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U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

NATIONAL STUDY OF NUTRIENT REMOVAL AND SECONDARY TECHNOLOGIES: POTW SCREENER QUESTIONNAIRE

Form Approved
OMB Control No. 2040-0294
Approval Expires 07/31/2021

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Please see https://www.epa.gov/eg/potw-nutrient-survey to complete the official questionnaire.

SAMPLE COPY

Thank you for participating in the
National Study of Nutrient Removal and Secondary Technologies:
POTW Screener Questionnaire!

NOTE: ***The survey is designed as an electronic questionnaire, therefore this paper copy does not accurately reflect formatting, spacing, and Section 508 coding. Text in boldfaced red is provided where the electronic questionnaire has a skip pattern.***

INTRODUCTION

EPA requests information for calendar year 2018. The questionnaire is voluntary and should be completed by personnel knowledgeable about the operation of the facility. Please read each question carefully and provide the appropriate response(s).

Key terms are defined throughout the questionnaire in footnotes. Key terms and acronyms are also defined in **GLOSSARY** and **ACRONYMS** on page iii.

You may provide any clarifying notes in the **FINAL COMMENTS** section at the end of the questionnaire. For example, you may indicate if information provided for the calendar year 2018 is not representative of normal operations.

EPA is not requesting you perform non-routine tests or measurements solely for the purpose of responding to this questionnaire. In the event exact data or information are not available, provide responses using your best professional judgement.

QUESTIONNAIRE ASSISTANCE

If you have any questions about completing this questionnaire, you can request assistance using the e-mail and telephone Helplines provided below.

EPA POTW Screener Questionnaire Helplines
Eastern Research Group, Inc..…….. Local: 703-633-1696 or Toll-free: 1-877-353-7560
E-mail…… POTW_Help@erg.com

WHEN TO RETURN THE QUESTIONNAIRE

All facilities that request a paper copy of this questionnaire are requested to submit their response as soon as possible. EPA recommends making a copy of your completed questionnaire and keeping it for two years.

SAMPLE COPY

WHERE TO RETURN THE QUESTIONNAIRE

If you complete a hardcopy screener questionnaire, use the enclosed mailing label to mail the completed questionnaire to:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
POTW Screener Questionnaire
c/o Eastern Research Group, Inc.
14555 Avion Parkway, Suite 200
Chantilly, VA 20151-1102

ACRONYMS

BOD_5	5-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BNR	Biological Nutrient Removal
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
$cBOD_5$	Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)
CWA	Clean Water Act
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
MGD	Million Gallons per Day
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
TKN	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TSS	Total Suspended Solids

GLOSSARY

5-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5): A measure of the oxygen demand over five days to biologically degrade organic matter in wastewater.

Biological Nutrient Removal (BNR): A wastewater treatment system that is engineered to remove the nutrients nitrogen and phosphorus in amounts greater than the basic metabolic needs of the biological treatment system. BNR processes are often a variation of conventional activated sludge processes and incorporate additional biological processes into wastewater treatment systems to further reduce nutrients from the wastewater.

Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand ($cBOD_5$): A measure of the oxygen demand to biologically degrade organic material in wastewater (carbonaceous demand), excluding biodegradation of forms of nitrogen (nitrogenous demand).

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD): A measure of the oxygen demand to oxidize inorganic and organic matter in wastewater.

Combined Sewer Collection System: Wastewater systems that are designed to collect rainwater runoff, domestic sewage, and industrial wastewater in the same pipe. Most of the time, combined sewer systems transport all of their wastewater to a sewage treatment plant, where it is treated.

Complex Treatment Pond System: A multi-cell pond or lagoon system, with multiple cells aligned in series, designed to receive, hold, and treat wastewater.

Continuous Discharge: Discharge occurs throughout the year.

Controlled or Intermittent Discharge: Discharge only occurs at certain times or during certain times of the year.

Daily Flow: The average daily flow for any calendar month in the year.

Design Capacity Flow: A wastewater flow rate, typically expressed in volume (gallons) per day, that the treatment works was designed to process. Design capacity may be identified in the treatment works' NPDES permit or in the treatment works' design documentation.

Headworks: The point at which wastewater enters a wastewater treatment plant. The headworks may consist of bar screens, a comminutor, wet wells, or pumps.

Maximum Capacity Flow or Peak Flow: The treatment works' designed maximum capacity, including capacity for diurnal variations, wet weather, safety factors, and/or other higher than average sustained flowrates that may occur during any given 24-hour period. These are fixed values based on facility design and do not vary based on facility operation.

Municipality: A city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body created by or pursuant to State law and having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES): The national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements under the CWA. The NPDES permit number is assigned by the respective state or EPA Region and generally includes the state abbreviation in the number.

Nutrient Recovery: The practice of recovering nutrients, such as nitrogen and phosphorus, from wastewater streams that would otherwise be discharged to the environment and converting them into useful products.

Package Plant: A pre-manufactured treatment works used to treat wastewater in small communities or on individual properties.

Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW): A treatment works that is owned by a State, municipality, or tribal organization, including facilities owned by counties, sanitary sewer districts, or other approved management agencies. A POTW is usually designed to treat domestic sewage and not industrial wastewater.

Recommended Standards for Wastewater Facilities: A document of *Policies for the Design, Review, and Approval of Plans and Specifications for Wastewater Collection and Treatment Facilities,* written as a report of the Wastewater Committee of the Great Lakes – Upper Mississippi River Board of State and Provincial Public Health and Environmental Managers. Often referred to as "*The Ten State Standards*."

Separate Sewer Collection System: wastewater systems that are designed to collect and convey sanitary wastewater (domestic sewage from homes as well as industrial and commercial wastewater), but not stormwater or runoff. In municipalities served by separate sanitary sewers, separate storm drains may convey stormwater and runoff. Separate sewer systems are distinguished from *combined sewers*, which combine sewage and stormwater in one pipe.

Septage: Also known as septic tank sludge, septage is the liquid or solid material removed from a septic tank cesspool, portable toilet, type III marine sanitation device, or a similar system. Septage may be transported to and discharged directly into an NPDES permitted POTW.

Simple Pond: A single-cell, earthen basin designed to receive, hold, and naturally treat wastewater.

Total Nitrogen: The sum of total Kjeldahl nitrogen and nitrate and nitrite.

Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN): The sum of ammonia and organic nitrogen.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS): The portion of organic and inorganic solids retained on a filter.

Treatment System: The portion of the treatment works which is designed to provide physical, chemical, and/or biological treatment (including recycling and reclamation) of municipal sewage and industrial waste.

Treatment Works: Devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and/or reclamation of municipal sewage. It also includes sewers, pipes, and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a treatment plant.

Typical High Flow: The average of the daily flow measurements taken during a one-month period of high flows, typically one month of significant rainfall, snowmelt, and/or significant volumes of inflow and infiltration. Flow averages should exclude days without flow readings.

Wet Weather System: The system through which flow is diverted past portions of the treatment works during wet weather events.

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POTW SCREENER QUESTIONNAIRE

OMB Control No. 2040-0294
Approval Expires 07/31/2021

Responses must be received no later than *November 26, 2019*.

EPA requests information for calendar year 2018.

Section A ELIGIBILITY CONFIRMATION

1. Is this facility a treatment works[1] used for the storage, treatment, recycling, and/or reclamation of municipal sewage? For purposes of this questionnaire, the term *treatment works* is used interchangeably with the terms publicly-owned treatment works (POTW), sewage treatment plant (STP), domestic wastewater treatment plant, wastewater treatment facility (WWTF), wastewater treatment plant (WWTP), and water resource recovery facility (WRRF).

   ☐ Yes

   ☐ No

IF YOU ANSWERED "NO" TO QUESTION 1, DO NOT COMPLETE THE REMAINDER OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE.

2. Which of the following describes the ownership of your treatment works? Select all that apply.

   ☐ Publicly owned (owned by a State, municipality,[2] or tribal organization, includes facilities owned by counties, sanitary sewer districts, or other approved management agencies)

   ☐ Privately owned (owned by a private individual or private organization)

   ☐ Federally owned (owned by the U.S. federal government)

IF YOU DID NOT ANSWER "PUBLICLY OWNED" TO QUESTION 2, DO NOT COMPLETE THE REMAINDER OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE.

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[1] Treatment works means devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and/or reclamation of municipal sewage. It also includes sewers, pipes, and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a treatment plant.

[2] Municipality means a city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body created by or pursuant to State law and having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 1288 of the CWA.

3. Is your treatment works physically capable of directly discharging treatment system effluent to a surface water? This discharge may be continuous[3] or intermittent (controlled).[4]

   Note: Most treatment works are designed to directly discharge. If your treatment works has a NPDES permit, your treatment works is likely physically capable of directly discharging. For example, your treatment works may directly discharge to a canal or a wetland.

   ☐ Yes

   ☐ No

[3] Continuous discharge occurs throughout the year.

[4] Controlled or intermittent discharge occurs only at certain times or during certain times of the year.

Section B POTW IDENTIFICATION

4. Print your treatment works' name: _____

_____

5. Print your treatment works' U.S. Postal Service (USPS) mailing address:

Street: _____

PO/Apt/Suite: _____

City: _____

State: _____

ZIP Code: _____

5-1. Print the physical location of your treatment works, if different from the mailing address:

Street: _____

Address Line 2_____

City: _____

State: _____

ZIP Code:_____

6. If we have any questions about your response, whom may we contact?

Name: _____

Business Phone: _____ Extension_____

e-Mail: _____@_____

7. Print the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)[5] permit number associated with your treatment works. Also print the state-issued wastewater discharge permit number associated with this treatment works if it is known and applicable. If your treatment works does not have an NPDES or state-issued wastewater discharge permit, then please select 'Do not have an NPDES permit nor state equivalent.'

☐ Individual NPDES permit

NPDES Permit Number: _____

☐ General NPDES permit

NPDES Permit Number: _____

☐ State-issued wastewater discharge permit number

State Permit Number: _____

OR

☐ Do not have an NPDES permit nor state equivalent

[5] The NPDES program is the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements under the CWA. The NPDES permit number is assigned by the respective state or EPA Region and generally includes the state abbreviation in the number.

Section C POTW OPERATIONS AND TREATMENT CHARACTERISTICS

8. Which of the following best describes the maximum population served by your treatment works at any time in 2018? Select the most applicable.

- ☐ < 750 individuals
- ☐ 750 – < 5,000 individuals
- ☐ 5,000 – < 10,000 individuals
- ☐ 10,000 – < 50,000 individuals
- ☐ 50,000 – < 100,000 individuals
- ☐ 100,000 – < 300,000 individuals
- ☐ 300,000 – < 1,000,000 individuals
- ☐ > 1,000,000 individuals

9. Did the population served vary seasonally by more than 50 percent (e.g., college town, vacation resort, snowbird destination) in 2018?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Unknown
- ☐ Decline to Respond

10. Is your POTW a package plant?[6]

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Unknown
- ☐ Decline to Respond

11. Which of the following discharge or disposal methods does your treatment works use to manage treatment system effluent? Select all that apply.

- ☐ Direct discharge to a surface water ➔ **Respond to Question 11-1 and 11-2**
- ☐ Discharge to another POTW ➔ **Respond to Question 11-3**
- ☐ Discharge to a non-publicly owned treatment works (e.g., privately or federally owned)

[6] A package plant is a pre-manufactured treatment works used to treat wastewater in small communities or on individual properties.

☐ 100% reuse

☐ Evaporation

☐ Other disposal method (e.g., underground injection, groundwater recharge, land application)

Describe 'Other disposal method:'_____

_____

☐ Unknown

☐ Decline to Respond

11-1. If you indicated that your treatment works directly discharges to a surface water in Question 11, did your treatment works operate continuous or intermittent (controlled) discharge in 2018?

☐ Continuous Discharge

☐ Controlled or Intermittent Discharge

☐ Unknown

☐ Decline to Respond

11-2. If you indicated that your treatment works directly discharges to a surface water in Question 11, provide the name of the receiving surface water(s) and provide the latitude and longitude of the outfall location(s) if known and readily available:

☐ Unknown

☐ Decline to Respond

Receiving Surface Water Name	Latitude	Longitude	Lat/Long Unknown
			☐
			☐
			☐

11-3. If you indicated that your treatment works discharges to another POTW in Question 11, enter the name of that facility and any other information you have available.

☐ Unknown

☐ Decline to Respond

Facility Name:_____

Street: _____

City: _____

State: _____

ZIP Code:_____

NPDES Permit Number: _____

12. Do you estimate your treatment works' daily flow[7] increased by 30 percent or more after a typical rainfall event in 2018?

Please note rigorous calculations are not required to answer this question; this question seeks to address whether typical rainfall events pose a significant source of flow to your treatment plant.

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ Unknown

☐ Decline to Respond

13. What was your treatment works' 2018 design capacity flow?[8] Do not include additional flow capacity reserved for primary treatment units only.

☐ Less than 1 MGD ➔ **Skip to Question 14**

☐ Greater than or equal to 1 MGD ➔ **Continue to Question 13-1**

[7] Daily Flow is the average daily flow for any calendar month in 2018.

[8] Design Capacity Flow: A wastewater flow rate, typically expressed in volume (gallons) per day, that the treatment works was designed to process. Design capacity may be identified in the treatment works' NPDES permit or in the treatment works' design documentation.

13-1. Enter the design capacity flow of your treatment works in 2018.

Design Capacity Flow: ☐ MGD

☐ Unknown

☐ Decline to Respond

13-2. This design capacity flow is also my NPDES permitted flow.

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ Unknown

☐ Decline to Respond

13-3. The design flow of my treatment works is based on the *Recommended Standards for Wastewater Facilities*[9] (i.e., the "*Ten State Standards*")?

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ Unknown

☐ Decline to Respond

13-4. Enter the Maximum Capacity Flow[10] or Peak Capacity Flow[10] (fixed values based on facility design) of your treatment works.

Maximum Capacity Flow or Peak Capacity Flow: ☐ MGD

☐ Unknown

☐ Decline to Respond

[9] Recommended Standards for Wastewater Facilities is a document of *Policies for the Design, Review, and Approval of Plans and Specifications for Wastewater Collection and Treatment Facilities*, written as a report of the Wastewater Committee of the Great Lakes – Upper Mississippi River Board of State and Provincial Public Health and Environmental Managers. Often referred to as "*The Ten State Standards*."

[10] Maximum Capacity Flow or Peak Capacity Flow are the treatment works' designed maximum capacity, including capacity for diurnal variations, wet weather, safety factors, and/or other higher than average sustained flowrates that may occur during any given 24-hour period. These are fixed values based on facility design and do not vary based on facility operation.

14. What were the actual operational flows to your treatment works in the calendar year 2018? Only use 2018 flow data for your averaging period.

Daily Flow (e.g., average daily flow or total daily flow): ☐ MGD

☐ Unknown

☐ Decline to Respond

Typical High Flow:[11] ☐ MGD

☐ Unknown

☐ Decline to Respond

➔ If your treatment works served < 750 individuals (Question 8) AND has a design capacity flow less than 1 MGD (Question 13): ➔ Skip to Question 29

➔ All others: ➔ Continue to Question 15

[11] Typical High Flow is the average of the daily flow measurements taken during a one-month period of high flows, typically one of the months of significant rainfall, snowmelt, and/or significant volumes of inflow and infiltration. Flow averages should exclude days without flow readings.

15. In 2018, which type(s) of collection system fed into your treatment works? Estimate contributions to your treatment works in either average daily flow or percent of sewered population using best professional judgement. Round to the nearest whole percentage/integer. Please enter zero (0) if no contribution was received from a particular source.

☐ Unknown

☐ Decline to Respond

Collection System		Units
Separate Sewer Collection System[12]		☐ Percent of sewered population ☐ Average Daily Flow (MGD)
Combined Sewer Collection System[13]		☐ Percent of sewered population ☐ Average Daily Flow (MGD)
Hauled from off-site		☐ Percent of sewered population ☐ Average Daily Flow (MGD)
Other		☐ Percent of sewered population ☐ Average Daily Flow (MGD)

[12] Separate Sewer Collection Systems are wastewater systems that are designed to collect and convey sanitary wastewater (domestic sewage from homes as well as industrial and commercial wastewater), but not stormwater or runoff. In municipalities served by separate sanitary sewers, separate storm drains may convey stormwater and runoff. Separate sewer systems are distinguished from *combined sewers*, which combine sewage and stormwater in one pipe.

[13] Combined sewer collection systems are wastewater systems that are designed to collect rainwater runoff, domestic sewage, and industrial wastewater in the same pipe. Most of the time, combined sewer systems transport all of their wastewater to a sewage treatment plant, where it is treated.

16. Indicate the average daily flow or percentage(s) of average daily flow by volume of the wastewater treated at your treatment works from each of the following sources in 2018. Estimate using best professional judgement. Round to the nearest whole percentage/integer. Please enter zero (0) if no contribution was received from a particular source.

    Please note that the category of 'septage' is intended to cover septic tank sludge and is the liquid or solid material removed from a septic tank cesspool, portable toilet, type III marine sanitation device, or a similar system. Septage may be transported to and discharged directly into an NPDES permitted POTW. It should be accounted for separately from collected residential, commercial, and industrial wastewater. Boiler blowdown should be accounted for in the category of Commercial/Institutional. Examples of the category of 'Other' include onsite stormwater, onsite landfill leachate, and other POTW effluent.

    ☐ Unknown

    ☐ Decline to Respond

Wastewater Type	Units
Residential	☐ Percent of flow ☐ MGD
Commercial/Institutional (e.g., schools, hotels, restaurants)	☐ Percent of flow ☐ MGD
Septage	☐ Percent of flow ☐ MGD
Industrial	☐ Percent of flow ☐ MGD
Stormwater and other	☐ Percent of flow ☐ MGD
Describe other:	

16-1. If you indicated industrial contributions in Question 16, did flows from industrial contributions vary by more than 25 percent (excluding diurnal fluctuations) at any point in 2018?

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ Unknown

☐ Decline to Respond

17. Did your treatment works receive process wastewater from one or more of the following industrial sources in 2018? Select all that apply.

- ☐ No significant industrial sources
- ☐ Unknown
- ☐ Decline to Respond
- ☐ Airport deicing
- ☐ Dairy products (e.g. milk or cheese), animal processing (e.g., meat processing, poultry processing, aquaculture)
- ☐ Breweries/microbreweries
- ☐ Chemical, fertilizer, or phosphate manufacturing
- ☐ Grain milling
- ☐ Metals manufacturing and processing (e.g., electroplating, smelting, iron and steel)
- ☐ Non-animal food processing
- ☐ Petroleum refining
- ☐ Pharmaceutical manufacturing
- ☐ Pulp and paper manufacturing
- ☐ Steam electric power
- ☐ Oil and gas
- ☐ Other significant industrial source of nutrients

Describe 'Other significant industrial source of nutrients:'_____

_____

18. Which of the following treatment technologies were included in your treatment works in 2018? Select all that apply.

- ☐ Preliminary (e.g., grit removal, flow equalization, screening)
- ☐ Primary treatment (e.g., primary clarification, chemically-enhanced primary treatment [CEPT]) **➔Respond to Question 18-1**
- ☐ Biological treatment (e.g., lagoon, activated sludge, trickling filter) **➔Respond to Questions 18-2 and 18-3**
- ☐ Physical and/or chemical treatment (e.g., disinfection, clarification/sedimentation, chemical addition) **➔Respond to Question 18-4**

18-1. If you indicated primary treatment, is any chemical addition or chemical treatment in primary treatment specifically for the purposes of nutrient removal?

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ Unknown

☐ Decline to Respond

In the following section, BNR stands for Biological Nutrient Removal. BNR means the wastewater treatment system is engineered to remove the nutrients nitrogen and phosphorus in amounts greater than the basic metabolic needs of the biological treatment system. BNR processes are often a variation of conventional activated sludge processes and incorporate additional biological processes into wastewater treatment systems to further reduce nutrients from the wastewater.

18-2. If you indicated biological treatment, indicate which types of biological treatment technologies were operated in 2018. Select all that apply.

- ☐ Suspended growth: Natural wastewater treatment system (e.g., waste stabilization pond, wetland, facultative lagoon). ➔ **Respond to Questions 18-2.1 and 18-2.2**
- ☐ Suspended growth: Tank/reactor system (e.g., sequencing batch reactor, conventional activated sludge, A2O, Modified Ludzack-Ettinger [MLE], Bardenpho, oxidation ditch) ➔ **Respond to Question 18-2.3**
- ☐ Attached growth (e.g., trickling filter, activated biofilter, rotating biological contactor, fixed-film reactor) ➔ **Respond to Question 18-2.4**
- ☐ Combined suspended/attached growth systems (e.g., integrated fixed film activated sludge, moving-bed biofilm reactor)
- ☐ Biological sidestream treatment (e.g., SHARON, ANAMMOX©, PhoStrip)

18-2.1 If you indicated Suspended growth: Natural wastewater treatment system, indicate which types of natural wastewater treatment systems were operated in 2018. Select all that apply.

- ☐ Simple (single cell) pond[14]
- ☐ Complex (multi-cell) treatment pond system[15]
- ☐ Wetland or vegetative pond (e.g., constructed wetland, hyacinth pond, duckweed pond)
- ☐ Terrestrial treatment (e.g., soil aquifer treatment/rapid infiltration, overland flow system)
- ☐ Unknown

[14] A simple pond is a single-cell, earthen basin designed to receive, hold, and naturally treat wastewater.

[15] A complex treatment pond system is a multi-cell pond or lagoon system, with multiple cells aligned in series, designed to receive, hold, and treat wastewater.

☐ Decline to Respond

18-2.2. If you indicated Suspended growth: Natural wastewater treatment system, was any portion of your natural wastewater treatment system mechanically aerated at any time in 2018?

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ Unknown

☐ Decline to Respond

18-2.3. If you indicated Suspended growth: Tank/reactor system, which of the following describes your suspended growth biological treatment technology used in 2018. Select all that apply.

☐ Oxidation or orbital ditch

☐ Conventional activated sludge

☐ Advanced activated sludge (e.g., Bardenpho, A2O, Modified Ludzack-Ettinger [MLE], Johannesburg)

☐ Unknown

☐ Decline to Respond

☐ Other

Describe 'Other Suspended growth: Tank/reactor system:'_____

_____

18-2.4. If you indicated Attached growth, which of the following describes your attached growth biological treatment technology used in 2018. Select all that apply.

☐ Trickling filter system (e.g., trickling filter with any media, activated biofilter)

☐ Other than trickling filter system (e.g., rotating biological contactor, fixed-film reactor, denitrification filtration)

☐ Unknown

☐ Decline to Respond

18-3. If you indicated biological treatment, indicate the average seasonal wastewater temperatures (winter and summer) of the biological treatment system for your treatment works in 2018. Please note this question is not asking for the temperature at the outfall.

☐ Unknown ☐ Decline to Respond

Season	Temperature Units
Coldest ☐	☐ ^{0}C ☐ ^{0}F
Warmest ☐	☐ ^{0}C ☐ ^{0}F

18-4. If you indicated physical and/or chemical treatment, indicate which types of physical and/or chemical treatment technologies were present in your treatment works in 2018. Also indicate if any of these physical and/or chemical treatment technologies were specifically operated for nutrient removal and/or recovery in 2018. Select all that apply.

Treatment Technology	Present in Treatment Works	Operated for Nutrient Removal and/or Recovery
Ammonia oxidation with chlorine (e.g., breakpoint chlorination)	☐	☐
Chemically-assisted clarification for reasons other than nutrient removals (e.g., chemical oxidants, coagulants, flocculants, metals precipitants, proprietary additives)	☐	Not Applicable
Chemical phosphorus precipitation	☐	☐
Disinfection	☐	☐
Gas stripping (e.g., ammonia stripping, air stripping)	☐	☐
Ion separation/exchange	☐	☐
Media/Granular filtration (e.g., sand, mixed media, granular activated carbon [GAC], fuzzy)	☐	☐

Treatment Technology	Present in Treatment Works	Operated for Nutrient Removal and/or Recovery
Membrane filtration (e.g., ultrafiltration, reverse osmosis, microfiltration)	☐	☐
Solids separation (e.g., clarification, sedimentation, settling, dissolved air flotation [DAF])	☐	☐
Surface filtration (e.g., cloth, cartridge and bag filter)	☐	☐
Other physical and/or chemical technology	☐	☐

Describe 'Other physical and/or chemical technology:' _____

_____

_____

19. What type(s) of process control did your treatment works use in 2018? Select all that apply.

☐ Manual (Operator Controlled)

☐ Automatic (Computerized Control)

☐ None ➔ **Skip to Question 20**

☐ Unknown ➔ **Skip to Question 20**

☐ Decline to Respond ➔ **Skip to Question 20**

19-1. Please indicate which parameters were used for process control and how each parameter was measured in 2018. Select all that apply.

Parameter	Manual	Automatic
Ammonia	☐	☐
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	☐	☐
Influent Flow	☐	☐
Internal Recycle Flow	☐	☐
Mixed Liquor Suspended Solids (MLSS)	☐	☐
Nitrate and/or Nitrite	☐	☐
Organics (including BOD, COD, TOC)	☐	☐
Oxidation-Reduction Potential (ORP)	☐	☐
pH	☐	☐
Phosphate-orthophosphate	☐	☐
Solids Retention Time (SRT)	☐	☐
Sludge Blanket Depth	☐	☐
Temperature	☐	☐
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐

Describe 'Other:' _____

_____

20. Please indicate if your treatment works has implemented any capital upgrades or operational changes that resulted in nutrient removal or improved energy efficiency (e.g., energy audit, energy optimization) in the past 10 years. Select all that apply.

☐ Unknown ☐ Decline to Respond

Action	Objective
Capital Upgrades (e.g., baffles, added tank capacity, new treatment unit, pumps and piping for additional return and recycle lines)	☐ Nutrient removal ☐ Energy efficiency ☐ Not applicable
Operational Changes (e.g., adjusting residence time or mechanical aeration, additional monitoring probes in biological treatment, upgraded process control)	☐ Nutrient removal ☐ Energy efficiency ☐ Not applicable

20-1. Please indicate if your treatment works is planning to implement any capital upgrades or operational changes specifically for nutrient removal or to improve energy efficiency (e.g., energy audit, energy optimization) in the next 3 years. Select all that apply.

☐ Unknown ☐ Decline to Respond

Action	Objective
Capital Upgrades (e.g., baffles, added tank capacity, new treatment unit, pumps and piping for additional return and recycle lines)	☐ Nutrient removal ☐ Energy efficiency ☐ Not applicable
Operational Changes (e.g., adjusting residence time or mechanical aeration, additional monitoring probes in biological treatment, upgraded process control)	☐ Nutrient removal ☐ Energy efficiency ☐ Not applicable

21. Respond to the following three questions (Questions 21-1 through 21-3) to indicate if your treatment works may have been designed to achieve objectives for BNR or achieves these objectives for BNR through process optimization and/or other operational changes.

21-1. Which nutrients, if any, were removed by your treatment works in 2018? This does not include incidental nutrient removals due to the basic metabolic requirements of your biological treatment system. Select all that apply.

- ☐ Ammonia
- ☐ Nitrogen
- ☐ Phosphorus
- ☐ None
- ☐ Unknown
- ☐ Decline to Respond

21-2. Were the average annual treatment system effluent concentrations for your treatment works below the following values in 2018? Select all that apply.

	Yes	No	Unknown	Decline to Respond
Total Nitrogen ≤ 8 mg N/L	☐	☐	☐	☐
Total Phosphorus ≤ 1 mg P/L	☐	☐	☐	☐

21-3. Did your treatment works utilize resource recovery practices in 2018? Select all that apply.

- ☐ Nutrient recovery[16] (e.g., struvite, nitrogen, phosphorus)
- ☐ Beneficial use of biosolids (e.g., land application)
- ☐ Energy recovery (e.g., digestion, biogas, primary effluent filtration [PEF] for carbon diversion)
- ☐ Other resource recovery practice
- ☐ No
- ☐ Unknown
- ☐ Decline to Respond

[16] Nutrient Recovery is the practice of recovering nutrients, such as nitrogen and phosphorus, from wastewater streams that would otherwise be discharged to the environment and converting them into useful products.

22. Does your treatment works have more than one outfall?

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ Unknown

☐ Decline to Respond

23. What were the average concentrations of BOD_5, $cBOD_5$, COD, and TSS at the headworks or system influent for your treatment works in 2018?

BOD_5[17]		mg/L	☐ Unknown	☐ Decline to Respond
$cBOD_5$[18]		mg/L	☐ Unknown	☐ Decline to Respond
COD[19]		mg/L	☐ Unknown	☐ Decline to Respond
TSS[20]		mg/L	☐ Unknown	☐ Decline to Respond

[17] Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5) is a measure of the oxygen demand to biologically degrade organic matter in wastewater.

[18] Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand ($cBOD_5$) is a measure of the oxygen demand to biologically degrade organic material in wastewater (carbonaceous demand), excluding biodegradation of forms of nitrogen (nitrogenous demand).

[19] Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) is a measure of the oxygen demand to oxidize inorganic and organic matter in wastewater.

[20] Total Suspended Solids (TSS) is the portion of organic and inorganic solids retained on a filter.

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Thank you for completing the technical portions of this questionnaire.

The following section (questions 24 through 27) requests average annual concentrations of nutrient parameters through your treatment works.

EPA is not requesting you perform non-routine tests or measurements solely for the purpose of responding to this questionnaire.

For the purposes of this questionnaire, your treatment works' nutrient monitoring data do not have to be collected using EPA approved methods.

In the event exact data or information are not available, you may provide responses using your best professional judgement. Like the technical portions of this questionnaire, responses to questions 24 through 27 are voluntary.

24. Indicate where your treatment works monitored for ammonia in 2018. Select all that apply. If your treatment works did not monitor for ammonia in any of the following locations in 2018, check the box under Did Not Monitor. Please note, if your treatment works has more than one outfall, use the primary outfall to answer this question.

Nutrient Monitored	Headworks or System Influent	Treatment System Effluent[21]	Wet Weather System Effluent[22]	Final Outfall(s)	Biosolids	Other locations within the treatment works	Did Not Monitor
Ammonia	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

25. For each monitoring location you indicated in Question 23, what were the average annual concentrations of ammonia in your treatment works in 2018? Circle the range that best approximates the concentration of ammonia and check the appropriate unit. Please note, if your treatment works has more than one outfall, use the primary outfall to answer this question.

Nutrient Parameter	Average Concentration (mg/L)				Units Select the most applicable
	Headworks or System Influent (untreated)	Treatment System Effluent (treated)	Wet Weather System Effluent	Outfall	
Ammonia	< 10 mg/L 10 – < 25 mg/L 25 – < 50 mg/L ≥ 50 mg/L	< 1 mg/L 1 – < 3 mg/L 3 – < 10 mg/L ≥ 10 mg/L	< 5 mg/L 5 – < 15 mg/L ≥ 15 mg/L	< 1 mg/L 1 – < 3 mg/L 3 – < 10 mg/L ≥ 10 mg/L	☐ NH_3 as N ☐ Other

[21] Treatment System is the portion of the treatment works which is designed to provide physical, chemical, and/or biological treatment (including recycling and reclamation) of municipal sewage and industrial waste.

[22] Wet Weather System is the system through which flow is diverted past portions of the treatment works during wet weather events.

26. Indicate where your treatment works monitored for nutrients other than ammonia in 2018. Select all that apply. If your treatment works did not monitor for a nutrient parameter in any of the following locations in 2018, check the box under Did Not Monitor. Please note, if your treatment works has more than one outfall, use the primary outfall to answer this question.

Nutrient Monitored	Headworks or System Influent	Treatment System Effluent	Wet Weather System Effluent	Final Outfall(s)	Biosolids	Other locations within the treatment works	Did Not Monitor
Total Nitrogen[23]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)[24]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Nitrate or Nitrate-Nitrite (if measured together)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Organic Nitrogen[25]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Total Phosphorus	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Orthophosphate	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

[23] Total Nitrogen is the sum of total Kjeldahl nitrogen and nitrate-nitrite.

[24] Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) is the sum of ammonia and organic nitrogen.

[25] Organic Nitrogen is typically a calculated, not measured, value. You do not need to calculate this value for purposes of this questionnaire.

27. Of the nutrients that you monitor, what were the average annual concentrations in your treatment works measured at any of the following locations in 2018? Circle the range that best approximates the concentration of each of the following parameters and check the appropriate unit. Please note, if your treatment works has more than one outfall, use the primary outfall to answer this question.

Nutrient Parameter	**Average Concentration (mg/L)**				**Units** Select the most applicable
	Headworks or System Influent (untreated)	**Treatment System Effluent (treated)**	**Wet Weather System Effluent**	**Outfall**	
Total Nitrogen	< 10 mg/L 10 – < 35 mg/L 35 – < 70 mg/L ≥ 70 mg/L	< 5 mg/L 5 – < 10 mg/L 10 – < 25 mg/L 25 – < 35 mg/L ≥ 35 mg/L	< 5 mg/L 5 – < 15 mg/L 15 – < 35 mg/L ≥ 35 mg/L	< 5 mg/L 5 – < 10 mg/L 10 – < 25 mg/L 25 – < 35 mg/L ≥ 35 mg/L	☐ N ☐ Other
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	< 10 mg/L 10 – < 35 mg/L 35 – < 70 mg/L ≥ 70 mg/L	< 5 mg/L 5 – < 10 mg/L 10 – < 25 mg/L 25 - < 35 mg/L ≥ 35 mg/L	< 5 mg/L 5 – < 15 mg/L 15 – < 35 mg/L ≥ 35 mg/L	< 5 mg/L 5 – < 10 mg/L 10 – < 25 mg/L 25 – < 35 mg/L ≥ 35 mg/L	☐ TKN as N ☐ Other
Nitrate or Nitrate-Nitrite (if measured together)	Non-detect > 0 mg/L	< 5 mg/L 5 – < 10 mg/L 10 – < 25 mg/L 25 – < 35 mg/L ≥ 35 mg/L	< 5 mg/L 5 – < 15 mg/L 15 – < 35 mg/L ≥ 35 mg/L	< 5 mg/L 5 – < 10 mg/L 10 – < 25 mg/L 25 – < 35 mg/L ≥ 35 mg/L	☐ NO_3^-/NO_2^- as N ☐ Other
Organic Nitrogen	< 10 mg/L 10 – < 15 mg/L 15 – < 25 mg/L ≥ 25 mg/L	< 5 mg/L 5 – < 10 mg/L 10 – < 20 mg/L ≥ 20 mg/L	< 10 mg/L 10 – < 25 mg/L ≥ 25 mg/L	< 5 mg/L 5 – < 10 mg/L 10 – < 20 mg/L ≥ 20 mg/L	☐ N ☐ Other
Total Phosphorus	< 4 mg/L 4 – < 7 mg/L 7 – < 12 mg/L ≥ 12 mg/L	< 0.3 mg/L 0.3 – < 1 mg/L 1 – < 4 mg/L ≥ 4 mg/L	< 4 mg/L 4 – < 7 mg/L ≥ 7 mg/L	< 0.3 mg/L 0.3 – < 1 mg/L 1 – < 4 mg/L ≥ 4 mg/L	☐ P ☐ Other
Orthophosphate	< 3 mg/L 3 – < 6 mg/L 6 – < 10 mg/L ≥ 10 mg/L	< 0.3 mg/L 0.3 – < 1 mg/L 1 – < 4 mg/L ≥ 4 mg/L	< 3 mg/L 3 – < 6 mg/L ≥ 6 mg/L	< 0.3 mg/L 0.3 – < 1 mg/L 1 – < 4 mg/L ≥ 4 mg/L	☐ PO_4 as P ☐ Other

28. FINAL COMMENTS: This concludes the questionnaire. Provide any relevant notes or comments in this section. Operations are expected to fluctuate, but you may explain in this section if any information from calendar year 2018 is not representative of normal operations. If you need to provide additional comments, please record on separate pages and include your submission by mail.

STOP HERE. DO NOT COMPLETE THE REMAINDER OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE.

NOTE: ***Complete Questions 29 through 31 only if, in 2018, your treatment works served less than 750 individuals (Question 8) AND had a design capacity flow less than 1 MGD (Question 13).***

29. Which of the following treatment technologies were included in the treatment works in 2018? Select all that apply.

- ☐ Preliminary (e.g., grit removal, flow equalization, screening)
- ☐ Primary treatment (e.g., primary clarification)
- ☐ Biological treatment (e.g., lagoon, activated sludge, trickling filter) ➔**Respond to Question 29-1**

29-1. If you indicated biological treatment, indicate which types of biological treatment technologies were operated in 2018. Select all that apply.

- ☐ Suspended growth: Tank/reactor system (e.g., sequencing batch reactor, conventional activated sludge, oxidation ditch) ➔ **Respond to Question 29-2**
- ☐ Attached growth (e.g., trickling filter, activated biofilter, rotating biological contactor, fixed-film reactor)
- ☐ Suspended growth: Natural wastewater treatment system (e.g., waste stabilization pond, wetland, facultative lagoon) ➔ **Respond to Questions 29-3 and 29-4**

29-2. If you indicated Suspended growth: Tank/reactor system, which of the following describes your suspended growth biological treatment technology used in 2018. Select all that apply.

- ☐ Oxidation or orbital ditch
- ☐ Conventional activated sludge
- ☐ Advanced activated sludge (e.g., Bardenpho, A2O, Modified Ludzack-Ettinger [MLE], Johannesburg)
- ☐ Unknown
- ☐ Decline to Respond
- ☐ Other

Describe 'Other Suspended growth: Tank/reactor system:'_____

_____

29-3. If you indicated Suspended growth: Natural wastewater treatment system, please indicate which types of natural wastewater treatment systems were operated in 2018. Select all that apply.

- ☐ Simple (single cell) pond[26]
- ☐ Complex (multi-cell) treatment pond system[27]
- ☐ Wetland or vegetative pond (e.g., constructed wetland, hyacinth pond, duckweed pond)
- ☐ Terrestrial treatment (e.g., soil aquifer treatment/rapid infiltration, overland flow system)
- ☐ Unknown
- ☐ Decline to Respond

29-4. Was any portion of your Suspended growth: natural wastewater treatment system mechanically aerated at any time in 2018?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Unknown
- ☐ Decline to Respond

[26] A simple pond is a single-cell, earthen basin designed to receive, hold, and naturally treat wastewater.

[27] A complex treatment pond system is a multi-cell pond or lagoon system, with multiple cells aligned in series, designed to receive, hold, and treat wastewater.

30. Indicate where your treatment works monitored for ammonia in 2018. Select all that apply. If your treatment works did not monitor for ammonia in any of the following locations in 2018, check the box under Did Not Monitor. Please note, if you have more than one outfall, use your primary outfall to answer this question.

Nutrient Monitored	Headworks or System Influent	Treatment System Effluent[28]	Wet Weather System Effluent[29]	Final Outfall(s)	Biosolids	Other locations within the treatment works	Did Not Monitor
Ammonia	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

31. Indicate where your treatment works monitored for nutrients other than ammonia in 2018. Select all that apply. If your treatment works did not monitor for nitrogen species other than ammonia or phosphorus in any of the following locations in 2018, check the box under Did Not Monitor. Please note, if you have more than one outfall, use your primary outfall to answer this question.

Nutrient Monitored	Headworks or System Influent	Treatment System Effluent	Wet Weather System Effluent	Final Outfall(s)	Biosolids	Other locations within the treatment works	Did Not Monitor
Nitrogen (other than Ammonia)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Phosphorus	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

[28] Treatment System is the portion of the treatment works which is designed to provide physical, chemical, and/or biological treatment (including recycling and reclamation) of municipal sewage and industrial waste.

[29] Wet Weather System is the system through which flow is diverted past portions of the treatment works during wet weather events.

32. **FINAL COMMENTS: This concludes the questionnaire.** Provide any relevant notes or comments in this section. Operations are expected to fluctuate, but you may explain in this section if any information from calendar year 2018 is not representative of normal operations. If you need to provide additional comments, please record on separate pages and include your submission by mail.