



**NEW MEXICO
ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT**



Resource Protection Division

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Certified Mail – Return Receipt Requested

March 18, 2013

Mr. Juan Lopez, President
Abiquiu MDWCA & MSWA
Post Office Box 133
Abiquiu, NM 87510

RE: Minor Municipal, SIC 4952, NPDES Compliance Evaluation Inspection, Abiquiu Wastewater Treatment Plant, NM0024830, February 27, 2013

Dear Mr. Lopez:

Enclosed, please find a copy of the report for the referenced inspection that the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) Surface Water Quality Bureau (SWQB) conducted at your facility on behalf of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). This inspection report will be sent to the USEPA in Dallas for their review. These inspections are used by USEPA to determine compliance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting program in accordance with requirements of the federal Clean Water Act.

Problems noted during this inspection are discussed in the further explanations section of the inspection report. You are encouraged to review the inspection report, required to correct any problems noted during the inspection, and modify your operational and/or administrative procedures, as appropriate. Further, you are encouraged to notify in writing, both the USEPA and NMED regarding modifications and compliance schedules at the addresses below:

Diana McDonald
US Environmental Protection Agency
Allied Bank Tower
Region VI Enforcement Branch (6EN-WM)
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75202-2733

Program Manager
New Mexico Environment Department
Surface Water Quality Bureau
Point Source Regulation Section
P.O. Box 5469
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87502

Abiquiu WWTP
Mr. Juan Lopez
Page -2-
March 18, 2013

I wish to thank your staff for their cooperation during this inspection. If you have any questions concerning this inspection report, please feel free to contact me at the above address or by telephone (505) 827-1041.

Sincerely,
/s/ Sandra Gabaldon

Sandra Gabaldón
Surface Water Quality Bureau

Cc: Rashida Bowlin, 6EN-WC, via email
Darlene Whitten-Hill, 6EN-WC, via email
Carol Peters-Wagnon, 6EN-WM, via email
Jan Walker, 6EN-WC, via e-mail
Larry Giglio, 6WQ-PP, via email
Diana McDonald, 6EN-WM, via email
District II, via e-mail

ABIQUIU WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT

PERMIT NO: NM0024830

SECTION C - OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE (CONT'D)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 9. HAVE BYPASSES/OVERFLOWS OCCURRED AT THE PLANT OR IN THE COLLECTION SYSTEM IN THE LAST YEAR?
IF SO, HAS THE REGULATORY AGENCY BEEN NOTIFIED?
HAS CORRECTIVE ACTION BEEN TAKEN TO PREVENT ADDITIONAL BYPASSES/OVERFLOWS? | <input type="radio"/> Y <input checked="" type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> NA
<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N <input checked="" type="radio"/> NA
<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N <input checked="" type="radio"/> NA |
| 10. HAVE ANY HYDRAULIC OVERLOADS OCCURRED AT THE TREATMENT PLANT?
IF SO, DID PERMIT VIOLATIONS OCCUR AS A RESULT? | <input type="radio"/> Y <input checked="" type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> NA
<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N <input checked="" type="radio"/> NA |

SECTION D - SELF-MONITORING

PERMITTEE SELF-MONITORING MEETS PERMIT REQUIREMENTS. S M U NA (FURTHER EXPLANATION ATTACHED YES).
DETAILS:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. SAMPLES TAKEN AT SITE(S) SPECIFIED IN PERMIT. Samples taken at manhole prior to discharge. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> NA |
| 2. LOCATIONS ADEQUATE FOR REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLES. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> NA |
| 3. FLOW PROPORTIONED SAMPLES OBTAINED WHEN REQUIRED BY PERMIT. | <input type="radio"/> Y <input checked="" type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> NA |
| 4. SAMPLING AND ANALYSES COMPLETED ON PARAMETERS SPECIFIED IN PERMIT. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> NA |
| 5. SAMPLING AND ANALYSES PERFORMED AT FREQUENCY SPECIFIED IN PERMIT. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> NA |
| 6. SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURES ADEQUATE | <input type="radio"/> Y <input checked="" type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> NA |
| a) SAMPLES REFRIGERATED DURING COMPOSITING. | <input type="radio"/> Y <input checked="" type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> NA |
| b) PROPER PRESERVATION TECHNIQUES USED. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> NA |
| c) CONTAINERS AND SAMPLE HOLDING TIMES CONFORM TO 40 CFR 136.3. | <input type="radio"/> Y <input checked="" type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> NA |
| 7. IF MONITORING AND ANALYSES ARE PERFORMED MORE OFTEN THAN REQUIRED BY PERMIT, ARE THE RESULTS REPORTED IN PERMITTEE'S SELF-MONITORING REPORT? | <input type="radio"/> Y <input checked="" type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> NA |

SECTION E - FLOW MEASUREMENT

PERMITTEE FLOW MEASUREMENT MEETS PERMIT REQUIREMENTS. S M U NA (FURTHER EXPLANATION ATTACHED NO).
DETAILS:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. PRIMARY FLOW MEASUREMENT DEVICE PROPERLY INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED.
TYPE OF DEVICE: 90° V-Notch Weir | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> NA |
| 2. FLOW MEASURED AT EACH OUTFALL AS REQUIRED. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> NA |
| 3. SECONDARY INSTRUMENTS (TOTALIZERS, RECORDERS, ETC.) PROPERLY OPERATED AND MAINTAINED. | <input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N <input checked="" type="radio"/> NA |
| 4. CALIBRATION FREQUENCY ADEQUATE.
RECORDS MAINTAINED OF CALIBRATION PROCEDURES.
CALIBRATION CHECKS DONE TO ASSURE CONTINUED COMPLIANCE. | <input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N <input checked="" type="radio"/> NA
<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N <input checked="" type="radio"/> NA
<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N <input checked="" type="radio"/> NA |
| 5. FLOW ENTERING DEVICE WELL DISTRIBUTED ACROSS THE CHANNEL AND FREE OF TURBULENCE. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> NA |
| 6. HEAD MEASURED AT PROPER LOCATION. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> NA |
| 7. FLOW MEASUREMENT EQUIPMENT ADEQUATE TO HANDLE EXPECTED RANGE OF FLOW RATES. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> NA |

SECTION F - LABORATORY

PERMITTEE LABORATORY PROCEDURES MEET PERMIT REQUIREMENTS. S M U NA (FURTHER EXPLANATION ATTACHED YES).
DETAILS:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. EPA APPROVED ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES USED (40 CFR 136.3 FOR LIQUIDS, 503.8(b) FOR SLUDGES) | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> NA |
|---|---|

Abiquiu (Village of) Wastewater Treatment Plant
NPDES Permit No. NM0024830
Compliance Evaluation Inspection
Inspection Date: February 27, 2013

Introduction:

On February 27, 2013, Sandra Gabaldón and Bruce Yurdin of the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED), Surface Water Quality Bureau (SWQB) conducted a Compliance Evaluation Inspection (CEI) at the Abiquiu Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). The Abiquiu WWTP has a design flow capacity of 0.04 MGD (million gallons per day) and is classified as a minor discharger under the Federal Clean Water Act, Section 402, of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program. It is assigned NPDES permit number NM0024830. This permit regulates the WWTP discharge to the Rio Chama in segment 20.6.4.116 according to the *State of New Mexico Standards for Interstate and Intrastate Surface Waters, 20.6.4. NMAC*. This segment includes the designated uses of irrigation, livestock watering, wildlife habitat, coldwater aquatic life, warmwater aquatic life and secondary contact.

The NMED performs a certain number of CEIs for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Region VI, under the NPDES permit program, in accordance with the Federal Clean Water Act. USEPA uses these inspections to determine compliance with the NPDES permit program. This inspection report is based on information provided by the permittee's representatives, observations made by the NMED inspectors, and records and reports kept by the permittee and/or NMED.

Upon arrival at the WWTP at 0950 hours on February 27, 2013, Ms. Gabaldón conducted an entrance interview with Ms. Yvonne Lehman, Lab Technician, and Mr. Anthony Martinez, Operator (NM Certified Level III). Ms. Gabaldón and Mr. Yurdin presented their credentials and explained the purpose of the inspection. Mr. Martinez conducted a tour of the facility and Ms. Lehman provided records for review. An exit interview was conducted with Mr. Martinez at the facility at approximately 1200 hours on February 27, 2013 to present the preliminary findings of the inspection.

Treatment Scheme:

The Abiquiu WWTP serves a residential population of approximately 145. It also serves a restaurant, post office, medical office, a church and a public library. The activated sludge package plant is situated at ground level and consists of a one inch bar screen, an aeration basin, a clarifier, a chlorine contact chamber and a sludge digester. Dechlorination is achieved with sodium bisulfite tablets at the end of the chlorine contact chamber. There are two sludge drying beds and a sand filter.

Wastewater influent enters the facility via gravity flow with two main collection lines converging on-site into a single pipe, which directs flow into the headworks. Influent passes through the bar screen, which is manually cleaned when needed. According to the operator, cleaning of the bar screen is done once a day. The grit and screenings are bagged and transferred to the landfill for final disposal.

From the headworks, influent flows into an aeration chamber with two blowers that provide diffused air through a series of tubing situated at the bottom of the unit. The diffused air is controlled throughout the aeration chamber through a series of valves that can be manually opened and closed. One of the two blowers is always in use and the two units are alternated on a monthly basis. However, on this day, one of the blowers was out of service and was awaiting the replacement of a switch prior to being placed back into service.

After the aeration basin, wastewater enters the clarifier. The clarifier has a skimmer through which 50% of floatable solids are routed via an air lift pump to an aerated digester and 50% is sent back to the aeration chamber. Return activated sludge (RAS) from the clarifier is also equally split between the digester and the aeration chamber. The digester is primarily intended to further treat the floatable solids and a slot in the digester wall allows return flow of RAS into the aeration chamber. Wastewater in the clarifier flows over a weir, through a chlorine tablet box and into the chlorine contact chamber.

The chlorine contact chamber consists of metal baffles with staggered slots that extend the base of the unit that serve to increase the detention time of effluent. After passing through the final slot, the effluent flows over a V-notch weir and into a smaller basin which is a basket filled with rocks and dechlorination tablets.

After dechlorination, the operator can manually route the effluent directly to the outfall pipe or to the sand filter where it undergoes further treatment prior to discharging.

Sludge Management:

Approximately once a month solids from the digester are pumped to one of two drying beds. Both beds have under drains that the leachate is pumped back to the headworks.

On the day of this inspection, it was noted that there were various piles of old sludge placed above bare ground with no secondary containment. According to the operator, sludge has never been removed from this facility for final disposal.

Further Explanations:

Note: The sections are arranged according to the format of the enclosed EPA Inspection Checklist (Form 3560-3), rather than being ranked in order of importance.

Section B – Recordkeeping and Reporting Evaluation – Overall rating of “Unsatisfactory”

The permit requires, in Part III.D.4., Reporting Requirements:

Monitoring results must be reported to EPA on either the electronic or paper Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) approved formats. Monitoring results can be submitted electronically in lieu of paper DMR Form. To submit electronically, access the NetDMR website at www.epa.gov/netdmr and contact R6NetDMR.epa.gov in box for further instructions. Until you are approved for Net DMR, you must report on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form EPA. No. 3320-1 in accordance with the general instructions provided on the form.

The permit requires, in Part III.D.7., Twenty-four hour reporting:

- a. *The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall be provided within five days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The report shall contain the following information:*
 - (1) *A description of the noncompliance and the cause;*
 - (2) *The period of noncompliance including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and*
 - (3) *Steps being taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncomplying discharge.*

- b. *The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours:*
 - (1) *Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit;*
 - (2) *Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit;*
and,

(3) *Violation of the maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Director in Part II of the permit to be reported within 24 hours.*

The permit requires, in Part I.C.7:

The permittee shall submit a copy of an annual summary of the data that results from whole effluent toxicity testing to: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, EPA, NMED, and Ohkay Owingeh.

The permit requires, in part III.C.4, Records Contents:

Records of monitoring information shall include:

- a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;*
- b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;*
- c. The date(s) and time(s) analyses were performed;*
- d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;*
- e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and*
- f. The results of such analyses.*

Findings for Recordkeeping and Reporting:

The permittee has failed to provide 24-hour notice of non-compliance of the maximum daily discharge limitation for E. coli or TRC. No written reports or telephone calls have been made to NMED, EPA or Ohkay Owingeh regarding non-compliance with maximum daily limits.

The permittee requested exemption from implementing NetDMR application system in December 28, 2010, due to a hardship. On May 26, 2011, EPA granted an exemption for one year (December 28, 2010 to December 27, 2011). This facility has never implemented NetDMR, nor have they notified EPA about their status regarding NetDMR.

The permittee is required to submit whole effluent toxicity DMRs annually. The permittee has failed to submit any DMR for whole effluent toxicity.

The permittee is required to submit a copy of an annual summary of the data that results from whole effluent toxicity testing to the US Fish and Wildlife Service, EPA, NMED and Ohkay Owingeh. The permittee has provided the biomonitoring report from Bio-Aquatic Testing, Inc. to NMED. However, there is no indication that they have provided this information to the US Fish and Wildlife Service, EPA or Ohkay Owingeh.

The facility provided benchsheets for review. The benchsheet for Total Residual Chlorine does not provide all required information from Part III.C.4. The benchsheet does not identify the test method being used by the permittee. It does not identify the individual analyzing or taking the sample clearly. The benchsheet does provide "initials" but does not state if this individual took the sample, analyzed the sample or both.

Section C – Operations and Maintenance Evaluation – Overall Rating of "Unsatisfactory"

The permit requires, in Part III.B.3.a, Proper Operation and Maintenance:

- a. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by permittee as efficiently as possible and in a manner which will minimize upsets and discharges of excessive pollutants and will achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires that operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit.*
- b. The permittee shall provide an adequate operating staff which is duly qualified to carry out operation, maintenance and testing functions required to insure compliance with the conditions of this permit.*

Findings for Operation and Maintenance

The clarifier is approximately 12 feet deep. On the date of the inspection, the operator did a sludge core reading and recorded a nine foot sludge blanket. The sludge blanket in the clarifier should be no more than one-fourth to one-third of the depth of the clarifier (three to four feet). In general, the less sludge in the clarifier the better. This is a strong indication that the RAS (return activated sludge) pumping rate should be increased to prevent denitrification from occurring.

Short-circuiting was occurring over the weirs at the time of the inspection. There are many causes of short circuiting, such as thermal density-currents and poor baffle design, however, the most common cause is uneven weirs that draw the clarifier supernatant over one area at a much higher rate than other areas of the weir.

The sand filter has approximately two feet of water above the sand and appeared to be stagnant. The operator stated that the flow moved slowly during the winter months with the colder temperatures. The effluent had a strong chlorine odor and a visible green particulate floating on top. The green particulate appeared to be sodium bisulfate which had been placed into the stagnant water in the sand filter.

One of the blowers was out of service during this site inspection. The operator stated that a switch needed to be replaced prior to being put back into service. The operator stated that this would take place in a few days. The blower had been inoperable for a few months.

The facility has no backup power source. There is no alarm system. The electrical box is located outside and accessible to the public. There are no fences enclosing the WWTP, no signage, and no locks. This creates a public safety issue.

There is only one certified operator. Only well-trained, competent operators can be expected to perform adequate operation, repairs, and preventive maintenance. Wastewater facility maintenance is complex and requires a variety of skills. It is recommended that a second certified operator be staffed at this facility in the event that the primary operator is on vacation or becomes ill.

The facility has no written emergency plan in place. At all times, the facility should follow safe operating procedures. Employees must be trained in emergency shut-down, fire control, and spill response procedures, as well as in the use of safety equipment, safe sampling techniques, and safe handling of chemicals and wastes. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) provides Right-to-Know laws regarding potentially dangerous chemicals in the workplace. This law specifically requires a written hazard communication program, labeling of chemicals, and the availability of material safety data sheets to employees upon request. No material safety data sheets are kept on site.

The facility has no spare parts nor does the facility maintain a written record of spare parts.

There are no Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for daily operation of laboratory instruments and equipment which are easily accessible. It is necessary that the staff is trained and knowledgeable of the requirements of the SOPs in order to perform laboratory analyses that are precise and accurate.

Section D – Self-Monitoring – Overall Rating of “Marginal”

The Permit requires in Part III.5 – Monitoring Procedures:

- a. *Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit or approved by the Regional Administrator.*
- b. *The permittee shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring and analytical instruments at intervals frequent enough to insure accuracy of measurements and shall maintain appropriate records of such activities.*
- c. *An adequate analytical quality control program, including the analyses of sufficient standards, spikes and duplicate samples to insure the accuracy of all required analytical results shall be maintained by the permittee or designated commercial laboratory.*

The permit requires in Part III.5 Additional Monitoring by the Permittee:

If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or as specified in this permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the discharge monitoring report (DMR). Such increased monitoring frequency shall also be indicated on the DMR.

Findings for Self-Monitoring:

The facility personnel perform pH and chlorine tests on site. 40 CFR 136 approved method for pH is 4500+B – 2000. The method states that the expected sample pH is to be bracketed during the calibration process. To this end, the staff should use the 7 and 10 calibration buffers in order to bracket their expected pH of 7.0 – 8.0 standard units. Then, the laboratory technician can check with a third buffer of 4. The lab technician is currently calibrating their pH meter using the 4 and 7 and then checks with the 10. This has been a continuous issue with this facility for at least two previous inspections.

The facility did their biomonitoring analyses in April 2012. They are required by their permit to do a 24-hour composite sample. In reviewing their laboratory data from Bio-Aquatic Testing, Inc. (commercial laboratory), it states under sample collection, “**Grab effluent samples** from the City of Abiquiu were received on April 24, 2012 and April 25, 2012. Effluent samples were collected by facility personnel. The sampling dates and times for samples one are unknown, as only the sampling dates and times for the receiving stream were notated on the first chain of custody. Bio-Aquatic Testing attempted to contact the City of Abiquiu at the contact numbers provided and was

unable to reach anyone. Effluent samples were analyzed for total residual chlorine using and contained <0.10 mg/L and <0.10 mg/L, respectively.”

It further states, “Five effluent concentrations of 0.5%, 1.0%, 2.5%, 5.0% and 10.0% were prepared...” The permit requires an effluent dilution series of 0.8%, 1.1%, 1.5%, 2.0% and 2.7%. The critical dilution is 2.0%.

The permittee is taking an E. coli sample from a manhole. It is difficult to take an E. coli sample in the appropriate container (100 mL) with a dipper. The operator often overfills the E. coli sample and empties it out or does not get a sufficient amount for laboratory analysis. It appears that many of the samples taken for E. coli are invalid because the sampling techniques being employed are not sufficient to get an accurate sample as required.

Also, review of the bench sheets from the commercial laboratory shows several E. coli samples that were taken one day and analysis did not begin until the following day. There is an 8 hour holding time for valid results of E. coli.

Section G – Effluent/Receiving Waters Observations – Overall Rating of “Unsatisfactory”

The facility was issued an Administrative Order, Docket Number CWA-06-2013-1748 for failure to meet effluent limitations for pH, Total Residual Chlorine, E. coli, Total Suspended Solids, and Biochemical Oxygen Demand at Outfall 001 for the months of October 2011 through September 2012. The Administrative Order was received by New Mexico Environment Department on February 26, 2012.

A review of the DMRs subsequent to September 2012 reveal the following excursions:

Date	Outfall	Parameter	Excursion	Permit Limit
October 2012	001	TRC	70 ug/L	3 ug/L
October 2012	001	E. coli 30-d Avg.	77.1 CFU/100	47 cfu/100
November 2012	001	TRC	80 ug/L	3 ug/L
November 2012	001	E. coli 30-d Avg.	146.7 CFU/100	47 cfu/100
November 2012	001	E. coli Daily Max	146.7 CFU/100	88 cfu/100
December 2012	001	TRC	60 ug/L	3 ug/L
December 2012	001	E. coli 30-d Avg.	49.6 CFU/100	47 cfu/100

Section H – Sludge Disposal – Overall Rating of “Unsatisfactory”

PART 503—STANDARDS FOR THE USE OR DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE SLUDGE

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 503.1 Purpose and applicability.

(a) Purpose.

(1) This part establishes standards, which consist of general requirements, pollutant limits, management practices, and operational standards, for the final use or disposal of sewage sludge generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works. Standards are included in this part for sewage sludge applied to the land, placed on a surface disposal site, or fired in a sewage sludge incinerator. Also included in this part are pathogen and alternative vector attraction reduction requirements for sewage sludge applied to the land or placed on a surface disposal site.

(2) In addition, the standards in this part include the frequency of monitoring and recordkeeping requirements when sewage sludge is applied to the land, placed on a surface disposal site, or fired in a sewage sludge incinerator. Also included in this part are reporting requirements for Class I sludge management facilities, publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) with a design flow rate equal to or greater than one million gallons per day, and POTWs that serve 10,000 people or more.

(b) Applicability.

(1) ***This part applies to any person who prepares sewage sludge***, applies sewage sludge to the land, or fires sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator and to the owner/operator of a surface disposal site.

(2) This part applies to sewage sludge applied to the land, placed on a surface disposal site, or fired in a sewage sludge incinerator.

(3) This part applies to the exit gas from a sewage sludge incinerator stack.

(4) This part applies to land where sewage sludge is applied, to a surface disposal site, and to a sewage sludge incinerator.

Definitions:

(y) Store or storage of sewage sludge is the placement of sewage sludge on land on which the ***sewage sludge remains for two years or less***. This does not include the placement of sewage sludge on land for treatment.

Findings for Sludge Disposal –

This facility has failed to follow general requirements, analyses, management practices, and operational standards for their sludge disposal. The operator stated that sludge has never been removed from this site and is not treated for land disposal, surface disposal or incineration. Instead, it is in a state of storage as defined under (y) definitions.

NMED/SWQB
Official Photograph Log
Photo # 1

Photographer: Sandra Gabaldón	Date: 02-27-2013	Time: 1103 Hours
City/County: Abiquiu / Rio Arriba		State: New Mexico
Location: Abiquiu Wastewater Treatment Facility		
Subject: One of two blowers that provide aeration to the activated sludge package plant		



NMED/SWQB
Official Photograph Log
Photo # 2

Photographer: Sandra Gabaldón	Date: 02-27-2013	Time: 1103 Hours
City/County: Abiquiu / Rio Arriba		State: New Mexico
Location: Abiquiu Wastewater Treatment Facility		
Subject: V-notch weir at end of chlorine contact chamber with sodium bisulfate tablets added for dechlorination.		



NMED/SWQB
Official Photograph Log
Photo #3

Photographer: Bruce Yurdin	Date: 02-27-2013	Time: 1126 Hours
City/County: Abiquiu / Rio Arriba		State: New Mexico
Location: Abiquiu Wastewater Treatment Facility		
Subject: Discharge into Rio Chama in Segment 20.6.4.116 NMAC. Slight foaming noted. No odor.		

