

*** DRAFT - NOT YET FILED ***

3745-40-07

Requirements for the storage of biosolids: isolation distance requirements and requirements for field and regional facility storage.

[Comment: Definitions relevant to this chapter can be found in rule 3745-40-01 of the Administrative Code.]

(A) Biosolids that are stored shall be protective of human health and the environment and shall not impact waters of the state.

(B) Prohibitions.

(1) If utilizing vector attraction reduction options nine or ten, the field storage of class B biosolids is prohibited.

(2) The field storage of class A biosolids is prohibited.

(3) The field storage of bulk biosolids in karst areas is prohibited.

(4) The field storage of alkaline stabilized biosolids that contain unstabilized solids is prohibited.

(C) Isolation distance requirements.

(1) The isolation distances listed in table C-1 of this rule shall be maintained for the field storage of class B and exceptional quality biosolids.

[Comment: In accordance with paragraph (B)(2) of this rule, the field storage of class A biosolids is prohibited.]

Table C-1: Isolation distance requirements that shall be maintained from the location of bulk biosolids.

<u>Isolation distance requirement:</u>	<u>To be maintained from:</u>	<u>For biosolids classification</u>
<u>Three feet:</u>	<u>Bedrock</u>	<u>Class B and exceptional quality</u>
<u>One hundred feet</u>	<u>Waters of the state</u>	<u>Class B and exceptional quality</u>
<u>Three hundred feet</u>	<u>An occupied building</u>	<u>Class B</u>
<u>Three hundred feet</u>	<u>A private, potable water source</u>	<u>Class B</u>

<u>Three hundred feet</u>	<u>A sinkhole or a UIC class V drainage well</u>	<u>Class B and exceptional quality</u>
<u>One thousand feet</u>	<u>A medical care facility</u>	<u>Class B</u>

(2) In addition to the isolation distance requirements in table C-1 of this rule, no person shall store class B biosolids:

(a) Within the following areas pertaining to public water systems:

(i) Within the sanitary isolation distance a public water system must maintain for a drinking water supply well as established in rule 3745-9-04 of the Administrative Code;

(ii) Within the following areas defined in table C-2 of this rule: or
Table C-2: Setback requirements for public water systems.

<u>Type of public water system</u>	<u>Setback</u>
<u>Community or non-transient, non-community public water system</u>	<u>The inner management zone; if the drinking water source protection area is underlain by karst or fractured bedrock and has been determined to be highly susceptible to contamination, the setback shall be extended to include the entire drinking water source protection area.</u>
<u>Transient, non-community public water system using ground water</u>	<u>Three hundred feet from the water supply well</u>

(iii) Within the emergency management zone for a public water system using surface water. Where no emergency management zone has been delineated or endorsed by the Ohio environmental protection agency, the isolation distance shall consist of a circle with a radius of one thousand five hundred feet from the intake;

(b) Within a low lying wet area or on soils frequently flooded; or

[Comment: "Frequently flooded" is defined in rule 3745-40-01 of the Administrative Code.]

(c) Where the slope is greater than fifteen per cent.

(D) The maximum amount of biosolids to be delivered:

- (1) To any authorized beneficial use site in one crop year shall not exceed the agronomic rate of bulk biosolids for the authorized beneficial use site and any contiguous sites; and
- (2) To any land reclamation site shall not exceed sixty-five dry tons per acre and shall be in accordance with paragraphs (B) to (B)(3) of rule 3745-40-03 of the Administrative Code.

(E) The field storage of class B or bulk exceptional quality biosolids at any beneficial use site:

- (1) For non-alkaline stabilized biosolids or alkaline stabilized biosolids that do not contain unstabilized solids that are stockpiled or stored at the beneficial use site, be in accordance with table E-1 of this rule; and

Table E-1: Field storage requirements.

<u>Biosolids classification</u>	<u>Number of days of field storage</u>	<u>Is field storage allowed?</u>
<u>Class B</u>	<u>Less than forty-five days</u>	<u>Yes¹</u>
<u>Class B</u>	<u>Greater than or equal to forty-five days and less than or equal to ninety days</u>	<u>Yes^{1,2}</u>
<u>Class B</u>	<u>Greater than ninety days</u>	<u>No. The field storage of biosolids for more than ninety days is prohibited.³</u>
<u>Exceptional quality</u>	<u>Less than ninety days</u>	<u>Yes¹</u>
<u>Exceptional quality</u>	<u>Greater than or equal to ninety days</u>	<u>No. The field storage of biosolids for more than ninety days is prohibited.³</u>

Note 1: Field storage is allowed, provided surface water diversions and other best management practices are utilized as appropriate. Surface water diversions include, but are not limited to, straw bales or silt fence installed to catch any solids in runoff, or temporary berms installed to divert runoff away from the biosolids. These measures are not necessary for the temporary transfer of biosolids from a delivery vehicle to a beneficial use vehicle on the same day the biosolids are delivered to the beneficial use site.

Note 2: Field storage is allowed provided the owner or operator submits weekly sampling results to the agency for soil moisture content and

precipitation data to substantiate the need for the field storage. The number of sampling locations for the soil moisture content shall be representative of each beneficial use site, with a minimum of three sampling locations for each beneficial use site.

Note 3: If biosolids can not be spread within ninety days after delivery to the beneficial use site, the biosolids shall be returned to the treatment plant at which the biosolids were generated, taken to a landfill for disposal, or taken to another beneficial use site where the biosolids shall be beneficially used the same day that the biosolids were removed from the previous beneficial use site.

(2) Is prohibited for any biosolids treated using alkaline stabilization if the biosolids contain unstabilized solids.

(F) Regional storage facility requirements. A regional storage facility is required when biosolids will be stored for more than ninety days at any place other than the generating treatment facility.

(1) A permit to install, in accordance with Chapter 3745-42 of the Administrative Code, shall be obtained from the director prior to the construction of a regional storage facility.

(2) An NPDES permit shall be obtained prior to any treatment of biosolids at the regional storage facility.

(3) No person shall:

(a) Store bulk biosolids at a regional storage facility for more than two years, without proper authorization from the director or an authorized representative;

(b) Unless in accordance with an effective NPDES permit, mix biosolids from different wastewater treatment works at a storage facility;

(c) Locate a regional storage facility within a drinking water source protection area for a community public water system using ground water; or

(d) Locate a regional storage facility where there is a potential for a discharge to waters of the state.

(G) To protect public health or the environment or to minimize the creation of nuisance odors, the director or an authorized representative may:

(1) Decrease the maximum time biosolids may be stored in a field storage area or

regional storage facility; or

(2) Prohibit the storage of biosolids at an authorized beneficial use site.

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