

567—67.5(455B) Special definitions.

“Agronomic rate” is the whole sludge application rate designed to provide the amount of nitrogen needed by the crop grown on the land and to minimize the amount of nitrogen that passes to the groundwater.

“Annual whole sludge application rate” is the maximum amount of sewage sludge (dry weight basis) that can be applied to a unit area of land during a 365-day period.

“Applicator” or *“sewage sludge applicator”* is any person who applies sewage sludge to the land.

“Bulk sewage sludge” is sewage sludge that is not sold or given away in a bag or other container for application to the land.

“Class I sewage sludge” is sewage sludge that meets the criteria under subrule 67.7(1).

“Class II sewage sludge” is sewage sludge that meets the criteria under subrule 67.8(1).

“Class III sewage sludge” is any sewage sludge that cannot meet either Class I sewage sludge criteria or Class II sewage sludge criteria.

“Cumulative pollutant loading rate” is the maximum amount of an inorganic pollutant that can be applied to an area of land.

“Dry weight basis” means calculated on the basis of having been dried at 105 degrees Celsius until reaching a constant mass (i.e., essentially 100 percent solids content).

“Food crops” are crops consumed by humans. These include, but are not limited to, fruits, vegetables, and tobacco.

“Generator” or *“sewage sludge generator”* is any person who generates sewage sludge, who derives a material from sewage sludge, or both.

“Land with a high potential for public exposure” is land that the public uses frequently. This includes, but is not limited to, a public contact site and a reclamation site located in a populated area (e.g., a construction site located in a city).

“Land with a low potential for public exposure” is land that the public uses infrequently. This includes, but is not limited to, agricultural land, forest, and a reclamation site located in an unpopulated area (e.g., a strip mine located in a rural area).

“Person who prepares sewage sludge” is either the person who generates sewage sludge during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works or the person who derives a material from sewage sludge.

“Sewage sludge” is solid, semisolid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works. Sewage sludge includes, but is not limited to, scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes; and a material derived from sewage sludge. Sewage sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator or the grit and screenings generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works.

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