**FACT SHEET AND STATEMENT OF BASIS**

#### COALVILLE CITY

#### RENEWAL PERMIT: DISCHARGE, BIOSOLIDS & STORM WATER

**UPDES PERMIT NUMBER: UT0025976**

**UPDES BIOSOLIDS PERMIT NUMBER: UTL025976**

**UPDES MULTI-SECTOR STORM WATER GENERAL PERMIT NUMBER: UTR000000**

**MINOR**

# FACILITY CONTACTS

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Person Name: | Zane DeWeese |  |  |
| Position: | Public Works Director |  |  |
| Phone Number: | 435-336-5981 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Facility Name: | Coalville City Corporation Wastewater Treatment Facility |
| Mailing Address: | PO Box 188 |  |  |
|  | Coalville, Utah 84017 |  |  |
| Telephone: | 435-901-2257 (Plant) |  |  |
|  | 435-336-5981 (City Office) |  |
| Actual Address:  | 50 West 100 North |  |  |
|  | Coalville |  |  |
|  | Summit County |  |  |

###### DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY

The Coalville City Wastewater Treatment Plant (CWWT) is located at 50 West 100 North, Coalville, Summit County, Utah in 2014. The facility serves the City of Coalville with the outfall located at latitude 40o55'13" and longitude 111o24'09". The facility has a maximum monthly design flow of 0.58 MGD with an average daily flow rate of 0.32 MGD.

The facility consists of screening and grit removal, two parallel Modified Luzack-Ettinger (MLE) process trains, two secondary clarifiers and UV disinfection prior to discharge to an unnamed tributary to Chalk Creek in the Upper Weber River watershed. Biosolids are hauled to an offsite facility located at the Three Mile Canyon Landfill.

###### SUMMARY OF CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS PERMIT

DWQ has conducted reasonable potential analysis (RP) on all new and renewal applications received after January 1, 2016. A quantitative reasonable potential analysis (RP) was not able to be performed because there was insufficient data. A metals sample will be required to be monitored during this permit cycle.

Water Quality adopted UAC R317-1-3.3, Technology-Based Phosphorus Effluent Limit (TBPEL) Rule in 2014. The TBPEL rule as it relates to "non-lagoon" wastewater treatment plants establishes new regulations for the discharge of phosphorus to surface waters and is self-implementing. The TBPEL rule includes the following requirements for non-lagoon wastewater treatment plants:

The TBPEL requires that all non-lagoon wastewater treatment works discharging wastewater to surface waters of the state shall provide treatment processes which will produce effluent less than or equal to an annual mean of 1.0 mg/L for total phosphorus. This TBPEL shall be achieved by January 1, 2020.

The TBPEL discharging treatment works are required to implement, at a minimum, monthly monitoring of the following beginning July 1, 2015:

R317-1-3.3, D, 1 Influent for total phosphorus (as P) and total Kjeldahl nitrogen (as N) concentrations;

R317-1-3.3, D, 2. Effluent for total phosphorus and orthophosphate (as P), ammonia, nitrate-nitrite and total Kjeldahl nitrogen (an N);

In R317-1-3.3, D, 3 the rule states that all monitoring shall be based on 24-hour composite samples by use of an automatic sampler or a minimum of four grab samples collected a minimum of two hours apart.

DWQ has determined that CWWT meets the conditions for a variance to the TBPEL as found in R317-1-3.3.C. This determination is based on the existing Rockport Reservoir and Echo Reservoir Total Maximum Daily Load.

###### DISCHARGE

DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE

CWWT has been reporting self-monitoring results on Discharge Monitoring Reports on a monthly basis as required. There have been no significant discharge violations during the past five year permit cycle.

##### **Outfall Description of Discharge Point**

 001 Located at latitude 40o55'13" and longitude 111o24'09". The 15” PVC pipe discharges to an unnamed tributary of Chalk Creek, immediately above its junction with the Weber River and Echo Reservoir.

RECEIVING WATERS AND STREAM CLASSIFICATION

The final discharge is to an unnamed tributary of Chalk Creek, which flows into the Weber River just above Echo Reservoir. Chalk Creek and the Weber River are classified as 1C, 2B, 3A and 4 *Utah Administrative Code (UAC) R317-2-13*:

Class 1C -- Protected for domestic purposes with prior treatment by treatment processes as required by the Utah Division of Drinking Water

Class 2B -- Protected for infrequent primary contact recreation. Also protected for secondary contact recreation where there is a low likelihood of ingestion of water or a low degree of bodily contact with the water. Examples include, but are not limited to, wading, hunting, and fishing.

Class 3A -- Protected for cold water species of game fish and other cold water aquatic life, including the necessary aquatic organisms in their food chain.

Class 4 -- Protected for agricultural uses including irrigation of crops and stock watering.

BASIS FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Limitations on total suspended solids (TSS), biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5), *E. coli*, pH and percent removal for BOD5 and TSS are based on current Utah Secondary Treatment Standards, UAC R317-1-3.2. The oil and grease is based on best professional judgment (BPJ). Ammonia limits are based on the Wasteload Analysis and technology-based limits. Nitrogen and phosphorous loading limitations are based on the Rockport Reservoir and Echo Reservoir Total Maximum Daily Load. Attached is a Wasteload Analysis for this discharge into the unnamed irrigation ditch. It has been determined that this discharge will not cause a violation of water quality standards. An Antidegradation Level II review is not required for this facility.

Reasonable Potential Analysis

Since January 1, 2016, DWQ has conducted reasonable potential analysis (RP) on all new and renewal applications received after that date. RP for this permit renewal was conducted following DWQ’s September 10, 2015 Reasonable Potential Analysis Guidance (RP Guidance). There are four outcomes defined in the RP Guidance: Outcome A, B, C, or D. These Outcomes provide a frame work for what routine monitoring or effluent limitations are required. A quantitative RP analysis was not able to be performed because there was insufficient data. A metal sample will be required to be monitored during this permit cycle.

The permit limitations are:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Effluent Limitations**[**a**](#Monitoring_Req_Footnote_a) |
| **Maximum Monthly Avg** | **Maximum Weekly Avg** | **Yearly****Average** | **Daily Minimum** | **Daily Maximum** | **Annual Max** | **Summer Max****(Apr – Sept)** |
| Total Flow | 0.58 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| BOD5, mg/LBOD5 Min. % Removal | 2585 | 35-- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| TSS, mg/LTSS Min. % Removal | 2585 | 35-- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Dissolved Oxygen, mg/L | -- | -- | -- | 5.5 | -- | -- | -- |
| Total Ammonia (as N) mg/LSummer (Jul-Sep)Fall (Oct-Dec)Winter (Jan-Mar)Spring (Apr-Jun) | 6.76.35.86.2 | -------- | -------- | -------- | 27.918.313.218.3 | -------- | -------- |
| *E. coli*, No./100mL | 126 | 157 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Oil & Grease, mg/L | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.0 | -- | -- |
| pH, Standard Units | -- | -- | -- | 6.5 | 9 | -- | -- |
| Total Phosphorus, lbs | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1283 | 642 |
| Total Nitrogen, lbs | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12829 | 6413 |

**SELF-MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

The following self-monitoring requirements are the same as in the previous permit with the addition of total dissolved solids, nutrient and metals monitoring. The permit will require reports to be submitted monthly and annually, as applicable, on Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) forms due 28 days after the end of the monitoring period. Effective January 1, 2017, monitoring results must be submitted using NetDMR unless the permittee has successfully petitioned for an exception. Lab sheets for metals must be attached to the DMRs.

|  |
| --- |
| **Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements** [**a**](#Monitoring_Req_Footnote_a) |
| **Parameter** | **Frequency** | **Sample Type** | **Units** |
| Total Flow [**b**](#Monitoring_Req_Footnote_b)**,** [**c**](#Monitoring_Req_Footnote_c) | Continuous | Recorder | MGD |
| BOD5, Influent [**d**](#Monitoring_Req_Footnote_d)Effluent | 2 X Month | CompositeComposite | mg/Lmg/L |
| TSS, Influent [**d**](#Monitoring_Req_Footnote_d)Effluent | 2 X Month | CompositeComposite | mg/Lmg/L |
| *E. coli* | 2 X Month | Grab | No./100mL |
| pH | 2 X Month | Grab | SU |
| Total Ammonia (as N) | 2 X Month | Composite | mg/L |
| Dissolved Oxygen | 2 X Month | Grab | mg/L |
| Oil & Grease [**e**](#Monitoring_Req_Footnote_e) | When Sheen Observed  | Grab | mg/L |
| Orthophosphate, (as P) Effluent | Monthly | Composite | mg/L |
| Phosphorus, Total InfluentEffluent | Monthly | CompositeComposite | mg/L mg/L |
| Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, TKN (as N) InfluentEffluent | Monthly | CompositeComposite | mg/L mg/L |
| Nitrate, NO3  | Monthly | Composite | mg/L |
| Nitrite, NO2  | Monthly | Composite | mg/L |
| Total Phosphorus, lbs | Monthly | Grab | lbs |
| Total Nitrogen, lbs | Monthly | Grab | lbs |
| Temperature | Daily | Recorded | oC |
| Metals [**f**](#Monitoring_Req_Footnote_f) | Once, within 6 months of permit issuance | Composite/Grab | mg/L |

**a** See Definitions, *Part VIII*, for definition of terms.

**b** Flow measurements of influent/effluent volume shall be made in such a manner that the permittee can affirmatively demonstrate that representative values are being obtained.

**c** If the rate of discharge is controlled, the rate and duration of discharge shall be reported.

**d** In addition to monitoring the final discharge, influent samples shall be taken and analyzed for this constituent at the same frequency as required for this constituent in the discharge.

**e** Oil & Grease sampled when sheen is present or visible. If no sheen is present or visible, report 9 under NODI in NetDMR.

**f** Metals analyses have not previously been required for this facility. One metals analysis is required with this permit renewal, which shall be conducted within the first 6 months of the permit effective date. Metals to be analyzed include Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Lead, Mercury, Nickel, Selenium, Silver, and Zinc.

**BIOSOLIDS**

For clarification purposes, sewage sludge is considered solids, until treatment or testing shows that the solids are safe, and meet beneficial use standards. After the solids are tested or treated, the solids are then known as biosolids. Class A biosolids, may be used for high public contact sites, such as home lawns and gardens, parks, or playing fields, etc. Class B biosolids may be used for low public contact sites, such as farms, rangeland, or reclamation sites, etc.

DESCRIPTION OF TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

CWWT screens the influent to remove the larger pieces of debris and Modified Luzack-Ettinger (MLE) process. After treatment, the biosolids are de-watered by screw press and hauled elsewhere for disposal.

If the biosolids are hauled to another facility to meet land application requirements for sale or giveaway to the public, that facility must have a valid UPDES biosolids permit and will be responsible for meeting all requirements of *40 CFR 503*.

**SELF-MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

Under *40 CFR 503.16(a)(1),* the self-monitoring requirements are based upon the amount of biosolids disposed per year and shall be monitored according to the chart below.

|  |
| --- |
| Minimum Frequency of Monitoring (40 CFR Part 503.16, 503.26. and 503.46) |
| Amount of Biosolids Disposed Per Year | Monitoring Frequency |
| Dry US Tons | Dry Metric Tons | Per Year or Batch |
| > 0 to < 320 | > 0 to < 290 | Once Per Year or Batch |
| > 320 to < 1650 | > 290 to < 1,500 | Once a Quarter or Four Times |
| > 1,650 to < 16,500 | > 1,500 to < 15,000 | Bi-Monthly or Six Times |
| > 16,500 | > 15,000 | Monthly or Twelve Times |

On average, CWWT disposes of 70 DMT of biosolids annually, therefore they need to sample at least once a year.

Landfill Monitoring

Under *40 CFR 258,* the landfill monitoring requirements include a paint filter test. If the biosolids do not pass a paint filter test, the biosolids cannot be disposed in the sanitary landfill *(40 CFR 258.28(c)(1).*

**BIOSOLIDS LIMITATIONS**

Heavy Metals

Class A Biosolids for Home Lawn and Garden Use

The intent of the heavy metals regulations of Table 3, *40 CFR 503.13* is to ensure the heavy metals do not build up in the soil in home lawn and gardens to the point where the heavy metals become phytotoxic to plants. The permittee will be required to produce an information sheet (see *Part III. C*. of the permit) to made available to all people who are receiving and land applying Class A biosolids to their lawns and gardens. If the instructions of the information sheet are followed to any reasonable degree, the Class A biosolids will be able to be land applied year after year, to the same lawns and garden plots without any deleterious effects to the environment. The information sheet must be provided to the public, because the permittee is not required, nor able to track the quantity of Class A biosolids that are land applied to home lawns and gardens.

Class A Requirements With Regards to Heavy Metals

If the biosolids are to be applied to a lawn or home garden, the biosolids shall not exceed the maximum heavy metals in Table 1 and the monthly average pollutant concentrations in Table 3 (see Table 1 and Table 3 below). If the biosolids do not meet these requirements, the biosolids cannot be sold or given away for applications to home lawns and gardens.

Class B Requirements for Agriculture and Reclamation Sites

The intent of the heavy metals regulations of Tables 1, 2 and 3, of *40 CFR 503.13* is to ensure that heavy metals do not build up in the soil at farms, forest land, and land reclamation sites to the point where the heavy metals become phytotoxic to plants. The permittee will be required to produce an information sheet (see *Part III. C*. of the permit) to be handed out to all people who are receiving and land applying Class B biosolids to farms, ranches, and land reclamation sites (if biosolids are only applied to land owned by the permittee, the information sheet requirements are waived). If the biosolids are land applied according to the regulations of *40 CFR 503.13*, to any reasonable degree, the Class B biosolids will be able to be land applied year after year, to the same farms, ranches, and land reclamation sites without any deleterious effects to the environment.

Class B Requirements With Regards to Heavy Metals

If the biosolids are to be land applied to agricultural land, forest land, a public contact site or a reclamation site it must meet at all times:

The maximum heavy metals listed in *40 CFR Part 503.13(b) Table 1* and the heavy metals loading rates in *40 CFR Part 503.13(b) Table 2*; or

The maximum heavy metals in *40 CFR Part 503.13(b) Table 1* and the monthly heavy metals concentrations in *40 CFR Part 503.13(b) Table 3*.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 of Heavy Metal Limitations

|  |
| --- |
| Pollutant Limits, (40 CFR Part 503.13(b)) Dry Mass Basis |
| Heavy Metals | Table 1 | Table 2 | Table 3 | Table 4 |
|   | Ceiling Conc. Limits, (mg/kg) | CPLR[[1]](#footnote-1), (mg/ha) | Pollutant Conc. Limits, (mg/kg) | APLR[[2]](#footnote-2), (mg/ha-yr) |
| Total Arsenic | 75 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| Total Cadmium | 85 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| Total Copper | 4300 | 1500 | 1500 | 1500 |
| Total Lead | 840 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| Total Mercury | 57 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| Total Molybdenum | 75 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Total Nickel | 420 | 420 | 420 | 420 |
| Total Selenium | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Total Zinc | 7500 | 2800 | 2800 | 2800 |

 Any violation of these limitations shall be reported in accordance with the requirements of Part III.F.1. of the permit .If the biosolids do not meet these requirements they cannot be land applied.

Pathogens

The Pathogen Control class listed in the table below must be met;

|  |
| --- |
| Pathogen Control Class |
| Class A | Class B |
| B Salmonella species –less than three (3) MPN[[3]](#footnote-3) per four (4) grams total solids (or less than 1,000 fecal coliforms per gram total solids) | Fecal Coliforms –less than 2,000,000 colony forming units (CFU) per gram total solids |
| Enteric viruses –less than one (1) MPN (or plaque forming unit) per four (4) grams total solids |  |
| Viable helminth ova –less than one (1) MPN per four (4) grams total solids |   |

Class A Requirements for Home Lawn and Garden Use

If biosolids are land applied to home lawns and gardens, the biosolids need to be treated by a specific process to further reduce pathogens (PFRP), and meet a microbiological limit of less than less than 3 most probable number (MPN) of *Salmonella* per 4 grams of total solids (or less than 1,000 most probable number (MPN/g) of fecal coliform per gram of total solids) to be considered Class A biosolids. The

CWWT does not intend to give away biosolids for land application on home lawns or gardens, and will therefore not be required to meet PFRP. If the CWWT changes their intentions in the future, they will need to meet a specific PFRP, the Director and the EPA must be informed at least thirty (30) days prior to its use. This change may be made without additional public notice.

The practice of sale or giveaway to the public is an acceptable use of biosolids of this quality as long as the biosolids continue to meet Class A standards with respect to pathogens. If the biosolids do not meet Class A pathogen standards the biosolids cannot be sold or given away to the public, and the permittee will need find another method of beneficial use or disposal.

Pathogens Class B

If biosolids are to be land applied for agriculture or land reclamation the solids need to be treated by a specific process to significantly reduce pathogens (PSRP). CWWT does not intend to land apply the biosolids and will therefore not be required to meet PSRP. If the CWWT intends to land apply in the future, they will need to meet a specific PSRP, the Director must be informed at least thirty (30) days prior to its use. This change may be made without additional public notice..

###

### Vector Attraction Reduction (VAR)

If the biosolids are land applied CWWT will be required to meet VAR through the use of a method of listed under *40 CFR 503.33.*  CWWT does not intend to land apply the biosolids and will therefore not be required to meet VAR. If the CWWT intends to land apply in the future, they need to meet one of the listed alternatives in 40 CFR 503.33, the Director must be informed at least thirty (30) days prior to its use. This change may be made without additional public notice.

If the biosolids do not meet a method of VAR, the biosolids cannot be land applied.

Landfill Monitoring

Under *40 CFR 258,* the landfill monitoring requirements include a paint filter test to determine if the biosolids exhibit free liquid. If the biosolids do not pass a paint filter test, the biosolids cannot be disposed in the sanitary landfill *(40 CFR 258.28(c)(1).*

Record Keeping

The record keeping requirements from *40 CFR 503.17* are included under *Part III.G*. of the permit. The amount of time the records must be maintained are dependent on the quality of the biosolids in regards to the metals concentrations. If the biosolids continue to meet the metals limits of *Table 3* of *40 CFR 503.13*, and are sold or given away the records must be retained for a minimum of five years. If the biosolids are disposed in a landfill the records must retained for a minimum of five years.

Reporting

CWWT must report annually as required in *40 CFR 503.18*. This report is to include the results of all monitoring performed in accordance with *Part III.B* of the permit, information on management practices, biosolids treatment, and certifications. This report is due no later than February 19 of each year. Each report is for the previous calendar year.

###### STORM WATER

STORMWATER REQUIREMENTS

Wastewater treatment facilities are required to comply with storm water permit requirements if they meet one or both of the following criteria:

1. The facility has a design flow of 1.0 MGD of greater, and/or
2. The facility is required to have an approved pretreatment program as described in *40 CFR Part 403*.

CWWT does not meet the above criteria; therefore this permit does not include storm water provisions. A storm water re-opener provision is included in the permit should a storm water permit be needed in the future.

## PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

The permittee has not been designated for pretreatment program development because it does not meet conditions which necessitate a full program. The flow through the plant is less than five (5) MGD, there are no categorical industries discharging to the treatment facility, industrial discharges comprise less than 1 percent of the flow through the treatment facility, and there is no indication of pass through or interference with the operation of the treatment facility such as upsets or violations of the POTW's UPDES permit limits*.*

Although the permittee does not have to develop a State-approved pretreatment program, any wastewater discharges to the sanitary sewer are subject to Federal, State and local regulations. Pursuant to Section 307 of the Clean Water Act, the permittee shall comply with all applicable Federal General Pretreatment Regulations promulgated, found in 40 CFR 403 and the State Pretreatment Requirements found in UAC R317-8-8.

An industrial waste survey (IWS) is required of the permittee as stated in Part II of the permit. The IWS is to assess the needs of the permittee regarding pretreatment assistance. The IWS is required to be submitted within sixty (60) days after the issuance of the permit. If an Industrial User begins to discharge or an existing Industrial User changes their discharge the permittee must resubmit an IWS no later than sixty days following the introduction or change as stated in Part II of the permit.

It is required that the permittee submit for review any local limits that are developed to the Division of Water Quality for review. If local limits are developed it is required that the permittee perform an annual evaluation of the need to revise or develop technically based local limits for pollutants of concern, to implement the general and specific prohibitions *40 CFR, Part 403.5(a)* and *Part 403.5(b)*. This evaluation may indicate that present local limits are sufficiently protective, need to be revised or should be developed.

# BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A nationwide effort to control toxic discharges where effluent toxicity is an existing or potential concern is regulated in accordance with the State of Utah Permitting and Enforcement Guidance Document for Whole Effluent Toxicity Control (biomonitoring). Authority to require effluent biomonitoring is provided in Permit Conditions, UAC R317-8-4.2, Permit Provisions, UAC R317-8-5.3 and Water Quality Standards, UAC R317-2-5 and R317 -2-7.2.

The permittee is a minor municipal facility that will be discharging an infrequent amount of effluent, in which toxicity is neither an existing concern, nor likely to be present. Also, the receiving irrigation ditch is regularly dry; therefore there is not any available data to conclude that the irrigation ditch is impaired. Based on these considerations and the absence of receiving stream water quality monitoring data, there is no reasonable potential for toxicity in the permittee’s discharge (per State of Utah Permitting and Enforcement Guidance Document for WET Control). As such, there will be no numerical WET limitations or WET monitoring requirements in this permit. However, the permit will contain a toxicity limitation re-opener provision that allows for modification of the permit should additional information indicate the presence of toxicity in the discharge.

###### PERMIT DURATION

It is recommended that this permit be effective for a duration of five (5) years.

Drafted by

Sarah Leavitt, Discharge,

Daniel Griffin, Biosolids

Jennifer Robinson, Pretreatment

Lisa Stevens, Storm Water

Dave Wham, Wasteload Analysis

Lonnie Shull, Biomonitoring

Utah Division of Water Quality, (801) 536-4300

**PUBLIC NOTICE**

Began: December 5, 2018

Ended: January 14, 2019

Comments will be received at: 195 North 1950 West

 PO Box 144870

 Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4870

The Public Noticed of the draft permit was published in the Summit County Bee.

No comments were received during the public comment period. Therefore, the permit and FSSOB are the same as the draft document that were public noticed.

**ADDENDUM TO FSSOB**

During finalization of the Permit certain dates, spelling edits and minor language corrections were completed. Due to the nature of these changes they were not considered Major and the permit is not required to be re Public Noticed.

February 1, 2019

DWQ-2018-011830

**ATTACHMENT 1**

*Industrial Waste Survey*

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**Industrial Pretreatment Wastewater Survey**



Do you periodically experience any of the following treatment works problems:

foam, floaties or unusual colors

plugged collection lines caused by grease, sand, flour, etc.

discharging excessive suspended solids, even in the winter

smells unusually bad

waste treatment facility doesn’t seem to be treating the waste right

Perhaps the solution to a problem like one of these may lie in investigating the types and amounts of wastewater entering the sewer system from industrial users.

An industrial user (IU) is defined as a non-domestic user discharging to the waste treatment facility which meets any of the following criteria:

**1. has a lot of process wastewater (5% of the flow at the waste treatment facility or more than 25,000 gallons per work day.)**

Examples: Food processor, dairy, slaughterhouse, industrial laundry.

**2. is subject to Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards**;

Examples: metal plating, cleaning or coating of metals, blueing of metals, aluminum extruding, circuit board manufacturing, tanning animal skins, pesticide formulating or packaging, and pharmaceutical manufacturing or packaging,

**3. is a concern to the POTW.**

Examples: septage hauler, restaurant and food service, car wash, hospital, photo lab, carpet cleaner, commercial laundry.

All users of the water treatment facility are **prohibited** from making the following types of discharges:

1. A discharge which creates a fire or explosion hazard in the collection system.

2. A discharge which creates toxic gases, vapor or fumes in the collection system.

3. A discharge of solids or thick liquids which creates flow obstructions in the collection system.

4. An acidic discharge (low pH) which causes corrosive damage to the collection system.

5. Petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause problems in the collection system or at the waste treatment facility.

6. Waste haulers are prohibited from discharging without permission. (No midnight dumping!)

When the solution to a sewer system problem may be found by investigating the types and amounts of wastewater entering the sewer system discharged from IUs, it’s appropriate to conduct an Industrial Waste Survey.

 An Industrial Waste Survey consists of:

Step 1: Identify Industrial Users

Make a list of all the commercial and industrial sewer connections.

Sources for the list:

business license, building permits, water and wastewater billing, Chamber of Commerce, newspaper, telephone book, yellow pages.

Split the list into two groups:

domestic wastewater only--no further information needed

everyone else (IUs)

Step 2: Preliminary Inspection

Go visit each IU identified on the “everybody else” list.

Fill out the **Preliminary Inspection Form** during the site visit.

Step 3: Informing the State

Please fax or send a copy of the Preliminary inspection form (both sides) to:

Jennifer Robinson

Division of Water Quality

288 North 1460 West

P.O. Box 144870

Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4870

Phone: (801) 536-4383

Fax: (801) 536-4301

E-mail: jenrobinson@utah.gov

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**PRELIMINARY INSPECTION FORM**

**INSPECTION DATE / /**

**Name of Business Person Contacted**

**Address Phone Number**

**Description of Business**

**Principal product or service:**

**Raw Materials used:**

**Production process is: [ ] Batch [ ] Continuous [ ] Both**

**Is production subject to seasonal variation? [ ] yes [ ] no**

**If yes, briefly describe seasonal production cycle.**

**This facility generates the following types of wastes (check all that apply):**

**1. [ ] Domestic wastes (Restrooms, employee showers, etc.)**

**2. [ ] Cooling water, non-contact 3. [ ] Boiler/Tower blowdown**

**4. [ ] Cooling water, contact 5. [ ] Process**

**6. [ ] Equipment/Facility wash-down 7. [ ] Air Pollution Control Unit**

**8. [ ] Storm water runoff to sewer 9. [ ] Other describe**

**Wastes are discharged to (check all that apply):**

**[ ] Sanitary sewer [ ] Storm sewer**

**[ ] Surface water [ ] Ground water**

**[ ] Waste haulers [ ] Evaporation**

**[ ] Other (describe)**

**Name of waste hauler(s), if used**

**Is a grease trap installed? Yes No**

**Is it operational? Yes No**

**Does the business discharge a lot of process wastewater?**

**• More than 5% of the flow to the waste treatment facility? Yes No**

**• More than 25,000 gallons per work day? Yes No**

**Does the business do any of the following:**

**[ ] Adhesives [ ] Car Wash**

**[ ] Aluminum Forming [ ] Carpet Cleaner**

**[ ] Battery Manufacturing [ ] Dairy**

**[ ] Copper Forming [ ] Food Processor**

**[ ] Electric & Electronic Components [ ] Hospital**

**[ ] Explosives Manufacturing [ ] Laundries**

**[ ]** **Foundries [ ] Photo Lab**

**[ ]** **Inorganic Chemicals Mfg. or Packaging [ ] Restaurant & Food Service**

**[ ] Industrial Porcelain Ceramic Manufacturing [ ] Septage Hauler**

**[ ] Iron & Steel [ ] Slaughter House**

**[ ] Metal Finishing, Coating or Cleaning**

**[ ] Mining**

**[ ] Nonferrous Metals Manufacturing**

[ ] **Organic Chemicals Manufacturing or Packaging**

**[ ] Paint & Ink Manufacturing**

**[ ] Pesticides Formulating or Packaging**

**[ ] Petroleum Refining**

**[ ] Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing or Packaging**

**[ ] Plastics Manufacturing**

**[ ] Rubber Manufacturing**

**[ ] Soaps & Detergents Manufacturing**

**[ ] Steam Electric Generation**

**[ ] Tanning Animal Skins**

**[ ] Textile Mills**

**Are any process changes or expansions planned during the next three years? Yes No**

**If yes, attach a separate sheet to this form describing the nature of planned changes or expansions.**

 **Inspector**

**Waste Treatment Facility**

**Please send a copy of the preliminary inspection form (both sides) to:**

**Jennifer Robinson**

**Division of Water Quality**

**PO Box 144870**

**Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4870**

**Phone: (801) 536-4383**

**Fax: (801) 536-4301**

 **E-Mail: jenrobinson@utah.gov**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Industrial User** | **Jurisdiction** | **SIC Codes** | **Categorical Standard Number** | **Total Average Process Flow (gpd)** | **Total Average Facility Flow (gpd)** | **Facility Description** |
|
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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**ATTACHMENT 2**

*Wasteload Analysis*

1. CPLR -- Cumulative Pollutant Loading Rate [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. APLR – Annual Pollutant Loading Rate [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. MPN –Most Probable Number [↑](#footnote-ref-3)