## Southwest Groundwater Treatment Plant Proposed UPDES Permit

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Kim Shelley UPDES Engineering Section Utah Division of Water Quality

Department of Environmental Quality



Division of Water Quality

## Overview

• What is the UPDES program and how does the permitting process work

JVWCD's UPDES permit application

• Upcoming information session and public comment period

## Authority

• EPA is authorized under the CWA to implement the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program.

• EPA has delegated authority to Utah to administer the NPDES Program.

# Beneficial Use Designations (Classifications)

- Class 5A Gilbert Bay Segment of GSL
- Beneficial Uses Protected for infrequent primary and secondary contact recreation, waterfowl, shore birds and other water-oriented wildlife including their necessary food chain.

## Water Quality Standards

• Water Quality Standard - the maximum amount of pollutant a waterbody can carry and still maintain its <u>beneficial uses</u>.

## GSL Water Quality Standards

- Selenium Tissue Standard
- Narrative Standard
  - R317-2-7.2

## In other words...

Under the Clean Water Act and the Utah Water Quality Act, the DWQ can allow pollution of waters of the State up to a certain point (the WQ standard) as long as the beneficial use is maintained.

## Utah Pollution Discharge Elimination System

The goal of the UPDES program is to protect surface water quality by regulating discharge of pollutants to waters of the State.

#### What is a UPDES Permit?

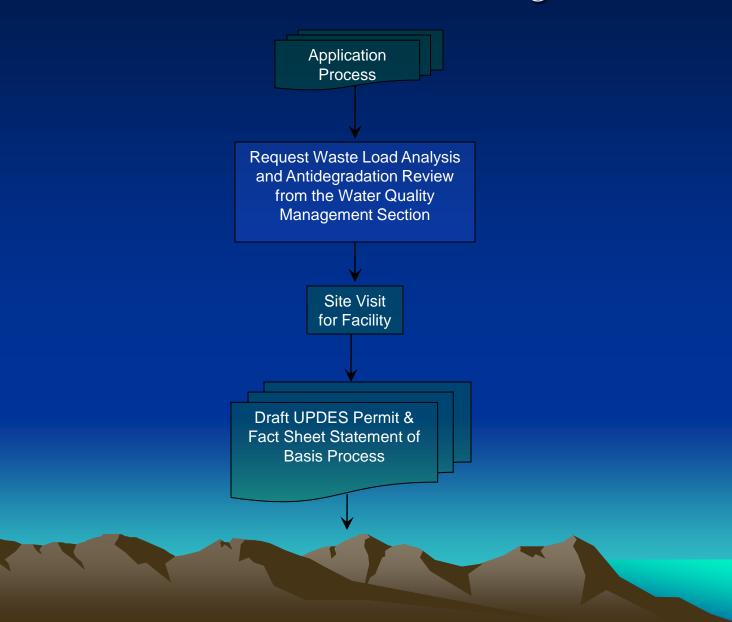
Protects the beneficial use of a receiving water by limiting concentrations and types of pollutants in a discharge.



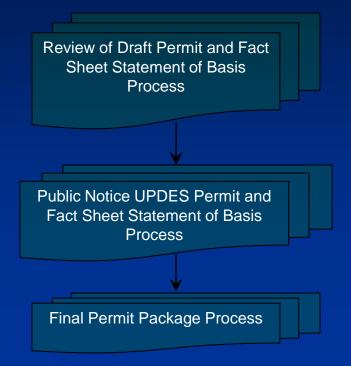
# Major components of a UPDES Permit

- Cover Page
- Effluent Limitations
- Monitoring and Reporting Requirements
- Special Conditions
- Standard Conditions

#### How does the UPDES Permitting Process work?

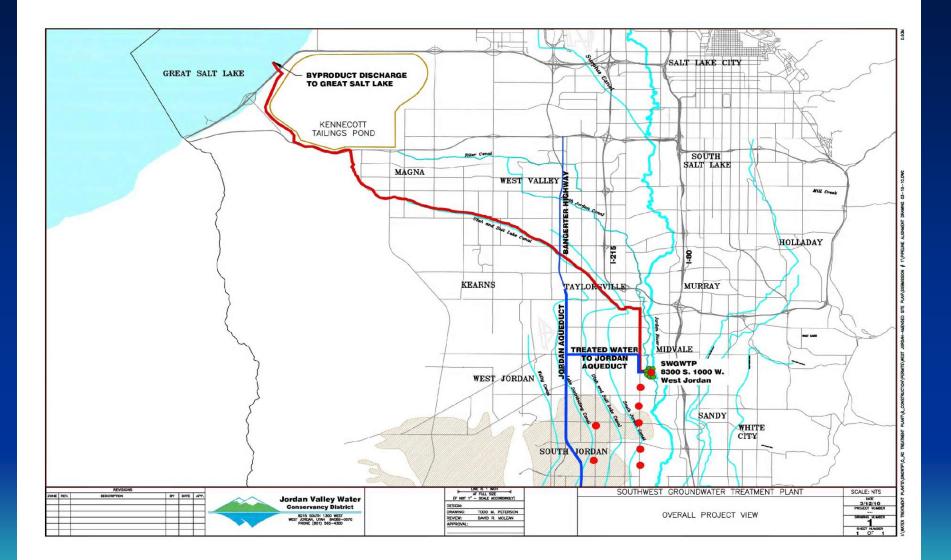


### UPDES Permitting Process, continued



## JVWCD's UPDES Application

- Application submitted April 2009
- Application revised February 2010
- Proposes to discharge 3 million gallons a day of reverse osmosis byproduct to Gilbert Bay of the GSL



### Normal operating conditions

Expanded Effluent Data GILBERT BAY GREAT SALT LAKE OUTFALL										
		South	west J	ordan Valley Gro	oundwater Proje					
		Jord	an Va	lley Water Conse	ervancy District					
	Ma	Average Daily Concentration @ 3.0 MGD (f)								
Parameter	Concentration	Units		Load (e)	Mass/Day	Concentration	Units		Mass	Units
Temperature	16	oC	(a)	A CARGE AND	COMPANY	16	oC	(a)	1000 N. 100 S. 100	STATISTICS.
pH	7	pН	(a)	STATE STATE	ALC: NOT THE	7	pН	(a)	AND ALBRESS	CHAR SPACE
Alkalinity	2,985	mg/L as CaCO3	(a)	11,291	kg	1,992	mg/L as CaCO3	(a)	22,608	kg
lotal Hardness	6,471	mg/L as CaCO3	(a)	24,479	kg	4,246	mg/L as CaCO3	(a)	48,182	kg
Calcium Hardness	3,881	mg/L as CaCO3	(a)	14,678	kg	2,540	mg/L as CaCO3	(a)	28,818	kg
otal Dissolved Solids	10,746	mg/L	(a)	40,648	kg	7,944	mg/L	(a)	90,147	kg
Fotal Suspended Solids	18	mg/l	(a)	68	kg	<20	mg/l	(a)	203	kg
otal Organic Carbon	6.0	mg/L	(a)	23	kg	6.0	mg/L	(a)	68	kg
Numinum	299	ug/l	(a)	1,129	g	249	ug/l	(a)	2,829	9
Antimony	1.5	ug/l	(a)	6	9	1.5	ug/l	(a)	17	g
vrsenic	36	ug/l	(b)	135	9	34	ug/l	(b)	384	g
Barium	418	ug/l	(a)	1,581	g	218	ug/i	(a)	2,471	g
Beryllium	2.99	ug/i	(b)	11	9	2.99	ug/l	(b)	34	g
licarbonate	3,636	mg/L	(a)	13,752	kġ	2,427	mg/L	(a)	27,540	kg
Cadmium	1.49	ug/i	(b)	6	g	1.49	ug/l	(b)	17	g
Calcium	1,552	mg/L	(a)	5,871	kg	1,016	mg/L	(a)	11,527	kg
Carbon Dioxide	137	mg/L	(a)	519	kg	117	mg/L	(a)	1,331	kg
Carbonate	3.6	mg/L	(a)	14	kg	2.0	mg/L	(a)	22	kg
hloride	1,373	mg/L	(a)	5,194	kg	1,325	mg/L	(a)	15,037	kg
chromium, Hexavalent	36	ug/l	(b)	135	g	32	ug/l	(b)	361	9
hromium, Trivalent	0.197	ug/l	(b)	1	9	0.142	ug/l	(c)	n/a	9
opper	0.015	ug/i	(b)	0	9	0.015	ug/l	(b)	0	g
yanide	0.030	ug/l	(b)	0	9	ND	ug/i	(C)	NA	g
luoride	3.5	mg/L	(a)	13	kg	2.5	mg/L	(a)	28	kg
lydrogen Sulfide	NA	mg/L	(a)	NA	kg	NA	mg/L	(a)	NA	kg
ron	1.0	mg/L	(a)	4	kg	0.7	mg/L	(a)	8	kg
ead	3.6	ug/i	(b)	14	g	2.2	ug/l	(b)	25	g
Magnesium	597	mg/L	(a)	2,258	kg	393	mg/L	(a)	4,458	kg
Manganese	11.9	ug/l	(a)	45	9	11.9	ug/i	(a)	135	g
fercury lickel	1.2	ug/l	(b)	5	g	0.8	ug/l	(b)	9	9
	14.9 ND	ug/l	(b)	56	g	14.9	ug/l	(b)	169	g
henolic Compounds (Total) otassium	78	ug/l	(b)	NA	9	ND	ug/i	(c)	NA	9
elenium	55.0	mg/L	(a)	294 208	kg	54	mg/L	(a)	608	kg
elenium ilica (Total)	155	ug/l	(b)	208	g	44.7	ug/i	(b)	507	g
ilica (10tal) ilver	155	mg/L as SiO2	(a)	6	kg	147	mg/L as SiO2	(a)	1,671	kg
odium	1,254	ug/l	(b)	4,742	g		ug/l	(b)		g
trontium	1,254	mg/L	(a)	4,742	kg	889 499	mg/L	(a)	10,093	kg
ulfate	4,537	ug/i	(a)	2,100	g	499 2,568	ug/i	(a)	5,664	g
hallium	1,49	mg/L	(a)	6	kg	2,568	mg/L	(a)	29,139	kg
inc	30	ug/l	(b) (b)	113	mg	1.49	ug/l	(b)	17 339	g
cid-Extractable Compounds		ug/l		0	9		ug/l	(b)		9
ase-Netural Compounds	ND	mg/L	(b)		kg	ND	mg/L	(b)	NA	kg
olatile Organic Compounds	ND	mg/L	(b)	0	kg	ND	mg/L	(b)	NA	kg
sialle organic compounds	NU	mg/L	(b)	0	kg	ND	mg/L	(b)	NA	kg

Notes

(a) Unless otherwise noted, the source of information is design documents for the SWGWTP drawing G-10. Worst case source concentrations were assumed for the purposes of this permit.

(b) Values are from water quality sampling during well pump testing. Samples measuring below the detection limit (i.e. Non-Detect) are reported at one-half of the detection limit.

(c) NA=Not Available.

(d) Maximum daily concentrations calculated from worst case by-product discharges with all shallow RO trains off. Maximum daily loading occurs on an average day when all trains of the plant are fully operating.

(e) Daily mass calculations assume flow weighted average among four shallow well RO trains and two deep well RO trains. (f) Concentration and mass values assume a 99.5% membrane rejection and a 1.2 engineering factor.

(g) Utah secondary drinking water standard.

(i) Conversion factor for kg/day to lbs/day multiply by 2.2.

(98% of the time)
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Flow:	3 MGD
TDS:	7,944 mg/L
Mercury:	0.8 ug/L
Selenium:	44.7 ug/L

#### During times of maintenance (2% of the time)

Flow:

10,746 mg/L

Mercury:

TDS:

1.2 ug/L

1 MGD

Selenium:

55 ug/L

water quality UPDES27.xls

# Significant Technical and Public Issues

- Mercury load to the Great Salt Lake
- Selenium effluent limit/mass balance in GSL
- Mudflat Wetlands eco-system protection
- Natural discharge to Jordan River—Farm.
   Bay—GSL in 100s of years vs. concentrated load to Gilbert Bay in 10's of years
- Other issues raised during public comment period

## What's next....

## **Public Information Meeting**

• March 22, 2010

Utah State Library, room 227 250 North 1950 West, Salt Lake City

5-6:00 pm - Open House Poster Session
6-6:45 pm - Presentations
6:45-7:30 pm - Poster Session, continued

Public Comment Period
Begins March 29<sup>th</sup> for 60 days

- Draft FSSOB and Permit will be available on DWQ's website
- Public Hearing , May 5, 2010 Utah State Library, room 227 250 North 1950 West, Salt Lake City 5:30 pm

## Resources

 Water Quality's Website: <u>www.waterquality.utah.gov</u>

• Department of Environmental Quality's Website:

www.deq.utah.gov/issues/index.htm



Kim Shelley 801-538-6065 kshelley@utah.gov

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