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**FACT SHEET AND STATEMENT OF BASIS
LAKE POINT IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
UPDES PERMIT NUMBER: UT0020231
MINOR MUNICIPAL**

FACILITY CONTACTS

Person Name: Keith Fryer
Position: Chairman of the Board
Phone Number: (801) 250-0453

Facility Name: Lake Point Improvement District Wastewater Treatment Plant
Mailing Address: 7856 North Mountain View Road
Lake Point, Utah 84074

Actual Address: This facility is just south and west of the junction of the Tooele City exit off Interstate 80 and State Road 36.

DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY

This facultative lagoon system became operational in 1972 with a nine acre primary cell and a 7.4 acre secondary cell. A five acre third cell was added in 1987 for polishing the effluent. In April 2005, 8 Aeromix Tornado Aerators were installed in the primary cell to eliminate odor problems and increase the capacity of the lagoons, thus extending the life of the existing lagoon system. Disinfection is accomplished with chlorination. The influent flow is measured at the regional pump station with a magnetic flow meter and a Parshall flume with a recorder at a minor pump station. Effluent flow is measured with a V-notched weir. The design flow is 0.203 MGD and the population equivalent for BOD₅ and TSS is 1,125 people.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS PERMIT

No substantive changes have been made to the permit.

DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE

The wastewater treatment plant has one discharge point, Outfall 001. The latitude is 40° 40' 30.86" N and the longitude is 112° 17' 9.48" W and a STORET Number of 496029.

RECEIVING WATERS AND STREAM CLASSIFICATION

The discharge is to an unnamed ditch which is classified as 3E according *Utah Administrative Code (UAC) R317-2-13.3 (a)*:

Class 3E -- Severely habitat-limited waters. Narrative standards will be applied to protect these waters for aquatic wildlife.

The discharge flows into an unnamed ditch, and then enters what appears to be an old industrial canal. As the water flows through the ditch and canal, some of the water infiltrates into the soil. At the end of the canal, the water exits the dike and flows onto a flat playa-like area where the rest of the water dissipates into the soil (please see the attachments). The discharge appears to only exit the dike-canal system during wet periods, such as spring runoff. According to the operator, during the summer months, the discharge rarely makes it to the end of the old canal because of evaporation and infiltration. In our best professional judgment we believe it is highly unlikely the discharge could ever reach the surface waters of the Great Salt Lake. Discharge water would have to go up and over numerous dikes and roads, then through the old evaporation ponds before it could enter the surface waters of the Great Salt Lake.

BASIS FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Limitations on total suspended solids (TSS), biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅), E. coli bacteria, and pH are based on current Utah Secondary Treatment Standards, *UAC R317-1-3.2*. The total residual chlorine (TRC), and oil and grease limitations are based on best professional judgment, and are retained from the previous permit.

In May of 2001 the Lake Point Improvement District (LPID) applied to the Utah Water Quality Board (WQB) for alternate BOD₅ and TSS (45 mg/L monthly average, 65 mg/L weekly average) discharge limitations under R317-1.3.2. The WQB granted Lake Point's application and the new limits became effective October 1, 2001. The renewal permit will include these alternate limitations of 45-65 mg/L for BOD₅ and TSS. Additionally, the LPID appealed the WQB for the 85% removal requirements for BOD₅ and TSS during the last permit cycle (due to excessive infiltration and inflow). The appeal was granted on December 5, 2003.

The waste load analysis and level I antidegradation review (attached) indicates these limitations should be sufficiently protective of water quality in order to meet State water quality standards in the receiving waters. Based on self-monitoring data during the last permit period, LPID should not have difficulty meeting the permit limitations indicated below.

The receiving stream is a 3E classified unnamed ditch with no applicable water quality-based standards. Permit limits were not derived by either mass or flow-based considerations. Additionally, the effluent does not enter any impaired waters which are on the State 303d list that would warrant TMDL limitations. As a result, no flow-based limits are included in the permit.

Parameter	Effluent Limitations			
	30 Day Monthly Avg	7 Day Weekly Avg	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum
BOD ₅ , mg/L	45	65	NA	NA
TSS, mg/L	45	65	NA	NA
E-Coli, No./100mL	126	158	NA	NA
pH, Standard Units	NA	NA	6.5	9.0
Total Residual Chlorine, mg/l	NA	NA	NA	2.0
Oil and Grease	NA	NA	NA	10

NA – Not Applicable.

SELF-MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The following self-monitoring requirements are the same as in the previous permit. The permit will require reports to be submitted monthly and annually, as applicable, on Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) forms due 28 days after the end of the monitoring period. 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
E- Coli	Monthly	Grab	No./100mL
BOD ₅ , Influent Effluent	Monthly	Grab	mg/L
	Monthly	Grab	mg/L
TSS, Influent Effluent	Monthly	Grab	mg/L
	Monthly	Grab	mg/L
pH	Monthly	Grab	SU
Total Residual Chlorine	Monthly	Grab	mg/L
Oil and Grease *d	Monthly	Grab	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 Sample only if a sheen is observed.

BIOSOLIDS

The State of Utah has adopted the *40 CFR 503* federal regulations for the disposal of sewage sludge (biosolids) by reference. However, since this facility is a lagoon, there is not any regular sludge production. Therefore *40 CFR 503* does not apply at this time. In the future, if the sludge needs to be removed from the lagoons and is disposed in some way, the Division of Water Quality must be contacted prior to the removal of the sludge to ensure that all applicable state and federal regulations are met

STORMWATER REQUIREMENTS

Wastewater treatment facilities, which includes treatment lagoons, are required to comply with storm water permit requirements if they meet one or both of the following criteria,

1. The facility has an approved pretreatment program as described in 40 CFR Part 403.
2. The facility has a design flow of 1.0 MGD or greater.

The Lake Point Improvement District Lagoons does not meet either of the criteria; therefore a storm water permit is not required at this time. A storm water re-opener provision is included in the permit should a storm water permit be needed in the future.

PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

Lake Point Improvement District has not been designated for pretreatment program development because it does not meet conditions which necessitate a full program. The flow through the plant is less than 5 MGD, there are no categorical industries discharging to the treatment facility, industrial discharges comprise less than 1 percent of the flow through the treatment facility, and there is no indication of pass through or interference with the operation of the treatment facility such as upsets or violations of the POTW's UPDES permit limits.

Although Lake Point Improvement District does not have to develop a State-approved pretreatment program, any wastewater discharges to the sanitary sewer are subject to Federal, State and local regulations. Pursuant to Section 307 of the Clean Water Act, the permittee shall comply with all applicable Federal General Pretreatment Regulations promulgated, found in 40 CFR 403 and the State Pretreatment Requirements found in UAC R317-8-8.

An industrial waste survey (IWS) is required of the permittee as stated in Part II of the permit. The IWS is to assess the needs of the permittee regarding pretreatment assistance. The IWS is required to be submitted within sixty (60) days after the issuance of the permit. If an Industrial User begins to discharge or an existing Industrial User changes their discharge the permittee must resubmit an IWS no later than sixty days following the introduction or change as stated in Part II of the permit.

Any wastewater discharges to the sanitary sewer by industrial users are subject to Federal, State and local pretreatment regulations. Pursuant to Section 307 of the Clean Water Act, the permittee shall comply with all applicable Federal General Pretreatment Regulations promulgated, found in 40 CFR 403 and the State Pretreatment Requirements found in UAC R317-8-8.

It is recommended that the permittee perform an annual evaluation of the need to revise or develop technically based local limits for pollutants of concern, to implement the general and specific prohibitions 40 CFR, Part 403.5(a) and Part 403.5(b). This evaluation may indicate that present local limits are sufficiently protective, need to be revised or should be developed. It is required that the permittee submit for review any local limits that are developed to the Division of Water Quality. If local limits are developed they must be public noticed.

BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A nationwide effort to control toxic discharges where effluent toxicity is an existing or potential concern is regulated in accordance with the *State of Utah Permitting and Enforcement Guidance Document for Whole Effluent Toxicity Control (biomonitoring)*. 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 potential for toxicity is not deemed sufficient to require biomonitoring or whole effluent toxicity (WET) limits because there are no present or anticipated industrial dischargers on the system nor are there any anticipated for the duration of this permit. The waste discharge is anticipated to be household waste only. Therefore, biomonitoring is not required in this permit; however the permit will contain a WET reopener provision.

PERMIT DURATION

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

Drafted by
Dave Wham
Utah Division of Water Quality

ADDENDUM TO FSSOB

A public notice for the draft permit was published in the Tooele Transcript. The comment period will end on 3/26/2015. Any comments will be responded to and summarized in the Responsiveness Summary below before the permit is issued.

Responsiveness Summary

During finalization of the permit certain dates, spelling edits and minor language corrections may be completed. Such changes will be considered non-substantive and will not be cause for an additional public notice period for the permit.

PN DRAFT