Official Draft Public Notice Version **February 6, 2024**
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
UPDES PERMIT NUMBER: UT0025976
UPDES BIOSOLIDS PERMIT NUMBER: UTL-025976
MINOR MUNICIPAL

FACILITY CONTACTS

Contact:	Kyle Clark
Position:	Public Works Director
Phone Number:	435-336-5981
Person Name:	Sam Adams
Position:	Operator
Phone Number:	435-513-5784
Facility Name:	Coalville City Corporation Wastewater Treatment Facility
Facility Address:	63 West 100 North Coalville, UT 84017
Mailing Address:	PO Box 188 Coalville, Utah 84017
Telephone:	435-901-2257

DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY

The Coalville City Wastewater Treatment Facility (CWWTF) is located at 50 West 100 North, Coalville, Summit County, Utah. 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 ultraviolet (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

There have been no changes to the facility since the previous permit cycle.

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

PN Draft

there was insufficient data. Quarterly metals sampling has been added to this permit to allow for sufficient metals data for the next permit renewal.

Monitoring for total dissolved solids (TDS) has been added to this permit.

Effluent limitations for dissolved oxygen (DO) have become more stringent. The limit is changing from a daily minimum of 5.5 mg/L to 8.0 mg/L. A compliance schedule has been added to this permit to allow for upgrades. The interim limit for DO will be the value from the previous permit (5.5 mg/L).

Date	Minimum DO Limit
Permit Issuance – December 31, 2025	5.5 mg/L
January 1, 2026	8.0 mg/L

DISCHARGE

DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE

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

Outfall	Description of Discharge Point
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.

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.

TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD (TMDL) REQUIREMENTS

According to DWQ 2022 Integrated Report, 303(d) Assessment, Chalk Creek1-Coalville (Chalk Creek and tributaries from confluence with Weber River to South Fork confluence, UT16020101-010_00) supports all designated uses.

Echo Reservoir (UT-L-16020101-001_00), located immediately downstream of the discharge, is

PN Draft

listed as impaired (Class 3A use) for total phosphorus.

The Rockport Reservoir and Echo Reservoir Total Maximum Daily Load study was approved March 26, 2014. The TMDL limited Coalville WWTP's total phosphorus load to 582 kg annually and 291 kg during the summer (April 1st - September 30th) and total nitrogen to 5,819 kg annually and 2,909 kg during the summer.

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). Limitations on total flow, whole effluent toxicity, DO, total ammonia, and metals are based on the Wasteload Analysis. Nitrogen and phosphorus 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 tributary of Chalk Creek. It has been determined that this discharge will not cause a violation of water quality standards. An Antidegradation Level II review is not required since the permit is a renewal with no increase in flow or concentration over that which was approved in the previous permit. The permittee is expected to be able to comply with these limitations.

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 performed because there was insufficient data. Metals sampling 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_5, mg/L	25	35	--	--	--	--	--
BOD_5 Min. % Removal	85	--	--	--	--	--	--
TSS, mg/L	25	35	--	--	--	--	--
TSS Min. % Removal	85	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dissolved Oxygen, mg/L*g	--	--	--	5.5/8.0	--	--	--
Total Ammonia (as N), mg/L						--	--
Summer (Jul-	5.32	--	--	--	20.4	--	--

PN Draft

Sep) Fall (Oct-Dec) Winter (Jan-Mar) Spring (Apr-Jun)	4.5 5.0 4.8	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	11.2 12.1 12.5	--	--
E. coli, No./100mL	126	157	--	--	--	--	--
Total Phosphorus, lbs	--	--	--	--	--	1,283	642
Total Nitrogen, lbs	--	--	--	--	--	12,828	6,413
Oil & Grease, mg/L	--	--	--	--	10.0	--	--
pH, Standard Units	--	--	--	6.5	9	--	--

SELF-MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The following self-monitoring requirements are the same as in the previous permit, with the addition of quarterly metals and TDS. 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.

Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements *a			
Parameter	Frequency	Sample Type	Units
Total Flow *b, *c	Continuous	Recorder	MGD
BOD_5, Influent *d Effluent	2 X Month 2 X Month	Composite Composite	mg/L mg/L
TSS, Influent *d Effluent	2 X Month 2 X Month	Composite Composite	mg/L mg/L
TDS	2 X Month	Grab	mg/L
E. coli	2 X Month	Grab	No./100mL
pH	2 X Month	Grab	SU
Total Ammonia (as N)	2 X Month	Composite	mg/L
Dissolved Oxygen	2 X Month	Grab	mg/L
Oil & Grease *e	When Sheen Observed	Grab	mg/L
Orthophosphate (as P), Effluent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Total Phosphorus (as P), Influent Effluent	Monthly Monthly	Composite Composite	mg/L mg/L
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen TKN (as N), Influent Effluent	Monthly	Composite Composite	mg/L mg/L
Total Phosphorus	Monthly	Grab	lbs
Total Nitrogen	Monthly	Grab	lbs

DNDraft

Nitrate, NO3	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Nitrite, NO2	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Temperature, mg/L	Daily	Grab	Deg C
Metals, Influent *f Effluent	Quarterly Quarterly	Composite Composite	mg/L 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 NA.

*f Metals to be analyzed include arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, cyanide, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, silver, and zinc. The minimum detection limit (MDL) of the test method used for analysis must be below the values stated in the waste load analysis for the metals listed, if a test method is not available the Permittee must submit documentation to the Director regarding the method that will be used.

*g Final effluent limitations will become effective in accordance with the compliance schedule as found in Part I.C.3.a. of the permit. The final limit of 8.0 mg/L will become effective January 1, 2026. The interim limit will be 5.5 mg/L.

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 Permittee submitted their 2022 annual biosolids report on February 7, 2023. The report states the Permittee produced 27.24 dry metric tons (DMT) of solids.

CWWTF 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*.

PN Draft

Biosolids were hauled to the 3 Mile Canyon Landfill by. Approximately 27.24 DMT were hauled off-site to the landfill for disposal.

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

CWWTF has produced and disposed an average of 27 DMT/year of biosolids, therefore they should sample at least once a year. However, CWWTF transfers the biosolids to the Three Mile Canyon Landfill, and as long as they continue to do this, they are only required to sample when requested by the landfill according to 40 CFR 258 for the landfill.

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).*
CWWTF disposed of 27.3 DMT of biosolids at the 3 Mile Canyon Landfill.

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

Draft

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.				
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.				

Draft

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 CWWTF 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.

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 CWWTF does not intend to distribute bulk biosolids for land application and thus is not required meet Class B Biosolids requirements currently. If CWWTF 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 CWWTF will be required to meet VAR through the use of a method of listed under *40 CFR 503.33.* At this time CWWTF does not intend to distribute biosolids to the public for beneficial use, and will be disposing of them in a landfill. If the CWWT intends to land apply in the future,

PN Draft

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.

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
CWWTF 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
Coalville does not have any categorical industrial contributors to the system, and landfills all biosolids produced so the pathogen and pollutant monitoring requirements for the biosolids has been removed from the permit. This may be re y have been granted the elimination of biosolids pollutant and The CWWTF is not required to monitor biosolids for pathogens and pollutants. As a result of this, there is no monitoring data.

STORM WATER

Due to the facility having a design flow of less than 1 MGD, the permittee is not required to maintain separate coverage or an appropriate exclusion under the Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities (UTR000000).

Separate permit coverage under the Construction General Storm Water Permit (CGP) may be required for any construction at the facility which disturbs an acre or more of land. A Notice of Intent (NOI) is required to obtain a construction storm water permit prior to the period of construction. This can also be accomplished online at: https://deq.utah.gov/water-quality/general-construction-storm-water-updes-permits.

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

PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

The pretreatment requirements in the permit are to assist the Division of Water Quality (DWQ) in understanding the sources discharging to the Coalville Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW). Coalville has not been designated for implementing an Approved POTW Pretreatment Program (Program).

PN Draft

This is due to the flow through the plant being less than 1 MGD and a review of the service area and UPDES Permit Application by DWQ. Based on this information, DWQ did not find any industrial discharges that are or could be Significant Industrial Users of the Coalville POTW.

Coalville does not have to develop an Approved Program; however, any wastewater discharged to the Coalville POTW is subject to Federal, State and local regulations. Pursuant to Section 307 of the Clean Water Act, Coalville must comply with the permit to ensure DWQ can adequately control Industrial Dischargers to the Coalville POTW.

DWQ encourages Coalville to attend training regarding the Pretreatment Program. This will ensure Industrial Users are found and reported to DWQ. Which is a requirement regarding the industrial waste survey (IWS) in Part II of the UPDES Permit. If an Industrial User begins to discharge or an existing Industrial User changes their discharge, Coalville must resubmit an IWS within sixty days following the introduction or change as stated in Part II of the permit. Please contact the DWQ Pretreatment Coordinator for assistance in classifying an Industrial User.

It is required that Coalville submit for review any Local Limits that are developed to DWQ for review. If local limits are developed, it is required that Coalvill 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 minor municipal facility discharging less than 1MGD. Additionally, there is not enough information on the receiving water. Based on these considerations, there will be no Whole Effluent Toxicity testing in this permit. The permit will contain toxicity reopener language.

PERMIT DURATION

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

Drafted and Reviewed by
Jennifer Berjikian, Discharge Permit Writer
Daniel Griffin, Biosolids
Jennifer Robinson, Pretreatment
Lonnie Shull, Biomonitoring
Carl Adams, Storm Water
Christine Osborne, TMDL/Watershed
Suzan Tahir, Wasteload Analysis
Utah Division of Water Quality, (801) 536-4300

PN Draft

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

Responsiveness Summary

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

DWQ-2023-200122

PN Draft

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

PN Draft

ATTACHMENT 1

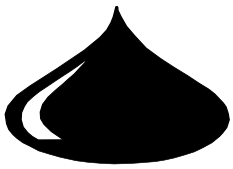
Industrial Waste Survey

PN Draft

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

PN Draft

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!)

PN Draft

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

PW Draft

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**

PN Draft

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

PN Draft

	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							

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

PN Draft

ATTACHMENT 2

Effluent Monitoring Data

PN Draft

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

PN Draft

ATTACHMENT 3

Wasteload Analysis

PN Draft

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

PN Draft

ATTACHMENT 4

Reasonable Potential Analysis

PN Draft

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

PN Draft

REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS

Water Quality has worked to improve our reasonable potential analysis (RP) for the inclusion of limits for parameters in the permit by using an EPA provided model. As a result of the model, more parameters may be included in the renewal permit. A Copy of the Reasonable Potential Analysis Guidance (RP Guide) is available at water Quality. There are four outcomes for the RP Analysis[1]. They are;

Outcome A:	A new effluent limitation will be placed in the permit.
Outcome B:	No new effluent limitation. Routine monitoring requirements will be placed or increased from what they are in the permit,
Outcome C:	No new effluent limitation. Routine monitoring requirements maintained as they are in the permit,
Outcome D:	No limitation or routine monitoring requirements are in the permit.

A quantitative RP was not performed on effluent metals data because there is inadequate data for use in a RP. Additional monitoring for metals will be included in this permit to support future RP.

PN Draft

[1] See Reasonable Potential Analysis Guidance for definitions of terms