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STATE OF UTAH
DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

UTAH POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (UPDES) PERMITS

Minor Industrial Permit No. **UT0025135**

In compliance with provisions of the Utah *Water Quality Act, Title 19, Chapter 5, Utah Code Annotated ("UCA") 1953, as amended (the "Act")*,

FARMERS GRAIN COOPERATIVE

is hereby authorized to discharge from its facility located at Ogden, Utah, with the outfall(s) located as indicated in this permit, to receiving waters identified as

a common storm drain which discharges to an unnamed irrigation ditch which is tributary to Hooper Canal, the Weber River and eventually the Great Salt Lake

in accordance with discharge point(s), effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein.

This permit shall become effective on July 1, 2009

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight June 30, 2014

Signed this the 29th day of June, 2009.



Walter L. Baker, P.E.
Executive Secretary
Utah Water Quality Board

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I. DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Description of Discharge Point. The authorization to discharge wastewater provided under this part is limited to those outfalls specifically designated below as discharge locations. Discharges at any location not authorized under a UPDES permit are violations of the *Act* and may be subject to penalties under the *Act*. Knowingly discharging from an unauthorized location or failing to report an unauthorized discharge may be subject to criminal penalties as provided under the *Act*.

Outfall Number
001

Location of Discharge Outfall
Latitude 41⁰ 13' 07" and longitude 112⁰ 00' 34". Sample location is in the sump area. If aeration unit is in operation, sample should be taken from a spicket on the effluent line of the aeration unit. If the unit is off line the sample should be taken from the sump itself at the discharge outlet line.

B. Narrative Standard. It shall be unlawful, and a violation of this permit, for the permittee to discharge or place any waste or other substance in such a way as will be or may become offensive such as unnatural deposits, floating debris, oil, scum, or other nuisances such as color, odor or taste, or cause conditions which produce undesirable aquatic life or which produce objectionable tastes in edible aquatic organisms; or result in concentrations or combinations of substances which produce undesirable physiological responses in desirable resident fish, or other desirable aquatic life, or undesirable human health effects, as determined by a bioassay or other tests performed in accordance with standard procedures.

C. Specific Limitations and Self-Monitoring Requirements.

1. Effective July 1, 2009 and lasting through the life of this permit, there shall be no acute toxicity in Outfall 001 as defined in *Part V*, and determined by test procedures described in *Part I. C.2* of this permit.

Effective immediately and lasting the duration of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall 001. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Parameter, Units	30-Day Average	7-Day Average	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum
Flow, GPM	NA	NA	NA	NA
pH S.U.	NA	NA	6.5	9.0
BOD ₅ , mg/L	25	35	NA	NA
TSS, mg/L	25	35	NA	NA
Trichloroethene, ug/L	30	NA	NA	NA
1,1-dichloroethene, ug/L	3.2	NA	NA	NA
1,2-dichloroethene, ug/L	NA	NA	NA	NA
Acute WET Testing, alternating species, Pass/Fail	NA	NA	NA	Pass LC50 > 25% Effluent

a/ Monitoring for the purpose of this permit shall only be completed during non-runoff conditions. The purpose of the permit is to determine compliance of the ground water draining to surface drains, with the required effluent limitations. If during any monthly reporting period non-runoff conditions do not occur (continual runoff in the month), samples shall still be taken, but the total suspended solids limitation shall not apply and it shall be noted on the discharge monitoring report that runoff occurred throughout the month. It is the responsibility of the permittee to document that runoff had occurred throughout the month and to provide such documentation if required by the Executive Secretary or EPA.

Parameter	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type	Units
Flow, GPM	Monthly	Immediate	GPM
pH S.U.	Monthly	Grab	S.U.
BOD ₅ , mg/L	Monthly	Grab	mg/L
TSS, mg/L b/	Monthly	Grab	mg/L
Trichloroethene, ug/L	Monthly	Grab	ug/L
1,1-dichloroethene, ug/L	Monthly	Grab	ug/L
1,2-dichloroethene, ug/L	Monthly	Grab	ug/L
Acute WET Testing c/	Semi-annually	Grab	Pass/Fail

a/ See Definitions, *Part I.A* for definition of terms.

b/ Applicable only during non-runoff conditions. If need to take sample during runoff conditions note on bottom of discharge monitoring report and enter NA for total suspended solids concentration.

c/ Acute WET testing shall occur on a semi-annual basis, alternating between the two test species. These tests shall be alternated over two six month periods, one for each species during each year of the permit

2. Acute Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing.

- a. *Whole Effluent Testing – Acute Toxicity.* Starting on the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall conduct semi-annual acute static replacement toxicity tests, with alternating species as indicated below, on a grab sample of the final effluent. The sample shall be collected at outfall 001.

The monitoring frequency for acute tests shall be semi-annually, with alternating species as indicated below, unless a sample is found to be acutely toxic during a routine test. If that occurs, the monitoring frequency shall become weekly (See *Part I.C.2.c, Accelerated Testing*). Samples shall be collected on a two day progression; i.e., if the first sample is on a Monday, during the next sampling period, the sampling shall begin on a Wednesday, etc.

The replacement static acute toxicity tests shall be conducted in general accordance with the procedures set out in the latest revision of *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, 5th Edition, (EPA 821/R/02/012), October 2002*, as per *40 CFR 136.3(a) TABLE 1A-LIST OF APPROVED BIOLOGICAL METHODS*, and the *Region VIII EPA NPDES Acute Test Conditions – Static Renewal Whole Effluent Toxicity Test (August, 1997)*. The permittee shall conduct and alternate the 48-hour static replacement toxicity test using Ceriodaphnia dubia and the acute 96-hour static replacement toxicity test using Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow).

Acute toxicity occurs when 50 percent or more mortality is observed for either species at 25% effluent concentration. Mortality in the control must simultaneously be 10 percent or less for the results to be considered valid. If more than 10 percent control mortality occurs, the test shall be repeated until satisfactory control mortality is achieved. A variance to this requirement may be granted by the Executive Secretary if a mortality of less than 10 percent was observed in higher effluent dilutions.

Semi-annual test results shall be reported along with the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) submitted for the end of the reporting calendar period. The format for the report shall be consistent with the latest revision of the *Region VIII Guidance for Acute Whole Effluent Reporting (August, 1997)* and shall include all chemical and physical data as specified.

If the results for a minimum of 10 consecutive tests indicate no acute toxicity, the permittee may request a reduction in testing frequency and/or reduction to one species. The Executive Secretary may approve, partially approve, or deny the request based on results and other available information. If approval is given, the modification will take place without a public notice.

- b. *Accelerated Testing.* When acute toxicity is indicated during routine biomonitoring as specified in this permit, the permittee shall notify the Executive Secretary in writing within five (5) days after becoming aware of the test result. The permittee shall perform an accelerated schedule of biomonitoring to establish whether a pattern of toxicity exists. Accelerated testing will begin within seven (7) days after the permittee becomes aware of the test result. Accelerated testing shall be conducted as specified under *Part I.C.2.c Pattern of Toxicity*. If the accelerated testing demonstrates no pattern of toxicity, routine monitoring shall be resumed.
- c. *Pattern of Toxicity.* A pattern of toxicity is defined by the results of a series of up to five (5) biomonitoring tests pursuant to the accelerated testing requirements using 100 percent effluent on the single species found to be more sensitive, once every week for up to five (5) consecutive weeks.

If two (2) consecutive tests (not including the scheduled semi-annual test which triggered the search for a pattern of toxicity) do not result in acute toxicity, no further accelerated testing will be required and no pattern of toxicity will be found to exist. The permittee will provide written verification to the Executive Secretary within five (5) days, and resume routine monitoring.

A pattern of toxicity is established if one of the following occurs:

- (1) If two (2) consecutive test results (not including the scheduled semi-annual test, which triggered the search for a pattern of toxicity) indicate acute toxicity, this constitutes an established pattern of toxicity.
 - (2) If consecutive tests continue to yield differing results each time, the permittee will be required to conduct up to a maximum of five (5) acute tests (not including the scheduled semi-annual test which triggered the search for a pattern of toxicity). If three out of five test results indicate acute toxicity, this will constitute an established pattern of toxicity.
- d. *Preliminary Toxicity Investigation.*
- (1) When a pattern of toxicity is detected the permittee will notify the Executive Secretary in writing within five (5) days and begin an evaluation of the possible causes of the toxicity. The permittee will have fifteen (15) working days from demonstration of the pattern to complete a Preliminary Toxicity Investigation (PTI) and submit a written report of the results to the Executive Secretary. The PTI may include, but is not limited to, additional chemical and biological monitoring, examination of pretreatment program records, examination of discharge monitoring reports, a thorough review of the testing protocol, evaluation of treatment processes and chemical use, inspection of material storage and transfer areas to determine if a spill may have occurred, and similar procedures.

- (2) If the PTI identifies a probable toxicant and/or a probable source of toxicity the permittee shall submit, as part of its final results written notification of that effect to the Executive Secretary. Within thirty (30) days of completing the PTI the permittee shall submit for approval a control program to control effluent toxicity and shall proceed to implement such a plan within seven (7) days following approval. The control program, as submitted to or revised by the Executive Secretary, may be incorporated into the permit.
 - (3) If no probable explanation for toxicity is identified in the PTI, the permittee shall notify the Executive Secretary as part of its final report, along with a schedule for conducting a Phase I Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) (See *Part I.C.2.e, Toxicity Reduction Evaluation*).
 - (4) If toxicity spontaneously disappears during the PTI, the permittee shall submit written notification to that effect to the Executive Secretary as part of the reporting requirements of paragraph (1). of this section.
- e. *Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)*. If toxicity is detected during the life of this permit and it is determined by the Executive Secretary that a TRE is necessary, the permittee shall be so notified and shall initiate a TRE immediately thereafter. The purpose of the TRE will be to establish the cause of toxicity, locate the source(s) of the toxicity, and control or provide treatment for the toxicity.

A TRE may include but is not limited to one, all, or a combination of the following:

- (1) Phase I – Toxicity Characterization
- (2) Phase II – Toxicity Identification Procedures
- (3) Phase III – Toxicity Control Procedures
- (4) Any other appropriate procedures for toxicity source elimination and control.

If the TRE establishes that the toxicity cannot be immediately eliminated, the permittee shall submit a proposed compliance plan to the Executive Secretary. The plan shall include the proposed approach to control toxicity and a proposed compliance schedule for achieving control. If the approach and schedule are acceptable to the Executive Secretary, this permit may be reopened and modified.

If the TRE shows that the toxicity is caused by a toxicant(s) that may be controlled with specific numerical limitations, the permittee may:

- (a) Submit an alternative control program for compliance with the numerical requirements.

- (b) If necessary, provide a modified biomonitoring protocol, which compensates for the pollutant(s) being controlled numerically.

If acceptable to the Executive Secretary, this permit may be reopened and modified to incorporate any additional numerical limitations, a modified compliance schedule if judged necessary by the Executive Secretary, and/or a modified biomonitoring protocol.

Failure to conduct an adequate TRE, or failure to submit a plan or program as described above, or the submittal of a plan or program judged inadequate by the Executive Secretary, shall be considered a violation of this permit.

D) Reporting of Wastewater Monitoring Results. Monitoring results obtained during the previous month shall be summarized for each month and reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report Form (EPA No. 3320-1), post-marked no later than the 28th day of the month following the completed reporting period. The first report is due on July 28, 2009. If no discharge occurs during the reporting period, "no discharge" shall be reported. Legible copies of these, and all other reports including whole effluent toxicity (WET) test reports required herein, shall be signed and certified in accordance with the requirements of *Signatory Requirements (see Part IV.G)*, and submitted to the Division of Water Quality at the following address:

Department of Environmental Quality
Division of Water Quality
288 North 1460 West
PO Box 144870
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4870

II) MONITORING, RECORDING & GENERAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- A) Representative Sampling. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements established under *Part I* shall be collected from the effluent stream prior to discharge into the receiving waters. Samples and measurements shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge.
- B) Monitoring Procedures. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under *Utah Administrative Code ("UAC") R317-2-10*.
- C) Penalties for Tampering. The *Act* provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both.
- D) Compliance Schedules. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any Compliance Schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.
- E) Additional Monitoring by the Permittee. If the permittee monitors any parameter more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under *UAC R317-2-10* or as specified in this permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR. Such increased frequency shall also be indicated. Only those parameters required by the permit need to be reported.
- F) Records Contents. Records of monitoring information shall include:
- 1) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - 2) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 - 3) The date(s) and time(s) analyses were performed;
 - 4) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 - 5) The analytical techniques or methods used; and,
 - 6) The results of such analyses.
- G) Retention of Records. The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least five years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Executive Secretary at any time. A copy of this UPDES permit must be maintained on site during the duration of activity at the permitted location
- H) Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting.
- 1) The permittee shall (orally) report any noncompliance including transportation accidents, spills, and uncontrolled runoff from biosolids transfer or land application sites which may seriously endanger health or environment, as soon as possible, but no

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- later than twenty-four (24) hours from the time the permittee first became aware of circumstances. The report shall be made to the Division of Water Quality, (801) 538-6146, or 24-hour answering service (801) 536-4123.
- 2) The following occurrences of noncompliance shall be reported by telephone (801) 536-4123 as soon as possible but no later than 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances:
 - (a) Any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment;
 - (b) Any unanticipated bypass, which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See *Part III.G, Bypass of Treatment Facilities.*);
 - (c) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See *Part III.H, Upset Conditions.*);
 - (d) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in the permit; or,
 - 3) A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time that the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain:
 - (a) A description of the noncompliance and its cause;
 - (b) The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
 - (c) The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected;
 - (d) Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance; and,
 - (e) Steps taken, if any, to mitigate the adverse impacts on the environment and human health during the noncompliance period.
 - 4) The Executive Secretary may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours by the Division of Water Quality, (801) 538-6146.
 - 5) Reports shall be submitted to the addresses in *Part I.D, Reporting of Monitoring Results.*
 - I) Other Noncompliance Reporting. Instances of noncompliance not required to be reported within 24 hours shall be reported at the time that monitoring reports for *Part I.D* are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in *Part II.F*
 - J) Inspection and Entry The permittee shall allow the Executive Secretary, or an authorized representative, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

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- 1) Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of the permit;
- 2) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- 3) Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit, including but not limited to, biosolids treatment, collection, storage facilities or area, transport vehicles and containers, and land application sites;
- 4) Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the *Act*, any substances or parameters at any location.

III) COMPLIANCE RESPONSIBILITIES

- A) Duty to Comply. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application. The permittee shall give advance notice to the Executive Secretary of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity, which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
- B) Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions. The Act provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing provisions of the Act is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000 per day of such violation. Any person who willfully or negligently violates permit conditions or the Act is subject to a fine not exceeding \$25,000 per day of violation. Any person convicted under UCA 19-5-115(2) a second time shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50,000 per day. Except as provided at Part III.G, *Bypass of Treatment Facilities* and Part III.H, *Upset Conditions*, nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee of the civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance.
- C) Need to Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.
- D) Duty to Mitigate. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit, which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. The permittee shall also take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any land application in violation of this permit.
- E) Proper Operation and Maintenance. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems, which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.
- F) Removed Substances. Collected screening, grit, solids, sludge, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment shall be disposed of in such a manner so as to prevent any pollutant from entering any waters of the state or creating a health hazard. Sludge/digester supernatant and filter backwash shall not directly enter either the final effluent or waters of the state by any other direct route.
- G) Bypass of Treatment Facilities.

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- 1) Bypass Not Exceeding Limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to paragraph 2 and 3 of this section.

- 2) Prohibition of Bypass.
 - (a) Bypass is prohibited, and the Executive Secretary may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:
 - (1) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of human life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - (2) There were no feasible alternatives to bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgement to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance, and
 - (3) The permittee submitted notices as required under *section III.G.3*.
 - (b) The executive Secretary may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Executive Secretary determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in *sections III.G.2.a (1), (2) and (3)*.

- 3) Notice.
 - (a) *Anticipated bypass*. Except as provided above in *section III.G.2* and below in *section III.G.3.b*, if the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, at least ninety days before the date of bypass. The prior notice shall include the following unless otherwise waived by the Executive Secretary:
 - (1) Evaluation of alternative to bypass, including cost-benefit analysis containing an assessment of anticipated resource damages;
 - (2) A specific bypass plan describing the work to be performed including scheduled dates and times. The permittee must notify the Executive Secretary in advance of any changes to the bypass schedule;
 - (3) Description of specific measures to be taken to minimize environmental and public health impacts;
 - (4) A notification plan sufficient to alert all downstream users, the public and others reasonably expected to be impacted by the bypass;

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(5) A water quality assessment plan to include sufficient monitoring of the receiving water before, during and following the bypass to enable evaluation of public health risks and environmental impacts; and,

(6) Any additional information requested by the Executive Secretary.

(b) *Emergency Bypass.* Where ninety days advance notice is not possible, the permittee must notify the Executive Secretary, and the Director of the Department of Natural Resources, as soon as it becomes aware of the need to bypass and provide to the Executive Secretary the information in *section III.G.3.a.(1) through (6)* to the extent practicable.

(c) *Unanticipated bypass.* The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass to the Executive Secretary as required under *Part II.H.1, Twenty Four Hour Reporting.* The permittee shall also immediately notify the Director of the Department of Natural Resources, the public and downstream users and shall implement measures to minimize impacts to public health and environment to the extent practicable.

H) Upset Conditions.

1) Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph 2 of this section are met. Executive Secretary's administrative determination regarding a claim of upset cannot be judiciously challenged by the permittee until such time as an action is initiated for noncompliance.

2) Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

(a) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

(b) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;

(c) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under *Part II.H, Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting*; and,

(d) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under *Part III.D, Duty to Mitigate.*

3) Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

IV. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

A. Planned Changes. The permittee shall give notice to the Executive Secretary as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when the alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of parameters discharged or pollutant sold or given away. This notification applies to pollutants, which are not subject to effluent limitations in the permit. In addition, if there are any planned substantial changes to the permittee's existing sludge facilities or their manner of operation or to current sludge management practices of storage and disposal, the permittee shall give notice to the Executive Secretary of any planned changes at least 30 days prior to their implementation.

B. Anticipated Noncompliance. The permittee shall give advance notice to the Executive Secretary of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity, which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

C. Permit Actions. This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

D. Duty to Reapply. If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee shall apply for and obtain a new permit. The application shall be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit.

E. Duty to Provide Information. The permittee shall furnish to the Executive Secretary, within a reasonable time, any information which the Executive Secretary may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Executive Secretary, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

F. Other Information. When the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or any report to the Executive Secretary, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

G. Signatory Requirements. All applications, reports or information submitted to the Executive Secretary shall be signed and certified.

1. All permit applications shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

2. All reports required by the permit and other information requested by the Executive Secretary shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

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a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the Executive Secretary, and,

b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters. A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.

3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under *paragraph IV.G.2* is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of *paragraph IV.G.2.* must be submitted to the Executive Secretary prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

4. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

H. Penalties for Falsification of Reports. The *Act* provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000.00 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both.

I. Availability of Reports. Except for data determined to be confidential under *UAC R317-8-3.2*, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the office of Executive Secretary. As required by the *Act*, permit applications, permits and effluent data shall not be considered confidential.

J. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the permittee of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under the *Act*.

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K. Property Rights. The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state or local laws or regulations.

L. Severability. The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provisions of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

M. Transfers. This permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:

1. The current permittee notifies the Executive Secretary at least 20 days in advance of the proposed transfer date;

2. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittee's containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them; and,

3. The Executive Secretary does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee of his or her intent to modify, or revoke and reissue the permit. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement mentioned in paragraph 2 above.

N. State or Federal Laws. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation under authority preserved by *UCA 19-5-117* and *Section 510* of the *Act* or any applicable Federal or State transportation regulations, such as but not limited to the Department of Transportation regulations.

O. Industrial Pretreatment. . Any wastewaters discharged to the sanitary sewer, either as a direct discharge or as a hauled waste, are subject to Federal, State and local pretreatment regulations. Pursuant to Section 307 of *The Water Quality Act of 1987*, the permittee shall comply with all applicable federal General Pretreatment Regulations promulgated at *40 CFR 403*, the State Pretreatment Requirements at *UAC R317-8-8*, and any specific local discharge limitations developed by the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) accepting the wastewaters.

In addition, in accordance with *40 CFR 403.12(p)(1)*, the permittee must notify the POTW, the EPA Regional Waste Management Director, and the State hazardous waste authorities, in writing, if they discharge any substance into a POTW which if otherwise disposed of would be considered a hazardous waste under *40 CFR 261*. This notification must include the name of the hazardous waste, the EPA hazardous waste number, and the type of discharge (continuous or batch).

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P. Water Quality - Reopener Provision. This permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) to include the appropriate effluent limitations and compliance schedule, if necessary, if one or more of the following events occurs:

1. Water Quality Standards for the receiving water(s) to which the permittee discharges are modified in such a manner as to require different effluent limits than contained in this permit.
2. A final wasteload allocation is developed and approved by the State and/or EPA for incorporation in this permit.
3. Revisions to the current CWA § 208 area wide treatment management plans or promulgations/revisions to TMDLs (40 CFR 130.7) approved by the EPA and adopted by DWQ which calls for different effluent limitations than contained in this permit.

Q. Biosolids – Reopener Provision. This permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) to include the appropriate biosolids limitations (and compliance schedule, if necessary), management practices, other appropriate requirements to protect public health and the environment, or if there have been substantial changes (or such changes are planned) in biosolids use or disposal practices; applicable management practices or numerical limitations for pollutants in biosolids have been promulgated which are more stringent than the requirements in this permit; and/or it has been determined that the permittees biosolids use or land application practices do not comply with existing applicable state or federal regulations.

R. Toxicity Limitation - Reopener Provision. This permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) to include, whole effluent toxicity (WET) limitations, a compliance date, a compliance schedule, a change in the whole effluent toxicity (biomonitoring) protocol, additional or modified numerical limitations, or any other conditions related to the control of toxicants if one or more of the following events occur;

1. Toxicity is detected, as per *Part I.C2* of this permit, during the duration of this permit.
2. The TRE results indicate that compliance with the toxic limits will require an implementation schedule past the date for compliance and the Executive Secretary agrees with the conclusion.
3. The TRE results indicate that the toxicant(s) represent pollutant(s) that may be controlled with specific numerical limits, and the Executive Secretary agrees that numerical controls are the most appropriate course of action.
4. Following the implementation of numerical control(s) of toxicant(s), the Executive Secretary agrees that a modified biomonitoring protocol is necessary to compensate for those toxicant that are controlled numerically.

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5. The TRE reveals other unique conditions or characteristics, which in the opinion of the permit issuing authority justify the incorporation of unanticipated special conditions in the permit.

S. Storm Water-Reopener Provision. At any time during the duration (life) of this permit, this permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) as per *UAC R317.8*, to include, any applicable storm water provisions and requirements, a storm water pollution prevention plan, a compliance schedule, a compliance date, monitoring and/or reporting requirements, or any other conditions related to the control of storm water discharges to "waters-of-State".

V. DEFINITIONS

A. Wastewater.

1. The "7-day (and weekly) average", other than for e-coli bacteria, fecal coliform bacteria, and total coliform bacteria, is the arithmetic average of all samples collected during a consecutive 7-day period or calendar week, whichever is applicable. Geometric means shall be calculated for e-coli bacteria, fecal coliform bacteria, and total coliform bacteria. The 7-day and weekly averages are applicable only to those effluent characteristics for which there are 7-day average effluent limitations. The calendar week, which begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday, shall be used for purposes of reporting self-monitoring data on discharge monitoring report forms. Weekly averages shall be calculated for all calendar weeks with Saturdays in the month. If a calendar week overlaps two months (i.e., the Sunday is in one month and the Saturday in the following month), the weekly average calculated for that calendar week shall be included in the data for the month that contains Saturday.

2. The "30-day (and monthly) average," other than for e-coli bacteria, fecal coliform bacteria and total coliform bacteria, is the arithmetic average of all samples collected during a consecutive 30-day period or calendar month, whichever is applicable. Geometric means shall be calculated for e-coli bacteria, fecal coliform bacteria and total coliform bacteria. The calendar month shall be used for purposes of reporting self-monitoring data on discharge monitoring report forms.

3. "Act," means the *Utah Water Quality Act*.

4. "Acute toxicity" occurs when 50 percent or more mortality is observed for either test species at 25% effluent concentration.

5. "Bypass," means the diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

6. "Composite Samples" shall be flow proportioned. The composite sample shall, as a minimum, contain at least four (4) samples collected over the compositing period. Unless otherwise specified, the time between the collection of the first sample and the last sample shall not be less than six (6) hours nor more than 24 hours. Acceptable methods for preparation of composite samples are as follows:

a. Constant time interval between samples, sample volume proportional to flow rate at time of sampling;

b. Constant time interval between samples, sample volume proportional to total flow (volume) since last sample. For the first sample, the flow rate at the time the sample was collected may be used;

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c. Constant sample volume, time interval between samples proportional to flow (i.e., sample taken every "X" gallons of flow); and,

d. Continuous sample volume, with sample collection rate proportional to flow rate.

7. "CWA," means *The Federal Water Pollution Control Act*, as amended, by *The Clean Water Act of 1987*.

8. "Daily Maximum" (Daily Max.) is the maximum value allowable in any single sample or instantaneous measurement.

9. "EPA," means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

10. "Executive Secretary," means Executive Secretary of the Utah Water Quality Board.

11. A "grab" sample, for monitoring requirements, is defined as a single "dip and take" sample collected at a representative point in the discharge stream.

12. An "instantaneous" measurement, for monitoring requirements, is defined as a single reading, observation, or measurement.

13. "Severe Property Damage," means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

14. "Upset," means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventative maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

**STATEMENT OF BASIS
FARMERS GRAIN COOPERATIVE
UPDES PERMIT NO. UT0025135
Renewal for Minor Industrial Facility**

FACILITY CONTACT:

Property Owner: The Scoular Company
Attn: Jeff Caskey, Operations Manager
2727 Pennsylvania Ave
P.O. Box 9550
Ogden, Utah 84409
Telephone (801) 621-7803

Responsible Official: Brent Shaffer, President of the Board
Farmland Grain Cooperative of Idaho
15145 North 4800 West
Garland, UT 84312
Phone: (435) 279-3108

Facility Contact: Kathy M. Harris, PG
AMEC Earth and Environmental
9865 South 500 West
Sandy UT 84070
(801) 999-2023

TYPE OF FACILITY: This facility is utilized for the storage, marketing and distribution of all types of grain and grain products.

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC) CODE: The SIC code for this facility is 2040.

DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY: The Farmland Grain Ogden Facility is responsible for storing, marketing and distributing all types of grain and grain products. The facility consists of grain storage silos, grain storage warehouse, two general shop and maintenance buildings, one laboratory, and one office building. There is a shallow ground water drain system at the facility which was installed to drain ground water from under the silos. It consists of three separate legs which drain to a central sump. Ground water gravity flows from the central sump through a concrete culvert to a treatment system after which it discharges to a storm drain system approximately one quarter mile north of the facility. The ground water drainage system intercepts a fairly large amount of shallow ground water and transports it to surface water.

From about 1973 through 1977, this facility operated a trucking division in the southern most shop/maintenance building. Four floor drains were located in this building where waste solvents (trichloroethene) were reported to have been occasionally discharged. A common 8-inch culvert pipe conveyed the drain discharge to an open ditch on the south side of the grain warehouse. The shallow ground water drainage system captures the shallow ground water contaminated with trichloroethene (TCE). The facility has the ability to pass the groundwater through a treatment system and discharge it. However, the levels of TCE in the groundwater are now low enough that the facility can meet the permit effluent limits without using the treatment system. The treatment system has not been run since 2003.

The treatment system is located in an area near the central sump. Water from the central sump and from select ground water monitoring wells (part of the Enhanced Fluid Recovery System) will be pumped to an air stripping unit. Once the water is treated it will be returned to the discharge pipe of the sump which is connected to the storm water system. The flow rate under normal, non-storm conditions is expected to be around 25 to 35 gallons per minute (gpm). The air stripper is designed to treat flows in this range. During high flow rates originating as a result of runoff it is anticipated that the ground water will be significantly diluted and not require air stripper treatment. However, the treatment system will be plumbed to allow 35 gpm to continually flow into the system while runoff waters in excess of 35 gpm will by-pass the system. In this manner the treatment system will continually operate.

The air stripper is a low profile, tray air stripper. Water will be sprayed through the top of the stripper and will flow through baffled aeration trays and will cascade over the baffled trays and flow to a holding tank at the bottom of the stripper and from there is discharged back to the sump discharge line and goes to the storm drain system.

LOCATION OF DISCHARGE: The permittee will have one discharge point known as Outfall 001. Outfall 001 is located at a latitude of 41° 13' 07" and a longitude of 112° 00' 34". Samples shall be taken from sump area. If the aeration unit is in operation, samples should be taken from a spicket on the effluent line of the aeration unit. If the unit is off line the sample should be taken from the sump itself at the discharge outlet line.

DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE: The discharge goes to a common storm sewer main, which discharges into an unnamed irrigation ditch tributary to Hooper Canal which is tributary to the Weber River which discharges to the Great Salt Lake. When the permit was first issued in June of 1994 the permittee installed an aeration device in the central sump which seemed to be successful in removing around 60 % of the TCE. This has worked well except at times when a large amount of sediment has entered the sump plugging the air flow. A new system has been installed as indicated above under description of facility which will be able to operate

continuously.

Over the last five years trichloroethene (TCE) never exceeded the daily maximum. All samples taken for WET testing passed. In 2006 there were 5 exceedences for (TSS). These exceedences were due to sediment filling the bottom of the sump where the samples are taken and were drawn into the samples by the sampling technique. This material is washed into this area because it also serves as a storm drain.

USE CLASSIFICATION OF RECEIVING WATER: The Hooper Canal and the Weber River in this area are classified as:

- 2B - protected for secondary contact recreation such as boating, wading or similar use
- 3C - protected for non-game fish and other aquatic life, including the necessary aquatic organisms in their food chain
- 3D - protected for waterfowl, shore birds and other water-oriented wildlife not included in classes 3A, 3B or 3C, including the necessary aquatic organisms in their food chain, and
- 4 - protected for agricultural uses including irrigation of crops and stock watering.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS PERMIT: Acute Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) testing will be changed from quarterly to semi-annually and alternating between the two test species. These tests shall be alternated over two six month periods, one for each species during each year of the permit cycle as discussed further in the *Biomonitoring Requirements* section of this document.

BASIS FOR EFFLUENT LIMITS: Utah Administrative Code (UAC) R317-1-3.2 A,B & C, indicates that all persons discharging wastes from a point source into any waters-of-the-State shall provide treatment processes which will produce secondary effluent. Secondary effluent means an effluent in which the arithmetic mean of BOD and TSS shall not during any thirty (30) day period exceed 25 mg/L nor shall the arithmetic mean exceed 35 mg/L during any seven (7) day period. At all times the effluent will be required to be between a pH of 6.5 to 9.0.

An exception for TSS will be granted in the permit during runoff conditions because of the increase of solids carried into the system as a result of the increase of flow. All permit conditions apply during non-runoff periods as the purpose of the permit is to assure quality of the ground water discharging to surface drains. If during any monthly reporting period non-runoff conditions (continued runoff in the month) do not occur and a sample cannot be taken during non-runoff conditions, the TSS limit shall not apply and it shall be noted at the bottom of the discharge monitoring report that runoff was occurring all month.

Human health criteria will be applied to all Class 3 water bodies to protect for the consumption of aquatic organisms only. Over the last five years of the permit cycle TCE was limited to a thirty day average of 30 ug/L. TCE never exceeded permit limits. Break down compounds of TCE such as 1,1-dichloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethene and 1,2-dichloroethene were all monitored on a monthly basis. Based on best professional judgement (BPJ) and a memorandum (appended to this Statement of Basis) from Dr. Bill Moellmer (staff person responsible for completing wasteload analyses) the limitations for TCE shall continue to be limited to 30 ug/l as a 30 day average and 1,1 dichloroethene shall be limited to 3.2 ug/l as a 30 day average. Monitoring for 1,1-dichloroethane and 1,2-dichloroethene will be continued on a monthly basis, but no effluent limits will be established.

E. coli was not considered for inclusion in this permit because no domestic waste is involved.

STORM WATER REQUIREMENTS: According to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code for this facility, SIC 2040, Grain Mill Products, the Farmers Grain Ogden Facility is required to obtain coverage under the UPDES Multi Sector General Storm Water Permit, Sector U, Food and Kindred Products, or to have specific storm water requirements in the UPDES individual permit. Previous state inspections at the facility have shown there are no materials at the facility exposed to storm water. As a result no storm water provision will be included in this permit. Farmers Grain will need to complete the enclosed *No Exposure Certification for Exclusion from UPDES Storm Water Permitting* form within 30 days of receipt of this renewal permit. If site conditions change so the no exposure certification no longer applies, the individual UPDES permit shall be reopened and modified under Section IV.S of the permit to include specific storm water requirements.

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 permittee is a minor industrial discharger, in which toxicity has been absent for the past 8 years. As such, the permittee has requested a reduction in the whole effluent toxicity (WET) biomonitoring testing from quarterly to once annually for each species. Based upon these facts and Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) of the permitting authority, the permittee will be required to conduct semi-annual acute WET testing with alternating species. In the absence of a waste load analysis with numerical limits, the Acute WET test passing requirement of *LC50 > 25% Effluent* is based upon BPJ.

The permit will also contain a toxicity limitation re-opener provision. This provision allows for modification of the permit to include WET limitations and/or increased WET monitoring, should additional information indicate the presence of toxicity in the discharge. The permit will contain the standard requirements for accelerated testing upon failure of an Acute WET test as well as provisions for a Preliminary Toxicity Investigation and/or a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation as appropriate.

SUMMARY OF EFFLUENT LIMITS:

Table 1: Effluent Limitations a/				
Parameter, Units	30-Day Average	7-Day Average	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum
Flow, GPM	NA	NA	NA	NA
pH S.U.	NA	NA	6.5	9.0
BOD ₅ , mg/L	25	35	NA	NA
TSS, mg/L	25	35	NA	NA
Trichloroethene, ug/L	30	NA	NA	NA
1,1-dichloroethene, ug/L	3.2	NA	NA	NA
1,1-dichloroethane	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2-dichloroethene, ug/L	NA	NA	NA	NA
WET Testing	NA	NA	NA	Pass LC50 > 25% Effluent

a/ Monitoring for the purpose of this permit shall only be completed during non-runoff conditions. The purpose of the permit is to determine compliance of the ground water draining to surface drains, with the required effluent limitations. If during any monthly reporting period non-runoff conditions do not occur (continual runoff in the month), samples shall still be taken, but the total suspended solids limitation shall not apply and it shall be noted on the discharge monitoring report that runoff occurred throughout the month. It is the responsibility of the permittee to document that runoff had occurred throughout the month and to provide such documentation if required by the Executive Secretary or EPA.

SELF MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: Discharge monitoring reports shall be submitted on a monthly basis. The following effluent monitoring requirements are based upon BPJ and have not changed significantly from the previous permit.

Table 3: Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements <i>a/</i>			
Parameter	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type	Units
Flow, GPM	Monthly	Immediate	GPM
pH S.U.	Monthly	Grab	S.U.
BOD ₅ , mg/L	Monthly	Grab	mg/L
TSS, mg/L <i>/b</i>	Monthly	Grab	mg/L
Trichloroethene, ug/L	Monthly	Grab	ug/L
1,1-dichloroethene, ug/L	Monthly	Grab	ug/L
1,1-dichloroethane	Monthly	Grab	ug/L
1,2-dichloroethene, ug/L	Monthly	Grab	ug/L
Acute W.E.T. <i>c/</i>	Annually	Grab	Pass/Fail

- a/* See Definitions, *Part I.A* for definition of terms.
- b/* Applicable only during non-runoff conditions. If need to take sample during runoff conditions note on bottom of discharge monitoring report and enter NA for total suspended solids concentration.
- c/* Acute WET testing shall occur on a semi-annual basis for both species. These tests shall be alternated over two six month periods.

PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS:

It is not contemplated that effluent will be discharged to the sanitary sewer. Any wastewater discharged to a public sanitary sewer is subject to Federal, State and local pretreatment regulations. Pursuant to Section 307 of the Clean Water Act, Farmers Grain shall comply with all applicable Federal pretreatment regulations promulgated in 40 CFR Section 403, the State pretreatment requirements found in *UAC R317-8-8*, and any specific local discharge limitations developed by the wastewater treatment plant accepting any contribution from Farmers Grain.

PERMIT DURATION: This permit shall be effective for a period of five years.

PUBLIC NOTICE

This permit and statement of basis was public noticed in the Standard Examiner, Ogden, UT and on the Utah Division of Water Quality's website from May 25, 2009 through June 25, 2009. No public comments were received during the public comment period.

Drafted By:

Lonnie Shull

Environmental Scientist

Utah Division of Water Quality

May 5, 2009

Updated May 11, 2009

Updated Addresses 6/2/09

Updated 6/29/09