

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

Section 401 Water Quality Certification No. DWQ-2021-07002

Project Proponent: Teresa Gray, Salt Lake City Department of Public Utilities
1530 S West Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84115

Project: The Project Proponent proposes to impact approximately 1.5 acres and discharge 54,400 cubic yards of fill into the Mountain Dell Reservoir to construct a cofferdam and associated access road at the Mountain Dell Dam in Salt Lake County, Utah. Additionally, once the cofferdam is constructed, the Project Proponent proposes to excavate approximately 37,000 cubic yards of sediment proximate to the existing lower level intake structure (up to 30 feet) along the upstream face of the existing Mountain Dell Dam. According to the Project Proponent, the purpose of the Project is to rehabilitate Mountain Dell Dam.

Location: Latitude 40.75536°, Longitude -111.71645°, Salt Lake County, Utah.

Watercourse(s): Parleys Creek/Mountain Dell Reservoir

USACE Section 404: SPK-2021-00470

Effective Date: Month, Day, Year

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PND DRAFT

I. Definitions

- A. **Designated Beneficial Uses** means a water's present most reasonable uses, grouped by use classes to protect the uses against controllable pollution. Beneficial uses designated within each class are described in Utah Administrative Code (UAC) R317-2-6 and waterbodies beneficial uses can be found in UAC R317-2-13. For the purposes of this document, the term "designated beneficial uses" will be used to describe all uses required to be protected by Utah Water Quality Standards and Antidegradation Policy.
- B. **Existing Uses** *"means those uses actually attained in a water body on or after November 28, 1975, whether or not they are included in the water quality standards."* UAC R317-1-1. *"If a situation is found where there is an existing use which is a higher use (i.e., more stringent protection requirements) than that current designated use, the Director will apply the water quality standards and anti-degradation policy to protect the existing use"* UAC R317-2-3.
- C. **Total Maximum Daily Load** *"means the maximum amount of a particular pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet state water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources."* UAC R317-1-1
- D. **Project Proponent** *"means the applicant for license or permit or entity seeking certification."* 40 CFR §121.1
- E. **Waters of the United States** means waterbodies subject to the provisions of the Clean Water Act.

II. Acronyms

BMPs – Best Management Practices
CFR – Code of Federal Regulations
CWA – Clean Water Act
CY – cubic yards
DEQ – Utah Department of Environmental Quality
DMR – Discharge monitoring report
DWQ – Utah Division of Water Quality
EPA – Environmental Protection Agency
mg/L – milligrams per liter
MS4 – Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NOI – Notice of Intent
NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
OHWM – ordinary high water mark
SLCDPU – Salt Lake City Department of Public Utilities
SWPPP – stormwater pollution prevention plan
TMDL – Total Maximum Daily Load
TSS – total suspended solids
UAC – Utah Administrative Code
UPDES – Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
USACE – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
WQS – Utah Water Quality Standards
WOTUS – Waters of the United States

III. Executive Summary

Pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) 33 U.S.C. Section 1251 et seq., the Utah Division of Water Quality (DWQ) grants Water Quality Certification (Certification) to Salt Lake City Department of Public Utilities (SLCDPU) for the proposed Mountain Dell Dam Rehabilitation of Outlet Works Project (Project) in Salt Lake County, Utah. Certification is subject to the conditions outlined in this document and adherence to any U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Section 404 Permit Conditions. The conditions outlined in this Certification are necessary to assure compliance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and/or other applicable laws and

regulations adopted for state primacy of the CWA. Condition justification and appropriate citations of Federal and State laws that authorize the condition, as required by 30 CFR Part 121.7, can be found in the section immediately following the conditions.

DWQ's conditions are based on and are necessary to comply with applicable state rules. Specifically, the following Utah rules represent overarching considerations that require the conditions outlined by this document to apply to the USACE Section 404 Permit: Utah's rules promulgating standards of quality for waters of the State affirm "*it shall be unlawful and a violation of these rules for any person to discharge or place any wastes or other substances in such manner as may interfere with designated uses protected by assigned classes or to cause any of the applicable standards to be violated*" UAC R317-2-7.1.a. Additionally, "*all actions to control waste discharges under these rules shall be modified as necessary to protect downstream designated uses*" UAC R317-2-8. As stated in UAC R317-15-6.1 the Director will ordinarily consider whether the proposed discharge "*impairs the designated beneficial use classifications (e.g., aquatic life, drinking water, recreation) in Section R317-2-6*" UAC R317-15-6.1.A.1., "*exceeds water quality criteria, either narrative or numeric, in Section R317-2-7*" UAC R317-15-6.1.A.2. or "*fails to meet the antidegradation (ADR) requirements of Section R317-2-7*" UAC R317-15-6.1.A.3.

The Utah DWQ participated in a pre-filing meeting with the Project Proponent on June 24, 2021, and received a formal Section 401 Water Quality Certification Request for the proposed Project on August 4, 2021. Utah DWQ was notified by Nicole Fresard with the USACE that the reasonable period of time to make a Certification decision is 90 days. The DWQ will issue a Certification decision by November 2, 2021.

IV. Background

The SLCDPU manages the Mountain Dell Dam in Salt Lake City, Utah. The Mountain Dell Dam was constructed in 1917. Water has seeped through the dam since its construction and has caused freeze-thaw induced spalling of the saturated concrete on the downstream face. Additionally, the outlet works pipes and valves are towards the end of their service life. As such, the SLCDPU is in the process of rehabilitating the dam. In 2019, the SLCDPU lined the upstream face of the concrete arch dam with a waterproof liner. The purpose of this Project is to further rehabilitate Mountain Dell Dam.

SLCDPU now needs to rehabilitate the lower two outlet structures with new piping and valves. In order to complete this, SLCDPU would need to completely drain the Mountain Dell Reservoir and excavate sediment proximate to the existing lower intake structure along the upstream face of the dam to a depth of approximately 30 feet. To do this, SLCDPU proposes to construct a cofferdam and access road in Mountain Dell Reservoir upstream of the dam to isolate the work zone and manage surface water flows during construction activities.

Cofferdam and Access Road Construction

The proposed earthen cofferdam would be approximately 200 feet upstream of the existing Mountain Dell Dam. The cofferdam would be 38-feet high, 130-feet wide, and 550-feet long. Material used to construct the cofferdam would be excavated from the hillside above the northern edge of the Mountain Dell Reservoir and would be transported to the reservoir basin via a new access road. The access road would be constructed on the west side of the Mountain Dell Reservoir. No excavation of existing sediments within the Mountain Dell Reservoir would be required during construction of the proposed cofferdam. However, a trench would be excavated within the constructed cofferdam and a cement-bentonite wall would be installed. A 36-inch wide outlet pipe on the north side of the cofferdam, and a spillway on the south side of the cofferdam would also be constructed. Construction of the cofferdam would impact approximately 1.5-acres and require 54,400 cubic yards (cy) of fill. SLCDPU anticipates constructing the proposed cofferdam in fall 2021.

Sediment Excavation

Once the proposed cofferdam is constructed, SLCDPU proposes to excavate sediment proximate to the existing lower intake structure (up to 30 feet) along the upstream face of the existing Mountain Dell Dam. Excavation is expected to result in 37,300 CYs. The excavated material would be permanently placed upstream of the cofferdam within the Mountain Dell Reservoir. SLCDPU may truck, convey, or slurry the excavated sediment to the location upstream. This work is anticipated to take place in late summer/fall 2022.

V. Aquatic Resource Impacts

All Waters of the State of Utah (defined in UAC R317-1-1) are protected from pollutant discharges that affect water quality by narrative standards (see UAC R317-2-7.2); broadly, discharges should not become offensive or cause undesirable conditions in human health effects or aquatic life. In addition, some particularly sensitive classes of water are further protected from deleterious effects of specific pollutants by application of numeric criteria to designated (beneficial) uses of that water body. Listed below are the water features within the Project area and their associated designated beneficial uses (see UAC R317-2-6 and UAC R317-2-13):

A. Parley's Creek/Mountain Dell Reservoir

1. Use Designations

- a. Class 1C: Protected for domestic purposes with prior treatment processes as required by the Utah Division of Drinking Water.
- b. 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.
- c. Class 3A: Protected for cold water species of game fish and other cold water aquatic life, including the necessary aquatic organisms in their food chain.

2. Impairments and TMDLs: N/A

3. Antidegradation Review

Parley's Creek/Mountain Dell Reservoir is considered a Category 3 water for antidegradation purposes. Category 3 waters in Utah are waters where "*point source discharges are allowed and degradation may occur, pursuant to the conditions and review procedures outlined in Section 3.5*", as described in UAC R317-2-3.4. The antidegradation policy allows for discharges where the water quality effects of the proposed Project are determined to be temporary and limited after consideration of the factors identified in UAC R317-2-3.5.b.4., and where best management practices (BMPs) would be employed to minimize pollution effects.

VI. Certification Conditions

- A. All activities with a potential discharge to waters of the U.S. (WOTUS) must implement and maintain BMPs to fully protect the waterbodies assigned beneficial use(s).

- B. Hazardous and otherwise deleterious materials (e.g. oil, gasoline, chemicals, trash, sawdust, etc.) shall not be stored, disposed of, or accumulated or conveyed through, adjacent to, or in immediate vicinity of WOTUS unless adequate measures and controls are provided to ensure those materials will not enter WOTUS in the State of Utah. **Any spill or discharge of oil or other substance which may cause pollution to WOTUS in the State of Utah, including wetlands, must be immediately reported to the Utah DEQ Hotline at (801) 536-4123, a 24-hour phone number.**
- C. Project Proponents conducting activities in, or immediately adjacent to WOTUS in the State of Utah with assigned beneficial use class 1C (domestic drinking water), that are upstream 2 miles or less from any intake supply, must notify the water supply operator and the local health department prior to commencement of work. If the water supply operator or the local health department recommends additional BMPs or monitoring, the Project Proponent must consider those recommendations in their Project design.
- D. All activities conducted in, or immediately adjacent to WOTUS in the State of Utah with assigned beneficial use class 3A (cold water fishery) or has blue ribbon fishery designation must avoid removal of native riparian vegetation that provides stream shading to the maximum extent practicable. Any Projects that approve removal of riparian vegetation that provides shade must require reestablishment of native vegetation that provides equal or greater shade. The Project Proponent shall provide successful reestablishment of native vegetation.
- E. All activities conducted in WOTUS in the State of Utah shall be conducted in the “dry” to the maximum extent practicable, by diverting flow utilizing cofferdams, berms constructed of sandbags, clean rock (containing no fine sediment) or other non-erodible, non-toxic material. All diversion materials shall be removed at the completion of the work. The Project Proponent shall consider conducting instream work during low flow conditions and work shall not be conducted during spawning season. Additionally, construction machinery shall not be operated within WOTUS in the State of Utah unless it is unavoidable, in which case it shall be conducted in the “dry” as stated above. The work shall be conducted in a manner to minimize the duration of the disturbance, turbidity increases, substrate disturbance, and minimize the removal of riparian vegetation. Construction machinery shall be clean to prevent the transfer of aquatic invasive species.
- F. Project activities shall not increase water turbidity by more than 10 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTUs) in waterbodies classified as beneficial use class 2B for recreation and 3A for cold water aquatic life. The Project Proponent must notify the Utah DWQ at the start of the proposed activity and must continuously monitor turbidity during construction to ensure turbidity increases are within the limits listed above. The Project Proponent must provide monthly reports to DWQ during construction that include at a minimum: baseline (reference) turbidity measurements in Parley’s Creek when construction is occurring; and identifying any exceedances and duration of exceedances that have occurred during construction.
- G. Construction activities that are either greater than one acre of land, or less than one acre of land and is part of a larger common plan of development that will disturb greater than acre, are required to obtain coverage under the Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (UPDES) Storm Water General Permit for Construction Activities (Permit No. UTRC00000^[1]). The permit requires the development of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to be implemented and updated from the commencement of any soil disturbing activities at the site, until final stabilization of the project. The SWPPP should include, but not be limited to,

¹ <https://documents.deq.utah.gov/water-quality/stormwater/construction/DWQ-2020-013890.pdf>

final site maps and legible plans, location of storm water outfalls/discharges, and information pertaining to any storm water retention requirements.

- H. Dewatering activities, if necessary during construction, may require coverage under the UPDES General Permit for Construction Dewatering (Permit No. UTG070000^[2]) applies to the construction dewatering of uncontaminated groundwater or surface water sources due to construction activities; hydrostatic testing of pipelines or other fluids vessels; water used in disinfection of drinking water vessels; and other similar discharges in the State of Utah that have no discharge of process wastewater. The permit requires submission of a Notice of Intent (NOI); maintenance of a discharge log; development and implementation of a dewatering control plan; and monitoring for Flow, Oil & Grease, pH, Total Suspended Solids (TSS), and Chlorine (required when chlorinated water is used and discharged to a stream with a chlorine standard). Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) are required to be submitted monthly, regardless of whether a site discharges in a particular month.

VII. Condition Justification and Citation

- A. Implementation of Best Management Practices. Project approval is conditioned on implementation of BMPs, which are required to be implemented by the antidegradation policy in UAC R317-2-3. Water quality standards may be violated unless appropriate BMPs are incorporated to minimize the erosion-sediment and nutrient load. Violations of water quality standards could cause a waterbody to fail to meet its designated beneficial uses. As required by Utah's antidegradation policy UAC R317-2-3.1 "*Existing instream water uses shall be maintained and protected. No water quality degradation is allowable which would interfere with or become injurious to existing instream water uses.*" As stated in UAC R317-15-6.1 the Director will ordinarily consider whether the proposed discharge "*impairs the designated beneficial use classifications (e.g., aquatic life, drinking water, recreation) in Section R317-2-6*" UAC R317-15-6.1.A.1., "*exceeds water quality criteria, either narrative or numeric, in Section R317-2-7*" UAC R317-15-6.1.A.2. or "*fails to meet the antidegradation (ADR) requirements of Section R317-2-7*" UAC R317-15-6.1.A.3 when making a Certification decision. If appropriate BMPs are incorporated, there is assurance that the Project will not violate water quality standards or impair a waterbody's beneficial use.

Citation(s): UAC R317-2-3.1, UAC R317-15-6.1, UAC R317-15-6.1.A.1., UAC R317-15-6.1.A.2., UAC R317-15-6.1.A.3.

- B. Proper Storage of Hazardous and Otherwise Deleterious Materials. Project approval is conditioned on proper storage of hazardous and otherwise deleterious materials, and notification of any discharge of those materials, to assure that water quality and narrative standards are not violated. When projects are occurring in or around waterbodies, there is a chance for pollutants to inadvertently be spilled/discharged into waterbodies due to increased risk from project related activities (e.g. presence of machinery, onsite chemical and gas storage, improper waste storage, and failure to use proper BMPs). To prevent or reduce the possibility that hazardous and otherwise deleterious materials are inadvertently discharged into a waterbody, Project Proponents must not store, dispose of, or accumulated such materials adjacent to or in immediate vicinity of WOTUS unless adequate measures and controls are provided to ensure those materials will not enter waters of the State. If there is a discharge to WOTUS in the State of Utah, it must be immediately reported to the DEQ, as stated in Utah Code Section 19-5-114. An inadvertent discharge of pollutants can cause violations with Utah's Narrative

² <https://documents.deq.utah.gov/water-quality/permits/updes/DWQ-2019-005143.pdf>

Standards, which states “*It shall be unlawful, and a violation of these rules, for any person 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 bioassay or other tests performed in accordance with standard procedures; or determined by biological assessments in Subsection R317-2-7.3*” UAC R317-3-7.2. Utah’s rules promulgating standards of quality for waters of the State affirm “*it shall be unlawful and a violation of these rules for any person to discharge or place any wastes or other substances in such manner as may interfere with designated uses protected by assigned classes or to cause any of the applicable standards to be violated*” UAC R317-2-7.1.a. Discharges of pollutants, even inadvertently, could cause both a violation of applicable water quality standards and possibly interfere with a waterbodies designated uses.

Citation(s): Utah Code § 19-5-114, UAC R317-3-7.2, UAC R317-2-7.1.a, UAC R317-15-6.1., UAC R317-15-6.1.A.1., UAC R317-15-6.1A.2.

- C. Notification to water supply operators and local health departments is a condition of Project approval for all projects in or immediately adjacent to WOTUS with assigned class 1C for domestic drinking water upstream two miles or less from any intake supply. As stated in Utah’s antidegradation policy UAC R317-2-3.5.d “*depending upon the locations of the discharge and its proximity to downstream drinking water diversions, additional treatment or more stringent effluent limits or additional monitoring, beyond that which may otherwise be required to meet minimum technology standards or in stream WQS [water quality standards], may be required by the Director in order to adequately protect public health and the environment. The additional treatment/effluent limits/monitoring which may be required will be determined by the Director after consultation with the Division of Drinking Water and the downstream drinking water users.*” UAC R317-2-3.5.d. These additional requirements are necessary to ensure that beneficial use class 1C is maintained in the waterbody proposed for discharge or in some cases, protection of the downstream waterbodies designated beneficial use, when classified as 1C.

Citation(s): UAC R317-2-3.5.d, UAC R317-2-7.1.a, UAC R317-2-8., UAC R317-15-6.1, UAC R317-15-6.1.A.1, UAC R317-15-6.1A.2., UAC R317-15-6.1.A.3

- D. Vegetation Preservation and Reestablishment in Fisheries. Project approval is conditioned on avoiding vegetation removal to the maximum extent practicable in or immediately adjacent to WOTUS used as fisheries in order to maintain existing beneficial use. Waterbodies with beneficial use class 3A (cold water fishery) or waterbodies with a blue ribbon fishery designation rely heavily on the available stream cover/shade to maintain designated beneficial uses. Riparian vegetation supplies necessary shade to stabilize water temperatures in streams. Removal of riparian vegetation, without reestablishment, could cause a waterbody not to maintain beneficial use 3A or its blue ribbon fishery designation. Utah’s antidegradation policy states “*existing instream water uses shall be maintained and protected. No water quality degradation is allowable which would interfere with or become injurious to existing instream water uses.*” UAC R317-2-3.1. Failure to minimize riparian vegetation removal and failure to reestablish riparian vegetation which results in the failure to maintain beneficial use class 3A would be considered a violation of Utah’s rules promulgating standards of quality for waters of the State, more specifically Utah’s antidegradation policy found at UAC R317-2-3. Additionally, the loss of riparian vegetation could cause a violation of the instream numeric criteria for temperature, which is listed as 20°C with a maximum temperature change of 2°C for beneficial use class 3A. UAC R317-2-14.2. If

the temperature of the waterbody increases, there is a potential for instream water quality criteria for dissolved oxygen to be violated. Temperature and dissolved oxygen have an inverse relationship, where temperature increases then dissolved oxygen decreases, so an increase in temperature could cause a decrease in dissolved oxygen, and possibly a violation of the instream criteria for dissolved oxygen. The instream criteria for dissolved oxygen for beneficial use class 3A is a minimum of 8.0 milligrams per liter (mg/L) when early life stages are present and 4.0 mg/L when all other life stages are present. UAC R317-2-14.2. As stated in UAC R317-15-6.1 the Director will ordinarily consider whether the proposed discharge “*impairs the designated beneficial use classifications (e.g., aquatic life, drinking water, recreation) in Section R317-2-6*” UAC R317-15-6.1.A.1., “*exceeds water quality criteria, either narrative or numeric, in Section R317-2-7*” UAC R317-15-6.1A.2. or “*fails to meet the antidegradation (ADR) requirements of Section R317-2-7*” UAC R317-15-6.1.A.3 when making a certification decision.

Citation(s): UAC R317-2-3.1., UAC R317-2-3., UAC R317-2-14.2., UAC R317-2-14.2., UAC R317-15-6.1, UAC R317-15-6.1.A.1, UAC R317-15-6.1A.2., UAC R317-15-6.1.A.3.

- E. Dry Conditions to the Maximum Extent Practicable. Project approval is conditioned on conducting activities under dry conditions to the maximum extent practicable to assure that water quality standards are not exceeded. Construction machinery used within a waterbody can cause significant impacts to water quality if adequate precautions are not taken. When it is unavoidable to operate construction machinery within the waterbody the Project Proponent should focus on minimizing the duration of the disturbance, turbidity increase, substrate disturbance, removal of riparian vegetation, and work shall be conducted in the “dry” to the maximum extent practicable. Minimizing the duration of impact reduces the chance that the impacts will accumulate and cause significant impacts to water quality. Minimizing turbidity increases is important because the State of Utah has numeric water quality criteria for turbidity in certain use designations, which could be violated if the Project Proponent does not take proper steps to minimize the increases. Water quality criteria for turbidity will be violated if there is an increase of 10 NTUs in waterbodies with designated uses related to recreation and if there is an increase of 10 NTUs in class 3A waters. UAC R317-2-14.1 and UAC R317-2-14.2. Conducting work in the “dry” to the maximum extent practicable will help reduce the risk of the numeric criteria for turbidity to be exceeded, as well as reduce the risk of a significant sediment load being transported downstream. Discharges of sediment can not only violate numeric criteria, but also, risk violating Utah’s narrative standard “*It shall be unlawful, and a violation of these rules, for any person 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 bioassay or other tests performed in accordance with standard procedures; or determined by biological assessments in Subsection R317-2-7.3.*” UAC R317-2-7.2. Violations of numeric and narrative criteria could cause a waterbody not to meet its designated beneficial use and a transport of sediment downstream could prevent a downstream waterbody from meeting its designated beneficial uses. As required by Utah’s antidegradation policy UAC R317-2-3.1 “*Existing instream water uses shall be maintained and protected. No water quality degradation is allowable which would interfere with or become injurious to existing instream water uses*”. Additionally, “*All actions to control waste discharges under these rules shall be modified as necessary to protect downstream designated uses*” UAC R317-2-8. As stated in UAC R317-15-6.1 the Director will ordinarily consider whether the proposed discharge “*impairs the designated beneficial use classifications (e.g., aquatic life, drinking water, recreation) in Section R317-2-6*” UAC R317-15-6.1.A.1., “*exceeds water quality criteria, either narrative or numeric, in Section R317-2-7*” UAC R317-15-6.1A.2. or “*fails to meet the*

antidegradation (ADR) requirements of Section R317-2-7” UAC R317-15-6.1.A.3 when making a certification decision.

Citation(s): UAC R317-2-3.5., UAC R317-2-7.1.A., UAC R317-2-14.1, UAC R317-2-14.2., UAC R317-2-7.1.a., UAC R317-2-7.2., UAC R317-2-3.1, UAC R317-2-8. , UAC R317-15-6.1, UAC R317-15-6.1.A.1, UAC R317-15-6.1A.2., UAC R317-15-6.1.A.3.

- F. Turbidity Increases and Construction Monitoring. Beneficial uses associated with recreation and aquatic life have been assigned numeric criteria for turbidity. An increase of more than 10 NTUs in class 2B and 3A waterbodies above the turbidity of that waterbody would be a violation of instream criteria for waterbodies that have recreation or aquatic life uses. UAC R317-2-14.1 and UAC R317-2-14.2. Therefore, turbidity increases above those allowed by this Certification could cause the waterbody to fail to meet its designated beneficial use classes. Turbidity monitoring during construction in waterbodies with class 2B and 3A beneficial uses designations will ensure turbidity increases do not violate Utah’s water quality standards. Utah’s antidegradation policy states *“existing instream water uses shall be maintained and protected. No water quality degradation is allowable which would interfere with or become injurious to existing instream water uses”* UAC R317-2-3.1. Failure to minimize turbidity increases that result in the failure to maintain beneficial use class 2B or 3A would be considered a violation of Utah’s rules and promulgated standards of quality for waters of the State, specifically Utah’s antidegradation policy found at UAC R317-2-3. The Director will ordinarily consider whether the proposed discharge *“impairs the designated beneficial use classifications (e.g., aquatic life, drinking water, recreation) in Section R317-2-6”* UAC R317-15-6.1.A.1., *“exceeds water quality criteria, either narrative or numeric, in Section R317-2-7”* UAC R317-15-6.1A.2. or *“fails to meet the antidegradation (ADR) requirements of Section R317-2-7”* UAC R317-15-6.1.A.3 when making a Certification decision.

Citations: UAC R317-2-3.1, UAC R317-2-3, UAC R317-2-14.1, UAC R317-2-14.2 R317-15-6.1, UAC R317-15-6.1.A.1, UAC R317-15-6.1A.2., UAC R317-15-6.1.A.3.

- G. UPDES Storm Water General Permit for Construction Activities (Permit No. UTRC00000). UAC R317-8-2.5, gives the Director authority to issue general permits to cover specific categories of discharges, including storm water and construction dewatering that is discharged to a surface water. According to UAC R317-8-3.9 (6)(d), construction activities that result in a land disturbance of equal to or greater than one acre, including clearing, grading, and excavation are “industrial activities” under UAC R317-8-3.9(1)(a) and are therefore required to obtain and comply with a UPDES Permit for storm water discharges. This only applies to projects that meet or exceed one acre of disturbance.

Citation(s): UAC R317-8-3.9(6)(d) and UAC R317-8-3.9(1)(a)

- H. UPDES General Permit for Construction Dewatering (Permit No. UTG070000). UAC R317-8-2.5, gives the Director authority to issue general permits to cover specific categories of discharges, including storm water and construction dewatering that is discharged to a surface water. Under the authority granted by UAC R317-8-2.5, the Director issued the General Permit for Construction Dewatering and Hydrostatic Testing, UPDES Permit No. UTG070000 renewed and effective as of February 1, 2020. UPDES Permit No. UTG070000 applies to construction dewatering of uncontaminated groundwater or surface water sources due to construction activities, hydrostatic testing of pipelines or other fluids vessels, water used in disinfection of drinking water vessels and other similar discharges in the State of Utah that have no discharge of process wastewater. This only applies to projects that require dewatering and discharge to surface water.

VIII. Disclaimers

- A. Fees - The legislatively-mandated fee for the 2022 fiscal year is \$110.00/hour for review and issuance of the Section 401 Water Quality Certification. A quarterly invoice will be sent and your payment is due within 30 days.

- B. Disclaimers
 - 1. The Project Proponent must acquire all necessary easements, access authorizations and permits to ensure they are able to implement the project. This Section 401 Water Quality Certification does not convey any property rights or exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize access or injury to private property.
 - 2. This Section 401 Water Quality Certification does not preclude the Project Proponent's responsibility of complying with all applicable Federal, State or local laws, regulations or ordinances, including water quality standards. Permit coverage does not release the Project Proponent from any liability or penalty, should violations to the permit terms and conditions or Federal or State Laws occur.
 - 3. A Project within a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) jurisdiction, must comply with all the conditions required in that UPDES MS4 Permit and associated ordinances. No condition of this Section 401 Water Quality Certification shall reduce or minimize any requirements provided in the MS4 Permit. In the case of conflicting requirements, the most stringent criteria shall apply.

IX. Public Notice and Comments

UAC R317-15-5.1 allows for the 30 day public notice period to be lengthened or shortened for a good cause, which includes those projects that are routinely granted. The proposed project involves important Dam maintenance and the project proponent is on an expedited schedule due to the nature of the work. Therefore, the division has reduced the public notice permit to 14 days (2 weeks). After considering public comment, the Director may execute the Certification issuance, revise it, or abandon it.

- A. Public Notice Dates
- B. Public Notice Comments/Response
- C. During finalization of the Certification certain dates, spelling edits, and minor language or formatting corrections may have been completed. Due to the nature of these changes they were not considered major and the Certification will not be Public Noticed again.

X. Water Quality Certification

The Utah DWQ certifies that if the Project Proponent adheres to the conditions outlined in this Certification and adheres to any USACE Section 404 Permit Conditions, then the Project will comply with water quality requirements and applicable provisions of the CWA sections 301 (Effluent Limitations), 302 (Water Quality Related Effluent Limitations), 303 (Water Quality Standards and Implementation Plans), 306 (National Standards of Performance), and 307 (Toxic and Pretreatment Effluent Standards).

Erica Brown Gaddis PhD, Director

Date

DWQ-2021-015886

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