

Utah Department of Environmental Quality Press Releases

For the Year 2006

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Air Quality Wood-Burn Season Ends

February 28, 2006

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(Salt Lake City, Utah) – The 2005-06 Choose Clean Air “Red-Light Green Light” air quality program drew to an end today with only three “red” days where the Utah Department of Environmental Quality asked Salt Lake and Davis county residents not to use their wood burning stoves and to limit automobile use because of severe winter air pollution.

Even more remarkable, Cache County residents made it through the winter without a single “red” day called by the Bear River Health Department. Cache Valley’s

topography, its bowl-shaped nature, makes the area particularly vulnerable to winter pollution. For instance, the valley experienced high enough fine particulate matter (PM2.5) pollution to warrant 17 red days last winter and 25 days in 2003-04. Another severe winter would have put Cache County at risk for noncompliance with the Environmental Protection Agency health standards.

“A mild winter helped ease the burden for Cache Valley,” noted Bob Dalley, manager of the Utah Air Monitoring Center. He, however, credited Bear River Health Department’s extensive public information campaign that encouraged people to drive less during winter inversions that helped keep Cache County residents breathing easier.

Beginning Nov. 1, 2005, the Utah Division of Air Quality called 21 “yellow” days in Salt Lake and Davis counties; one “red” day and 13 “yellow” days in Utah County; zero “red” days and 11 “yellow” days in Weber County; and eight “yellow” days in Cache County. (See accompanying chart)

“Broad public action has been the key success to minimizing winter pollution,” said Rick Sprott, director of the Utah Division of Air Quality. “Utahns understand the importance of adhering to the wood-burn advisories. We also saw incredible citizen actions in Cache County where residents curbed their use of driving just prior to and during inversions.”

“Red Light-Green Light” is targeted at small particle pollution (PM 10 and PM2.5) and carbon monoxide emissions along the Wasatch Front. Particulate pollution can pose serious health problems to people with respiratory problems as fine particles become lodged in lung tissue aggravating breathing problems like asthma and chronic bronchitis. The program is designed to notify citizens when they can burn wood in a fireplace, depending upon pollution levels. “Red” means burning is prohibited and people are asked to reduce vehicle trips. “Yellow” means a voluntary no burn, and “green” means burning is allowed.

Get the Mercury Out: Free Disposal Offered at Selected Sites

March 31, 2006

Contacts:

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Pollution Prevention Coordinator, DEQ

(Salt Lake City, Utah) – The Utah Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) has teamed up with Local Health Departments to offer residents at many locations throughout

the state an opportunity to get rid of household products that contain mercury such as old mercury thermometers, thermostats, and old chemistry sets.

To keep mercury out of municipal landfills, throughout the month of April residents can dispose of the mercury at selected locations where white plastic 5-gallon buckets marked for hazardous waste disposal are situated. The buckets have been provided courtesy of Onyx Environmental.

“This is the time for spring cleaning,” said Sonja Wallace, pollution prevention coordinator for DEQ. “The drop off collection locations are a convenient way for residents throughout the state to get the mercury out of their homes and environment,” she added.

Mercury is a neurotoxin and, when released to the environment, can present health risks, including learning disabilities and mental problems. Children and pregnant women are particularly susceptible to mercury exposure. Never deliberately break or remove the mercury from the products but in cases of mercury spills the mercury should be carefully gathered into a double plastic bag or inside a sealed container. Never use a vacuum cleaner or broom to clean up mercury. Visit <http://www.deq.utah.gov/Issues/Mercury/spills.htm> for more information.

This collection service is for Utah residents only, not available to businesses. Visit one of the following locations for mercury disposal:

Wasatch Front

Salt Lake City: Costco, 1800 South 300 West. Fourth Thursday of each month, April through September 2006, 7-10 a.m.

Holladay City: Holladay City, 4625 South 2300 East. Third Thursday of each month, April through September 2006, 7-10 a.m.

Sandy: Sandy Public Works, 8775 South 700 West. Second Thursday of each month, April through September 2006, 7-10 a.m.

Farmington: Davis County Health Department Environmental Health Services Division, 99 S. Main St., Farmington, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday-Friday during April 2006. [801-451-3296]

Layton: Wasatch Integrated Waste Management District, 650 E. Highway 193, Layton, from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Monday-Saturday year round. [801-614-5600]

Provo: Utah County Health and Justice Building, Environmental Health Department, 151 S. University Ave. Suite 2600, Provo, from 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Monday-Friday during April 2006.

Ogden: Weber-Morgan Health Department Environmental Health Services Division, 477 23rd St., Ogden, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday-Friday during April 2006.

Tooele County

Tooele: Tooele County Health Department's Environmental Health Office, 151 N. Main St., Tooele, from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday-Friday during April 2006.

Cache County

Call Bear River Health Department for location, 435-792-6570.

Summit/Wasatch Counties

Park City: Summit County Public Health Department, 6505 N. Landmark Drive, Park City, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday-Friday during April 2006.

Kamas: Summit County Public Health Department, 110 N. Main St., Kamas, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday-Friday during April 2006.

Coalville: Summit County Public Health Department, 85 N. 50 East, Coalville, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday-Friday during April 2006.

Heber: Wasatch City/County Health Department, 55 S. 500 East, Heber City, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday-Friday during April 2006.

Northeast Uinta Basin

Vernal: TriCounty Health Department, 147 E. Main. St., Vernal, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday-Friday during April 2006. Call 435-781-5353 for other locations.

Central Utah

Richfield: Central Utah Public Health Department, 70 Westview Drive, Richfield, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday-Friday during April 2006.

Southwest Utah

Cedar City: Southwest Utah District Health Department, 260 East DL Sargent Drive, Cedar City, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday-Friday during April 2006.

St. George: Southwest Utah District Health Department, 168 North 100 East, St. George, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday-Friday during April 2006.

Southeast Utah

Call Southeastern Utah District Health Department for location, 435-637-3671.

Summer “Red-Light Green-Light” Ozone Season Kicks off Saturday April 29 with Choose Clean Air 5k Walk/Run in Sandy

April 21, 2006

Contacts:

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Director of Utah Division of Air Quality
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Public Information Officer, DEQ

(Salt Lake City, Utah) – The Utah Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) has given the green light to walking, biking and carpooling to help reduce ozone pollution levels this summer. And those repeated trips to the store, filling gas tanks, and mowing lawns in the middle of the day are getting a red light.

If this sounds familiar, the “Choose Clean Air” campaign, which kicks off Saturday, is a color-coded system patterned after the “Red-Light Green-Light” winter program aimed at reducing particulate matter pollution during inversions. The problem in the summer is ozone – an invisible gas formed when vehicle emissions combine with heat and sunlight.

For the second year in a row, DEQ has partnered with the Utah Asthma Task Force and Sandy City Parks and Recreation to kick off the Choose Clean Air summer campaign with a 5k walk or run on Saturday [April 29] at Hidden Valley Park, 11600 S. Wasatch Drive, Sandy. Check-in is at 9 a.m. and the walk begins at 10 a.m. Cost is \$15 per person for same-day registration.

“We are happy to once again host this event,” said Emma Crandall, program coordinator for Sandy City Parks and Recreation. “Our sponsors have generously provided refreshments and we encourage everyone to come out and enjoy the festivities.”

“Making clean air choices everyday is paramount to protecting our health and environment from the harmful effects of ozone,” said Rick Sprott, director of the Utah Division of Air Quality. “Simple actions help all of us breathe easier during the summer. The Red-Light Green-Light system provides a simple way for people to understand the air quality conditions in order to make clean air choices.”

Air quality conditions are posted daily on the Choose Clean Air Web site:
www.cleanair.utah.gov.

“Green” means that air quality conditions are good and residents are encouraged to make clean air choices to help keep air pollution levels low. “Yellow” means that pollution is building and residents are encouraged to take proactive steps by voluntarily carpooling, consolidating vehicle trips, and avoiding fueling the car or mowing the lawn in the middle of the day when the temperatures are highest. A “red” day means that pollution levels are critically high and residents should use mass transit, carpools, or find other means of transportation and avoid using gasoline-powered engines.

Just as during high particulate pollution periods in the winter, people with respiratory problems and asthmatics are particularly vulnerable to high ozone levels. Ozone can irritate the respiratory system, causing coughing, throat irritation and difficulty breathing.

“About 9 percent of Utahns suffer from asthma,” said Libby Chuy, health program specialist for the Utah Department of Health, Asthma Program. “Although those with asthma will benefit from being active during the summer months, it is important to avoid strenuous or prolonged physical activity when ozone levels are high. The Choose Clean Air summer alert system helps all of us make healthy choices.”

Fish Advisory issued for Carp in Utah Lake

May 16, 2006

Contacts:

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Utah Department of Natural Resources

June Sucker Recovery Implementation Program

Salt Lake City – A fish consumption advisory has been issued for carp found in Utah Lake after state officials found elevated levels of PCBs in the fish. The PCBs were found in samples taken from the lake as part of an effort by the Utah Department of Natural Resources and the June Sucker Recovery Implementation Program to restore the native June Sucker.

Fish consumption advisory signs will be posted at access points to Utah Lake stating that:

Adults should limit their consumption of carp taken from Utah Lake to no more than one 8-ounce servings per month;

Women who may become pregnant, pregnant women, nursing mothers, and young children should not eat carp from Utah Lake.

Eating more than these amounts over a long period of time could result in an intake of PCBs that exceeds the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency health recommendations. Any health risks associated with eating carp from Utah Lake are based on long-term consumption and are not tied to eating fish occasionally. There are no health risks associated with PCBs for other uses of the lake, such as swimming, boating, and waterskiing.

Fish were collected from Utah Lake as part of the June Sucker Recovery Implementation Program's effort to reduce and control the carp population, and determine whether they are fit for human consumption, for use as animal feed, or are safe for other uses. Of all the potential chemical contaminants analyzed, including mercury, only total PCBs were found to be elevated.

PCBs, or polychlorinated biphenyls, are mixtures of up to 209 individual chlorinated compounds. PCBs are oily liquids or solids consisting of man-made chemicals that are not naturally found in the environment. PCBs can be attached to sediments, with no effect to water quality. Because PCBs accumulate in fat, exposure to PCBs from fish can be significantly reduced by removing the skin and fat from fish filets. Information about how to prepare fish is available at: <http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/fish/30cwafish.pdf>.

Officials from the Utah Department of Environmental Quality, Utah Department of Health, Utah Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Utah County Health Department worked in partnership to issue this advisory.

Information about the advisory and the health effects of PCBs is available at: <http://health.utah.gov/enviroepi/>.

Because elevated levels of PCBs were found in carp, other fish species will be collected and analyzed this summer. Fish advisories will be issued or updated, as needed, based on additional information. An environmental investigation will be initiated as an effort to track down and clean up the source of PCBs, if possible.

Governor Urges Utahns to PowerForward and Conserve Energy

May 26, 2006

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Salt Lake City - Governor Jon Huntsman will sign a declaration encouraging Utahns and state employees to participate in the PowerForward electricity conservation campaign. This campaign demonstrates his and the state's commitment to increase energy efficiency by 20 percent by the year 2015. State and industry leaders will join the Governor for the 2006 PowerForward Season kickoff Tuesday, May 30th at 1:30 p.m. in the Governor's Board Room located in the East Capitol Building.

"This is an integral part of our energy policy for Utah," Governor Huntsman said. "Conserving energy throughout the summer will help us meet our energy efficiency goal and make Utah one of the most energy efficient states in the country."

Now in its sixth season, PowerForward is a key component of the Governor's energy efficiency policy unveiled in April of this year. Energy conservation is an integral part of energy-related legislation, including House Bill 46, Energy Policy Amendment, sponsored by Representative Roger Barrus and House Bill 80, sponsored by Representative Fred Hunsaker.

Much like the Governor's energy efficiency plan that calls for energy efficiency in state-owned buildings, state employees are being asked to set the example by signing up for the PowerForward alerts that will notify them of days when extra conservation measures are needed.

"We plan to set the example," said Dianne Nielson, executive director of the Utah Department of Environmental Quality, the agency responsible for issuing the alerts to the media and the public. "Utahns can help keep electricity rates low and increase power grid reliability by taking the time to turn off the lights, computers, and other equipment when not in use, and reduce energy use during alerts."

"The Energy Efficiency plan also supports private and public sector partnerships, which are essential to supporting the accomplishment of the state's energy efficiency goal. PowerForward is a keen example of that partnership," said Dr. Laura Nelson, the Governor's Energy Advisor.

PowerForward uses a color-coded system to alert citizens and businesses via media, email and Web site announcements of times when extra conservation is needed. Green indicates normal conservation practices, while yellow and red call for additional electricity conservation measures to help reduce peak times between noon and 8 p.m. All citizens are encouraged to sign up to receive PowerForward alerts. For more information on the program, power savings tips, and to sign up for PowerForward email alerts, please visit www.powerforward.utah.gov.

Duck Advisories Revised

September 20, 2006

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John Whitehead, Division of Water Quality Branch Manager
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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Nathan Darnall, Ecologist
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As Utah's duck hunting season approaches, the Division of Wildlife Resources has some good news for hunters - after sampling more ducks over a larger area along the eastern shore of the Great Salt Lake, lower levels of mercury were found in northern shovelers and common goldeneyes and consumption advisories for the two ducks have been revised.

Health professionals have also added a third duck - cinnamon teal - to the list of ducks that have mercury levels that exceed Environmental Protection Agency screening values.

In addition to the three ducks mentioned, seven other duck species were also sampled from October 2005 through mid-February 2006. The mercury levels for all of these species were below EPA screening values, and all of these ducks should be safe to eat. These birds include ducks that are the most popular among Utah's hunters, including mallards, northern pintails and green-winged teal.

Results of the sampling can be viewed at www.health.utah.gov/enviroepi

Utah's upcoming waterfowl season begins Sept. 30 with a special Youth Hunting Day for hunters 15 years of age and younger. The general waterfowl hunt begins Oct. 7.

Consumption Advisories:

Based on the latest findings, the Utah Department of Health has issued the following consumption advisories:

Northern Shoveler and Cinnamon Teal

Adults should eat no more than two 8-ounce meals per month, and children, pregnant women and women who may become pregnant should eat no more than one 4-ounce meal per month of northern shoveler and cinnamon teal harvested from Great Salt Lake marshes.

Common Goldeneye

Adults should eat no more than one 8-ounce meal per month, and children, pregnant women and women who may become pregnant should not eat common goldeneye harvested from Great Salt Lake marshes.

Cinnamon Teal, Goldeneyes and Shovelers

- Utah hunters do not take many cinnamon teal. Cinnamon teal are the first ducks to migrate out of Utah in the fall, and most have left the state by mid-October. Only five percent of the ducks taken by Utah hunters during the past 10 years were cinnamon teal.
- Utah hunters do not take many common goldeneyes either. Goldeneyes do not start arriving in Utah until mid-November. Only two percent of the ducks taken by Utah hunters during the past 10 years were goldeneyes.
- Utah hunters do take a fair number of northern shovelers. Over the past 10 years, about 10 percent of the ducks taken by Utah hunters were shovelers, but that number has climbed to 26 percent during certain years.

Duck Sampling Will Continue This Fall

The DWR will continue its sampling efforts during this fall's hunting season, collecting birds taken by hunters in marshes along the eastern shore of the Great Salt Lake. Findings from the sampling effort should be available by summer 2007.

Mercury Work Group

The Department of Environmental Quality, in partnership with the Department of Health and the Division of Wildlife Resources, have established a statewide Mercury Work Group to coordinate and collaborate on mercury studies and investigations that are ongoing in Utah.

John Whitehead, the workgroup's chairman, says the cooperation between state and federal agencies on mercury issues has been instrumental in providing Utahns with the most current mercury information possible. The group includes stakeholders from a broad base of state, federal and nonprofit agencies, industry and the public. Information about the work group is available at www.deq.utah.gov/issues/Mercury/work_group.htm

Information about the waterfowl consumption advisory will also be distributed locally, and will be available at www.health.utah.gov/enviroepi and each of the agencies' Web sites.

More information about the health effects of mercury can be found at www.atsdr.cdc.gov/tfacts46.html

General information about mercury in Utah is available at www.deq.utah.gov/issues/Mercury/index.htm

“Red Light-Green Light” Begins Wednesday [Nov. 1]

October 31, 2006

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More Participation Needed in order to meet New Federal Air Rules

(Salt Lake City, Utah) – Utahns will have to face the harsh reality that keeping the air clean this winter will be tougher.

Faced with new federal air-pollution regulations on microscopic particles that go into effect Dec. 18, the Division of Air Quality (DAQ) is focusing more attention on managing air pollution this winter. Wednesday, Nov. 1, marks the beginning of “Red Light-Green Light” Choose Clean Air’s winter program aimed at curtailing air pollution caused primarily by vehicle emissions, wood-burning stoves and fireplaces.

The program, now in its 14th season, keeps Utahns apprised of poor air quality conditions that require everyone to limit their driving and wood burning. Those days are when an inversion is approaching, which occurs when cold air traps the pollution beneath a layer of warm air.

“This program has been absolutely crucial for Utah to meet air quality standards in the winter,” said Rick Sprott, director of the Division of Air Quality. “It’s even more imperative now with the tougher federal requirements.”

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) imposed new rules that lower the allowable daily average of fine particles known as PM_{2.5}, from 65 micrograms per cubic meter (ug/m³) to 35. Utah counties met the old standard. However, the new standard will be much more difficult for counties along the Wasatch Front, including Cache, Summit, Juab and Tooele counties, based on air-pollution data collected by the Air Monitoring Center over the past three years.

“If everyone does their part to heed the wood-burning warnings and use mass transit whenever possible, it will make a significant difference in our air quality,” said Bob Dalley, manager of the Air Monitoring Center.

The program works like this. People can sign up to receive alerts on the Department of Environmental Quality’s Choose Clean Air Web site www.cleanair.utah.gov. On days when pollution levels are below the new health standard of 35 ug/m³ a “Green” light lets people know burning wood is allowed. When pollution builds, a “Yellow” light signals for voluntary no wood-burning and efforts to curb driving. When pollution levels exceed the standard, a “Red” mandatory no-burning is issued. Fines, ranging from \$25 to \$300, may be imposed on repeat offenders.

Burn conditions are announced daily in newspapers, and on television and radio. Updates are available from the Air Pollution Index Hotline at 801-975-4009 (Salt Lake and Davis counties) and 800-228-5434 (all other counties).

These new EPA regulations are aimed at helping make all Utahns breathe easier. Winter air pollution can pose serious health problems when fine particles become lodged in lung tissue, decreasing lung function, increasing susceptibility to respiratory infections and

aggravating breathing problems like asthma and chronic bronchitis. Children and older adults and those with existing heart and lung conditions are most sensitive to particulate air pollution.

“This is a serious public health problem and pollution levels in Utah can cause these health problems,” said Sprott.

For more information on ways to keep air pollution levels healthy, visit the Choose Clean Air Web site www.cleanair.utah.gov

Drinking Water Director leaves DEQ for Private Sector

November 13, 2006

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Executive Director of DEQ,
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Drinking Water Board Chair

(Salt Lake City, Utah) – Kevin Brown, a 13-year director of the Division of Drinking Water for the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), will be leaving his post on Dec. 1 to become a senior member of Sunrise Engineering.

Ken Bousfield, Division of Drinking Water Compliance Section Manager, will serve as interim director until a permanent replacement is named, said Dianne Nielson, executive director of DEQ.

Brown, who has served as director for the Division of Drinking Water since 1993, is recognized nationally for his outstanding leadership in implementing the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) in Utah. During his tenure, he has tackled tough projects, such as implementation of many elements of the 1996 SDWA amendments, overseeing a complex database conversion, and working with the water industry to make sure residents and visitors to Utah receive good-quality drinking water. Brown also is known for his ability to work cooperatively with local water systems, and took a flexible approach to helping rural water systems meet tighter EPA regulations for arsenic levels.

“Kevin is truly an exceptional leader,” said Nielson. “His commitment to providing safe and ample drinking water is reflected in the health of our citizens and quality of life in Utah. Kevin’s leadership and technical expertise have enabled the Division to facilitate compliance with existing safe drinking water rules, implement new rules efficiently and

effectively, and manage loan programs to provide infrastructure for quality drinking water systems.”

Drinking Water Board Chairwoman Anne Erickson agreed.

“Kevin is recognized nationally as one of the best Division directors. He is a very talented leader and has an unusual ability to bring people together. He is very knowledgeable and a fine engineer. He has a philosophy of working to help water districts improve rather than take a punitive stance,” said Erickson. “Personally, working with him has been a great joy. I am going to miss him enormously.”

Brown credits his success to the great staff in the Division of Drinking Water, and others he has worked side by side with at DEQ. He, however, said he looks forward to new challenges with Sunrise Engineering, a regional consulting engineering firm.

“I have enjoyed my time here at DEQ and will miss the many people I have had the pleasure to work and become friends with. The Division has a solid leadership core and great people. They will continue to serve the citizens and water industry of Utah with utmost character.”

Nielson plans to advertise the position in local, regional and national publications. She hopes to name a permanent replacement as soon as possible.

Brown worked in private enterprise prior to his career with DEQ. He served as the director of Public Works for Dugway Proving Ground. He has served in many leadership roles, such as the 2002 president of the Association of State Drinking Water Administrators, the National Drinking Water Advisory Capacity Development Committee, American Water Works Association National QualServe Committee, and the Tooele City Planning Commission.

Brown was born and raised in Cheyenne, Wyo. He holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in Civil Engineering from South Dakota School on Mines and Technology and is a graduate of the Army Management Staff College. He is a licensed professional engineer and certified distribution system operator in Utah. He and his wife, Doreen, live in Centerville and have nine children and seven grandchildren.

Utah Water Quality Board Revises Settlement with Ritewood Egg

December 8, 2006

Contacts:

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Public Information Officer, DEQ

Public has until January 8, 2007 to comment

(Salt Lake City, Utah) – The public has a chance to comment on a revised settlement agreement that would allow Ritewood, Inc., an egg production operation in northern Utah, to fund the construction of a wetlands facility at the Utah State University Botanical Center in Kaysville as payment for a previous violation of the Clean Water Act.

Under the proposed settlement, Ritewood agrees to provide the Utah State University (USU) with \$105,000, which is equal to the penalty assessed by the state in the previous settlement agreement reached on August 16, 2006. The settlement agreement has been revised to include an environmental project.

“We are pleased that USU and Ritewood have agreed to collaborate on a project that will serve as a valuable learning tool for Utahns to better understand the importance of wetlands in an ecosystem,” said Walt Baker, executive secretary of the Utah Water Quality Board (WQB) and director of the Division of Water Quality.

The project consists of the construction of a wetland discovery building and improvements to the existing ponds and associated wetlands at the botanical center including revegetation with hydrophilic vegetation, treatment of storm water discharges, improvement to water quality, and the introduction of native aquatic animal species for study and research. Educational opportunities provided for school children at the new building will include education about water and energy conservation, water quality, water-wise landscaping, migratory birds, fish habitat, and wetland ecosystems. In addition, horticulture classes, USU Extension classes, USU credit courses, workshops, and educational family events will be provided in the new building.

This settlement agreement is a result of a notice of violation the WQB issued to Ritewood, Inc. in May 2005, for discharging wastewater from a manure composting operation into the Cub River in March 2005. Ritewood Inc., located in Lewiston, Cache County, operates a composting facility near Richmond, Utah, used to store and compost

chicken manure. The facility is permitted under the Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) permit. The state cited Ritewood, Inc. for various violations that included discharging wastewater without a permit under Utah's Water Quality Act and failing to have a "Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan" (CNMP) as required under the CAFO permit.

Under the settlement agreement Ritewood, Inc. agrees to:

Enter into a \$105,000 funding agreement with the USU Botanical Center effective as of December 1, 2006;

Comply with the terms of the funding agreement;

Pay \$105,000, or the remaining balance of the \$105,000 penalty to the state, if the terms of the funding agreement are not fully implemented;

Develop a CNMP by January 15, 2007;

Obtain a groundwater permit, if required, by March 1, 2007;

Complete construction of adequate facilities to compost, treat and store manure from its operations by October 1, 2007; and

Notify DWQ and provide a closure plan if Ritewood, Inc. discontinues use of its facility.

The settlement agreement is available for public review under "Public Notices" at: www.waterquality.utah.gov. Written public comments can be submitted to: Walt Baker, Executive Secretary, Utah Water Quality Board, Box 144870, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4870 or by e-mail at: wbaker@utah.gov. The deadline to receive comments is January 8, 2007. After considering public comment the WQB may execute the settlement agreement, revise it or abandon it.