

Official Draft Public Notice Version **March 13, 2013**

The findings, determinations, and assertions contained in this document are not final and subject to change following the public comment period.

**FACT SHEET STATEMENT OF BASIS  
NEOLA IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT  
RENEWAL PERMIT: DISCHARGE, BIOSOLIDS & STORM WATER  
UPDES PERMIT NUMBER: UT0023001  
MINOR MUNICIPAL**

**FACILITY CONTACTS**

Person Name: Max Warren  
Position: Facility Manager

Facility Name: Neola Improvement District  
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**DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY**

The Neola Wastewater Treatment Facility (NWTF) is located in Duchesne County, near the south slope of the Uintah Mountains. The lagoons were originally constructed in 1963 as a total containment lagoon system with three cells utilizing 5.9 acres. As a result of high ground water infiltrating the lagoon and sewer system the lagoons were expanded in 1971. The upgraded facility has five lagoons with a total of 15.5 acres. The system was intended to be a non-discharging facility but sees the need to discharge during times of the year when ground water infiltration of the system is high. NWTF generally discharges during the late winter/early spring months. The facility serves the Neola Improvement District (NID) with a current population of approximately 450. The average design flow is 0.88 MGD. The discharge is located at latitude 40°24'30" and longitude 110°01'30", with an outfall STORET Number 493475.

**SUMMARY OF CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS PERMIT**

All limitations will remain the same as those in the previous permit. Based on effluent monitoring data and the capacity of the existing treatment facility, Neola is expected to be able to comply with the limitations.

**DISCHARGE**

**DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE**

When necessary, the NWTF discharges into an irrigation ditch named the Class E ditch. Neola has submitted discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) from which effluent data was taken for discharge concentrations used in the waste load allocation.

<u>Outfall</u>	<u>Description of Discharge Point</u>
001	A 10" concrete outfall pipe located at latitude 40°24'30" and longitude 110°01'30" on the southwest side of the lagoon system and discharging to the Class E ditch.

### RECEIVING WATERS AND STREAM CLASSIFICATION

The final discharge flows into Class E ditch. Class E. Ditch has been classified as Class 2B, Class 3E, and Class 4 according to *Utah Administrative Code (UAC) R317-2-13*.

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

**Class 4** Protected for agricultural uses including irrigation of crops and stock watering.

### BASIS FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Limitations on total suspended solids (TSS), biochemical oxygen demand (BOD<sub>5</sub>), E. Coli, pH and percent removal for BOD<sub>5</sub> and TSS are based on current Utah Secondary Treatment Standards, *UAC R317-1-3.2*. Limit for total dissolved solids (TDS) is based on the waste load analysis (WLA). The oil and grease is based on best professional judgment (BPJ). The permit limitations are:

Parameter	Effluent Limitations			
	Maximum Monthly Average	Maximum Weekly Average	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum
Flow, MGD	0.88	NA	NA	NA
BOD <sub>5</sub> , mg/L	25	35	NA	NA
BOD <sub>5</sub> Min. % Removal	85	NA	NA	NA
TSS, mg/L	25	35	NA	NA
TSS Min. % Removal	85	NA	NA	NA
E. Coli, No./100mL	126	157	NA	NA
TDS, mg/L	NA	NA	NA	1200
pH, Standard Units	NA	NA	6.5	9

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 quarterly, 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.

Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements			
Parameter	Frequency	Sample Type	Units
Total Flow	Continuous	Recorder	MGD
BOD <sub>5</sub> , Influent Effluent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
TSS, Influent Effluent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
E. Coli	Monthly	Grab	No./100mL
TDS, Influent Effluent	Monthly	Grab	mg/L
	Monthly	Grab	mg/L
pH	Monthly	Grab	SU

### **BIOSOLIDS**

As required by the 1987 amendments to the Federal *Clean Water Act*, EPA has established toxic contaminant criteria and other requirements for sewage sludge use and disposal by works treating domestic sewage. These regulations are found in *Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 503*. The biosolids (sludge) management program was delegated to the State of Utah on June 14, 1996. The 503 regulations are implemented by the issuance of permits, as needed and appropriate.

Because the permitted facility is a lagoon, there is no regular biosolids production. Therefore, the requirements of part 503 do not apply unless or until sludge is removed from the bottom of the lagoon and used or disposed of in some way. When planning biosolids removal, the permittee should contact the DWQ for guidance.

### **STORM WATER**

Wastewater treatment facilities, which include lagoon systems, 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 NWTf facility 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**

The permittee 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 five (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 the permittee 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.

It is required that the permittee submit for review any local limits that are developed to the Division of Water Quality for review. If local limits are developed it is required 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.

### **BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

As part of a nationwide effort to control toxic discharges, biomonitoring requirements are being included in permits for facilities where effluent toxicity is an existing or potential concern. In Utah, this is done 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 five (5) years.

Drafted by  
Matthew Garn  
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Utah Division of Water Quality  
February 20, 2013

### **PUBLIC NOTICE**

Began:

Ended:

Public Noticed in The Vernal Express

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