

Official Draft Public Notice Version **December 14, 2018**

The findings, determinations, and assertions contained in this document are not final and subject to change following the public comment period.

**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 40°55'13" and longitude 111°24'09". 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.

<b><u>Outfall</u></b>	<b><u>Description of Discharge Point</u></b>
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001	Located at latitude 40°55'13" and longitude 111°24'09". The 15" PVC pipe discharges to an unnamed tributary of Chalk Creek, immediately above its junction with the Weber River and Echo Reservoir.
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### **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						
	Maximum Monthly Avg	Maximum Weekly Avg	Yearly Average	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum	Annual Max	Summer Max (Apr – Sept)
Total Flow	0.58	--	--	--	--	--	--
BOD <sub>5</sub> , mg/L	25	35	--	--	--	--	--
BOD <sub>5</sub> Min. % Removal	85	--	--	--	--	--	--
TSS, mg/L	25	35	--	--	--	--	--
TSS Min. % Removal	85	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dissolved Oxygen, mg/L	--	--	--	5.5	--	--	--
Total Ammonia (as N) mg/L							
Summer (Jul-Sep)	6.7	--	--	--	27.9	--	--
Fall (Oct-Dec)	6.3	--	--	--	18.3	--	--
Winter (Jan-Mar)	5.8	--	--	--	13.2	--	--
Spring (Apr-Jun)	6.2	--	--	--	18.3	--	--
<i>E. coli</i> , 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.

<b>Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements *a</b>			
<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Sample Type</b>	<b>Units</b>
Total Flow *b, *c	Continuous	Recorder	MGD
BOD <sub>5</sub> , Influent *d	2 X Month	Composite	mg/L
Effluent		Composite	mg/L
TSS, Influent *d	2 X Month	Composite	mg/L
Effluent		Composite	mg/L
<i>E. coli</i>	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	When Sheen Observed	Grab	mg/L
Orthophosphate, (as P) Effluent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Phosphorus, Total Influent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Effluent		Composite	mg/L
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, TKN (as N) Influent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Effluent		Composite	mg/L
Nitrate, NO <sub>3</sub>	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Nitrite, NO <sub>2</sub>	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Total Phosphorus, lbs	Monthly	Grab	lbs
Total Nitrogen, lbs	Monthly	Grab	lbs
Temperature	Daily	Recorded	°C
Metals *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.

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**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 ( <i>40 CFR</i> 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 <sup>1</sup> , (mg/ha)	Pollutant Conc. Limits, (mg/kg)	APLR <sup>2</sup> , (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

<sup>1</sup> CPLR -- Cumulative Pollutant Loading Rate

<sup>2</sup> APLR – Annual Pollutant Loading Rate



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 <sup>3</sup> 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.

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<sup>3</sup> MPN –Most Probable Number

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.

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### **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: Month Day, Year  
Ended: Month Day, Year

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 (NEWSPAPER OF RECORD FOR AREA).

During the public comment period provided under R317-8-6.5, any interested person may submit written comments on the draft permit and may request a public hearing, if no hearing has already been scheduled. A request for a public hearing shall be in writing and shall state the nature of the issues proposed to be raised in the hearing. All comments will be considered in making the final decision and shall be answered as provided in R317-8-6.12.

**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.

**Responsiveness Summary**

(Explain any comments received and response sent. Actual letters can be referenced, but not required to be included).

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**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, nonbiodegradable 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](mailto:jenrobinson@utah.gov)

**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. <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic wastes             | (Restrooms, employee showers, etc.)                    |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Cooling water, non-contact  | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Boiler/Tower blowdown      |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Cooling water, contact      | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Process                    |
| 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment/Facility washdown | 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Air Pollution Control Unit |
| 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Storm water runoff to sewer | 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Other describe             |

Wastes are discharged to (check all that apply):

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary sewer   | <input type="checkbox"/> Storm sewer  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surface water    | <input type="checkbox"/> Ground water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waste haulers    | <input type="checkbox"/> Evaporation  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 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:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adhesives                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Car Wash                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aluminum Forming                             | <input type="checkbox"/> Carpet Cleaner            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Battery Manufacturing                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Dairy                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Copper Forming                               | <input type="checkbox"/> Food Processor            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Electric & Electronic Components             | <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Explosives Manufacturing                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Laundries                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Foundries                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo Lab                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Inorganic Chemicals Mfg. or Packaging        | <input type="checkbox"/> Restaurant & Food Service |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Porcelain Ceramic Manufacturing   | <input type="checkbox"/> Septage Hauler            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Iron & Steel                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Slaughter House           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Metal Finishing, Coating or Cleaning         |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mining                                       |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nonferrous Metals Manufacturing              |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Organic Chemicals Manufacturing or Packaging |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Paint & Ink Manufacturing                    |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pesticides Formulating or Packaging          |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum Refining                           |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing or Packaging   |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plastics Manufacturing                       |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Manufacturing                         |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Soaps & Detergents Manufacturing             |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Steam Electric Generation                    |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tanning Animal Skins                         |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 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.

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Inspector

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Waste Treatment Facility

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

Jennifer Robinson  
Division of Water Quality  
P. O. Box 144870  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4870

Phone: (801) 536-4383  
Fax: (801) 536-4301

E-Mail: [jenrobinson@utah.gov](mailto:jenrobinson@utah.gov)

	<b>Industrial User</b>	<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>SIC Codes</b>	<b>Categorical Standard Number</b>	<b>Total Average Process Flow (gpd)</b>	<b>Total Average Facility Flow (gpd)</b>	<b>Facility Description</b>
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
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9							
10							
11							

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**ATTACHMENT 2**

*Wasteload Analysis*