Official Draft Public Notice Version **January 30, 2024**
The findings, determinations, and assertions contained in this document are not final and subject to change following the public comment period.

FACT SHEET STATEMENT OF BASIS
SANTAQUIN WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY
UPDES PERMIT NUMBER: UT0026000
UPDES BIOSOLIDS PERMIT NUMBER: UTL-026000
MAJOR MUNICIPAL

FACILITY CONTACTS

Person Name:	Jason Callaway
Position:	Plant Operator
Telephone:	801-754-3211, City Offices Main Number 801-420-3033, Cell
Person Name:	Wade Eva
Position:	Public Works Director
Telephone:	801-754-3211, City Offices Main Number
Facility Name:	Santaquin Water Reclamation Facility
Facility Address	1215 North Center Street Santaquin, Utah 84655
Mailing Address:	275 West Main Street Santaquin, Utah 84655

DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY

Santaquin Water Reclamation Facility (SWRF) consists of an aerated lagoon and disposes of its effluent through land application (reuse) during the irrigation season. During the winter months, the effluent is stored in one of two ponds with a total capacity of 178 million gallons. The SWRF serves the City of Santaquin (City), with a population of approximately 13,700 based on the 2020 census.

SWRF is a membrane bioreactor (MBR) plant that replaced the previously existing lagoon system. The reclaimed water produced by the MBR meets Type I reuse standards and will be utilized in the City's existing pressurized irrigation system during the irrigation season and will be stored in the existing winter storage ponds during the winter months. The two winter storage ponds are located about 1.5 miles west of SWRF. Wastewater that does not meet Type I reuse standards can be stored at the SWRF in a 1.6 million gallon on site detention pond. This off-spec water can be recirculated through the treatment system.

SWRF treats all of the municipal wastewater in Santaquin City. The treatment facility has a design flow rate of 1.0 MGD and consists of a rotary drum screen, anoxic basins, aerobic basins, and MBR treatment, followed by ultraviolet disinfection prior to conveyance to the winter storage ponds where it is stored until it is needed for distribution in the pressurized irrigation system.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS PERMIT

There were no significant changes from the previous permit.

DISCHARGE

DISCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE

Outfall	Description of Discharge Point
001R	SWRF is located at latitude 39°59'46N and longitude 111°47'22W. The effluent will be sampled for effluent limit compliance prior to its direct delivery to the City's existing winter storage ponds located offsite and west of the SWRF. During the irrigation season, the reclaimed water will be distributed from the ponds through the City's secondary pressurized irrigation system. The effluent will be held in the offsite ponds until it is needed in the distribution system.

RECEIVING WATERS AND STREAM CLASSIFICATION

The facility does not discharge to surface waters. Therefore there are no beneficial uses associated with surface waters in this permit.

BASIS FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

The Type I Reuse effluent limits for BOD5, Turbidity, E-Coli and pH are based upon UAC R317-3-11.4.

Reasonable Potential Analysis

Since January 1, 2016, DWQ has conducted reasonable potential analysis (RP) on all new and renewal applications received after that date. However, since the facility does not discharge to surface waters, they have no reasonable potential to violate state water quality standards for toxic pollutants in surface waters. Therefore, no reasonable potential analysis was done for this facility.

The effluent limits for Outfall 001R are as follows:

Parameter	Reuse Outfall 001R Effluent Limitations *a				
	Max Monthly Average	Max Weekly Median	Max Daily Average	Minimum	Maximum
Turbidity, NTU *b	--	--	2	--	5
BOD_5, mg/L	10	--	--	--	--
E coli, No/100mL *c, *d	--	ND	--	--	9
pH, Standard Units	--	--	--	6.0	9.0

SELF-MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The following self-monitoring requirements are the same as in the previous permit. 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 and toxic organics must be attached to the DMRs.

Reuse Outfall 001R Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements *a, *e			
Parameter	Frequency	Sample Type	Units
Total Flow *f, *g	Continuous	Recorder	MGD
Turbidity	Continuous	Recorder	NTU
BOD_5	Weekly	Composite	mg/L
E. coli	Daily	Grab	No./100mL
pH	Daily	Grab	SU

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

*b An alternative disposal option or diversion to storage must be automatically activated if turbidity exceeds the maximum instantaneous limit for more than 5 minutes, or chlorine residual drops below the instantaneous required value for more than 5 minutes, where chlorine disinfection is used.

*c The facility is required to disinfect to destroy, inactivate or remove pathogenic microorganisms by chemical, physical or biological means. Disinfection may be accomplished by chlorination, ozonation,other chemical disinfectants, UV radiation, or other approved processes. Chlorine residual is recommended but no longer required. Sampling not required if chlorination is not being used. The total residual chlorine shall be measured continuously and shall at no time be less than 1.0 mg/l after 30 minutes contact time at peak flow. If an alternative disinfection process is used, it must be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Director that the alternative process is comparable to that achieved by chlorination with a 1 mg/l residual after 30 minutes contact time. If the effectiveness cannot be related to chlorination, then the effectiveness of the alternative disinfection process must be demonstrated by testing for pathogen destruction as determined by the Director. A 1 mg/l total chlorine residual is recommended after disinfection and before the treated effluent goes into the distribution system.

*d The weekly median *E. coli* concentration shall be non-detect.

*e Reuse monitoring results obtained during the previous month for reuse discharges shall be summarized for each month and reported on a Monthly Operational Report, submitted no later than the 28th day of the month following the completed reporting period.

*f 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.

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

a. <u>Management Practices for Land Application of Treated Effluent:</u>
   (1) The application of treated effluent to frozen, ice-covered, or snow covered land is prohibited.
   (2) No person shall apply treated effluent where the slope of the site exceeds 6 percent.
   (3) The use should not result in a surface water runoff.
   (4) The use must not result in the creation of an unhealthy or nuisance condition, as determined by the local health department.
   (5) Any irrigation with treated effluent must be at least 300 feet from a potable well.
   (6) For Type I reuse, any irrigation must be at least 50 feet from any potable water well.
   (7) Impoundments of treated effluent, if not sealed, must be at least 500 feet from any potable well.

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

The wastewater solids are stabilized during the membrane bioreactor process with an average retention time of at least 60 days. The wastewater solids from the membrane bioreactor process will be de-watered with a screw press, and hauled to a landfill for disposal. Once there, the solids will either be landfilled, or further processed by the windrow method of composting to meet Class A standards for sale or giveaway to the public, since the membrane bioreactor process does meet a process to significantly reduce pathogens, nor meet a method of vector attraction reduction.

The Permittee submitted their 2022 annual biosolids report on February 15, 2023. The report states the Permittee produced 207 dry metric tons (DMT) of solids.

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

Over the past 10 years, SWRF has produced on average 150 DMT of biosolids every year, therefore they would be required 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 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 [1], (mg/kg)	CPLR [2], (mg/ha)	Pollutant Conc. Limits [3] (mg/kg)	APLR [4], (mg/ha-yr)
Total Arsenic	75	41	41	2.0
Total Cadmium	85	39	39	1.9
Total Copper	4300	1500	1500	75
Total Lead	840	300	300	15
Total Mercury	57	17	17	0.85
Total Molybdenum	75	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Nickel	420	420	420	21
Total Selenium	100	100	100	5.0
Total Zinc	7500	2800	2800	140
1, If the concentration of any 1 (one) of these parameters exceeds the Table 1 limit, the biosolids cannot be land applied or beneficially used in any way.				

Pollutant Limits, (40 CFR Part 503.13(b)) Dry Mass Basis				
Heavy Metals	Table 1	Table 2	Table 3	Table 4
	Ceiling Conc. Limits [1], (mg/kg)	CPLR [2], (mg/ha)	Pollutant Conc. Limits [3] (mg/kg)	APLR [4], (mg/ha-yr)
2, CPLR - Cumulative Pollutant Loading Rate - The maximum loading for any 1 (one) of the parameters listed that may be applied to land when biosolids are land applied or beneficially used on agricultural, forestry, or a reclamation site.				
3, If the concentration of any 1 (one) of these parameters exceeds the Table 3 limit, the biosolids cannot be land applied or beneficially used in on a lawn, home garden, or other high potential public contact site. If any 1 (one) of these parameters exceeds the Table 3 limit, the biosolids may be land applied or beneficially reused on an agricultural, forestry, reclamation site, or other high potential public contact site, as long as it meets the requirements of Table 1, Table 2, and Table 4.				
4, APLR - Annual Pollutant Loading Rate - The maximum annual loading for any 1 (one) of the parameters listed that may be applied to land when biosolids are land applied or beneficially reused on agricultural, forestry, or a reclamation site, when they do not meet Table 3, but do meet Table 1.				

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	
503.32 (a)(1) - (5), (7), (8), Class A	503.32 (b)(1) - (5), Class B
B Salmonella species –less than three (3) MPN[1] per four (4) grams total solids (DWB)[2] or Fecal Coliforms – less than 1,000 MPN per gram total solids (DWB).	Fecal Coliforms – less than 2,000,000 MPN or CFU[3] per gram total solids (DWB).
503.32 (a)(6) Class A—Alternative 4	
B Salmonella species –less than three (3) MPN per four (4) grams total solids (DWB) or less than 1,000 MPN Fecal Coliforms per gram total solids (DWB), And - Enteric viruses –less than one (1) plaque forming unit per four (4) grams total solids (DWB) And - Viable helminth ova –less than one (1) per four (4) grams total solids (DWB)	
1 - MPN – Most Probable Number	
2 - DWB – Dry Weight Basis	
3 - CFU – Colony Forming Units	

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. At this time SWRF does not intend to distribute biosolids to the public for use on the lawn and garden and thus is not required meet Class A Biosolids requirements currently.

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). At this time SWRF does not intend to distribute bulk biosolids for land application and thus is not required meet Class B Biosolids requirements currently.

Vector Attraction Reduction (VAR)
If the biosolids are land applied, SWRF will be required to meet VAR through the use of a method of listed under *40 CFR 503.33.* At this time SWRF does not intend to distribute biosolids to the public for beneficial use, and will be disposing of them in a landfill. Under *40 CFR 503.33(b)(11)*

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
SWRF 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

METALS MONITORING DATA
SWRF is not required to monitor biosolids for pathogens and pollutants. As a result of this, there is no monitoring data.

STORM WATER

Separate storm water permits may be required based on the types of activities occurring on site.

Permit coverage under the Multi Sector General Permit (MSGP) for Storm Water Discharges from Industrial Activities is required based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code for the facility and the types of industrial activities occurring. If the facility is not already covered, it has 30 days from when this permit is issued to submit the appropriate Notice of Intent (NOI) for the MSGP or exclusion documentation. Previously storm water discharge requirements and coverage were combined in this individual permit. These have been separated to provide consistency among permittees, electronic reporting for storm water discharge monitoring reports, and increase flexibility to changing site conditions.

Permit coverage under the Construction General Storm Water Permit (CGP) is required for any construction at the facility which disturb an acre or more, or is part of a common plan of development or sale that is an acre or greater. A Notice of Intent (NOI) is required to obtain a construction storm water permit prior to the period of construction.

Information on storm water permit requirements can be found at http://stormwater.utah.gov

PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

Santaquin does not have an Approved POTW Pretreatment Program (Program). This is due to the flow through the plant being less than five (5) MGD and no known Significant Industrial Users. Although a Program does not need to be developed, information regarding Industrial Users discharging to the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) must be submitted as stated in Part II of the permit. This information will assist in determining the needs of the Division of Water Quality (DWQ) to assist Santaquin with implementing the Pretreatment Standards and Requirements. If an Industrial User begins to discharge or an existing Industrial User changes its discharge, Santaquin must resubmit the information stated in Part II within sixty days of the introduction or change.

Sampling will not be required in Part II of the UPDES Permit. This is due to the effluent not discharging to a water body. If the discharge changes or an Industrial User discharges to the POTW monitoring of parameters in Part II of the UPDES Permit may change.

Any wastewater discharged to the POTW from an Industrial User is subject to Federal, State and local regulations. Pursuant to Section 307 of the Clean Water Act, Santaquin and the Industrial Users discharging to the POTW 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.

It is required that any Local Limits be submitted to DWQ for review. If Local Limits are developed, it is required that Santaquin 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.

The permittee is a major municipal facility that will be discharging effluent to the City's pressurized irrigation system. Since the facility is not discharging to surface waters, toxicity is neither an existing concern, nor likely to be present. 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 and Reviewed by
Lonnie Shull, Discharge Permit Writer, Biomonitoring, Reasonable Potential Analysis
Daniel Griffin, Biosolids
Jennifer Robinson, Pretreatment
Jennifer Berjikian, Reuse
Jordan Bryant, Storm Water
Scott Daly, 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 on the Division of Water Quality webpage.

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).

DWQ-2023-119075

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ATTACHMENT 1

Industrial Waste Survey

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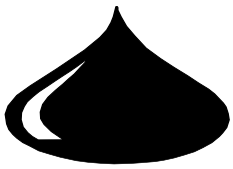
Industrial Pretreatment Wastewater Survey



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

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 washdown **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
[ ] Aluminum Forming
[ ] Battery Manufacturing
[ ] Copper Forming
[ ] Electric & Electronic Components
[ ] Explosives Manufacturing
[ ] Foundries
[ ] Inorganic Chemicals Mfg. or Packaging
[ ] Industrial Porcelain Ceramic Manufacturing
[ ] Iron & Steel
[ ] 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

[ ] Car Wash
[ ] Carpet Cleaner
[ ] Dairy
[ ] Food Processor
[ ] Hospital
[ ] Laundries
[ ] Photo Lab
[ ] Restaurant & Food Service
[ ] Septage Hauler
[ ] Slaughter House

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
P. O. 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							

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ATTACHMENT 2

Effluent Monitoring Data

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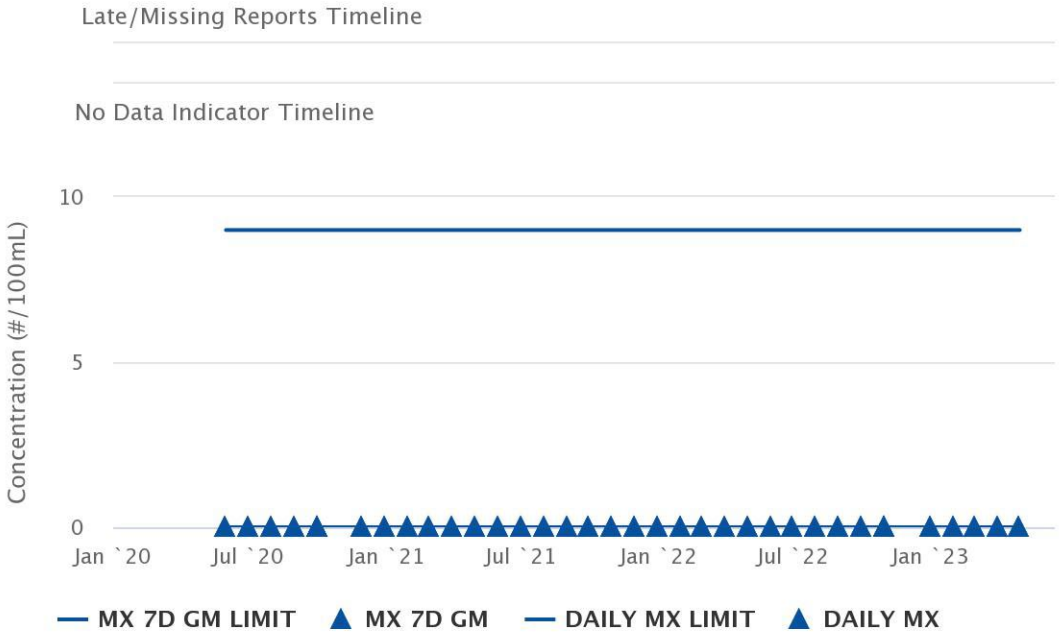
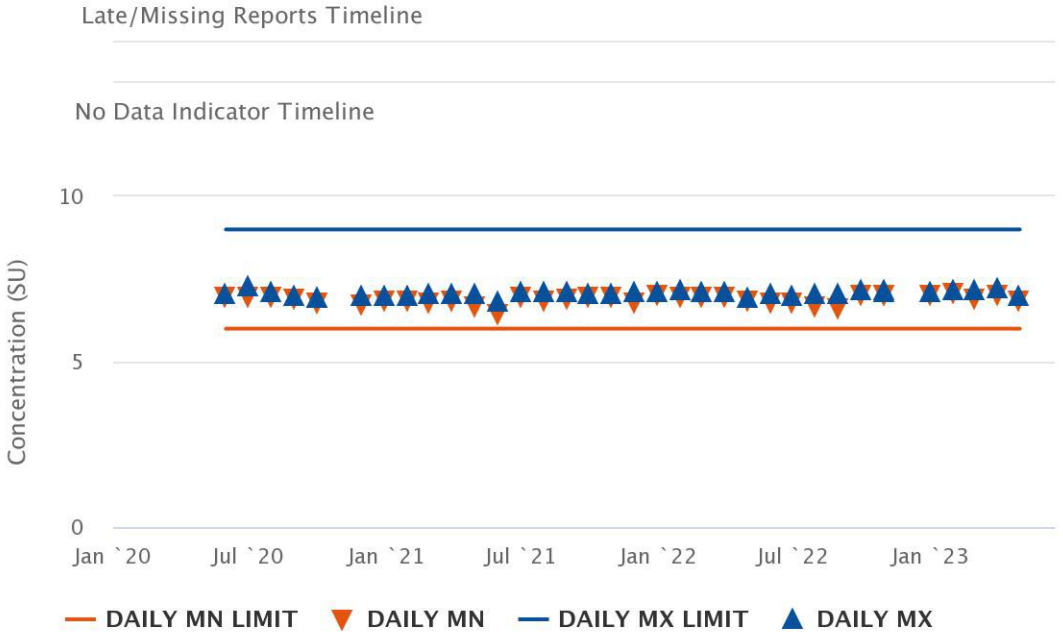
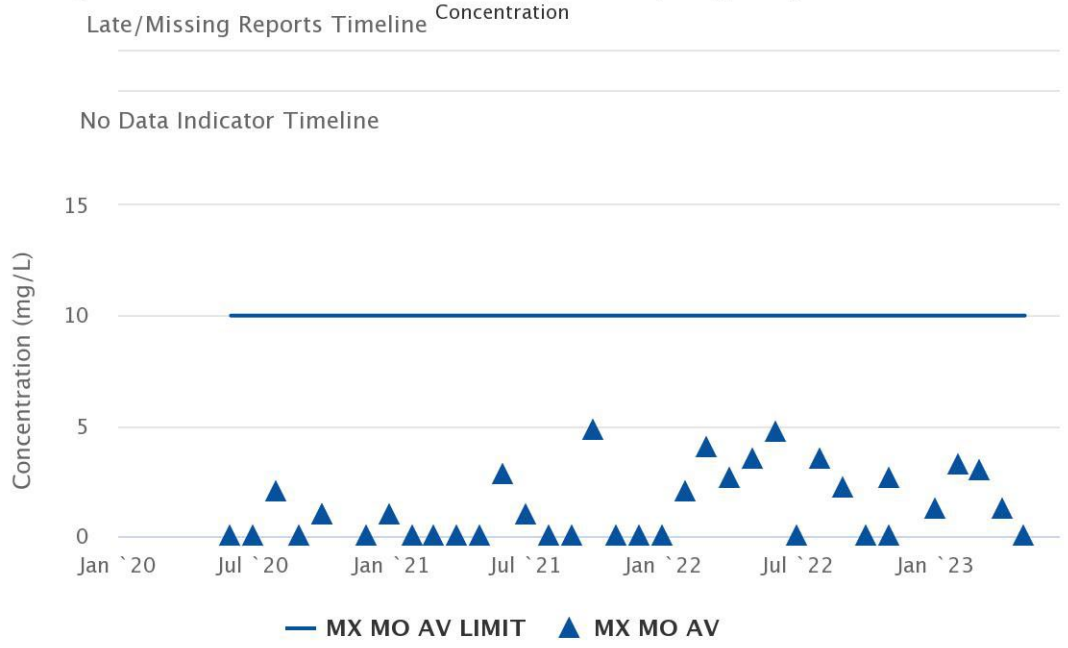
SANTAQUIN WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY (UT0026000) 001 – E. coli – Effluent Gross – Concentration



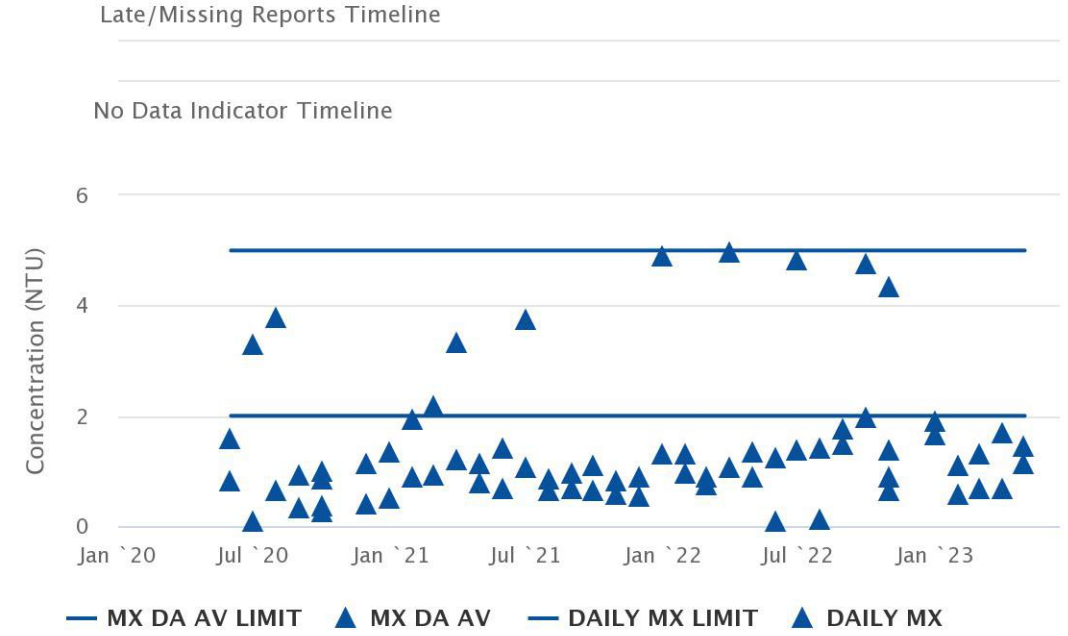
SANTAQUIN WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY (UT0026000) 001 – pH – Effluent Gross – Concentration

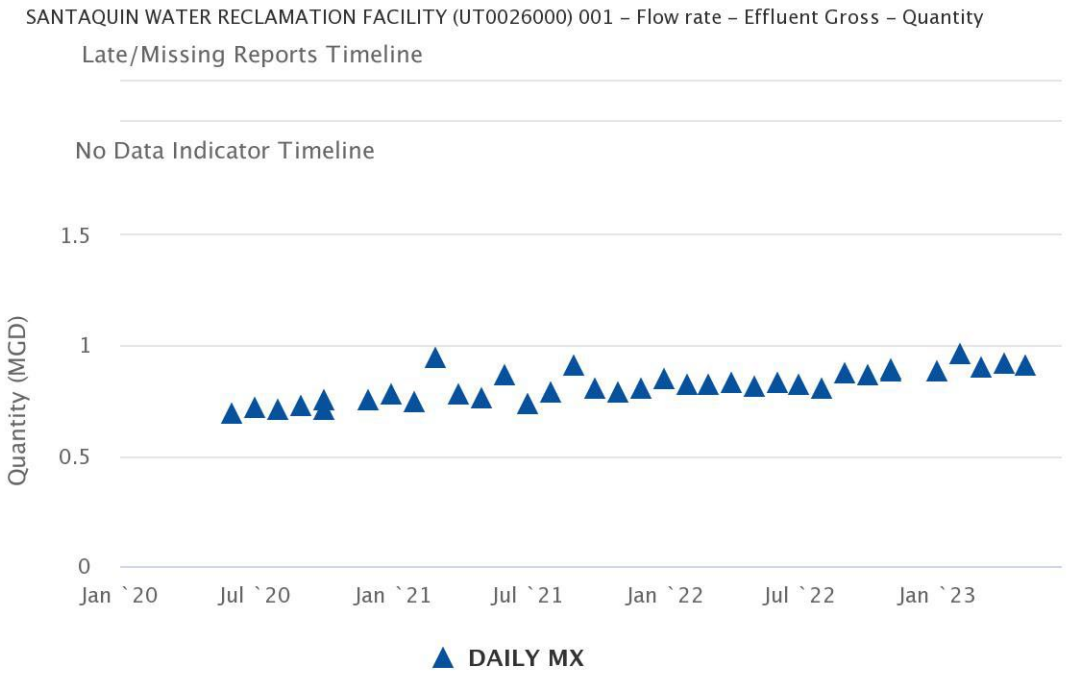


SANTAQUIN WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY (UT0026000) 001 – BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C – Effluent Gross – Concentration



SANTAQUIN WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY (UT0026000) 001 – Turbidity – Effluent Gross – Concentration





All discharge data acquired from https://echo.epa.gov/effluent-charts#UT0026000