis that meet the requirements of (h)4 and 5.

8. The owner or operator shall determine whether there is a statistically significant increase over the concentration limits for any hazardous constituents specified in the permit pursuant to (j)1 above each time the owner or operator determines the concentration of hazardous constituents in ground water at the compliance point.

i. In determining whether a statistically significant increase has occurred, the owner or operator shall compare the ground water quality at each ground water

monitoring well at the compliance point for each hazardous constituent as to the concentration limit for that constituent according to the statistical procedures specified in the permit under (h)8 above.

ii. The owner or operator shall determine whether there has been a statistically significant increase at each ground water monitoring well at the compliance point, within a reasonable time period after completion of sampling. The Department will specify that time period in the facility permit, after considering the complexity of the statistical test and the availability of laboratory facilities to perform the analysis of ground water samples.

9. If the owner or operator determines, pursuant to (j)8 above, that the ground water protection standard in (j)1 above is being exceeded at any ground water monitoring well at the point of compliance, the owner or operator shall:

i. Notify the Department of this finding in writing within seven days. The notification shall include a copy of the laboratory analysis and indicate what concentration limits have been exceeded.

ii. Submit to the Department an application for a permit modification to establish a corrective action program meeting the requirements of (k) below within 60 days, or within 45 days if an engineering feasibility study previously has been submitted to the Department under (i)8v above. The application shall at a minimum include the following information:

(1) A detailed description of corrective actions that will achieve compliance with the ground water protection standard specified in the permit under (j)1 above; and

(2) A plan for a ground water monitoring program that will demonstrate the effectiveness of the corrective action. Such a ground water monitoring program may be based on a compliance monitoring program developed to meet the requirements of this subsection.

10. If the owner or operator determines, pursuant to (j)8 above, that the ground water protection standard is being exceeded at any ground water monitoring well at the point of compliance, the owner or operator may demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Department that a source other than a regulated unit caused the increase or that the increase resulted from error in sampling, analysis or evaluation. While the owner or operator may make a demonstration under this paragraph in addition to, or in lieu of, submitting a permit modification application under (j)9ii above, the owner or operator is not relieved of the requirement to submit a permit modification application within the time specified in (j)9ii above unless the demonstration made under this paragraph successfully shows that a source other than a regulated unit caused the increase or that the increase resulted from error in sampling, analysis, or evaluation. In making a demonstration under this paragraph, the owner or operator shall:

i. Notify the Department in writing within seven days that the owner or operator intends to make a demonstration under (j)10 above;

ii. Within 30 days, submit a report to the Department which demonstrates that a source other than a regulated unit caused the standard to be exceeded or that the apparent noncompliance with the standards resulted from error in sampling, analysis or evaluation;

iii. Within 45 days, submit to the Department an application for a permit modification to make any appropriate changes to the compliance monitoring program at the facility; and

iv. Continue to monitor in accordance with the compliance monitoring program established under this subsection.

11. If the owner or operator determines that the compliance monitoring program no longer satisfies the requirements of this section, the owner or operator shall, within 45 days, submit an application for a permit modification to make any appropriate changes to the program.

12. The owner or operator shall assure that monitoring and corrective action measures necessary to achieve compliance with the ground water protection standard under (c) above are taken during the term of the permit.

13. In those cases where the owner or operator demonstrates in accordance with (j)10, that the source is other than a regulated unit but the source is under the control of the owner or operator, the Department may require the owner or operator to undertake ground water monitoring which is equivalent to that specified in this subsection, and corrective action which is equivalent to that specified in (k) below.

(k) An owner or operator required to establish a corrective action program under this section shall, at a minimum, discharge the following responsibilities:

1. The owner or operator shall take corrective action to ensure that regulated units are in compliance with the ground water protection standard under (c) above. The Department will specify the ground water protection standard in the permit, including:

i. A list of the hazardous constituents identified under (d) above;

ii. Concentration limits under (e) above for each of those hazardous constituents;

iii. The compliance point under (f) above; and

iv. The compliance period under (g) above.

2. The owner or operator shall implement a corrective action program that prevents hazardous constituents from exceeding their respective concentration limits at the compliance point by removing the hazardous waste constituents or treating them in place. The permit will specify the specific measure that will be taken.

3. The owner or operator shall begin corrective action within a reasonable time period after the ground water protection standard is exceeded. The Department will specify that time period in the permit. If a permit includes a corrective action program in addition to a compliance monitoring program, the permit will specify when the corrective action will begin and such a requirement will operate in lieu of (j)9ii above.

4. In conjunction with a corrective action program, the owner or operator shall establish and implement a ground water monitoring program to demonstrate the effectiveness of the corrective action program. Such a monitoring program may be based on the requirements for a compliance monitoring program under (j) above, and shall be as effective as that program in determining compliance with the ground water protection standard under (c) above, and in determining the success of a corrective action program under (k)5 below, where appropriate.

5. In addition to the other requirements of this subsection, the owner or operator shall conduct a corrective action program to remove or treat in place any hazardous constituents under (d) above, that exceed concentration limits under (e) above, in ground water between the compliance point under (f) above, and the furthest extent of ground water contamination which is either statistically significant as defined in (h)8, or exceeds the State ground water quality standards in N.J.A.C. 7:9-6 or exceeds permit limits. The permit will specify the measures to be taken.

i. Corrective action measures under (k)5 of this section shall be initiated and completed within a reasonable time considering the extent of contamination.

ii. Corrective action measures under (k)5 of this section may be terminated once the concentration of hazardous constituents under (d) above is reduced to levels below their respective concentration limits under (e) above.

6. The owner or operator shall continue corrective action measures during the compliance period to the extent necessary to ensure that the ground water protection standard is not exceeded. If the owner or operator is conducting corrective action at the end of the compliance period, the owner or operator shall continue that corrective action for as long as necessary to achieve compliance with the ground water protection standard. The owner or operator may terminate corrective action measures taken beyond the period equal to the active life of the water management area (including the closure period) if the owner or operator can demonstrate to the Department's satisfaction, based on data from the ground water monitoring program under (k)4 above, that the ground water protection standard of (c) above, has not been exceeded for a period of three consecutive years.

7. The owner or operator shall report in writing to the Department on the effectiveness of the corrective action program. The owner or operator shall submit these reports as specified by the Department, but no less frequent than semi-annually.

8. If the owner or operator determines that the corrective action program no longer satisfies the requirements of this subsection, the owner or operator shall, within 45 days, submit an application for a permit modification to make any appropriate changes to the program.

R.1984 d.198, effective May 21, 1984.

See: 15 N.J.R. 1997(a), 16 N.J.R. 1230(a), 16 N.J.R. 2433(a).

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Ground water pollutant definition amended and grammatical and stylistic changes throughout.

Amended by R.1990 d.259, effective May 21, 1990.

See: 21 N.J.R. 3844(a), 22 N.J.R. 1558(a).

In (i)8. and (j)6., N.J.A.C. 7:26-8.21 was 7:26-8.16.

Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Deleted (e)4 reference to Appendix F.

7:14A-6.16 Special ground water monitoring requirements for new non-hazardous waste sanitary landfills

(a) The ground water monitoring system shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the following:

1. A ground water flow model to predict the surface of the ground water level shall be utilized to locate and size the ground water monitoring well system. The ground water flow model shall be submitted for evaluation;

2. The location and number of detection wells or downgradient wells shall be sufficient to define and detect any potential migration;

3. The downgradient wells shall be capable of adequately monitoring the saturated zone and, where applicable, the unsaturated zone below the landfill and should be located in accordance with the following guidelines:

i. The location of the unsaturated zone lysimeters shall be directly beneath the landfilled area; and

ii. The location of the saturated zone wells should be in a staggered, phased or expanding ring design with at least half the wells at a maximum distance no greater than 150 feet from the toe of the slope of the landfill.

4. The location and number of background wells or upgradient wells, not biased by possible contamination, shall be sufficient to adequately define the background ground water quality.

New Rule, R.1987 d.235, effective June 1, 1987.

See: 18 N.J.R. 883(a), 19 N.J.R. 928(b).

7:14A-6.17 General permits

(a) The Department may issue a general permit in accordance with the following:

1. The general permit shall be written to cover a category of discharges described in the permit under (a)2 below, except those otherwise eligible for authorization under the permit but authorized by individual permits or other general permits, within a geographic area. The area shall correspond to existing geographic, geologic or political boundaries, such as:

i. Designated planning areas under Section 5 of the New Jersey Water Quality Planning Act, N.J.S.A. 58:11A-1 et seq.;

ii. City, county or state political boundaries; or

iii. Aquifer units or formations; or

iv. Any other appropriate division or combination of boundaries.

2. The general permit shall be written to regulate, within the area described in (a)1 above, categories of point-source discharges to ground water if the Department determines that the discharges all:

i. Involve the same or substantially similar types of treatment;

ii. Involve the same type or substantially similar types of pollutants;

iii. Require the same effluent limitations or operating conditions;

iv. Require the same or similar monitoring; and

v. In the opinion of the Department, are more appropriately controlled under a general permit than under individual permits.

(b) The administration of general permits shall be as follows:

1. The Department may issue, modify, revoke and reissue, or terminate general permits in accordance with applicable requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2, 7 and 8.

2. The following pertain to authorization to discharge:

i. Except as provided in (b)2vii below, persons seeking authorization under a general permit shall submit to the Department a written request for authorization. A person who fails to submit a request for authorization in accordance with the terms of the permit is not authorized to discharge under the terms of the general permit unless the general permit, in accordance with (b)2vi below, contains a provision that a request for authorization is not required, or the Department notifies a person that it is authorized by a general permit in accordance with (b)2vii below.

ii. The contents of the request for authorization shall be specified in the general permit and shall require the submission of information necessary for adequate program implementation, including, at a minimum, the legal name and address of the owner and operator, the facility name and address, type of facility or discharges, and the certification required under (b)2iii below. Unless the general permit specifies otherwise, the request for authorization shall include all of the forms, information, and certification that this chapter (including, but not limited to, N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1) requires to be submitted in an application for a DGW permit. The request for authorization shall also include any other certification specified in the general permit. The general permit shall not specify signature requirements less stringent than those applicable to permit applications under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.4.

iii. In addition to other information required under (b)2ii above, the request for authorization shall include a certification that arrangements have been made for publication, in a daily or weekly newspaper within the area affected by the facility, of a notice which states that a request for authorization under a general permit to discharge pollutants to ground water has been submitted pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.17(b)2. This notice shall also identify the general permit under which authorization is sought, the legal name and address of the owner and operator, the facility name and address, and type of facility or discharges. Each general permit shall set forth the form of notice appropriate to that general permit.

iv. General permits shall specify the deadlines for submitting requests for authorization and the date(s) when a person is authorized to discharge under the permit.

v. General permits shall specify whether a person who has submitted a complete and timely request for authorization in accordance with the general permit, and who is eligible for authorization under the permit, is authorized to discharge in accordance with the permit either upon receipt of the request for authorization by the Department, after a waiting period specified in the general permit, on a date specified in the general permit, or upon the person's receipt of notification of authorization by the Department. Authorization may be terminated, revoked, or denied in accordance with (b)4 through (b)6 below. The Department shall publish in the DEP Bulletin or other similar DEP publication a quarterly report of each authorization issued under a general permit.

vi. Discharge to ground water may, at the discretion of the Department, be authorized under a general permit without submission of a request for authorization where the Department finds that a request for authorization requirement would be inappropriate. In making such a finding, the Department shall consider: the type of discharge; the expected nature of the discharge; the potential for toxic and conventional pollutants in the discharges; the expected volume of the discharges; other means of identifying discharges authorized by the permit; and the estimated number of discharges to be authorized by the permit. The Department shall provide in the public notice of the general permit the reasons for not requiring a request for authorization.

vii. The Department may notify a person that he or she is authorized by a general permit, even if the person has not submitted a request for authorization. A person so notified may nonetheless request an individual permit under (b)3iii below.

3. The following pertain to requiring an individual permit or another general permit:

i. The Department may require any permittee authorized by a general permit to apply for and obtain an individual DGW permit or seek and obtain authorization under another general permit. Any interested person may, in accordance with the procedure set forth at (b)5 below, petition the Department to take action under this subparagraph. Cases where an individual DGW permit or another general permit may be required to include the following:

(1) There is evidence that the discharge(s) may be a significant contributor of pollutants. In making this determination, the Department may consider the location of the discharge with respect to waters of the State, the volume of the discharge, the quantity and nature of pollutants in the discharge, aquifer classification and designated uses, and other relevant factors;

(2) The permittee is not in compliance with the conditions of the general DGW permit;

(3) A change has occurred in the availability of demonstrated technology or practices for the control or abatement of pollutants applicable to the discharge;

(4) Circumstances have changed since the time of authorization or the request to be authorized so that the permittee is no longer appropriately controlled under the general permit, or either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge is necessary.

(5) A Water Quality Management Plan containing requirements applicable to such point source discharges is approved; and/or

(6) The Department acquires new information indicating that the person otherwise is not eligible for the general permit according to its own terms.

ii. The Department may require any permittee authorized by a general permit to apply for an individual DGW permit as provided in (b)3i above, only if that permittee has been notified of this requirement in writing.

(1) This notice shall include a brief statement of the reason for this decision, an application form or, if applicable, a request for authorization form, a statement setting a time for the permittee to file the application or, if applicable, the request for authorization, and a statement that on the effective date of the individual DGW permit or on the date of the permittee's authorization under another general permit, the individual permittee's authorization under the general permit shall automatically terminate. The Department may grant additional time upon request of the permittee. If a permittee fails to submit in a timely manner an application form or request for authorization form required by the Department under this subparagraph, then that permittee's authorization under the general permit is automatically terminated at the end of the day specified for submitting the application form or request for authorization form.

iii. Any permittee authorized by a general permit may request to be excluded from authorization under the general permit by applying for an individual DGW permit. The permittee shall submit an application under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1, with reasons supporting the request, to the Department no later than 90 days after the publication by the Department of the general permit in the DEP bulletin. The request shall be processed under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2, 7 and 8 of this chapter. The request shall be granted by the issuing of any individual permit if the reasons cited by the permittee are adequate to support the request.

iv. When a permittee authorized by a general DGW permit is issued an individual DGW permit for the authorized discharge, or obtains authorization for that discharge under another general permit, the permittee's authorization under the general permit is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit or on the date of the permittee's authorization under another general permit, whichever the case may be. When an individual DGW permit is denied to a permittee authorized by a general permit, or the permittee is denied authorization under another general permit, the permittee's authorization under the general permit is automatically terminated on the date of such denial, unless otherwise specified by the Department.

v. If a permittee's discharge is excluded from a general permit solely because that discharge already is authorized by an individual permit or authorization under another general permit, the permittee may request that the individual permit or authorization be revoked or modified, as appropriate, and that the discharge be authorized by a general permit. The permittee shall submit a request for revocation or modification under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.5 and any request for authorization required under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.17, with reasons supporting the request, to the Department. In reviewing such requests, the Department may consider the location of the discharge with respect to waters of the State; the volume of the discharge; the quantity and nature of pollutants in the discharge; the aquifer classification and its designated uses; and any other factors the Department considers relevant to determining whether the discharge is best regulated under one permit or the other. If the Department revokes or modifies the individual permit or authorization, and if authorization under a general permit is issued, the permittee shall be authorized under the general permit.

4. The Department may terminate a permittee's authorization under a general permit for causes specified in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.13(a). Such termination of authorization is a type of permit termination under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.13. A requirement pursuant to (b)3 above that a permittee apply for an individual permit or seek authorization under another general permit is not a termination within the meaning of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.13, even if the permittee's authorization is eventually terminated in favor of an individual permit or another general permit, or is automatically terminated under (b)3ii(1) above as a result of the permittee's failure to submit in a timely manner an application form or request for authorization form. If the Department directs the permittee to apply for an individual permit or seek authorization under another general permit, the only procedure available to the permittee is to ask the Department to reconsider its decision by sending a letter to the Commissioner within 30 days of the issuance of the initial decision. The letter shall be sent to the Department's Office of Legal Affairs, and both the envelope and the letter shall clearly indicate that it is a "REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION OF THE GENERAL PERMIT DETERMINATION." The Commissioner may act on the request within 60 days; if the Commissioner fails to take any action the request shall be deemed denied. In no event shall an order from the Department directing a permittee to apply for an individual permit or seek authorization under another general permit (or a denial of a request to reconsider that order) be deemed final agency action.

5. Procedures regarding petitions brought under (b)3i above are as follows:

i. The petition shall state clearly and concisely:

(1) The name, address, and telephone number of the petitioner;

(2) The petitioner's interest in the petition (including any organizational affiliations and any economic interest);

(3) The name and address of the permittee whose authorization could be affected by the petition;

(4) The number of the permit under which that permittee is authorized; and

(5) The reasons why the petition should be granted (including any citations to any relevant legal authority).

ii. The petitioner shall serve the petition on both the Department and the permittees whose authorization could be affected by the petition.

iii. The permittees whose authorization could be affected shall have 30 days from the date the petition was served to respond to the petition. Any response shall be served on both the Department and the petitioner. The Department thereafter may, in its discretion, seek further information relevant to the petition.

iv. The Department shall determine whether to grant the petition based upon materials submitted in accordance with this paragraph and based upon the criteria set forth in (b)3i above. The Department shall notify both the petitioner and the permittees whose authorization is affected by the petition of the Department's determination.

v. Either party may ask the Department to reconsider its decision regarding a petition by sending a letter to the Commissioner within 30 days of the issuance of the initial decision. The letter shall be sent to the Department's Office of Legal Affairs, and both the envelope and the letter shall clearly indicate that it is a "REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION OF PETITION DETERMINATION." The Commissioner may act on the request within 60 days; if the Commissioner fails to take any action the request shall be deemed denied. Only if the ultimate outcome of the agency proceedings is that the petition is denied by the Commissioner shall there be final agency action.

6. The Department shall deny a request for authorization if it determines that the subject discharge is not eligible for the general permit for which the person has requested authorization, and the Department may deny a request for authorization if it determines that the discharge is not appropriately regulated under the relevant general permit because of its location with respect to surface water bodies, the volume of the discharge, the quantity and nature of pollutants in the discharge, the aquifer classification and designated uses, or other relevant factors. If the Department denies a request for authorization, it shall notify the person of that denial in writing. The only procedure for challenging the denial that is available to a person whose request for authorization has been denied is to ask the Department to reconsider its decision by sending a letter to the Commissioner within 30 days of the issuance of the initial denial. The letter shall be sent to the Department's Office of Legal Affairs, and both the envelope and the letter shall clearly indicate that it is a "REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION OF GENERAL PERMIT DETERMINATION." The Commissioner may act on the request within 60 days; if the Commissioner fails to take any action, the request shall be deemed denied. In no event shall a denial of a request for authorization, or a request to reconsider that denial, be deemed final agency action.

New Rule, R.1994 d.448, effective September 6, 1994.
See: 26 N.J.R. 158(a), 26 N.J.R. 3709(a).

SUBCHAPTER 7. PROCEDURES FOR DECISION-MAKING

7:14A-7.1 Purpose and scope

(a) Subchapters 7 and 8 of this chapter contain procedures for issuing, modifying or revoking and reissuing, or terminating all NJPDES permits other than emergency permits and permits-by-rule. Emergency permits and permits-by-rule are governed by subchapters 2 and 4, respectively, of this chapter. In addition IWMF interim status is not considered a permit and is covered by subchapter 4.

(b) Subchapters 7, 8 and 9 of this chapter are designed to allow a given facility which requires a permit for two or more of the listed discharges in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.2(e) to have such permit processed for separate discharges or jointly for all discharges in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.4.

Case Notes

Denial of discharge permit for noncontaminated, noncontact cooling water was valid due to concerns that it posed a threat to drinking water supplies because it would increase the rate of flow of arsenic contaminated waters. *Matter of Vineland Chemical Co. (Vichem)*, 243 N.J.Super. 285, 579 A.2d 343 (A.D.1990), certification denied 127 N.J. 323, 604 A.2d 598.

Denial of requested discharge permit was not precluded because denial would not, of itself, solve contamination problems. *Matter of Vineland Chemical Co. (Vichem)*, 243 N.J.Super. 285, 579 A.2d 343 (A.D.1990), certification denied 127 N.J. 323, 604 A.2d 598.

Role of the court in reviewing denial of pollution discharge elimination system (NJPDES) permit was limited to determining whether the conclusions reached by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) were based on substantial credible evidence. *Matter of Vineland Chemical Co. (Vichem)*, 243 N.J.Super. 285, 579 A.2d 343 (A.D. 1990), certification denied 127 N.J. 323, 604 A.2d 598.

7:14A-7.2 Procedures for decision-making

(a) Initial issuance of a new source NJPDES permit (except a DSW new source which shall comply with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.3 and (b) below) includes the following procedural stages:

1. No person shall build, install, operate, or substantially modify a facility for the collection or treatment of any pollutant prior to the issuance of a final draft NJPDES permit. The final draft NJPDES permit shall serve as approval for such action in accordance with Section 6(b) of the State Act, unless the Department specifically requires the applicant to apply for a treatment works approval in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-12. All treatment works shall conform with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-12, even though not specifically required to obtain Department approval.

2. An application for a draft NJPDES permit shall be made in proper form in accordance with, but not limited to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1, 3.2 (DSW), 4.4 (IWMF), 5.8 and N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.

3. The Department shall prepare a tentative decision to issue or deny a draft permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.6. The decision shall be made available for public comment in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.1 and 8.2.

4. Where the Department issues a draft permit, after consideration of any comments submitted during the public comment period, the Department shall issue a final draft permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.6. Where a person is required to obtain a treatment works approval, a final draft permit shall not be issued until a Stage 2 approval (see N.J.A.C. 7:14A-12.10) is obtained by the applicant.

5. The permittee, applicant, or any other person considered a party to the action pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.9 may request an adjudicatory hearing to contest the final determination by the Department to grant, deny, modify, suspend or revoke a permit in accordance with the procedures identified under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8. The Department shall determine if a hearing shall be granted, and shall refer all hearings to the Office of Administrative Law, except as provided in N.J.S.A. 52:14F-1 et seq.

6. The Office of Administrative Law shall hold hearings in accordance with the "Administrative Procedure Act", N.J.S.A. 52:14B-1 et seq. and N.J.S.A. 52:14F-1 et

seq. The Office of Administrative Law shall make the initial decisions concerning the final draft NJPDES permit.

7. The Commissioner shall make all final decisions concerning the final draft NJPDES permit.

8. A final draft NJPDES permit DAC shall be issued for a fixed term of 18 months for non-POTWs and minor industrial and publicly owned facilities, and 30 months for major industrial and other publicly owned facilities.

9. A final draft NJPDES permit DAC may be extended for one additional period of 18 months for non-POTWs and minor industrial and publicly owned facilities and 30 months for major industrial and publicly owned facilities provided:

i. The applicant has demonstrated completion of final engineering designs, specifications and plans of the treatment works; and

ii. The applicant submits a certification from a Licensed Professional Engineer that the treatment works has been designed to meet the applicable requirements of the final draft NJPDES and submits a copy of the final engineering design; and

iii. The applicant has submitted a written request for the extension 30 days prior to the expiration date of the final draft NJPDES permit.

10. When a final draft NJPDES permit expires, a permittee must reapply for a new NJPDES permit where the permittee intends to discharge. An application for a renewal NJPDES permit shall be made in proper form in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2 and 7:14A-10.

11. No person shall discharge any pollutant prior to the issuance of a final NJPDES permit.

12. All holders of a final DAC draft permit shall submit a request for a NJPDES discharge permit and where applicable, Stage 3 approval (see N.J.A.C. 7:14A-12.10), at least 60 days prior to a planned discharge.

13. Within 60 days of planned discharge, the Department shall inspect the facility or site and shall issue a NJPDES discharge permit provided the applicant submits certifications from a Licensed Professional Engineer that:

i. The treatment works has been designed to meet the applicable conditions in the final draft permit; and

ii. The treatment works has been constructed in accordance with the original design specifications or with any modifications which were approved by a Licensed Professional Engineer and the Department.

14. The NJPDES discharge permit shall contain the same terms and conditions as the valid final draft NJPDES permit.

(b) Reissuance of NJPDES permits and issuance of NJPDES permits which do not require a treatment works approval in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-12 (or have an approved 201 facility plan) includes seven major procedural stages. These stages are:

1. An application is made in proper form, in accordance with but not limited to, N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1, 3.2 (DSW), 4.4 (IWMF), 5.8 (UIC) and subchapter 10 of this chapter.

2. The Department prepares a tentative decision to issue or deny a draft NJPDES permit or draft DAC in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.6. This decision shall be made available for public comment in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.1 and 8.2.

3. Where the Department issues a draft NJPDES or draft DAC permit after consideration of any comments received during the public comment period the Department shall issue a final permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.6.

4. The permittee may request an adjudicatory hearing to contest the final determination of the Department to grant, deny, modify, suspend or revoke a permit. The request shall be sent to the Office of Legal Affairs, ATTENTION: Adjudicatory Hearing Requests, Department of Environmental Protection, CN 402, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0402. The Department shall determine whether a hearing shall be granted. The Department shall refer all hearings which are granted to the Office of Administrative Law, except as provided in N.J.S.A. 52:14F-1 et seq.

5. The Office of Administrative Law shall hold a hearing in accordance with the "Administrative Procedure Act", N.J.S.A. 52:14B-1 et seq. and N.J.S.A. 52:14F-1 et seq. The Office of Administrative Law shall make the initial decisions concerning the NJPDES permit.

6. The Commissioner shall make all final decisions concerning the NJPDES permit.

7. A request for permit modification, revocation, reissuance, or termination shall be made in accordance with the procedures applicable to permit issuance, except for minor modifications which shall be made in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.14 and 8.1.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Amended (a)9i and ii and added iii; added certain N.J.A.C. cites. Administrative correction and change to (a)5, (b) and (b)4.

See: 23 N.J.R. 3325(b).

Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Changes to include the requirements of the Clean Water Enforcement Act, P.L. 1990, c.28.

7:14A-7.3 Application review by the Department

(a) Permit application is as follows:

1. Any person who requires a NJPDES permit shall complete, sign and submit to the Department an application in accordance with, but not limited to, N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1, 3.2 (DSW), 4.4 (IWMF), 5.8 (UIC) and subchapter 10 of this chapter. Applications are not required for IWMF and UIC permits-by-rule (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.5, 4.6, and 5.5), and DSW general permits. However, the Department may require the filing of requests, authorizations, or other less formal documents as a prerequisite for permits-by-rule or general permits.

2. The Department shall not begin the processing of a permit until the applicant has fully complied with the application requirements for that permit.

3. Permit applications must comply with signature and certification requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.4.

(b) Completeness for reviewing application is as follows:

1. Upon receipt of a NJPDES application the Department shall have 60 days to review the application for completeness. Upon completing the review, the Department shall notify the applicant in writing whether the application is complete. If the application is incomplete, the Department shall list the information necessary to make the application complete. When the application is for an existing NJPDES discharge the Department shall specify in the notice of deficiency a date for submitting the necessary information. Where the Department has deemed an application to be deficient, the processing of the application will be suspended and the applicant given 30 days to correct said deficiencies to the satisfaction of the Department.

2. If the applicant fails or refuses to correct said deficiencies within the 30 day time period, and if an extension has not been granted by the Department, the permit may be denied and any appropriate enforcement action may be taken pursuant to the State Act or N.J.A.C. 7:14-8.

3. After the application is completed, the Department may request additional information from an applicant but only when necessary to clarify, modify, or supplement previously submitted material, except as provided in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.7. Requests for such additional information will not render an application incomplete.

4. The Department shall submit a copy of all NJPDES permit applications to the municipal clerk. The Department shall send notice that an application has been filed to the attached environmental commission, mayor, planning board, sewage authority, and health officer.

(c) The Department shall conduct site inspections in accordance with the provisions of the State Act.

(d) The Department may require any applicant who discharges or who proposes to discharge pollutants to the land or to the ground water to install monitoring wells in order to

determine background ground water quality. The installation of monitoring wells and any information obtained from said monitoring wells shall be a necessary part of the application. The location and number of monitoring wells shall be approved by the Department. All monitoring wells shall be installed in accordance with applicable Department procedures.

(e) Completed DSW and DAC applications shall be sent to the Regional Administrator by the Department prior to public notice of a draft DAC or draft DSW in accordance with the terms of the Memorandum of Agreement.

(f) Draft DAC, DSW, UIC, and IWMF permits shall be sent to the Regional Administrator prior to public notice in accordance with the terms of the Memorandum of Agreement.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

At (c) added second reference to . . . "and inspection".

Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Changes to include the requirements of the Clean Water Enforcement Act, P.L. 1990, c.28.

Case Notes

Department of Environmental Protection was required to present findings of fact during renewal process for national pollutant discharge elimination system permit, a quasi-judicial procedure possessing some, but not all, elements of traditional adjudicatory proceeding. Matter of Issuance of a Permit by Dept. of Environmental Protection to Ciba-Geigy Corp., 120 N.J. 164, 576 A.2d 784 (1990).

Review of NPDES permit was inhibited by failure of Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to make required findings on certain issues. Matter of Issuance of a Permit by Dept. of Environmental Protection to Ciba-Geigy Corp., 120 N.J. 164, 576 A.2d 784 (1990).

Before Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) can issue national pollutant discharge elimination system permit. Ocean discharge criteria must be satisfied. Matter of Issuance of a Permit by Dept. of Environmental Protection to Ciba-Geigy Corp., 120 N.J. 164, 576 A.2d 784 (1990).

7:14A-7.4 Consolidation of permit processing

Permit processing shall be consolidated in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.4.

7:14A-7.5 Modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination of permits

(a) Permits may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated either at the request of any interested person (including the permittee) or upon the Department's initiative. However, permits may usually only be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for the reasons specified in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.12 or 2.13. Other basis for modification may only be found when consistent with the State Act. All requests shall be in writing and shall contain facts or reasons supporting the request.

(b) If the Department decides the request is not justified, the Department shall send the requester a brief written

response giving a reason for the decision. Denials of requests for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination are not subject to public notice, comment, or hearings. Denials by the Director may be informally appealed to the Commissioner by a letter briefly setting forth the relevant facts. The letter shall be submitted to the Department at the following address:

Office of Legal Affairs
ATTENTION: Adjudicatory Hearing Requests
Department of Environmental Protection
CN 402
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0402

The Commissioner may direct the Director to begin modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination proceedings under (b)1 below. The appeal shall be considered denied if the Commissioner takes no action on the letter within 60 days after receiving it. This informal appeal is a prerequisite to seeking judicial review of Department action in denying a request for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination.

1. If the Department tentatively decides to modify or revoke and reissue a permit under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.12, a draft permit shall be prepared under 7:14A-7.6 incorporating the proposed changes. The Department may request additional information and, in the case of a modified permit, may require the submission of an updated permit application. In the case of revoked and reissued permits, the Department shall require the submission of a new application.

2. In a permit modification under this section, only those conditions to be modified shall be reopened when a new draft permit is prepared. All other aspects of the existing permit shall remain in effect for the duration of the unmodified permit. When a permit is revoked and reissued under this section, the entire permit is reopened as if the permit had expired and was being reissued. During any revocation and reissuance proceeding the permittee shall comply with all conditions of the existing permit until a new final permit is reissued.

3. "Minor modifications" as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.14 are not subject to the requirements of this section.

(c) If the Department tentatively decides to terminate a permit under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.13, a notice shall be issued of intent to terminate. A notice of intent to terminate is a type of draft permit which follows the same procedures as any draft permit prepared under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.6.

(d) All draft permits and draft DACs (including notices of intent to terminate) prepared under this section shall be based on the administrative record as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.9.

Administrative change to (b).
See: 23 N.J.R. 3325(b).

Case Notes

Memorandum of understanding did not modify permit. Public Interest Research Group of New Jersey, Inc. v. New Jersey Expressway Authority, D.N.J.1992, 822 F.Supp. 174.

7:14A-7.6 Draft permits and draft DACs

(a) All draft discharge allocation certificates (DACs) and draft permits shall be issued in accordance with this section.

(b) Once an application is complete the Department shall tentatively decide whether to prepare a draft DAC, draft permit, or deny the application.

(c) If the Department tentatively decides to deny a permit application, a notice of intent to deny shall be issued. Notice of intent to deny the permit application is a type of draft DAC or draft permit which follows the same procedures as any draft DAC or draft permit prepared under this section. See (f) below. If the Department's final decision (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.6) is that the tentative decision to deny the permit application was incorrect, the notice of intent to deny shall be withdrawn and the Department shall proceed to prepare a draft DAC or draft permit under (e) below.

(d) If the Department tentatively decides to issue a DSW general permit, the Department shall prepare a draft general permit under (e) below.

(e) If the Department decides to prepare a draft permit or draft DAC, the permit shall contain the following information:

1. All conditions under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5 and 2.6;
2. All compliance schedules under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.8;
3. All monitoring requirements under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.9;
4. For IWMF permits, standards for treatment storage, or disposal and other permit conditions under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.4;
5. For UIC permits, permit conditions under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.10; and
6. For DSW permits, effluent limitations standards, prohibitions and conditions under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.10 and 3.11 and all variances that are to be included under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-9.6.

(f) All draft permits and draft DACs prepared under this section shall be accompanied by a statement of basis (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.7) or fact sheet (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.8) and shall be based on the administrative record (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.9) publicly noticed (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.1) and made available for public comment (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.2). The Department shall give notice of opportunity for a public hearing (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.3), issue a final decision (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.6) and respond to comments (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.7). For NJPDES permits, an appeal may be taken under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.9. Draft DACs or draft permits shall be accompanied by a fact sheet if required under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.8.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Minor punctuation changes and recodification under (e)6.

Case Notes

Memorandum of understanding did not modify permit. Public Interest Research Group of New Jersey, Inc. v. New Jersey Expressway Authority, D.N.J.1992, 822 F.Supp. 174.

Department of Environmental Protection was required to present findings of fact during renewal process for national pollutant discharge elimination system permit, a quasi-judicial procedure possessing some, but not all, elements of traditional adjudicatory proceeding. Matter of Issuance of a Permit by Dept. of Environmental Protection to Ciba-Geigy Corp., 120 N.J. 164, 576 A.2d 784 (1990).

Review of NPDES permit was inhibited by failure of Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to make required findings on certain issues. Matter of Issuance of a Permit by Dept. of Environmental Protection to Ciba-Geigy Corp., 120 N.J. 164, 576 A.2d 784 (1990).

Department of Environmental Protection findings should be adequately supported by record and carefully explained. Matter of Issuance of a Permit by Dept. of Environmental Protection to Ciba-Geigy Corp., 120 N.J. 164, 576 A.2d 784 (1990).

Before Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) can issue national pollutant discharge elimination system permit, ocean discharge criteria must be satisfied. Matter of Issuance of a Permit by Dept. of Environmental Protection to Ciba-Geigy Corp., 120 N.J. 164, 576 A.2d 784 (1990).

Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) draft and final permit must state that permit satisfies ocean discharge criteria whether finding is based on regulatory criteria or on presumption of no unreasonable degradation of marine environment. Matter of Issuance of a Permit by Dept. of Environmental Protection to Ciba-Geigy Corp., 120 N.J. 164, 576 A.2d 784 (1990).

Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) must find that diminution in water quality below level necessary to support designated uses advances important economic or social development in area in which waters are located and should adequately describe such interests. Matter of Issuance of a Permit by Dept. of Environmental Protection to Ciba-Geigy Corp., 120 N.J. 164, 576 A.2d 784 (1990).

7:14A-7.7 Statement of basis

The Department shall prepare a statement of basis for every draft permit or draft DAC for which a fact sheet under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.8 is not prepared. The statement of basis shall briefly describe the derivation of the conditions of the draft permit or draft DAC and the reasons for them or, in the case of notices of intent to deny or terminate, reasons supporting the tentative decision. The statement of basis shall be sent to the applicant and, on request, to any other person.

7:14A-7.8 Fact sheet

(a) A fact sheet shall be prepared for every draft permit or draft DAC for a major facility or activity, for every general permit (40 CFR Section 122.28 and N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.9), for every draft DAC or draft permit that incorporates a variance or requires an explanation under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-9.6, and for every draft DAC or draft permit which the Department finds is the subject of widespread public interest or raises major issues. The fact sheet shall briefly set forth the principal facts and the significant factual, legal, methodological and policy questions consid-

ered in preparing the draft permit or draft DAC. The Department shall send this fact sheet to the applicant and, on request, to any other person.

(b) The fact sheet shall include, when applicable:

1. A brief description of the type of facility or activity which is the subject of the draft permit or draft DAC;
2. The type and quantity of wastes, fluids, or pollutants which are proposed to be or are being treated, stored, disposed of, injected, emitted, or discharged.
3. A brief summary of the basis for the draft permit or draft DAC conditions including references to applicable statutory or regulatory provisions and appropriate supporting references to the administrative record required by N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.9;
4. Reasons why any requested variances or alternatives to required standards do or do not appear justified;
5. A description of the procedures for reaching a final decision on the draft permit or draft DAC including:
 - i. The beginning and ending dates of the comment period under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.1 and the address where comments will be received;
 - ii. Procedures for requesting a hearing and the nature of that hearing; and
 - iii. Any other procedures by which the public may participate in the final decision.
6. Name and telephone number of a person to contact for additional information;
7. For a DSW permit, provisions satisfying the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-9.2.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Cite corrected in (a).

Amended by R.1992 d.434, effective November 2, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 2352(a), 24 N.J.R. 4088(a).

Amended as part of the Department's Statewide Stormwater Permitting Program and in response to the Federal Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

Case Notes

Department of Environmental Protection was required to present findings during renewal process for national pollutant discharge elimination system permit, a quasi-judicial procedure possessing some, but not all, elements of traditional adjudicatory proceeding. Matter of Issuance of a Permit by Dept. of Environmental Protection to Ciba-Geigy Corp., 120 N.J. 164, 576 A.2d 784 (1990).

Review of NPDES was inhibited by failure of Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to make required findings on certain issues. Matter of Issuance of a Permit by Dept. of Environmental Protection to Ciba-Geigy Corp., 120 N.J. 164, 576 A.2d 784 (1990).

Before Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) can issue national pollutant discharge elimination system permit, ocean discharge criteria must be satisfied. Matter of Issuance of a Permit by Dept. of Environmental Protection to Ciba-Geigy Corp., 120 N.J. 164, 576 A.2d 784 (1990).

7:14A-7.9 Administrative record for the draft DAC and draft permits

(a) The provisions of a draft DAC and draft permit shall be based on the administrative record defined in this section.

(b) For preparing a draft permit or draft DAC under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.6, the record shall consist of:

1. The application, if required, and any supporting data furnished by the applicant;
2. The draft permit or draft DAC or notice of intent to deny the application or to terminate the permit;
3. The statement of basis (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.7) or fact sheet (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.8);
4. All documents cited in the statement of basis or fact sheet; and
5. Other documents contained in the supporting file for the draft permit.
6. For DACs, the environmental assessment.

(c) Material that is readily available in the offices of the Department, or published material that is generally available, and that is included in the administrative record under (a) and (b) above, need not be physically included with the rest of the record as long as it is specifically referred to in the statement of basis or the fact sheet.

Case Notes

Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) must find that diminution in water quality below level necessary to support designated use advances important economic or social development in area in which waters are located and should adequately describe such interest. Matter of Issuance of a Permit by Dept. of Environmental Protection to Ciba-Geigy Corp., 120 N.J. 164, 576 A.2d 784 (1990).

SUBCHAPTER 8. PUBLIC COMMENT AND NOTICE PROCEDURES

Amended by R.1988 d.59, effective February 1, 1988.
See: 19 N.J.R. 1869(a), 20 N.J.R. 269(a).

This subchapter was substantially amended.

7:14A-8.1 Public notice of permit actions and public comment period

(a) The Department shall provide public notice of the following actions:

1. Proposed suspension, revocation and reissuance, renewal, major modification of a permit under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.12 and/or 7.5 or minor modification of a permit under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.14;
2. Intent to deny a permit or DAC application under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.6(c);

3. Issuance of a draft permit or draft DAC under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.6(e);

4. Scheduled hearing under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.3; and

5. Reopening of the public comment period under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.5.

(b) The Department shall not be required to provide public notice when a request for permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination is denied under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.5(b). Written notice of the denial shall be provided to the requestor and to the permittee.

(c) The Department shall provide public notice according to the following schedule:

1. Public notice of an action set forth in (a)1, 2, 3 or 5 above, except for minor modification of a permit under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.14, shall be provided at least 30 days prior to the end of the public comment period unless otherwise required pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26-12.12(c).

2. Public notice of a public hearing as set forth in (a)4 above shall be provided 30 days prior to the public hearing.

(d) The Department may describe more than one type of discharge or permit action in a public notice. The Department may provide public notice of the public hearing at the same time as public notice of the draft permit and the two notices may be combined.

(e) To provide public notice of activities described in (a) above, the Department shall:

1. Mail a copy of the public notice to the following:

i. The applicant (except for those NJPDES permits where there is no applicant);

ii. Federal and State agencies that have issued or are required to issue RCRA, PSD, or 404 permits for the same facility or activity;

iii. Federal and State agencies that have jurisdiction over fish, shellfish, wildlife resources, coastal zone management plans, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, State Historic Preservation Officers, and other appropriate government authorities, including any affected states;

iv. Any State agency responsible for plan development under Sections 208(b)(2), 208(b)(4) or 303(e) of the Federal Act and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service;

v. Any user identified in the permit application of a privately owned treatment works;

vi. The mayor, municipal clerk, planning board, sewage authority, health officer, and environmental commission of the applicable municipality(ies);

vii. Persons on a mailing list developed by:

(1) Including those who request in writing to be on the mailing list;

(2) Soliciting persons for "area lists" from participants of past permit proceedings in that area; and

(3) Notifying the public of the opportunity to be put on the mailing list through periodic publication in the public press and in such publications as State funded newsletters, environmental bulletins, or State law journals.

2. Publish notice of an action under (a) above, except for minor modification of a permit under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.14, in a daily or weekly newspaper within the area affected by the facility or activity; and

3. Publish notice of all modifications to permits in the DEPE Bulletin.

(f) The Department shall include the following information in all public notices provided pursuant to this subchapter:

1. Name and address of the person that is processing the permit action and to whom interested persons can make a written request for appropriate copies;

2. Name and address of the applicant/permittee and, if different, of the facility and/or activity regulated by the permit, except for draft general permits issued pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.9;

3. A brief description of the business conducted at the facility or activity described in the permit, permit or DAC application, draft permit or draft DAC;

4. A general description of the location of each existing or proposed discharge point and the name of the receiving water. For draft general permits, this requirement will be satisfied by a map or description of the permit area;

5. Name and address of the Bureau within the Division of Water Resources to which interested persons can make a written request for a copy of the administrative record and the times and place at which the record will be open for public inspection;

6. A brief description of the comment procedures required by N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.2 and 8.3 and the time and place of any hearing that will be held, including a statement of the procedures by which to request a hearing (unless a hearing has already been scheduled) and other procedures by which the public may participate in the final permit decision; and

7. Any additional information considered by the Department to be necessary or proper.

(g) In addition to the public notice described in (f) above, the Department shall include the following information in the public notice of a hearing under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.3:

1. The date of any previous public notice relating to the permit;

2. The date, time and place of the hearing; and

3. A brief description of the nature and purpose of the hearing, including the applicable rules and procedures.

(h) In addition to the public notice described in (f) above, all persons identified in (e)1i, ii, iii, iv and v above shall be mailed a copy of the fact sheet or statement of basis, and upon written request to the Department, the permit application and the draft permit.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Reference to Water Quality Management Element changed to Division of Water Resources; technical minor changes throughout.

Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Changes to include the requirements of the Clean Water Enforcement Act, P.L. 1990, c.28.

7:14A-8.2 Public comments and requests for public hearing

(a) During the public comment period provided under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.1, all interested persons may submit written comments and data on the proposed suspension, revocation and reissuance, renewal or major modification of a permit, intent to deny a permit or DAC application, or preparation of a draft permit or draft DAC.

(b) If the Department has not already scheduled a public hearing, an interested person may request a public hearing. A request for a public hearing shall be in writing and shall state the nature of the legal and/or factual issues proposed to be raised in the hearing.

(c) The Department shall consider all comments in making its final decision and shall respond to comments pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.7.

7:14A-8.3 Public hearings

(a) The Department shall hold a public hearing following its determination that there is or may be a significant degree of public interest in, or that a hearing can clarify one or more legal and/or factual issues on, a proposed suspension, revocation and reissuance, renewal or major modification of a permit, intent to deny a permit or DAC application, or preparation of a draft permit or draft DAC.

(b) The Department may set reasonable limits upon the time allowed for oral comments at the public hearing and may also require the submission of written comments. The Department shall automatically extend the public comment period pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.1 to the close of any

public hearing under this section. The Department may also extend the comment period by so stating at the hearing.

(c) The Department shall include a written transcript of the hearing in the Administrative Record.

7:14A-8.4 Obligation to raise issues and provide information during the public comment period

Applicants/permittees or persons interested in being considered a party to an action, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.9, who believe that any action under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.1(a)1, 2, or 3 is inappropriate, shall raise all reasonably ascertainable issues and submit in writing to the Department by certified mail (return receipt requested) all reasonably ascertainable arguments and factual grounds supporting their position, including all supporting materials, by the close of the public comment period. If an applicant/permittee or any person fails to raise any reasonably ascertainable issues at this time, the right to raise or contest any such issues in any subsequent adjudicatory hearing or appeal shall be deemed to have been waived. All supporting materials shall be included in full and may not be incorporated by reference, unless they are already part of the administrative record in the same proceeding, or consist of State or Federal statutes and regulations, EPA documents of general applicability, or other generally available reference materials. Commenters shall make supporting material not already included in the administrative record available at the request of the Department.

Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.
See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Changes to include the requirements of the Clean Water Enforcement Act, P.L. 1990, c.28.

7:14A-8.5 Action subsequent to public comment

(a) Upon determining that any data, information or argument submitted during the comment period raises significant legal and/or factual issues concerning a permit or DAC that is likely to affect the permit determination, the Department may take one or more of the following actions:

1. Prepare a new draft permit or a new draft DAC, appropriately modified, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.6;
2. Prepare a revised statement of basis under N.J.A.C. 14A-7.7, or a fact sheet or revised fact sheet pursuant to N.J.A.C. 14A-7.8, and reopen the comment period under (a)3 below;
3. Reopen or extend the comment period under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.1 to give interested persons an opportunity to comment on the information or arguments submitted.

(b) Comments filed during the reopened comment period shall be limited to the significant legal and/or factual issues that caused its reopening. The public notice under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.1 shall define the scope of the reopening.

(c) Public notice of any of the above actions shall be issued under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.1.

Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.
See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Changes to include the requirements of the Clean Water Enforcement Act, P.L. 1990, c.28.

7:14A-8.6 Issuance and effective date of permit

(a) The Department shall issue a final permit or DAC decision after the close of the public comment period. The Department shall notify the applicant/permittee and each person who has submitted written comments or requested notice of the final permit decision. This notice shall include reference to the procedures provided to the applicant/permittee for contesting the Department's decision on a permit. For the purposes of this section, a final permit decision means a final decision to issue, deny, suspend, modify, revoke and reissue, renew or terminate a permit or DAC.

(b) A final permit or DAC decision shall become effective 30 days after the service of notice of the decision under (a) above, unless a later effective date is specified in the permit or decision.

7:14A-8.7 Response to comments

(a) The Department shall issue a response to comments at the time that a final permit or DAC decision is issued. The response to comments shall:

1. State what action the Department has taken on the final permit or DAC decision;
2. Specify which provisions, if any, of the draft permit or draft DAC have been changed in the final permit decision, and the reasons for the change; and
3. Briefly describe and respond to all significant comments on the draft permit or draft DAC raised during the public comment period, or during any hearing.

(b) The Department shall make the response to comments available to the public.

7:14A-8.8 Administrative record for final permit and final DAC

(a) The Department shall base final DAC or final permit decisions made pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.6 on the administrative record defined in this section.

(b) The administrative record for any final DAC or final permit decision shall consist of:

1. The administrative record for the draft DAC or draft permit required by N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.9;
2. All comments received during the public comment period provided under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.1 (including any extension or reopening under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.5);

3. The transcript of any hearing(s) held under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.3;
4. Any written materials submitted at any public hearing held under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.3;
5. The response to comments required under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.7 and any new material placed in the record under that section;
6. The environmental assessment and any supplement required for DSW new source permits;
7. Other documents contained in the supporting file for the permit; and
8. The final permit or DAC decision.

(c) The Department shall add to the administrative record the additional documents required under (b) above as soon as possible after its receipt or publication by the Department. The administrative record shall be complete no later than the date that the DAC or final permit is issued.

(d) Material readily available to the Department, or published materials which are generally available and which are included in the administrative record under the standards of this section or under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.7, need not be physically included in the record if it is specifically referred to in the statement of basis, fact sheet or in the response to comments.

7:14A-8.9 Adjudicatory hearing

(a) The permittee, within 30 days following the service of notice of the Department's issuance of a final permit or DAC decision under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.6, may submit a written request to the Department under (b) below for an adjudicatory hearing to contest the conditions of that permit. The request shall be submitted to the Department at the following address:

Office of Legal Affairs
ATTENTION: Adjudicatory Hearing Requests
Department of Environmental Protection
CN 402
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0402

(b) The permittee shall include the following information in a request for an adjudicatory hearing:

1. The location of the permitted facility (Municipality, Lot and Block Number and County);
2. The type of NJPDES permit or DAC;
3. The NJPDES permit number;
4. The NJPDES permit issuance date;
5. The date that the final permit or DAC decision was received by the permittee;

6. A list of the specific contested permit condition(s);
7. The legal or factual question(s) at issue in each contested permit or DAC condition;
8. A statement as to whether the permittee raised the legal and/or factual issues during the public comment period in accordance with the provisions of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.4;
9. The relevance of the legal and/or factual issues to the permit or DAC decision;
10. Suggested revised or alternative permit or DAC conditions;
11. An estimate of the amount of time required for the hearing;
12. The name, mailing address and telephone number of the person making the request(s);
13. The name(s) and address(es) of the person(s) whom the permittee represents;
14. Information supporting the request or other written documents relied upon to support the request, unless this information is already in the administrative record (in which case, such information shall be specifically referenced in the request); and
15. Identification of the basis for any objection to the application of control or treatment technologies identified in the statement of basis or fact sheets and the alternative technologies or combination of technologies which, in the judgement of the permittee, are necessary to implement the requirements of the State and Federal Acts.

(c) The permittee shall provide a copy of its request for an adjudicatory hearing to all other co-permittees (if any).

(d) Beginning July 1, 1992, the Department shall review requests from persons, other than the permittee, that are seeking to be considered a party to an action. The administrative law judge upon referral, or the Commissioner, if the Commissioner decides to make the determination, shall find whether a person other than the applicant/permittee is a party to the action within 30 days of the submission of the request or the referral to the administrative law judge. A person shall be deemed a party to the action only if:

1. The person's objections to the action to grant, deny, modify, suspend, or revoke a permit were raised by that person in the hearing held pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.3 or, if no hearing was held, the objections were raised in a written submission in accordance with the public comment period identified under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.1;
2. The person demonstrates the existence of a significant issue of law or fact;

3. The person shows that the significant issue of law or fact is likely to affect the permit determination;

4. The person can show an interest, including an environmental, aesthetic, or recreational interest, which is or may be affected by the permit decision and that the interest can be fairly traced to the challenged action and is likely to be redressed by a decision favorable to that person. An organization may contest a permit decision on behalf of one or more of its members if the organization's member or members could otherwise be a party to the action in their own right, and the interests the organization seeks to protect are germane to the organization's purpose; and

5. The person submits the following information with the request to be considered a party to an action:

i. A statement of each legal or factual question alleged to be at issue and its relevance to the permit decision, together with a designation of the specific factual areas to be adjudicated and the hearing time estimated to be necessary for adjudication;

ii. Information pursuant to (b)1 through 15 above;

iii. The name, mailing address, and telephone number of the person making the request;

iv. A clear and concise factual statement of the nature and scope of the interest of the requester;

v. The names and addresses of all affected persons whom the requester represents;

vi. A statement by the requester that, upon motion of any party granted by the hearing officer, or upon order of the hearing officer sua sponte, the requester shall make available to appear and testify at the adjudicatory hearing, if granted, the following: the requester, all affected persons represented by the requester, and all officers, directors, employees, consultants, and agents of the requester;

vii. Specific references to the contested permit conditions, as well as suggested revised or alternative permit conditions, including permit denials, which, in the judgment of the requester, would be required to implement the purposes of the State Act; and

viii. Identification of the basis for any objection to the application of control or treatment technologies, if identified in the basis or fact sheets, and the alternative technologies or combination of technologies which, in the judgment of the requester are necessary to satisfy the requirements of the State Act.

ix. Persons seeking consideration to be considered a party to an action shall also forward a copy of their request to the applicant/permittee.

(e) Whenever a person's request to be considered to be a party to an action is granted, the Commissioner or the administrative law judge, as appropriate, shall identify the permit conditions which have been contested by the requester for which an adjudicatory hearing will be granted. Permit conditions which are not so contested shall not be affected by, or considered at the adjudicatory hearing. All requests by persons seeking to be considered a party to an action for a particular permit shall be combined in a single adjudicatory hearing.

(f) An applicant/permittee may contest the determination to grant, deny, modify, suspend, or revoke a permit in an adjudicatory hearing pursuant to this section, only upon the placement, in escrow, of money in an amount equal to the permit fee.

(g) The Department, in its discretion, may extend the time allowed for submission of a hearing request under this section for good cause shown.

(h) If the applicant/permittee or person requesting to be considered a party to an action fails to include any of the information required by (b) or (d) above as appropriate, the Department may deny the request for a hearing.

(i) The Department, in its discretion, shall decide the extent to which the request for an adjudicatory hearing shall be granted. The Department may grant a request for a hearing in whole or in part. The Department's decision shall be made following a determination that the request filed by the applicant/permittee or person seeking to be considered a party to an action conforms to the requirements of this section and sets forth material issues of fact or law relevant to the issuance of the permit.

(j) The Department, if it grants a request for an adjudicatory hearing, shall identify those contested permit conditions for which an adjudicatory hearing has been granted. The Department shall specify these conditions in writing and shall serve notice pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.11. Permit conditions which are not contested, which were not commented on during the public hearing (if one was held pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.3), which were not commented on in writing by the permittee or a party to an action (pursuant to this section) during the public comment period, or for which the Department has denied the hearing request, shall not be affected by or considered at the adjudicatory hearing. The issues presented in the adjudicatory hearing shall be limited to those permit conditions specifically identified by the Department as required by this section.

(k) The Department, if it denies a hearing request in whole or in part, shall briefly state the reasons for such denial. Such denial shall be considered final agency action.

Administrative change in (a).

See: 23 N.J.R. 3325(b).

Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Changes to include the requirements of the Clean Water Enforcement Act, P.L. 1990, c.28.

Case Notes

Failure to challenge permit limitations during permit issuance hearing meant permittee could not challenge limitations on discharge of biochemical oxygen demand and total suspended solids, on its appeal in citizen suit brought under the Clean Water Act. Public Interest Research Group of New Jersey, Inc. v. Powell Duffryn Terminals Inc., C.A.3 (N.J.)1990, 913 F.2d 64, rehearing denied, certiorari denied 111 S.Ct. 1018, 498 U.S. 1109, 112 L.Ed.2d 1100.

7:14A-8.10 Stays of contested permit conditions

(a) A permittee may request, in writing, a stay of any permit condition for which the Department has granted an adjudicatory hearing.

(b) The Department's grant of a permittee's request for an adjudicatory hearing under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.9 shall not automatically result in a stay of a contested permit condition and, when the Department denies a stay request, the contested condition shall remain in full force and effect during the adjudicatory process.

(c) The Department, in determining whether to grant or deny a stay request, shall consider the following factors:

1. Pollution source and impacted ecosystem(s);
2. Technological impediments to either immediate or phased in compliance; or
3. Economic impact of immediate or phased in compliance including the benefits of capital purchases and employment increases required for such compliance.

(d) Where the Department determines that immediate compliance will result in irreparable economic dislocation and that immediate compliance is not required to preserve irreplaceable environmental resources, it shall direct that compliance with the effluent limitations be phased into effect, partially stayed or entirely stayed pending resolution of the permittee's appeal.

(e) Any facility or activity regulated by an existing permit shall:

1. Comply, at a minimum, with the conditions of its existing permit during any modification or revocation and reissuance proceeding under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.5; and
2. To the extent conditions of a modified or revoked and reissued permit are stayed under this section, comply with the conditions of the existing permit corresponding to the stayed conditions, unless compliance with the existing conditions would be technologically incompatible with any unstayed conditions in the new permit.

(f) In granting a stay, the Department shall detail in writing:

1. The reasons for granting the stay; and

2. The specific permit conditions that are stayed.

7:14A-8.11 Notice of adjudicatory hearing

The Department shall provide public notice of an adjudicatory hearing by mailing a copy of the notice to the applicant/permittee, co-permittees, to all commenters on the draft permit, and to those parties that testified at the public hearing.

Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Changes to include the requirements of the Clean Water Enforcement Act, P.L. 1990, c.28.

7:14A-8.12 Conduct of adjudicatory hearing

Adjudicatory hearings on permit conditions (including denial of variance requests) shall be governed under the "New Jersey Uniform Administrative Procedures Rules", N.J.A.C. 1:1-1 et seq.

7:14A-8.13 (Reserved)

Repealed by R.1991 d.378, effective August 5, 1991.

See: 23 N.J.R. 1089(a), 23 N.J.R. 2366(a).

Former section, "Public participation in the State enforcement process".

**SUBCHAPTER 9. SPECIFIC PROCEDURES
APPLICABLE TO DISCHARGES TO
SURFACE WATER (DSW)**

7:14A-9.1 Permits required on a case-by-case basis

(a) Various sections of these regulations allow the Department to determine, on a case-by-case basis, that certain concentrated animal feeding operations (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.4), concentrated aquatic animal production facilities (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.5), stormwater discharges (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.8) and certain other facilities authorized by general permits (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.9) that do not generally require individual DSW permits may be required to obtain an individual DSW permit because of their contribution to water pollution.

(b) Whenever the Department decides that an individual permit should be required under this section, the Department shall notify the discharger in writing of the reasons for that decision and shall include an application form in such notice. The discharger shall apply under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.2 for a permit within 60 days of such notice. The question whether the initial designation was proper will remain open for consideration during the public comment period under subchapter 8 and in any subsequent hearing.

Amended by R.1992 d.434, effective November 2, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 2352(a), 24 N.J.R. 4088(a).

Amended as part of the Department's Statewide Stormwater Permitting Program and in response to the Federal Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

7:14A-9.2 Fact sheet

(a) In addition to meeting the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.8 a DSW fact sheet shall contain the following:

1. Any calculations or other necessary explanation of the derivation of specific effluent limitations and conditions, including a citation to the applicable effluent limitation guideline or performance standard provisions as required under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.13 and reasons why they are applicable or an explanation of how the alternate effluent limitations were developed.

2. When the draft permit contains any of the following conditions, an explanation of the reasons why such conditions are applicable:

- i. Limitations to control toxic pollutants under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.13(a)5;

- ii. Limitations on internal wastestreams under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.14(i); or

- iii. Limitations on indicator pollutants under 40 CFR Section 125.3(g).

3. For every permit to be issued to a treatment works owned by a person other than a State or municipality, an explanation of the Department's decision on regulation of users under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.13(a)13.

(b) When appropriate, a sketch or detailed description of the location of the discharge(s) described in the application.

Case Notes

Department of Environment Protection was required to present findings during renewal process for national pollutant discharge elimination system permit, a quasi-judicial procedure possessing some, but not all, elements of traditional adjudicatory proceeding. Matter of Issuance of a Permit by Dept. of Environmental Protection to Ciba-Geigy Corp., 120 N.J. 164, 576 A.2d 784 (1990).

Review of NPDES permit was inhibited by failure of Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to make required findings on certain issues. Matter of Issuance of a Permit by Dept. of Environmental Protection to Ciba-Geigy Corp., 120 N.J. 164, 576 A.2d 784 (1990).

Before Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) can issue national pollutant discharge elimination system permit, ocean discharge criteria must be satisfied. Matter of Issuance of a Permit by Dept. of Environmental Protection to Ciba-Geigy Corp., 120 N.J. 164, 576 A.2d 784 (1990).

7:14A-9.3 Public notice of Section 316(a) request

(a) In addition to the information required under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.1(d)1, public notice of an DSW draft permit for a discharge where a request under section 316(a) of the Federal Act and Section 6 of the State Act has been filed under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-9.6(a)1 shall include:

1. A statement that the thermal component of the discharge is subject to effluent limitations under sections 301 and 306 of the Federal Act and Section 6 of the State Act and a brief description, including a quantitative statement, of the thermal effluent limitations proposed under section 301 or 306 of the Federal Act and Section 6 of the State Act; and

2. A statement that a section 316(a) request has been filed and that alternative less stringent effluent limitations may be imposed on the thermal component of the discharge under section 316(a) and a brief description, including a quantitative statement, of the alternative effluent limitations, if any, included in the request.

3. If the applicant has filed an early screening request pursuant to 40 CFR Section 125.72 for a section 316(a) variance, a statement that the applicant has submitted such a plan.

7:14A-9.4 Conditions requested by the Corps of Engineers and other governmental agencies concerning DSW permits

(a) If during the comment period for a draft DSW permit, the District Engineer advises the Department in writing that anchorage and navigation of any of the waters of the United States would be substantially impaired by the granting of a point source surface water discharge permit, the permit shall be denied and the applicant so notified.

(b) If the District Engineer advised the Department that imposing specified conditions upon the permit is necessary to avoid any substantial impairment of anchorage or navigation, then the Department shall include the specified conditions in the permit. Review or appeal of a denial of a permit or of conditions specified by the District Engineer shall be made through the applicable procedures of the Corps of Engineers, and may not be made through the procedures provided in these regulations. If the conditions are stayed by a court of competent jurisdiction or by applicable procedures of the Corps of Engineers, those conditions shall be considered stayed in the DSW permit for the duration of that stay.

(c) If during the comment period, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Marine Fisheries Service, or any other, State or Federal Agency with jurisdiction over fish, wildlife, or public health advises the Department in writing that the imposition of specified conditions upon the permit is necessary to avoid substantial impairment of fish, shellfish, or wildlife resources, the Department may include the specified conditions in the permit to the extent they are determined necessary to carry out provisions of 40 CFR 122.12 and the State and Federal Acts.

(d) In appropriate cases the Department may consult with one or more of the agencies referred to in this section before issuing a draft permit and may reflect their views in the statement of basis, the fact sheet, or the draft permit.

(e) The Department shall specifically respond to recommendations to draft permits made by affected states, when the Department does not accept such recommendations.

7:14A-9.5 Issuance and effective date of stays of DSW permits

This section shall conform to the provisions of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.10, except as otherwise provided by applicable law or regulation.

7:14A-9.6 Variances under the State and Federal Acts

(a) An applicant for a DAC or renewal of a DSW may apply for the following variances:

1. Variance requests by non-POTWs. A discharger which is not a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) may request a variance from otherwise applicable effluent limitations under any of the following statutory or regulatory provisions within the times specified in this subsection:

i. Fundamentally different factors. A request for a variance based on the presence of "fundamentally different factors" from those on which the effluent limitation guideline was based shall be made by the close of the public comment period under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.1. The request shall explain how the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.4 and 40 CFR Part 125, Subpart D have been met.

ii. Non-conventional pollutants. A request for a variance from the BAT requirements for the Federal Act Section 301(b)(2)(f) pollutants (commonly called "non-conventional" pollutants) pursuant to section 301(c) of the Federal Act because of the economic capability of the owner or operator, or pursuant to Section 301(g) of the Federal Act because of certain environmental considerations, when those requirements were based on effluent limitation guidelines, must be made by:

(1) Submitting an initial request to the Regional Administrator, as well as to the Department, stating the name of discharger, the permit number, the outfall number(s), the applicable effluent guideline, and whether the discharger is requesting a section 301(c) or section 301(g) modification or both. This request must have been filed not later than:

(A) September 25, 1978, for a pollutant which is controlled by a BAT effluent limitation guideline, promulgated before December 27, 1977; or

(B) 270 days after promulgation of an applicable effluent limitation guideline for guidelines promulgated after December 27, 1977; and

(2) Submitting a completed request no later than the close of the public comment period under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.1 demonstrating that the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.4 and the applicable requirements of Part 125 have been met.

(3) Requests for variance from effluent limitations not based on effluent limitation guidelines, need only

comply with paragraph (a)1ii(2) above and need not be preceded by an initial request under (a)1ii(1) above.

iii. Delay in construction of POTW. An extension under the Federal Act Section 301(i)(2) of the statutory deadlines in Sections 301(b)(1)(A) or (b)(1)(C) of the Federal Act based on delay in completion of a POTW into which the source is to discharge must have been requested on or before June 26, 1978, or 180 days after the relevant POTW requested an extension under (b)2 below, whichever is later, but in no event may this date have been later than December 25, 1978. The request shall explain how the requirements of 40 CFR Part 125, Subpart J have been met.

iv. Innovative technology. An extension under the Federal Act Section 301(k) from the statutory deadline of Section 301(b)(2)(A) for best available technology based on the use of innovative technology may be requested no later than the close of the public comment period under Section 8.1 for the discharger's initial permit requiring compliance with section 301(b)(2)(A). The request shall demonstrate that the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.4 and Part 125, Subpart C have been met.

v. Water quality related effluent limitations. A modification under section 302(b)(2) of requirements under section 302(a) pursuant to the Federal Act or Section 8 of the State Act for achieving water quality related effluent limitations may be requested no later than the close of the public comment under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.1 on the permit from which the modification is sought.

vi. Thermal discharges. A variance under the Federal Act Section 316(a) for the thermal component of any discharge must be filed with a timely application for a permit under this section, except that if thermal effluent limitations are established under the Federal Act Section 402(a)(1) or are based on water quality standards the request for a variance may be filed by the close of the public comment period under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.1. A copy of the request as required under 40 CFR Part 125, Subpart H, shall be sent simultaneously to the Department as required under 40 CFR Part 125. (See N.J.A.C. 7:14A-9.9 for special procedures for section 316(a) thermal variances.)

(b) Variance requests by POTWs. A discharger which is a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) may request a variance from otherwise applicable effluent limitations under any of the following statutory provisions as specified below:

1. Discharges into marine waters. A preliminary request for a modification under the Federal Act Section 301(h) of requirements of the Federal Act Section 301(b)(1)(B) for discharges into marine waters must have been submitted to the EPA no later than September 25,

1978. A final request must be submitted in accordance with the filing requirements of 40 CFR Part 125, Subpart G, after that Subpart is promulgated, and shall demonstrate that all the requirements of 40 CFR Part 125, Subpart G have been met. (See 40 CFR Section 124.65 for special rules for the Federal Act Section 301(h) modifications.)

2. Delay in construction. An extension under the Federal Act Section 301(i)(1) of the statutory deadlines in the Federal Act Sections 301(b)(1)(B) or (b)(1)(C) based on delay in the construction of the POTW must have been requested on or before June 26, 1978.

3. Water quality based effluent limitation. A modification under the Federal Act Section 302(b)(2) of the requirements under section 302(a) or Section 8 of the State Act for achieving water quality based effluent limitations shall be requested no later than the close of the public comment period under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.1 on the permit from which the modification is sought.

(c) Expedited variance procedures and time extensions.

1. Notwithstanding the time requirements in (a) and (b) above, the Department may notify a permit applicant before a draft permit is issued under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.6 that the draft permit will likely contain limitations which are eligible for variances. In the notice the Department may require the applicant as a condition of consideration of any potential variance request to submit a request explaining how the requirements of 40 CFR Part 125 applicable to the variance have been met and may require its submission within a specified reasonable time after receipt of the notice. The notice may be sent before the permit application has been submitted. The draft or final permit may contain the alternative limitations which may become effective upon final grant of the variance.

2. A discharger who cannot file a complete request required under (a)1ii(2) or (a)1ii(3) above may request an extension. The extension may be granted or denied at the discretion of the Department. Extensions shall be no more than six months in duration.

(d) Applications for a modification to water quality based effluent limitations for POTWs and non-POTWs shall be made in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:9-4.8 and 4.9 prior to the close of the public comment period under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Language and N.J.A.C. cites clarified in (d).

Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Corrections to typographical errors only.

7:14A-9.7 Decisions on variances

(a) The Department may grant or deny requests for the following variances (subject to EPA objection under 40 CFR 123.75):

1. Extensions under Section 301(i) of the Federal Act for delay in completion of a publicly owned treatment works;

2. After consultation with the Regional Administrator, extensions under Section 301(k) of the Federal Act based on the use of innovative technology; or

3. Variances under Section 316(a) of the Federal Act for thermal pollution.

(b) The Department may deny, or forward to the Regional Administrator with a written concurrence, or submit to EPA without recommendation a completed request for:

1. A variance based on the presence of "fundamentally different factors" from those on which an effluent limitations guideline was based;

2. A variance based on the economic capability of the applicant under Section 301(c) of the Federal Act;

3. A variance based upon certain water quality factors under Section 301(g) of the Federal Act; or

4. A variance based on water quality related effluent limitations under Section 302(b)(2) of the Federal Act.

(c) The Regional Administrator may deny, forward, or submit a request for a variance listed in (b) above which is forwarded by the Department with a recommendation for approval, to the EPA Deputy Assistant Administrator for Water Enforcement.

(d) The EPA Deputy Assistant Administrator for Water Enforcement may approve or deny any variance request submitted under (c) above. If the EPA Deputy Assistant Administrator approves the variance, the Department may prepare a draft permit incorporating the variance. Any public notice of a draft permit for which a variance or modification has been approved or denied shall identify the applicable procedures for appealing that determination under 40 CFR 124.64.

7:14A-9.8 Procedures for variances

(a) When a request for a variance is filed as required under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-9.6 the request shall be processed as follows:

1. If at the time that a request for a variance is submitted the Department has received an application under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.3 for issuance or renewal of that permit but has not yet prepared a draft permit under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.6 covering the discharge in question, the Department shall give notice of a tentative decision on the request at the time the notice of the draft permit is prepared as specified in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.1, unless this would significantly delay the processing of the permit. In that case the processing of the variance request may be separated from the permit in accordance with (a)3 below, and the processing of the permit shall proceed without delay.

2. If at the time that a request for a variance is filed the Department has given notice under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.1 of a draft permit covering the discharge in question, but that permit has not yet become final, administrative proceedings concerning that permit may be stayed and the Department shall prepare a new draft permit including a tentative decision on the request, and the fact sheet required by N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.8. However, if this will significantly delay the processing of the existing draft permit or the Department, for other reasons, considers combining the variance request and the existing draft permit inadvisable, the request may be separated from the permit in accordance with (a)3 below, and the administrative disposition of the existing draft permit shall proceed without delay.

3. If the permit has become final and no application under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.3 concerning it is pending or if the variance request has been separated from a draft permit as described in (a)1 and 2 above, the Department may prepare a new draft permit and give notice of it under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.1. This draft permit shall be accompanied by the fact sheet required by N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.8 except that the only matters considered shall relate to the requested variance.

Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.
See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).
Editorial corrections only.

7:14A-9.9 Special procedures for decisions on thermal variances under section 316(a)

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR Section 124.65, the only issues connected with issuance of a particular permit which the Department will make a final decision before the final permit is issued under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.6 and 9.5 are whether alternative effluent limitations would be justified under Section 316(a) of the Federal Act and Section 6 of the State Act and whether cooling water intake structures will use the best available technology under Section 316(b) of the Federal Act. Permit applicants who wish an early decision on these issues should request it and furnish supporting reasons at the time their permit applications are filed under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.2. The Department will then decide whether or not to make an early decision. If it is granted, both the early decision on State Act Section 6 and Federal Act Section 316(a) or (b) issues and the grant of the balance of the permit shall be considered permit issuance under this chapter, and shall be subject to the same requirements of public notice and comment and the same opportunity for an adjudicatory hearing under subchapter 8.

(b) If the Department, on review of the administrative record, determines that the information necessary to decide whether or not the State Act Section 6 and Federal Act Section 316(a) issue is not likely to be available in time for a decision on permit issuance, the Department may issue a permit under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.6 for a term up to five years. This permit shall require achievement of the effluent limita-

tions initially proposed for the thermal component of the discharge no later than the date otherwise required by State or Federal law. However, the permit shall also afford the permittee an opportunity to file a demonstration under Section 316(a) of the Federal Act after conducting such studies as are required under 40 CFR Part 125, Subpart H. A new discharger may not exceed the thermal effluent limitation which is initially proposed unless and until its State Act Section 6 and Federal Act Section 316(a) variance request is finally approved.

(c) Any proceeding held under (a) above shall be publicly noticed as required by N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.1 and shall be conducted at a time allowing the permittee to take necessary measures to meet the final compliance date in the event its request for modification of thermal limits is denied.

(d) Whenever the Department defers the decision under Section 316(a) of the Federal Act and Section 6 of the State Act any decision under Section 316(b) may be deferred.

SUBCHAPTER 10. FILING REQUIREMENTS FOR NJPDES PERMITS

7:14A-10.1 Schedule for submission of applications

(a) Any person planning to discharge shall apply in accordance with the schedule in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1(g).

(b) Any facility which requires a permit covered by this chapter shall apply for a permit in accordance with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1, 3.2(DSW), 4.4(IWMF), 5.8(UIC), N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6(DGW), and the applicable sections of this subchapter.

(c) Any facility which has more than one type of NJPDES discharge shall comply with the filing requirements for each type of discharge that occurs or is proposed at that site.

(d) All existing dischargers shall notify the Department within six months of the effective date of these regulations of all of the discharges requiring a NJPDES permit.

(e) Any facility which requires a solid waste landfill facility permit pursuant to the "Solid Waste Management Act" N.J.S.A. 13:1E-1 et seq. and a NJPDES permit to discharge shall submit the NJPDES application to the Solid Waste Administration of the Department in accordance with the schedule in (h)2 below. The application shall conform to the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.12. This provision shall apply to existing and new landfill facilities under the jurisdiction of the "Solid Waste Management Act".

(f) Whenever a facility has more than one type of discharge covered by these regulations, application for all required permits to discharge shall be made at the earliest

required date of filing for any of the discharge permits in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1(g) and (i) below.

(g) If a proposed facility will have more than one type of discharge, and one or more of the proposed discharges will require a DAC pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.3, the applicant shall also schedule and attend a pre-application conference with the Department at the time of application for the DAC concerning all discharges proposed at that site.

(h) Except as described in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1(g) and N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.2, existing dischargers shall apply for a NJPDES permit in compliance with the following schedule except where the Department determines that an application should be submitted in furtherance of a consolidated permit system (see N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.4) or where the Department makes a determination that certain dischargers shall file sooner because of potential environmental hazards, threat to the public health or safety or other factors consistent with the intent of the State Act:

1. Land application of sludge and septage as follows:

i. Any person whose land applies hazardous waste shall submit a Part B application within six months of request by the Department.

ii. Dischargers located in the counties of Middlesex, Union, Monmouth and Essex shall submit an application for a NJPDES permit within six months of the effective date of these regulations.

iii. Dischargers located in the counties of Camden, Burlington, Gloucester, and Mercer shall submit an application between seven to 12 months after the effective date of these regulations.

iv. Dischargers located in the counties of Passaic, Bergen, Hudson, Sussex, Morris, Somerset, Warren, and Hunterdon shall submit an application between 13 and 18 months after the effective date of these regulations.

v. Dischargers located in the counties of Salem, Cumberland, Cape May, Atlantic, and Ocean shall submit an application between 19 and 24 months after the effective date of these regulations.

2. Sanitary landfills:

i. Those landfills which are scheduled to cease operations after July 1, 1983 (in accordance with the district Solid Waste Management Plan adopted pursuant to the Solid Waste Management Act (N.J.S.A. 13:1E-1 et seq.) shall submit an application for all appropriate NJPDES permit(s) to the Solid Waste Administration no later than December 31, 1981. This section shall not apply to landfills which accept only bulky waste (Type 13).

ii. Those landfills which accept only bulky waste (Type 13) and landfills which, will be terminated on or before July 1, 1983 (in accordance with the district Solid Waste Management Plan adopted pursuant to the Solid Waste Management Act (N.J.S.A. 13:1E-1), shall submit an application for all appropriate NJPDES permit(s) to the Solid Waste Administration between January 1, 1982 and December 31, 1982.

3. Land discharge or impoundment of effluents or other fluids:

i. Dischargers of effluents to land by either percolation or infiltration lagoons or injection wells shall submit an application for a NJPDES permit within six months of the effective date of these regulations.

ii. Dischargers of effluents to land by spray irrigation or overland flow shall submit an application between seven and 12 months after the effective date of these regulations.

iii. Applicants with surface impoundments shall submit an application between 12 and 24 months after the effective date of these regulations.

4. Dischargers into a domestic treatment works (DTW):

i. Existing SIUs will be notified by the Department at least 180 days prior to the date for submittal of a permit application. The following criteria shall be used by the Department for determining the order for notifying existing SIUs:

(1) Potential endangerment to public health or the environment;

(2) DTW permit non-compliance due to interference;

(3) Location of DTW effluent, that is, discharger's effect on present or future stream use;

(4) Restrictions on DTW's sludge disposal; and

(5) The indirect discharge's quantity and quality.

ii. Submittal in less than 180 days may be required when:

(1) The SIU is subject to an enforcement action by the Department or a local municipality; or

(2) There is or has been a potential danger to public health or the environment due to the SIU's discharge.

5. Underground injection wells (UIC) applications:

i. Applications for permits for injection wells shall be submitted within six months of the effective date of these regulations in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.8(b).

(i) The Department may require any discharger to file an application for a permit where necessary to implement the intent of the State Act.

(j) Any person with a discharge which is the subject of any of the applications required by these regulations and which causes or contributes to any contravention of applicable water quality standards and/or effluent standards or limitations, may be required to abate such pollution even if an application has been filed or is not yet due under the schedules contained herein.

As amended, R.1984 d.133, effective April 16, 1984.

See: 15 N.J.R. 1059(b), 16 N.J.R. 882(a).

(h)4: existing i-vi replaced by i and ii.

Amended by R.1987 d.458, effective November 16, 1987.

See: 19 N.J.R. 2085(a), 19 N.J.R. 2152(a).

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Minor technical changes.

7:14A-10.2 Transition period for NPDES and NJPDES/DSW permits

(a) As of the date upon which this chapter becomes effective, any permittee who is required to have a NPDES permit for a discharge shall also be required to have a NJPDES permit for the discharge. As a condition of any NJPDES permit issued pursuant to (b)1, 2 or 3 below, the permittee shall comply with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1, 2.5, 3.10, the applicable provisions of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.11, 3.12, 3.13, 3.14 and 3.15. Any term and condition of the permittee's NPDES permit which has been or is contested and which is stayed pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.7 or 9.5 shall be stayed from application to the permittee's NJPDES permit until a final judicial or administrative determination has been made as to the substance and applicability of the term or condition.

(b) A permittee who submits an application for a NJPDES permit within 240 days from the effective date of these regulations shall submit to the Department a copy of the application form submitted to EPA for the permittee's NPDES permit. Any application submitted to the Department for a NJPDES permit subsequent to the 240 days from the effective date of these regulations shall be made upon forms approved by the Department. Applications for and the issuance of NJPDES permits under (b) of this section shall be governed by the following:

1. Any permittee with a NPDES permit which is in effect as of the adoption date of these regulations shall be issued a NJPDES permit with an effective date which shall be the same as the adoption date of these regulations. The terms and conditions, including the expiration date, of the permittee's NJPDES permit shall be the same as the permittee's NPDES permit. If the date of expiration of the permittee's NJPDES permit falls within 240 days subsequent to the effective date of this chapter, the permittee shall apply to the Department for a renewal of its NJPDES permit within the 240 days subsequent to the effective date of this chapter. If the date of expiration of the permittee's NJPDES permit is subsequent to the 240 days from the date upon which these regulations become effective, the permittee shall apply for a renewal of the NJPDES permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1. If the permittee has made a timely application to EPA for renewal of its NPDES permit pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.3 the terms and conditions of its expired NJPDES permit shall continue until its NJPDES permit is renewed. Any permit application which was submitted to EPA and which does not comply with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.3 shall be revised within 120 days of the effective date of this chapter.

2. Any permittee who had a valid NPDES permit prior to the effective date of these regulations, which expired prior to the effective date of these regulations and who has made a timely application to EPA for renewal of its NPDES permit pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.3 such that the terms and conditions of its former NPDES permit are continued until it is issued a valid NPDES, shall be issued a NJPDES permit upon the effective date of this chapter. The terms and conditions of the permittee's NJPDES shall be the same as permittee's former NPDES permit. The issuance of the permittee's NPDES and NJPDES permit shall be as follows:

i. If EPA issues the permittee a new NPDES permit prior to the date upon which the Department assumes primary responsibility for the administration of the NPDES program in New Jersey, the permittee's NJPDES permit shall be modified by incorporating the terms and conditions, including the expiration date, of the new NPDES permit into the NJPDES permit.

ii. If EPA has not issued a NPDES Permit to the permittee prior to the date upon which the Department assumes primary responsibility for the administration of the NPDES program in New Jersey, the permittee shall be issued a NJPDES permit by the Department in lieu of a NPDES permit.

3. Any permittee who was never issued a valid NPDES permit prior to the effective date of these regulations, and who is issued a NPDES permit by EPA prior to the date upon which the Department assumes primary responsibility for the administration of the NPDES program in New Jersey pursuant to 40 CFR Part 123 shall be issued a NJPDES permit by the Department. The terms and conditions of the NJPDES permit shall be the same as the terms and conditions, including the expiration date, of the NPDES permit issued by EPA.

4. As of the date upon which the Department assumes primary responsibility for the administration of the NPDES program in New Jersey pursuant to 40 CFR Part 123, all applications for NPDES permits and the renewal of existing NPDES permits shall be sent to the Department. All qualified applicants shall receive a NJPDES permit for their discharge which shall serve in lieu of a NPDES permit.

7:14A-10.3 Discharges to surface waters (DSW)

(a) Except as exempted pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1(g)1, any person planning to discharge pollutants from a point source to surface waters of the State must apply for a Discharge Allocation Certificate (DAC) prior to applying for a NJPDES permit. Any person with a valid NJPDES or NPDES permit shall apply for a NJPDES permit in accordance with the schedules in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2 and 10. Pre-application conferences with the Department are strongly recommended. The following information, in addition to the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2, shall be required for a DAC or NJPDES permit (unless different information is required by a general permit to be included in the request for authorization for that permit, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.9(b)2ii):

1. Name and location of facility, and type of waste to be discharged.

2. Expiration date of existing permit or proposed start up date for new source. Applications must be received at least 180 days prior to expiration of existing permits or 180 days before proposed start up for new sources. Facilities proposing a new discharge of stormwater associated with industrial activity shall submit an application at least 180 days before that facility commences industrial activity which may result in a discharge of stormwater associated with that industrial activity. Construction activity facilities described under 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x) shall submit applications at least 90 days before the date on which construction is to commence. See also 40 CFR 122.21(k), 122.26(c)(1)(i)(G) and 122.26(c)(1)(ii).

3. Outfall location. Show the location of the discharge(s), treatment facilities and receiving stream on a plot plan prepared by a Licensed Professional Engineer or Land Surveyor, and a U.S. Geological Survey (Quadrangle) map. The latitude and longitude for each discharge must be given to the nearest 15 seconds and the name and classification of the receiving water must be provided.

4. Line Drawing. A line drawing of the water flow through the facility with a water balance, showing operations contributing wastewater to the effluent and treatment units. The water balance must show approximate average flows at intake and discharge points and between units, including treatment units.

5. Average flows and treatment. A narrative identification of each type of process, operation, or production area which contributes wastewater to the effluent for each outfall, including process wastewater, cooling water, and stormwater, the average flow which each process contributes, and a description of the treatment the wastewater receives, including the ultimate disposal of any solid or fluid wastes other than by discharge. Processes, operations or production areas may be described in general terms (for example, "dye-making reactor", "distillation tower"). For a privately owned treatment works, this information shall include the identity of each user of the treatment works. The average stormwater flow may be estimated. The method of estimation and the basis for the total estimated rainfall must be described. If discharge is due to stormwater, for each outfall the application must state the number of acres of land drained, the runoff coefficient(s) applicable, and also a calculated flow based on a 10 year storm frequency.

6. Intermittent flows. If any of the discharges described in (a)5 above are intermittent or seasonal, a description of the frequency, approximate time of day where practicable, duration and flow rate of each discharge occurrence (except for stormwater, spillage or leaks).

7. Maximum production. If an effluent guideline promulgated under Section 304 of the Federal Act applies to the applicant and is expressed in terms of production (or other measure of operation), a reasonable measure of the applicant's actual production reported in the units used in the applicable effluent guideline must be given. The reported measure must reflect the actual production of the facility as required by N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.14(b)2.

8. Improvements. If the applicant is subject to any present requirements or compliance schedules for construction, upgrading or operation of waste treatment equipment, an identification of the abatement requirement, a description of the abatement project, and a listing of the required and projected final compliance dates.

9. Effluent characteristics. When "quantitative data" for a pollutant is required, the applicant must collect a sample of effluent and analyze it for the pollutant in accordance with analytical methods approved under 40 CFR Part 136. When no analytical method is approved, the applicant must comply with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5(a)12ii. The requirements in (a)9iv and v below that an applicant must provide quantitative data for certain pollutants known or believed to be present does not apply to pollutants present in a discharge solely as the result of their presence in intake water; however, an applicant must report such pollutants as present. Grab samples must be used for pH, temperature, cyanide, total phenols, residual chlorine, oil and grease, fecal coliform, and fecal streptococcus. For all other pollutants, 24-hour composite samples must be used. However, a minimum of one grab sample may be taken for effluents from holding ponds or other impoundments with a retention period greater than 24 hours. In addition, for discharges other than stormwater discharges, the Director may waive composite sampling for any outfall for which the applicant demonstrates that the use of an automatic sampler is infeasible and that the minimum of four grab samples will be a representative sample of the effluent being discharged. Additional requirements for stormwater discharges are contained in the introductory text of 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7). An applicant is expected to "know or have reason to believe" that a pollutant is present in an effluent based on an evaluation of the expected use, production, or storage of the pollutant, or on any previous analyses for the pollutant. (For example, any pesticide manufactured by a facility may be expected to be present in contaminated stormwater runoff from the facility.) Each applicant shall report as follows:

i. Every applicant shall report quantitative data representative of the regulated activity for every outfall for the following pollutants:

- (1) Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅);
- (2) Chemical Oxygen Demand;
- (3) Total Organic Carbon;
- (4) Total Suspended Solids and Total Dissolved Solids;
- (5) Ammonia (as N);
- (6) Temperature (both winter and summer); and
- (7) pH

ii. At the applicant's request, the Department may waive the reporting requirements for one or more of the pollutants listed in (a)9i above.

iii. Each applicant with processes in one or more primary industry category (see Appendix E) contributing to a discharge must report quantitative data for the following pollutants in each outfall containing process wastewater:

(1) The organic toxic pollutants in the fractions designated in Table I of Appendix B for the applicant's industrial category or categories unless the applicant qualifies as a small business under (a)10 below. Table II of Appendix B lists the organic toxic pollutants in each fraction. The fractions result from the sample preparation required by the analytical procedure which uses gas chromatography/mass spectrometry. A determination that an applicant falls within a particular industrial category for the purposes of selecting fractions for testing is not conclusive as to the applicant's inclusion in that category for any other purposes.

(2) The pollutants listed in Table III of Appendix B (the toxic metals, cyanide, and total phenols).

iv. Each applicant must report for each outfall quantitative data for the following pollutants, if the applicant knows or has reason to believe that the pollutant is discharged from the outfall:

(1) All pollutants listed in Table II or Table III of Appendix B (the toxic pollutants) for which quantitative data is not otherwise required under (a)9iii above except that an applicant qualifying as a small business under (a)10 below is not required to analyze for the pollutants listed in Table II of Appendix B (the organic toxic pollutants).

(2) All pollutants in Table IV of Appendix B (certain conventional and nonconventional pollutants).

v. Each applicant must indicate whether it knows or has reason to believe that any of the pollutants in Appendix B, Tables V (certain hazardous substances and asbestos) and VI (Miscellaneous Toxic Pollutants) are discharged from each outfall. For every pollutant expected to be discharged, the applicant must briefly describe the reasons the pollutant is expected to be discharged, and report any quantitative data it has for any pollutant.

vi. Each applicant must report qualitative data, generated using a screening procedure not calibrated with analytical standards, for 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD) if it:

(1) Uses or manufactures 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy acetic acid (2,4,5-T) 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propanoic acid (Silvex, 2,4,5,TP); 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) ethyl 2,2-dichloropropionate (Erbon); 0,0-dimethyl 0-(2,4,5-trichlorophenyl) phosphorothioate (Ronnel); 2,4,5-trichlorophenol (TCP); or hexachlorophene (HCP); or

(2) Knows or has reason to believe that TCDD is or may be present in an effluent.

10. Small business exemption. An applicant which qualifies as a small business may be exempt from the requirements in (a)9iii(1) or (a)9iv(1) above to submit

quantitative data for the pollutants listed in Table II of Appendix B (the organic toxic pollutants); An applicant may qualify if its gross total annual sales averages less than \$100,000 per year (in second quarter 1980 dollars). Applicants who feel they qualify should submit a request for exemption to the Department. The Department shall consider the toxicity of the pollutant in making a decision to exempt an applicant pursuant to this paragraph.

11. Used or manufactured toxics. A listing of any toxic pollutant which the applicant does or expects that it will, during the next five years, use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct.

12. Potential discharges. A description of the expected levels of and the reasons for any discharges of pollutants which the applicant knows or has reason to believe will exceed two times the values reported in (a)9 above over the next five years.

13. Biological toxicity tests. An identification of biological toxicity tests which the applicant knows or has reason to believe have been made within the last three years on any of the applicant's discharges or on a receiving water in relation to a discharge.

14. Contract analyses. If a contract laboratory or consulting firm performed any of the analyses required by (a)9 above, the identity of each laboratory or firm and the analyses performed.

15. When applying for a DAC, submit a stream analysis to include a determination of the seven consecutive day 10 year recurrence interval low flow and a water quality analysis program to be developed in coordination with the Department.

16. Additional information. In addition to the information reported on the application form, applicants shall provide to the Department upon the Department's request, such other information as the Department may reasonably require to assess the discharges of the facility and determine whether to issue a NJPDES permit. The additional information may include additional quantitative data and bioassays to assess the relative toxicity of discharges to aquatic life and requirements to determine the cause of the toxicity.

17. Applicants for a discharge which is composed entirely of stormwater associated with industrial activity are exempt from the requirements of (a)4, 5, 6, 7, 9i, 9iii, 9vi, and 15 above if such applicants provide the information required under 40 CFR 122.26(c)(1)(i).

18. Applicants for an existing or new stormwater discharge that is associated with construction activity solely under 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x) are exempt from the requirements of (a)3 through 15 above, and 40 CFR 122.26(c)(1)(i). Such applicants shall not submit Form 2F, but shall provide the information required under 40 CFR 122.26(c)(1)(ii) and such information as the Department may require under 40 CFR 122.26(c)(1)(v).

19. Applicants for a discharge from a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer or a municipal separate storm sewer that is designated by the Department or the Regional Administrator pursuant to 40 CFR 122.26(a)(1)(v) are exempt from the requirements of (a)3 through 16 above. Such applicants shall provide the information required under 40 CFR 122.26(d).

20. Permit applications for discharges of stormwater shall include the information required under applicable provisions of 40 CFR 122.26, 40 CFR 122.21(g), and other applicable provisions of this chapter, with the following qualifications and exceptions:

i. References to a "NPDES permit" or "permit" in 40 CFR 122.26 shall be understood to mean a DSW permit under this chapter.

ii. The duties that 40 CFR 122.26 imposes on the operator of a stormwater discharge are also imposed on persons who own any part of the facility.

iii. The reference to the "Director" in 40 CFR 122.26(e)(2)(ii) shall be understood to mean the Director of the EPA Office of Wastewater Enforcement and Permits. For group applications submitted to EPA pursuant to 40 CFR 122.26(c)(2), the references to the "Director" in 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7) shall be understood to mean the Director of the EPA Office of Wastewater Enforcement and Permits.

iv. The definition of "Outfall" in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(9) is applicable only to 40 CFR 122.26(d).

v. Notwithstanding 40 CFR 122.26(c)1, an applicant for a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity shall not submit EPA's Form 1. Until December 31, 1992, Form 2C rather than Form 2F may be submitted by applicants for renewal of a DSW permit or for a new or modified DSW permit, if the permit or application addresses all such stormwater discharges.

vi. The information which 40 CFR 122.26(c)1(i)(B) and (D) requires about events in the three years prior to the submittal of the application shall also be provided about events in previous years, if the applicant is aware of such events.

vii. 40 CFR 122.26(c)(1)(i)(E)(5) shall be replaced by the following: "Measurements or estimates of the maximum flow rate and of the total amount of discharge for the storm event(s) sampled, and the method of flow measurement or estimation."

viii. New applications required by 40 CFR 122.26(e)(6) shall be submitted in accordance with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.8 and 10.3(a)20.

21. Except as provided in (a)22, (a)23, or (a)26 below, permit applications for discharges of stormwater shall be submitted by the deadlines specified in 40 CFR 122.26(e).

22. The references in 40 CFR 122.26(e)(1)(i) and (e)(2)(iv)(B) to "October 1, 1992" shall be replaced by "April 1, 1993." 40 CFR 122.26(e)(2)(iv)(A) shall be replaced by the following: "Except as provided in paragraph (e)(2)(iv)(B) of this section, facilities that are rejected as members of the group shall submit an individual application (or obtain authorization under an applicable general permit) no later than April 1, 1993."

23. If a facility is approved by the EPA as a member of a group application pursuant to 40 CFR 122.26(e)(2), or if a facility which is a participant of a group application has not been approved or rejected by the EPA pursuant to 40 CFR 122.26(e)(2) by April 1, 1993, the owner and operator shall, by October 1, 1993, either apply for an individual DSW permit, or submit a written request for authorization under an applicable general DSW permit issued under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.9. This paragraph shall not apply to a facility that is owned or operated by a municipality with a population of less than 100,000 other than an airport, powerplant, or uncontrolled sanitary landfill.

24. Any entity whose group application to EPA pursuant to 40 CFR 122.26(c)(2) lists New Jersey facilities shall, by December 2, 1992, provide the following information to the Department:

i. An identification, by name and location, of all New Jersey facilities participating in the group application, including all facilities that the group or trade association approves as an addition to a group application pursuant to 40 CFR 122.26(e)(2)(v); and

ii. A narrative description summarizing the industrial activities of participants of the group application.

iii. Any entity whose group application to EPA includes New Jersey facilities shall provide to the Department, within 30 days of the Department's request, a copy of the entire group application or any portion thereof specified by the Department.

25. Any entity whose group application to EPA pursuant to 40 CFR 122.26(c)(2) lists New Jersey facilities shall, within 30 days of the EPA decision to approve or deny the members of the group application (see 40 CFR 122.26(e)(2)(ii)) or by December 2, 1992, whichever is later, provide the following information to the Department:

i. An identification, by name and location, of all New Jersey facilities participating in the group application;

ii. A copy of the EPA decision to approve or deny the participating New Jersey facilities as members of the group application; and

iii. A narrative description summarizing the industrial activities of participants of the group application.

iv. The entity shall also provide to the Department the information in (a)25i and ii above for any New Jersey facility that the group or trade association approves as an addition to a group application pursuant to 40 CFR 122.26(e)(2)(v). The entity shall provide this information within 30 days of the EPA approval or denial of the addition or by December 2, 1992, whichever is later.

26. For any stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity, the Department may require the discharger to apply for an individual DSW permit prior to the deadlines or date identified in (a)21, (a)22, or (a)23 above, only if the discharger has been notified in writing that an earlier application is required. This notice shall include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form, and a statement setting a time for the discharger to file the application.

27. When an individual application for discharges of stormwater is submitted pursuant to 40 CFR 122.26(c)(1) and this chapter for a facility that already has an individual DSW permit that does not authorize all of those discharges, then that application shall be submitted in the following manner:

i. If that DSW permit has expired, or is due to expire within 180 days of the submission of that application, then that application shall be submitted as part of the application for renewal of that DSW permit (such submission may supplement a renewal application previously submitted to the Department).

ii. If that DSW permit has not expired and is not due to expire within 180 days of the submission of that application, then that application shall be submitted either as part of the application for renewal of that DSW permit, or in a request under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.5 to modify that DSW permit to authorize all of those dischargers of stormwater.

(b) Application requirements for new and existing concentrated animal feeding operations and aquatic animal production facilities. New and existing concentrated animal feeding operations (defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.4) and concentrated aquatic animal production facilities (defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.5) shall provide the following information:

1. For concentrated animal feeding operations:

i. The type and number of animals in open confinement and housed under roof.

ii. The number of acres used for confinement feeding.

iii. The design basis for the runoff diversion and control system, if one exists, including the number of acres of contributing drainage, the storage capacity, and the design safety factor.

2. For concentrated aquatic animal production facilities:

- i. The maximum daily and average monthly flow from each outfall.
- ii. The number of ponds, raceways, and similar structures.
- iii. The name of the receiving water and the source of intake water.
- iv. For each species of aquatic animals, the total yearly and maximum harvestable weight.
- v. The calendar month of maximum feeding and the total mass of food fed during that month.

(c) NJPDES Permit: Upon receipt of a Discharge Allocation Certificate, the applicant may design and construct a treatment works to meet the limits stated unless the Department determines that a treatment works approval is also required in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-12. At least 60 days prior to planned discharge, the applicant shall apply for a NJPDES permit to discharge in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1 and 7.2. The following items and the information required for a DAC must be submitted for the NJPDES permit:

1. Properly completed applications for a NJPDES permit on forms provided by the Department. The application shall be prepared by a professional engineer licensed to practice in the State of New Jersey and shall be signed by a principal officer. The professional engineer must certify that the treatment works will meet all requirements of the Discharge Allocation Certificate and that the treatment works has been constructed in compliance with the rules and regulations for the preparation of plans for Sewer Systems and Wastewater Treatment Plants (N.J.A.C. 7:9-1). This certification must be notarized.
2. Request for a written statement of consent, where applicable (see N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1(k)).
3. Engineer's report: An engineer's report as outlined in N.J.A.C. 7:9-1.18 or as required by the Department herein. Engineer's report shall be signed and sealed by the designing professional engineer. Engineer's report shall contain the following:
 - i. Completed Engineering Abstract on forms as provided by the Department;
 - ii. Table of Contents;
 - iii. Description of the selected complete waste treatment system. The description shall cover all elements of the system, from waste collection, conveyance, storage, through treatment, to the ultimate discharge of treated wastewaters and management and disposal of sludge;
 - iv. Average and peak flow requirements and rationale for design;
 - v. Expected composition of wastewater;
 - vi. Basis of design data;

- vii. Treatment unit sizing calculations;
 - viii. Results of treatability or pilot studies;
 - ix. Waste load allocation tabulation and expected effluent characteristics;
 - x. Evaluation of capability of treatment works to meet applicable effluent limits in the DAC;
 - xi. Specific listing of any intermittent flows including potential spills that may enter the treatment works and operation procedures for handling said intermittent flows;
 - xii. Specific listing and description of pollutants contained in any regular or intermittent flows that may enter the treatment works;
 - xiii. Information in compliance with the Sludge Quality Assurance regulations—N.J.A.C. 7:14-4;
 - xiv. Discussion on the following:
 - (1) Treatment unit processes;
 - (2) Instrumentation, including flow monitoring and control, alarm systems and sampling equipment;
 - (3) Reliability of mechanical and electrical equipment, fluid systems and other components;
 - (4) Storage and handling facilities for chemicals;
 - (5) Treatment during construction, if applicable;
 - (6) Safety features such as fencing, railings, chemical handling equipment and electrical safeguards; and
 - (7) Laboratory facilities and analytical capabilities.
 - xv. Specific listing of any and all building floor drains and their ultimate discharge point.
4. Plans and specifications are as follows:
- i. General site plan showing the location of the facility with respect to surface waters, principal roadways, adjacent property boundaries, and inhabited structures within one half mile radius of facility.
 - ii. Detailed plans showing longitudinal and transverse sections in sufficient detail to explain the construction of each unit including hydraulic gradient. They shall clearly show the location of existing and proposed sewer outlets, overflows, and the highest known freshet or tides at the outfalls.
 - iii. A flow sheet and instrumentation diagram giving heat and material mass balances, location of flow measuring devices, level controls, alarms, pumps and valves.

iv. A hydraulic profile of flow through the treatment plant. This profile should clearly indicate that the peak flow will pass through the treatment facilities without back-up, flooding, or submerging weirs. The hydraulic gradient should permit discharge into the receiving waters during periods of flood stage.

v. All plans and specifications shall bear the raised seal of a Professional Engineer registered to practice in the State of New Jersey. The plans shall have title blocks conforming to approved form and practice and shall be properly dated and numbered.

5. Construction Certification: Upon completion of construction the Professional Engineer shall certify that the treatment works was constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications. Any exceptions to the plans and specifications must be attached with an explanation for such changes.

6. Operation and Maintenance Manual: An Operation and Maintenance Manual shall be submitted with the application for the NJPDES Permit and shall conform with existing or proposed requirements of the Department. As a minimum it shall outline the responsibilities and duties of the operating staff. It must also provide guidance to the operating staff for emergencies. It shall discuss the obligation to meet the NJPDES Permit and any other State regulations. It should contain lab procedures for analyzing wastewater to determine compliance with the terms of the permit.

7. Emergency plan, in accordance with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.12.

8. This subsection does not apply to discharges from separate storm sewers; however, this subsection does apply to discharges into storm sewers of domestic wastewater, non contact cooling water, or process waste water other than stormwater. This paragraph does not exempt any person from any requirement to obtain a treatment works approval under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-12.

(d) Failure to comply with these submission requirements or failure to provide all information and documents in the proper format may necessitate the return of the submittal and a denial of a NJPDES permit.

Amended by R.1987 d.458, effective November 16, 1987.

See: 19 N.J.R. 2085(a), 19 N.J.R. 2152(a).

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

"Date" corrected to "data" throughout.

Amended by R.1992 d.434, effective November 2, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 2352(a), 24 N.J.R. 4088(a), 24 N.J.R. 4364(a).

Amended as part of the Department's Statewide Stormwater Permitting Program and in response to the Federal Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Replace the term "endorsement" with "written statement of consent".

7:14A-10.4 Environmental Assessment for a Discharge Allocation Certificate (DAC)

(a) Applications for proposals which will disturb 10,000 square feet or less of surface area of land to accommodate construction in the project area will be exempt from the following environmental assessment requirements.

1. The environmental assessment shall provide the necessary information for a proper analysis of the significance of the proposed new discharge's impact on the natural and built environment. The impacts shall be discussed in terms of both short term and long term effects as well as primary and secondary effects. The assessment shall provide sufficient detail to allow independent impact assessment by both agency and public reviewers following the format outlined below.

2. If informational requirements in this report are identical to informational requirements of other sections of the permit application, the applicant should not duplicate the work effort. The applicant should simply reference the section of the application which contains the required information.

3. The body of the assessment document shall be kept to less than 100 pages. The degree of informational detail required will depend on the size, type, and location of the proposed facility. The assessment requirements have been written attempting to cover all project types. Therefore, preapplication meetings are strongly recommended to assure an understanding of the degree of detail required for the particular project proposal. The information specified in Appendix B of this section incorporated herein by reference may be required on a case-by-case basis.

(b) The project description is as follows:

1. Provide detailed explanation and description of the proposal and required ancillary facilities including information regarding types of discharges and emissions;

2. Discuss the purpose and need of the proposed new source;

3. Describe the project location and study area;

4. The site of the proposed facility shall be located on a U.S.G.S. quadrangle (7.5 minute series);

5. A topographic map of the site including boundary lines and its surroundings to a distance of 1,500 feet shall be provided at a scale of one inch equals 200 feet, with five foot contour intervals if practical.

6. Describe the construction and operation time schedule.

(c) The description of the existing environmental conditions, both built and natural, must be developed with sufficient detail so that all environmental impacts attributable to the proposal may be identified as follows:

1. Natural resources:

i. Soils:

(1) Identify and map soil types using U.S. Soil Conservation Service data.

(2) The location, nature, and thickness of any areas containing landfill materials.

(3) Potentially valuable mineral, gravel, or other subsurface resources of the site shall be identified.

ii. Topography;

iii. Geology:

(1) Identify and interpret geologic structures and formations in terms of their influence on ground and surface water resources. A map should be provided.

iv. Hydrology:

(1) Ground water resources: Describe ground water and aquifer characteristics which may be affected by the project.

(2) Surface water resources:

(A) Identify existing natural and man-made water courses and water bodies.

(B) Describe the existing surface water quality using physical, chemical and biological parameters. Discuss the relationships with existing pollution sources and discharges.

(C) Describe surface water volume, flow rate, frequency and duration of seasonal variations, and seven consecutive day 10 year recurrence low-flow;

(D) Describe existing utilization and management including applicable water quality standards, water supply uses, recreation, etc.; and

(E) Indicate and map the 100 year flood level for the study area.

v. Aquatic Ecosystems:

(1) The aquatic biota that occur in the planning area will be identified by their common and scientific names and described in terms of their trophic relationships and dependencies.

(2) Identify rare and endangered species indigenous to the planning area as indicated in (c)1vii(2)(F) below. Consult with the Department's Endangered Species and Non-game Project.

(3) Indicate species which have commercial and/or recreational (sport) importance.

(4) Indicate areas within the proposed site which are critical to the life cycle of any identified species.

(5) Describe stresses to biota due to existing water quality.

vi. Terrestrial Ecosystems:

(1) Inventory and map vegetative communities, fauna and habitat and describe in terms of their relationships and dependencies.

(2) Identify species by their common and scientific names.

(3) Identify rare and endangered species indigenous to the planning area as indicated in (c)1vii(2)(F) below. Consult with the Department's Endangered Species and Non-game Project.

(4) Indicate species which have commercial and/or recreational (sport) importance.

(5) Indicate areas within the proposed site which are critical to the life cycle of any identified species.

vii. Environmentally sensitive areas:

(1) Environmentally sensitive areas shall be identified and mapped.

(2) Sensitive areas shall be defined to include the following:

(A) Steep slopes 15 percent (as depicted on the U.S.G.S. 7.5 min. Topographic map);

(B) Wetlands swamps, marshes, bogs, wet meadows, inland wetlands as defined in the "Wetlands Act of 1970", N.J.S.A. 13:9A-1 et seq. and the New Jersey Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act, N.J.S.A. 13:1B-1 et seq. and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wetlands Inventory;

(C) Floodplains (100 year floods depicted on HUD maps or as delineated by DEP, where available);

(D) Aquifer recharge areas for existing and future potable water supply aquifers (sources of information: Geologic Map of N.J., Atlas Sheet No. 40, Department of Conservation and Economic Development, U.S.G.S. Bureau of Geology, special reports, SCS soil survey data);

(E) Parks and preserves in public ownership (e.g., game and/or water supply preserves);

(F) Endangered and threatened species habitats (species as identified on the Federal Endangered Species List, the N.J. State Endangered, Threatened, Peripheral and Undetermined Species List, and the Fairbrothers and Hough list of Endangered Vascular Plants);

(G) Prime farm lands (as defined by SCS Class I, II, III Lands as well as land utilized for cranberry or blueberry production). Consult with the Department of Agricultural (Blue Print Commission) and State Development Guide Plan;

(H) Water Bodies;

(I) Unique ecosystems within the planning area (e.g., Pine Plains, mature stands of holly, Atlantic white cedar, or other significant mature woodlands, bogs, areas delineated by local and county Environmental Commissions and the basis for their delineation).

(J) Historic, archeological and cultural resource areas; and

(K) Formally proposed or delineated wild and scenic rivers.

viii. Air quality: Discuss the ambient air quality in conjunction with the specific findings and requirements of the State Implementation Plan, and Federal Clean Air Act. Consult with the Department's Division of Environmental Quality.

2. Social factors:

i. Land uses: Describe Federal, State, Regional and local plans, laws, ordinances and/or regulations that may affect the project (see Appendix A to this section, incorporated herein by reference).

ii. Population: Using the State 208 Water Quality Management Plans, the Department of Labor and Industry Projection, and the local master plan, compare and designate the current and projected population levels.

(d) Impacts on the existing environment as described in (c) above shall be identified, evaluated and described by analyzing each project component requirement and operation, including site preparation and construction. Sources of data and methods of analysis used to identify impacts shall be documented.

1. Process impacts:

i. Examine all waste discharges impact to air, land and water, including possible synergistic effects.

ii. Demonstrate conformance with any Federal, State, Regional and local plans, laws, ordinances, standards of performance and/or regulations that may affect the project and govern each source of process waste.

iii. Describe all pollution control measures (differentiate between in-process and end-of-process measures), waste recovery measures, waste reduction measures, and recycle measures. State reasons for elimination of any of the above measures.

iv. Monitoring systems for normal control, emergency warning, periodic checks, etc., shall be described.

v. Supply a pollutant material balance diagram depicting all emissions and discharges including treatment and monitoring systems being applied to each. Quantification and balance of material flows through the network shall be shown.

vi. Provide a tabular summary of waste constituents, standards and regulations as shown in the following format:

Source Identi.	Waste Consti.	Concentration Ave. and Max.	Quantity Flow Rate	Standard or Regs.	Responsible Regulatory Agency	Other
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2. Raw material impacts: Evaluate the impacts resulting from raw material operation such as off-loading, conveying, pretreatment, storage, etc., performed on or adjacent to the site;

3. Transportation impacts: Evaluate the impacts resulting from rights-of-way clearing and construction, increased road usage, etc.

4. Site development impacts:

i. Evaluate the impacts from development and utilization of the proposed site;

ii. Demonstrate conformance with any Federal, State, Regional and local plans, laws, ordinances, standards of performance and/or regulation that may affect the project. (See Appendix A)

5. Impacts on population and economic growth: Discuss the impacts which the proposal may have on the population level ((c)2ii above).

6. Impacts on other programs in the area: Describe the extent to which the proposal may interact with any local, State or Federal projects.

7. Secondary impacts: Describe those impacts resulting from an indirect demand of the project upon the environment, society, or economy which may occur at some future time or place. Examples of secondary impacts include increased water supply treatment costs to users downstream of effluent discharge or increased demand on the natural resources of the area resulting from labor in-flow.

(e) Alternative to the proposal:

1. Environmental factors should be identified and considered early in the project planning effort to enhance proper consideration and selection of alternatives.

2. The applicant shall present sufficient detail to show why the proposed action is the best alternative.

3. Alternatives to be considered include, in addition to taking no action, other processes, sites, construction practices, operation and raw materials depending on the specific characteristics of the proposed action that are likely to have an adverse impact.

APPENDIX A PLANS AND STATUTES AND RESPONSIBLE AGENCY WHICH MAY AFFECT THE PROJECT

Wetlands Act of 1970
N.J.S.A. 13:9A-1 et seq.

Waterfront Development Act
N.J.S.A. 12:5-1 et seq.

Coastal Area Facilities
Review Act
N.J.S.A. 13:19-1 et seq.

Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Coastal Resources

Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Coastal Resources

Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Coastal Resources

State Development Guide Plan Pursuant to P.L. 1961 Chapter 47	Department of Community Affairs
201 Wastewater Facilities Plans Pursuant to P.L. 95-217, Clean Water Act	Department of Environmental Protection Division of Water Resources
208 Water Quality Management Plans Pursuant to P.L. 95-217, Clean Water Act	Department of Environmental Protection Division of Water Resources
State Flood Control Facilities Act N.J.S.A. 58:16A-1 et seq.	Department of Environmental Protection Bureau of Floodplain Management and Corps of Engineers
Endangered and Nongame Species Conservation Act N.J.S.A. 23:2A-1 et seq.	Department of Environmental Protection Division of Fish, Game and Wildlife Endangered Species and Nongame Project
Solid Waste Management Plan Pursuant to N.J.S.A. 13:1E-1 through 37	Department of Environmental Protection Division of Solid Waste Management
Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan Pursuant to P.L. 95-625 and N.J.S.A. 13:18A-1 through 29	Pinelands Environmental Commission
Water Supply Plan N.J.S.A. 58:1A-13	Department of Environmental Protection Bureau of Water Supply Planning
Hackensack Meadowlands Development Plan N.J.S.A. 13:17-1 et seq.	Hackensack Meadowlands Development Commission
Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act N.J.S.A. 13:9B-1 et seq.	Department of Environmental Protection Division of Coastal Resources

APPENDIX B

The following detailed information may be required of the applicant depending on the size, type and location of the proposed facility.

A. Project Area

Aerial photograph of the project area depicting conditions as they presently exist.

B. Soils

The following information for each soil type identified within the site:

- (2) Permeability
- (3) Depth to seasonal high water table
- (4) Foundation limitations
- (5) Agricultural land capability
- (6) Erodibility
- (7) Trafficability (dust hazard)
- (8) First geologic formation named on New Jersey Geologic Map, Atlas Sheet 40.
- (9) Natural soil pH per horizon.
- (10) Limitations of soil for roadcuts, fills, and embankment.
- (11) Pavement support characteristics.

C. Geology

(1) A detailed geologic map of the entire site shall be submitted including all of the area outside the boundary to a distance of one-half mile. The base data for this map shall be compiled by a geologist. The scale of the geologic map shall be at least 1 inch = 400 feet and shall show the following information:

Bedrock outcrops

Dip and strike of sedimentary formations and foliation trends and dip angles of igneous and metamorphic rocks

Fault(s) and prominent shear zone(s) trends

Joint or fracture trends in bedrock outcrops including dip angles

Trend direction of solution channels in carbonate rocks and sink holes

Location of any active or abandoned mine workings

(2) A geologic report describing the major characteristics of the formation(s), including thickness, lithology, structural features, degree of weathering, and amount of overburden shall accompany the map.

(3) Where the geologic map indicates complex or highly variable geology, geologic cross-sections will be required.

D. Climatology

Identify temperature extremes and monthly average, rainfall frequency and quantity, wind direction, wind speed, unusual storm events, growing seasons and frost dates.

E. Hydrology

(1) Describe the existing ground water quality using physical, chemical and biological parameters.

(2) Describe ground water movement (Direction and velocity)

(3) Describe ground water recharge area, rate of recharge, and depletion and storage volume.

(4) Describe present diversions and use.

(5) Describe aquifer capability of supplying future needs.

F. Air

The ambient air quality must be discussed in terms of particulates, sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide and photochemical oxidants. Evaluate trends in air quality. Consult with the Department's Bureau of Air Pollution.

G. Public Services and Municipal Facilities.

(1) Describe the following services in terms of adequacy and future needs:

- a. Education;
- b. Health;
- c. Fire;
- d. Police;
- e. Transportation;
- f. Parks and recreation;
- g. Waste treatment (solid and liquid);
- h. Water supply—discuss the adequacy of supply (quality, pressure, volume) including current and anticipated maximum water demand within the entire service area; and
- i. Storm water drainage and retention systems.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

"Attachment" changed to "Appendix" and reference to NJ Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act added at (c)1vi(2)(B).

7:14A-10.5 Discharges into domestic treatment works (DTW)

(a) Discharges into a DTW are indirect discharges. An individual NJPDES significant indirect user (SIU) permit is required for an indirect discharger when:

1. The indirect discharger is an SIU and discharges to a local agency which does not have an approved industrial pretreatment program; or
2. The indirect discharger discharges into a privately owned treatment works and is not permitted as a limited co-permittee as described in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.13(a)13; or
3. The indirect discharger is required by the Department to obtain an individual NJPDES/SIU permit by an administrative consent order issued by the Department prior to February 1, 1993.

(b) When to apply for a NJPDES permit:

1. Significant indirect users shall file an application in accordance with the schedule in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.1(h)4.
2. A person planning any activity which is described in (a)1 above shall apply in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1(g)2.
3. An indirect discharger who discharges into a privately owned treatment works as per (a)2 above shall apply for a permit as required in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.13(a)13.
4. Pre-application conferences with the Department are strongly recommended.

(c) An indirect discharger required to apply for a NJPDES permit in accordance with (a) above shall submit the following information on forms available from the Department:

1. Name, address, location and telephone number of facility.
2. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC Code).
3. Name, address of all owner(s) and the DTW being utilized.
4. Discharge location. Show the location of the discharge(s) to the DTW on a key map drawn to scale.
5. Line drawing. A line drawing of the water flow through the facility with a water balance, showing operations contributing wastewater to the effluent and treatment units. The water balance must show approximate average flows at intake and discharge points and between units, including treatment units.
6. Average flows and treatment. A narrative identification of each type of process, operation, or production area which contributes wastewater, cooling water, and storm water runoff, the average flow which each process contributes, and a description of the treatment the wastewater receives, including the ultimate disposal of any solid or fluid wastes other than by discharge.
 - i. Processes, operations or production area may be described in general terms (for example, "dye-making reactor", "distillation tower").
 - ii. If discharge is due to rain runoff, state acres of land drained, give runoff coefficient, and calculate flow based on a 10-year storm frequency.
7. Intermittent flows. If any of the discharges described in (c)6 above are intermittent to seasonal, a description of the frequency, duration and rate of each discharge occurrence.
8. Maximum production. If an effluent guideline promulgated under Section 304 of the Federal Act applies to the applicant and is expressed in terms of production (or other measures of operation), a reasonable measure of the applicant's actual production reported in the units used in the applicable effluent guideline. The reported measure must reflect the actual production of the facility as required in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.14(b)2.
9. Improvements. If the applicant is subject to any present requirements or compliance schedules for construction, upgrading or operation of waste treatment equipment, or connection to DTW, an identification of the abatement requirement, a description of the abatement project, and a listing of the required and projected final compliance dates.
10. Effluent characteristics. Information on the discharge of pollutants, to a DTW, specified in this paragraph. When "quantitative data" for a pollutant is re-

quired, the applicant must collect a sample of effluent and analyze it for the pollutant in accordance with analytical methods approved under 40 CFR Part 136. When no analytical method is approved the applicant shall comply with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5(a)10iii. The requirements in (c)10iv and v below that an applicant must provide quantitative data for certain pollutants known or believed to be present does not apply to pollutants present in a discharge solely as the result of their presence in intake water, however, an applicant must report such pollutants as present. Grab samples must be used for pH, temperature, cyanide, total phenols, residual chlorine, oil and grease, and fecal coliform. For all other pollutants, 24-hour composite samples must be used, unless otherwise specified by the Department. An applicant is expected to "know or have reason to believe" that a pollutant is present in an effluent based on an evaluation of the expected use, production, or storage of the pollutant, or on any previous analyses for the pollutant. (For example, any pesticide manufactured by a facility may be expected to be present in contaminated storm water runoff from the facility).

i. Every applicant must report quantitative data for every outfall for the following pollutants:

- (1) Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅);
- (2) Chemical Oxygen Demand;
- (3) Total Organic Carbon;
- (4) Total Suspended Solids and Total Dissolved Solids;
- (5) Ammonia (as N);
- (6) Temperature (both maximum and average);
- (7) pH.

ii. At the applicant's request, the Department may waive the reporting requirements for one or more of the pollutants listed in (c)10i above.

iii. Each applicant with processes in one or more primary industry category (see Appendix E) contributing to a discharge must report quantitative data for the following pollutants in each outfall containing process wastewater:

- (1) The organic toxic pollutants in the fractions designated in Table I of Appendix B for the applicant's industrial category or categories unless the applicant qualifies as a small business under (c)11 below. Table II of Appendix B lists the organic toxic pollutants in each fraction. The fractions result from the sample preparation required by the analytical procedure which uses gas chromatography/mass spectrometry. A determination that an applicant falls within a particular industrial category for the purposes of selecting fractions for testing is not conclusive as to the applicant's inclusion in that category for any other purposes.

iv. For each outfall each applicant must report quantitative data for the following pollutants, if the applicant knows or has reason to believe that the pollutant is discharged from the outfall;

- (1) All pollutants listed in Table II or Table III of Appendix B (the toxic pollutants) for which quantitative data is not otherwise required under (c)10iii above except that an applicant qualifying as a small business under (c)11 below is not required to analyze for the pollutants listed in Table II of Appendix B (the organic toxic pollutants).

- (2) All pollutants in Table IV of Appendix B (certain conventional and nonconventional pollutants) except fecal coliform. Oil and grease shall be the petroleum hydrocarbon fraction as determined by freon extraction-silica gel-adsorption-infrared analysis methodology.

v. Each applicant must indicate whether it knows or has reason to believe that any of the pollutants in Appendix B, Table V (certain hazardous substances and asbestos) and Table VI (Miscellaneous Toxic Pollutants) is discharged from each outfall. For every pollutant expected to be discharged the applicant must briefly describe the reasons the pollutant is expected to be discharged, and report any quantitative data it has for any pollutant.

vi. Each applicant must report qualitative data, generated using a screening procedure not calibrated with analytical standards, for 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD) if it:

- (1) Uses or manufactures 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy acetic acid (2,4,5-T); 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propanoic acid (Silvex, 2,4,5,TP); 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) ethyl 2,2-dichloropropionate (Erbon); O,O-dimethyl 0-(2,4,5-trichlorophenyl) phosphorothioate (Ronnel); 2,4,5-trichlorophenol (TCP); or hexachlorophene (HCP); or

- (2) Knows or has reason to believe that TCDD is or may be present in an effluent.

11. Small business exemption. An applicant which qualifies as a small business may be exempt from the requirements in (c)10iii(1) or (c)10iv(1) above to submit quantitative data for the pollutants listed in Table II of Appendix B (the organic toxic pollutants); An applicant may qualify if its gross total annual sales average less than \$100,000 per year (in second quarter 1980 dollars). Applicants who feel they qualify should submit a request for exemption to the Department. The Department shall consider the toxicity of the pollutant in making a decision to exempt an applicant pursuant to this section.

12. Used or manufactured toxics. A listing of any toxic pollutant listed in Appendix B, Tables II-VI, which the applicant uses or manufactures, or expects that it will use or manufacture during the next five years, as an intermediate or final product or byproduct.

i. The permittee may be required to supply supplemental information to fulfill this requirement during the term of the permit.

13. Potential discharges. A description of the expected levels of and the reasons for any discharges of pollutants which the applicant knows or has reason to believe will exceed two times the values reported in (c)10 above over the next five years.

14. Biological toxicity tests. An identification of biological toxicity tests which the applicant knows or has reason to believe have been made within the last three years of any of the applicant's discharges or on a receiving water in relation to a discharge.

15. Contract analyses. If a contract laboratory or consulting firm performed any of the analyses required by (c)10 above, the identity of each laboratory or firm and the analyses performed.

16. Information in compliance with the Sludge Quality Assurance Regulations N.J.A.C. 7:14-4.1 et seq.

17. For new discharges only, notification from the affected DTW and owner of applicable wastewater conveyance systems stating that the discharge is acceptable.

18. Indication of the ultimate discharge point of all building floor drains, including the path through the facility collection system.

(d) Additional information. In addition to the information reported on the application form, applicants shall provide to the Department at its request, such other information as the Department may reasonably require to assess the discharges of the facility and to determine whether to issue a NJPDES permit. The additional information may include additional quantitative data and bioassays to assess the relative toxicity of discharges to a DTW and requirements to determine the cause of the toxicity.

(e) Failure to Comply. Failure to comply with these submission requirements or failure to provide all information and documents in the proper format may necessitate the return of the submittal and a denial of a NJPDES permit.

(f) Except for those SIUs which are required by (a) above to obtain a NJPDES permit, all other SIUs which discharge to a delegated local agency are exempt from applying for a NJPDES permit and are deemed to possess a NJPDES permit-by-rule and must comply with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-13.5.

(g) The Department may at its own discretion or at the request of the permittee, revoke or terminate a NJPDES/SIU permit if the permittee ceases to meet criteria of (a) above. After revocation or termination of the permit, the discharger shall comply with any pretreatment requirements of the local agency and with the provisions in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-13.5. The terms and conditions of the individual NJPDES/SIU permit, including, but not limited to, the

requirement to file a timely application for permit renewal, remain in full force and effect unless and until it is revoked or terminated consistent with the procedures in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8. Such revocation or termination shall be as follows:

1. The permittee shall submit to the Department a notarized certification by an authorized representative that it meets no criterion of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.5(a), and giving the date and circumstances under which it ceased to do so. The request shall specifically indicate that the permittee has reviewed and understands each criterion listed therein.

2. The Department shall revoke or terminate the subject permit if the permittee's certification or other evidence establishes that the permittee has not met any criterion of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.5(a) at any time during the 365 days preceding its certification. If the permittee's certification or other evidence indicates that one or more of the foregoing criteria were or may have been met during that 365-day period, the Department shall revoke or terminate the subject permit only if it determines on the basis of the permittee's certification or other evidence that none of the criteria are likely to be met during the 365 days following the application for revocation or termination.

3. Permittees may submit only one request for revocation or termination during any 365-day period.

(h) All actions taken pursuant to this subsection will be consistent with the procedures in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.

As amended, R.1984 d.133, effective April 16, 1984.
See: 15 N.J.R. 1059(b), 16 N.J.R. 882(a).

(a): "types of SIUs" listed under 1; 3 added.

(c) substantially amended.

(f) and (g) added.

Amended by R.1987 d.458, effective November 16, 1987.

See: 19 N.J.R. 2085(a), 19 N.J.R. 2152(a).

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Retitled and defined indirect discharges at (a); expanded requirements at (a)1ii and at v. set in excess of 25,000 gallons per day standard.

Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Changes to include the requirements of the Clean Water Enforcement Act, P.L. 1990, c.28 and new (g) and (h).

7:14A-10.6 (Reserved)

7:14A-10.7 Surface impoundments

(a) In addition to the information required in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1, an applicant for a NJPDES permit for a surface impoundment shall submit information to the Department as follows:

1. Existing dischargers shall submit the information in (c), (d) and (e) below in accordance with the schedule in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.1;

2. New source discharges shall submit:

i. The information in (c) and (d) below to apply for a draft NJPDES permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.2; and

ii. The information in (e) below to apply for a final NJPDES permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.2.

3. Surface impoundments which treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste shall comply with the requirements of subchapter 4 of this chapter.

(b) Pre-application conferences with the Department concerning the information required in (e) below are strongly recommended. If the applicant requires a DAC for any discharge to surface water at the facility, a pre-application conference with the Department must be scheduled by the applicant at the time of submission of the DAC application.

(c) The following information shall be submitted:

1. Applicant's name, address, and telephone number;

2. Wastewater characteristics:

i. The origin and volume of the wastewater shall be described in the application.

ii. Degree of treatment of the effluent shall be specified;

iii. For existing facilities, a sufficient number of dated analyses of the raw and treated effluent shall be submitted to accurately characterize the composition and variability. For proposed facilities, estimates of the quantity and quality of the effluent, the treatment processes, and the anticipated load to the system shall be provided. This shall include a justification for all estimates.

(1) All analyses or estimates shall include the following parameters as a minimum:

Ammonium nitrogen ($\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$)

Nitrate nitrogen ($\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$)

Organic nitrogen (N)

Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

Suspended Solids (SS)

pH

Calcium (Ca)

Magnesium (Mg)

Sodium (Na)

Phosphorus (P)

(2) When requested by the Department, other parameters shall be required dependent upon the anticipated quality of the effluent including but not limited to:

Grease and Oil

Metals

Pesticides

Other selected organics.

iv. The quality of discharge to lined impoundments shall be characterized for purposes of ground-water monitoring. Information shall be submitted as to the compatibility of the natural or man-made liner material in the presence of the effluent or liquid waste being impounded and resistance to oxidation and sunlight exposure. Information shall also be submitted as to the physical and chemical compatibility of the liner material with on-site soils.

3. Site related information:

i. Municipality and county in which the facility is located or is proposed to be located;

ii. A general plan to scale of the entire project area, showing the location of the impoundment with respect to surface waters, roadways, existing wells, adjacent property ownership and all inhabited structures and facilities within one half mile of the site boundaries. The well inventory shall include the depth of all existing domestic, municipal and industrial supplies. Yield of all wells exceeding 100,000 gallons per day or 70 gallons per minute shall be indicated on the map. A location or key map shall be included with the drawings;

iii. Topographic (contour interval two feet), geologic and soil (USDA) maps of the impoundment site and surrounding area sufficient to define conditions and evaluate the probable impact of the impoundment on ground and surface waters;

iv. A water table map showing ground water flow conditions beneath the impoundment site and surrounding area, based on synoptic well data, as defined in these regulations, collected within 18 months prior to the date of application;

v. A plot plan to scale showing the impoundment area, all piping and discharge points, buffer zones, monitor wells, buildings and all attendant equipment;

vi. Soils evaluation:

(1) A soil log described by a geologist or soil scientist shall be prepared from each boring or backhoe pit at the site of the impoundment. For existing facilities, borings or pits shall be taken immediately adjacent to the impoundment; for proposed facilities, the borings or pits shall be taken within the area of the proposed impoundment. Borings or pits shall extend 20 feet below the bottom of the proposed impoundment or to bedrock. A sufficient number of borings necessary to determine soil characteristics, depth to bedrock (where applicable), permeabilities and ground water elevations shall be drilled. Where, in the judgment of the Department, submitted information is insufficient to adequately evaluate the site, additional and/or deeper borings, supplemented by excavations, test pits or geophysical methods may be required;

(2) Continuous samples shall be collected and described. Samples shall be classified using the U.S.D.A. Soil Textural Classification System;

(3) Depths to seasonally high water table shall be established and the methodology used in the determination shall be specified.

4. Engineering Considerations:

i. Engineering plans and specifications of the entire project, describing the proposed treatment process(es) and facilities, including equipment specifications, capacities and all related engineering data shall be submitted. This will include a specific listing of any and all building floor drains and their ultimate discharge point.

ii. A description of all existing and proposed storage facilities including discharge rates to the system, operating and cleaning schedules, construction details, capacity(ies), estimates of bottom and side permeabilities, leakage circulations, a description of liner material, and installation details shall be submitted.

5. Operational and monitoring considerations:

i. Monitoring wells;

(1) Surface impoundment design shall incorporate ground water and surface water quality monitoring locations approved by the Department and/or a leak detection system approved by the Department.

(2) The proposed location, design, and number of monitoring wells, the constituents to be tested and the sampling schedule shall be submitted.

(3) The design, installation and sampling of all monitoring wells shall conform to Departmental specifications.

(4) A well drillers permit, as required by N.J.S.A. 58:4A-1 et seq., shall be obtained prior to the installation of any ground water monitoring well.

(5) The well log for each ground water monitoring well installed shall be submitted with the initial analysis.

(6) All monitoring wells installed per the requirements of the Department shall be properly maintained and kept in proper working order.

(7) The elevation of the top of the well casing for each ground water monitoring well shall be established and said elevation shall be permanently marked on the well casing. The elevation established shall be in relation to the New Jersey Geodetic Control Survey datum.

(8) Each monitor well casing shall be permanently marked with a number to be assigned by the Department.

(9) The monitoring plan shall include at least one monitoring well located up-flow of the impoundment to define and monitor background ground water quality. In no case shall less than three monitor wells be located at a facility. The number of wells, their design and location shall remain subject to Departmental approval, and must be of sufficient number to define the ground water hydrology of the site.

(10) Water sample parameters shall be proposed by the applicant and approved by the Department. Background sample analyses shall be submitted prior to any utilization of the impoundment and shall be required prior to final design approval.

(11) A water sampling schedule shall be proposed by the applicant and reviewed and approved by the Department.

(12) A statement of depth to seasonally high water table and methodology used in the determination shall be submitted.

ii. A description of the impoundment operation shall be submitted.

(d) A request for a written statement of consent shall be submitted in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1 (new source dischargers only).

(e) The following information shall also be submitted:

1. Any further site modification required as a result of Department review;

2. Final site outlines on a plot plan including restricted areas, buffer zones and approved impoundment area(s);

3. Final ground water monitoring provisions, parameters, and schedules;

4. Proposed record-keeping system;

5. Final plans and specifications, an operations and maintenance manual, and proposed schedules for the submission of all required information to the Department; and

6. A notarized affidavit from the responsible New Jersey licensed Professional Engineer that the facilities have been constructed according to the design specifications and will function properly as designed.

Amended by R.1987 d.458, effective November 16, 1987.

See: 19 N.J.R. 2085(a), 19 N.J.R. 2152(a).

Deleted (b) and (c) and renumbered (d)-(g) to (b)-(e).

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Corrected internal subsection references.

Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Replace the term "endorsement" with "written statement of consent".

7:14A-10.8 Land application of residuals

(a) In addition to the information required in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1, an applicant for a NJPDES permit for land application of residuals shall submit information to the Department as follows:

1. Existing dischargers shall submit the information in (e) and (f) below in accordance with the schedule in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.1.

2. New source dischargers shall submit:

i. The information in (e) below to apply for a final draft NJPDES permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.2; and

ii. The information in (f) below to apply for a final NJPDES permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.2.

3. The Department shall not issue a NJPDES permit for land application of any hazardous waste, except oily waste. Land application of oily waste shall comply with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.

(b) "Sludge" means the solid residue and associated liquid resulting from physical, chemical or biological treatment of wastewater. "Septage" means the combination of liquid and solid residues resulting from the treatment of water-borne domestic waste in individual subsurface sewage disposal systems. For purposes of these regulations "septage" held in a storage vessel other than the initial storage in a septic tank shall be considered "sludge". "Sludge" or a sludge-derived product which is distributed in accordance with a Department approved Distribution Program shall be exempt from obtaining a NJPDES permit.

(c) Submission of information required in this section shall not exempt the applicant from compliance with any other filing requirements which apply to the residuals application site, to any treatment system of which the residuals application site is a component, or to any other existing or proposed discharges at the facility.

(d) Pre-application conferences with the Department concerning the information required in (e) below are strongly recommended. If the applicant requires a DAC for a discharge to surface water at the facility, a pre-application conference with the Department must be scheduled by the applicant at the time of submission of the DAC application.

(e) The following information shall be submitted for land application of residuals:

1. Applicant's name, address and telephone number;

2. Waste characteristics are as follows:

i. The origin and volume of the waste;

ii. Method of stabilization must be specified; and

iii. A dated analysis of the sludge on a mg/kg dry solids basis including the following parameters:

(1) Residual Constituents and Characteristics:

Total Solids (TS) (%);

Volatile Solids (VS % of TS);

pH (units);

Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) (%);

Ammonium-Nitrogen ($\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$) (%);

Nitrate-Nitrogen ($\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$) (%);

Potassium (K);

Phosphorus (P);

Iron (Fe);

Sodium (Na).

(2) Heavy Metals:

Arsenic (As);

Beryllium;

Cadmium (Cd);

Chromium (Cr);

Copper (Cu);

Lead (Pb);

Mercury (Hg);

Molybdenum (Mo);

Nickel (Ni);

Selenium (Se);

Zinc (Zn).

(3) Pesticides and Toxic Organics:

Aldrin;

Dieldrin;

Heptachlor;

DDT;

Methoxychlor;

Chlordane;

Lindane;

Toxaphene.

(4) Base/neutrals and Acids:

Benzidine;

Benzo(a)pyrene;

Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate;

Hexachlorobenzene;

Hexachlorobutadiene;

N-nitrosodimethylamine.

(5) Purgeables:

Benzene;

Carbontetrachloride;

Chloroform;

Methylene Chloride;

Tetrachloroethylene;

Trichloroethylene;

Vinyl Chloride.

(6) Miscellaneous:

Cyanide;

Fluoride;

Oils and Grease (percent of TS);

Phenols.

(7) Any other pollutant which, in the opinion of the Department, due to the nature of the waste or treatment process, could significantly impact the ground water, surface water, or soil resources.

3. Site-related information as follows:

i. Municipality and county in which the facility is located or is proposed to be located;

ii. A key map showing the location of the proposed application site plotted on 1:24,000 scale U.S.G.S. topographical quadrangle;

iii. An up-to-date plot plan including the following information:

(1) Lot and block numbers of the property to be used;

(2) Total acreage and boundaries of the property and area of the application site including buffer zones;

(3) An inventory of the location and depth of all public water supplies, domestic water wells, industrial supplies, streams, lakes, ponds, lagoons, ditches, drains and other water bodies within the site and one-half mile of the application site boundary. Yields of all wells exceeding 100,000 gallons per day or 70 gallons per minute shall be indicated on the map. Buffer zones for these locations shall be shown on the plot plan;

(4) The location of access roads, dwellings, buildings and other features within the property and one-half mile of the application site boundaries. Buffer zones for these locations shall be shown on the plot plan;

(5) Ground water flow discretion beneath and adjacent to the site based on actual measurement may be required, depending on the scope of the project, the soil, and geologic conditions at the proposed site;

(6) Proposed monitoring well locations; and

(7) Soil boring locations.

iv. Each drawing sheet shall bear the seal of a New Jersey licensed Professional Engineer.

v. A copy of the appropriate Soil Conservation Service soil survey map showing application site along with the Soil Properties and Soil Survey Interpretations Sheets for the soils on the site;

vi. Soil sample results as recommended by the Statewide Sludge Management Plan Appendix thereto. In cases of unusual soil variability or uniformity, the number of soil samples and/or depth of a sampling required by the Department may be revised;

vii. Site evaluation with regard to permeability, pH, runoff class, erosion factor, soil drainage class, flooding, available water holding capacity, slope, depth to seasonally high water table and depth to mottling or bedrock as recommended in the Statewide Sludge Management Plan and Appendix thereto;

viii. The results of soil borings taken in the proposed residuals application area shall be provided in accordance with the following table:

Acreage	Minimum number of borings
1- 10	3
10- 50	6
50-100	12
100-200	18
over 200	minimum 24

(1) Soil borings taken to a minimum depth of five feet, shall be described and dated. The boring log must identify the soil profile by horizon: thickness of horizon, texture (based on the USDA Soil Textural Classification System), color, plant root restricting layers or fragipans, depth to mottling, depth to water table, depth to bedrock, estimated permeability, and estimated cation-exchange capacity (CEC).

(2) The requirements for soil boring analyses may be modified by the Department on a case-by-case basis. Moreover, the requirement for additional soil analyses which may include but is not limited to additional soil borings, soil chemical analyses, tests for soil permeability as determined by a percolation test or other accepted method, and depth to bedrock may be required by the Department on a case-by-case basis upon review of submitted soils and geologic information.

(3) The borings and permeability tests (if required) shall be performed by a geologist, soil scientist or other qualified person.

4. Application rates as follows:

i. The methods for determining the annual and cumulative residual application rates shall be specified. This shall include the residual effect of previously applied sludge, septage, or other residuals. Procedures given in the Statewide Sludge Management Plan and Appendix thereto should be used for determining these rates. Where the above application rate criteria are not appropriate, additional application rates and criteria shall be developed by the applicant and submitted to the Department for review.

ii. If the residual is in liquid form, the volume to be applied at any one time shall be specified.

iii. For compost application, annual and cumulative rates shall be specified. Procedures given in the Statewide Sludge Management Plan and Appendix thereto should be used for determining these rates.

5. Operational considerations as follows:

i. The method and equipment proposed to be used for residual application shall be submitted.

ii. The crop management plan shall be submitted and shall include:

(1) Types of crops;

(2) Rotation of planting and harvest;

(3) Residual application rate using the most recent soil and sludge/septage quality data;

(4) Application schedule including provisions for storage during periods of frozen, snow or ice-covered or saturated ground;

(5) Provisions for soil testing to determine the residual application rate and the amount of lime necessary to adjust soil pH to 6.5; and

(6) Proposed use of harvested crop.

iii. Provisions for odor control and restriction of public access to residual application site shall be specified.

6. Procedures Manual as follows:

i. A draft Procedures Manual shall be submitted which shall include the Application Rates and Operational Considerations as required by (e)4 and 5 above. A final Manual shall be submitted in accordance with (f)4 below.

(f) For the final NJPDES Permit, the following additional information must be submitted:

1. Any further site modifications or preparations to soil or landscape (i.e., plowing, disking, grading, site clearing, etc.);

2. If dikes, berms, lagoons or any other pollution protection devices or techniques are required, then detailed profile and plan views showing local grades, elevations, construction, and materials specifications shall be submitted;

3. Designs for any storage facilities and a notarized affidavit from the responsible New Jersey licensed Professional Engineer that these facilities have been constructed according to the design specifications and will provide the required storage.

4. A final Procedures Manual which shall include:

i. Application Rates;

ii. Operational Considerations;

iii. Final site outlines on a plot plan (see (e)3iii) including restricted areas, buffer zones and approved application areas delineated into sub-areas for record keeping purposes;

iv. Record-keeping provisions;

v. Ground water monitoring provisions;

vi. Soil monitoring provisions;

vii. Residual quality monitoring provisions;

viii. A statement as to the ability to transfer to other disposal areas or options if residual applications must cease;

ix. Provisions for periodic maintenance of the facilities described in (f)2 and (f)3 above; and

x. Mode of transportation of residual to application site(s).

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Changed references from "sludge and septage" to "residuals" throughout text; list of parameters in (e)2iii expanded to include base/neutrals and acids and purgeables and reference made to Statewide Sludge Management Plan.

7:14A-10.9 Land application of effluents by spray irrigation

(a) In addition to the information required in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1, an applicant for a NJPDES permit for land application of effluents by spray irrigation shall submit information to the Department as follows:

1. Existing dischargers shall submit the information in (e) and (g) below in accordance with the schedule in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.1.

2. New source discharges shall submit:

i. The information in (e) and (f) below to apply for a final draft NJPDES permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.2; and

ii. The information in (g) below to apply for a final NJPDES permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.2.

(b) "Spray irrigation" means a system for land application of wastewater, using sprinkler heads or nozzles as a method of application where the application rate is less than four inches per week. (Note: where the application rate is greater than four inches per week the applicant should comply with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.11.)

(c) Submission of information required in this section shall not exempt the applicant from compliance with any other filing requirements which apply to any treatment system of which the spray irrigation is a component, or to any other existing or proposed discharges at the facility.

(d) Pre-application conferences with the Department concerning the information required in (e) below are strongly recommended. If the applicant requires a DAC for any discharge to surface water at the facility, a pre-application conference with the Department must be scheduled by the applicant at the time of submission of the DAC application.

(e) The following information shall be submitted:

1. Applicant's name, address, telephone number.

2. Wastewater Characteristics as follows:

i. The origin and volume of the waste water.

ii. Degree of treatment of the effluent must be specified.

iii. For existing facilities, a sufficient number of dated analyses of the raw and treated effluent shall be submitted to accurately characterize the composition and variability. For proposed facilities, estimates of the quantity and quality of the effluent, the treatment processes, and the anticipated load to the system shall be provided. This shall include a justification for all estimates.

(1) All analyses or estimates shall include the following parameters as a minimum:

Ammonium Nitrogen ($\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$)

Nitrate Nitrogen ($\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$)

Organic Nitrogen (N)

Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

Suspended Solids (SS)

pH

Calcium (Ca)

Magnesium (Mg)

Sodium (Na)

and Phosphorus (P)

(2) When requested by the Department other parameters shall be required, dependent on the anticipated quality of the effluent; including but, not limited to:

Grease and Oil

Metals

Pesticides

and other selected organics.

iv. The compatibility of the effluent for land disposal shall be substantiated by the applicant.

3. Site related information as follows:

i. Municipality and county in which the facility is located or proposed to be located.

ii. A general plan to scale of the entire project area, showing the location of the spray field with respect to surface waters, roadways, existing wells, adjacent property ownership and all inhabited structures and facilities within one half mile of the spray field boundaries. The well inventory shall include the depth of all existing domestic, municipal and industrial supplies. Yields of all wells exceeding 100,000 gallons per day or 70 gallons per minute shall be indicated on the map. A location or key map shall be included with the drawings.

iii. Topographic (contour interval two feet), geologic and soil (USDA) maps of the land disposal site and surrounding area sufficient to define conditions and evaluate the probable impact of the spray field on ground and surface waters.

iv. A water table map showing ground water flow conditions beneath the disposal site and surrounding area, based on synoptic well data, as defined in this chapter, collected within 18 months prior to the date of application.

v. A plot plan to scale showing the spray field(s), storage facility(ies), all piping and discharge points, buffer zones, monitor wells, buildings and all attended equipment.

vi. Soils evaluation as follows:

(1) A soil log described by a geologist or soil scientist prepared from each boring or backhoe pit at the existing or proposed site. Borings or pits shall reach a depth of 20 feet or to bedrock. A sufficient number of borings shall be drilled in order to determine soil characteristics, depth to bedrock (where

applicable) permeabilities and ground water elevations. Where, in the judgment of the Department, submitted information is insufficient to adequately evaluate the site, additional and/or deeper borings, supplemented by evacuations, test pits or geophysical methods may be required.

(2) Continuous samples shall be collected and described. Samples shall be classified using the U.S.D.A. Soil Texture Classification System.

(3) Depths to seasonably high water table shall be established and the methodology used in the determination shall be specified.

4. Application rates and rest periods shall be specified. "Guidelines for Land Disposal of Effluents by Spray Irrigation" should be used in making these determinations.

5. Engineering Considerations as follows:

i. Engineering plans and specifications of the entire project, describing the proposed treatment process(es) and facilities, including equipment specifications, capacities and all related engineering data shall be submitted. This will include a specific listing of any and all building floor drains and their ultimate discharge point.

ii. A calculation of surface water runoff across spray irrigation sites shall be prepared using a 25-year storm, with estimates of the effect of such runoff on treatment capacity, storage capacity, erosion, flooding and related details.

iii. A description of existing and proposed storage facilities including discharge rates to the spray irrigation system, operating and cleaning schedule, construction details, capacities, estimates of bottom and side permeabilities and leakage calculations and a description of liner material and installation details shall be submitted.

6. Operational and Monitoring Considerations as follows:

i. A description of the proposed cover crop and natural vegetation and a detailed long term vegetation or crop management program, including use or disposal of the crop, shall be provided.

ii. A description of the spray irrigation system operation shall be submitted.

(1) Storage requirements shall be determined and method of determination shall be specified.

(2) An operation manual and maintenance schedule shall be submitted. "Guidelines for Land Disposal of Effluent by Spray Irrigation" should be used as a reference.

iii. Monitoring wells and sites:

(1) Spray irrigation systems shall incorporate ground water and surface water quality monitoring locations approved by the Department.

(2) The proposed location, design, and number of monitoring wells and sites, the constituents to be tested and the sampling schedule shall be submitted.

(3) The design, installation and sampling of all monitoring wells and sites shall conform to Departmental specifications.

(4) A well drillers permit, as required by N.J.S.A. 58:4A-1 et seq., shall be obtained prior to the installation of any ground water monitoring well.

(5) The well log for each ground water monitoring well installed shall be submitted with the initial analysis.

(6) All monitoring wells installed per the requirements of the Department shall be properly maintained and kept in proper working order.

(7) The elevation of the top of the well casing for each ground water monitoring well shall be established and said elevation shall be permanently marked on the well casing. The elevation established shall be in relation to the New Jersey Geodetic Control Survey datum.

(8) Each monitoring well casing shall be permanently marked with a number to be assigned by the Department.

(9) The monitoring plan shall include at least one monitoring well located up-flow of the spray field to define and monitor prevailing background ground water quality.

(10) Water sample parameters shall be proposed by the applicant and approved by the Department. Background sample analyses shall be submitted prior to any utilization of the spray field(s) and shall be required prior to final design approval.

(11) A water sampling schedule shall be proposed by the applicant and reviewed and approved by the Department.

(12) A statement of the depth to seasonally high or other water table and methodology used in the determination of such shall be submitted.

(13) In no case shall less than three monitoring wells be located at a facility. The number of wells, their design and location shall remain subject to Departmental approval, and must be of sufficient number to define the ground water hydrology of the site.

(f) A request for a written statement of consent shall be submitted in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1(k).

(g) The following information shall also be submitted:

1. Any further site modifications required as a result of Department review.
2. Final site outlines on a plot plan including restricted areas, buffer zones and approved application areas delineated into sub-areas for record-keeping purposes.
3. Final ground and surface water monitoring provisions, parameters, and schedules.
4. Proposed record-keeping system.
5. Final plans and specifications, an operations and maintenance manual, and proposed schedules for the submission of all required information to the Department.
6. A notarized affidavit from the responsible New Jersey licensed Professional Engineer that these facilities have been constructed according to the design specification and will function properly as designed.

Amended by R.1987 d.458, effective November 16, 1987.

See: 19 N.J.R. 2085(a), 19 N.J.R. 2152(a).

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Reference to origin and volume of wastewater recodified at (e)2i.

Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Replace the term "endorsement" with "written statement of consent".

7:14A-10.10 Land application of effluents by overland flow

(a) In addition to the information required in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1, an applicant for a NJPDES permit for land application of effluents by overland flow shall submit information to the Department as follows:

1. Existing dischargers shall submit the information in (e) and (g) below in accordance with the schedule in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.1.
2. New source dischargers shall submit:
 - i. The information in (e) and (f) below, to apply for a final draft NJPDES permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.2; and
 - ii. The information in (g) below to apply for a final NJPDES permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.2.

(b) "Overland flow" means the controlled discharge, by spraying or other means, of effluents onto a sloping land with a large proportion of the wastewater appearing as runoff. As the effluent flows over the land, the suspended solids are filtered out and the organic matter is oxidized by the bacteria living in the vegetative litter.

(c) Submission of information required in this section shall not exempt the applicant from compliance with any other filing requirements which apply to that overland flow site, to any treatment system of which the overland flow site is a component, or to any other existing or proposed discharges at the facility.

(d) Pre-application conferences with the Department concerning the information required in (e) below are strongly recommended. If the applicant requires a DAC for any discharge to surface water at the facility, a pre-application conference with the Department must be scheduled by the applicant at the time of submission of the DAC application.

(e) The following information shall be submitted for land application of effluents by overland flow:

1. Applicant's name, address, telephone number;
2. Wastewater Characteristics as follows:
 - i. The origin and volume of the wastewater.
 - ii. Degree of treatment of the effluent shall be specified.
 - iii. For existing facilities a sufficient number of dated analyses of the raw and treated effluent to accurately characterize the composition and variability. For proposed facilities, estimates of the quantity and quality of the effluent, the treatment processes, and the anticipated load to the system shall be provided. This shall include a justification for all estimates.

(1) All analyses or estimates shall include the following parameters as a minimum;

Ammonium Nitrogen (NH₄-N)
 Nitrate Nitrogen (NO₃-N)
 Organic—Nitrogen
 Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)
 Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)
 Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)
 Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)
 Suspended Solids (SS)
 pH
 Calcium (Ca)
 Magnesium (Mg)
 Sodium (Na)
 Phosphorus (P)

(2) When requested by the Department, other parameters shall be required dependent on the anticipated quality of the effluent, including but not limited to:

Grease and Oil
 Metals
 Pesticides
 and other selected organics.

iv. The compatibility of the effluent for land application shall be substantiated by the applicant.

3. Site Related Information as follows:

i. Municipality and county in which the facility is located or is proposed to be located.

ii. A general plan to scale of the entire project area, showing the location of the overland flow facility with respect to surface waters, roadways, existing wells, adjacent property ownership and all inhabited structures and facilities within one half mile of the overland flow site boundaries. The well inventory shall include the depth of all existing domestic, municipal and industrial supplies. Yields of all wells exceeding 100,000 gallons per day or 70 gallons per minute shall be indicated on the map. A location or key map shall be included with the drawings.

iii. Topographic (contour interval two feet), geologic and soil (USDA) maps of the land disposal site and surrounding area sufficient to define conditions and evaluate the probable impact of the overland flow facility on ground and surface waters.

iv. A water table map shall be prepared showing ground water flow conditions beneath the disposal site and surrounding area, based on synoptic well data, as defined in these regulations, collected within 18 months prior to the date of application.

v. A plot plan to scale showing the overland flow area, storage facility(ies), all piping and buildings and all attendant equipment.

vi. Soils evaluation:

(1) A soil log described by a geologist or soil scientist prepared from each boring or backhoe pit at the existing or proposed site. Borings or pits shall reach a depth of 20 feet or to bedrock. A sufficient number of borings necessary to determine soil characteristics, depth to bedrock (where applicable), permeabilities and ground water elevations shall be drilled. Where, in the judgment of the Department, submitted information is insufficient to adequately evaluate the site, additional and/or deeper borings, supplemented by excavations, test pits or geophysical methods may be required. Continuous samples shall be collected and described. Samples shall be classified using the U.S.D.A. Soil Textural Classification System.

(2) Depths to seasonally high water table and the methodology used in the determinations shall be specified.

4. Application rates and rest periods shall be specified. "Guidelines for Land Disposal of Effluents by Overland Flow" should be used in making these determinations.

5. Engineering Considerations as follows:

i. Engineering plans and specifications of the entire project, describing the proposed treatment process(es) and facilities, including equipment specifications, capacities and all related engineering data shall be submitted. This will include a specific listing of any and all building floor drains and their ultimate discharge point.

ii. A calculation of surface water runoff across overland flow sites shall be prepared using a 25-year design storm, with estimates of the effect of such runoff on treatment capacity, storage capacity, erosion, flooding and related details.

iii. A description of existing or proposed storage facilities including discharge rates to the overland flow system, operating and cleaning schedules, construction details, capacity(ies), estimates of bottom and side permeabilities and leakage calculations and a description of liner material, and installation details shall be submitted.

6. Operational and Monitoring Considerations as follows:

i. A description of the proposed cover crop and natural vegetation and a detailed long term vegetation or crop management program, including use or disposal of the crop shall be provided.

ii. Monitoring wells:

(1) All overland flow systems shall incorporate ground water and surface water quality monitoring locations approved by the Department.

(2) The proposed location, design, and number of monitoring wells and sites, the constituents to be tested and the sampling schedule shall be submitted.

(3) The design, installation and sampling of all monitoring wells and sites shall conform to Departmental specifications.

(4) A well drillers permit, as required by N.J.S.A. 58:4A-1 et seq., shall be obtained prior to the installation of any ground water monitoring well.

(5) The well log for each ground water monitoring well installed shall be submitted for the initial analysis.

(6) All monitoring wells installed per the requirements of the Department shall be properly maintained and kept in proper working order.

(7) The elevation of the top of the well casing for each ground water monitoring well shall be established and said elevation shall be permanently marked on the well casing. The elevation established shall be in relation to the New Jersey Geodetic Control Survey datum.

(8) Each monitoring well casing shall be permanently marked with a number to be assigned by the Department.

(9) The monitoring plan shall include at least one monitoring well located up-flow of the overland flow area to define and monitor prevailing background ground water quality. In no case shall less than three monitoring wells be located at a facility. The number of wells, their design and location shall remain subject to Departmental approval and must be of sufficient number to define the ground water hydrology of the site.

(10) Water sample parameters shall be proposed by the applicant and approved by the Department. Background sample analyses shall be submitted prior to any utilization of the overland flow field and shall be required prior to final design approval.

(11) Water sampling frequency shall be proposed by the applicant and reviewed and approved by the Department.

(12) A statement of the depth to seasonally high water table and methodology used in the determinations shall be submitted.

iii. A description of the overland flow system operation shall be submitted:

(1) Storage requirements shall be determined and the method of making such determination shall be specified.

(2) An operations manual and maintenance schedule shall be submitted. "Guidelines for Land Disposal of Effluents by Overland Flow" should be used as a reference.

(f) Request for a written statement of consent in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1(k).

(g) The following information shall also be submitted:

1. Any further site modifications required as a result of Department review.

2. Final site outlines on a plot plan including restricted areas, buffer zones and approved application areas delineated into sub-areas for record-keeping purposes.

3. Final ground water monitoring provisions, parameters and schedules.

4. Proposed record-keeping system.

5. Final plans and specifications, an operations and maintenance manual and proposed schedules for the submission of all required information to the Department.

6. A notarized affidavit from the responsible New Jersey licensed Professional Engineer that these facilities have been constructed according to the design specifications and will function properly as designed.

Amended by R.1987 d.458, effective November 16, 1987.

See: 19 N.J.R. 2085(a), 19 N.J.R. 2152(a).

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Reference to the origin and volume of wastewater recodified at (e)2i and minor technical changes.

Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Replace the term "endorsement" with "written statement of consent".

7:14A-10.11 Land discharge by infiltration-percolation lagoons

(a) In addition to the information required in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1, an applicant for a NJPDES permit for land disposal by infiltration-percolation lagoons shall submit information to the Department as follows:

1. Existing dischargers shall submit the information in (e) and (g) below in accordance with the schedule in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.1.

2. New source dischargers shall submit:

i. The information in (e) and (f) below to apply for a final draft NJPDES permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.2; and

ii. The information in (g) below to apply for a final NJPDES permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.2.

(b) "Infiltration-percolation lagoon" means a facility which is a natural topographic depression, manmade excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with man-made materials) which is designed to hold and transmit fluids to the subsurface and which is not an injection well.

(c) Submission of information required in this section shall not exempt the applicant from compliance with any other filing requirements which apply to the infiltration-percolation lagoon, to any treatment system to which the infiltration-percolation lagoon is a component, or to any other existing or proposed discharges at the facility.

(d) Pre-application conferences with the Department concerning the information required in (e) below are strongly recommended. If the applicant requires a DAC for any discharge to surface water at the facility, a pre-application conference with the Department must be scheduled by the applicant at the time of submission of the DAC application.

(e) The following information shall be submitted for land disposal by infiltration-percolation lagoons:

1. Applicant's name, address, telephone number.

2. Wastewater Characteristics as follows:

i. The origin and volume of the wastewater.

ii. Degree of treatment of the effluent shall be specified.

iii. For existing facilities a sufficient number of dated analyses of the raw and treated effluent shall be submitted to accurately characterize the composition and variability. For proposed facilities, estimates of the quantity and quality of the effluent, the treatment processes, and the anticipated load to the system shall be provided. This shall include a justification for all estimates.

(1) All analyses or estimates shall include the following parameters as a minimum:

Ammonium Nitrogen ($\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$)
 Nitrate Nitrogen ($\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$)
 Organic Nitrogen (N)
 Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)
 Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)
 Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)
 Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)
 Suspended Solids (SS)
 pH
 Calcium (Ca)
 Magnesium (Mg)
 Sodium (Na)
 Phosphorus (P)

(2) When requested by the Department, other parameters shall be required dependent on the anticipated quality of effluent including but not limited to:

Grease and Oil
 Metals
 Pesticides
 and other selected organics.

iv. The compatibility of the effluent for land disposal shall be substantiated by the applicant.

3. Site Related Information as follows:

i. Municipality and county in which the facility is located or is proposed to be located.

ii. A general plan to scale of the entire project area, showing the location of the infiltration-percolation lagoon with respect to surface waters, roadways, existing wells, adjacent property ownership and all inhabited structures and facilities within one half mile of the infiltration-percolation lagoon boundaries. The well inventory shall include the depth of all existing domestic, municipal and industrial supplies. Yields of all wells exceeding 100,000 gallons per day or 70 gallons per minute shall be indicated on the map. A location or key map shall be included with the drawings.

iii. Topographic (contour interval two feet), geologic and soil (USDA) maps of the land disposal site and surrounding area sufficient to define conditions and evaluate the probable impact of the infiltration-percolation lagoon on ground and/or surface waters.

iv. A water table map shall be prepared showing ground water flow conditions beneath the disposal site and surrounding area based on synoptic well data, as defined in these regulations, collected within 18 months prior to the date of application.

v. A plot plan to scale showing the infiltration-percolation lagoon, storage facility, all piping and discharge points, buffer zones, monitoring wells, buildings and all attendant equipment.

vi. Soils evaluation:

(1) A soil log described by a geologist or soil scientist prepared from each boring or backhoe pit at the existing or proposed site. Borings or pits shall reach a depth of 20 feet or to bedrock. A sufficient number of borings necessary to determine soil characteristics, depth to bedrock (where applicable), permeabilities and ground water elevations shall be drilled. Where, in the judgement of the Department, submitted information is insufficient to adequately evaluate the site, additional and/or deeper borings, supplemented by excavations, test pits or geophysical methods may be required. Continuous samples shall be collected and described. Samples shall be classified using the U.S.D.A. Soil Textural Classification System.

(2) Depths to seasonally high water table and the methodology used in the determinations shall be specified.

4. Application rates as follows:

i. Application rates and rest periods shall be specified. "Guidelines for Land Disposal by Infiltration-Percolation Lagooning" should be used in making these determinations.

5. Engineering considerations as follows:

i. Engineering plans and specifications of the entire project describing the proposed treatment process(es) and facilities, including equipment specifications, capacities and all related engineering data shall be submitted. This will include a specific listing of any and all building floor drains and their ultimate discharge point.

ii. Design calculations for infiltration-percolation lagoon sites shall be prepared using a 25-year design storm, with estimates of the effect of such runoff on treatment capacity, storage capacity, erosion, flooding and related details.

iii. A description of existing and proposed storage facilities including discharge rates to the infiltration-percolation lagoon, operating schedules, construction details, capacity, estimates of bottom and sides permeabilities and leakage calculations and a description of liner material, and installation details shall be submitted.

6. Operational and monitoring considerations as follows:

i. A description of the proposed cover crop and natural vegetation and a detailed long term vegetation or crop management program, including use or disposal of the crop, shall be provided.

ii. Monitoring wells:

(1) All infiltration-percolation lagoons shall incorporate ground water and surface water quality monitoring locations approved by the Department.

(2) The proposed location, design, and number of monitoring wells, the constituents to be tested and the sampling schedule shall be submitted.

(3) The design, installation and sampling of all monitoring wells shall conform to Departmental specifications.

(4) A well drillers permit, as required by N.J.S.A. 58:4A-1 et seq., shall be obtained prior to the installation of any ground water monitoring well.

(5) The well log for each ground water monitoring well installed shall be submitted with the initial analysis.

(6) All monitoring wells installed per the requirements of the Department shall be properly maintained and kept in proper working order.

(7) The elevation of the top of the well casing for each ground water monitoring well shall be established and said elevation shall be permanently marked on the well casing. The elevation established shall be in relation to the New Jersey Geodetic Control Survey datum.

(8) Each monitoring well casing shall be permanently marked with a number to be assigned by the Department.

(9) The monitoring plan shall include at least one monitoring well located up-flow of the infiltration-percolation lagoon to define and monitor prevailing background ground water quality. In no case shall less than three monitoring wells be located at a facility. The number of wells, their design and location shall remain subject to Departmental approval and must be of sufficient number to define the ground water hydrology of the site.

(10) Water sample parameters shall be proposed by the applicant and approved by the Department. Background sample analyses shall be submitted prior to any utilization of the infiltration-percolation lagoon and shall be required prior to final design approval.

(11) Water sampling frequency shall be proposed by the applicant and reviewed and approved by the Department.

(12) A statement of the depth to seasonally high water table and methodology used in the determinations shall be submitted.

iii. A description of the infiltration-percolation lagoon operation shall be submitted.

(1) Storage requirements shall be determined and method of determination shall be specified.

(2) An operation manual and maintenance schedule shall be submitted. "Guidelines for Land Disposal Infiltration-Percolation Lagooning" should be used as a reference.

(f) Request for a written statement of consent in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1(k).

(g) The following information shall also be submitted:

1. Any further site modifications required as a result of Department review.

2. Final site outlines on a plot plan including restricted areas, buffer zones and approved application areas delineated into sub-areas for record-keeping purposes.

3. Final ground water monitoring provisions, parameters, and schedules.

4. Proposed record-keeping system and associated details.

5. Final plans and specifications, an operations and maintenance manual, and proposed schedules for the submission of all required information to the Department.

6. A notarized affidavit from the responsible New Jersey licensed Professional Engineer that these facilities have been constructed according to the design specifications and will function properly as designed.

Amended by R.1987 d.458, effective November 16, 1987.

See: 19 N.J.R. 2085(a), 19 N.J.R. 2152(a).

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

"Disposal" changed to "discharge" in title and recodification of reference to volume and origin of wastewater.

Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Replace the term "endorsement" with "written statement of consent".

7:14A-10.12 Discharges from sanitary landfills

(a) In addition to the information required in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1, an applicant for a NJPDES permit for a discharge from a sanitary landfill shall submit information to the Department as required by this section.

(b) "Sanitary landfill" means a land disposal site employing an engineered method of disposal of solid waste in a manner that minimizes environmental hazards, including but not limited to the spreading of the solid waste in thin layers, compacting the waste to the smallest practical volume, and applying cover material on a daily or more frequent basis.

(c) Submission of information required in this section shall not exempt the applicant from compliance with any other filing requirements which apply to that sanitary landfill, to any treatment system of which the sanitary landfill is a component, or to any other existing or proposed discharges at the facility.

(d) Pre-application conferences with the Department concerning the information in (e) below are strongly recommended. If the applicant requires a DAC for any discharge to surface water at the facility, a pre-application conference with the Department must be scheduled by the applicant at the time of submission of the DAC application.

(e) The following information shall be submitted for sanitary landfills.

1. Applicant's name, address, telephone number.

2. Maps, cross sections and reports. Some of the maps may be combined if all required features are clearly shown.

i. Location map:

(1) The site shall be located on a U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 minute series Topographic Quadrangle. The quadrangle shall be the most recent revision.

(2) The site shall be shown by legal boundaries surveyed by a New Jersey licensed Land Surveyor indicating roadways, adjacent property ownerships and all inhabited structures and facilities within one half mile of site boundaries.

ii. Topographic Map(s):

(1) Topographic map of the facility shall have a horizontal scale of at least one inch equals 200 feet and a contour interval of five feet. Contour elevations shall be based on established N.J. Geological Control Survey Datum and the map shall be keyed into the New Jersey plan coordinate systems. The topographic map(s) shall indicate original, existing, and proposed topography.

(2) A second topographic map shall indicate all surface waters within one-half mile of the landfill site and all water supply reservoirs and public recreational bodies of water within one mile of the landfill boundary.

iii. Ground-Water Supply Map: The depth and location of wells within one-half mile radius and all public supply wells or wells permitted to pump over 100,000 gallons per day or 70 GPM within 1½ miles of the proposed facility shall be plotted. Pump capacity or diversion allocation for all wells yielding greater than 70 GPM shall be reported and keyed to map. All occupied buildings, including private dwellings, within one-half mile radius of the proposed facility shall be plotted and identified as to type (e.g. industrial, commercial, or residential). The service areas, if any, of municipal or community water supply systems shall be identified.

iv. Geologic Map: A detailed geologic map of the entire site shall be submitted including all the area outside the landfill site boundary to a distance of one-half mile. The base data for this map shall be compiled by a geologist. The scale of the geologic map shall be at least one inch equals 400 feet and shall show the following information:

(1) Bedrock outcrops;

(2) Dip and strike of sedimentary formations and foliation trends and dip angles of igneous and metamorphic rocks;

(3) Fault(s) and prominent shear zone(s) trends;

(4) Joint or fracture trends in bedrock outcrops including dip angles;

(5) Trend direction of solution channels in carbonate rocks and sink holes.

(6) Location of any active or abandoned mine workings.

(7) A geologic report describing the major characteristics of the formation(s), including thickness, lithology, structural features, degree of weathering, and amount of overburden shall accompany the map.

v. Geologic cross-section(s): Where the geologic map indicates complex or highly variable geology the Department may require geological cross-sections.

vi. Soils map and borings:

(1) A soils map shall be submitted with a scale of at least one inch equals 400 feet. Soils information should be drawn from the U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service Report(s) with site specific soils data determined by a soil scientist using the U.S.D.A. textural classification system on data obtained from the required borings and other available data.

(2) A sufficient number of borings necessary to determine soil characteristics, depth to bedrock (where applicable), permeability and ground water elevations shall be drilled. Where, in the judgment of the Department, submitted information is insufficient to adequately evaluate the site, additional and/or deeper borings, supplemented by excavations, test pits or geophysical methods may be required.

(A) Subsurface data obtained by borings shall be collected by a split spoon drive method, shelby tube or diamond bit coring. Auger borings are not acceptable.

(B) All borings shall be a minimum depth of 10 feet below the seasonally high water table. In no case shall borings be less than 20 feet below the lowest elevation by the landfill.

(C) Split spoon, shelby tube and diamond bit core samples shall be labeled and properly stored for a minimum period of one year from the date of the application to this Department.

(D) Profiles shall be shown for each boring giving the depths and texture of each soil strata on horizon and the elevation of any ground water or aquifer encountered, and shall include the date each boring was taken.

vii. Hydrogeologic report: A hydrogeologic report shall be provided for the site and for a one-half mile radius of the proposed site. The hydrogeologic report shall include:

(1) A piezometric map based upon stabilized ground water elevations below the site showing direction(s) and rate(s) of ground water flow and an indication as to whether the ground water is unconfined, confined (artesian) or both for the proposed facility.

(2) A generalized piezometric map based upon available data including, but not limited to, existing topography, surface drainage and existing well data, shall be provided for the area within a one-half mile radius of the site boundary.

(3) A survey of wells identified under ground water supply map ((d)2iii above) shall be conducted, and the use, approximate yield, and depth of well shall be provided.

(4) All public water supplies and wells capable of pumping over 70 GPM or 100,000 gallons per day within a 1½ mile radius of the proposed facility shall be located and the potential impact on those supplies by the proposed facility shall be assessed.

viii. Monitoring: Ground water monitoring wells are required for detection of ground water contamination from landfill leachate.

(1) The location and construction of all existing and proposed monitor wells shall be shown. No new monitoring wells shall be drilled until locations have been approved by the Department.

(2) All monitor well construction shall comply with the specifications supplied by the Department. Special construction or deviation from the approved specifications shall be submitted in writing to the Department for approval.

(3) A well drillers permit, as required by N.J.S.A. 58:4A-1 et seq., shall be obtained prior to the installation of any ground water monitoring well.

(4) The well log for each ground water monitoring well installed shall be submitted with the initial analysis.

(5) All monitoring wells installed per the requirements of the Department shall be properly maintained and kept in proper working order.

(6) The elevation of the top of the well casing for each ground water monitoring well shall be established and said elevation shall be permanently marked on the well casing. The elevation established shall be in relation to the New Jersey Geodetic Control Survey datum.

(7) Each monitoring well casing shall be permanently marked with a number to be assigned by the Department.

ix. Water Quality:

(1) All sanitary landfills shall have a ground water monitoring system constructed and located in accordance with instructions furnished by this Department. The registrant shall notify the Division of Water Resources, in writing, seven days prior to the commencement of the installation of the approved ground water monitoring system.

(2) No sanitary landfill shall operate without installing a ground water monitoring system as approved by this Department and obtaining ground water samples, and analyses thereof, for the purpose of establishing existing ground water quality data. The initial sampling of each monitoring well shall include analyses for the following parameters:

Presence of organisms in the Coliform Group;

Turbidity;

Color;

Odor;

Mercury (Hg);

Arsenic (As);

Barium (Ba);

Cadmium (Cd);
 Chromium (hexavalent Cr + 6);
 Cyanide (CN);
 Fluoride (F);
 Lead (Pb);
 Selenium (Se);
 Silver (Ag);
 A.B.S./L.A.S. (Alkyl-Benzene-Sulfonate and Linear-Alkyl-Sulfonate or similar methylene blue reactive substances contained in synthetic detergents);
 Chloride (Cl);
 Copper (Cu);
 Hardness (s CaCO₃);
 Iron (Fe);
 Manganese (Mn);
 Nitrogen (including NO₃-N and NH₄-N);
 Phenolic Compounds (as phenol);
 Sodium (Na);
 Sulfate (SO₄);
 Total Dissolved Solids (T.D.S.);
 Zinc (Zn);
 Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD);
 Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD);
 Total Organic Carbon (TOC).

(3) In addition, a gas chromatograph or a gas chromatograph/mass spectrometer (GC/MS) scan for volatile organics, acid extractables, base neutral extractables and pesticides/PCBs is required for the initial analysis.

(4) All sanitary landfills shall submit an annual analysis from each ground water monitoring well for the parameters listed in (e)2ix(2) above. Organic scans shall be accomplished as required by the Department.

(5) All sanitary landfills shall submit a quarterly analysis from each ground water monitoring well for the following parameters:

Chloride (Cl)
 Lead (Pb)
 Iron (Fe)
 Phenol Compounds as phenol
 Total Dissolved Solids (T.D.S.)

Sulfate (SO₄)
 Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)
 Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)
 Total Organic Carbon (TOC)
 * Coliform Group
 pH
 ABS/LAS
 Color
 Zinc (Zn)
 Sodium (Na)
 Copper (Cu)
 Odor
 Nitrate Nitrogen (NO₃-N)
 Ammonium Nitrogen (NH₄-N)

(6) Where analytical results indicate a significant increase in the levels of any of the parameters tested for, the Department may require additional and/or more frequent analysis.

(7) The taking and analyses of samples shall be done by a laboratory acceptable to the State and using methods in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136, where applicable. In all other instances the permittee shall comply with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5(a)10iii. Copies of analyses shall be forwarded to this Department within 30 days of the sampling date.

(8) Where appropriate, initial, annual and quarterly sampling and analyses of surface waters in the vicinity of a sanitary landfill may be required by this Department. If required, it shall be accomplished in accordance with the requirements of (e)2ix(2) through (4) above.

x. Cover materials: A report indicating the location(s), type(s) and quantities of cover materials to be utilized in the operation of the facility shall be submitted.

xi. Land use-zoning map: A land use-zoning map of all areas within one mile of the existing or proposed landfill site shall clearly indicate all local zoning restrictions, and all existing land uses.

xii. Leachate generation: Leachate generation calculations shall be provided by performing a water balance calculation.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Reference to Solid Waste Administration changed to Division of Water Resources.

* Only required for facilities that accept sewage sludge, septic tank and catch-basin clean-outs or other fecal material.

Case Notes

DEP could issue discharge permit to owner of closed landfill, only if Department had substantial evidential basis for believing that landfill actually was discharging pollutants that might flow or drain into State's waters. *V. Concrete Co. v. Department of Environmental Protection*, 115 N.J. 1, 556 A.2d 761 (1989).

7:14A-10.13 Underground injection control

(a) Class I wells: This subsection sets forth the information which must be considered by the Department in authorizing Class I wells. Certain maps, cross-sections, tabulations of wells within the area of review and other data may be included in the application by reference provided they are current, readily available to the Department (for example, in the Department's files) and sufficiently identified to be retrievable.

1. Prior to the issuance of a permit for an existing Class I well to operate or the construction or conversion of a new Class I well the Department shall consider the following:

i. Information required in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1 and 5.8;

ii. A map showing the injection well(s) for which a permit is sought and the applicable area of review. Within the area of review, the map must show the number, or name, and location of all producing wells, injection wells, abandoned wells, dry holes, or wells, surface bodies of water, springs, mines (surface and subsurface), quarries, water wells and other pertinent surface features including residences and roads. All wells, reservoirs, and other bodies of water used for public water supply that are within a five mile radius of the injection well must be indicated on the map. The map should also show faults, if known or suspected. All of the above information, whether or not of public record, is required to be included on this map;

iii. A tabulation of data on all wells within the area of review which penetrate into the proposed injection zone. Such data shall include a description of each well's type, geological and geophysical logs, construction, date drilled, location, depth, record of plugging and/or completion, and any additional information the Department may require;

iv. Maps and cross sections indicating the general vertical and lateral limits of all underground sources of drinking water within the area of review, their position relative to the injection formation and the direction of water movement, where known, in each underground source of drinking water which may be affected by the proposed injection;

v. Maps and cross sections detailing the geological structure of the local area;

vi. Generalized maps and cross sections illustrating the regional geologic setting;

vii. Proposed operating data as follows:

(1) Average and maximum daily rate and volume of the fluid to be injected;

(2) Average and maximum injection pressure; and

(3) Source and analysis of the chemical, physical, radiological and biological characteristics of injection fluids;

viii. Proposed formation testing program to obtain an analysis of the chemical, physical and radiological characteristics of and other information on the receiving formation;

ix. Proposed stimulation program;

x. Proposed injection procedure;

xi. Engineering drawings of the surface and subsurface construction details of the system;

xii. Contingency plans to cope with all shut-ins or well failures so as to prevent migration of fluids into any underground source of drinking water;

xiii. Plans (including maps) for meeting the monitoring requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.14(d)2;

xiv. For wells within the area of review which penetrate the injection zone but are not properly completed or plugged, the corrective action proposed to be taken under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.11;

xv. Construction procedures including a cementing and casing program, logging procedures, deviation checks, and a drilling, testing, and coring program; and

xvi. A certificate that the applicant has assured through a performance bond or other appropriate means, the resources necessary to close, plug or abandon the wells as required by N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.10(a)7 and where required by the Department, for a closure plan which shall be approved by the Department.

2. Prior to granting approval for the operation of a Class I well the Department shall consider the following information:

i. All available logging and testing program data on the well;

ii. A demonstration of mechanical integrity pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.13(c);

iii. The actual operating data;

iv. The results of the formation testing program;

v. The actual injection procedure;

vi. The compatibility of injected waste with fluids in the injection zone and minerals in both the injection zone and the confining zone; and

vii. The status of corrective or preventive action on defective wells in the area of review.

3. Prior to granting approval for either a plan for or the actual plugging and abandonment of a Class I well, the Department shall consider the following information:

- i. The type and number of plugs to be used;
- ii. The placement of each plug including the elevation of the top and bottom;
- iii. The type and grade and quantity of cement to be used;
- iv. The method for placement of the plugs; and
- v. The procedures to be used to meet the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.13(d)3.

(b) Class II wells: This subsection sets forth the information which must be considered by the Department in authorizing Class II wells. Certain maps, cross-sections, tabulations of wells within the area of review, and other data may be included in the application by reference provided they are current, readily available to the Department (for example, in the Department's files) and sufficiently identified to be retrievable.

1. Prior to the issuance of a permit for an existing Class II well to operate or the construction or conversion of a new Class II well the Department shall consider the following:

- i. Information required in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1 and 5.8;

ii. A map showing the injection well(s) for which a permit is sought and the applicable area of review. Within the area of review, the map must show the number, or name, and location of all producing wells, injection wells, abandoned wells, dry holes, or wells, surface bodies of water, springs, mines (surface and subsurface), quarries, water wells and other pertinent surface features including residences and roads. All wells, reservoirs, and other bodies of water used for public water supply that are within a five mile radius of the injection well must be indicated on the map. The map should also show faults, if known or suspected. Only information of public record is required to be included on this map. The Department, however, may request additional information as it becomes necessary. Additional information may be eligible for treatment as confidential information if it meets the criteria in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-11.

iii. A tabulation of data on all wells within the area of review which penetrate the proposed injection zone. Such data shall include a description of each well's type, construction, date drilled, location, depth, record of plugging and/or completion, geological and geophysical logs, and any additional information the Department may require;

- iv. Proposed operating data:

(1) Average and maximum daily rate and volume of fluids to be injected;

(2) Average and maximum injection pressure; and

(3) Source, and an analysis of the chemical, physical, radiological and biological characteristics of the injection fluid;

v. Appropriate geological data on the injection zone and confining zones including lithologic description, geological name, thickness, depth and lateral extent;

vi. Geological name, lateral extent and depth to top and bottom of all underground sources of drinking water which may be affected by the injection;

vii. Engineering drawings of the surface and subsurface construction details of the system;

viii. Proposed formation testing program;

ix. Proposed stimulation program;

x. Proposed injection procedure;

xi. Contingency plans to cope with all shutins or well failures so as to prevent migration of contaminating fluids into any underground source of drinking water;

xii. Plans for meeting the monitoring requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.15(c)2;

xiii. In the case of new injection wells, the corrective-preventative action proposed to be taken by the applicant under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.11; and

xiv. A certificate that the applicant has assured, through a performance bond or other appropriate means, the resources necessary to close, plug or abandon the well as required by N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.10(g).

2. Prior to granting approval for the operation of a Class II well the Department shall consider the following information:

i. All available logging and testing program data on the well;

ii. A demonstration of mechanical integrity pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.13(c);

iii. The actual operating data;

iv. The results of the formation testing program;

v. The actual injection procedure; and

vi. For new wells the status of corrective or preventive action on defective wells in the area of review.

3. Prior to granting approval for a plan for or the actual plugging and abandonment of a Class II well the Department shall consider the following information:

- i. The type, and number of plugs to be used;

- ii. The placement of each plug including the elevation of top and bottom;
- iii. The type, grade, and quantity of cement to be used;
- iv. The method of placement of the plugs; and
- v. The procedure to be used to meet the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.13(d)3.

(c) Class III wells: This subsection sets forth the information which must be considered by the Department in authorizing Class III wells. Certain maps, cross sections, tabulations of wells within the area of review, and other data may be included in the application by reference provided they are current, readily available to the Department (for example, in the Department's files) and sufficiently identified to be retrievable.

1. Prior to the issuance of a permit for an existing Class III well or area to operate, or the construction of a new Class III well, the Department shall consider the following:

- i. Information required in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1 and 5.8;
- ii. A map showing the injection well(s) for which the permit is sought and the applicable area of review. Within the area of review, the map must show the number, or name, and location of all producing wells, injection wells, abandoned wells, dry holes or wells, surface bodies of water, mines (surface and subsurface), quarries, public water systems, water wells and other pertinent surface features including residences and roads. All wells, reservoirs, and other bodies of water used for public water supply that are within a five mile radius of the injection well must be indicated on the map. The map should also show faults if known or suspected. Only information of public record is required to be included on this map. However, the Department may request additional information as needed. Additional information may be eligible for treatment as confidential information if it meets the criteria in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-11.
- iii. A tabulation of data on all wells within the area of review which penetrate the proposed injection zone. Such data shall include a description of each well's type construction, date drilled, location, depth, record of plugging and completion, geological and geophysical logs, and any additional information the Department may require;
- iv. Maps and cross sections indicating the vertical and lateral limits of all underground sources of drinking water within the area of review, their positions relative to the injection formation, and the direction of water movement, where known, in every underground source of drinking water which may be affected by the proposed injection;

v. Maps and cross sections detailing the geologic structure of the local area;

vi. Generalized map and cross sections illustrating the regional geologic setting;

vii. Proposed operating data:

(1) Average and maximum daily rate and volume of fluid to be injected;

(2) Average and maximum injection pressure; and

(3) Source and an analysis of the chemical, physical, biological and radiological characteristics of the injection fluid.

viii. Proposed formation testing program to obtain an analysis of the physical, chemical and radiological characteristics of the receiving formation;

ix. Proposed stimulation program;

x. Proposed injection procedure;

xi. Engineering drawings of the surface and subsurface construction details of the system;

xii. Plans (including maps) for meeting the monitoring requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.16(c)2;

xiii. Expected changes in pressure, native fluid displacement, direction of movement of injection fluid;

xiv. Contingency plans to cope with all shutins or well failures so as to prevent the migration of contaminating fluids into underground sources of drinking water;

xv. A certificate that the applicant has assured, through a performance bond or other appropriate means, the resources necessary to close, plug or abandon the well as required by N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.10(g); and

xvi. The corrective-preventative action proposed to be taken under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.11.

2. Prior to granting approval for the operation of a Class III well the Department shall consider the following information:

i. All available logging and testing data on the well;

ii. A satisfactory demonstration of mechanical integrity for all new wells and for all existing salt solution and geothermal wells pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.13(c);

iii. The actual operating data;

iv. The results of the formation testing program;

v. The actual injection procedures; and

vi. The status of corrective or preventive action on defective wells in the area of review.

3. Prior to granting approval for a plan for or the actual plugging and abandonment of a Class III well the Department shall consider the following information:

- i. The type and number of plugs to be used;
- ii. The placement of each plug including the elevation of the top and bottom;
- iii. The type, grade and quantity of cement to be used;
- iv. The method of placement of the plugs; and
- v. The procedure to be used to meet the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-5.13(d)3.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.
See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).
Minor stylistic changes made.

SUBCHAPTER 11. PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND REQUIREMENTS FOR DEPARTMENT DETERMINATION OF CONFIDENTIALITY

7:14A-11.1 Public access to information and scope of authority

(a) Except as otherwise provided in section 3 of P.L. 1963, c. 73 (N.J.S.A. 47:1A-3), any information obtained by the Department pursuant to the State Act or section 5 of P.L. 1972, c. 42 (N.J.S.A. 58:11-53), including all NJPDES permit applications, documented information concerning actual and proposed discharges, comments received from the public, draft and issued NJPDES permits, and related correspondence shall be made available to the public for inspection and duplication in accordance with Section 9 of the State Act and pursuant to N.J.S.A. 13:1E-1 et seq.

(b) This subchapter shall apply to any person who has applied for or received a NJPDES permit. However, those facilities also falling within the jurisdiction of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. § 6901 et seq. and/or the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 to the Act will be regulated by N.J.A.C. 7:26-17, Availability of Information; Confidential Business Information.

As amended, R.1982 d.97 effective April 5, 1982.
See: 13 N.J.R. 724(a), 14 N.J.R. 338(a).

Add "and pursuant to N.J.S.A. 13:1E-1 et seq."
Amended by R.1988 d.57, effective February 1, 1988.
See: 19 N.J.R. 1869(a), 20 N.J.R. 273(a).

Added NJPDES, added (b).
Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.
See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Changes to include the requirements of the Clean Water Enforcement Act, P.L. 1990, c. 28.

7:14A-11.2 Confidentiality

(a) The Department shall protect from disclosure any information, other than effluent data, upon a showing by any person that the information, if made public, would divulge methods or processes entitled to protection as trade secrets of such persons. The Department's decision on the claim of confidentiality shall be made in accordance with the substantive criteria listed in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-11.6. The access to any information deemed to be confidential by the Department shall be limited to authorized officers or employees of the Department, the local agency, and the Federal government.

1. For purposes of this subchapter the term "information" shall include records, reports, and any other documents, writings, photographs, sound or magnetic recordings, drawings, or other similar things by which information has been retrieved or copied.

(b) Included among those items for which claims of confidentiality will be denied are the following:

1. The name and address of any permit applicant or permittee;
2. Permits;
3. Effluent data as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.9;
4. For permits under the UIC program, information which deals with the existence, absence, or level of contaminants in drinking water;
5. Information required by NJPDES application forms provided by the Department under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1 and required in application forms pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26-12. This includes information submitted on the forms themselves and any attachments used to supply information required by the forms.

As amended, R.1982 d.97, effective April 5, 1982.
See: 13 N.J.R. 724(a), 14 N.J.R. 338(d).

(b)5: added "and required . . . N.J.A.C. 7:26-12".
Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.
See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Spelling corrections.
Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.
See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Changes to include the requirements of the Clean Water Enforcement Act, P.L. 1990, c. 28.

7:14A-11.3 Procedures for asserting or reasserting confidentiality

(a) Reasserting a confidentiality claim. With regard to NPDES permits issued by EPA and taken over by the Department upon the date of EPA approval of the State NJDES program (NJPDES/DSW) or RCRA program (including interim authorization of Phase I): any person who has made a confidentiality claim under 40 CFR Part 2 shall reassert such claim as follows:

1. Within 60 days of the effective date of program approval and/or interim authorization of Phase I, a NPDES or RCRA permittee shall submit the appropriate fee in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-11.4 if the permittee desires to maintain the claim of confidentiality which was previously made to EPA. Failure to submit such fee as required shall not entitle the permittee to such claim of confidentiality in accordance with the State Act and N.J.S.A. 13:1E-1 et seq.

2. Failure to reassert. If the claim is not reasserted in the above manner, the Department shall notify the affected person by certified mail (return receipt requested) or by telegram that such person must reassert the confidentiality claim and submit the proper fee within 10 days of receipt of the notice. Failure to timely reassert the confidentiality claim shall result in a waiver of the claim and the release of the information into the public file.

(b) Asserting a confidentiality claim. Any person who submits information other than effluent data, and the types of information listed in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-11.1, may assert a confidentiality claim covering part or all of the information by following the procedures set forth in (c) through (g) below.

(c) Any person submitting information to the Department and asserting a confidentiality claim covering any of the information shall submit two sets of documents to the Department. The first shall contain all information requested by the department, including any information which the person alleges to be entitled to confidential treatment. The second set, which will go into the public file, shall be identical to the first set except that it shall not contain information which the person alleges to be entitled to confidential treatment. In order to provide the public notice that information has been omitted from the second set under a column of confidentiality, the second set shall indicate where such deletions have been made.

(d) The top of each page of the first set containing the information which the person alleges to be entitled to confidential treatment shall display the heading "CONFIDENTIAL" in bold type or stamp.

(e) All parts of the text of the first set which the person alleges to be entitled to confidential treatment shall be underscored or highlighted in a clear manner. Translucent ink markers are acceptable for this purpose.

(f) The outside of the envelope containing the first set containing the information which the person alleges to be entitled to confidential treatment shall display the word "CONFIDENTIAL" in bold type on both sides.

(g) The person submitting the sets of information shall send them to the Department by certified mail (return receipt requested), by personal delivery, or by other means

which allows verification of the fact of receipt and the date of receipt.

As amended, R.1982 d.97, effective April 5, 1982.

See: 13 N.J.R. 724(a), 14 N.J.R. 338(a).

(a): Added "or RCRA . . . Phase I".

(a)1: deleted "these regulations" and replaced with "program approval . . . Phase I" and "or RCRA".

Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Changes to include the requirements of the Clean Water Enforcement Act, P.L. 1990, c. 28.

7:14A-11.4 Fees

Any person submitting documents to the Department under a claim of confidentiality, or reasserting a confidentiality claim under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-11.3(a), must submit a check in the amount of \$250.00 for the first 50 confidential pages and \$1.00 for each page thereafter, to cover the additional costs of processing and protecting the confidential information.

7:14A-11.5 Procedure for confidentiality determinations

(a) Information for which a confidentiality claim has been asserted will be treated by the Department as entitled to confidential treatment unless:

1. The Department determines that the information is not entitled to confidential treatment as provided in this section; or

2. A claim of confidentiality has been made in an IWMF permit application or an application required pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26-12, in which case the following procedures apply:

i. Claims of confidentiality for permit application information must be substantiated at the time the application is submitted and in the manner prescribed in the application instructions.

ii. If a submitter does not provide substantiation, the Department will notify it by certified mail of the requirements to do so. If the Department does not receive the substantiation within 10 days after the submitter receives the notice the Department shall place the unsubstantiated information in the public file.

(b) The Department shall determine whether information is entitled to confidential treatment whenever the Department:

1. Receives a request under the Right to Know Law, N.J.S.A. 47:1A-1 et seq., to inspect or copy such information; or

2. Desires to determine whether information in its possession is entitled to confidential treatment, even though no request to inspect or copy such information has been received.

(c) The initial determination of entitlement to confidential treatment is as follows:

1. If, in connection with any person's claim, the Department determines that the information may be entitled to confidential treatment, the Department shall:

i. Furnish the notice of opportunity to submit comments prescribed by (d) below to each person who is known to have asserted an applicable claim and who has not previously been furnished such notice with regard to the information in question;

ii. Furnish, to any person whose request for release of the information is pending under N.J.S.A. 47:1A-1 et seq., a notification that the information may be entitled to confidential treatment under this subchapter, that further inquiry by the Department pursuant to this subsection is required before a final determination on the request can be issued, that the person's request is therefore initially denied, and that after further inquiry a final determination will be issued by the Department.

2. If, in connection with all applicable claims, the Department determines that the information clearly is not entitled to confidential treatment, the Department shall take the actions required by (g) below.

(d) Notice to affected persons; opportunity to comment:

1. Whenever required by (c)1i above, the Department shall promptly furnish each affected person a written notice stating that the Department is determining under this subchapter whether the information is entitled to confidential treatment, and that the affected person shall substantiate the claim by submitting comments. The notice shall be furnished by certified mail (return receipt requested), or by other means which allows verification of the fact and date of receipt. The notice shall state the address of the office to which the affected person's comments shall be addressed, the time allowed for comments, and the method for requesting a time extension under (d)1ii below. The notice shall further state that the Department will construe a person's failure to furnish timely comments as a waiver of the person's claim.

i. If action under this section is occasioned by a request for the information under N.J.S.A. 47:1A-1 et seq., the period for comment shall be 10 working days after the date of the affected person's receipt of the written notice. In other cases, the period for comment shall be 20 working days after the person's receipt of the written notice. In all cases, the notice shall reference the provisions of (d)1ii below.

ii. The period of submission of comments may be reasonably extended if, before comments are due, a request for an extension of the comment period is made by the affected person and approved by the Department. Except in extraordinary circumstances, the Department shall not approve such an extension without the consent of any person whose request for release of the information under N.J.S.A. 47:1A-1 et seq. is pending.

2. The written notice required by (d)1 above shall inform the affected person of the requirement to submit comments on the following points (subject to (d)3 below):

i. Measures taken by the person to guard against undesired disclosure of the information to others;

ii. The extent to which the information has been disclosed to others, and the precautions taken in connection therewith;

iii. Pertinent confidentiality determinations, if any, by the Department, by EPA or by other agencies, and a copy of any such determination, if available, or reference to it;

iv. Whether the person asserts that disclosure of the information would be likely to result in substantial harmful effects on the person's competitive position, and if so, what those harmful effects would be, why they should be viewed as substantial, and an explanation of the causal relationship between disclosure and such harmful effects; and

v. The period of time for which confidential treatment is desired by the person.

3. Confidential treatment of comments. If information submitted to the Department by an affected person as part of his or her comments under this section pertains to the person's claim, is not otherwise possessed by the Department, and is marked when received in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-11.3, it will be regarded by the Department as entitled to confidential treatment, except as proved in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-11.5(a)2, and will not be disclosed by the Department without the person's consent, unless its disclosure is duly ordered by a court, notwithstanding other provisions of this subchapter to the contrary.

(e) Waiver of claim is as follows.

1. If the Department finds that a person has failed to furnish comments as required under this section, it shall determine that the person has waived his or her claim, and that the information is therefore not entitled to confidential treatment under this subchapter and is available to the public.

2. In all other cases, the Department shall determine with respect to each claim whether or not the information is entitled to confidential treatment for the benefit of the person that asserted the claim.

(f) Determination that information is entitled to confidential treatment:

1. If, in accordance with the criteria listed in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-11.6, the Department determines that the information is entitled to confidential treatment, it shall maintain the information in confidence (subject to court order, any applicable court rules, N.J.A.C. 7:14A-11.9, 11.10, 11.12 and 11.13 or other provisions of this subchapter which authorize disclosure in specified circumstances), and the Department shall so inform the affected person. If any person's request for the release of the information is then pending under N.J.S.A. 47:1A-1 et seq., the Department shall issue a determination denying that request, which shall state the basis for the determination and that it constitutes final agency action.

(g) Determination that information is not entitled to confidential treatment; notice, waiting period; release of information:

1. If, in accordance with the criteria listed in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-11.6, the Department determines that the information is not entitled to confidential treatment, the Department shall so notify the affected person. Such notice of denial (or partial denial) of a confidentiality claim shall be written, and shall be furnished by certified mail (return receipt requested).

2. The notice shall state the basis for the determination, that it constitutes final agency action concerning the confidential claim, and that the Department shall make the information available to the public 10 days after the date of the affected person's receipt of the notice.

(h) Emergency situation: If the Department finds that disclosure of information covered by a confidentiality claim would serve to alleviate a situation posing an imminent and substantial danger to public health or safety, it may:

1. Prescribe and make known to interested persons such shorter comment period pursuant to (d)1 above, post-determination waiting period pursuant to (g)2 above, or both, as it finds necessary under the circumstances; or

2. Disclose confidential information to any person whose role in alleviating the danger to public health or safety necessitates that person's knowing the information. Any such disclosure shall be limited to the minimum information necessary to enable the person to whom it is disclosed to carry out his or her role in alleviating the dangerous situation.

3. Any disclosure made pursuant to this section shall not be deemed a waiver of a confidentiality claim, nor shall it of itself be grounds for any determination that information is no longer entitled to confidential treatment.

(i) If the Department receives a request under the Right to Know Law, N.J.S.A. 47:1A-1 et seq., for information submitted to the EPA regarding a NPDES or RCRA (including Part A and/or Part B) permit which the Department has since taken over, and, in the Department's opinion, the person might be expected to assert a claim if he or she knew that the Department proposed to disclose the information, but no claim of confidentiality was asserted, the Department shall contact the person to learn whether he or she asserts a claim covering the information.

1. However, no such inquiry need be made to any person:

i. Who failed to assert a claim covering the information when responding to an EPA request or demand, or supplying information on an EPA form, which contained the substance of the statements prescribed by 40 CFR Section 2.203(a); or

ii. Who otherwise failed to assert a claim covering the information after being informed by EPA or the Department that such failure could result in disclosure of the information to the public; or

iii. Who has otherwise waived or withdrawn a claim covering the information.

As amended, R.1982 d.97 effective April 5, 1982.

See: 13 N.J.R. 724(a), 14 N.J.R. 338(a).

Section substantially amended.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Minor recodification under (a)2 and "determination" changed to "notification" at (c)1ii.

7:14A-11.6 Substantive criteria for confidentiality determinations

(a) A determination made under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-11.5 shall hold that information is entitled to confidential treatment if:

1. The person has asserted a confidentiality claim;

2. The person has satisfactorily shown that he has taken reasonable measures to protect the confidentiality of the information, and that he intends to continue to take such measures;

3. The information is not, and has not been, reasonably obtainable, without the person's consent, by other persons (other than governmental bodies) using legitimate means (other than discovery based on a showing of special need in a judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding);

4. No statute requires disclosure of the information; and

5. The person has satisfactorily shown that disclosure of the information would be likely to cause substantial harm to the person's competitive position.

7:14A-11.7 Class determinations

(a) The Department may make a determination that a certain class of information is or is not entitled to confidential treatment under this section if it finds that:

1. The Department possesses, or is obtaining, related items of information; and

2. One or more characteristics common to all such items of information will necessarily result in identical treatment for each such item, and that it is therefore proper to treat all such items as a class.

(b) A class determination shall clearly identify the class of information to which it pertains.

(c) A class determination shall state that all of the information in the class:

1. Fails to satisfy one or more of the applicable criteria in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-11.6, and is therefore ineligible for confidential treatment; or

2. Satisfies the applicable criteria in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-11.6, and is therefore eligible for confidential treatment.

7:14A-11.8 Access to and safeguarding of confidential information

(a) Unless specifically provided for by Federal law, State law, court order, or applicable court rule, no person shall have access to information which has been determined to be entitled to confidential treatment, other than: the designated Department personnel; Federal or other State agencies; subject to the provisions of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-11.9 or 11.12; or authorized representatives of the Department, subject to the provisions of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-11.10.

(b) Each Department officer or employee who has custody or possession of confidential information shall take appropriate measures to properly safeguard such information and to protect against its improper disclosure.

(c) No Department officer or employee may disclose, or use for his or her private gain or advantage, any confidential information which came into his or her possession, or to which he or she gained access, by virtue of his or her official position of employment, except as authorized by N.J.A.C. 7:14A-11.10.

(d) If the Department finds that any person has violated the regulations of this subchapter, it may:

1. Commence a civil action in Superior Court for a restraining order and an injunction barring that person from further disclosing confidential information;
2. Pursue any other remedy available to it by law.

(e) In addition to any other penalty that may be sought by the Department, violation of this subchapter by a Department employee, thereby exceeding the scope of his or her authority, shall constitute grounds for dismissal, suspension, fine or other adverse personnel action.

As amended, R.1982 d.97, effective April 5, 1982.

See: 13 N.J.R. 724(a), 14 N.J.R. 338(a).

Added: "or 11.12".

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Full N.J.A.C. cite added at (c).

7:14A-11.9 Disclosure of confidential information to State, Interstate, and Federal agencies, with the exception of EPA and the U.S. Department of Justice

(a) The Department may disclose information which has been determined to be entitled to confidential treatment to State, Interstate, and Federal agencies with the exception of EPA and the U.S. Department of Justice if:

1. The Department receives a written request for disclosure of the information from a duly authorized officer or employee of the other agency;

2. The request sets forth the official purpose for which the information is needed;

3. The Department notifies the other agency of its determination that the information is entitled to confidential treatment;

4. The other agency has first furnished to the Department a written opinion from the agency's chief legal officer or counsel stating that under applicable law the agency has the authority to compel the person who submitted the information to the Department to disclose such information to the other agency; and

5. The other agency agrees not to disclose the information further, unless the other agency has statutory authority both to compel production of the information and to make the proposed disclosure.

(b) Except as provided in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-11.5(h) (emergency disclosure), and N.J.A.C. 7:14A-11.12 the Department shall notify the affected person in writing of its intention to disclose information which has been determined to be entitled to confidential treatment to any other governmental agency at least 10 working days in advance of the disclosure.

As amended, R.1982 d.97, effective April 5, 1982.

See: 13 N.J.R. 724(a), 14 N.J.R. 338(a).

Section substantially amended.

7:14A-11.10 Disclosure of confidential information to authorized agents

(a) The Department may disclose information which has been determined to be entitled to confidential treatment to an authorized agent of the Department if:

1. The Department determines that such disclosure is necessary in order for the agent to carry out the work required by the contract;
2. The Department notifies the affected person; and
3. The affected person so requests, the agent contracts with the affected person to protect the confidentiality of the information.

(b) No information shall be disclosed under (a) above, unless the contract in question provides that the agent and the agent's employees shall use the information only for the purpose of carrying out the work required by the contract, shall refrain from disclosing the information to anyone other than the Department, and shall return to the Department all copies of the information (and any abstracts or extracts therefrom) upon request by the Department or whenever the information is no longer required by the agent for the performance of the work required by the contract.

(c) Violation of the contractual provisions of (b) above, by the agent or the agent's employee in question shall constitute grounds for debarment or suspension as provided in "Debarment, Suspension and Disqualification from Department Contracting", N.J.A.C. 7:1-5.

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

(a) recodified with no change in text.

7:14A-11.11 Designation by person of an addressee for notices and inquiries

(a) Any affected person who wishes to designate a specific person or office as the proper addressee of communications from the Department under this subpart may do so by furnishing in writing to the Department the following information: the name and address of the person making the designation; the name, address, and telephone number of the designated person or office; and a request that Department inquiries and communications (oral and written) under (a) of this section be furnished to the designee pursuant to this section. Only one person or office may serve at any time as an affected person's designee under (a) of this section.

(b) If an affected person has named a particular designee under this section, the following department inquiries and notices to the affected person shall be addressed to the designee:

1. Notices to submit comments, under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-11.5(d);

2. Notices of denial of confidential treatment and proposed disclosure of information, under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-11.5(g);

3. Notices concerning shortened comment and/or waiting periods under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-11.5(h); and

4. Notices to affected persons under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-11.9 and 11.10.

7:14A-11.12 Access to information for EPA and U.S. Department of Justice

Notwithstanding any other provision of this subchapter, any information obtained or used in the administration of the NJPDES and RCRA programs shall be available to EPA and U.S. Department of Justice upon request without restriction. If the information has been submitted to the Department under a claim of confidentiality, the Department shall submit that claim to EPA when providing information as required in this section.

R.1982 d.97, effective April 5, 1982.

See: 13 N.J.R. 724(a), 14 N.J.R. 338(a).

7:14A-11.13 Use of confidential information in rulemaking, permitting, and enforcement proceedings

(a) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this subchapter, the Department may use confidential information in rulemaking, permitting and enforcement proceedings.

1. Where the Department uses confidential information in any enforcement proceeding, the Department shall simultaneously indicate that such information has been used.

2. Where the Department uses confidential information in administrative proceedings, the procedures in (b) and (c) below shall apply.

(b) Where the Department determines that there shall be an adjudicatory hearing, information determined to be eligible for confidential treatment pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-11.5 and 11.6 may be used in any enforcement and permitting proceeding subject to the protection from making the information available to the public as provided in N.J.A.C. 1:1-1.

(c) Where the Department determines that there shall not be an adjudicatory hearing, information determined to be eligible for confidential treatment pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-11.5 and 11.6 may be used in any enforcement, permitting, or rulemaking proceeding as provided below:

1. The affected person shall be informed that the Department is considering using the information in connection with the proceeding and shall afford the person reasonable period for comment; and

2. The Department, after consideration of any timely comments submitted by the person, determines that the information is relevant to the subject of the proceeding; and

3. The Department determines that the public interest shall be served by use of the information in the proceeding; and

4. The Department shall give the affected person at least 5 days notice prior to using the information which may result in the information being made available to the public.

R.1982 d.97, effective April 5, 1982.

See: 13 N.J.R. 724(a), 14 N.J.R. 338(a).

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Punctuation.

SUBCHAPTER 12. (RESERVED)

Subchapter Historical Note

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). Previously, Subchapter 12 was amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993; R.1990 d.444, effective September 4, 1990; R.1989 d.436, effective August 21, 1989; R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989; R.1987 d.458, effective November 16, 1987; and R.1987 d.445, effective November 2, 1987. See: 25 N.J.R. 547(a); 23 N.J.R. 3325(b); 22 N.J.R. 2754(a); 21 N.J.R. 2530(c); 21 N.J.R. 1883(a); 19 N.J.R. 2152(a); 19 N.J.R. 2006(b).

See, now, Subchapter 22, Treatment Works Approvals, Sewer Bans, Sewer Ban Exemptions, and Subchapter 23, Technical Requirements for Treatment Works Approval Applications.

SUBCHAPTER 13. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR DTWs, LOCAL AGENCIES AND THEIR USERS

7:14A-13.1 Purpose and scope

(a) The Department herein provides notice that it adopts the "General Pretreatment Regulations for Existing and New Sources of Pollution," 40 CFR Part 403 as amended.

(b) The Department herein provides further notice that the Department adopts the National Pretreatment Standards for existing and new sources of pollution, 40 CFR 403.5 and Chapter I, Subchapter N (including all subsequent amendments and supplements). All users shall comply with these requirements.

(c) This subchapter also provides the specific NJPDES permit requirements for a significant indirect user (SIU), as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.9.

(d) The Department may require the owner or operator of a privately owned treatment works to implement the equivalent of an approved pretreatment program pursuant to (a) above.

Amended by R.1982 d.97, effective April 5, 1982.
See: 13 N.J.R. 742(a), 14 N.J.R. 338(a).

(b) added. Renumbered (b) as (c) and added "also" after "subchapter".

Amended by R.1984 d.133, effective April 16, 1984.
See: 15 N.J.R. 1059(b), 16 N.J.R. 882(a).

(d) added.
Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.
See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Reference to effective date of regulations deleted at (a) and in (c), significant industrial user changed to significant indirect user.
Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.
See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Editorial addition to (a).

7:14A-13.2 Application for an SIU permit

(a) Duty to apply: Any person who discharges or is planning to discharge pollutants as an SIU and is subject to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.5(a) shall submit a complete application to the Department in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1, 10.1(h) and 10.5(c).

(b) Time to apply for an SIU permit:

1. New SIU's: Any person planning to discharge pollutants as an SIU and subject to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.5(a) shall apply for a NJPDES permit at least 90 days prior to initiation of discharge. If a treatment works approval is required, submittal shall be made at least 90 days prior to initiation of final engineering design.

2. Existing SIUs: Any person who discharges pollutants as an SIU and is subject to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.5(a), as of the effective date of these regulations, shall apply for a SIU permit in accordance with the schedule in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.1(h)4.

(c) Duty to reapply: Any SIU planning to continue discharging after the expiration of an SIU permit shall submit an application for renewal at least 180 days prior to expiration of the existing permit.

As amended, R.1984 d.133, effective April 16, 1984.

See: 15 N.J.R. 1059(b), 16 N.J.R. 882(a).

(a) and (b): N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.5(a) restriction added.

Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Correction in internal cite only.

7:14A-13.3 Conditions applicable to SIU permits

(a) The following conditions apply to SIU permits in addition to the requirements in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.5. All conditions applicable to SIU permits shall be incorporated into the permit either expressly or by reference. A specific citation to these regulations shall be given in the permit.

1. Prohibited discharges in accordance with 40 CFR Section 403.5.

2. National Pretreatment Standards—Categorical Standards in accordance with the appropriate subpart of 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N.

3. Schedules of Compliance with Categorical Standards in accordance with 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N.

4. Local requirements which have been approved by the Department as part of the Pretreatment Program approval in accordance with 40 CFR Section 403.11. Local requirements may be approved where:

i. Any discharge requirements of the municipality or the DTW are more stringent than State or Federal requirements, or

ii. Any discharge requirement is not a State or Federal requirement.

5. Notify the DTW of a discharge which may cause interference in accordance with 403.12(f).

6. Reporting and filing requirements in accordance with 40 CFR Section 403.12.

7. Any other requirements pursuant to 40 CFR Part 403.

(b) All users of privately owned treatment works shall comply at a minimum, with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.13(a)13.

7:14A-13.4 Conditions applicable to all users of a DTW

(a) No person or user of a DTW shall discharge into the DTW without the written authorization of the DTW, and unless in accordance with and as authorized by applicable Federal, State and local laws, regulations, ordinances, including regulations, contracts or ordinances of the DTW. This applies to all discharges including those from mobile sources as indicated in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.9, which defines a "user" as including a mobile source.

(b) Any such person or user shall have available for inspection a copy of said written authorization at the point of discharge at the time the discharge is taking place.

(c) Any person or user of a DTW who willfully or negligently discharges into a DTW in violation of this subchapter may be subject to criminal prosecution under N.J.A.C. 58:10A-10f. A discharge in violation of this subchapter may be deemed as one not in conformity with an individual NJPDES permit or a NJPDES permit-by-rule, as the case may be, or, in an appropriate case, as a discharge without a NJPDES permit.

(d) Any person or user of a DTW that is subject to a Departmental or local agency administrative consent order or administrative order shall be liable for the interim enforcement limits stipulated therein.

R.1981 d.214, effective July 9, 1981.

See: 13 N.J.R. 89(a), 13 N.J.R. 403(a).

As amended, R.1984 d.133, effective April 16, 1984.

See: 15 N.J.R. 1059(b), 16 N.J.R. 882(a).

(c) added.

Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Changes to include the requirements of the Clean Water Enforcement Act, P.L. 1990, c.28.

7:14A-13.5 Permit-by-rule

(a) All indirect dischargers which are not SIUs or which are not required by N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.5(a) to obtain an individual NJPDES permit and which are authorized by the DTW pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-13.4(a) shall be deemed to possess a NJPDES permit-by-rule and must comply with the standards specified in (c) below.

(b) Termination of eligibility for a permit-by-rule shall be as follows:

1. Based upon non-compliance with (c) below, the Department may terminate the eligibility of any indirect discharger for a permit-by-rule in those areas of the State where the Department is the Control Authority. Where eligibility for a permit-by-rule has been terminated by the Department, the indirect discharger shall apply for and is required to obtain a NJPDES/SIU Permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.5(c).

2. Whenever a DTW's Pretreatment Program approval has been withdrawn based upon the criteria set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-13.8, all SIUs discharging to the DTW will lose their eligibility for a permit-by-rule and will be required to obtain an individual NJPDES/SIU permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.1(h).

(c) Standards for NJPDES/SIU permit-by-rule. All indirect dischargers shall comply with the following:

1. Standards for prohibited discharges, see N.J.A.C. 7:14A-13.3(a)1;

2. Categorical pretreatment standards, see N.J.A.C. 7:14A-13.3(a)2;

3. DTW ordinances, rules and regulations which have been approved by the Department, see N.J.A.C. 7:14A-13.3(a)4;

4. Sludge quality violations, see N.J.A.C. 7:14A-13.7; and

5. Any other standards promulgated by the Department under the Pretreatment Act or State Act.

R.1984 d.133, effective April 16, 1984.

See: 15 N.J.R. 1059(b), 16 N.J.R. 882(a).

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Minor stylistic changes only.

Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Clarified that NJPDES/SIU permit-by-rule status may only be revoked in those areas of the state where the Department is the control authority, thereby limiting issuance of SIU permits in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.5.

7:14A-13.6 (Reserved)

R.1984 d.133, effective April 16, 1984.

See: 15 N.J.R. 1059(b), 16 N.J.R. 882(a).

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Punctuation and reference to N.J.A.C. cite changed to figure 1 in Appendix F at (b)2iii.

Repealed by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

7:14A-13.7 Sludge quality violation

(a) No indirect discharger shall discharge into a DTW any pollutant in such quantities or concentration such that the discharge alone causes the DTW to exceed the State's criteria or standards for the management of sludge.

(b) The following limitations shall apply in order to control gross contamination of sludge by any of the pollutants listed in Appendix B. The amount of any substance listed in Appendix B which is discharged by any user shall not exceed the amount W determined by the equations listed below.

1. For all DTWs:

$$i. \quad W = \frac{86.4 \times C \times V}{A}$$

ii. W = The maximum total weight in kilograms per day (kg/d) which may be discharged by an indirect discharger over any 24 hour period.

iii. C = Concentration, in milligrams per kilograms (mg/kg) of any Federal or State sludge disposal criteria or standard, for any pollutant listed in Appendix B.

iv. V = Dry weight of sludge generated by DTW (kg/day).

v. A = Efficiency of a DTW to accumulate a toxic pollutant in its sludge from its influent, computed according to the procedure in (c) below.

(c) Accumulation efficiencies (A) may be calculated as follows:

1. The Department will utilize existing DTW data in order to calculate A .

2. An indirect discharger of a DTW may determine at its own expense the accumulation efficiency. The determination shall be made in accordance with this section. Computation of the accumulation efficiency of a DTW shall be based upon influent and sludge operational data plus any other information which demonstrates consistent accumulation of the pollutants in Appendix B. This data shall meet the following requirements:

i. The data shall be representative of the quality and quantity of average influent flow and sludge generation of the system.

ii. The data shall be obtained through composite samples on three consecutive working days. Each composite sample shall contain a minimum of 12 discrete samples taken at equal intervals and proportional to the flow over a 24 hour period; and

iii. Where the Department determines that a composite sample is not an appropriate sampling technique, a grab sample shall be taken. Grab samples will be required where the parameters being evaluated, such as cyanide and phenol, may not be held for any extended period because of biological or chemical decomposition.

R.1984 d.133, effective April 16, 1984.

See: 15 N.J.R. 1059(b), 16 N.J.R. 882(a).

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Reference to "disposal" of sludge changed to "management" of sludge in (a).

7:14A-13.8 Criteria for withdrawal of Pretreatment Program approval

(a) The Department may withdraw Pretreatment Program approval when a DTW's program no longer complies with the requirements of this chapter and the DTW fails to take corrective action. Such circumstances include the following:

1. When the DTW's legal authority no longer complies with the requirements of this chapter, including, but not limited to:

i. Failure of the DTW to enact new legal authority where necessary; or

ii. Action by the DTW's governing body limiting the DTW's legal authority.

2. When the procedures of the DTW's program no longer comply with the requirements of this chapter, including but not limited to:

i. Failure to exercise control over activities required to be regulated, including the enforcement of National Categorical Pretreatment Standards (40 CFR Chapter 1, Subchapter N);

ii. Failure to comply with the public participation requirements of this chapter (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8);

iii. Failure to act on violations of permits or other program activities; or

iv. Failure to inspect and monitor activities subject to regulation.

(b) The Department will issue notice of intent to withdraw approval for a program. The notice shall be equivalent to the notice requirements of 40 CFR 403.11.

1. If the problems are not satisfactorily resolved within 90 days of the issuance of the notice, the approval will be withdrawn.

2. The notice shall identify any and all instances of noncompliance with these regulations.

3. A public hearing may be held at the discretion of the Department.

(c) The DTW may reapply for program approval only at the time of NJPDES/DTW Permit renewal or five years from the date of withdrawal, whichever comes first. The reapplication shall identify corrective action taken to mitigate the noncompliance listed in the Department's notice in (b) above.

R.1984 d.133, effective April 16, 1984.

See: 15 N.J.R. 1059(b), 16 N.J.R. 882(a).

Amended by R.1989 d.339, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 707(a), 21 N.J.R. 1883(a).

Minor correction in reference in (a)2iii.

7:14A-13.9 Public notice by DTWs

(a) Prior to approving any proposed new industrial permits, proposed renewed industrial permits or proposed substantial modifications to any existing industrial permit, a list of all proposed new, renewed or modified permits shall be included in the notice for the next normally scheduled monthly meeting of the DTW. Copies of the proposed permits shall be made available to members of the public as requested.

(b) Comments on a permit may be made prior to or during this meeting. If there are no substantive comments submitted or testimony given, the permit may be approved at the meeting. If there are substantive comments or testimony, the DTW shall make a written response to the comments and testimony prior to making a decision on the permit and consider the comments and testimony in the decision on the permit.

(c) For the purposes of this section, "permit" means an authorization, license, or equivalent control document issued by, or contract with, the DTW for an indirect discharge.

R.1984 d.133, effective April 16, 1984.
See: 15 N.J.R. 1059(b), 16 N.J.R. 882(a).

7:14A-13.10 Requirements for delegated local agencies

(a) Starting January 1, 1992, and thereafter, each permitted facility discharging into the municipal treatment works of a delegated local agency, other than a facility discharging only stormwater or non-contact cooling water, shall be inspected by the delegated local agency at least once a year. The Department may inspect a facility required to be inspected by a delegated local agency. Exemption of stormwater facilities from the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to any permitted facility discharging or receiving stormwater runoff having come into contact with a hazardous discharge site on the Federal National Priorities List adopted by the EPA pursuant to the "Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act," Pub.L. 96-510 (42 U.S.C.A. section 9601 et seq.), or any other hazardous discharge site included by the Department on the master list for hazardous discharge site cleanups adopted pursuant to section 2 of P.L. 1982, c.202 (N.J.S.A. 58:10-23.16). An inspection required under this paragraph shall be conducted within six months following a permittee's submission of an application for a permit, permit renewal or issuance of a permit for a new facility, except that if for any reason, a scheduled inspection cannot be made, the inspection shall be rescheduled to be performed within 30 days of the originally scheduled inspection or, in the case of a temporary shutdown, of resumed operation. Inspections shall include:

1. A representative sampling of the effluent for each permitted facility, except that in the case of facilities that are not major facilities or significant indirect users, sampling pursuant to this paragraph shall be conducted at least once every three years;

2. An analysis of all collected samples by a certified laboratory other than one that has been used by the permittee, or that is directly or indirectly owned, operated or managed by the permittee;

3. An evaluation of the maintenance record of the permittee's treatment equipment;

4. An evaluation of the permittee's sampling techniques;

5. A random check of written summaries of test results, prepared by the certified laboratory providing the test results, for the immediately preceding 12-month period, signed by a responsible official of the certified laboratory, certifying the accuracy of the test results; and

6. An inspection of the permittee's sample storage facilities and techniques if the sampling is normally performed by the permittee.

(b) In addition, to the inspection requirements described under (a) above, all delegated local agencies shall inspect the facilities of all permittees identified as a significant noncomplier. This inspection under this paragraph shall be conducted within 60 days of receipt of the discharge monitoring report that initially results in the permittee being identified as a significant noncomplier. The inspection shall include a random check of written summaries of test results, prepared by the certified laboratory providing the test results, for the immediately preceding 12-month period, signed by a responsible official of the certified laboratory, certifying the accuracy of the test results. A copy of each summary shall be maintained by the permittee. The inspection shall be for the purpose of determining compliance and shall only be performed once each calendar year. A delegated local agency is not required to make an inspection hereunder if an inspection has been made pursuant to (a) above, within six months of the period within which an inspection is required to be conducted under (a) above.

(c) All delegated local agencies shall perform a complete priority pollutant analysis of the discharge from, and inflow to, the municipal treatment works. The analysis shall be performed by a delegated local agency at least once each calendar year unless more frequent analyses are required under the permit.

(d) A delegated local agency shall comply with the permit processing requirements for relaxing any water quality standard or effluent limitation under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.3(a)4.

(e) A delegated local agency shall afford an opportunity to the public to comment on a proposed administrative consent order, in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14-8.3A, if it would establish interim enforcement limits that would relax effluent limitations established in a permit or prior administrative consent order.

(f) Of the amount of any penalty assessed and collected pursuant to an action brought by a DTW in accordance with section 10 of P.L.1977, c.74 or section 6 of P.L.1990, c.28 (N.J.S.A. 58:10A-10.1), 10 percent shall be deposited in the Wastewater Treatment Operators' Training Account, established in accordance with section 13 of P.L.1990, c.28 (N.J.S.A. 58:10A-14.5), and used to finance the cost of training operators of municipal treatment works. The re-

mainder shall be used by the DTW solely for enforcement purposes, and for upgrading municipal treatment works.

(g) Except as otherwise provided in section 3 of P.L.1963, c.73 (N.J.S.A. 47:1A-3), any records, reports, or other information obtained by a DTW pursuant to this paragraph or section 5 of P.L.1972, c.42 (N.J.S.A. 58:11-53), including any correspondence relating thereto, shall be available to the public, however, upon a showing satisfactory to the Commissioner by any person that the making public of any record, report or information, or a part thereof, other than effluent data, would divulge methods or processes entitled to protection as trade secrets, the Commissioner or DTW shall consider such record, report, or information, or part thereof, to be confidential, and access thereto shall be limited to authorized officers or employees of the Department, DTW, and the Federal government.

(h) A delegated local agency shall submit an annual report to the Department by February 1 of each year. The annual report shall include the following information:

1. Total number of permitted users;
2. Total number of unpermitted discharges;
3. Total number of new permits issued;
4. Total number of renewed permits issued;
5. Total number of permit modifications;
6. Total number of permits contested by the permittee or other parties;
7. Total number of compliance schedules adopted through administrative order, administrative consent order or other methods involving interim limits that relax permit limitations;
8. Total number of facilities inspected and sampled at least once;
9. Total number of pass throughs of pollutants;
10. Total number of permit violations, categorized as:
 - i. Reporting violations, including, but not limited to, late or non-submission of self-monitoring reports (SMRs), progress reports, spill reports, etc.;
 - ii. Effluent violations for hazardous pollutants;
 - iii. Effluent violations for non-hazardous pollutants;
11. Total number of effluent violations constituting serious violations, including violations that are being contested;
12. Total number of defenses for upsets, bypasses, testing or laboratory errors granted that involve serious violations;
13. Total number of users qualifying as significant noncompliers, including permittees contesting such designation;

14. Total number of violations of administrative orders or administrative consent orders, including violations of interim limits, or of compliance schedule milestones for starting or completing construction, or for failing to attain full compliance;

15. Total number of violations of compliance schedule milestones for starting or completing construction, or attaining full compliance, that are out of compliance by 90 days or more from the scheduled date;

16. Total number of enforcement actions resulting from local agency inspections and samplings;

17. Total number of violations for which civil penalties, including civil penalties from a summons, or civil administrative penalties, have been assessed;

18. Total dollar amount of all penalties assessed;

19. Total dollar amount of enforcement costs recovered in a civil action or civil administrative action from a violator;

20. Total dollar amount of civil administrative penalties and civil penalties collected, including penalties for which a penalty schedule has been agreed to by the violator;

21. Total number of criminal actions filed by the Attorney General or county prosecutors;

22. A list of permittees qualifying as significant non-compliers, including address, permit number, brief description and date of each violation, date that the violation was resolved, and total number of violations committed by the permittee during the year;

23. A list of permittees at least six months behind in the construction phase of a compliance schedule, including address, permit number, brief description of the conditions violated and the cause for delay;

24. A list of permittees or the permittee's officers or employees convicted of criminal conduct, including address, permit number and a brief description and date of the violation or violations for which convicted;

25. A list of the specific purposes for which penalty monies collected have been expended, displayed in line-item format by type of expenditure and including, but not limited to, position numbers and titles funded in whole or in part from these penalty monies; and

26. Submission of results of the priority pollutant analysis of the discharge from, and inflow to, the municipal treatment works.

(i) All delegated local agencies shall limit concentrations of heavy metals, pesticides, organic chemicals and other contaminants in the sludge in conformance with the land-based sludge management criteria established by the Department in the Statewide Sludge Management Plan adopted pursuant to the "Solid Waste Management Act," P.L. 1970, c.39 (N.J.S.A. 13:1E-1 et seq.) or established pursuant to the Federal Act or any regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

New Rule, R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.
See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

SUBCHAPTER 14. OIL AND GREASE EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Subchapter Historical Note

Subchapter 14 was adopted as R.1984 d.234, effective July 2, 1984.
See: 15 N.J.R. 1313(b), 16 N.J.R. 1746(b).

7:14A-14.1 Purpose and scope

(a) This subchapter establishes effluent limitations for petroleum-based and nonpetroleum-based oil and grease for all discharges to surface waters and for indirect discharges into domestic treatment works (DTW's), including discharges resulting from precipitation events, as well as minimum monitoring requirements, sampling protocol, analytical methods and exemptions from the established effluent limitations.

(b) The requirements of this subchapter shall apply to all existing and new dischargers to surface waters and indirect dischargers of oil and grease, required to have a NJPDES permit.

7:14A-14.2 Definitions

The following words and terms, when used in this subchapter, shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

"Biweekly" means occurring every two weeks.

"Closed conduit" means any closed natural or artificial duct, such as a pipe, for conveying fluids.

"Existing discharger" means any discharger of oil and grease who has an effluent limitation or monitoring requirement specified for oil and grease in the NJPDES/DSW permit or who has applied for a NJPDES/NPDES permit upon the effective date of this subchapter.

"Froude number" means the numerical quantity used to characterize the type of flow in an open channel from which a representative grab sample may be taken for the purposes of this subchapter.

"Grab sample" means a single sample collected at a particular time and place.

"Holding time" means the length of the time from collection of the sample until the time of initiation of the analysis.

"Hydraulic jump" means the sudden passage of water in an open channel from low depth to high depth, during which the velocity changes from supercritical ($Fr > 1$) to subcritical ($Fr < 1$), where Fr stands for Froude Number.

"New discharger" means any discharger of oil and grease to surface waters who is not an existing discharger.

"Oil and grease" includes the nonpetroleum-based pollutants of animal and vegetable origin, and petroleum-based pollutants, which are analyzed by method 413.1 for oil and grease referenced in 40 CFR Part 136 as of July 1, 1989, including subsequent amendments.

"Open channel" means any natural or artificial waterway or closed conduit, including a gravity sewer, in which water flows with a free surface.

"Petroleum-based oil and grease" see petroleum hydrocarbons, below.

"Petroleum hydrocarbons" or "petroleum-based oil and grease" includes the petroleum-based pollutants analyzed by method 418.1 for petroleum hydrocarbons cited in Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, USEPA, Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory, Office of Research and Development, Cincinnati, OH, March 1983, including amendments and revisions.

"Reynolds number" means the numerical quantity used to characterize the type of flow in a closed conduit from which a representative grab sample may be taken for the purposes of this subchapter.

"Sheen" means an iridescent appearance on the surface of water.

"Working hours" means including and not limited to 8:00 A.M. through 5:00 P.M., Monday through Friday.

Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.
See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Amended "oil and grease" and added "petroleum hydrocarbons" to be consistent with 40 CFR Part 136.

7:14A-14.3 (Reserved)

Repealed by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.
See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

7:14A-14.4 Oil and grease effluent limitations

(a) Existing and new dischargers to surface waters shall discharge an effluent that does not:

1. Exhibit a visible sheen;
2. Exceed an average monthly oil and grease discharge limitation of 10 mg/l; and
3. Exceed a concentration of 15 mg/l oil and grease in any single sample.

(b) Indirect dischargers shall satisfy the following requirements:

1. No oil and grease effluent limitations shall be imposed on indirect dischargers who are discharging non-

petroleum-based oil and grease of animal and vegetable origin.

2. Indirect dischargers discharging petroleum-based oil and grease shall meet the following effluent limitations except where the Department has determined that more stringent effluent limitations apply, based upon the expected efficiency of the indirect dischargers' equipment.

- i. The average monthly discharge limitation shall not exceed 100 mg/l; and
- ii. The concentration in any single sample shall not exceed 150 mg/l.

(c) Existing and new dischargers to surface waters, and petroleum-based oil and grease indirect dischargers with discharges resulting from precipitation events, shall operate a facility designed for the runoff characteristics of the site with adequate hydraulic capacity to meet the following effluent limitations for any single precipitation event, except when a rainfall intensity exceeds two (2.0) inches in an hour as recorded by the nearest National Weather Service station (United States Department of Commerce) or as recorded by the discharger's own calibrated rain gauge. Rainfall records shall be kept for review by the Department.

1. Existing or new dischargers to surface water shall discharge an effluent that does not exhibit a visible sheen and exceed a concentration of 15 mg/l in any single sample.

2. Indirect dischargers shall meet a maximum concentration of 150 mg/l.

(d) In addition to the effluent limitations specified in this subchapter, dischargers to surface waters and indirect dischargers shall satisfy all applicable standards and limitations, any local industrial waste ordinances, or other legally binding requirements, whichever is more stringent.

Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.
See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Deleted obsolete references to "existing" and "new" dischargers.

7:14A-14.5 Minimum monitoring and reporting requirements

(a) Dischargers to surface waters, including industrial treatment works and DTW's, shall meet the following minimum monitoring requirements based upon the nature of the oil and grease discharge.

1. All industrial treatment works dischargers discharging nonpetroleum-based oil and grease and all DTW's shall meet the following monitoring schedule:

Permitted Flow (Million gallons daily)	Monitoring Frequency
< 1 MGD	Quarterly
1-10 MGD	Monthly
> 10 MGD	Biweekly

2. All industrial treatment works dischargers discharging petroleum-based oil and grease or mixed nonpetroleum and petroleum-based oil and grease shall meet the following monitoring schedule:

Permitted Flow (Million gallons daily)	Monitoring Frequency
<0.1 MGD	Monthly
0.1-1 MGD	Biweekly
>1-5 MGD	Weekly
>5 MGD	2/Week

(b) The following shall apply to indirect dischargers regulated under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.5 and 13.5, discharging process wastewater:

1. Indirect dischargers who are Significant Indirect User (SIU's) required to obtain an individual NJPDES/SIU permit shall meet the following minimum monitoring requirements based upon the nature of the oil and grease discharge:

i. Dischargers of nonpetroleum-based oil and grease of animal and vegetable origin shall not be required to monitor.

ii. Dischargers of petroleum-based oil and grease shall follow the monitoring schedule established in the individual NJPDES/SIU permit with no less than quarterly monitoring.

2. Indirect dischargers possessing a NJPDES permit by rule (see N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.5(f)) are not required to monitor.

(c) Discharges as a result of precipitation events from dischargers to surface waters and from SIU's required to obtain an individual NJPDES/SIU permit who discharge petroleum-based oil and grease shall be monitored in the following way:

1. The discharger shall monitor for oil and grease during the first precipitation event of the month which causes a discharge during working hours and which is preceded by a minimum dry period of 72 hours. Monitoring is dependent on the timing of precipitation events and will not necessarily be conducted at 30-day intervals.

2. During each precipitation event, the discharger shall take a sample 15 minutes after the onset of the discharge, and shall continue to take samples at 15 minute intervals, as long as the discharge continues, up to and including 45 minutes after the onset of the discharge.

3. The discharger shall analyze each sample individually and report a maximum value for the samples.

(d) The Department may set more stringent monitoring requirements different than the frequency set out in (a) and (c) above.

(e) Upon the request of a discharger to surface waters or an SIU required to obtain in individual NJPDES/SIU permit, where the discharger has met the required oil and grease limitations for each of the reporting periods during the preceding twelve months, the Department may reduce the monitoring requirements of subsections (a) and (b) above by up to 50 percent but not less than quarterly monitoring. Whenever a report indicates the discharger has exceeded its effluent limitations, the discharger shall resume its former, more frequent reporting schedule.

1. Whenever a report indicates the discharger has exceeded its effluent limitations, the discharger shall resume its former, more frequent reporting schedule.

(f) If a discharger to surface waters or an SIU required to obtain an individual NJPDES/SIU permit can demonstrate to the Department that the discharge consists entirely of uncontaminated noncontact cooling water or uncontaminated discharge resulting from precipitation events, the Department may exempt such discharge from the monitoring requirements for oil and grease.

1. If the uncontaminated nature of discharge should change, the discharger must notify the Department within 30 days of the nature of the change.
2. Based upon this information the Department, within its discretion, may require additional monitoring.

(g) All monitoring results required by this section shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.5(a)10 and the reporting schedule specified in the NJPDES permit.

Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.
See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Added language to clarify that monitoring is dependent on the timing of precipitation events.

7:14A-14.6 Sampling protocol

(a) All samples shall be grab samples collected and stored in widemouth glass bottles approximately one-liter in volume and fitted with TEFLON®-lined screw caps or ground-glass stoppers.

1. Air space in a full sample bottle must be kept at one inch. If the bottle is overfilled, the sample shall be discarded and a new sample collected.
2. All, rather than an aliquot portion, of the sample shall be used for analysis.
3. A sample shall be collected in one bottle and may not be transferred to another bottle before analysis.
4. Before the samples may be taken from a closed conduit via a valve or faucet arrangement, enough water shall be allowed to flush through the valve or faucet prior to filling the bottle in order to obtain a representative sample.

5. Samples shall be preserved by the addition of a sufficient amount of HCl(1:1) for petroleum hydrocarbons, and either HCl(1:1) or H₂SO₄(1:1) for oil and grease, within four hours of collection to achieve a pH of less than 2, allowing time for any carbon dioxide to be released prior to capping the sample bottle.

- i. The sample must be cooled to 4°C.
- ii. Holding time shall not exceed seven days for petroleum hydrocarbons, and 28 days for oil and grease.

(b) Representative grab samples taken from an open channel must be obtained at one of the following locations:

1. Where the Froude number equals or exceeds 1 at the time of sampling and at least 90 percent of the time when a discharge exists, computed according to the following formula:

$$Fr = V/(gy)^{1/2}$$

Where Fr = Froude number (dimensionless)

V = mean velocity of the fluid in the channel (ft/sec).

g = the acceleration of gravity (32.2 ft/sec²).

y = Vertical depth of flow (ft).

2. Immediately downstream of a hydraulic jump.

3. From a sampling point located immediately after a V-notch weir, properly installed as a flow measuring device.

(c) Representative grab samples taken from a closed conduit must be obtained at a point where the Reynolds number exceeds 4,000 at the time of sampling and at least 90 percent of the time when a discharge exists, computed according to this formula:

$$R = Vd/v$$

Where R = Reynolds number (dimensionless).

V = mean velocity of the fluid in the pipe (ft/sec).

d = diameter of the pipe (ft).

v = kinematic viscosity (ft²/sec).

Using the following values for v, kinematic viscosity:

Using the following values for v, kinematic viscosity:

32°F	1.931 ft ² /sec × 10 ⁻⁵
40°F	1.664 ft ² /sec × 10 ⁻⁵
50°F	1.410 ft ² /sec × 10 ⁻⁵
60°F	1.217 ft ² /sec × 10 ⁻⁵
70°F	1.059 ft ² /sec × 10 ⁻⁵
80°F	0.930 ft ² /sec × 10 ⁻⁵
90°F	0.826 ft ² /sec × 10 ⁻⁵
100°F	0.739 ft ² /sec × 10 ⁻⁵
110°F	0.667 ft ² /sec × 10 ⁻⁵
120°F	0.609 ft ² /sec × 10 ⁻⁵

(d) The discharger shall document the sampling methodology and such records shall be available to the Department. The Department may require that flow conditions at sampling points specified in (b) and (c) above be certified by a professional engineer.

(e) The discharger may request that the Department approve an alternate sampling protocol. The discharger shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Department that a representative sample shall result from such sampling protocol.

Amended by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

Change to be consistent with 40 CFR Part 136.

7:14A-14.7 Analytical methods

(a) All sample analyses required by this subchapter shall be performed by laboratories certified by the Department in accordance with the N.J.A.C. 7:18, Regulations Governing Laboratory Certification and Standards of Performance.

1. Nonpetroleum-based oil and grease samples shall be analyzed in accordance with the latest test methods for oil and grease referenced in 40 CFR Part 136.

2. For petroleum-based oil and grease the infrared method for petroleum hydrocarbons, Method 418.1, cited in Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Waters, USEPA, Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory, Office of Research and Development, Cincinnati, OH, March 1983, shall be used.

3. Mixed nonpetroleum-based and petroleum-based oil and grease shall be analyzed by the method specified in the individual permit.

4. A discharger may request that the Department approve an alternate method for analysis. Pending the Department's determination, the discharger shall utilize the methods cited above.

7:14A-14.8 Exemptions

(a) Combined sewer overflows shall be exempted from the effluent limitations specified at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-14.4.

(b) The Department may grant an exemption from the effluent limitations specified at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-14.4(b)2 for indirect dischargers discharging petroleum-based oil and grease if the following conditions are met:

1. The DTW into which the indirect discharger discharges submits a request for the exemption indicating it meets all of the following criteria:

i. The discharge from the DTW has met a 10 mg/l average and 15 mg/l maximum limitations for oil and grease for each of the reporting periods during the preceding 12 months, as determined by the Department; and

ii. The sludge disposal option currently utilized or planned by the DTW considers petroleum hydrocarbons a beneficial constituent; and

iii. The DTW shows that the costs for oil and grease removal at the plant are in proportion to the other operation and maintenance costs of the plant.

2. The Department shall have 90 days to review the request for the exemption and make a tentative decision to grant or deny the request. If additional information from the applicant is required, the 90 days period may be extended. The Department shall publicly notice the tentative decision.

(c) Except as provided in (d) below, the DSW permits and discharges listed in (c)1 and 2 below are excluded from the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-14.4(a), 14.4(c), 14.5(a), and 14.5(c). For such permits and discharges, the DSW permit shall stipulate the effluent limitations and monitoring frequency, if any, for oil and grease.

1. General DSW permits for stormwater point sources or separate storm sewers; and

2. DSW from separate storm sewers that are not industrial treatment works.

(d) Despite (c) above, owners and operators of facilities listed in (d)1 or 2 below must comply with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-14.4(a), 14.4(c), 14.5(a), 14.5(c), and 14.5(e) regarding any stormwater that has come into contact with petroleum-based oil or grease in raw material, intermediate products, finished products, byproducts, or waste products located on the site of such facilities.

1. Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code 29 (Petroleum Refining and Related Industries); and

2. Facilities that are defined as "major facilities" at N.J.S.A. 58:10-23.11b.1 and N.J.A.C. 7:1E-1.6 and that also have a total combined storage capacity of 200,000 gallons or more for petroleum or petroleum products.

Amended by R.1992 d.434, effective November 2, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 2352(a), 24 N.J.R. 4088(a).

Amended as part of the Department's Statewide Stormwater Permitting Program and in response to the Federal Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

SUBCHAPTERS 15 THROUGH 21. (RESERVED)

SUBCHAPTER 22. TREATMENT WORKS APPROVALS, SEWER BANS, SEWER BAN EXEMPTIONS

Source and Effective Date

R.1994 d.278, effective June 6, 1994.

See: 25 N.J.R. 3282(a), 26 N.J.R. 2413(b).

7:14A-22.1 General policy and purpose

(a) It is the purpose of this subchapter to:

1. Establish when a treatment works approval permit is required from the Department;
2. Establish the administrative requirements for treatment works approval applications;
3. Establish the criteria for the imposition of sewer connection bans;
4. Restrict the approval of additional sewer connections, by means of a sewer connection ban, in circumstances when untreated or partially treated wastewater is being discharged in substantial non-compliance with a NPDES or NJPDES permit, or circumstances when inadequate conveyance capacity exists in a collection/conveyance system;
5. Establish criteria for exemptions from sewer connection bans; and
6. Establish a mechanism for actions by local and regional sewerage authorities to provide for adequate sewage conveyance and treatment facilities within their sewer service areas, and to ensure that sewage generating facilities are located within the appropriate sewer service area as determined by the applicable water quality management plans.

(b) The performance of sewerage facilities, which are generally owned and operated by local and regional sewerage authorities, is dependent, in part, on how they are managed as well as upon controls exercised over the issuance of local approvals and additional sewage connection permits. Adequate monitoring and prudent management of such facilities is essential in order to prevent violations of their NJPDES permits or overflows of conveyance systems. It is the responsibility of the sewerage authority and/or treatment plant owner/operator to implement timely corrective actions and to ensure that additional connections to the treatment works do not result in such occurrences. Whenever the participating municipalities and sewerage authorities fail in this responsibility, the Department may take whatever action that it deems necessary to assure compliance, including, but not limited to, ceasing the issuance of treatment works approval permits and/or the imposition of a sewer connection ban.

Case Notes

Seriousness of polluter's 386 violations and economic benefits obtained by polluter together with evidence that penalty would not jeopardize polluter's continued operation, warranted statutory maximum penalty for violations of permit, subject to reduction to reflect actions and inaction of federal and state enforcement agencies. *Pirg v. Powell Duffryn Terminals, Inc.*, D.N.J.1989, 720 F.Supp. 1158, affirmed in part, reversed in part 913 F.2d 64, rehearing denied, certiorari denied 111 S.Ct. 1018, 498 U.S. 1109, 112 L.Ed.2d 1100.

7:14A-22.2 Scope

(a) Pursuant to N.J.S.A. 58:10A-6, no person shall build, install, modify or operate any facility (including any sewer extension as defined in this chapter) for the collection, conveyance, treatment or discharge of any industrial or domestic wastewater except in conformance with this subchapter.

(b) In a sewer connection ban area, any project involving the construction, operation or modification of a connection, including the modification of a building's projected flow, may not be undertaken except in conformance with this subchapter.

(c) In addition to any action expressly authorized by this chapter, the Department shall have the authority to pursue other remedial actions and may take enforcement actions under the New Jersey Water Pollution Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et seq., and impose fines or penalties in accordance with the Civil Administrative Penalty Rules, N.J.A.C. 7:14-8, or other applicable statute for failure to comply with the terms, conditions, and requirements of this subchapter.

(d) These rules shall be liberally construed to permit the Department and its various agencies to administer their statutory functions.

(e) The Department may, upon notice to all parties and in the public interest, delegate, in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.23, the application of these rules.

(f) The technical standards for the design and construction of treatment works are contained in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-23.

(g) When a treatment works is not required to obtain an approval from the Department pursuant to this subchapter, the treatment works is nonetheless required to conform with any applicable requirements of this subchapter and N.J.A.C. 7:14A-23, Technical Requirements for Treatment Works Approvals.

(h) The Department shall determine within 20 working days of the issuance of a final NJPDES permit or NJPDES permit modification, whether the discharger shall be required to obtain approval in accordance with the subchapter.

(i) No person shall permit, approve or otherwise allow the construction, installation, modification or operation of any facility or activity that violates the terms, conditions and requirements of this subchapter.

(j) Applications for treatment works approval permits which are administratively complete prior to June 6, 1994, shall be processed by the Department in accordance with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-12, and the Department shall issue an approval, denial or conditional approval.

7:14A-22.3 Activities for which a treatment works approval is required

(a) Except as provided in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.4, no person shall engage in any of the following activities except in conformance with a valid treatment works approval from the Department:

1. Building, installing, modifying, or operating any treatment works including, but not limited to, sewer extensions, sewer interceptors, domestic and industrial wastewater treatment systems, holding tanks, equalization tanks and wastewater treatment and recycling systems.

2. Building, installing, modifying or operating any sewer line, pumping station or force main which serves more than two buildings or will convey 8,000 gallons per day or more of flow to a treatment works.

- i. Increasing the projected flow in an existing sewer line by 8,000 gallons per day or more shall require a treatment works approval permit, irrespective of whether or not additional sewer line construction is involved;

3. Building, installing, operating or modifying any residuals treatment units, including, but not limited to, facilities for composting, heat drying, thickening, digestion, air drying, thermal reduction, dewatering and storage of sludge;

4. Building, installing, operating or modifying any domestic or industrial treatment works that discharges directly to the surface water or ground water of the State, with the exception of individual subsurface disposal systems exempted pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.4(a)3; or

5. Building, installing, operating or modifying any industrial treatment works located in an area of the State where the Department is the control authority (non-delegated areas) for an industrial pretreatment program pursuant to 40 CFR 403 and N.J.A.C. 7:14A-13.1(a).

(b) Industrial treatment works approval applications submitted pursuant to (a)4 and 5 above will generally be processed within 30 days of receipt of a complete application in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.6.

(c) Projects for which flow is the determining factor for the requirement of a treatment works approval pursuant to this section, the projected flow criteria specified in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-23.3 shall be used.

Case Notes

Amendments were sufficient to state claims for common-law fraud and state RICO violations. *Maxim Sewerage Corp. v. Monmouth Ridings*, 273 N.J.Super. 84, 640 A.2d 1216 (L.1993).

Amendment failed to state federal RICO claim; "enterprise" requirement. *Maxim Sewerage Corp. v. Monmouth Ridings*, 273 N.J.Super. 84, 640 A.2d 1216 (L.1993).

Absence of allegation of continuing or continued threat of racketeering activity did not bar claim under state statute. *Maxim Sewerage Corp. v. Monmouth Ridings*, 273 N.J.Super. 84, 640 A.2d 1216 (L.1993).

7:14A-22.4 Activities for which a treatment works approval is not required

(a) A treatment works approval from the Department is not required for the following activities:

1. Building, installing, modifying or operating any sewer lateral (whether forced or by gravity), which will convey less than 8,000 gallons per day of projected flow;

2. Building, installing, modifying or operating any wastewater pumping equipment which utilizes a lateral force main connection, whether publicly or privately owned, to serve a facility whose projected flow is less than 8,000 gallons per day;

3. Building, installing, operating or modifying a septic system or other subsurface disposal system where the aggregate projected flow of the facility, using the criteria established in N.J.A.C. 7:9A, is less than or equal to 2,000 gallons per day of sanitary sewage. Treatment works for such facilities are regulated pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:9A Standards for Individual Subsurface Sewage Disposal Systems;

4. For existing facilities, and regardless of current flow, aggregate increases in the projected flow of less than 8,000 gallons per day over a five year period resulting from internal plumbing modifications, building additions, renovations or changes in use of a facility, providing that the project does not involve construction of a sewer extension or other treatment works which requires a permit pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.3.

- i. In sewer ban areas, this exception shall not be construed to exempt the need for a sewer ban exemption prior to construction, if required pursuant to this subchapter;

- ii. This exception does not apply to projects served by individual subsurface disposal systems or small treatment plants (less than 150,000 gpd) that discharge to groundwater;

5. Rehabilitation or the replacement of existing sewer lines providing that the diameter, slope and location of the sewer line will remain unchanged;

6. The replacement of worn, damaged, defective or inoperable wastewater pumps, sewage treatment units or components of residuals treatment and storage units providing that the capacity and location of the pumps or treatment units to be replaced will not change and the replacement treatment unit or wastewater pump station will be utilized to perform the same function as the former unit;

i. Existing pumping stations whose capacity is increased through a change in impeller size only, with no other modifications, do not require a treatment works approval.

7. Minor modifications of treatment works including, but not limited to, chemical addition for the purpose of improving performance and/or odor control (provided no treatment unit construction is to be undertaken), and modifications to treatment units for repair, maintenance or monitoring providing that the treatment process is not altered;

8. Residuals spreading and injection equipment to be utilized to disperse residuals at NJPDES permitted and exempted operations for land application of residuals;

9. The following mobile (not stationary) residuals storage installations:

- i. Frac tanks except when fixed into position;
- ii. Tanker trailers; and
- iii. Roll-off containers;

10. Mobile street sweepers and payloaders utilized to collect and move residuals at NJPDES permitted and exempted residual operations;

11. Provisions for emergency storage of residuals provided said storage is less than 180 days in duration and in accordance with Part 4-VIII of the Statewide Sludge Management Plan; or

12. Building, installing, operating or modifying treatment or storage units for sludge derived products.

(b) In addition to (a) above, a treatment works approval or general industrial treatment works approval will not be required for the following facilities:

1. Building, installing, operating or modifying any industrial treatment works discharging into a publicly owned treatment works (indirect dischargers), and located in an area of the State for which the Department is not the control authority (delegated area) for the industrial pretreatment program pursuant to 40 CFR 403 and N.J.A.C. 7:14A-13.1(a);

i. Projects involving the construction of a sewer extension require a treatment works approval for the conveyance aspects only and are subject to the conditions of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.8;

ii. Projects involving additional flow through an existing sewer line of 8,000 gpd or more require a treatment works approval for the conveyance aspects only and may be considered under the provisions of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.6;

2. Building, installing, operating or modifying an American Petroleum Institute approved gravity oil/water separator, a retention or detention basin, sand traps or sediment traps that are installed routinely in facilities such

as car washes, truck wash bays and other similar discharges, when these systems are authorized under a general NJPDES permit, have been determined not to require a NJPDES permit, or are exempted from obtaining a NJPDES permit pursuant to this chapter or are stormwater management facilities (see (b)3v below);

3. Building, installing, operating or modifying any of the following activities or facilities:

- i. Grease traps for use in restaurants;
- ii. Cooling towers for non-contact water/heat exchange units;
- iii. Holding tanks for wastewater which is solely industrial in nature and the amount to be discharged (through a collection system or hauled) to a treatment works will be less than 8,000 gallons per day;
- iv. Recycling systems for industrial waste only, which do not discharge directly to the surface water or ground water;
- v. Stormwater management facilities, including but not limited to retention basins, detention basins, and oil/water separators that prevent, abate, reduce, collect, convey, store, treat, dispose of, or otherwise manage stormwater runoff;
- vi. Any part of a separate storm sewer system; or
- vii. Treatment units used for pretreatment of water for use in an on-going manufacturing process at the industrial facility;

4. Mobile treatment works to be specifically utilized for the treatment of water in relation to a short-term pump test or dewatering associated with an underground storage tank project authorized under a NJPDES category B4B General permit; or

5. Building, installing, modifying, or operating any system for discharges to ground water that are authorized by permit-by-rule in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.15.

(c) Notwithstanding the terms of (a) and (b) above, the Department shall have the authority to regulate, at its discretion, any sewer connection or other domestic or industrial treatment works when a sewer connection ban exists or a health emergency so requires.

(d) The lack of a need to obtain a treatment works approval in accordance with this section does not relieve the project owner and/or sewerage authority from the responsibility to comply with all requirements of a NJPDES discharge permit. The responsibility of determining that additional flows to the treatment works will not result in any unpermitted discharge or NJPDES permit violation rests with the owner of the collection system and treatment facility.

(e) For projects in which flow is the determining factor for the requirement of a treatment works approval permit pursuant to this section, the projected flow criteria specified in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-23.3 shall be used.

Amended by R.1994 d.448, effective September 6, 1994.
See: 26 N.J.R. 158(a), 26 N.J.R. 3709(a).

7:14A-22.5 Treatment works approval

(a) A treatment works approval consists of the following three stages:

1. Stage I is an optional preliminary or conceptual review of treatment works as prescribed in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.7. The Department recommends that a stage I review and approval be obtained for any new sewage treatment plant or plant expansion, or if the proposed treatment works involves a new or innovative design or technology.

2. Stage II is an approval to construct, install or modify a treatment works as outlined in this subchapter.

3. Stage III is an approval to operate a treatment works that has been constructed or received a stage II approval. In general, separate stage II "construct only" approvals are issued for projects located in sewer ban areas, in future sewer service areas for which no downstream sewers exist, and for construction of some treatment plants. Stage II and stage III approvals are generally issued concurrently as a single document, when operation of the treatment works can occur immediately upon completion of the project.

(b) The construction, installation, modification or operation of a treatment works in a manner inconsistent with the terms and conditions of the Department's approval constitutes a violation of the Water Pollution Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et seq. and may be subject to penalties and fines pursuant to the above Act, the Civil Administrative Penalty Rules, N.J.A.C. 7:14-8, or other applicable statute.

(c) The Department may modify, suspend or revoke a treatment works approval in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.11.

(d) The Department shall approve, condition, or deny an application for a treatment works approval pursuant to this subchapter and N.J.A.C. 7:1C-1, within 90 days of receipt of a complete application by the Department. This time period may be extended for one 30 day period upon the mutual consent of the applicant and the Department.

(e) The issuance of a treatment works approval by the Department does not relieve the applicant of the continuing responsibility for the successful collection, conveyance, treatment or discharge of pollutants, nor does it relieve the applicant from the responsibility of insuring that all discharges are consistent at all times with the terms and conditions of the applicable NJPDES permit and that no pollutant will be discharged more frequently than authorized or at a level in excess of that which is authorized by the applicable NJPDES permit. The applicant is also responsible for complying with all applicable permits, regulations, statutes, or other laws.

(f) The applicant and any owner or operator of a treatment works shall provide notice of the terms and conditions of any existing treatment works approval to a prospective purchaser of the treatment works. Upon change of ownership of the treatment works, the new owner shall assume responsibility for its proper operation and maintenance or closure. Notification to the Department of a change in ownership for the treatment works approval permit is not required.

(g) The Department's review of applications and submissions is limited to engineering (including hydraulic) features of significance to applicable discharge limits and protection of the environment. The Department will not review structural, mechanical or electrical design, except when it may be significant to achievement of discharge limitations or to the protection of the environment.

(h) A permit to construct or operate a treatment works, previously issued to the owner or operator pursuant to N.J.S.A. 58:11-10 or 58:12-3 will constitute a treatment works approval for the purpose of this subchapter. The permit and any conditions thereto will continue to be in effect until such time as the permit is revoked, amended or expired.

(i) The full responsibility for adequate design, construction and operation of the treatment works, and the full responsibility for successful collection, treatment and discharge of pollutants shall be on the applicant.

(j) Treatment works shall be constructed in a manner which is consistent with the provisions of the appropriate wastewater management plan.

(k) The Department may grant an emergency approval authorizing the construction and/or operation of a treatment works prior to issuance of a formal treatment works approval in situations such as the modification/rehabilitation of existing treatment and conveyance systems where time delays may threaten the public health or safety. Such approvals shall be subject to the following requirements:

1. The Department and the affected collection system owner and/or treatment plant owner (as appropriate) shall be informed by telephone or in writing, prior to construction, as to the project location, the extent of work to be performed, and the reason for the emergency.

2. Within 15 calendar days of commencing the activity for which an emergency approval is authorized, an application for a treatment works approval and/or sewer ban exemption shall be submitted to the Department for review and issuance of the required permit. "As-built" drawings, if applicable, shall be submitted.

3. The Department reserves the right to deny an emergency approval request if it is determined that an emergency approval request is not justified, the activity would be inconsistent with any applicable rules, or a more prudent alternative is available.

4. Failure to comply with the requirements of (k)1 or 2 above, the construction or operation of treatment works inconsistent with the emergency authorization, or submission of false information may subject the applicant to enforcement action by the Department, including the imposition of fines or penalties.

(l) For most industrial treatment works, treatment works approvals will be issued in the form of a General Industrial Treatment Works Approval. The submission requirements for a General Industrial TWA are contained in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.6, and are administrative in nature. Within 30 days of receipt of a complete General Industrial TWA application, the Department will issue a General Industrial TWA or notify the applicant that due to a potentially significant health risk, environmental impact, or past performance of the facility the project cannot be granted a General Industrial TWA and an individual treatment works approval is required.

7:14A-22.6 Information and submission requirements for general industrial treatment works approvals

(a) Industrial treatment works not exempt pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.4 shall submit the following information as an application for a General Industrial Treatment Works Approval:

1. The Departments' Treatment Works Approval application form (original) signed, dated and imprinted with a seal where applicable;

i. The application form shall require information regarding name and address of applicant, applicant's agent and design engineer; project site location; project description; the status of related permit applications; property owner's certification; professional engineer's certification; and proper construction and operation clause.

2. The minimum fee for a treatment works pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:1C-1.5;

3. A certification signed and sealed by a New Jersey licensed professional engineer stating the following:

i. The proposed treatment works, as designed, will enable the facility to meet all applicable Federal, State and local effluent limitations, conditions and/or requirements;

ii. The proposed treatment works or contributing facility will not dilute any portion of its waste stream for the purpose of meeting any applicable NJPDES effluent limitation or condition; and

iii. The permittee currently holds a valid final NJPDES permit, General permit authorization, or for indirect dischargers, the applicant is specifically exempted by the Department;

4. A completed Licensed Operator Grading sheet;

5. A resolution, certification and/or written statement of consent from the affected municipality, sewerage authority, owner of the receiving treatment plant; owner/operator of the wastewater conveyance system into which the project will directly connect; and district sludge management lead planning agency (if applicable; see (a)5ii below) or completion of the Department's form WQM003;

i. Required consents shall be in conformance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1(k).

ii. A written statement of consent from the district sludge management lead planning agency is required only for applications that involve construction of residual management units at ultimate residuals management sites.

iii. Written statements of consent from the affected sewerage authority must contain a certification concerning the plant's compliance with the applicable NJPDES permit requirements.

iv. A written statement of consent from the owner/operator of the conveyance system must certify that the conveyance system has adequate conveyance capacity as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.9, to convey the additional flow.

v. If an applicant is unable to obtain the required endorsement or written statement of consent, then the procedures stated in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1(k) shall apply. An application may be considered complete only after the 60 day period of notification, as required in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1(k), has elapsed;

6. One set, each, of final construction plans and specifications, signed and sealed by a New Jersey licensed professional engineer.

7. An engineering abstract containing, at a minimum, the following:

i. A description of waste treatment system;

ii. The ultimate destination of all wastewater and residuals;

iii. A listing of all pollutants, including regular and intermittent flows, which may enter the system;

iv. Average and peak flow requirements; and

v. The expected composition of effluent from the treatment system; and

8. Copies of notification to local agencies by certified mail, return receipt requested, in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:1C-1.5.

(b) The Department, within 30 days of receipt of a complete application for an Industrial Treatment Works Approval, shall issue a General Industrial TWA, or notify the applicant that based upon the potential for significant health risk, environmental impact, or past performance of

the facility an individual treatment works approval review is required.

1. At the time of notification to the applicant that the project does not qualify for a General Industrial TWA, the applicant will also be notified of the additional administrative requirements, if any, necessary for the application to be considered administratively complete pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.8.

(c) A General Industrial TWA permit shall consist, at a minimum, of the following:

1. The name of the facility and permittee receiving the General Industrial TWA;
2. The General Industrial TWA permit number and applicable NJPDES number or authorization;
3. The licensed operator classification where applicable;
4. The date of authorization for construction, operation or modification of the industrial treatment works; and
5. Such other general conditions as are appropriate.

(d) For direct dischargers to surface or groundwater or for indirect dischargers required to obtain an SIU permit from the Department, applications for General Industrial TWA's will not be accepted for review unless the applicant has previously obtained a valid NJPDES permit or general permit authorization.

Amended by R.1995 d.356, effective July 3, 1995.
See: 27 N.J.R. 998(a), 27 N.J.R. 2599(a).

In (a)1 substituted "Treatment Works Approval application form" for "standard application form CP-1"; and added (a)1i.

7:14A-22.7 Requirements for preliminary review of applications for treatment works approval—stage I

(a) Stage I approvals are optional but are recommended for new or expanded treatment plants and for projects involving new or innovative technologies or designs.

(b) Applications submitted for stage I review shall contain the following:

1. A letter of request for a Stage I review from the applicant or applicant's agent; and
2. A project report which, at a minimum, contains the following:
 - i. Project concept, scope and purpose;
 - ii. Water quality management considerations;
 - iii. A brief description of proposed treatment and/or conveyance methods, and appropriate basis for design;

iv. For new or innovative technology application, performance data from similar facilities; and

v. A sludge management proposal;

(c) The Department will respond to the applicant with the review findings for appropriate consideration.

(d) Any applicant who proceeds to a stage II design, without first obtaining a stage I approval shall bear the full responsibility for the adequacy of design to meet the intended purpose and the Department reserves the right to require the applicant to investigate the feasibility of alternate treatment or conveyance methods during the stage II application process, if the Department determines that drawbacks may exist with the submitted design.

7:14A-22.8 Requirements for construction, installation, or modification of treatment works—stage II

(a) Persons who propose to build, install or modify treatment works that require the Department's approval pursuant to this subchapter, shall submit the following information and documents in the manner prescribed in this subchapter:

1. The Department's Treatment Works Approval application form, as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.6(a)1, (original) signed, dated and imprinted with a seal where applicable; and

2. The appropriate fee, calculated in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:1C-1.5, made payable to Treasurer, State of New Jersey, Environmental Services Fund;

3. A resolution and/or original written statement of consent from the affected municipality, sewerage authority, owner of the receiving treatment plant, owner/operator of the wastewater conveyance system into which the project will directly connect, and district sludge management lead planning agency (if applicable, see (a)3ii below) or completion of the Department's form WQM003.

i. Endorsements shall comply with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1(k).

ii. A written statement of consent from the district sludge management lead planning agency is required only for applications that involve construction of residual management units at ultimate residuals management sites.

iii. Written statements of consent from the affected sewerage authority shall contain a certification concerning the plant's compliance with applicable NJPDES permit requirements.

iv. A written statement of consent from the owner/operator of the conveyance system shall certify that the conveyance system has adequate conveyance capacity as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.9, to convey the additional flow.

v. If an applicant is unable to obtain the required endorsement or written statement of consent, then the applicant may choose to follow the procedures stated in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1(k). An application may be considered complete only after the 60 day period of notification, as required in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.1(k), has elapsed.

4. Copies of notification to local agencies by certified mail, return receipt requested, in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:1C-1.5;

5. For wastewater collection and conveyance systems, an original signed copy of the Department's Engineering Report Form WQM006. The Engineer's Report shall be signed and sealed (embossed) by a New Jersey licensed professional engineer;

6. For treatment units, holding tanks, equalization tanks, or treatment works other than collection and conveyance systems, in addition to the Department's form WQM006, the applicant shall prepare and submit a technical report addressing the requirements specified in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-23.5;

7. An itemized engineering cost estimate for the proposed treatment works. The cost estimate shall be in sufficient detail to indicate the basis for the estimate and the approximate separation of costs for individual sewerage facilities;

8. One set, each, of final construction plans and specifications, signed and sealed by a New Jersey licensed professional engineer, and meeting the requirements stated in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-23.4;

9. One original Dry Sewer Affidavit, if applying for a stage II "construction only" permit pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.9;

10. A copy of a USGS Quad Map with the project site location boundaries drawn to scale;

11. Copies of Pinelands approval or certificate of filing, or Delaware and Raritan Canal Commission approval, if required;

12. For sewage holding tank applications; the following additional items are required:

- i. A letter of consent from the local board of health; and
- ii. Evidence of contracts with two licensed waste haulers (one as a back-up); and

13. For a hauling/diversion treatment works application, the following additional items are required:

- i. Evidence of contracts with two licensed waste haulers (one as a back-up);
- ii. For projects involving wastewater hauling, a letter of consent from the entity accepting the wastewater for treatment and final disposal and for projects involving wastewater diversion, a letter of consent from the

municipality or authority accepting additional flow through its collection system; and

iii. A statement concerning the frequency and amount of wastewater which will be hauled/diverted. This amount shall be at least equivalent to the project's projected flow pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-23.3.

(b) All submissions, including the application, engineer's report, specifications, and plans shall bear an embossed seal of a New Jersey licensed professional engineer.

(c) Applications shall be signed by the applicant, a responsible official of the applicant as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.4, or an authorized agent providing that an authorization for signature is submitted with the application.

1. A responsible official is an individual meeting the requirements set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.4(a)2i.

2. Signatures older than one year at the time of submission to the Department are not acceptable, except in the case of a previously denied application, in which case the Department shall have the discretion to accept signatures older than one year, or require more recent signatures, depending upon the specific circumstances.

Amended by R.1995 d.356, effective July 3, 1995.

See: 27 N.J.R. 998(a), 27 N.J.R. 2599(a).

In (a)1 substituted "Treatment Works Approval application form, as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.6(a)1" for "standard application form CP-1".

7:14A-22.9 Stage II "construction only" treatment works approvals

(a) "Dry/construct only" treatment works approvals are stage II approvals, for which operation may not occur until the Department issues a formal stage III approval in accordance with the provisions of this subchapter. Generally, the Department will consider applications for "dry/construct only" facilities in the following circumstances:

1. The proposed project is located in an area that is not currently served by a sewage collection system, and is located within a future sewer service area as identified in the appropriate water quality management plan. In such cases, the application shall include the following:

- i. Permits for individual septic systems issued by the administrative authority pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:9A, or a certification from the administrative authority attesting to the suitability of the soils to support on-site subsurface disposal systems in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:9A; and
- ii. A statement from the municipality and the person financially responsible for the project, that the septic systems will be abandoned and connection to the domestic treatment works will occur at such time as sewer lines become available.

2. The proposed project is located in an area currently subject to a sewer connection ban and the applicant seeks

permission to construct sewage collection and conveyance facilities that will not become operational until the sewer connection ban is rescinded by the Department. The Department's consideration of this request is dependent upon submission and compliance with the following:

- i. The owner of the receiving sewage treatment plant or downstream collection/conveyance facility which is subject to the sewer ban is in compliance with one of the following:

(1) An executed administrative consent order with the Department, which provides a schedule for all corrective work that is necessary for rescission of the sewer connection ban; or

(2) A treatment works approval permit has been issued for construction, the completion of which will result in rescission of the sewer connection ban, and a contract with a specific date for the completion of construction has been awarded;

- ii. Submission of a written statement with appropriate documentation that the project can be financially managed during the expected duration of the sewer connection ban, or submission and concurrent approval of an interim means of sewage disposal pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.13 or 22.14; or

3. The project is for the construction of sewer lines in conjunction with a road paving project, will not have any immediate source of contributory flow, and is located in a current or future sewer service area as identified by the appropriate wastewater management plan.

(b) "Dry/construct only" treatment works approval applications shall include the following:

1. All items identified under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.8, for requirements of stage II treatment works approvals, with the exception of non-applicable sections of the Department's WQM003 consent form for treatment plants or collection systems subject to a sewer connection ban; and

2. A Dry Sewer Affidavit signed by (as applicable) the property owner, the municipality in which the project is located, and appropriate official of the receiving sewage treatment plant, stating at least the following:

- i. The affected authority/municipality shall not allow the use of the sewerage facilities without prior written approval from the Department;
- ii. That operation of the treatment works will not be permitted until the sewer connection ban has been rescinded by the Department (if applicable) or adequate downstream sewerage facilities are available as determined by the Department (if applicable);

iii. That the possibility exists a treatment works approval for operation (stage III) may not be granted, or may be excessively delayed and that the applicant is proceeding at his own risk; and

iv. The applicant is aware that subsequent construction of the permitted "dry" treatment works, in and of itself, does not qualify the project for a sewer ban exemption pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.22.

(c) A "dry/construct only" treatment works approval shall be filed with the appropriate county clerk as notice to prospective purchasers of restrictions that may apply to the property. The "dry/construct only" TWA shall remain filed with the deed of record until such time as a treatment works approval for operation (stage III) has been issued by the Department.

7:14A-22.10 Requirements for stage III treatment works approval applications

(a) No person shall operate a treatment works for which a treatment works approval from the Department is required except in conformance with the provisions of this subchapter.

(b) For treatment works approvals that have been issued concurrently as stage II and stage III approvals ("construct and operate"), operation of the facilities may occur upon completion of the project, inspection and approval of the facilities by the licensed professional engineer overseeing the construction, approval by the local municipality or sewerage authority, and submission to the Department of Form WQM005, Certification of Approval.

(c) For treatment works approvals that have been issued as stage II ("construct only"), except for the temporary operation of treatment works for the purpose of performance testing, operation may begin only after written approval in the form of a stage III treatment works approval is issued by the Department. Requirements for a stage III approval include:

1. Inspection and approval of the facilities by the licensed professional engineer overseeing the construction and submission of a properly completed form WQM005 to the Department;

2. Submission of a written request for operation from the applicant or duly authorized agent and a written statement in which proof that all conditions of the stage II TWA to construct have been satisfied;

3. An appropriate fee for a permit modification pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:1C-1.5; and

4. Submission of "as-built" plans and specifications if different than the approved plans and specifications.

7:14A-22.11 Modifications and revocations of treatment works approvals

(a) The Department may modify, suspend or revoke a treatment works approval in whole or in part for cause, including, but not limited to:

1. Violation of any term or condition of the treatment works approval;
2. Obtaining a treatment works approval by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts; or
3. If such treatment works approval is inconsistent with any duly authorized effluent limitation, permit, regulation, statute, or other applicable local, State or Federal law.

(b) The Department shall determine whether any material changes, design or construction alterations, or changes in flow, which occur after the issuance of a treatment works approval permit will require a modification. When assessing the need for a modification, the Department will evaluate how the proposed changes affect the design or conditions of approval of the original permit. Generally a treatment works approval modification is not required for the substitution of units or materials with others that are structurally, hydraulically, and functionally equivalent, except in cases when a detailed engineering review is needed to determine equivalency. Changes in location or unit sizing and capacity, or increases in flow or project scope, will require a modification or a new TWA, as determined by the Department, depending on the magnitude of the change.

(c) Unless such a requirement is specifically waived by the Department, a modification request will generally not be considered, and instead, a new treatment works application will be required for major modifications of the project scope including, but not limited to, the addition of a pumping station or alternate treatment units or processes, significant changes to the collection system and the inclusion of sewage generating structures not covered in the original approval.

1. Requests for modifications shall include the following documents:

- i. An appropriate fee pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:1C-1.5;
- ii. A written request from the applicant stating the nature, scope and reasons for the modification;
- iii. Revised construction plans and specifications (if applicable);
- iv. A revised WQM006 Engineer's Report (if applicable);
- v. A copy of the original treatment works approval permit; and
- vi. Written consent from the appropriate sewerage authority if the modification will result in an increase in

the project's projected flow, or if the modification requires a change or alteration to the point of connection of the proposed sewer to the existing collection system.

2. The Department will accept permit modification requests only for treatment works approvals that are valid (not expired) at the time that the modification request is submitted to the Department. In addition requests for modification will only be considered for a maximum period of two years following the last construction activity on the treatment works conducted in accordance with the Department's original approval.

7:14A-22.12 Extensions of time for treatment works approvals

(a) Stage II treatment works approvals are valid for an initial period of two years, unless otherwise stated in the approval document. A stage II approval will expire unless building, installing or modifying of the treatment works has begun within the initial approval period stated on the permit, unless the permit is extended pursuant to this subchapter.

(b) At the Department's discretion, a treatment works approval may be extended beyond the original two year approval date, to a maximum period of five years from the original issuance date. Each extension, if granted, will be for a maximum period of one year.

1. A request for an extension of time must be received by the Department prior to the expiration date of the permit and shall include the following:

- i. An appropriate fee pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:1C-1.5(b);
- ii. A written request from the applicant or authorized agent; and
- iii. Consent for the time extension from the sewerage authority if the sewerage authority has notified the Department, in writing, that all time extension requests under its jurisdiction must be accompanied by the authority's consent.

2. If the extension request is not received by the Department prior to the expiration date of the permit, then in addition to the information required under (b)1 above, the applicant shall also submit written proof of consent for the time extension from the sewerage authority or municipality which owns the receiving treatment plant, and the minimum fee in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:1C-1.5. In such cases, if the request is approved, the Department will issue the permit extension in the form of a new TWA valid for one year, but extendible up to a maximum of five years from the issuance date of the original approval.

(c) The Department's decision on whether or not to grant a time extension is dependent upon the circumstances which

exist at the time the request is made, including, but not limited to, the status of any sewer connection ban. Generally, the request will be denied if a sewer connection ban is in place and the project does not qualify for a sewer ban exemption pursuant to this subchapter.

(d) The earliest a time extension request will be considered by the Department is one year prior to the permit expiration date.

(e) Once the construction of sewerage facilities is legally initiated, the TWA is considered to be in effect and further time extensions are not required. However, if construction has been interrupted for a period of more than two years, the Department, at its discretion, may revoke the TWA and deny the extension request. The factors to be considered in making such decisions include, but are not limited to, a sewer connection ban or conveyance problem, time span for which construction is interrupted, the status of the construction, and the reasons for construction interruption.

7:14A-22.13 Administrative requirements for wastewater holding tanks (non-industrial)

(a) Wastewater holding tanks for temporary use may be approved by the Department in the following circumstances:

1. Simultaneous or subsequent to the issuance of a Stage II "dry/construct only" treatment works approval issued by the Department pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.9(b)2, for projects located in sewer ban areas; or

2. To serve a proposed project that is located in an area not presently served by sanitary sewers and where a treatment works approval has been issued and a contract has been awarded which contains a scheduled completion date for the construction of downstream facilities necessary for the elimination of the holding tank.

(b) An administrative authority may, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:9A-3.12, approve the temporary use of a sewage holding tank for a period of up to 180 days for an existing structure served by a malfunctioning septic system that is causing a public health hazard.

(c) Wastewater holding tanks as a permanent means of sewage disposal may be approved in the following circumstances:

1. The holding tank will be utilized to eliminate a failed subsurface disposal system which has been certified by the local board of health or the Department to be a health hazard, connection to a domestic treatment works is not possible or practical, and the holding tank will not be utilized for additional sources of wastewater flow resulting from a building expansion, change in use, or other source;

- i. For holding tanks to serve a facility with a projected flow of less than 2,000 gallons per day, the applicant shall demonstrate in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:9A-3.4(d)1 through (d)5, that the existing system was legally constructed and cannot be repaired or rehabilitated and there are no feasible alternatives or substitutes.

- ii. For holding tanks to serve a facility with a projected flow of 2,000 gallons or more, in addition to demonstrating that the existing system cannot be repaired or rehabilitated, an amendment to the appropriate wastewater management plan pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:15-4.3 may be required, unless in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:15-4.2 the use of the holding tank is mandated by an administrative consent order executed between the Department and the applicant; or

2. The holding tank will be utilized at a marina or dock which serves watercraft that are equipped with marine sanitation devices.

(d) The holding tank shall meet the technical design requirements specified in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-23.5.

(e) The entity identified as the receiving treatment plant for the final treatment and disposal of hauled wastewater shall have sufficient capacity to handle the additional flow and not be subject to a sewer connection ban.

7:14A-22.14 Temporary wastewater hauling/diversion

(a) Wastewater hauling is the removal and transportation of a permitted quantity of wastewater from the headworks of a facility and prior to treatment, by a licensed waste hauler, from a treatment facility which is subject to a sewer ban, to a treatment facility which is not subject to a sewer ban. Wastewater diversion is the re-direction of a permitted quantity of wastewater flow from a collection or conveyance system to an alternate collection system not subject to a sewer connection ban.

1. Flow diversion may be accomplished by constructing various temporary gravity sewers or pumping stations or by modifying an existing collection system so that flows are re-directed to an alternative treatment works.

(b) The temporary use of wastewater hauling/diversion may be approved by the Department simultaneous or subsequent to the issuance of a stage II "dry/construct only" treatment works approval issued by the Department pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.9(b)2, for projects located in sewer ban areas, or if authorized by the Department through an administrative/judicial consent order executed by the applicant and the Department.

7:14A-22.15 Requirements for flow equalization tanks

(a) The use of flow equalization tanks located at the head of treatment plants, regional pumping stations or pre-treatment facilities for the purpose of improving the treatment process is encouraged by the Department, and will be approved providing that all administrative and technical requirements of this subchapter and the technical requirements specified in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-23 are met.

(b) Flow equalization tanks proposed to serve areas with significant future growth potential will not be approved as permanent facilities. The problems associated with existing conveyance capacity in these areas should be addressed through appropriate corrective measures such as repairing, replacing, or upgrading the existing inadequate sewerage systems, controlling inflow and infiltration or other applicable remedies.

(c) In addition to the situation specified in (a) above, flow equalization tanks may be approved for permanent use when the following conditions are satisfied:

1. It is shown that a flow equalization tank is the most appropriate means of providing sewer service to the area under consideration, it is designed as an integral part of the sewage conveyance system and there are no other practical or feasible alternatives, and its use will be on a regional basis (not for individual developments); and

2. The use of the flow equalization tank is to serve areas with severely limited potential for growth and for which the applicant has demonstrated to the Department's satisfaction that the upgrading of the existing downstream conveyance system is not economically feasible due to the limited sources of contributory flow anticipated from future connections in the service area.

(d) To the maximum extent possible, the utilization of flow equalization tanks should be consolidated to accommodate multiple users. In general, the individual use of flow equalization tanks on a project specific basis is discouraged.

(e) As part of the submission of a treatment works application for a permanent flow equalization tank, the owner of the affected collection system shall submit an engineer's report meeting the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-23.5.

(f) If requested by the applicant, upon receipt of the information referenced in (e) above, the Department will conduct a Stage I review pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.7 and will render a finding as to the acceptability of the proposed permanent flow equalization tank.

(g) Flow equalization tanks may be approved on a temporary basis for the purpose of improving situations when inadequate conveyance capacity exists in a collection system. In such a situation, the eventual elimination of the equalization tank must be assured through either an administrative consent order that contains provisions for the corrective work to enable the elimination of the equalization tank, or through the issuance of a treatment works approval that provides a specific and mandatory schedule for the construction of downstream facilities necessary for the elimination of the equalization tank.

7:14A-22.16 Capacity assurance program

(a) Whenever the committed flow reaches or exceeds 80 percent of the permitted capacity of a treatment works, the participating municipalities and/or sewerage authorities shall submit to the Department a program to be implemented in order to prevent an overloading of their facility or a violation of their NJPDES permit. This program shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

1. Implementation of water conservation measures;
2. Reduction of inflow and infiltration (I/I) where appropriate. Measures shall be taken, to the satisfaction of the Department, which appropriately identify the causes and course of corrective action within a specified time frame;
3. Implementation of measures to maximize treatment plant capacity at a minimum cost;
4. Construction of improvements;
5. Disconnection of roof leaders, sump pumps and other sources of inflow, from sanitary sewer lines and connect into storm sewer lines where storm sewers are available and to the extent feasible;
6. Submission, on a quarterly basis, of a completed WQM007 Form to the Wastewater Facilities Regulation Program, Bureau of Construction and Connection Permits, CN-029, Trenton, New Jersey 08625; and
7. Preparation for the imposition of a self-imposed sewer connection ban, as required by N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.17, in the event that it is anticipated that additional flows will result in violations of any pollutant parameter limits contained in the plant's NJPDES or NPDES permit.

(b) For treatment plants which are subject to excessive inflow and infiltration to the extent that NJPDES permit limits for flow are occasionally exceeded during wet months, the Department will consider issuing TWAs for additional flow if, in the sewerage authority's opinion, the affected sewage treatment plant can treat flows in excess of its permitted capacity and still maintain compliance with the pollutant limits specified in its NJPDES permit. In addition to the requirements in (a)1 through 7 above, the authority shall submit a detailed technical report demonstrating its findings and providing justification for the issuance of treatment works approvals for additional contributory flows.

1. The detailed technical report referenced in (b) above must contain a discussion of the following issues:
 - i. The extent of inflow and infiltration;
 - ii. Dry weather treatment capacity at the plant;
 - iii. The plant's ability to treat additional flows;
 - iv. Water quality issues;

v. Status of the current NJPDES permit for the plant; and

vi. The effect that such a decision will have upon the discharge limitations contained in future NJPDES permits.

(c) If the participating municipalities and authorities do not comply with (a) above, then the Department may issue a warning notice. A warning notice shall require the sewerage authority or municipality to prepare and submit a program pursuant to N.J.S.A. 58:10A-6(h)(3) and (a) above, within 45 days of receipt of the notice.

(d) Upon approval by the Department of a program submitted pursuant to (a) or (b) above, the sewage authority and participating municipalities shall give public notice of the program in a manner designed to inform local residents, developers, local planning board and other affected persons. Such notice shall include at least the following information:

1. The name, mailing address and telephone number of the owner of the treatment works;
2. The permitted capacity of the treatment works;
3. The committed flow to the treatment works;
4. A statement that the treatment plant is approaching its permitted capacity and the possibility exists that a sewer connection ban will be imposed if the plant is unable to maintain compliance with its discharge limits; and
5. Description of the service area including the participating municipalities.

(e) In the event that the committed flow to a sewage treatment plant is at or above 100 percent of the plant's permitted capacity, and the Department determines that issues involved in (a), (b) or (c) above have not been appropriately addressed and that additional flows above the plant's permitted capacity may result in violations of their NJPDES permit, the Department may cease the further issuance of treatment works approvals for additional flow to the plant. In the event that such a decision is made, the Department, at its discretion, may grant exceptions for projects that require a TWA providing the project meets the sewer ban exemption criteria specified in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-12.22.

(f) Neither this section nor the provisions of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.17 shall apply to industrial treatment works that are direct dischargers to the waters of the State.

7:14A-22.17 Sewer ban imposition

(a) A sewer connection ban shall be imposed in accordance with this subchapter, when any one of the following events occurs:

1. The downstream sewerage facilities do not have adequate conveyance capacity as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.9;

i. If the cause of inadequate conveyance capacity is a one-time overflow occurrence which has been determined to be the result of extreme and unusual precipitation, or equipment malfunction which has been repaired, the owner/operator may notify the Department, Division of Water Quality, in writing within 20 days of the occurrence and request relief from the imposition of the sewer ban.

ii. The Department may require any local agency requesting relief pursuant to this provision to provide additional detailed justification, including, but not limited to, a sewer system capacity analysis and evaluation;

2. For a three month consecutive period, a treatment works has discharged effluent to a surface water which violates the limitations for any of the conventional pollutants, as defined in (b) below, of its NJPDES or NPDES permit, as determined by the arithmetic average of the permit parameters for the period;

3. For a three month consecutive period, a treatment works has discharged effluent to the surface water which violates any non-conventional pollutant of its NJPDES or NPDES permit, as determined by the arithmetic average of the permit parameters for the period, and the sewerage authority or municipality does not meet one of the following requirements for relief from the sewer connection ban imposition:

i. The treatment plant owner has entered into an administrative/judicial consent order with the Department that contains a schedule for the completion of improvements necessary to enable the treatment facility to comply with all the conditions and limitations of its NJPDES permit; or

ii. A treatment works approval permit for the improvements necessary to enable the treatment facility to comply with all conditions and limitations of its NJPDES permit has been issued and a contract for the construction has been awarded; or

4. For a three month consecutive period a treatment works has discharged effluent to ground water which violates any effluent or flow limitations of its NJPDES or NPDES permit, as determined by the arithmetic average of the permit parameters for the period.

(b) For the purpose of the sewer ban imposition and rescission criteria, "conventional pollutant" shall mean NJPDES discharge permit limitations established for oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, CBOD, NBOD and TBOD), total suspended solids (TSS), pH and bacterial quality indicators (fecal coliform, total coliform, enterococci).

(c) For surface water dischargers, violations of NJPDES or NPDES effluent requirements for flow, percent removal or toxicity shall not require the imposition of a sewer connection ban. In the case of a treatment facility at or above 80 percent of its permitted flow, the facility shall be subject to the provisions of the Capacity Assurance Program specified at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.16.

(d) For the purposes of ban imposition and rescission criteria only, if a valid NJPDES permit contains more than one means of measuring an oxygen demanding pollutant (example: CBOD or NBOD or TBOD), then consistent compliance with only one measurement is required.

(e) In the event that the sewerage authority and/or municipality does not impose the required sewer connection ban, the Department may cease issuing treatment works approval permits, direct the imposition of a sewer connection ban and take other enforcement actions that it deems necessary.

(f) Sewer connection bans in effect and imposed pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.21 shall remain in full force and effect unless specifically allowed to be rescinded by the Department in writing, and in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.18(f).

7:14A-22.18 Procedures and effective date for the imposition of a sewer connection ban

(a) Within 20 days of the treatment works becoming subject to a ban pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.17, the owner/operator of the subject treatment works shall:

1. Adopt a resolution imposing the sewer connection ban;
2. Cease the further approval of sewer connections to the subject treatment works as of the effective date of the ban;
3. Notify the affected municipalities that they shall cease the issuance of building permits and condition all other approvals which will require or modify a sewer connection, and which has not already obtained a valid treatment works approval issued by the Department.
 - i. For projects that do not require a treatment works approval and/or sewer ban exemption pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.20, the municipality may issue building permits or other local approvals; and
4. Give notice of the sewer connection ban to the Department, to residents of the area that contributes to the subject treatment works, landowners therein, local planning boards, and other persons or legal entities affected by the ban, within 10 days of adoption of the ban imposition resolution, and at intervals of no more than six months in a manner reasonably expected to be received by such persons.

(b) Other than in (a)3i above, the affected sewerage authority and participating municipalities shall not issue sewer connection approvals or endorse sewer connection applications for specific projects in the affected area unless the following requirements have been met:

1. A sewer connection ban has been implemented in accordance with this subchapter;
2. Sewer connection ban exemption criteria equivalent to, or more stringent than, those contained in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.22 have been adopted; and
3. The sewer connection ban ordinance, or resolution, and the sewer ban exemption for the specific project has been approved by the Department.

(c) Treatment works applications filed with the Department prior to the effective date of the sewer connection ban will be considered for approval provided that at the time of the sewerage authority's certification on the Department's Form WQM003, the receiving treatment works was operating in compliance with all applicable conditions as stated in the WQM003 Form.

(d) When the participating municipalities and/or affected sewerage authorities have failed to comply with (a) and (b) above, the Department shall cease issuing treatment works approvals and may also direct the imposition of a sewer connection ban, issue administrative orders, assess civil administrative penalties, seek judicial relief, or take any other enforcement action it deems necessary.

(e) The effective date for any sewer connection ban required to be imposed by this subchapter shall be 20 days following the date upon which the first of either of the following occurs:

1. The due date of the Discharge Monitoring Report which would indicate non-compliance in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.17; or
2. The date of identification of a lack of adequate conveyance capacity as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.9.

(f) The affected sewerage authority or municipality shall apply to the Department for a rescission or modification of a sewer connection ban implemented pursuant to this subchapter at such time as a ban is no longer required in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.17. No ban may be rescinded without written approval from the Department.

7:14A-22.19 General policy and procedure for sewer connection ban exemptions

(a) Each affected sewage authority, or municipality that owns a treatment works, upon the institution of a connection ban, shall adopt exemption criteria at least as stringent as those included in this subchapter in order to provide relief to persons who qualify for such relief. The burden of proof is upon the applicant for all exemption requests and the Department and each affected sewerage authority shall

presume that all applicants have knowledge of the sewer connection ban after the effective date of its imposition.

(b) No exemption shall be granted to any person who subsequently proceeds with a proposed project, without first obtaining all necessary approvals, and thereby increases or creates a self-imposed hardship.

(c) For projects which require a treatment works approval pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.3, a sewer ban exemption approval, if required pursuant to this subchapter, shall be obtained from the Department or delegated agency, prior to filing the treatment works approval application.

(d) Before making a final decision, the Department may request additional documentation or information that is relevant to the project. Failure of the applicant to supply the additional information may serve as a basis for denial of the application.

(e) Water conservation plumbing is required in all instances of new or modified plumbing or piping. Water conservation plumbing is a condition of the exemption and does not constitute the basis for a sewer ban exemption.

(f) An exemption granted for a specific project at a determined location is not transferable to any other project or location, and is only transferable to a new owner providing the location, scope and other relevant conditions of granting the original exemption remain unchanged. Transfers to new owners meeting the requirements of this subsection do not require Department approval.

(g) Projects which have changed in scope or for which the conditions of granting the original exemption have changed are not considered to be exempt. The applicant/owner of such projects shall apply for a new sewer ban exemption in accordance with this subchapter.

7:14A-22.20 Activities which do not require an exemption from the Department

(a) Any project which has proceeded in accordance with a valid stage II and stage III treatment works approval from the Department for the construction and operation of treatment works will not require a sewer ban exemption from the Department provided that construction of the facilities is undertaken in accordance with the Department's approval.

(b) For projects which do not require a treatment works approval pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.4, a sewer ban exemption from the Department is not required provided that the owner/applicant of the project has obtained a building permit prior to the effective date of the sewer connection ban, and is otherwise lawfully entitled to initiate construction in conformance with previously issued valid approvals.

(c) Modifications, additions or deletions to the internal plumbing or piping of any lawfully, pre-existing building will not require a sewer ban exemption provided that:

1. The size of the building will not increase (gross area); and
2. The category and scope of use of the building will remain unchanged in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-23.3, Projected flow criteria.

(d) The replacement, rehabilitation or modification of existing conveyance and treatment facilities will not require a sewer ban exemption provided that the project does not involve any additional contributory flow, as determined by the Department.

7:14A-22.21 Application procedures for obtaining a sewer connection ban exemption from the Department

(a) The sewerage authority or municipality imposing the ban shall provide the applicant with the following:

1. A copy of the ban exemption regulations contained in N.J.A.C. 7:14-22.18 through 22.22;
2. The Department's ban exemption application form, WFR001, entitled: "Application for Exemption from a Sewer Connection Ban";
3. The effective date of the sewer connection ban; and
4. A copy of the authority's sewer ban exemption criteria.

(b) An applicant requesting an exemption shall submit the Department's application form for an exemption from a sewer connection ban and any other appropriate documentation to the appropriate sewerage authority or municipality, who shall review the request for compliance with the applicable criteria.

(c) If the affected sewerage authority or municipality determines that the applicant meets the criteria specified in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.22, or more stringent criteria that may be locally adopted, the authority shall forward the application package and a written letter of consent, to the Department for a final decision, unless the local authority has been delegated the authority to approve exemption requests pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.23.

(d) If the sewerage authority or municipality denies the sewer ban exemption request, that decision cannot be appealed to the Department.

(e) After reviewing the application for a sewer connection ban exemption, the Department will notify the affected sewerage authority of the results of its review.

(f) Before making a decision, the Department may request that the applicant supply additional documentation. If the additional requested information is not supplied, the Department may deny the exemption request.

(g) The granting of an exemption by the Department and the affected sewerage authority does not relieve the applicant of the responsibility to comply with all other State and local requirements, including compliance with the appropriate water quality management plan requirements and obtaining a treatment works approval from the Department, if required.

7:14A-22.22 Sewer ban exemption criteria

(a) A sewer ban exemption may be granted for projects that meet any one of the following criteria:

1. If the proposed project will have a total projected flow of 600 gallons per day or less, calculated in accordance with the Department's flow criteria contained in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-23.3, and meets the following requirements:

i. The project will be constructed and/or operated on a tax lot which was in existence prior to the effective date of the ban, or on a tax lot which is the result of a one-time subdivision of a single lot into two lots, subsequent to the date of the ban. In this instance, a total of 600 gallons per day may be approved for the combination of both lots; and

ii. The proposed project does not require a sewer extension;

2. If the project will replace a building/facility, at the same location, which was in existence prior to the effective date of the sewer connection ban, and was or is currently connected to the treatment works subject to the ban, and the replacement facility will create flow equal to or less than the former facility, calculated in accordance with either one of the following:

i. The projected flow of the proposed building is less than or equal to the projected flow of the existing building based on the criteria contained in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-23.3; or

ii. The projected flow of the proposed facility, based on N.J.A.C. 7:14A-23.3, is equal to or less than the actual flow of the existing building, based upon water use records for the most recent 12 month period available;

3. If, in the Department's opinion, there exists a sufficient public need for the proposed project such as for health, safety, food or shelter, there are no reasonable alternatives including alternate sites, and the project meets any one of the following:

i. The project is publicly owned or operated, including, but not limited to, a long term health care facility which has received a certification of need from the New Jersey Department of Health, a hospital, a fire or police station or a public school or expansion of an existing New Jersey accredited private school for primary, secondary or higher education; or

ii. At least 10 percent of the project's operating costs are provided by a public entity such as the State,

county, municipality or an agency of such, the project is for the purpose of ensuring the public welfare by a "not-for-profit" organization. Such projects include a volunteer ambulance squad, school or facility for people with disabilities, an emergency shelter for persons in need, and other projects of a similar nature;

4. If the project is designed to house people with low or moderate incomes, and the affected sewerage authority or municipality is in compliance with either an administrative consent order with the Department, or a judicial consent order with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or has obtained a treatment works approval and awarded a contract for construction of facilities necessary to eliminate the reasons for the sewer connection ban, and it can be demonstrated that the project meets any one of the following requirements:

i. The project is to be occupied exclusively by senior citizens with low incomes, and will be owned or operated by a not-for-profit organization incorporated pursuant to N.J.S.A. 55:14I-1 et seq.; and either

(1) The project is to be built with funds provided pursuant to Section 202 of the Federal Housing Act (12 U.S.C.A. 1701q) and the monthly rents will be subsidized by funds provided pursuant to section 8 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C.A. 1437); or

(2) The project is to be built with funds provided pursuant to section 515 of Title V of the Housing Act of 1949 as amended (42 U.S.C.A. 1485), and the monthly rents will be subsidized by funds provided pursuant thereto;

ii. The project is a rental housing project which meets all of the following conditions:

(1) The project will be located in a municipality which is, or has been at one time, designated as an Urban Aid Municipality as defined by the Department of Community Affairs;

(2) Twenty percent of the housing units will be occupied by low income households as defined pursuant to the Fair Housing Act (N.J.S.A. 52:27D-301 et seq., N.J.A.C. 5:92-1.3 and N.J.A.C. 5:14-1.3(a));

(3) The project is receiving, or has a commitment from the Department of Community Affairs to receive grants or loans through either the Urban Multi-Family Production Program, P.L. 1988, c.47, or the Neighborhood Preservation Balanced Housing Program implemented by the Department of Community Affairs at N.J.A.C. 5:14; and

(4) The housing project consists of buildings or structures to be occupied for residential, rental purposes only, and the units will remain rental for no less than 15 years if the project is receiving or has a commitment to receive a grant or loan through the New Jersey Urban Multi-Family Production Program, or for the amount of time set forth at N.J.A.C. 5:14 if the project is receiving or has a commitment to receive a grant or loan through the Neighborhood Preservation Balanced Housing Program;

iii. Occupancy of the proposed housing project is limited solely to households of low and moderate income as defined pursuant to the Fair Housing Act, N.J.S.A. 52:27D-301 et seq., and the project meets all of the following conditions:

(1) The housing project consists of buildings or structures to be occupied for residential purposes only;

(2) The owner of the proposed housing project is, or will be, a public entity or a nonprofit corporation or association, including, but not limited to, a mutual housing sponsor as defined at N.J.S.A. 52:27D-59 et seq.; and

(3) The project is receiving, or has a commitment to receive public funding pursuant to the Fair Housing Act, N.J.S.A. 52:27D-301 et seq. in accordance with all applicable rules adopted by the Council of Affordable Housing at N.J.A.C. 5:91 and 5:92, the Department of Community Affairs at N.J.A.C. 5:14 and/or the New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency at N.J.A.C. 5:80; or

iv. Occupancy of the proposed housing project is limited solely to households of low or moderate income, and the project has been approved by the Council on Affordable Housing (COAH) as part of a "Regional Contribution Agreement";

5. If an existing building or group of buildings constructed prior to the effective date of the sewer connection ban with lawfully constructed, individual subsurface sewage disposal systems is certified by the administrative authority and proven to the satisfaction of the Department to be currently creating a health hazard due to sewage overflow, contamination of the waters of the State, or other malfunction and a New Jersey professional engineer, geologist or soil scientist who is knowledgeable of soils and subsurface disposal system design certifies that the system cannot be reasonably rehabilitated and submits appropriate supporting documentation acceptable to the Department;

6. If the project is for a ground water remedial action which has been approved by the Department's Site Remediation Program and for which no other feasible discharge alternatives exist including on-site treatment and discharge to ground water, or discharge to an alternate surface water location. Exemptions will not be granted under this category for projects located in areas subject to a sewer connection ban due to inadequate conveyance capacity or in situations where the additional discharge will create bypasses or other health hazards at treatment plants that have reached their design capacity, unless adequate provisions for conveyance are included in the project scope;

7. If a project is for a not-for-profit organization that serves a fundamental public need such as providing food/shelter and other essential services regardless of race, creed or religion, to the needy or people with disabilities, meets the criteria for a tax exempt charitable organization under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and no alternative to the proposal exists, then the applicant may apply for a sewer ban exemption. The above conditions in this paragraph, by themselves, are not adequate to entitle the applicant to an exemption and the Department shall rule on applications based on the amount of anticipated flow, the progress the affected sewerage authority has made toward resolving the reason for the ban imposition, and the feasibility of alternative discharge methods or alternate facility sites.

8. If the municipality, prior to November 3, 1986, has issued a building permit, or preliminary or final subdivision approval, provided that construction of improvements has taken place, the remaining construction covered by such permit or approval may be eligible for an exemption, providing the applicant shows that, in good faith reliance upon the permit or approval, substantial expenditures have been made by the applicant for physical improvements to the property prior to the effective date of the ban.

i. The payment of taxes, the purchase price, expenditures for preparation of engineering and architectural plans and for legal fees, and other costs not expended for physical improvements to the land shall be ineligible for consideration in determination of "substantial expenditures."

ii. All claims for eligible expenditures shall be accompanied by certified true copies of contracts, receipts or invoices. An unverified list of expenses is not acceptable for establishing expenditures. In addition, the applicant shall submit an estimate of the total project cost with a certification that the estimate is true and accurate.

iii. For the purposes of this paragraph, "substantial expenditures" shall mean those eligible costs in excess of:

(1) 25 percent of the cost of those projects whose total cost is equal to or less than \$100,000;

(2) \$25,000 plus 10 percent of the costs in excess of \$100,000 for those projects whose total cost is less than \$10,000,000 but more than \$100,000; or

(3) \$1,015,000 plus five percent of the project costs in excess of \$10,000,000 for those projects whose total cost exceeds this amount.

Case Notes

Newly subdivided lot; entitlement to exemption from order banning sewer connections. *Bulwinski v. New Jersey Dept. of Environmental Protection and Energy/Waste Water Facilities Regulation Element*, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 147.

Developer not entitled to sewer ban extension for construction of proposed development; absence of preliminary subdivision approval before date specified in former regulation. *Misko Development Corporation v. Division of Water Resources*, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 238.

Property owners entitled to exemption from sewer connection ban for reconfiguration of lots. *Hay v. Department of Environmental Protection*, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 175.

7:14A-22.23 Delegation

(a) Except as stated in (g) below, the Department may delegate its authority to approve or disapprove sewer ban exemption applications, to a municipality or sewerage authority in accordance with the provisions of this subchapter.

(b) Any municipality or sewerage authority, which is the owner of the affected sewerage facilities, may make an application to the Department to be considered as a delegated agency for the purpose of this subchapter. To be considered for delegation by the Department, the sewerage authority or municipality shall satisfy all of the following:

1. The sewerage authority or municipality shall demonstrate that it is capable of effectively implementing the rules, regulations and standards adopted by the Department for administration of the sewer ban exemption program; and

2. The sewerage authority or municipality shall have sufficient resources, including qualified staff to implement the delegated ban exemption program.

(c) If the sewer ban exemption program or portion thereof is delegated by the Department, the affected sewerage authority or municipality shall comply with the following:

1. The delegated agency shall adopt an ordinance or resolution containing all required provisions of the rules, and include provisions for enforcement and administration of the program.

2. The delegated sewerage authority or municipality shall submit a quarterly report with a list of approvals or denials of projects, including the project scope and location, a certification by the appropriate official that all projects granted approval meet the requirements of this subchapter. If no actions were taken during the quarter, a statement to this effect shall be submitted to the Department.

3. The delegated sewerage authority or municipality shall execute a binding memorandum of understanding with the Department specifying, at a minimum, each party's authority and obligations, and the specific review standards, monitoring and record keeping requirements for the delegated agency.

(d) The Department shall review the delegation arrangement and its effectiveness at least every three years from the date of initial approval, and reserves the right to rescind any

previously issued delegation of authority for any valid reason.

(e) In the event that the Department amends any of the rules in this subchapter, the delegated agency shall implement the amended rules as of their effective date.

(f) Delegation pursuant to this subchapter shall not waive the Department's right to monitor and inspect any documents or project sites or to seek fines or penalties pursuant to the Water Pollution Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et seq.

(g) Sewer ban exemption applications submitted pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.22(a)3, (a)6 and (a)7 (public need, ground water remediation and not-for-profit organization projects) shall not be delegated.

(h) Any sewerage authority or municipality accepting delegation pursuant to these provisions shall review and approve or deny projects in accordance with the provisions of this subchapter and applicable provisions contained in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-23.

7:14A-22.24 Requests for adjudicatory hearings

(a) Subject to the limitation on third-party hearing rights specified in (e) below, any interested person who considers himself or herself aggrieved by the approval or denial of a treatment works approval may request an adjudicatory hearing in accordance with the procedures specified in N.J.A.C. 7:1C-1.9 of the "Rules and Regulations Governing 90 Day Construction Permits".

(b) Subject to the limitation on third-party hearing rights specified in (e) below, any interested person aggrieved by the approval or denial of a sewer ban exemption request by the Department may request an adjudicatory hearing within 30 days of receipt of the Department's denial. Adjudicatory hearing requests shall be in writing and shall be accompanied by:

1. A copy of the approval or denial and the same documents that were submitted with the application;

2. A statement specifying which of the Department's reasons for denial are contested; and

3. Additional statements describing, in detail, how that person is aggrieved by the decision, and which findings of fact and conclusions of law are being challenged.

(c) Requests for hearing shall be sent to the Department's Office of Legal Affairs, Attention: Adjudicatory Hearing Requests, CN-402, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0402.

(d) All hearings pursuant to this section shall be conducted in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, N.J.S.A. 52:14B-1 et seq., and the Uniform Administrative Procedure Rules, N.J.A.C. 1:1.

(e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to provide a right to an adjudicatory hearing in contravention of N.J.S.A. 52:14B-3.1 through 3.3 (P.L. 1993, c.359).

SUBCHAPTER 23. TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR TREATMENT WORKS APPROVAL APPLICATIONS

Source and Effective Date

R.1994 d.278, effective June 6, 1994.
See: 25 N.J.R. 3282(a), 26 N.J.R. 2413(b).

7:14A-23.1 Purpose

The purpose of this subchapter is to establish technical requirements for the approval of the design, construction and operation of domestic and industrial treatment works so that wastes are properly collected, conveyed and treated before discharge to the waters of the State.

Case Notes

Seriousness of polluter's 386 violations and economic benefits obtained by polluter from not complying with permit together with evidence that penalty would not jeopardize polluter's continued operation, warranted statutory maximum penalty for violations of permit, subject to reduction to reflect actions and inaction of federal and state enforcement agencies. *Pirg v. Powell Duffryn Terminals, Inc.*, D.N.J. 1989, 720 F.Supp. 1158, affirmed in part, reversed in part 913 F.2d 64, rehearing denied, certiorari denied 111 S.Ct. 1018, 498 U.S. 1109, 112 L.Ed.2d 1100.

7:14A-23.2 Scope

(a) These rules apply to individuals, sewerage authorities, municipalities, governmental agencies, private firms and all persons who propose to design, construct and/or operate any treatment works for the collection, conveyance or treatment of domestic or industrial wastes in the State of New Jersey, and for which a treatment works approval from the Department is required pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.

(b) These rules establish specific criteria and standards for the construction and operation of treatment works. In promulgating these requirements, the Department recognizes that, at times, deviations from these requirements may be necessary to address specific circumstances. The Department will consider deviations from these design criteria provided that appropriate documentation addressing the need for deviation and justification for the proposed design is submitted with the treatment works approval applications and includes a signed and sealed statement from the design engineer attesting to the treatment works ability to meet the purposes intended.

(c) These rules do not specify any technical standards explicitly for the construction of industrial treatment works due to the high degree of variability of the wastestreams, and treatment process options available to deal with the various pollutants that may be present at an industrial facility. Because of this variability, it would not be prudent to impose specific technical standards on facilities where such standards may not be appropriate. It is the responsibility of the design engineer to design industrial treatment works to meet all applicable Federal, State or local limitations, conditions, and/or requirements, including, but not limited to, the requirements of a facility's NJPDES or NPDES permit. When appropriate, the general technical standards specified in this subchapter for domestic waste treatment and conveyance systems may be used.

7:14A-23.3 Projected flow criteria

(a) The values specified below are to be used in computing the projected flow to wastewater conveyance and treatment facilities and when making an application for a treatment works approval pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22. The specific measurement unit listed for each category shall be used as the basis for the projected flow. No additional provisions for inflow and infiltration are required. For the purposes of design only, other values, proposed by the design engineer, through actual water usage data, may be accepted at the Department's discretion, with an appropriate safety factor. However, all determination concerning whether or not any specific project requires a treatment works approval and/or sewer ban exemption shall be based upon the projected flow criteria established below. These criteria are not mandated to be used by sewerage authorities as a basis for establishing local user fees and/or connection fees.

Type of Establishment	Measurement Unit	Gallons Per Day
Residential Dwellings		
(single family home, duplex units, town-houses, condominiums, apartments)		
1 bedroom unit	Per Dwelling	150
2 bedroom unit	Per Dwelling	225
3 bedroom unit or larger	Per Dwelling	300
Transit dwelling units		
Hotels	Bedroom	75
Lodging houses and tourist homes	Bedroom	60
Motels and tourist cabins	Bedroom	60
Boarding houses (max. permitted occupancy)	Boarder	50
Camps		
Campground/mobile rec. vehicle/tent	Site	100
Parked mobile trailer site	Site	200
Children's camps	Bed	50
Labor camps	Bed	40
Day camps—no meals	Person	15
Restaurants (including washrooms and turnover)		
Average restaurant	Seat	35
Bar/cocktail lounges	Seat	20
Fast food restaurant	Seat	15
24 hour service restaurant	Seat	50
Curb service/drive-in restaurant	car space	50
Clubs		
Residential	Member	75
Nonresidential	Member	35

Type of Establishment	Measurement Unit	Gallons Per Day
Racquet club	(per court per hour)	80
Bathhouse with shower	Person	25
Bathhouse without shower	Person	10
Institutions (includes staff)		
Hospitals	Bed	175
Other institutions	Bed	125
Schools (includes staff)		
No shower or cafeteria	Student	10
With cafeteria	Student	15
With cafeteria and showers	Student	20
With cafeteria, showers and laboratories	Student	25
Boarding	Student	75
Automobile service stations		
	per filling position	125
Service bays	per bay	50
Mini-market	Sq. Ft.	0.100
Miscellaneous		
Office buildings (gross area)	Sq. Ft.	0.100
Stores and shopping centers (gross area)	Sq. Ft.	0.100
Factories/warehouses (add process wastewater)	Employee	25
with showers, (add process wastewater)	Employee	40
Laundromats	Per machine	580
Bowling alleys	Alley	200
Picnic Parks (restrooms only)	Person	10
Picnic Parks with showers	Person	15
Fairgrounds (based upon average attendance)	Person	5
Assembly halls	Seat	3
Airports (based on passenger use)	Passenger	3
Churches (worship area only)	Seat	3
Theater (indoor)	Seat	3
Dinner theater	Seat	20
Catering/Banquet Hall	Person	20
Sports stadium	Seat	3
Visitor Center	Visitor	5

(b) Flow for facilities that have combined uses shall be determined by the summation of all appropriate projected flow values for each use.

(c) The Department recognizes that the table in (a) above may not cover all establishments and facilities, and in particular facilities that require an industrial treatment works approval. In the event that a facility is not covered, the applicant shall propose the projected flow based upon operation of similar facilities or best professional judgment. The Department reserves the right to accept, modify or deny the proposed flow values.

Case Notes

Amendments were sufficient to state claims for common-law fraud and state RICO violations. *Maxim Sewerage Corp. v. Monmouth Ridings*, 273 N.J.Super. 84, 640 A.2d 1216 (L.1993).

Amendment failed to state federal RICO claim; "enterprise" requirements. *Maxim Sewerage Corp. v. Monmouth Ridings*, 273 N.J.Super. 84, 640 A.2d 1216 (L.1993).

Absence of allegation of continuing or continued threat of racketeering activity did not bar claim under state statute. *Maxim Sewerage Corp. v. Monmouth Ridings*, 273 N.J.Super. 84, 640 A.2d 1216 (L.1993).

7:14A-23.4 Plans and specifications submitted to the Department with treatment works approval applications

(a) Maps, drawings, plans and profiles submitted as part of a treatment works approval application shall conform to the following:

- Plans shall be drawn to standard scale and show the entire area of the project, including a general site plan;
- The name of the New Jersey licensed professional engineer responsible for the design and his or her signature and embossed seal shall appear in the title block of each sheet of the submitted plans;
- In the event that there is more than one sheet of plans, all shall be bound together and an index provided;
- Plans shall not exceed 30 inches by 42 inches in size;
- Streams and wetland areas, if present, shall be clearly indicated;
- Plans shall show municipal boundaries, property lines, easements and all existing and proposed streets, including the existing and proposed surface elevations at all street intersections where sewer lines are proposed; and
- All existing and proposed structures, sanitary sewers and combined sewers, both above and below ground, shall be shown and clearly labeled.

(b) Symbols used on submitted drawings shall conform to the following:

- Existing and future sewers shall be shown by standard conventions;
- All topographical symbols and conventions used shall conform to those of the United States Geological Survey; and
- Elevations shown shall meet the following requirements:
 - Elevations of the surfaces of streets shall be placed outside the street lines, opposite their respective locations;
 - Elevations of sewer inverts shall be shown at intersections, ends of lines, and wherever a change in sewer grade occurs;
 - The elevation of sewers shall be written close to the point to which they refer, parallel with the sewer lines and between the street lines;
 - The elevations of surfaces shall be drawn to the nearest 0.1 foot and those of the sewer inverts to the nearest 0.01 foot; and
 - All elevations shall be referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988.

(c) The horizontal distances and stationing between manholes, grades in percent and sewer sizes and materials shall be shown for all proposed sewer lines.

(d) All sewer appurtenances, such as manholes, siphons and pumping stations shall be designated on the plans by appropriate symbols and referenced by a legend.

(e) Plans labeled preliminary are not acceptable for review unless a note is added to each sheet submitted stating that the plans are final with respect to sanitary sewer design.

(f) Plans submitted for treatment works that are already constructed shall show the "as-built" conditions (as determined through field investigation) and the title block of each sheet shall include the term "as-built."

(g) Profiles and construction details shall meet the following requirements:

1. Profiles shall indicate all manholes, pumping stations, sanitary, combined or industrial sewer lines, concrete encasements, sleeves, and any significant crossings such as storm sewers, potable water lines or utility lines.

2. In the case of stream crossings, elevations of stream beds, normal flow lines and the type of sewer pipe with the length of concrete encasement, as required by N.J.A.C. 7:14A-23.6(b), shall be indicated.

3. The size and gradients of sewers, surface elevations and sewer inverts shall be shown at or between each manhole.

4. Profiles of gravity and forced sewer lines shall be drawn to standard scale with all symbols indicated in the legend.

5. Detail drawings of all sewer appurtenances, such as manholes, drop manholes, inspection chambers, siphons, pumping stations, force main connections into manholes and other related items shall accompany the general sewer system plans.

6. For sewage treatment plants, in addition to all other requirements, the plans shall contain the following:

- i. A general plan showing site boundaries including areas reserved for future expansions;

- ii. All buildings or building lots within 500 feet of the plant property;

- iii. A detail plan of the various units and structures which comprise the plant; and

- iv. Detail plans showing a flow diagram, and longitudinal and transverse sections sufficient to explain the construction of each unit including hydraulic gradient.

(h) Specifications for the construction of treatment works shall be directly applicable to the engineering (including hydraulic) features of the proposed project and shall meet the following minimum requirements:

1. Detailed information shall be included on the construction methods and materials proposed for use so as to provide the construction contractor with the specific details necessary to satisfy the project design; and

2. Specifications shall address the following:

- i. The quality of materials and workmanship;

- ii. The operating characteristics and equipment rating;

- iii. Allowable infiltration/exfiltration and the testing procedures to be followed;

- iv. Requirements for all mechanical and electrical equipment necessary for the treatment works; and

- v. A program for maintaining the operation of existing sewerage systems during construction.

7:14A-23.5 Engineering design reports to be submitted to the Department with treatment works approval applications

(a) Engineering reports required to be submitted pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.8 for domestic treatment systems shall, at a minimum, include:

1. A complete description of the selected waste treatment system;

2. For the modification of an existing system which has not previously been granted a treatment works approval, the capacities of the existing units and a brief description of the operation of each, and a statement concerning which units are existing and which are proposed at the time of the application. If there exists a previously issued treatment works approval for the subject facility, the date of issuance and the TWA number shall be provided;

3. The basis and computations for the projected wastewater flow;

4. Hydraulic profiles of the flow of wastewater through the system;

5. A unit by unit mass balance for all discharge parameters;

6. The ultimate disposal location of all effluent;

7. The basis and computations for average and peak flow requirements;

8. The expected composition of the influent and effluent from the treatment system including the average, maximum and minimum values of the pollutant parameters specified in the facility's NJPDES permit;

9. An evaluation of the quantity and quality of any and all residuals generated and projected to be generated, including a hydraulic profile and unit by unit mass balance for the flow of residuals through the system;

10. Documentation of adequate storage and handling facilities for residuals;

11. Provisions for the ultimate management of residuals pursuant to the State Solid Waste Management Plan and/or the Statewide Sludge Management Plan, as applicable. For proposed upgrading or expansion of domestic treatment works, sludge management planning forms may be submitted pursuant to the Statewide Sludge Management Plan, Appendix K, to satisfy this requirement;

12. Details of flow monitoring and control, alarm systems, auxiliary power, storage facilities for treatment chemicals and wastes, and a plan for bypassing units during construction or maintenance; and

13. A signed and sealed statement from the New Jersey licensed professional engineer who designed the treatment works attesting to the proposed treatment works' ability, as designed, to meet the requirements of this subchapter and to attain all applicable discharge limits.

(b) For treatment works applications involving the temporary or permanent use of holding tanks, the engineering reports required to be submitted by N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.13 and 22.8 shall include:

1. A description of the high water alarm to be provided to alert the responsible persons that the holding tank has reached 75 percent of its capacity and which will allow sufficient time to take appropriate measures to prevent overflows;

2. A description of provisions for aeration at a rate of two cubic feet per minute per 1,000 gallons to prevent septic conditions and solids settling;

3. Identification of a source of washdown water for routine maintenance and emergency situations, adequately protected by a backflow prevention device;

4. A description of the holding tank area, including adequate measures to protect it from vandalism and safeguards for public health and safety;

5. Engineering drawings containing construction details for all system components;

6. Specifications including construction practices and operation and maintenance procedures; and

7. Sizing of holding tanks which, at a minimum, provides two days of waste storage, as determined in accordance with the projected flow requirements in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-23.3.

(c) Engineering reports required to be submitted for projects involving the use of equalization tanks within a collection system, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.15, shall include the following:

1. A description of the method for placing the tank into operation and the timing and procedure for releasing

the effluent back into the collection system, including quantity of flow and duration held;

2. Average and peak flow requirements;

3. A description of the high water alarm to be provided to alert the responsible persons that the equalization tank has reached 75 percent of its capacity and which allows sufficient time to take appropriate measures to prevent overflows;

4. A description of the equalization tank area, including adequate measures to protect it from vandalism and safeguards for public health and safety such as covers, overflow protection, fencing, etc.;

5. The engineering drawings containing construction details for all system components; and

6. The specifications including construction practices and operation and maintenance procedures.

(d) Engineering reports required to be submitted pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.14 and 22.8, for flow diversion, shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. The existing and anticipated average and peak flow events within the collection system;

2. The ultimate disposal location of all effluent; and

3. A report outlining the procedures to be used in the hauling/diversion operation, including, but not limited to, the location at which the wastewater will be withdrawn, the frequency and time of withdrawal, and the effect that the procedure may have upon the treatment capabilities of both treatment facilities.

(e) Engineering reports required to be submitted pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.8, for industrial treatment works approval applications shall include, but are not limited to:

1. A complete description of waste treatment system;

2. A mass balance and, if temperature change across any unit will exceed 10 degrees Celsius, a heat balance;

3. The ultimate destination of all wastewater, sludge and residuals;

4. Average and peak flow requirements and rationale for design;

5. A listing of all pollutants, including regular and intermittent flows, and expected composition that may enter the system;

6. The composition and quality of all sludge generated, name and registration number of the sludge hauler, frequency and parameters for periodic analysis;

7. Documentation of adequate storage and handling facilities for residuals;

8. Provisions for the ultimate management of residuals pursuant to the State Solid Waste Management Plan

and/or the Statewide Sludge Management Plan, as applicable;

9. The expected composition of effluent from the treatment system;

10. A listing of any standards, ordinances, permits, court orders, contracts, etc. which regulate the discharge;

11. An evaluation of the capability of the system to meet the most stringent applicable effluent limitation for each pollutant parameter from the NJPDES permit or other authorizations such as an administrative or judicial consent order;

12. Potential spills from within the industrial facility which may enter the treatment system and provisions for treatment and containment;

13. Provisions for metering and monitoring of the effluent;

14. A discussion of: instrumentation, reliability of system components, storage and handling facilities, provisions for treatment during construction, safety features, laboratory facilities and analytical capabilities; and

15. A plan for bypassing units during maintenance or down time.

7:14A-23.6 Gravity sewer design

(a) Proposed sewerage systems shall connect into downstream sewer lines and pump stations that have adequate conveyance capacity.

(b) Gravity sanitary sewers, including outfalls, shall be designed to carry at least twice the estimated average projected flow when flowing half full. In the case of large interceptor sewer systems, consideration may be given to modified designs. In addition, sanitary sewer conveyance systems shall meet the following requirements:

1. Materials used in sewer construction shall be acceptable to the Department for the purposes and conditions they are intended to serve;

2. Sewers shall be designed with the following minimum hydraulic slopes (grades producing velocities of greater than 10 feet per second are not recommended unless supported by adequate justification acceptable to the Department):

PVC Pipe (Polyvinylchloride) Pipe diameter (based on Kutter's or Manning's formula with $n = 0.01$)		Fall in feet per 100 feet of sewer
8 inches		0.30
10 inches		0.20
12 inches		0.15
14 inches		0.12
15 inches		0.10
16 inches		0.09
18 inches		0.075
20 inches		0.065

PVC Pipe (Polyvinylchloride) Pipe diameter (based on Kutter's or Manning's formula with $n = 0.01$)		Fall in feet per 100 feet of sewer
21 inches		0.06
24 inches		0.05
27 inches		0.042
30 inches		0.035
36 inches		0.028

All Other Pipe Material (based on Kutter's or Manning's formula with $n = 0.013$)

Pipe Diameter	Fall in feet per 100 feet of sewer
8 inches	0.40
10 inches	0.29
12 inches	0.22
14 inches	0.17
15 inches	0.16
16 inches	0.14
18 inches	0.12
20 inches	0.10
21 inches	0.095
24 inches	0.080
27 inches	0.067
30 inches	0.058
36 inches	0.046

i. When grades or sizes less than those specified in this paragraph are proposed, justification for the use of such grades shall be provided with the treatment works approval application.

ii. The minimum diameter of sewer extensions shall be eight inches, however, consideration will be given to the use of smaller diameter sewers for lateral connections;

3. Sewers crossing streams and located within 10 feet of the stream embankment, or where site conditions so indicate, shall be constructed of steel, reinforced concrete, ductile iron or other suitable material;

4. Sewers conveying sanitary flow, combined sanitary and stormwater flow, or industrial flow shall be separated from water mains by a distance of at least 10 feet horizontally. If such lateral separation is not possible, the pipes shall be in separate trenches with the sewer at least 18 inches below the bottom of the water main, or such other separation as approved by the Department;

i. Where appropriate separation from a water main is not possible, the sewer shall be encased in concrete, or constructed of ductile iron pipe using mechanical or slip-on joints for a distance of at least 10 feet on either side of the crossing. In addition, one full length of sewer pipe should be located so both joints will be as far from the water line as possible. Where a water main crosses under a sewer, adequate structural support for the sewer shall be provided. The Department may also require additional structural support for storm sewers crossing over sewer lines;

5. Any sewer within 100 feet of a water supply well or a below-grade reservoir shall be constructed of steel, reinforced concrete, ductile iron or other suitable material, shall be completely watertight and shall be tested for watertightness after installation;
 6. The construction of sewer lines through storm sewer pipes or manholes will not be approved;
 7. Sewer lines, including force mains and laterals, shall be constructed at least three feet below the proposed grade (as measured from the top of the pipe to the grade elevation);
 8. Sewer pipes, including force mains and laterals, shall be sized to adequately convey the projected contributory flow in accordance with this subchapter. In general, sewer lines that are larger than hydraulically necessary to carry the projected flow and for which the larger size is proposed only for the purpose of achieving the minimum slope requirements specified in this section are not permitted;
 9. Sewer lines shall not be approved for the use of storage or detention of sewage unless they are designed as an integral part of an existing combined sewerage system (sanitary/storm) where in-line storage is being proposed as a corrective measure to prevent the discharge of untreated wastewater from the treatment works;
 10. New sewerage systems or extensions shall be designed as separate systems, in which all water from roofs, cellars, streets and other areas is excluded; except that separate connections to an existing combined system may be approved when it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Department that no other alternative is feasible. In addition, the Department may permit, on a case-by-case basis, the introduction of contaminated stormwater from containment areas into sanitary sewers;
 11. To minimize the development of septic conditions, the Department may require special operational and/or maintenance procedures for treatment works if the initial contributory flows to the treatment works will be substantially below the design capacity; and
 12. When a smaller sewer joins a larger one, the invert of the larger sewer should be lowered sufficiently, or the smaller pipe raised sufficiently, to maintain the same energy gradient. An approximate method for securing these results is to place the 0.8 depth point of both sewers at the same elevation.
- (c) For sewers other than circular in cross section, the submitted data shall include the geometrical shape, dimensions and hydraulic characteristics of the proposed sewer.
- (d) Approval for curved sewers will be considered by the Department only under the following circumstances:
1. Areas where curved streets comprise the general layout, or the use of curved sewers would permit substantial savings in cost to avoid deep cuts due to rocks or obstructions;
 2. The minimum diameter of the sewer is eight inches and the minimum radius of curvature is 100 feet; and
 3. Manhole spacing does not exceed 300 feet.
- (e) All sanitary sewers, manholes, and cleanouts shall be tested by an infiltration, exfiltration or pressure test after being flushed and before being placed into use. The maximum rate of infiltration/exfiltration shall not exceed 100 gallons per inch diameter per mile per day.
- 7:14A-23.7 Inverted siphons**
- (a) Inverted siphons shall be constructed of ductile iron or other approved material and shall not have less than two barrels.
- (b) Provisions shall be made for rodding and flushing.
- (c) A velocity of 3.0 feet per second shall be maintained and flow control gates in chambers shall be provided.
- 7:14A-23.8 Manholes**
- (a) Manholes shall be provided at the ends of each sewer line and at intersections and at all changes in grade, size or alignment.
- (b) Distances between manholes shall not exceed 400 feet for sewers 18 inches or less in diameter and 500 feet for sewers greater than 18 inches in diameter.
- (c) A drop pipe shall be provided for sewers entering manholes above the manhole invert whenever the difference in elevation is two feet or more.
- (d) No manholes or connections to a sanitary sewer system are permitted within 100 feet of a public water supply well or a below-grade reservoir.
- (e) Adequate provisions shall be made for ventilation.
- (f) Watertight manhole covers are required for all street elevations less than 10 feet above the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 and wherever the top of a manhole may be flooded by street runoff or high water. These manholes shall be properly protected, of watertight construction, and shall be tested for watertightness after installation.
- (g) The minimum diameter of manholes is 48 inches; larger diameters are preferable for large diameter sewers. A minimum access diameter of 22 inches shall be provided.
- 7:14A-23.9 Outfalls**
- (a) Ocean outfalls from municipal wastewater treatment works shall extend at least 1,000 feet in length beyond the

mean low water mark. Manholes are required on the shore end of all gravity outfalls.

(b) Outfalls, other than those to the ocean, shall be submerged and so located as to accomplish effective dispersion of flow.

7:14A-23.10 Wastewater pumping stations

(a) Raw sewage pumping stations shall conform to the following requirements:

1. Sewage shall be screened before pumping. Comminutors may be approved in lieu of screens, however, the requirement for screening raw sewage may be waived, at the Department's discretion, for individual, privately owned pumping stations;
2. Pumping stations shall provide for stage pumping, preferably by the use of variable speed pumps, so as to eliminate, as far as practical, surges of flow to or through the treatment plants;
3. Pump stations shall be provided with two power sources, one as a back-up;
4. Automatic sound alarms, operating independently of the main power system, shall be installed to give warning of high water, power failure, or breakdown. Such alarm systems shall be telemetered to a police station or other staffed location so that competent emergency assistance can be obtained on a 24 hour basis;
5. Pumping stations shall be protected against flooding and adequate provision shall be made for access to the stations during storm events;
6. Adequate light and ventilation shall be provided at all pumping stations;
 - i. Where operational or maintenance duties are required in enclosed areas or pits, forced ventilation by appropriate means shall be provided with sufficient capacity to induce at least 12 air changes per hour;
 - ii. Appropriate equipment to guard against explosion shall be utilized; and
7. Adequate fresh-water facilities shall be provided to permit routine washdown and cleaning operations at all pumping stations;
 - i. Where a domestic water service connection is provided to a pumping station, the water supply shall be adequately protected by a backflow prevention device;
 - ii. Connections between potable water lines and wastewater pumps or sewers is not permitted.

(b) At least two pumps, each designed to handle peak flows equivalent to 2.5 times the average daily flow (using the Department's projected flow criteria specified in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-23.3) shall be provided. If more than two pumps are provided their capacities shall be such that, upon failure of the largest pump, the remaining pumps can handle peak flows.

(c) When ejectors are provided as the method of raising sewage, at least two compressor units (one as a standby) are required and shall be so interconnected that the standby unit will commence operation in the event of failure of the one in use.

(d) Pumps installed in dry wells shall operate under a positive suction head unless specifically designed and manufactured with appropriate features to allow for proper operation otherwise.

(e) A means of flow measurement shall be provided in municipally owned, regional pumping stations.

(f) Shut-off valves shall be provided on suction and discharge piping, which shall be flanged or otherwise removable, and check valves shall be provided on all discharge lines. Shut-off valves shall be accessible during all operating conditions.

(g) Force main velocities of less than two feet/second at normal pumping rates will not be approved. Properly designed air release valves shall be provided on the high points of the force main and cleanouts are recommended on low points of the force main in cases where necessary for operational and maintenance reasons.

(h) The use of low pressure force mains is permitted in only those circumstances when all other means of sewage conveyance have been explored and it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Department that the use of low pressure force mains is the most prudent alternative available.

7:14A-23.11 Submersible wastewater pumps

(a) In addition to the requirements specified at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-23.10, submersible wastewater pumps shall meet the following additional requirements:

1. Submersible pumps and motors shall be designed specifically for raw sewage use, including total submersion during a portion of each pumping cycle;
2. Submersible pumps shall be readily removable and replaceable without dewatering the wet well or disconnecting any piping in the wet well;
3. The motor control center shall be located outside the wet well and be protected by a conduit seal or other appropriate measures meeting the requirements of the National Electrical Code, to prevent the atmosphere of the wet well from gaining access to the control center. The seal shall be so located that the motor may be removed and electrically disconnected without disturbing the seal; and

4. Winch and guide rails shall be provided to facilitate pump removal.

(b) An effective method to detect shaft seal failure or potential seal failure shall be provided, and the motor shall be of squirrel-cage type design without brushes or other arc-producing mechanisms.

7:14A-23.12 Dry wells and wet wells

(a) The construction of dry wells and wet wells for sewage pumping stations shall meet the following requirements:

1. Dry and wet wells shall be completely separated and have adequate ventilation and drainage;

2. Dry wells and wet wells shall have a means of entrance and exit, preferably by a stairway;

3. Dry wells shall have sufficient accessible space for the repair and removal of pumps;

4. The detention time of a wet well shall not exceed ten minutes when the flow is at the average dry weather rate. The detention time is calculated by dividing the volume of the wet well (volume between the pump on and the pump off switch levels) by the projected flow for the pumping station;

i. Wet well detention times greater than 10 minutes may be approved by the Department for small pump stations that cannot meet this requirement due to the minimum available size of the wet well and an estimated low volume daily wastewater flow. If longer detention times are proposed, additional measures necessary to prevent the development of septic conditions may be required;

ii. To minimize the development of septic conditions during the early phases of pump station operation, the Department may require special operational and/or maintenance procedures particularly when the initial contributory flows will be substantially below the approved design flow;

5. The base of pump station wet wells shall slope at least 45 degrees toward the pump suction to prevent solids accumulation; and

6. A sump pump or other effective method to drain accumulated water from the dry well to the wet well and to prevent sewage from entering the valve pit during surcharged wet weather conditions shall be provided.

7:14A-23.13 Wastewater treatment plants

(a) Adequate treatment shall be provided for all wastewater before discharge into the waters of the State.

1. The minimum level of sewage treatment shall be as specified by the Department in the applicable NJPDES permit.

2. The design of the proposed treatment system shall be adequate to meet all NPDES or NJPDES permit requirements, and shall take into consideration the topography of the plant site, receiving waters, operating costs and effects of any industrial waste component.

(b) Treatment plants shall be designed to produce an effluent which will consistently meet the limitations specified in the applicable NPDES or NJPDES permit and be conducive to the attainment and maintenance of such water quality criteria for the various classifications of surface and ground waters of the State.

(c) Siting requirements for wastewater treatment plants are as follows:

1. Treatment plants shall be located as far from existing or future residential structures as practical;

2. To the extent possible, the treatment plant units shall not be situated within 500 feet of the plant property lines. If this is not possible the Department may impose additional requirements concerning plant design, location, landscaping and operation;

3. Treatment plants shall be raised above the flood elevation level, or adequately flood proofed. For the purposes of this requirement, the flood elevation level is considered to be one foot above the 100 year flood elevation for non-delineated waterways and up to the Flood Hazard Design Flood Elevation for delineated waterways (see N.J.A.C. 7:13); and

4. The plant layout shall be designed for ease of operation, safety and accessibility.

(d) A suitable operating building shall be provided meeting the following requirements:

1. The building shall be heated, ventilated and lighted and contain an office, workshop, laboratory, storage space, drinking water, toilet, lavatory, and shower facilities;

2. An adequate supply of water under pressure shall be installed. Any domestic service connection shall be protected by an approved backflow prevention device acceptable to the Department; and

3. Taps supplying non-potable water shall be clearly labeled "Unfit for Drinking."

(e) Treatment plant sites shall be appropriately landscaped and graded.

(f) Drains shall be installed and soil stabilized to prevent washing into tanks, basins or filters and to prevent erosion.

(g) The following safety features shall be incorporated into the treatment plant design:

1. At a minimum, railings, guards, and handrails shall be provided;

2. Flame traps at all gas outlets, a blower and hose, and adequate ventilation of enclosures shall be provided;
3. Non-slip treads on stairs shall be provided;
4. Warning signs shall be posted in hazardous locations;
5. A readily accessible first aid kit shall be provided; and
6. The plant site shall be secure and enclosed by a fence with lockable gates.

(h) Treatment plants shall be provided with an adequate auxiliary source of power that is capable of maintaining the necessary plant functions to assure compliance with the facility's NJPDES permit.

1. When a plant is not staffed on a 24-hour basis, the auxiliary source of power shall have the ability to be automatically activated.
2. Emergency generators shall be tested regularly and maintained in proper working order at all times.

(i) An alarm system operating on an independent source of power shall be provided for all treatment plants when 24-hour supervision is not provided.

1. The alarm system shall extend to a police station or other location where competent 24-hour assistance can be obtained in an emergency.

(j) All electrical equipment work shall comply with the Fire Underwriters' regulations and with the National Electrical Code.

(k) Adequate means shall be provided for dewatering all treatment units for inspection and maintenance while still maintaining NJPDES permit compliance.

(l) Piping located under plant units shall be encased in concrete.

(m) Plant designs which propose the use of bypass lines that would circumvent treatment units and allow untreated or partially treated wastewater to be discharged will not be approved by the Department. The need for such bypassing is to be eliminated by providing adequate auxiliary treatment facilities.

(n) Treatment units should be designed for the population and wastewater flow that is anticipated 10 years or more after the completion of construction.

(o) Unless accurate data justifying a lesser design are submitted and approved by the Department, the hydraulic design of piping, channels, flumes and pumps shall be based on not less than 250 percent of projected flow, and treatment units shall be designed so as to provide adequate treatment to meet all NJPDES permit effluent conditions.

1. Where recirculation is employed, the resulting additional flow from this source shall be considered in the design.

2. Organic loading shall be based upon a minimum five-day B.O.D. content of 250 mg/l for domestic sewage, to which B.O.D. values for industrial wastes shall be added. For existing sewer systems, higher B.O.D. values may be used if analyses based on composite samplings indicate a higher actual B.O.D.

3. For systems designed to treat wastewater from proposed or recently constructed buildings which have been equipped with water conservation devices or designed to be served by wastewater treatment and recycling systems, appropriate adjustments for higher B.O.D. values and reduced volume of wastewater should be considered in the treatment unit design.

(p) Flow equalization at the treatment facility is suggested in cases where the ratio of peak (maximum instantaneous) to average daily flow exceeds 2.5.

7:14A-23.14 Measuring, recording, and sampling requirements at treatment plants

(a) At treatment plants, a means for continuous measuring, indicating and recording of the sewage flows shall be installed.

(b) Meters shall be installed in such a manner and location so as to provide a true indication of actual flow.

(c) All wastewater treatment plant designs shall include provisions in terms of number and location for sampling and monitoring as required by its NJPDES permits, Sludge Quality Assurance Reports, Bioassay, and Local Pretreatment Discharge Limits.

1. At a minimum, all wastewater treatment facilities shall be designed and constructed to provide for the collection of representative samples as follows:

i. Influent quality before introduction of recycled waste which may be incorporated within the wastewater facility's processes (for example, wastewater quality prior to introduction of supernatant from sludge thickening or digestion and prior to the introduction of scrubber water from sludge incineration etc.);

ii. Effluent quality after the last treatment plant unit at the point of discharge;

iii. Sludge at a location meeting the requirements established under the Sludge Quality Assurance Regulations, N.J.A.C. 7:14-4. In addition, the provisions for sludge sampling shall meet the following minimum requirements:

(1) Sludge sampling points shall be established at a location which assures homogeneity and best represents the physical and chemical quality of all sludge which is removed from the treatment works for ultimate management;

(2) Sludge sampling points shall provide for sample collection at the frequency required under the Sludge Quality Assurance Regulations; and

(3) Sampling equipment shall be constructed of materials which will not contaminate or react with the sludge (for example, galvanized or zinc coated items may not be used); and

iv. Wastewater quality after every treatment unit.

2. In specific cases, the Department may require the installation of additional sampling points and equipment to assure adequate collection of technical data relevant to protection of the environment or public health.

(d) Monitoring chambers shall meet the following minimum requirements:

1. The monitoring chamber shall be constructed of a permanent and durable material with an opening large enough for access by both sampling personnel and equipment.

i. The sampling chamber shall have a minimum seven foot ceiling clearance;

ii. Electrical outlets shall be provided so that 24 hour sampling equipment can be accommodated; and

iii. The access door or manhole shall have a minimum opening of 24 inches and shall be lockable;

2. An accurate flow measuring device with a totalizer and recording equipment with a documented regular calibration program shall be provided;

3. High water alarms shall be included in all sumps;

4. Pickup probes for all monitoring and sample collection devices shall be provided;

5. All influent streams into the public sewer which are required to be monitored by the applicable permit shall be free of external sources of water (for example, supernatant return, stormwater runoff, unless such runoff is being monitored, tidal water, etc.);

6. A back flow prevention device shall be installed if pumping or flowing to a force main;

7. If the sampling chamber is not in a secured area, it shall be surrounded by a chain link fence;

8. The sampling chamber shall be accessible by motor vehicle; and

9. Adequate lighting and ventilation shall be provided and the area shall be free of any safety hazard.

7:14A-23.15 Screening and comminution

(a) All sewage treatment plants shall be provided with a means for screening or comminuting coarse material in the sewage. Except in small plants with a design capacity of less than 150,000 gallons per day, screening equipment shall be of the mechanical type.

(b) Operation of mechanically cleaned devices shall be continuous or automatically controlled.

(c) Bar screens shall conform to the following:

1. Bars of nonmechanical screens preceding treatment plants shall be spaced so that the maximum clearance between bars is not greater than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches and not less than one inch;

2. Clear openings for mechanically cleaned screens shall not be less than $\frac{5}{8}$ inch;

3. Bar clearance for coarse racks or screens preceding mechanically cleaned screens or comminutors shall not exceed $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches;

4. At sewage pumping stations, openings in bar screens shall be at least one inch smaller than the solid size which can be handled by the pump;

5. Motors shall be of the type suitable for operation in a damp atmosphere if placed below ground;

6. The screen chamber shall be designed to provide a velocity through the screen of not less than one foot per second at average flow and not more than three feet per second, based on the screen openings projected vertically between the invert and the crown;

7. Hand-cleaned screens shall be inclined from 30 degrees to 45 degrees from horizontal; and

8. Where only one mechanical screen is provided, auxiliary hand-cleaned screens shall be provided for use in case of failure of the mechanically cleaned screens.

(d) Disposal of screenings shall be in conformance with the following:

1. Adequate facilities shall be provided for prompt removal, handling and sanitary disposal of screenings;

i. A platform shall be provided at the top of hand-raked screens; and

ii. Appropriate containers shall be provided for removal of screenings;

2. An appropriate method shall be provided for drainage of screenings, both on the platform and in containers, such that water content is not a limitation to ultimate disposal. The disposal and treatment method for the drainage from the screenings shall be indicated;

3. Where screen chambers are located substantially below grade, a suitable hoist shall be provided. Such

chambers shall have a stairway and adequate lighting; and

4. Screen chambers shall be adequately ventilated. Where required, forced draft fans with explosion-proof motors shall be installed.

(e) Comminutors shall be in conformance with the following:

1. Comminuting devices shall have slots not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide and be designed to cut or shred material below the surface of the sewage. Comminuting capacity shall be adequate to handle peak flows when the largest unit is out of operation;

2. A bypass screen shall be provided except where there are multiple units; and

3. Gates shall be provided to isolate each channel, and provisions shall be made for the removal of mechanisms for repair and maintenance.

7:14A-23.16 Grit removal equipment

(a) Except in small sewage treatment plants with a design flow of less than 150,000 gallons per day, mechanical grit removal devices shall be provided.

(b) Grit chamber channels and flumes shall be designed to produce velocities of not less than 0.5 foot per second and not greater than one foot per second. Detention shall be adequate to deposit grit coarser than 0.20 millimeters.

(c) All grit chambers shall be provided with a means for washing the grit and return of washwater to wastewater flow.

(d) Grit removal facilities shall include adequate means for the collection and temporary storage of grit material prior to sanitary disposal.

1. A stairway or ladder shall be provided for entrance if the unit is four feet or more below ground level.

2. Adequate lighting and ventilation shall be provided.

3. Provisions for dewatering shall be made such that water content is not a limitation to ultimate disposal.

4. Provisions for the treatment and disposal method for drainage of the grit shall be provided.

7:14A-23.17 Settling tanks

(a) Multiple units or independent compartments shall be provided except in small installations of less than 150,000 gpd design flows.

(b) Channels shall be designed to maintain a velocity of one foot per second at 50 percent of design flow.

(c) Baffling shall be provided to dissipate inlet velocity and diffuse flow equally across the cross section of the tank. Baffles shall also be provided to retain scum in primary tanks. Scum collectors shall be provided.

(d) Weirs shall be adjustable.

(e) The minimum slope of the side walls of sludge hoppers shall be 1.7 vertical to 1.0 horizontal.

(f) The use of upward flow settling tanks may be considered when accompanied by supporting data on their hydraulic characteristics and results of operation in actual plants.

(g) Walls of settling tanks shall extend at least 18 inches above the surrounding ground surface.

(h) Mechanical means shall be provided for the collection and removal of sludge from settling tanks, and shall meet the following design requirements:

1. Primary tanks, except those preceding the activated sludge process, shall have a surface settling rate that does not exceed 600 gallons per square foot per day of design flow, and a minimum water depth of six feet;

2. Inlets shall be designed to dissipate inlet velocity promptly so as to diffuse the flow and to prevent short-circuiting; and

3. Adjustable outlet weirs shall be provided.

(i) Final settling tanks shall be designed according to the following:

Type of Treatment	Side Water Depth	Maximum Surface Settling Rate gals./sq. ft./day (At Design Flow)
Standard Rate Trickling Filter	6 feet minimum	1,000
High Rate Trickling Filter	8 feet minimum	800
Activated Sludge (2.0 m.g.d. and less design flow)	8 feet minimum	800
Activated Sludge (Over 2.0 m.g.d. design flow)	10 feet minimum	1,000

7:14A-23.18 Chemical coagulation

(a) This method of sewage treatment is considered to be a degree of treatment intermediate between sedimentation, and sedimentation plus oxidation. Chemical coagulation will not be considered as a substitute for oxidation.

(b) Coagulants shall be applied to the sewage in a suitable and approved form proportional to the sewage flow.

(c) A chamber or tank for the rapid and thorough mixing of the sewage and coagulants shall be provided with a detention period of not less than one minute based on design flow.

(d) Two or more flocculation tanks, with individual controls, shall provide a combined detention period of between 20 and 30 minutes. Diffused air or paddles with a slow rotary motion shall be provided for continuous agitation of the full content of the flocculation tanks.

(e) The automatic control of apparatus for feeding chemicals shall include equipment to provide variation in chemical dosage with variation in sewage flow.

7:14A-23.19 Trickling filters

(a) Trickling filters of the "standard rate" or "high rate" type may be used for the treatment of sewage amenable to treatment by a biological process.

(b) Filters shall be preceded by effective preliminary treatment and shall be followed by individually controlled and mechanically cleaned settling tanks.

(c) When the average five-day B.O.D. of the raw sewage exceeds 325 parts per million, two stages of trickling filter treatment are required, with or without intermediate sedimentation. Consideration may be given to designs providing supplementary preliminary treatment in the case of strong sewages or industrial wastes.

(d) The sewage shall be distributed uniformly over the filter so that at least 95 percent of the surface area receives sewage directly.

1. Distribution devices may be actuated by twin siphons, pumps or gravity discharge from preceding treatment plant units.

(e) The filter media may be crushed rock, manufactured material, or other approved material. Manufactured media shall be resistant to ultraviolet degradation, disintegration, erosion, aging, all common acids and alkalies, organic compounds, and fungus and biological attack. In addition, manufactured media shall be structurally capable of supporting a person's weight or a suitable walkway shall be provided to allow for distributor maintenance.

1. Where applicable, the upper 18 inches of the filter bed shall have a loss, measured by the 20-cycle sodium sulfate test, of less than ten percent and the balance shall pass the 15-cycle test.

2. Wear shall not exceed 20 percent after 500 revolutions of Los Angeles Rattler Test as determined by the current ASTM Standard, Designation No. C-131.

3. Rock media shall be approximately cubical in shape, free from dust, clay, sand or fine material and of a size that passes a four-inch screen and is retained on a 2½ inch screen.

4. Material shall be screened or forked, and washed to remove fine grains and shall be so placed as to avoid breaking the underdrains.

(f) The underdrainage system shall be resistant to the action of sewage wastes and shall cover the entire floor. Inlet openings into the underdrains shall have an unsubmerged gross combined area equal to at least 15 percent of the surface area of the filter. Use of half-tile for underdrains will not be approved.

1. Lateral underdrains shall have a minimum slope of one percent.

2. Main underdrains and effluent channels shall be designed to provide a velocity of not less than two feet per second.

3. The entire underdrainage system shall be designed to permit free passage of air, and be of such size that not more than 50 percent of the cross sectional area of the flow channels in the underdrains will be submerged during operation of the filter at the maximum design rate. Provisions shall be made for flushing lateral underdrains from the main drain or head channel.

(g) Standard rate trickling filters shall be designed as follows:

1. The volume of sewage to be treated by standard rate filters shall not exceed 14,400 gallons per day per 1,000 cubic feet of filtering media and the average rate of organic loading shall not exceed 15 pounds of five-day B.O.D. per thousand cubic feet per day.

2. The average rate of application during dosing periods shall not exceed 22 gallons per thousand cubic feet of media per minute. The time intervals between dosing cycles to the filter shall not exceed five minutes at design flow.

3. The minimum depth of filtering media at any point in the filter, measured from the top of the underdrains to the surface of the media, shall not be less than five feet, and the maximum depth shall not exceed eight feet.

4. Means for Psychoda fly control, such as provisions for backflooding and filter flushing, shall be provided. The application of chemicals is discouraged unless other forms of control have been ineffective and the use of chemicals shall be in conformance with all other applicable laws, ordinances and regulations.

5. Means shall be provided for recirculating a portion of the effluent from intermediate or final settling tanks during periods of low flow.

6. The Department will consider other suggested loading rates to address manufactured media if supported by appropriate engineering documentation.

(h) High rate trickling filters shall be designed as follows:

1. Organic loading to high rate filters shall not exceed 67 pounds of five-day B.O.D. per thousand cubic feet of filter media per day, based on the total volume of the filters.

2. The depth of filtering media at any point in the filter, measured from the top of the underdrain block to the surface of the media, shall not be less than five feet nor more than eight feet. The distributor shall clear the media by not less than eight to nine inches; and the filter retaining walls shall not be less than three inches higher than the media.

3. High rate trickling filters shall be equipped with rotary distributors and flushing devices shall be provided at the outer end of each distributor arm.

4. Provisions shall be made for controlled recirculation to maintain a continuous application rate of not less than 230,000 gallons per 1,000 square feet per day. Devices to measure flows to the filter and the recirculated effluent shall be provided.

5. The number and capacities of the recirculation pumps shall be such that the conditions of (h)4 above can be met if the largest pump for each point of return is out of service unless other provisions are made which will achieve adequate and effective degree of treatment if power or pump failure occurs.

6. The Department will consider other suggested loading rates to address manufactured media if supported by appropriate engineering documentation.

(i) Under conditions where treatment of unusually strong sewage is necessary and two-stage filtration is adopted, intermediate settling tanks may be required, with suitable sludge and scum removal devices to provide a detention period of one hour based upon projected flow.

7:14A-23.20 Rotating biological contactors

(a) Rotating biological contactors (RBC) process may be used when wastewater is amenable to biological treatment.

(b) RBCs shall be preceded by properly designed settling facilities. Efficient grease and scum removal devices shall be provided.

(c) At least four stages shall be provided for secondary treatment applications. Additional stages may be necessary for nitrification and additional BOD removal.

(d) Permanent buildings or covers shall be used to protect the RBC units from sunlight and winter weather. Provisions shall be made for access to the RBC units for observation and repairs. Buildings shall have adequate ventilation, heating, and humidity control, and an internal hoisting device for the removal of the shaft/media assembly. Covers shall be made in removable sections, or have some other means of allowing removal and replacement of the shaft/media assembly.

(e) Drive systems shall be variable speed and may be mechanical or air driven. Air driven systems shall have positive air flow metering and control to each RBC unit.

1. Bearing units shall be self-aligning and shall be located outside of media covers to allow easy access for lubrication and maintenance.

2. A provision for auxiliary power during power outages is required.

(f) Operation and maintenance requirements, including biofilm control, drive train and radial support arm maintenance and repair, and media/shaft repair and replacement, shall be considered in the design and layout of RBC treatment systems. Provisions shall be made for positive flow control to each stage, allowing flexibility in feeding and discharge. Tank depth and configuration shall be such that solids are not deposited in the tank; also, provisions shall be made for draining the tank.

(g) To avoid system failure, flexibility shall be considered in RBC designs. Flexibility can be achieved by having variable rotational speed, the ability to periodically reverse rotational direction, supplemental aeration, or the potential for chemical addition (for example, hydrogen peroxide or chlorine).

(h) Final settling shall provide a detention time of not less than 90 minutes, with a maximum surface settling rate of 600 gpd/sq. ft. and a weir overflow rate not greater than 5,000 gallons per day per linear foot. Higher surface settling and weir overflow rates may be used if the contactor is to be followed by tertiary treatment.

7:14A-23.21 Activated sludge

(a) The activated sludge process may be used when wastewater is amenable to biological treatment.

(b) The design data outlined in this section are presumed to achieve a removal of 90 percent or more of the B.O.D. and suspended solids susceptible to treatment from sewage of normal characteristics and may not be appropriate where only partial removals are intended.

(c) Provisions for pre-chlorination of the raw sewage shall be made depending on the condition of the influent.

(d) The design of plants which may receive abnormally strong concentrations of wastewater, or require an unusual aeration period or special equipment, may be considered for approval as an activated sludge process upon presentation of appropriate supporting data obtained from existing installations that demonstrate the efficiency of the process.

(e) Settling tanks for the activated sludge process shall be designed in conformance with the following:

1. A skimming tank, or equivalent, shall be provided for wastewater which contains greater than 100 milligrams per liter (mg/l) of oil or grease;

2. Except in small sewage treatment plants with a design capacity of less than 150,000 gallons per day, a minimum of two preliminary settling tanks shall be provided with a total capacity that provides a detention period of 90 to 150 minutes and a maximum surface settling rate of 1,000 gallons/square foot/day based upon design flow;

3. For plants having a design capacity of 2.0 M.G.D. or less, final settling tanks shall have a minimum eight foot side water depth and a maximum surface settling rate of 800 gallons per square foot per day. For plants with a design capacity of more than 2.0 M.G.D. final settling tanks shall have a minimum 10 foot side water depth and a maximum surface settling rate of 1,000 gallons per square foot per day;

4. Final settling tanks shall be provided in multiple units except in small installations;

5. Mechanical means shall be provided for the collection and removal of sludge from all settling tanks; and

6. The use of upward flow settling tanks may be considered when accompanied by supporting data on their hydraulic characteristics and results of operations in actual plants.

(f) If the incoming wastewater to an activated sludge system contains less than 2.0 parts per million dissolved oxygen, pre-aeration of the pre-settled wastewater is required before the admixture of returned sludge.

(g) Aeration tanks for the activated sludge process shall be designed in conformance with the following:

1. Multiple units, capable of independent operation, shall be provided for all installations;

2. Total required detention period of aeration tanks, based upon 125 percent of design flow, shall not be less than six hours. If provisions are made for the re-aeration of the returned sludge before admixture with the pre-settled sewage, a lesser detention period in the aeration tanks can be considered (the greater the return sludge aeration period, the less the required mixed liquor detention period);

3. Applied loading shall not exceed 38 pounds of B.O.D., exclusive of return sludge, per 1,000 cubic feet of tank volume;

4. Liquid depths of not less than 10 feet, nor more than 15 feet, shall be provided; and

5. Means to minimize foaming in aeration tanks shall be provided.

(h) All inlets and outlets shall be equipped with suitable devices for controlling the flow to each tank unit and to withdraw any unit from service. Velocity between bays or around baffles shall not exceed 0.5 feet per second.

1. Channels and pipes shall be designed to provide self-cleaning velocities, or shall be equipped with mechanical devices for maintaining solids in continuous suspension.

(i) Devices shall be provided for indicating rates of flow of pre-settled effluent, return sludge, air to each tank unit, and total volume of wasted sludge. These devices shall also totalize and record as well as indicate flows.

(j) Requirements for air supply are as follows:

1. Air requirements at all times shall be sufficient to:

i. Maintain at least two parts per million of dissolved oxygen in all parts of the aeration tank;

ii. Maintain sufficient turbulence to maintain intimate contact of sludge particles with sewage; and

iii. Prevent deposition of solids in any part of aeration unit.

2. Aeration capacity at standard temperature and pressure shall be at least 1.5 cubic feet per gallon of incoming raw sewage plus the capacity required for reaeration of returned sludge.

3. Blowers shall be in multiple units and of such capacity that full operation requirements can be met with the largest unit out of service.

4. Blower capacity required to deliver air to channels, sludge pumps, foam-control pumps, or similar demands shall be in addition to that required for tank aeration as specified in 1 above.

5. The air diffuser system shall be capable of delivering 150 percent of normal requirements. Normal requirements are considered to be 1,000 cubic feet per pound of B.O.D. to be removed from the sewage entering aeration tanks.

6. Air filters shall be capable of supplying a continuous air supply having a dust content of not more than 0.5 milligrams per 1,000 cubic feet.

7. Each blower shall be equipped with a silencer.

8. Aeration plates, tubes or jets shall be designed to permit removal for inspection or cleaning, and for maintaining an even distribution of air throughout the aeration tanks.

9. Individual assembly units of diffusers shall have a substantially uniform pressure loss and shall be equipped with control valves with indicator markings.

(k) Return activated sludge pumps or air lifts shall have variable combined capacity, capable of pumping at least 25 percent of the projected flow with the largest single unit out of service. Normal return sludge capacity shall be at least 50 percent of the average dry-weather sewage flow.

1. In addition to capacity required for return sludge pumping, waste sludge pumping facilities shall be provided with a minimum capacity not less than 0.5 percent of design flow, or 10 gallons per minute, whichever is larger.

2. The means for the further treatment and management of waste activated sludge shall be specified.

(l) Extended aeration systems shall be designed in accordance with the following:

1. Screening equipment consisting of a comminuting device with a bar screen in parallel is required.

2. Aeration tanks shall provide a detention period of at least 24 hours based upon design flow without recirculation. At least two tanks shall be provided in plants with design capacities of 100,000 gallons per day or more.

3. Air blower equipment shall be at least in duplicate and shall have capacity with the largest unit out of service to provide either at least three cubic feet per minute per foot length of aeration tank or at least 2,100 cubic feet of air per pound B.O.D. of raw sewage, whichever is greater. Equipment shall provide for variation in the volume of air to be delivered in at least three steps. Additional air capacity shall be provided if required for air lifts or other needs.

4. Provisions shall be made for the future installation of froth-breaking spray equipment, if necessary.

5. Final settling tanks shall provide at least a 3.5 hour detention period based upon design flow without recirculation.

i. Two or more tanks shall be provided on installations having capacities of 100,000 gallons per day or more.

ii. For tanks with hopper bottoms, the upper third of depth of hopper may be considered as effective settling capacity.

6. Return sludge capacity of at least 100 percent of design sewage flow shall be provided.

7. Appropriate means, such as a V-notch weir, shall be provided for measurement of sewage flow. For installations having capacities of 100,000 gallons per day or more, indicating-recording-totalizing equipment is required.

8. Waste sludge holding tanks with a capacity of at least one cubic foot per capita shall be provided.

(m) Contact stabilization systems shall be designed in accordance with the following:

1. Screening equipment consisting of a comminuting device with a bar screen in parallel is required.

2. Combined volumes of the contact aeration and sludge reaeration tanks shall provide a detention period of at least nine hours based on design flow without recirculation.

i. Aerobic digester tanks shall provide a capacity of at least three cubic feet per capita.

ii. At a minimum, duplicate tanks shall be provided in sewage treatment plants with design capacities of 100,000 gallons per day or more.

iii. When anaerobic digestion is employed, the design of the drying beds must be in conformance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-23.28.

3. Air blower equipment shall be at least in duplicate, and shall have capacity with the largest unit out of service to provide at least 1,600 cubic feet of air per pound B.O.D. of raw sewage for contact aeration sludge reaeration and aerobic digester requirements.

i. The proposed equipment shall provide for variation in the volume of air to be delivered in at least three steps.

ii. Additional air capacity shall be provided if required for air lifts or other needs. The air supply requirements stated in (j)1 through 9 above also apply to contact stabilization.

7:14A-23.22 Intermittent sand filters

(a) For intermittent sand filters, at least two filter units shall be provided.

(b) Sod and similar coverings over intermittent sand filters are prohibited.

(c) Loading requirements for intermittent sand filters are as follows:

1. Organic loading of five-day B.O.D. shall not exceed 3.8 pounds per 1,000 square feet per day;

2. With acceptable primary treatment of normal sewage, volumetric loading shall not exceed 2,875 gallons per 1,000 square feet per day. For stronger sewage the rate of filtration shall be proportionately lower.

3. For chemical coagulation and sedimentation the volumetric loading shall not exceed 5,750 gallons per 1,000 square feet per day.

4. For standard or high rate trickling filters or activated sludge followed by secondary settling tanks, the volumetric loading shall not exceed 9,200 gallons per 1,000 square feet per day.

5. For schools, camps, and institutions, not having a full-time treatment plant operating staff, volumetric loading should not exceed 1,150 gallons per 1,000 square feet per day for primary tank effluent.

(d) Intermittent sand filter media shall be in conformance with the following:

1. Clean graded gravel shall be placed in at least three layers over the entire floor of the bed and around the underdrains and to a depth of at least six inches. Grading for the three layers shall be 1½ inches to ¾ inch, ¾ inch to ¼ inch and ¼ inch to ⅛ inch.
2. Underdrains shall have maximum spacing not exceeding six feet and shall be at least four inches in diameter, or of equivalent area.
3. Pipes shall be laid on a firm base with open joints with a space of approximately ¼ inch between ends.
 - i. A single layer of muslin, cheese cloth, burlap or other suitable material shall be wrapped around each joint of open joint underdrains.
 - ii. Tar paper or other waterproof material may not be used.
 - iii. Perforated clay or other approved perforated pipe may be used for underdrains.
4. Sand with an effective size of 0.3 to 0.6 millimeters and a uniformity coefficient of not more than 3.5 shall be provided to a depth of at least 30 inches. The sand shall be free from clay, loam or silt.

(e) Intermittent sand filter dosing shall be in conformance with the following:

1. A dosing tank or its equivalent with a capacity to dose each filter at least twice a day shall be provided. Where practical, a dosing tank or equivalent shall have a maximum detention time of two hours based upon the design flow.
2. The dosing tank volume shall be such that each filter bed will be covered to a depth not less than two nor more than four inches with each dose.
3. Siphons shall have a discharge capacity, at minimum head, of at least 100 percent in excess of the maximum rate of inflow to the dosing tank, and at average head, at least one cubic foot per second per 5,000 square feet of each filter bed.

(f) Intermittent sand filter distribution shall be in conformance with the following:

1. A rotary distributor may be used if nozzles are adjusted so flow will not erode the sand bed.
2. Troughs or piping used for distribution of the settled sewage over the filter surface shall be so located that the maximum lateral travel distance is not more than ten feet. Provision shall be made at each discharge port for adjustment of the flow.
3. Splash slabs shall be provided at each point of discharge.

4. A drain opening from troughs or discharge piping shall be provided.

(g) The base of the filter shall be either enclosed with concrete or lined with a material that has a permeability no faster than 10^{-7} cm/sec.

(h) Rapid sand filter design shall be in conformance with the following:

1. The use of rapid sand filters may be considered where treatment beyond secondary treatment is required and where skilled operational personnel will be present.
2. In general, rates shall not exceed three gallons per square foot per minute; backwash facilities shall be provided; the sand bed should not be less than 20 inches in depth; and suitable underdrainage of graded gravel shall be provided.
3. Operating head on the filter shall not exceed eight feet.

(i) The use of micro-strainers is acceptable when additional treatment such as reduction in B.O.D. and suspended solids is required after secondary treatment and final settling, and will be considered when accompanied by an engineer's report that contains complete data on the installation and accompanied by suitable plans.

7:14A-23.23 Chlorination

(a) Chlorination devices shall be of the solution feed type, installed in duplicate or with duplicate essential parts. Chlorinators shall be of an automatic feed type for sewage treatment plants with a design capacity of greater than 150,000 gallons per day.

(b) Chlorinating devices shall be designed in accordance with the following:

1. The devices shall be placed in separate rooms with an outside entrance only and shall be provided with adequate ventilation.
2. Rooms containing chlorinating devices shall have doors that open outward.
3. Provisions for heating during the winter season are required.
4. Suitable gas masks shall be provided and maintained in good operating condition, and shall be stored in an accessible location outside the chlorine room.
5. An automatic alarm and observation window to permit visual inspection without opening the door, should be provided.

(c) For reduction in fecal coliform, a chlorine contact period of at least 30 minutes, based upon design flow, shall be provided in a separate baffled tank, and a contact period of not less than 20 minutes shall be provided during peak hourly flow. For reduction of enterococci or other pathogenic indicators increased contact periods and/or application rates may be required.

(d) Provisions shall be made for the thorough mixing of the disinfectant and the sewage before discharge to the chlorine contact tank.

(e) Scales shall be provided for determining chlorine consumed, and a suitable means for measuring residual shall also be provided.

(f) If hypochlorite feeders are provided, duplicate solution tanks each having at least 36 hours storage capacity are recommended.

(g) Automatic chlorinators with residual recorders and alarm systems to indicate chlorinator failures are required.

(h) Capacity of chlorinators shall be in conformance with the following:

1. For disinfection, the capacity of chlorinators shall be adequate to produce a concentration of residual chlorine in the effluent so as to dependably and consistently reduce the fecal coliform concentration to that specified in the applicable discharge permit. For normal domestic sewage the following minimum dosing capacities are required:

Type of Treatment	Dosage (Based on Average Design Flow)
Raw Sewage	30 ppm
Primary Sedimentation Effluent	20 ppm
Trickling Filter Plant Effluent	15 ppm
Activated Sludge Plant Effluent	10 ppm
Sand Filter Effluent	10 ppm

2. For reduction of enterococci or other pathogenic indicators increased contact periods and/or application rates may be required.

7:14A-23.24 Dechlorination

(a) Dechlorination chemicals shall be applied in an area where the flow is turbulent and short circuiting is minimal, immediately preceding discharge of the effluent. A contact period of one to five minutes is recommended.

(b) If sulfur dioxide is utilized for dechlorination, safety precautions similar to those for chlorination systems are required, including the provision of self-contained breathing apparatus. Steps shall be taken to prevent the accidental interconnection of chlorine and sulfur dioxide lines to avoid an explosion hazard.

7:14A-23.25 Ultraviolet disinfection

(a) The following provisions apply to the design of ultraviolet disinfection (UV) systems:

1. The turbidity and color of the wastewater shall be addressed in the design. Treatment of the influent wastewater prior to the UV units by intermittent sand filtration, or other filtration, as approved by the Department, is recommended. Removable screens, located upstream of the UV unit, are recommended to prevent debris from entering the system.

2. Wastewater shall pass over the UV source in a thin film, so that the maximum depth of penetration is no greater than two inches. The UV contact time shall be dictated by water absorbance and film thickness.

3. A UV intensity sensor shall be installed at the maximum depth from the source with an alarm to alert operators when the UV level falls below acceptable levels. The UV intensity reading shall be displayed by a meter on the control panel. UV sensors shall be properly maintained to insure reliable, accurate readings.

4. The UV unit shall be protected from dust, excessive heat, and freezing temperatures. Adequate ventilation of heat-generating electrical components shall be provided.

i. An alarm system shall be provided to alert the operator of excessive temperatures in the ballast power panel.

5. When utilizing a closed channel UV system two separate units, or one UV unit and another approved form of disinfection, each capable of treating peak flow, shall be provided.

6. Open channel UV systems shall be equipped with a sufficient number of bulbs such that a safety factor of at least 125 percent will be provided. Separate electrical racks shall also be provided to permit maintenance of the system without removing the entire unit from service.

7. Electrical wiring shall be properly sized and the wire covering shall be resistant to UV radiation effects.

(b) UV lamps/sleeves shall be chemically cleaned semi-annually if automatic wipers are present, or three to four times per year if automatic wipers are not present. A clean water supply equipped with a back flow prevention device shall be available at all times.

(c) UV bulbs shall be replaced when dead life occurs (60 percent of initial emission).

7:14A-23.26 Anaerobic sludge digestion and management

(a) The Department does not examine plans covering fire and explosive hazards, heat controlling equipment or safety devices and such safeguards are the responsibility of the design engineer.

(b) Supernatant liquor from sludge digestion tanks shall be returned downstream of the influent monitoring points to the raw sewage except that at activated sludge plants, or other plants utilizing air as a method of biological treatment, provisions may be made for disposal in aeration or reaeration tanks. The wastewater treatment facility shall be designed to treat the increased pollutant concentration and hydraulic loading of the supernatant or means shall be provided for separate treatment.

(c) The minimum diameter of all sludge pipes shall be eight inches for gravity flow and six inches for sludge pumping.

(d) A fresh-water hydrant near the sludge digestion tanks is recommended, and, if present, shall be provided with a suitable backflow-prevention device.

(e) Provisions shall be made for the introduction of chemicals into all sludge storage or digestion tanks.

(f) Digesters which are proposed to be utilized to satisfy stabilization requirements shall be designed to meet the requirements of a Process to Significantly Reduce Pathogens as defined in 40 CFR 257 and in Part 4I of the Statewide Sludge Management Plan or equivalent criteria established under 33 U.S.C.A. §§ 1251 et seq.

(g) Sludge digestion tanks shall be in conformance with the following:

1. Two or more separate units shall be provided, a single digestion tank may be approved if the plan and report show all emergency provisions and the proposed use is for small installations (design capacity of less than 150,000 gpd) where alternate sludge storage is available for emergency use without creating a local nuisance, and where pumps and piping are available for such emergency.

2. Suitable equipment to insure mixing or circulation of the tank contents shall be provided for primary digesters.

3. The proportion of tank depth to area shall be such as to permit the formation of a reasonable depth of supernatant liquor.

4. Tank bottoms shall slope toward the withdrawal pipe not less than three inches per foot. Flat bottom tanks will not be approved.

5. At least two access manholes of adequate size shall be provided in the top of the digester in addition to the gas dome. An access manhole in the side wall of the tank is recommended.

6. In the case of multiple tanks, a provision shall be made to direct the raw sludge to any tank. In circular tanks the raw sludge inlet shall be at a point that is removed from the overflow or supernatant draw-offs by a distance at least equal to the radius of the tank. In rectangular tanks the raw sludge inlet shall be at the opposite end from the overflow and digested sludge draw-off lines.

7. An emergency overflow shall be provided. Provisions shall be made for sampling and removal of supernatant from several levels.

8. Means shall be provided for sampling of digested sludge in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-23.14. Digested sludge withdrawal piping shall extend from the center

and bottom of circular tanks. Means shall be provided for backflushing digested sludge withdrawal piping. Adequate transfer piping shall be provided.

9. Unheated primary anaerobic digestion tanks will not be approved.

10. The mixing of the contents of anaerobic digesters by air is prohibited.

(h) Separate sludge digestion capacity shall be in conformance with the following:

1. Separate sludge digestion capacity shall be as follows, unless acceptable justification is submitted for an alternate design:

Type of Plant	Minimum Cubic Feet per Capita
Primary	2 to 3
Primary plus standard filter	2.5 to 3
Primary plus high rate filter	3 to 4
Chemical coagulation	4 to 6
Activated sludge	4 to 6

2. Larger volumes of sludge digestion capacity shall be provided for smaller plants.

3. The sludge digestion capacity shall be increased when industrial wastes and/or garbage solids are present, and may be reduced if the sludge is thickened. Volumes shall be computed on the basis of the bottom sloping up 30 degrees from the horizontal unless mechanical sludge collection is employed.

(i) Anaerobic digester gas collection shall meet the following general requirements:

1. Waste gas burners shall be provided for excess gas.

- i. Burners shall be placed at least 25 feet away from structures if placed at ground level, or may be located on roofs of buildings provided they are remote from digestion tanks.

- ii. Burners shall be equipped with pilot lights and means for igniting manually, and shall be equipped with flame traps.

2. All enclosures containing gas piping or apparatus shall be equipped with forced draft ventilation either of the wind-driven or motor-operated type. If of the motor type, the design shall be such that the motor does not come in contact with gases; or spark-proof motors shall be used.

3. A gas meter shall be provided and a bypass installed.

4. Boilers utilizing gas shall be located in a separate enclosure having adequate means of ventilation and preferably located at ground level.

5. All gas lines shall have suitable flame traps and other safety equipment.

(j) Anaerobic digester heating shall meet the following general requirements:

1. Preference shall be given to means of external heating by means of a heat exchanger. Heating capacity shall be adequate to maintain sludge at 85 to 95 degrees Fahrenheit at all times. Suitable controls shall be provided for automatic operation.
2. Thermometers shall be provided to show temperatures of sludge in the digester, and the sludge going to and from the heat exchanger. Thermometers shall also be provided to show the temperature of the water going to and from the heating coils or heat exchanger.
3. An auxiliary fuel shall be provided, such as oil or commercial gas.

7:14A-23.27 Sludge pumps

(a) Duplicate sludge pumps shall be provided and shall be so arranged with appropriate valves such that either may be used, in emergencies, for handling either raw or digested sludge.

(b) The capacity of each pump for handling raw sludge shall be such as to remove sludge from hoppers of settling or concentration tanks in not less than one hour nor more than two hours. Pump capacity shall be adjustable.

(c) A minimum positive head of 24 inches shall be provided at the suction side of centrifugal pumps and is desirable for all types of pumps. Maximum dynamic suction lift of plunger pumps shall be 10 feet.

(d) Sludge sampling facilities shall be provided in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-23.14. The size of valve and piping shall be at least 1½ inches.

(e) Pressure gauges shall be provided on the discharge line of sludge pumps to denote pumping and to indicate unusual discharge heads due to clogging.

7:14A-23.28 Drying beds for residuals

(a) The following table of requisite areas applies to domestic sewage, the sludge of which is digested by an anaerobic method. Based upon the physical and chemical characteristics of the residual (for example, domestic/industrial, solids concentration, and/or method of prior stabilization) appropriate adjustments can be made to the following table. Written justification for any adjustments or alternative designs shall be provided in the engineer's report. However, under most circumstances drying beds will not be approved for dewatering unstabilized sewage sludge unless appropriate provisions to control odors have been included.

Type of Treatment	Area in sq. ft./capita	
	Open Beds	Glass Covered Beds
Primary	1.50	60 percent
Standard Rate Filter	1.75	of the area
High Rate Filter	1.75	of open
Activated Sludge	2.00	beds
Chemical Precipitation	2.25	

(b) The following are minimum requirements governing the design of drying beds and phragmites reed beds:

1. Not less than two beds or compartments shall be provided;
2. For conventional sand drying beds:
 - i. Gravel shall be at least 12 inches deep with the top at least six inches above underdrains. Gravel shall be graded from ⅝ to one inch in effective diameter; and
 - ii. Depth of sand shall be at least six inches and shall consist of clean coarse sand.
3. All drying beds shall be provided with underdrains of bell and spigot vitrified clay tile pipe, porous tile, perforated pipe, or other suitable material or drainage. Lateral drains shall be at least four inches in diameter laid with open joints. An acceptable engineering fabric shall be provided around joints. Drains shall be spaced not more than eight feet apart on center and have a minimum slope of one percent.
4. The permeability of the bottom and side walls shall not be greater than 1×10^{-7} cm/sec and shall extend 15 to 18 inches above the sand surface. Walls shall be at least six inches above the surrounding ground elevation to prevent soil from washing on beds;
5. Means shall be provided to facilitate the removal of dried sludge from drying beds;
6. Influent piping shall provide for uniform distribution of residuals across the entire drying bed area. Splash slabs shall be provided.
7. Residual bed effluent shall be treated and suitable means shall be provided for the satisfactory management of the residual cake.
8. The capacity of the beds shall be sufficient to process the residuals generated to prevent any day to day accumulations.

9. Drying beds proposed to be utilized to satisfy stabilization requirements shall be designed to meet the requirements of a Process to Significantly Reduce Pathogens (as defined in 40 CFR 257 and in Part 4-I of the Statewide Sludge Management Plan) or equivalent criteria established under 33 U.S.C.A. §§ 1251 et seq. For Phragmites reed beds, a minimum capacity to allow three weeks between loadings to the same bed at the projected sludge production shall be provided. Additional capacity to allow for bed evacuation is recommended.

7:14A-23.29 Residual dewatering lagoons

(a) The use of lagoons for the drying of residuals is permissible provided that:

1. The lagoons shall be sufficiently isolated from existing and possible future residences as to afford such residences reasonable protection from odors or other nuisances which may arise from the operation of such lagoons;

2. The permeability of the bottom and sides of the lagoon shall not exceed 1×10^{-7} cm/sec, for solid waste classes I.D. 12, 73, and 74 as defined by N.J.A.C. 7:26-2.13(g). For other solid waste I.D. classes of residuals, the bottom and side permeability shall be approved by the Department, on a case-by-case basis, after evaluating the specific chemical characteristics of the residuals to be dewatered;

3. The area provided shall be at least double that specified for open drying beds, and a sufficient number of lagoon units shall be available to permit withdrawals from service and cleaning at necessary intervals. The means provided for residual removal, ultimate management and resting intervals shall be indicated;

4. Shallow residual dewatering lagoons shall meet the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-23.32(d);

5. Residuals shall be properly stabilized prior to discharge to the lagoon as defined at 40 CFR 257 and in Part 4-I of the Statewide Sludge Management Plan or equivalent criteria established pursuant to 33 U.S.C.A. §§ 1251 et seq.; and

6. Means shall be provided for obtaining representative samples of the residual prior to discharge to the residual lagoon pursuant to the measuring, recording, and sampling requirements in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-23.14.

7:14A-23.30 Mechanical dewatering of residuals

(a) For installations where residuals are mechanically dewatered, mechanical dewatering equipment shall be provided in duplicate unless nuisance-free storage of residuals is provided in a manner approved by the Department.

1. Duplicate installation shall include duplicate conditioning equipment, conveyors, feeders and other appurtenances.

2. Capacity shall be sufficient to process the residuals generated to prevent any day-to-day accumulation.

3. The engineer's report shall include complete data on capacity, residual volume to be handled, conditioning methods, and equipment, chemical storage and satisfactory management of residual cake.

4. The plans shall show provisions for housing the dewatering equipment, for ventilation and odor control, for handling and/or loading the residual cake and the area and method proposed for ultimate management.

5. Filtrate collection and treatment shall be provided and indicated.

7:14A-23.31 Stabilization of residuals

(a) All residuals stabilization equipment shall be designed to meet the requirements of 40 CFR 257 and Part 4-I of the Statewide Sludge Management Plan or equivalent criteria established pursuant to 33 U.S.C.A. §§ 1251 et seq.

(b) Residual composting operations, or expansions shall be designed in accordance with the following requirements:

1. Active composting and curing operations shall be enclosed and vented and shall be in compliance with the Department's air pollution control rules at N.J.A.C. 7:27.

2. All transfer conveyors and associated equipment shall be constructed of fire resistant materials.

3. Composting systems shall be designed to achieve a minimum total solids content of 40 percent in dewatered sludge and bulking agent mixtures prior to the commencement of composting.

4. Composting systems shall be designed to produce a sludge derived product that has a final solids content between 50 and 60 percent.

5. The aeration system shall be designed to distribute air evenly throughout the composting mass, to maintain aerobic conditions, and to control temperatures within acceptable ranges in active composting pursuant to (b)6 below.

6. Aeration equipment shall, at a minimum, be capable of delivering 350 cubic feet per minute per dry ton of composting mass during active composting. The Department may accept the operation of high rate aeration equipment at lower rates of air supply where the permittee can demonstrate that the composting temperature range is between 55 degrees Celsius and 65 degrees Celsius for three days pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Part 257 and between 45 degrees Celsius and 65 degrees Celsius thereafter to assure the activity of decomposition microbes.

7. For design purposes, the capacity of equipment shall be based upon the assumption that 90 percent of the bulking agent utilized in the residual only composting process will be wood chips within a range of two inches x two inches x 0.5 inch and 1.25 inches x 1.25 inches x 0.25 inch. Where other bulking agents or wood chips not within this range are to be used in the process, the engineering report shall address equipment capacity and the suitability of the alternative bulking agent/wood chip size.

8. In vessel compost processes which utilize wood chips as a bulking agent shall be designed such that a minimum of 95 percent of the bulking agent specified will pass through a number four mesh screen and a minimum of 95 percent will be retained by a number eight screen.

9. The design of the temperature monitoring system shall be capable of demonstrating compliance with the

temperature requirements stated in (b)6 above, or equivalent criteria established under 33 U.S.C.A. §§ 1251 et seq.

10. Leachate collection and treatment shall be provided.

11. Equipment capable of adequately mixing bulking agent and dewatered sludge to the desired porosity, structure, and moisture content prior to composting shall be provided.

12. Dewatering equipment shall be designed to provide the proper residual solids content for effective composting.

13. Storage capacity for six months production of compost product shall be provided, unless suitable alternative contingency arrangements, as acceptable to the Department, are demonstrated.

14. The total time for active composting, curing and product storage shall not be less than 90 days, of which 10 to 21 days shall be active composting and 30 days shall be curing.

15. The maximum height of a static pile shall not exceed seven feet.

16. Compost and curing pads shall provide for drainage away from piles and shall have a minimum slope of two percent.

17. Screening equipment shall be sized to screen the total annual compost production within a six month period.

18. Curing pile designs shall provide aeration either through the installation of aeration equipment, or through mechanical turning at least two times per week. For compost curing on pads, the maximum height of the curing piles shall not exceed 10 feet.

7:14A-23.32 Storage of residuals or septage; and septage handling

(a) All new, upgraded, or expanded domestic treatment works shall be designed to provide adequate residuals storage capacity based on anticipated downtimes (that is weather, maintenance closures, etc.) of the ultimate residual management alternative. This design shall insure the continual, uninterrupted operation of all residual production/processing activities when the ultimate residual management alternative cannot be utilized.

(b) The design of sludge or septage storage facilities shall:

1. Prevent overtopping from normal or abnormal operations, overfilling, wind and wave action, precipitation, run-on and run-off, malfunctions of equipment, and human error;

2. Specify materials that have the appropriate physical and chemical properties, wall thickness, and structural integrity to prevent massive failure due to climatic conditions, pressure gradients, and daily operational stresses;

3. Provide for the periodic removal of stored residuals, cleaning, and inspection;

4. Prevent the migration of residuals to ground water and/or surface waters;

5. Provide for adequate collection and treatment of supernatant or leachates where applicable;

6. Permit residuals sampling and collection pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-23.14; and

7. Include overflow prevention devices and/or high level alarms and automatic shut off valves on influent lines.

(c) Slurry tanks shall be designed to provide for mechanical mixing equipment capable of homogenizing stored residuals for removal and sampling.

(d) Surface impoundments shall be designed in accordance with the following conditions:

1. A depth indicator (gauge) which indicates residuals quantities in storage shall be provided.

2. A fence shall be provided around the surface impoundment to prevent unauthorized access or entry.

3. Surface impoundment liners shall conform to the following design requirements:

i. The permeability of the liner materials shall be no greater than 1×10^{-7} cm/sec for the material being contained. Permeability shall be determined by utilizing the liquid portion of the intended contents to be stored.

ii. The liner shall be adequately supported by a foundation or base so as to resist any pressure gradients that may cause settlement, compression, or uplift.

iii. Liners shall be of materials that are capable of resisting failures caused by: pressure gradients, including static head and hydrogeologic forces, physical contact with the contents, climatic conditions, and stresses associated with installation and daily operations.

4. The design shall provide for a minimum freeboard level of two feet.

5. Mechanical mixing equipment capable of homogenizing stored residuals for removal and sampling shall be provided.

6. When flow is to, from, or between impoundments, all interconnections shall be piped or lined with an impervious material and other appropriate safeguards to prevent both the degradation/erosion of impoundment banks or dikes, and discharges to groundwater.

7. Surface impoundments shall be utilized to store only stabilized residuals that have met the stabilization requirements for pathogen reduction and vector attraction specified in 40 CFR 257 and Part 4-I of the Statewide Sludge Management Plan or equivalent criteria established under 33 U.S.C.A. §§ 1251 et seq.

8. Surface impoundments require an application be submitted for a NJPDES permit for potential groundwater discharges pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-10.7.

(e) Bunker silos, pads, and storage sheds shall be in conformance with the following:

1. The storage surfaces of bunker silos, pads, and storage sheds shall be designed with a minimum slope of two percent to permit the drainage of leachate away from storage piles for collection and treatment.

2. The management and treatment method for the drainage from bunker silos, pads or storage sheds shall be indicated.

3. Storage surfaces shall be constructed of reinforced concrete, asphalt, or other suitable material capable of preventing discharges to groundwater.

(f) Septage handling/receiving facilities shall be designed to provide the following:

1. An unloading ramp for the haul trucks with a hard surface sloped to a drain to facilitate the cleaning of any spillage and washing the haul truck, connector hoses, and fittings. The ramp drainage shall be a tributary to treatment facilities and shall exclude excessive stormwater;

2. A flexible hose fitted with an easy connect coupling to provide a direct connection from the haul truck to the receiving facility;

3. Washdown water with adequate pressure, a hose, and a spray nozzle for cleaning the receiving station and the haul trucks. If a potable water source is utilized, it shall be protected with a suitable backflow prevention device;

4. An adequate off-line septage receiving tank which allows for the collection of representative samples from any truckload of waste accepted for discharge at the wastewater treatment plant. The receiving tank shall be designed to provide complete draining and cleaning by means of a sloped bottom equipped with a drain sump. The design shall also provide for adequate mixing, testing,

uniform septage strength, and chemical addition for treatment or odor control purposes;

5. Screening, grit, and grease removal as appropriate to protect downstream treatment units;

6. Valving and piping designed with sufficient operational flexibility so as to control the flow rate and point of discharge of septage to the wastewater treatment plant;

7. Laboratory facilities for determining septage strength and/or toxicity to the wastewater treatment processes; and

8. Any pumps provided for the handling of septage shall be of the non-clogging design and shall be capable of passing three inch diameter solids.

7:14A-23.33 New treatment methods and technologies

(a) Designs for new treatment methods or for methods not included in these rules shall be accompanied by detailed supporting data from full scale tests performed under competent supervision. In evaluating the acceptability of applications for new treatment methods, or for technologies not included in these rules, the Department shall utilize the best available information including, but not limited to, texts, reports and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency publications that contain research, test, and design information relevant to the applicant's proposal.

(b) The Department may disapprove new treatment methods if in its opinion such disapproval is in the interest of environmental protection.

7:14A-23.34 Closure requirements for wastewater treatment units

(a) This section applies to any and all wastewater and sludge facilities and equipment permanently removed from use or operation at NJPDES permitted facilities. The intent of this section is to protect public safety and health and to assure that no contamination of ground or surface water will occur as a result of removing such facilities and equipment for service either through the act of closure or through continuing the discharge of pollutants into or through the equipment; or through leaking, leaching, or discharge of pollutants from wastewater or residuals remaining in facilities or equipment which has been removed from use but remains on site.

(b) The closure of a wastewater treatment facility or equipment means either the termination of the source of wastewater or sludge, or the permitted conveyance of wastewater or sludge to an alternate location (such as a regional facility) in such a manner that no further treatment storage or conveyance of wastewater or sludge is performed by the facility.

(c) Wastewater treatment works closures shall conform with the following procedures:

1. On or before 60 calendar days prior to taking the facility or certain operating equipment out of service a permittee shall:

i. Submit to the Wastewater Facilities Regulation Program the following information concerning closure activities:

(1) The date the facility will cease operation or the date that discharge to specific operating equipment will cease;

(2) The date the influent and effluent pipes will be sealed;

(3) Plans (signed and sealed by a New Jersey licensed professional engineer) for final disposition of the physical facilities, including all treatment units, outfall line, and all mechanical and electrical equipment and piping;

(4) Plans (signed and sealed by a New Jersey licensed professional engineer) for elimination of all equipment and/or conditions that could possibly pose a safety hazard, either during or after shut-down of operations;

(5) Verification that there are no lines in the collection system which are cross connected (receiving both sanitary and storm water) or which do not contain adequate conveyance capacity as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.9;

(6) The name of the licensed individual responsible for the maintenance and operation of the wastewater pumping station and/or wastewater collection or treatment systems that are still to be maintained; and

(7) Proof of a request to the Division of Enforcement Field Operations for a site inspection to verify cessation of the discharge. The Division of Enforcement Field Operations may be contacted by writing to:

Director
Division of Enforcement Field Operations
CN 029
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0029
Attn: Water & Hazardous Waste Enforcement;
and

ii. Notify the Wastewater Facilities Regulation Program, in writing, concerning any deactivated lagoons or other actual or potential discharges to ground water which may exist at the site. The Wastewater Facilities Regulation Program may be contacted by writing to:

Assistant Director
Wastewater Facilities Regulation Program
CN 029
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0029

2. Proper management and/or removal of all residual materials (collected grit and screenings, scums, sand bed material, and dried or liquid sludges), as well as filter media, and all other solids from the treatment process that may remain in the abandoned treatment works is required.

i. The permittee shall submit to the Wastewater Facilities Regulation Program proof of ownership or of contractual arrangement with an operation or operations permitted to manage all such waste materials. A contract with a hauler will only be accepted as proof of proper waste management if documentation of management at an approved site or sites is included. In addition, all necessary State or Federal permits/approvals must accompany the submission.

ii. Sludge quality assurance reports which are representative of the sludge removed following closure shall be submitted. Where quality information is not available, new samples shall be obtained and analyzed upon closure. All sludge samples and analyses shall be prepared in accordance with the Sludge Quality Assurance Regulations, N.J.A.C. 7:14-4.

iii. All residual material shall be removed within 180 calendar days after the facility is taken out of service. Proof of proper residuals management shall be submitted to the Wastewater Facilities Regulation Program within 30 calendar days after their removal. The dates of removal and quantities removed shall be specified.

3. Upon completion of closure activities, a permittee must complete a "Certification of Closure" form (form can be obtained by contacting the Division of Enforcement Field Operations) which will provide certification that all waste materials have been properly managed, and that the remaining components of the facility have been properly secured regarding public health and safety. This form shall be completed after closure activities cease, signed in the presence of a Notary Public, and submitted to the Wastewater Facilities Regulation Program. Incomplete Certifications of Closure are unacceptable and will be returned to the permittee.

(d) Upon satisfaction of closure requirements specified in (c) above, the Division of Enforcement Field Operations shall be contacted, in writing, to schedule a final site inspection of any treatment works which had a NJPDES discharge permit to verify that influent and effluent pipes have been sealed and that all solid and residual materials related to the treatment process have been removed.

(e) Upon satisfactory completion of the items specified in (c) and (d) above, an "Application for Termination" (application may be obtained from the Division of Water Quality or the Division of Enforcement Field Operations) from the New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System shall be completed and submitted to the Wastewater Facilities Regulation Program, Bureau of Permit Management with a copy to the appropriate permitting bureau. The application form includes information concerning the facility, its NJPDES permit number, the nature of the discharge, and a certification to the effect that the closure has been performed in accordance with all submissions made to the Department. Applications received before completion of items (c)1 through 3 above, shall not be processed and shall be returned for resubmission upon satisfactory completion of all closure requirements by the permittee.

APPENDIX A

Average Ambient Water Temperature

Month	Temperature °C
January	1.4
February	2.5
March	6.6
April	11.7
May	15.8
June	19.6
July	23.0
August	21.8
September	18.8
October	14.2
November	8.9
December	2.3

APPENDIX B

Permit Application Testing Requirements

Table I

Testing Requirements for Organic Toxic Pollutants by Industrial Category for Existing Dischargers

Industrial Category	Volatile	GC/MS Fraction ¹		Pesticide
		Acid	Base/Neutral	
Adhesives and Sealants	(*)	(*)	(*)	—
Aluminum Forming	(*)	(*)	(*)	—
Auto and Other Laundries	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Battery Manufacturing	(*)	—	(*)	—
Coal Mining	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Coil Coating	(*)	(*)	(*)	—
Copper Forming	(*)	(*)	(*)	—
Electric and Electronic Components	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Electroplating	(*)	(*)	(*)	—
Explosives Manufacturing	—	(*)	(*)	—
Foundries	(*)	(*)	(*)	—
Gum and Wool Chemicals	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Inorganic Chemicals Manufacturing	(*)	(*)	(*)	—
Iron and Steel Manufacturing	(*)	(*)	(*)	—
Leather Tanning and Finishing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Mechanical Products Manufacturing	(*)	(*)	(*)	—
Nonferrous Metals Manufacturing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Ore Mining	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Organic Chemicals Manufacturing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Paint and Ink Formulation	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

Industrial Category	Volatile	GC/MS Fraction ¹		Pesticide
		Acid	Base/Neutral	
Pesticides	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Petroleum Refining	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Pharmaceutical Preparations	(*)	(*)	(*)	—
Photographic Equipment and Supplies	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Plastic and Synthetic Materials Manufacturing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Plastics Processing	(*)	—	—	—
Porcelain Enameling	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Printing and Publishing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Pulp and Paper Mills	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Rubber Processing	(*)	(*)	(*)	—
Soap and Detergent Manufacturing	(*)	(*)	(*)	—
Steam Electric Power Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)	—
Textile Mills	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Timber Products Processing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

¹ The toxic pollutants in each fraction are listed in Table II.

* Testing required.

Table II

Organic Toxic Pollutants in Each of Four Fractions in Analysis by Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectroscopy (GC/MS)

Volatiles

1V	Acrolein
2V	Acrylonitrile
3V	Benzene
4V	Bis (chloromethyl) Ether
5V	Bromoform
6V	Carbon Tetrachloride
7V	Chlorobenzene
8V	Chlorodibromomethane
9V	Chloroethane
10V	2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether
11V	Chloroform
12V	Dichlorobromomethane
13V	Dichlorodifluoromethane
14V	1,1-Dichloroethane
15V	1,2-Dichloroethane
16V	1,1-Dichloroethylene
17V	1,2-Dichloropropane
18V	1,3-Dichloropropylene
19V	Ethylbenzene
20V	Methyl Bromide
21V	Methyl Chloride
22V	Methylene Chloride
23V	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
24V	Tetrachloroethylene
25V	Toluene
26V	1,2-trans-Dichloroethylene
27V	1,1,1-Trichloroethane
28V	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
29V	Trichloroethylene
30V	Trichlorofluoromethane
31V	Vinyl Chloride

Acid Compounds

1A	2-Chlorophenol
2A	2,4-Dichlorophenol
3A	2,4-Dimethylphenol
4A	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol
5A	2,4-Dinitrophenol
6A	2-Nitrophenol
7A	4-Nitrophenol
8A	p-Chloro-m-cresol
9A	Pentachlorophenol

10A Phenol
11A 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol

Base/Neutral

1B Acenaphthene
2B Acenaphthylene
3B Anthracene
4B Benzidine
5B Benzanthracene
6B Benzopyrene
7B 3,4-Benzofluoranthene
8B Benzoperylene
9B Benzofluoranthene
10B Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane
11B Bis(2-chloroethyl) Ether
12B Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) Ether
13B Bis(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate
14B 4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether
15B Butylbenzyl Phthalate
16B 2-Chloronaphthalene
17B 4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether
18B Chrysene
19B Dibenzanthracene
20B 1,2-Dichlorobenzene
21B 1,3-Dichlorobenzene
22B 1,4-Dichlorobenzene
23B 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine
24B Diethyl Phthalate
25B Dimethyl Phthalate
26B Di-n-butyl Phthalate
27B 2,4-Dinitrotoluene
28B 2,6-Dinitrotoluene
29B Di-n-octyl Phthalate
30B 1,2-Diphenylhydrazine
(as azobenzene)
31B Fluoranthene
32B Fluorene
33B Hexachlorobenzene
34B Hexachlorobutadiene
35B Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
36B Hexachloroethane
37B Indenopyrene
38B Isophorone
39B Naphthalene
40B Nitrobenzene
41B N-Nitrosodimethylamine
42B N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine
43B N-Nitrosodiphenylamine
44B Phenanthrene
45B Pyrene
46B 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene

Pesticides

1P Aldrin
2P alpha-BHC
3P beta-BHC
4P gamma-BHC (Lindane)
5P delta-BHC
6P Chlordane
7P 4,4'-DDT
8P 4,4'-DDE
9P 4,4'-DDD
10P Dieldrin

11P alpha-Endosulfan
12P beta-Endosulfan
13P Endosulfan Sulfate
14P Endrin
15P Endrine Aldehyde
16P Heptachlor
17P Heptachlor Epoxide
18P PCB-1242
19P PCB-1254
20P PCB-1221
21P PCB-1232
22P PCB-1248
23P PCB-1260
24P PCB-1016
25P Toxaphene

Table III

Other Toxic Pollutants: Metals, Cyanide, and Total Phenols

Antimony, Total
Arsenic, Total
Beryllium, Total
Cadmium, Total
Chromium, Total
Copper, Total
Cyanide, Total
Lead, Total
Mercury, Total
Nickel, Total
Phenols, Total
Selenium, Total
Silver, Total
Thallium, Total
Zinc, Total

Table IV

Conventional and Nonconventional Pollutants Required to be Tested by Existing Dischargers if Expected to be Present.

Aluminum, Total
Barium, Total
Boron, Total
Bromide
Chlorine, Total Residual
Cobalt, Total
Color
Fecal Coliform
Fluoride
Iron, Total
Magnesium, Total
Manganese, Total
Molybdenum, Total
Nitrate-Nitrite
Nitrogen, Total Organic
Oil and Grease
Phosphorus, Total
Radioactivity
Sulfate
Sulfide
Sulfite
Surfactants
Tin, Total
Titanium, Total

Table V

Toxic Pollutants and Hazardous Substances Required
to be Identified by Existing Dischargers if
Expected to be Present.

Toxic Pollutants
Asbestos
Hazardous Substances
Acetaldehyde
Allyl Alcohol
Allyl Chloride
Amyl Acetate
Aniline
Benzonitrile
Benzyl Chloride
Butyl Acetate
Butylamine
Captan
Carbaryl
Carbofuran
Carbon Disulfide
Chlorpyrifos
Coumaphos
Cresol
Crotonaldehyde
Cyclohexane
2,4-D(2,4-Dichlorophenoxy Acetic Acid)
Diazinon
Dicamba
Dichlobenil
Dichlone
2,2-Dichloropropionic Acid
Dichlorvos
Diethylamine
Dimethylamine
Diquat
Dinitrobenzene
Disulfoton
Diuron
Epichlorohydrin
Ethanolamine
Ethion
Ethylenediamine
Ethylene Dibromide
Formaldehyde
Furfural
Guthion
Isoprene
Isopropanolamine
Kelthane
Kepone
Malathion
Mercaptodimethur
Methoxychlor
Methyl Mercaptan
Methyl Methacrylate
Methyl Parathion
Mevinphos
Mexacarbate
Monomethylamine
Naled

Naphthenic Acid
Nitrotoluene
Parathion
Phenolsulfanate
Phosgene
Propargite
Propylene Oxide
Pyrethrins
Quinoline
Resorcinol
Strontium
Strychnine
Styrene
2,4,5-T (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy Acetic Acid)
TDE (Tetrachlorodiphenylethane)
2,4,5-TP
Trichlorofon
Triethylamine
Trimethylamine
Uranium
Vanadium
Vinyl Acetate
Xylene
Xylenol
Zirconium

Table VI

Miscellaneous Toxic Pollutants Required to
be Tested if Expected to be Present

Acrylamide
Amitrole
Aniline Hydrochloride
Auramine
Benzotrichloride
o-Chloroaniline
m-Chloroaniline
p-Chloroaniline
1-Chloro-2-nitrobenzene
1-Chloro-4-nitrobenzene
Chrysoidine
Dichloranilines
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine
N,N-Dimethylaniline
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine
1,1-Dimethylhydrazine
Dioxane
Ethylenimine
Hydrazine
N-Methylaniline
4,4'-Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline)
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone
alpha-Naphthylamine
beta-Naphthylamine
1,2-Phenylenediamine
1,3-Phenylenediamine
1,4-Phenylenediamine
Sudan I (Solvent Yellow 14)
Thiourea
Toluenesulfonic Acids
Toluidines
Xylidines

APPENDIX C

Criteria for Determining a Concentrated
Animal Feeding Operation

An animal feeding operation is a concentrated animal feeding operation for purposes of N.J.A.C. 7:14a-3.4 if either of the following criteria are met.

(a) More than the numbers of animals specified in any of the following categories are confined:

1. 1,000 slaughter and feeder cattle,
2. 700 mature dairy cattle (whether milked or dry cows),
3. 2,500 swine each weighing over 25 kilograms (approximately 55 pounds),
4. 500 horses,
5. 10,000 sheep or lambs,
6. 55,000 turkeys,
7. 100,000 laying hens or broilers (if the facility has continuous overflowing watering),
8. 30,000 laying hens or broilers (if the facility has a liquid manure handling system),
9. 5,000 ducks, or
10. 1,000 animal units; or

(b) More than the following number and types of animals are confined:

1. 300 slaughter or feeder cattle,
2. 200 mature dairy cattle (whether milked or dry cows),
3. 750 swine each weighing over 25 kilograms (approximately 55 pounds),
4. 150 horses,
5. 3,000 sheep or lambs,
6. 16,500 turkeys,
7. 30,000 laying hens or broilers (if the facility has continuous overflow watering),
8. 9,000 laying hens or broilers (if the facility has a liquid manure handling system),
9. 1,500 ducks, or
10. 300 animal units;

and either one of the following conditions are met: pollutants are discharged into navigable waters through a man-made ditch, flushing system or other similar manmade device; or pollutants are discharged directly into waters of the United States which originate outside of and pass over, across, or through the facility or otherwise come into direct contact with the animals confined in the operation.

Provided, however, that no animal feeding operation is a concentrated animal feeding operation as defined above if such animal feeding operation discharges only in the event of a 25 year, 24-hour storm event.

The term "animal unit" means a unit of measurement for any animal feeding operation calculated by adding the following numbers: the number of slaughter and feeder cattle multiplied by 1.0, plus the number of mature dairy cattle multiplied by 1.4, plus the number of swine weighing over 25 kilograms (approximately 55 pounds) multiplied by 0.4, plus the number of sheep multiplied by 0.1, plus the number of horses multiplied by 2.0.

The term "manmade" means constructed by man and used for the purpose of transporting wastes.

APPENDIX D

Criteria for Determining a Concentrated
Aquatic Animal Production Facility

A hatchery, fish farm, or other facility is a concentrated aquatic animal production facility for purposes of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.5 if it contains, grows, or holds aquatic animals in either of the following categories.

(a) Cold water fish species or other cold water aquatic animals in ponds, raceways, or other similar structures which discharge at least 30 days per year, but does not include:

1. Facilities which produce less than 9,090 harvest weight kilograms (approximately 20,000 pounds) of aquatic animals per year; and
2. Facilities which feed less than 2,272 kilograms (approximately 5,000 pounds) of food during the calendar month of maximum feeding.

(b) Warm water fish species or other warm water aquatic animals in ponds, raceways, or other similar structures which discharge at least 30 days per year, but does not include:

1. Closed ponds which discharge only during periods of excess runoff; or
2. Facilities which produce less than 45,454 harvest weight kilograms (approximately 100,000 pounds) of aquatic animals per year.

"Cold water aquatic animals" include, but are not limited to, the Salmonidae family of fish; e.g., trout and salmon.

"Warm water aquatic animals" include, but are not limited to, the Ameiuride, Centrarchidae and Cyprinidae families of fish; e.g., respectively, catfish, sunfish and minnows.

APPENDIX E

Primary Industry Categories

Adhesives and Sealants
Aluminum Forming
Auto and Other Laundries
Battery Manufacturing
Coal Mining
Coil Coating
Copper Forming
Electrical and Electronic Components
Electroplating
Explosives Manufacturing
Foundries
Gum and Wood Chemicals
Inorganic Chemicals Manufacturing
Iron and Steel Manufacturing
Leather Tanning and Finishing
Mechanical Products Manufacturing
Nonferrous Metals Manufacturing
Ore Mining
Organic Chemicals Manufacturing
Paint and Ink Formulation
Pesticides
Petroleum Refining
Pharmaceutical Preparations
Photographic Equipment and Supplies
Plastics Processing
Plastic and Synthetic Materials Manufacturing
Porcelain Enameling
Printing and Publishing
Pulp and Paper Mills
Rubber Processing
Soap and Detergent Manufacturing
Steam Electric Power Plants
Textile Mills
Timber Products Processing

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW NOTE: For a breakdown of the particular subcategories included in the primary industry categories, see the Federal Register for June 26, 1978 at 43 FR27736, 27771 (Appendix C).

APPENDIX F

(RESERVED)

Repealed by R.1993 d.59, effective February 1, 1993.
See: 24 N.J.R. 344(b), 25 N.J.R. 547(a).

APPENDIX G

Modified this equation for determining the "Area of Review" based on the assumption outlined in Section 5.13(a)1.

$$r = \frac{2.25 KHt^{1/2}}{S 10 X}$$

where:

$$X = \frac{4 \pi KH h_w - h_{b_0} \times S_p G_b}{2.3Q}$$

r = Radius of endangering influence from injection well (length)
K = Hydraulic conductivity of the injection zone (length time)
H = Thickness of the injection zone (length)
t = Time of injection (time)
S = Storage coefficient (dimensionless)
Q = Injection rate (volume/time)
h_{b₀} = Observed original hydrostatic head of injection zone (length) measured from the base of the lowest underground source of drinking water
h_w = Hydrostatic head of underground source of drinking water (length) measured from the base of the lowest underground source of drinking water
S_pG_b = Specific gravity of fluid in the injection zone (dimensionless)
π = 3.142 (dimensionless).

APPENDIX H

Schedule of Monitoring

Wastewater Treatment Plant (or discharge) Size	Raw + Final, COD, BOD, and Suspended Solids	pH, Residual Chlorine, Settleable Solids, Temperature	Fecal Coliform Grab
<.05 MGD	1/Month, Grab	Daily, Grab	1/Month
.05-.1 MGD	2/Month, 4 hr.	Daily, Grab	1/Month
.1-.5 MGD	2/Month, 6 hr.	Daily, Grab	2/Month
.5-1 MGD	3/Month, 6 hr.	Daily, Grab	2/Month
1-5 MGD	1/Week, 24 hr.	2/Day, Grab	4/Month
5-10 MGD	2/Week, 24 hr.	3/Day, Grab	8/Month
10-15 MGD	3/Week, 24 hr.	3/Day, Grab	8/Month
>15 MGD	Daily, 24 hr.	6/Day, Grab	Daily

Notes: COD Testing may be deleted for POTW.

COD, BOD, TSS, pH, and/or settleable solids monitoring may be relaxed (or deleted) for non-contact cooling water discharges if the applicant's activities will not affect these constituents.

Residual chlorine monitoring will not be required at facilities which do not add chlorine to their discharge.

Fecal Coliform monitoring may be relaxed (or deleted) for facilities which do not receive domestic wastewater and which do not receive wastewaters containing pathogenic and/or coliform organisms.

Appendix H does not apply to general DSW permits for stormwater point sources or discharges from separate storm sewers. For such discharges, the schedule of monitoring, if any, shall be stipulated in the NJPDES permit. However, Appendix H may be used as a guide in establishing the schedule of monitoring, if any, in individual DSW permits for stormwater point sources or separate storm sewers. Also, Appendix H does apply to discharges into storm sewers of domestic wastewater, non contact cooling water, or process wastewater other than stormwater.

Amended by R.1992 d.434, effective November 2, 1992.
See: 24 N.J.R. 2352(a), 24 N.J.R. 4088(a), 24 N.J.R. 4364(a).

Amended as part of the Department's Statewide Stormwater Permitting Program and in response to the Federal Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.
Administrative Correction.
See: 25 N.J.R. 687(a).