

**FACT SHEET AND STATEMENT OF BASIS
Garland City Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP)
NEW PERMIT: DISCHARGE, BIOSOLIDS
UPDES PERMIT NUMBER: UT0026034
UPDES BIOSOLIDS PERMIT NUMBER: UTL-026034
MINOR MUNICIPAL**

FACILITY CONTACTS

Person Name:	Matt Cutler
Position:	City Water Superintendent
Phone Number:	(435) 257-3118
Facility Name:	Garland City
Mailing and Facility Address:	PO Box 129 Garland, UT 84312
Telephone:	(435) 257-3118
Actual Address:	1206 South 1050 East Garland, UT 84312

DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY

The Garland City Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) is a new planned activated sludge facility to be located at 1206 South 1050 East in Garland, Utah. Currently Garland City owns and operates a wastewater collection system that services approximately 2750 people with a mix of residential and commercial properties, public schools, businesses, and community meeting houses. Garland City entered an interlocal agreement with the City of Tremonton as early as 1962 for treatment of wastewater. The most recent agreement had ended in 2015 and Garland is currently operating around an automatic 2-year renewal. Garland city has decided to construct a new wastewater treatment plant.

The treatment process would be designed for an average flow of 0.45 MGD and a peak flow of 0.90 MGD. The facility will have a preliminary treatment process consisting of an in-channel automated screen with bagging mechanism, a manual bypass bar rack and a vortex grit chamber, classifier and screw conveyor. The secondary treatment process will consist of biological assimilation of organics through aerobic cellular metabolism. Phosphorous will be removed from the wastewater during secondary clarification. Onsite waste activated sludge will be stabilized, thickened, and reduced through endogenous respiration. The facility will utilize ultra-violet light (UV) disinfection. Waste by-products, including screenings and dewatered biosolids, will be hauled to the Box Elder County Landfill.

DISCHARGE

DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE

Outfall

Description of Discharge Point

01 Located at latitude 41°43'42" and longitude -112°09'00". The discharge will be through a steel encased pipe to the Malad River.

RECEIVING WATERS AND STREAM CLASSIFICATION

The final discharge will flow into the Malad River, in the Bear River watershed. The Malad River is classified as 2B and 3C according to *Utah Administrative Code (UAC) R317-2-13*:

- 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 3C -- Protected for nongame fish and other aquatic life, including the necessary aquatic organisms in their food chain.

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 limit is based on best professional judgment (BPJ). Limits for the ammonia are based on the waste load analysis. Attached is a Waste load Analysis for this discharge into the Malad River. It has been determined that this discharge will not cause a violation of water quality standards. Since this is a new UPDES permit and the discharge will use assimilative capacity of the receiving water, a Level II Antidegradation review (ADR) was required. The level II ADR was public noticed from April 3, 2019 to May 3, 2019. The permittee is expected to be able to comply with these limitations. The permit limitations are on the following page.

DWQ is currently revising the Lower Bear River Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). At this point in time, there is some level of uncertainty as to what the ultimate TMDL total phosphorous (TP) allocations will be for the identified point source facilities, including Garland City WWTP. Therefore, the total phosphorous TP monitoring requirements included in the permit primarily addresses the TBPEL Rule in UAC R317-1-3.3. The permit may be re-opened once the TMDL is finalized.

Parameter	Effluent Limitations ¹				
	Maximum Monthly Avg	Maximum Weekly Avg	Yearly Average	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum
Total Flow	0.45	--	--	--	--
BOD ₅ , mg/L	25	35	--	--	--
BOD ₅ Min. % Removal	85	--	--	--	--
TSS, mg/L	25	35	--	--	--
TSS Min. % Removal	85	--	--	--	--
Dissolved Oxygen, mg/L	--	--	--	5.0	--
Total Ammonia (as N), mg/L					
Summer (Jul-Sep)	1.0	--	--	--	12.0
Fall (Oct-Dec)	2.5	--	--	--	17.0
Winter (Jan-Mar)	15.0	--	--	--	25.0
Spring (Apr-Jun)	15.0	--	--	--	30.0
<i>E. coli</i> , No./100mL	126	157	--	--	--
Oil & Grease, mg/L	--	--	--	--	10.0
pH, Standard Units	--	--	--	6.5	9
Total Phosphorous, mg/L	--	--	1.0	--	--

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 was not conducted following DWQ’s September 10, 2015 Reasonable Potential Analysis Guidance (RP Guidance) because there is inadequate data for use in a RP. As a result, monitoring for metals will be included in this permit. The monitoring will help establish a record of presence or absence of each pollutant. Monitoring for metals will be required 2 X during this permit cycle. The first time should be within 90 days of the initial discharge and the second shall occur 6 months after the first sample.

SELF-MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

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 biomonitoring must be attached to the biomonitoring DMR. Lab sheets for metals must be attached to the DMRs.

¹ See Definitions, Part VIII, for definition of terms.

Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements ¹			
Parameter	Frequency	Sample Type	Units
Total Flow ^{2,3}	Continuous	Recorder	MGD
BOD ₅ , Influent ⁴	2 X Month	Composite	mg/L
Effluent	2 X Month	Composite	mg/L
TSS, Influent ⁴	2 X Month	Composite	mg/L
Effluent	2 X Month	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
DO	2 X Month	Grab	mg/L
WET – Biomonitoring ⁷			
Ceriodaphnia - Acute	1 st and 3 rd Quarter	Composite	Pass/Fail
Fathead Minnows - Acute	2 nd and 4 th Quarter	Composite	Pass/Fail
Oil & Grease ⁵	When Sheen Observed	Grab	mg/L
Orthophosphate, (as P) ⁶			
Effluent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Phosphorus, Total ⁶			
Influent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Effluent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Phosphorus, Total ⁶			
Influent	Monthly	Composite	lbs/day
Effluent	Monthly	Composite	lbs/day
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, TKN (as N) ⁶			
Influent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Effluent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Nitrate, NO ₃ ⁶	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Nitrite, NO ₂ ⁶	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Metals, Influent ⁸	2 X in Permit Cycle	Composite	mg/L
Effluent	2 X in Permit Cycle	Composite	mg/L

-
- 1 See Definitions, *Part VIII*, for definition of terms.
 - 2 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.
 - 3 If the rate of discharge is controlled, the rate and duration of discharge shall be reported.
 - 4 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.
 - 5 Oil & Grease sampled when sheen is present or visible. If no sheen is present or visible, report NA.
 - 6 These reflect changes required with the adoption of UCA R317-1-3.3, Technology-based Phosphorus Effluent Limits rule.
 - 8 First sample shall be within 90 days of first discharge and second sample shall be 6 months after

Metals to be Monitored for RP

Parameter	Sample Type	Units
Total Arsenic	Composite	mg/L
Total Cadmium	Composite	mg/L
Total Chromium	Composite	mg/L
Total Copper	Composite	mg/L
Total Cyanide	Grab	mg/L
Total Lead	Composite	mg/L
Total Mercury	Grab/Composite	mg/L
Total Nickel	Composite	mg/L
Total Selenium	Composite	mg/L
Total Silver	Composite	mg/L
Total Zinc	Composite	mg/L

TBPEL

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, I 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 R3 17-1-3.3, 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.

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

Garland City WWTP has not stated which method or how they will treat their biosolids. Prior to the commencement of operations, Garland City WWTP will submit a Biosolids Management Plan to the Director for review.

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

The Garland City WWTP has not been put into operation yet, and as such they have not produced any biosolids. When Garland City WWTP does start up operating they will be required to sample once the first calendar year, and then estimate how much biosolids they will produce the next year and sample accordingly.

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 , (mg/ha)	Pollutant Conc. Limits, (mg/kg)	APLR 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 per four (4) grams total solids (or less than 1,000 fecal coliforms per gram total solids). or	Fecal Coliforms – less than 2,000,000 MPN per gram total solids. or
Fecal Coliforms – less than 1,000 MPN per gram total solids.	Fecal Coliforms – less than 2,000,000 CFU ⁴ per gram total solids.

¹ CPLR -- Cumulative Pollutant Loading Rate

² APLR – Annual Pollutant Loading Rate

³ MPN – Most Probable Number

⁴ CFU – Colony Forming Units

Pathogen Control Class	
Class A	Class B
And - Enteric viruses –less than one (1) MPN (or plaque forming unit) per four (4) grams total solids	
And - 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 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).

Vector Attraction Reduction (VAR)

If the biosolids are land applied Garland City WWTP will be required to meet VAR through the use of a method of listed under *40 CFR 503.33*.

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

If the permittee intends to use another one of the listed alternatives in *40 CFR 503.33*, 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

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

Garland City WWTP 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.

MONITORING DATA

The Garland City WWTP has not been put into operation yet, and as such they have not produced any biosolids to monitor or report on yet.

STORM WATER

STORMWATER REQUIREMENTS

The *Utah Administrative Code (UAC) R-317-8-3.9* requires storm water permit provisions to include the development of a storm water pollution prevention plan for waste water treatment facilities if the facility meets one or both of the following criteria.

1. waste water treatment facilities with a design flow of 1.0 MGD or greater, and/or,
2. waste water treatment facilities with an approved pretreatment program as described in *40CFR Part 403*,

The Garland City WWTP does not meet one of the above criteria; therefore this permit does not include storm water provisions. The permit does however include a storm water re-opener provision.

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 will be less than five (5) MGD, there are no known categorical industries that will be discharging to the treatment facility, and there is no indication that pass through or interference will occur once the treatment facility begins to discharge.

Although the permittee will not be required 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 Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit and Enforcement Guidance Document for Whole Effluent Toxicity Control (biomonitoring), dated February 2018. 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.

Since the permittee is a new facility, the permit will require whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing. For this permit cycle Garland City WWTP will be required to conduct Acute Wet tests quarterly alternating between *Ceriodaphnia dubia* and *Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnows) test species. If no toxicity is observed for 10 consecutive tests, testing frequency may be reduced or removed if approved by the Director in accordance with administrative procedures for modifying the permit. Decisions on type of WET testing and species were based on the *revised* UPDES Permitting and Enforcement Guidance Document for Whole Effluent Toxicity Control dated February 2018.

The permit will also contain the standard requirements for accelerated testing upon failure of a WET test and PTI (Preliminary Toxicity Investigation) and TRE (Toxicity Reduction Evaluation) as necessary.

PERMIT DURATION

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

Drafted by
Leanna Littler, Discharge
Daniel Griffin, Biosolids
Jennifer Robinson, Pretreatment
Lonnie Shull, Biomonitoring
Lisa Stevens, Storm Water
Nick von Stackelberg, Waste load Analysis
Mike Allred, TMDL/Watershed
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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PND Draft

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, bluing 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
PO Box 144870
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4870

Phone: (801) 536-4383
Fax: (801) 536-4301
E-mail: 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 blow down |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Cooling water, contact | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Process |
| 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment/Facility wash-down | 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.

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

	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							

PV Draft

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ATTACHMENT 2

Waste load Analysis

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