

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING PERMIT APPLICATION FOR LAND APPLICATION OF DOMESTIC SEPTAGE and/or SEWAGE SLUDGE

**Type of Application:** Check the appropriate box for either: permit renewal; modification; or application for a new permit. Fill in the current permit registration number. Applications for a new permit should leave the permit registration number blank.

**Name of Facility:** Fill in the name of the person or entity applying for the permit. (For example Joe's Septic Service.)

**Contact:** Fill in the requested information for the primary person who is handling the permit application or who has day-to-day knowledge of the operation.

**Mailing Address:** Fill in the address where the permit applicant receives their mail.

**Office Location:** Fill in the street address where the permit applicant is head-quartered. Also, fill in the city, county, state and zip code.

**Owner Information:** This will usually be the same as the permit applicant, but may be different in some cases. If different, fill in the requested information.

**BPH Permits and Licenses:** List contractor's license, health department permit, solid waste facility permit, etc. Include a copy of your Health Department Permit.

**Method of Disposal:** Check all that apply. Think ahead and consider disposal options during inclement weather. If you check "landfill" as an option, specify which landfill you are using or anticipate to be using. You may list more than one landfill.

**Description of Storage Methods:** Septic Haulers should use this section to describe their storage and treatment facilities. For example, a hauler might list a 30,000 gallon above ground concrete tank with air diffusers, or a 10,000 gallon underground tank made of fiberglass with three monitoring wells installed in the backfill. If no bulk storage is used, then write "NO STORAGE FACILITY" in this section. You must notify the WV DEP Environmental Inspector to obtain written approval for authorization of storage.

**Description of Vector Attraction Reduction Methods:** List the primary method for meeting vector attraction reduction standards for land application. If you wish to have a secondary method for meeting the vector attraction reduction standards, list these in the "secondary methods" section. **Be specific** in your description of how the requirements are met. (Example: **DO NOT** just write "Lime Stabilization" – write "Approximately 35 pounds of hydrated lime is added to each truck through a slurry line from a 55 gallon drum carried on the truck. The pH is monitored with pH paper from HACH Chemical Company). The pH is maintained above 12.0 for two hours.

**Description of Pathogen Reduction Methods:** List the primary method for meeting pathogen reduction standards for land application. If you wish to have a secondary method for meeting the pathogen reduction standards, list these in the "secondary methods" section. **Be specific** in your description of how the requirements are met. (Example: **DO NOT** just write "Lime Stabilization" – write "Approximately 35 pounds of hydrated lime is added to each truck through a slurry line from a 55 gallon drum carried on the truck. The pH is monitored with pH paper from HACH Chemical Company). The pH is maintained above 12.0 for two hours.

**Certification:** After reviewing the completed permit application and reading the certification statement, the application should be signed by the permit applicant's principal executive officer (manager, owner, company president, etc.) This person may be different from the "contact person" listed one page one of the permit application.

## **SOURCE of SEWAGE SLUDGE**

Complete only one page for all home septic tanks together, using the directions immediately below. You will also need to complete one of these pages for each sewage treatment and/or package plant from which you pump sewage sludge.

### **Home Septic Tanks**

**Facility Information:** Simply write "Domestic Septage" in this space.

**Quantity:** Fill in the estimated average gallons of domestic septage hauled in one year. Do not include sludge pumped from sewage and/or package plants. Use the directions at the bottom of the page for sewage and/or package plants.

## **SEWAGE TREATMENT and/or PACKAGE PLANTS**

**Facility Information:** Fill in the name, address, and other information. Include the NPDES number.

**Quantity:** A good estimate will do for this section. A dry ton is calculated by multiplying the actual weight of the sewage sludge by its percent solids. (For example, 50 actual tons at 20% solids is equal to 10 dry tons) For "design flow", use the average monthly flow specifying either gpd or mgd. Obtain this information from the facility.

**Quality:** Fill in the results of the last three sludge analyses and attach a copy of the results as reported by the laboratory. Obtain this information from the facility. Complete "Attachment A" for each sewage treatment plant, package plants, commercial and industrial facilities from which you pump sludge or other waste.

## **LAND APPLICATION SITE INFORMATION**

Complete one of these pages (Attachment B) for each separate land application site that you wish to have listed in your permit registration. Remember the permit will be issued for five years, so think ahead. If any new sites are added after your permit registration is issued, you will have to go through the permit modification process. Include a topographical map of the general area; a farm map with the fields clearly marked; soil nutrients, pH, and lime requirement for each field performed within the last 12 months; a copy of the laboratory report sheets for the background metals analyses; a copy of the site evaluation form completed by DEP, and a copy of the signed landowner agreement.

**General Information:** Fill in the name of the farm or application site, owner's name, mailing address, specific location (for example, Granny's Creek Rd., 2.4 miles from Rt. 36.), and phone number.

**Category:** Check the appropriate category of land use (or specify another) for the application site.

**Site Information:** Field ID can be a number (Smith #2) or a name (Orchard Pasture). List the number of acres in each field or division of the farm/site. List the crop type (grass, corn, tobacco, etc.) Soil types can be found by looking at soil maps or you can contact the Soil Conservation Service, and should be done as part of the initial site evaluation. List the amount of previously applied sewage sludge, domestic septage, and other types of fertilizers used on each field. A good estimate may be used. The pH of each field can be obtained by laboratory analysis or through the WVU Extension Service. If the soil pH is less than 6.2 S.U., the pH of the soil must be adjusted to at least 6.2 S.U. before any sewage sludge and/or domestic septage is land applied. Also, include the latitude and longitude from one point within each field. A hand-held GPS may be used to determine latitude and longitude. You may also use the topographic map to determine latitude and longitude.

**Background Metals:** A background metals sample must be taken for each farm/site. One composite sample for each farm is needed. Attach a copy of the results as reported by the laboratory. This sample must be taken once per year.

**Site Approval:** The WVDEP inspector shall evaluate and/or approve all land application site(s) prior to using these sites.

**Soil pH:** Annual monitoring of the soil will be required for pH and nutrients at each land application site. Lime will have to be added if the pH falls below 6.2.

**Transportation method:** List dump truck, tank truck, railcar, etc. In some cases a route description may be required as part of the application review.

**Spreading Method:** Be specific here. For example, sewage sludge is tailgated off into the field and the farmer spreads with blade and then runs a drag over the sludge, or septage is spread by driving the truck over the field at about 5 mph while the tank is pressurized.

**Controlling Leachate and Runoff from Stockpile:** Some defensible method must be used to control leachate and runoff from the site. For example, if dry sludge is stored at the site for more than one week, it is covered with plastic. For liquids, a dead furrow or berm should be plowed around the edge of the field to prevent liquid from running off from the site.