

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

UTAH POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (UPDES) PERMITS

Minor Municipal Permit No. **UT0025828**

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

Courthouse Wash Water, LLC

is hereby authorized to discharge from its wastewater treatment facility to receiving waters named

Colorado River,

in accordance with specific limitations, outfalls, and other conditions set forth herein.

This permit shall become effective on October 1, 2019

This permit expires at midnight on September 31, 2024

Signed this 30th day of September, 2019.



Erica Brown Gaddis, PhD
Director

DWQ-2019-011882

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I. DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Description of Discharge Points. 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*.

<u>Outfall Number(s)</u>	<u>Location of Discharge Outfall(s)</u>
001	Internal discharge from wastewater treatment process located after the waste treatment unit before being combined with other waste streams.
002	Located at latitude 38° 36' 16" N and longitude 109° 34' 57" W. The discharge is to the Colorado River trough and 8 inch pipe.

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 immediately and lasting the duration of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall 001 and 002. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Parameter	Effluent Limitations ¹			
	Maximum Monthly Avg	Maximum Weekly Avg	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum
Outfall 001				
Total Flow, gpd ^{2, 3}	30,000	--	--	--
BOD ₅ , mg/L	25	35	--	--
TSS, mg/L	25	35	--	--
pH, Standard Units	--	--	6.5	9
<i>E. coli</i> . No/100mL	126	158	--	--
Outfall 002				
Total Flow, gpd ²	80,000	--	--	--
TDS, tons/day	--	--	--	1.0
pH, Standard Units	--	--	6.5	9.0
Oil & Grease, mg/L	--	--	--	10.0

1 See Definitions, *Part VIII*, for definition of terms.

2 Flow measurements of influent/effluent volume shall be made in such a manner that the permittee can affirmatively demonstrate that representative values are being obtained.

3 The onsite waste disposal system should be used to capacity before any discharges to the Colorado River.

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Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements ¹			
Parameter	Frequency	Sample Type	Units
Outfall 001			
Total Flow ^{2, 3}	Continuous	Recorder	gpd
BOD ₅ , Effluent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
TSS, Effluent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
<i>E. coli</i>	Monthly	Grab	No./100mL
pH	Monthly	Grab	SU
TRC, mg/L ⁴	Daily	Grab	mg/L
Phosphorus, Total ⁶			
Influent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Effluent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Ammonia, Effluent ⁶	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Orthophosphate, (as P) ⁶			
Effluent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, TKN (as N) ⁶			
Influent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Effluent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Nitrate, NO ₃ , Effluent ⁶	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Nitrite, NO ₂ , Effluent ⁶	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Outfall 002			
Total Flow ^{2, 3}	Continuous	Recorder	gpd
TDS, mg/L Effluent	Monthly	Grab	tons/day
pH	Monthly	Grab	SU
Oil & Grease	When Sheen Observed	Grab	mg/L
Metals, Effluent ⁵	1 x in 1 st six months	Composite	mg/L

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- 1 See Definitions, *Part VIII*, for definition of terms.
 - 2 Flow measurements of influent/effluent volume shall be made in such a manner that the permittee can affirmatively demonstrate that representative values are being obtained.
 - 3 If the rate of discharge is controlled, the rate and duration of discharge shall be reported.
 - 4 For purposes of calculating averages and reporting on the Discharge Monitoring Report form, the following will apply:
 - 1) Analytical values less than 0.02 mg/L shall be considered zero; and
 - 2) Analytical values less than 0.06 mg/L and equal to or greater than 0.02 mg/L will be recorded as measured.
 - 5 Sampling shall be conducted once within the first 6 months after the permit is issued.
 - 6 These reflect changes required with the adoption of UCA R317-1-3.3, Technology-based Phosphorus Effluent Limits rule.

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Metals to be Monitored for RP		
Parameter	Sample Type	Units
Total Arsenic	Composite	mg/L
Total Cadmium	Composite	mg/L
Total Chromium	Composite	mg/L
Total Copper	Composite	mg/L
Total Cyanide	Grab	mg/L
Total Lead	Composite	mg/L
Total Mercury	Grab/Composite	mg/L
Total Nickel	Composite	mg/L
Total Selenium	Composite	mg/L
Total Silver	Composite	mg/L
Total Zinc	Composite	mg/L

2. Compliance Schedule

- a. There is no Compliance Schedule included in this renewal permit or Compliance Schedule Language, or

3. Acute/Chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing.

As part of the nationwide effort to control toxics, biomonitoring requirements are being included in all major permits and in minor permits for facilities where effluent toxicity is an existing or potential concern. Authorization for requiring effluent biomonitoring is provided for in UAC R317-8-4.2 and R317-8-5.3. The Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Control Guidance Document, February 15, 1991, outlines guidance to be used by Utah Division of Water Quality staff and by permittee's for implementation of WET control through the UPDES discharge permit program.

Courthouse Wash Water is a minor facility with no reasonable potential for toxicity in the effluent. As a result, biomonitoring of the effluent will not be required. However, the permit will contain a WET reopener provision.

D. Reporting of Monitoring Results.

1. 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) * or by NetDMR, post-marked or entered into NetDMR no later than the 28th day of the month following the completed reporting period. 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 VII.G)*, and submitted by NetDMR, or to the Division of Water Quality at the following address:

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

* Starting January 1, 2017 monitoring results must be submitted using NetDMR unless the permittee has successfully petitioned for an exception.

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- E. Large Underground Wastewater Operating Permit Requirements: Until such a time as this permit expires or is modified or revoked, the permit is authorized to operate a large underground wastewater disposal System in conformance with all the requirements, limitations, and conditions set forth in Utah Administrative Code R317-5, with the attached schedules as follows:

Schedule A

Waste Disposal Limitations

1. The permittee is authorized to operate and maintain a large underground wastewater disposal system that has been constructed in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the Division of Water Quality and with the following conditions:
 - a. System Type: Conventional Gravity; Conventional with Pump-to Gravity; Pressure Distribution; Alternative (describe): Packed Bed Media System
 - b. Maximum Daily Design Flow of 30,000 (gpd) Treatment – 10,000 (gpd) onsite disposal.
 - c. Components of wastewater disposal system: Septic Tanks; Enhanced Treatment Unit; Grease Trap; Pump Tank with Floats; Control Panel; Distribution Box; Pressure Distribution; Drip Irrigation; Trenches; Deep Trench; Bed; Mound; Other (describe): _____
 - d. Drain field media: Gravel; Gravelless Chambers
 - e. Effluent parameters will meet R317-4 for domestic wastewater or additional treatment may be required.
2. Discharge of untreated or partially treated sewage or septic tank effluent directly or indirectly onto the ground surface or into the surface waters of the state constitutes a public health hazard and is prohibited. This permit does not relieve the permittee from responsibility for compliance with any other applicable federal, state, or local law(s), rule(s) or standard(s).
3. No cooling water, air conditioner water, ground water, oil, hazardous materials, roof drainage, storm water runoff, or other aqueous or non-aqueous substance which is, in the judgment of the Division, detrimental to the performance of the system or to groundwater, shall be discharged into the wastewater treatment system.
4. No activities shall be conducted that could cause an adverse impact on existing or potential beneficial uses of groundwater.

SCHEDULE B

Required Servicing and Inspections

1. Annually; Semi-Annually (Every 6 Months);
 Other (specify): _____
2. All servicing and inspections must be conducted by a certified maintenance person per R317-11. Level 2 is required for conventional systems and Level 3 for all other LUWDS.

Name of Person Performing Maintenance on this system: _____

- Level 2; Level 3

3. **If Sample results exceed Operating Parameters (other than Flow of wastewater) in table titled “Minimum Monitoring and Reporting Requirements”, report to the Division within 5 days and follow rules in R317-5-9.2.(D).**

Inspection Components

TYPE OF SYSTEM	Measure and record depth of sludge/scum levels, pump when necessary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Septic Tank • Pump Tank • Grease Trap 	Inspect and Clean when necessary, with date performed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pump/Floats • Control Panel • Pump Filter 	Flush/ clean pressure laterals, measurement of height; inspect for ponding or surfacing in dispersal area; reset squirt height for equal pressure- and date inspected	Manufacturers Recommendations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recirc Tank • Pre-Treatment Unit • Misc. • And date inspected
Conventional Gravity or Pump-to Gravity.				
Pressure System	X	X	X	X
Mound, At-Grade				
Packed Bed		X		X

Minimum Frequency of Periodic Inspections

TYPE OF SYSTEM	Every 12 Months	Every 6 Months
Conventional System (Gravity or Pump-to Gravity): 5,000 – 15,000 gal/day 15,000 + gal/day		X
At-Grade Alternative System (first 5 years only)		
Mound (pressure)		
Packed Bed		X
Treatment System (to lower waste strength levels)		X

* Or more per manufacturer requirements

Minimum Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Item or Parameter	Minimum Frequency	Type of Sample	Operating Parameters
Approved Drainfield Design Flow (gpd)	Monthly	Measurement based on meter reading	Approved design flow (gpd)
Turbidity or BOD/COD and TSS	Semiannual	Grab	Concentration (mg/L)
Total Inorganic Nitrogen (TIN)	Semiannual	Grab	Concentration (mg/L)
<i>E. Coli</i>	Semiannual	Grab	No./100 mL

Reporting

Monitoring, maintenance practices, solids handling and results shall be reported on Division approved forms. Reports must be submitted by **August 1, following the “reporting year” period of July 1 to June 30.**

Mail Reports to (permitting agency): Division of Water Quality, c/o Engineering Section, PO Box 144870, Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4870. Office: 801-536-4300 Fax: 801-536-4301

SCHEDULE C

Special and General Conditions

1. All septage/sludge shall be managed by a licensed liquid waste operator as defined in R317-550. The solids from CBN will be regularly pumped from the primary settling tank and then hauled to Moab City’s wastewater treatment plant.
2. Any observations of excessive kitchen wastes, surfacing sewage, etc., must be reported to the Division within 5 working days.
3. The permittee must maintain all treatment and control facilities in good working order and in conformance with permit requirements.

II. INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM

A. Definitions. For this section the following definitions shall apply:

1. *Indirect Discharge* means the introduction of pollutants into a publicly-owned treatment works (POTW) from any non-domestic source regulated under section 307 (b), (c) or (d) of the Act.
2. *Interference* means a discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both:
 - a. Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and
 - b. Therefore is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent State or local regulations): Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to subtitle D of the SWDA), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.
3. *Local Limit* is defined as a limit designed to prevent pass through and/or interference. And is developed in accordance with 40 CFR 403.5(c).
4. *Pass Through means* a Discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).
5. *Publicly Owned Treatment Works or POTW* means a treatment works as defined by section 212 of the Act, which is owned by a State or municipality (as defined by section 502(4) of the Act). This definition includes any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It also includes sewers, pipes and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW Treatment Plant. The term also means the municipality as defined in section 502(4) of the Act, which has jurisdiction over the Indirect Discharges to and the discharges from such a treatment works.
6. *Significant industrial user (SIU)* is defined as an industrial user discharging to a POTW that satisfies any of the following:
 - a. Has a process wastewater flow of 25,000 gallons or more per average work day;
 - b. Has a flow greater than five percent of the flow carried by the municipal system receiving the waste;
 - c. Is subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards, or

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- d. Has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement.

7. *User or Industrial User (IU)* means a source of Indirect Discharge
- B. Pretreatment Reporting Requirements. Because the design capacity of this municipal wastewater treatment facility is less than 5 MGD, the permittee will not be required to develop a State-approved industrial pretreatment program at this time. However, in order to determine if development of an industrial pretreatment program is warranted, the permittee shall conduct an **industrial waste survey**, as described in *Part II.C.1*, and submit it to the Division of Water Quality within **sixty (60) calendar days** of the effective date of this permit.
- C. Industrial Wastes.
1. The "Industrial Waste Survey" as required by *Part II.B.1*. consists of;
 - a. Identifying each industrial user (IU) and determining if the IU is a significant industrial user (SIU),
 - b. Determination of the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of each discharge, and
 - c. Appropriate production data.
 2. The IWS must be maintained and updated with IU information as necessary, to ensure that all IUs are properly permitted and/or controlled at all times. Updates must be submitted to the Director sixty (60) days following a change to the IWS.
 3. Evaluate all significant industrial users at least once every two years to determine if they need to develop a slug prevention plan. If a slug prevention plan is required, the permittee shall notify the Director.
 4. Notify all significant industrial users of their obligation to comply with applicable requirements under *Subtitles C and D* of the *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)*.
 5. The permittee must notify the Director of any new introductions by new or existing SIUs or any substantial change in pollutants from any major industrial source. Such notice must contain the information described in 1. above, and be forwarded no later than sixty (60) days following the introduction or change.
- D. General and Specific Prohibitions. The general prohibitions and the specific prohibitions apply to each User introducing pollutants into a POTW whether or not the User is subject to other Pretreatment Standards or any national, State or local Pretreatment Requirements.
1. General prohibition Standards. A User may not introduce into a POTW any pollutant(s) which cause Pass Through or Interference.
 2. Specific Prohibited Standards. Developed pursuant to *Section 307* of *The Water Quality Act of 1987* require that under no circumstances shall the permittee allow introduction of the following pollutants into the waste treatment system from any User (*40 CFR 403.5*):

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- a. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the publicly owned treatment works (POTW), including, but not limited to, waste-streams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140°F (60°C);
 - b. Pollutants, which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case, discharges with a pH lower than 5.0;
 - c. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW resulting in interference;
 - d. Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.) released in a discharge at such volume or strength as to cause interference in the POTW;
 - e. Heat in amounts, which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW, resulting in interference, but in no case, heat in such quantities that the influent to the sewage treatment works exceeds 104°F (40°C);
 - f. Petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through;
 - g. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapor, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause worker health or safety problems; or,
 - h. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the POTW.
 - i. Any pollutant that causes pass through or interference at the POTW.
3. In addition to the general and specific limitations expressed above, more specific pretreatment limitations have been and will be promulgated for specific industrial categories under *Section 307 of the Water Quality Act of 1987 as amended (WQA)*. (See *40 CFR, Subchapter N, Parts 400 through 500*, for specific information).
- E. Significant Industrial Users Discharging to the POTW. The permittee shall provide adequate notice to the Director and the Division of Water Quality Industrial Pretreatment Coordinator of;
1. Any new introduction of pollutants into the treatment works from an indirect discharger (i.e., industrial user) which would be subject to *Sections 301 or 306* of the *WQA* if it were directly discharging those pollutants;
 2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the treatment works by a source introducing pollutants into the treatment works at the time of issuance of the permit; and
 3. For the purposes of this section, adequate notice shall include information on:
 - a. The quality and quantity of effluent to be introduced into such treatment works; and,
 - b. Any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from such publicly owned treatment works.

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4. Any SIU that must comply with applicable requirements under Subtitles C and D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).
- F. Change of Conditions. At such time as a specific pretreatment limitation becomes applicable to an industrial user of the permittee, the Director may, as appropriate, do the following:
1. Amend the permittee's UPDES discharge permit to specify the additional pollutant(s) and corresponding effluent limitation(s) consistent with the applicable national pretreatment limitation;
 2. Require the permittee to specify, by ordinance, contract, or other enforceable means, the type of pollutant(s) and the maximum amount which may be discharged to the permittee's facility for treatment. Such requirement shall be imposed in a manner consistent with the POTW program development requirements of the *General Pretreatment Regulations* at *40 CFR 403*; and/or,
 3. Require the permittee to monitor its discharge for any pollutant, which may likely be discharged from the permittee's facility, should the industrial user fail to properly pretreat its waste.
 4. Require the permittee to develop an approved pretreatment program.
- G. Legal Action. The Director retains, at all times, the right to take legal action against the industrial user and/or the treatment works, in those cases where a permit violation has occurred because of the failure of an industrial user to discharge at an acceptable level. If the permittee has failed to properly delineate maximum acceptable industrial contributor levels, the Director will look primarily to the permittee as the responsible party.
- H. Local Limits. If local limits are developed per R317-8-8.5(4)(b) to protect the POTW from pass-through or interference, then the POTW must submit limits to DWQ for review and public notice, as required by R317-8-8.5(4)(c).

III. BIOSOLIDS REQUIREMENTS

The State of Utah has adopted the 40 CFR 503 federal regulations for the disposal of sewage sludge (biosolids) by reference. However, this facility sends the solids pumped from its primary settling tank to Moab's Wastewater Treatment Plant for treatment and disposal. Therefore 40 CFR 503 does not apply at this time. In the future, if the treatment and disposal method changes, the Division of Water Quality must be contacted prior to ensure that all applicable state and federal regulations are met.

IV. STORM WATER REQUIREMENTS.

The *Utah Administrative Code (UAC) R-317-8-3.9* requires storm water permit provisions to include the development of a storm water pollution prevention plan for waste water treatment facilities if the facility meets one or both of the following criteria.

1. waste water treatment facilities with a design flow of 1.0 MGD or greater, and/or,
2. waste water treatment facilities with an approved pretreatment program as described in *40CFR Part 403*,

Courthouse Wash Water does not meet one of the above criteria; therefore this permit does not include storm water provisions. The permit does however include a storm water re-opener provision.

V. 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. Samples of biosolids shall be collected at a location representative of the quality of biosolids immediately prior to the use-disposal practice.
- B. Monitoring Procedures. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under *Utah Administrative Code ("UAC") R317-2-10 and 40CFR Part 503*, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.
- 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 and 40 CFR 503* 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 or the Biosolids Report Form. 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 Director 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 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) 536-4300, or 24-hour answering service (801) 536-4123.

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2. The following occurrences of noncompliance shall be reported by telephone (801) 536-4300 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 VI.G, Bypass of Treatment Facilities.*);
 - c. Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See *Part VI.H, Upset Conditions.*);
 - d. Violation of a daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in the permit; or,
 - e. Violation of any of the Table 3 metals limits, the pathogen limits, the vector attraction reduction limits or the management practices for biosolids that have been sold or given away.
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 Director 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) 536-4300.
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 V.H.3*
- J. Inspection and Entry The permittee shall allow the Director, or an authorized representative, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:
 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;

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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, including, but not limited to, digested biosolids before dewatering, dewatered biosolids, biosolids transfer or staging areas, any ground or surface waters at the land application sites or biosolids, soils, or vegetation on the land application sites; and,
5. The permittee shall make the necessary arrangements with the landowner or leaseholder to obtain permission or clearance, the Director, or authorized representative, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, will be permitted to enter without delay for the purposes of performing their responsibilities.

VI. 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 Director 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 VI.G, Bypass of Treatment Facilities* and *Part VI.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.
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 Director may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:

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- (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 judgment 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 VI.G.3*.
- b. The Director may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in *sections VI.G.2.a (1), (2) and (3)*.
3. Notice.
- a. *Anticipated bypass*. Except as provided above in *section VI.G.2* and below in *section VI.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 Director:
 - (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 Director 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;
 - (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 Director.
 - b. *Emergency Bypass*. Where ninety days advance notice is not possible, the permittee must notify the Director, and the Director of the Department of Natural Resources, as soon as it becomes aware of the need to bypass and provide to the Director the information in *section VI.G.3.a.(1) through (6)* to the extent practicable.
 - c. *Unanticipated bypass*. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass to the Director as required under *Part IV.H*, Twenty Four Hour Reporting. The permittee shall also immediately notify the Director of the Department of Natural

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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. Director'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 V.H, Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting*; and,
 - d. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under *Part VI.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.

VII. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- A. Planned Changes. The permittee shall give notice to the Director 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 Director of any planned changes at least 30 days prior to their implementation.
- B. Anticipated Noncompliance. The permittee shall give advance notice to the Director 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 Director, within a reasonable time, any information which the Director 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 Director, 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 Director, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.
- G. Signatory Requirements. All applications, reports or information submitted to the Director 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 Director 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:
 - a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the Director, 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

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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 VII.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 VII.G.2* must be submitted to the Director 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 Director. 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*.
- 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 Director at least 20 days in advance of the proposed transfer date;

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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 Director 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. 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 waste-load 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.
- P. 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 of federal regulations.
- Q. Toxicity Limitation - Reopener Provision. This permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) to include WET testing, a WET limitation, a compliance schedule, a compliance date, additional or modified numerical limitations, or any other conditions related to the control of toxicants if toxicity is detected during the life of this permit.
- R. 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

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reporting requirements, or any other conditions related to the control of storm water discharges to "waters-of-State".

VIII. 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 any effluent concentration (lethal concentration or "LC₅₀").
5. "Annual Loading Cap" is the highest allowable phosphorus loading discharged over a calendar year, calculated as the sum of all the monthly loading discharges measured during a calendar year divided by the number of monthly discharges measured during that year.
6. "Bypass," means the diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
7. "Chronic toxicity" occurs when the IC₂₅ < 0.012% effluent. The 0.012% effluent is the concentration of the effluent in the receiving water, at the end of the mixing zone expressed as per cent effluent.
8. "IC₂₅" is the concentration of toxicant (given in % effluent) that would cause a 25% reduction in mean young per female, or a 25% reduction in overall growth for the test population.
9. "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:

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- 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;
 - 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.
10. "CWA," means *The Federal Water Pollution Control Act*, as amended, by *The Clean Water Act of 1987*.
 11. "Daily Maximum" (Daily Max.) is the maximum value allowable in any single sample or instantaneous measurement.
 12. "EPA," means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
 13. "Director," means Director of the Division of Water Quality.
 14. A "grab" sample, for monitoring requirements, is defined as a single "dip and take" sample collected at a representative point in the discharge stream.
 15. An "instantaneous" measurement, for monitoring requirements, is defined as a single reading, observation, or measurement.
 16. "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.
 17. "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.

**FACT SHEET AND STATEMENT OF BASIS
COURTHOUSE WASH WATER
RENEWAL PERMIT: DISCHARGE
UPDES PERMIT NUMBER: UT0025828
MINOR MUNICIPAL**

FACILITY CONTACTS

Person Name:	Larry Hall	Person Name:	Trent Taylor
Position:	Consultant	Position:	Manager/Owner
Phone Number:	(801) 209-6382	Phone Number:	(435) 979-0796
Person Name:	Tom Jacobson		
Position:	Investor/Owner		
Phone Number:	(480) 828-8959		

Facility Name:	Courthouse Wash Water
Mailing and Facility Address:	1871 North Hwy 191 Moab, UT 84532
Telephone:	(435) 259-2628
Actual Address:	1861 North Hwy 191 Moab, UT 84532

DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY

Courthouse Wash Water consists of two hotels and one business which conducts Colorado River guided tours. The discharge from the water treatment plant consists of river water that overflows from the inlet raw water tank back to the discharge. The water treatment process consists of a super settler, plate settler and a membrane treatment system. A neutralization tank also collects water from acid and caustic cleaning processes of the membranes. The backwash from the membranes will also be discharged.

The wastewater flows to a force main lift station, where it is pumped to an Orenco treatment system consisting of two 25,000 gallon settling tanks, a 25,000 gallon recirculation tank, six Advantex textile filter pods, a 25,000 gallon effluent storage tank and a UV disinfection system. The influent settling tanks will be pumped of solids as needed. The average daily flow from the combined discharge will be 80,000 gallons per day. The final discharge will be to the Colorado River and to a large underground wastewater onsite disposal system.

The facility was unable to meet its *E. coli* limits for eight months in 2018. As a result, the facility added another set of UV treatment and received a construction permit in May 2019, to add chlorine to their treatment process.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS PERMIT

Courthouse Wash Water, LLC was previously permitted under a minor industrial permit, but will be renewed as a minor municipal permit.

Compliance and Facility Changes

On January 29, 2019, Courthouse Wash Water (CWW) received a finalized Stipulated Compliance Order addressing the *E. Coli* effluent violations that occurred at the facility for the months of January –July and September in 2018. CWW believes that the turbidity of the effluent was adversely affecting their UV treatment system, which likely lead to the exceedances.

CWW has improved treatment by adding additional UV disinfection and received a construction permit on May 24, 2019, to add chlorine to their treatment process. The intention is to use the Chlorination as the primary source of disinfection, once the equipment is installed and inspected by DWQ. The facility will not be given a chlorine limit due to the dilution provided by the Colorado River at a ratio > 100:1. The facility will be required to sample daily for total residual chlorine and report the daily max.

Salinity Control

CWW is likely not able to meet the ≥ 400 mg/L increase in total dissolved solids that is set as municipal criteria in the Colorado Basin Salinity, due to mixing at the outfall with the discharge from the water treatment plant onsite. However, CWW will be required to meet a 1.0 ton/day TDS for their outfall to the Colorado River. The exception is granted due to the intermittent nature of the discharge, as the facility has the ability to discharge to an onsite waste disposal system.

Technology-Based Phosphorus Effluent Limit Rule (TBPEL)

Water Quality adopted UAC R317-1-3.3, Technology-Based Phosphorus Effluent Limit (TBPEL) Rule in 2014. The TBPEL rule as it relates to "non-lagoon" wastewater treatment plants establishes new regulations for the discharge of phosphorus to surface waters and is self-implementing. The TBPEL rule includes the following requirements for non-lagoon wastewater treatment plants:

The TBPEL requires that all non-lagoon wastewater treatment works discharging wastewater to surface waters of the state shall provide treatment processes which will produce effluent less than or equal to an annual mean of 1.0 mg/L for total phosphorus. This TBPEL shall be achieved by January 1, 2020.

The TBPEL discharging treatment works are required to implement, at a minimum, monthly monitoring of the following beginning July 1, 2015:

- R317-1-3.3, D, 1. Influent for total phosphorus (as P) and total Kjeldahl nitrogen (as N) concentrations;
- R317-1-3.3, D, 2. Effluent for total phosphorus and orthophosphate (as P), ammonia, nitrate-nitrite and total Kjeldahl nitrogen (an N);

In R317-1-3.3, D, 3 the rule states that all monitoring shall be based on 24-hour composite samples by use of an automatic sampler or a minimum of four grab samples collected a minimum of two hours apart.

On September 30, 2019, CWW was issued a variance to the TBPEL rule. However, CWW will still be required to collect all required TBPEL sampling from Outfall 001 and report monthly. The variance was granted based on their demonstration that the facility contributes a small percent of the phosphorus

loading in the Colorado River, which is not listed for impairment due to any nutrient load, and therefore makes the TBPEL unnecessary to protect water downstream.

Monitoring

CWW will be required to conduct all monthly monitoring required by the TBPEL rule. Additionally, CWW will be required to conduct daily sampling for Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) and a one-time sample of metals within the first 6 months after permit issuance.

DISCHARGE

DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE

The final combined discharge is to the Colorado River behind the hotel on the west portion of the property.

Outfall

Description of Discharge Point

001	Internal discharge point from the wastewater treatment process. Located after the wastewater treatment unit and before combining with other waste streams.
002	Located at latitude 38°36'16" N and longitude 109°34'57" W. The discharge is through an 8 inch pipe to the Colorado River.

RECEIVING WATERS AND STREAM CLASSIFICATION

The final discharge flows into the Colorado River which is classified as 1C, 2A, 3B, and 4, according to *Utah Administrative Code (UAC) R317-2-13*.

- Class 1 -- Protected for use as a raw water source for domestic water systems.
- Class 2A -- Protected for frequent primary contact recreation where there is a high likelihood of ingestion of water or a high degree of bodily contact with the water. Examples include, but are not limited to, swimming, rafting, kayaking, diving, and water skiing.
- Class 3B -- Protected for warm water species of game fish and other warm water aquatic life, including the necessary aquatic organisms in their food chain.
- Class 4 -- Protected for agricultural uses including irrigation of crops and stock watering.

BASIS FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Limitations on total suspended solids (TSS), biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5), *E. coli*, and pH are based on current Utah Secondary Treatment Standards, UAC R317-1-3.2. The oil and grease is based on best professional judgment (BPJ). Attached is a Wasteload Analysis for this discharge into the Colorado River. It has been determined that this discharge will not cause a violation of water quality standards. An Antidegradation Level II review is not required since the Level I review shows that water quality impacts are minimal.

Total dissolved solids (TDS) limitations are based upon Utah Water Quality Standards for concentration values and the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Forum (CRBSCF) for mass loading values when applicable as authorized in *UAC R317-2-4*. CRBSCF has established a policy for the reasonable increase of salinity for municipal discharges to any portion of the Colorado River stream system that has an impact on the lower main stem. The CRBSCF Policy entitled “NPDES Permit Program Policy for Implementation of Colorado River Salinity Standards” (Policy), with the most current version dated October 2017, allows for exceptions to the incremental increase in salinity of 400 mg/L or less, which is considered to be a reasonable incremental increase above the flow weighted average salinity of the intake water supply. CWW was granted an exception due to the intermittent nature of the discharge, as the facility has the ability to discharge to an onsite waste disposal system. The permittee is expected to be able to comply with these limitations. The permit limitations are:

Parameter	Effluent Limitations ¹			
	Maximum Monthly Avg	Maximum Weekly Avg	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum
Outfall 001				
Total Flow, gpd ^{2,3}	30,000	--	--	--
BOD ₅ , mg/L	25	35	--	--
TSS, mg/L	25	35	--	--
pH, Standard Units	--	--	6.5	9
<i>E. coli.</i> No/100mL	126	158	--	--
Outfall 002				
Total Flow, gpd ²	80,000	--	--	--
TDS, tons/day	--	--	--	1.0
pH, Standard Units	--	--	6.5	9.0
Oil & Grease, mg/L	--	--	--	10.0

Reasonable Potential Analysis

Since January 1, 2016, DWQ has conducted reasonable potential analysis (RP) on all new and renewal applications received after that date. RP for this permit renewal was not conducted following DWQ’s September 10, 2015 Reasonable Potential Analysis Guidance (RP Guidance) because there is inadequate data for use in a RP. As a result, monitoring for metals will be included in this permit. The additional monitoring will help establish a record of presence or absence of each pollutant. Monitoring for metals will be required once within 6 months of permit issuance.

1 See Definitions, *Part VIII*, for definition of terms.
 2 Flow measurements of influent/effluent volume shall be made in such a manner that the permittee can affirmatively demonstrate that representative values are being obtained.
 3 The onsite waste disposal system should be used to capacity before any discharges to the Colorado River.

SELF-MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The following self-monitoring requirements have changed since the previous permit. CWW will be required to conduct all monthly monitoring required by the TBEL rule for both influent (R317-1-3.3, D, 1) and effluent (R317-1-3.3, D, 2). Additionally, Courthouse Wash will be required to sample Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) on a daily basis (recorder) and Metals one-time within the 1st six months after permit issuance.

The permit will require reports to be submitted monthly and annually, as applicable, on Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) forms due 28 days after the end of the monitoring period. Effective January 1, 2017, monitoring results must be submitted using NetDMR unless the permittee has successfully petitioned for an exception. Lab sheets for biomonitoring must be attached to the biomonitoring DMR. Lab sheets for metals and toxic organics must be attached to the DMRs. The facility monitoring and reporting requirements are listed on the following page.

Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements ¹			
Parameter	Frequency	Sample Type	Units
Outfall 001			
Total Flow ^{2, 3}	Continuous	Recorder	gpd
BOD ₅ , Effluent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
TSS, Effluent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
<i>E. coli</i>	Monthly	Grab	No./100mL
pH	Monthly	Grab	SU
TRC, mg/L ⁴	Daily	Grab	mg/L
Phosphorus, Total ⁶			
Influent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Effluent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Ammonia, Effluent ⁶	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Orthophosphate, (as P) ⁶			
Effluent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, TKN (as N) ⁶			
Influent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Effluent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Nitrate, NO ₃ , Effluent ⁶	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Nitrite, NO ₂ , Effluent ⁶	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Outfall 002			
Total Flow ^{2, 3}	Continuous	Recorder	gpd
TDS, mg/L Effluent	Monthly	Grab	tons/day
pH	Monthly	Grab	SU
Oil & Grease	When Sheen Observed	Grab	mg/L
Metals, Effluent ⁵	1 x in 1 st six months	Composite	mg/L

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- 1 See Definitions, *Part VIII*, for definition of terms.
 - 2 Flow measurements of influent/effluent volume shall be made in such a manner that the permittee can affirmatively demonstrate that representative values are being obtained.
 - 3 If the rate of discharge is controlled, the rate and duration of discharge shall be reported.
 - 4 For purposes of calculating averages and reporting on the Discharge Monitoring Report form, the following will apply:
 - 1) analytical values less than 0.02 mg/L shall be considered zero; and
 - 2) analytical values less than 0.06 mg/L and equal to or greater than 0.02 mg/L will be recorded as measured.
 - 5 Sampling shall be conducted once within the first 6 months after the permit is issued.
 - 6 These reflect changes required with the adoption of UCA R317-1-3.3, Technology-based Phosphorus Effluent Limits rule.

Metals to be Monitored for RP		
Parameter	Sample Type	Units
Total Arsenic	Composite	mg/L
Total Cadmium	Composite	mg/L
Total Chromium	Composite	mg/L
Total Copper	Composite	mg/L
Total Cyanide	Grab	mg/L
Total Lead	Composite	mg/L
Total Mercury	Grab/Composite	mg/L
Total Nickel	Composite	mg/L
Total Selenium	Composite	mg/L
Total Silver	Composite	mg/L
Total Zinc	Composite	mg/L

BIOSOLIDS

The solids from Courthouse Wash Water treatment plant are regularly pumped from the primary settling tank and then hauled to Moab City’s wastewater treatment plant. For this reason there are not requirements or conditions related to biosolids in the permit.

STORM WATER

STORMWATER REQUIREMENTS

The *Utah Administrative Code (UAC) R-317-8-3.9* requires storm water permit provisions to include the development of a storm water pollution prevention plan for waste water treatment facilities if the facility meets one or both of the following criteria.

1. waste water treatment facilities with a design flow of 1.0 MGD or greater, and/or,
2. waste water treatment facilities with an approved pretreatment program as described in *40CFR Part 403*,

Courthouse Wash Water does not meet one of the above criteria; therefore this permit does not include storm water provisions. The permit does however include a storm water re-opener provision.

PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

The permittee has not been designated for pretreatment program development because it does not meet conditions which necessitate a full program. The flow through the plant is less than five (5) MGD, there are no categorical industries discharging to the treatment facility, and there is no indication of pass through or interference with the operation (from industrial users) of the treatment facility such as upsets or violations of the POTW’s UPDES permit limits.

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

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

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

BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A nationwide effort to control toxic discharges where effluent toxicity is an existing or potential concern is regulated in accordance with the Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit and Enforcement Guidance Document for Whole Effluent Toxicity Control (biomonitoring) dated February 2018. 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 municipal facility that will be discharging an infrequent amount of effluent, in which toxicity is neither an existing concern, nor likely to be present. Also, the receiving water (Colorado River) provides a substantial dilution to the effluent. Based on these considerations, there is no reasonable potential for toxicity in the permittee's discharge (per State of Utah Permitting and Enforcement Guidance Document for WET Control). As such, there will be no numerical WET limitations or WET monitoring requirements in this permit. However, the permit will contain a toxicity limitation re-opener provision that allows for modification of the permit should additional information indicate the presence of toxicity in the discharge.

LARGE UNDERGROUND WASTEWATER OPERATING PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

Until such a time as this permit expires or is modified or revoked, the permit is authorized to operate a large underground wastewater disposal System in conformance with all the requirements, limitations, and conditions set forth in Utah Administrative Code R317-5, with the attached schedules as follows:

Schedule A

Waste Disposal Limitations

1. The permittee is authorized to operate and maintain a large underground wastewater disposal system that has been constructed in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the Division of Water Quality and with the following conditions:
 - a. System Type: Conventional Gravity; Conventional with Pump-to Gravity; Pressure Distribution; Alternative (describe): Packed Bed Media System.
 - b. Maximum Daily Design Flow of 30,000 (gpd) Treatment – 10,000 (gpd) onsite disposal.

- c. Components of wastewater disposal system: Septic Tanks; Enhanced Treatment Unit; Grease Trap; Pump Tank with Floats; Control Panel; Distribution Box; Pressure Distribution; Drip Irrigation; Trenches; Deep Trench; Bed; Mound; Other (describe):_____
- d. Drainfield media: Gravel; Gravelless Chambers
- e. Effluent parameters will meet R317-4 for domestic wastewater or additional treatment may be required.
2. Discharge of untreated or partially treated sewage or septic tank effluent directly or indirectly onto the ground surface or into the surface waters of the state constitutes a public health hazard and is prohibited. This permit does not relieve the permittee from responsibility for compliance with any other applicable federal, state, or local law(s), rule(s) or standard(s).
3. No cooling water, air conditioner water, ground water, oil, hazardous materials, roof drainage, storm water runoff, or other aqueous or non-aqueous substance which is, in the judgment of the Division, detrimental to the performance of the system or to groundwater, shall be discharged into the wastewater treatment system.
4. No activities shall be conducted that could cause an adverse impact on existing or potential beneficial uses of groundwater.

SCHEDULE B

Required Servicing and Inspections

1. Annually; Semi-Annually (Every 6 Months);
 Other (specify):_____
2. All servicing and inspections must be conducted by a certified maintenance person per R317-11. Level 2 is required for conventional systems and Level 3 for all other LUWDS.
Name of Person Performing Maintenance on this system:_____
 Level 2; Level 3
3. **If Sample results exceed Operating Parameters (other than Flow of wastewater) in table titled “Minimum Monitoring and Reporting Requirements”, report to the Division within 5 days and follow rules in R317-5-9.2.(D).**

Inspection Components

TYPE OF SYSTEM	Measure and record depth of sludge/scum levels, pump when necessary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Septic Tank • Pump Tank • Grease Trap 	Inspect and Clean when necessary, with date performed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pump/Floats • Control Panel • Pump Filter 	Flush/ clean pressure laterals, measurement of height; inspect for ponding or surfacing in dispersal area; reset squirt height for equal pressure- and date inspected	Manufacturers Recommendations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recirc Tank • Pre-Treatment Unit • Misc. • And date inspected
Conventional Gravity or Pump-to Gravity.				
Pressure System	X	X	X	X
Mound, At-Grade				
Packed Bed		X		X

Minimum Frequency of Periodic Inspections

TYPE OF SYSTEM	Every 12 Months	Every 6 Months
Conventional System (Gravity or Pump-to Gravity): 5,000 – 15,000 gal/day 15,000 + gal/day		X
At-Grade Alternative System (first 5 years only)		
Mound (pressure)		
Packed Bed		X
Treatment System (to lower waste strength levels)		X

* Or more per manufacturer requirements

Minimum Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Item or Parameter	Minimum Frequency	Type of Sample	Operating Parameters
Approved Drainfield Design Flow (gpd)	Monthly	Measurement based on meter reading	Approved design flow (gpd)
Turbidity or BOD/COD and TSS	Semiannual	Grab	Concentration (mg/L)
Total Inorganic Nitrogen (TIN)	Semiannual	Grab	Concentration (mg/L)
<i>E. Coli</i>	Semiannual	Grab	No./100 mL

Reporting

Monitoring, maintenance practices, solids handling and results shall be reported on Division approved forms. Reports must be submitted by **August 1, following the “reporting year” period of July 1 to June 30.**

**Mail Reports to (permitting agency): Division of Water Quality, c/o Engineering Section, P O Box 144870, Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4870.
Office: 801-536-4300 Fax: 801-536-4301**

SCHEDULE C

Special and General Conditions

1. All septage/sludge shall be managed by a licensed liquid waste operator as defined in R317-550. The solids from CBN will be regularly pumped from the primary settling tank and then hauled to Moab City’s wastewater treatment plant.
2. Any observations of excessive kitchen wastes, surfacing sewage, etc., must be reported to the Division within 5 working days.
3. The permittee must maintain all treatment and control facilities in good working order and in conformance with permit requirements.

PERMIT DURATION

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

Drafted by
Leanna Littler, Discharge
Daniel Griffin, Biosolids
Jennifer Robinson, Pretreatment
Lonnie Shull, Biomonitoring
Lisa Stevens, Storm Water
Dave Wham, Wasteload Analysis
Robert Beers, Large Underground Wastewater Disposal System
Utah Division of Water Quality, (801) 536-4300

PUBLIC NOTICE

Began: August 8, 2019
Ended: September 9, 2019

Comments will be received at: 195 North 1950 West
PO Box 144870
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4870

The Public Noticed of the draft permit was published in the The Times Independent.

During the public comment period provided under R317-8-6.5, any interested person may submit written comments on the draft permit and may request a public hearing, if no hearing has already been scheduled. A request for a public hearing shall be in writing and shall state the nature of the issues proposed to be raised in the hearing. All comments will be considered in making the final decision and shall be answered as provided in R317-8-6.12.

ADDENDUM TO FSSOB

During finalization of the Permit certain dates, spelling edits and minor language corrections were completed. Additionally, language was added requiring the use of the underground waste disposal system to capacity, prior to discharges to the Colorado River. Due to the nature of these changes they were not considered Major and the permit is not required to be re Public Noticed.

Responsiveness Summary

No Comments were received during the Public Notice Time Period.

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ATTACHMENT 1

Industrial Waste Survey

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Industrial Pretreatment Wastewater Survey



Do you periodically experience any of the following treatment works problems:

- foam, floaties or unusual colors
- plugged collection lines caused by grease, sand, flour, etc.
- discharging excessive suspended solids, even in the winter
- smells unusually bad
- waste treatment facility doesn't seem to be treating the waste right

Perhaps the solution to a problem like one of these may lie in investigating the types and amounts of wastewater entering the sewer system from industrial users.

An industrial user (IU) is defined as a non-domestic user discharging to the waste treatment facility which meets any of the following criteria:

1. **has a lot of process wastewater (5% of the flow at the waste treatment facility or more than 25,000 gallons per work day.)**

Examples: Food processor, dairy, slaughterhouse, industrial laundry.

2. **is subject to Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards;**

Examples: metal plating, cleaning or coating of metals, bluing of metals, aluminum extruding, circuit board manufacturing, tanning animal skins, pesticide formulating or packaging, and pharmaceutical manufacturing or packaging,

3. **is a concern to the POTW.**

Examples: septage hauler, restaurant and food service, car wash, hospital, photo lab, carpet cleaner, commercial laundry.

All users of the water treatment facility are **prohibited** from making the following types of discharges:

1. A discharge which creates a fire or explosion hazard in the collection system.
2. A discharge which creates toxic gases, vapor or fumes in the collection system.
3. A discharge of solids or thick liquids which creates flow obstructions in the collection system.
4. An acidic discharge (low pH) which causes corrosive damage to the collection system.
5. Petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause problems in the collection system or at the waste treatment facility.
6. Waste haulers are prohibited from discharging without permission. (No midnight dumping!)

When the solution to a sewer system problem may be found by investigating the types and amounts of wastewater entering the sewer system discharged from IUs, it's appropriate to conduct an Industrial Waste Survey.

An Industrial Waste Survey consists of:

Step 1: Identify Industrial Users

Make a list of all the commercial and industrial sewer connections.

Sources for the list:

business license, building permits, water and wastewater billing, Chamber of Commerce, newspaper, telephone book, yellow pages.

Split the list into two groups:

domestic wastewater only--no further information needed
everyone else (IUs)

Step 2: Preliminary Inspection

Go visit each IU identified on the "everybody else" list.

Fill out the **Preliminary Inspection Form** during the site visit.

Step 3: Informing the State

Please fax or send a copy of the Preliminary inspection form (both sides) to:

Jennifer Robinson

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

Phone: (801) 536-4383
Fax: (801) 536-4301
E-mail: jenrobinson@utah.gov

PRELIMINARY INSPECTION FORM

INSPECTION DATE ___ / ___ /

Name of Business _____ Person Contacted _____
Address _____ Phone Number _____

Description of Business _____

Principal product or service: _____

Raw Materials used: _____

Production process is: Batch Continuous Both

Is production subject to seasonal variation? yes no

If yes, briefly describe seasonal production cycle.

This facility generates the following types of wastes (check all that apply):

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic wastes | (Restrooms, employee showers, etc.) |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Cooling water, non-contact | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Boiler/Tower blow-down |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Cooling water, contact | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Process |
| 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment/Facility washdown | 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Air Pollution Control Unit |
| 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Storm water runoff to sewer | 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Other describe |

Wastes are discharged to (check all that apply):

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary sewer | <input type="checkbox"/> Storm sewer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surface water | <input type="checkbox"/> Ground water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waste haulers | <input type="checkbox"/> Evaporation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe) | |

Name of waste hauler(s), if used

Is a grease trap installed? Yes No

Is it operational? Yes No

Does the business discharge a lot of process wastewater?

- | | | |
|---|-----|----|
| • More than 5% of the flow to the waste treatment facility? | Yes | No |
| • More than 25,000 gallons per work day? | Yes | No |

Does the business do any of the following:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adhesives | <input type="checkbox"/> Car Wash |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aluminum Forming | <input type="checkbox"/> Carpet Cleaner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Battery Manufacturing | <input type="checkbox"/> Dairy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Copper Forming | <input type="checkbox"/> Food Processor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Electric & Electronic Components | <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Explosives Manufacturing | <input type="checkbox"/> Laundries |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Foundries | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo Lab |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Inorganic Chemicals Mfg. or Packaging | <input type="checkbox"/> Restaurant & Food Service |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Porcelain Ceramic Manufacturing | <input type="checkbox"/> Septage Hauler |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Iron & Steel | <input type="checkbox"/> Slaughter House |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Metal Finishing, Coating or Cleaning | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nonferrous Metals Manufacturing | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Organic Chemicals Manufacturing or Packaging | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Paint & Ink Manufacturing | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pesticides Formulating or Packaging | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum Refining | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing or Packaging | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plastics Manufacturing | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Manufacturing | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Soaps & Detergents Manufacturing | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Steam Electric Generation | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tanning Animal Skins | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Textile Mills | |

Are any process changes or expansions planned during the next three years? Yes No
If yes, attach a separate sheet to this form describing the nature of planned changes or expansions.

Inspector

Waste Treatment Facility

Please send a copy of the preliminary inspection form (both sides) to:

Jennifer Robinson
Division of Water Quality
PO Box 144870
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4870

Phone: (801) 536-4383
Fax: (801) 536-4301
E-Mail: jenrobinson@utah.gov

	Industrial User	Jurisdiction	SIC Codes	Categorical Standard Number	Total Average Process Flow (gpd)	Total Average Facility Flow (gpd)	Facility Description
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							

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ATTACHMENT 2

Effluent Monitoring Data

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Outfall 002					
	Flow, GPD	TDS (Daily Max)		pH, SU	
Month	30 Day Avg.	mg/L	tons/day	min	min
Mar-16	20500	856	0.0732	7.3	7.3
Apr-16	18362	872	0.0668	7.3	7.3
May-16	----	----	----	----	----
June-16	----	----	----	----	----
July-16	----	----	----	----	----
Aug-16	----	----	----	----	----
Sept-16	29979	920	0.115	7.3	8.3
Oct-16	----	----	----	----	----
Nov-16	9033	1570	0.0591	7.5	7.5
Dec-16	5788	928	0.0224	7.4	7.4
Jan-17	6375	2980	0.0792	7.3	7.3
Feb-17	13821	660	0.038	8.2	8.2
Mar-17	16661	980	0.0681	7.3	7.3
Apr-17	21344	716	0.0637	7.5	7.5
May-17	40137	708	0.1185	7.1	7.1
June-17	31571	540	0.0711	7.1	7.1
July-17	29122	740	0.09	7.5	7.5
Aug-17	30156	760	0.0956	7.7	7.7
Sept-17	25304	848	0.089	7.2	7.2
Oct-17	25760	956	0.103	7.7	7.7
Nov-17	25760	1160	0.125	6.9	6.9
Dec-17	20478	968	0.0827	7.3	7.3
Jan-18	19533	884	0.734	8.8	8.8
Feb-18	38401	884	0.142	8.8	8.8
Mar-18	46532	1060	0.206	7.4	7.4
Apr-18	46913	980	0.192	7.2	7.2
May-18	46913	776	0.152	7.3	7.3
June-18	57543	772	0.185	7.4	7.4
July-18	44484	992	0.184	7.2	7.2
Aug-18	----	----	----	----	----
Sept-18	31323	1180	0.154	7.2	7.2
Oct-18	28017	1220	0.1425	7.4	7.4
Nov-18	----	----	----	----	----
Dec-18	10467	908	0.0396	6.9	6.9
Jan-19	5349	908	0.0203	6.9	6.9
Feb-19	9412	808	0.0317	7.8	7.8
Mar-19	18129	744	0.056	7.7	7.7

ATTACHMENT 3

Wasteload Analysis

**Utah Division of Water Quality
Statement of Basis
ADDENDUM
Wasteload Analysis and Antidegradation Level I Review**

Date: March 26, 2019

Prepared by: Dave Wham 
Standards and Technical Services

Facility: Courthouse Wash Water, LLC, UPDES Permit No. UT0025828
Receiving water: Colorado River (1C, 2B, 3A, 4)

This addendum summarizes the wasteload analysis that was performed to determine water quality based effluent limits (WQBEL) for this discharge. Wasteload analyses are performed to determine point source effluent limitations necessary to maintain designated beneficial uses by evaluating projected effects of discharge concentrations on in-stream water quality. The wasteload analysis also takes into account downstream designated uses (UAC R317-2-8). Projected concentrations are compared to numeric water quality standards to determine acceptability. The numeric criteria in this wasteload analysis may be modified by narrative criteria and other conditions determined by staff of the Division of Water Quality.

Discharge

002 WWTP effluent 0.08 MGD

Receiving Water

Per UAC R317-2-13.1, the designated beneficial uses of the Colorado River and tributaries, from Lake Powell to state line (with exceptions) is 1C, 2A, 3B, and 4.

- *Class 1C - Protected for domestic purposes with prior treatment by treatment processes as required by the Utah Division of Drinking Water.*
- *Class 2A -- Protected for frequent primary contact recreation where there is a high likelihood of ingestion of water or a high degree of bodily contact with the water. Examples include, but are not limited to, swimming, rafting, kayaking, diving, and water skiing.*
- *Class 3B -- Protected for warm water species of game fish and other warm water aquatic life, including the necessary aquatic organisms in their food chain.*
- *Class 4 - Protected for agricultural uses including irrigation of crops and stock watering.*

Flow

Typically, the critical flow for the wasteload analysis is considered the lowest stream flow for

Utah Division of Water Quality
Wasteload Analysis
Courthouse Wash Water, LLC
UPDES Permit No. UT0025828

seven consecutive days with a ten year return frequency (7Q10). The 7Q10 was calculated using daily flow values obtained from USGS Station #9180500, COLORADO RIVER NEAR CISCO, UT for the period 1998-2018.

The calculated critical low flow condition for discharge 002 is 1670 cfs.

Receiving water quality was characterized using data from DWQ Monitoring Station #4957000, COLORADO R AT US191 XING NEAR MOAB, for the period 2007-2013.

TMDL

According to the Utah's 2016 303(d) Water Quality Assessment Report, the receiving water for the discharge; the Colorado River from Moab to HUC unit (14030005) boundary, (AU UT14030005-004_00) is listed as impaired for selenium (Class 2B use).

DWQ completed a TMDL for selenium in the Colorado River Watershed in 2014 (UDWQ, 2014). However, the TMDL did not allocate a selenium WLA for the Courthouse Wash facility. The TMDL did allocate a selenium load to the nearby Moab Wastewater Treatment Plant that was derived by applying the in-stream chronic selenium standard (4.6 ug/l) times the plant's design flow rate. Using this approach for the Courthouse Wash facility (4.6 ug/l x .08 MGD x 3.79 conversion factor) would yield a selenium load of 1.4 g/d.

Mixing Zone

The maximum allowable mixing zone is 15 minutes of travel time for acute conditions, not to exceed 50% of stream width, and 2,500 feet for chronic conditions, per UAC R317-2-5. Water quality standards must be met at the end of the mixing zone.

The mixing zone model showed incomplete mixing within 2,500 feet for chronic conditions. 61.8% (1031.5 cfs) of the critical low flow was used to calculate limits. Acute limits were calculated using 50% of the critical low flow.

Parameters of Concern

The potential parameter of concern identified for the discharge was selenium as determined by the impairment status of the receiving water and review of the previous permit.

WET Limits

The percent of effluent in the receiving water in a fully mixed condition, and acute and chronic dilution in a not fully mixed condition are calculated in the WLA in order to generate WET limits. The LC₅₀ (lethal concentration, 50%) percent effluent for acute toxicity and the IC₂₅ (inhibition concentration, 25%) percent effluent for chronic toxicity, as determined by the WET test, needs to be below the WET limits, as determined by the WLA. The WET limit for LC₅₀ is typically 100% effluent and does not need to be determined by the WLA.

IC25 WET limits for Outfall 002 should be based on 0.012 % effluent.

Wasteload Allocation Methods

Effluent limits were determined for conservative constituents using a simple mass balance mixing analysis (UDWQ 2012). The mass balance analysis is summarized in the Wasteload Addendums.

The water quality standard for chronic ammonia toxicity is dependent on temperature and pH, and the water quality standard for acute ammonia toxicity is dependent on pH. The AMMTOX Model developed by University of Colorado and adapted by Utah DWQ and EPA Region VIII was used to determine ammonia effluent limits (Lewis et al. 2002). The analysis is summarized in the Wasteload Addendum.

Models and supporting documentation are available for review upon request.

Antidegradation Level I Review

The objective of the Level I ADR is to ensure the protection of existing uses, defined as the beneficial uses attained in the receiving water on or after November 28, 1975. No evidence is known that the existing uses deviate from the designated beneficial uses for the receiving water. Therefore, the beneficial uses will be protected if the discharge remains below the WQBELs presented in this wasteload.

A Level II Antidegradation Review (ADR) is not required for this facility. The proposed permit is a simple renewal of an existing UPDES permit. No increase in flow or concentration of pollutants over those authorized in the the existing permit is being requested.

Documents:

WLA Document: *CourthouseWash_WLADoc_3-26-19.docx*

Wasteload Analysis and Addendums: *CourthouseWash_WLA_3-26-19.xlsm*

References:

Utah Division of Water Quality. 2012. *Utah Wasteload Analysis Procedures Version 1.0.*

Utah Division of Water Quality. 2014, *TMDL for Selenium in the Colorado River Watershed*

**Utah Division of Water Quality
Salt Lake City, Utah**

**WASTELOAD ANALYSIS [WLA]
Addendum: Statement of Basis**

26-Mar-19

Facilities: Courthouse Wash Water, LLC
Discharging to: Colorado River
Design Flow: 0.08 MGD

UPDES No: UT-0025828

I. Introduction

Wasteload analyses are performed to determine point source effluent limitations necessary to maintain designated beneficial uses by evaluating projected effects of discharge concentrations on in-stream water quality. The wasteload analysis also takes into account downstream designated uses [R317-2-8, UAC]. Projected concentrations are compared to numeric water quality standards to determine acceptability. The anti-degradation policy and procedures are also considered. The primary in-stream parameters of concern may include metals (as a function of hardness), total dissolved solids (TDS), total residual chlorine (TRC), un-ionized ammonia (as a function of pH and temperature, measured and evaluated in terms of total ammonia), and dissolved oxygen.

Mathematical water quality modeling is employed to determine stream quality response to point source discharges. Models aid in the effort of anticipating stream quality at future effluent flows at critical environmental conditions (e.g., low stream flow, high temperature, high pH, etc).

The numeric criteria in this wasteload analysis may always be modified by narrative criteria and other conditions determined by staff of the Division of Water Quality.

II. Receiving Water and Stream Classification

Colorado River:	1C, 2A, 3B, 4
Antidegradation Review:	Level I review completed. Level II review not required.

III. Numeric Stream Standards for Protection of Aquatic Wildlife

Total Ammonia (TNH3)	Varies as a function of Temperature and pH Rebound. See Water Quality Standards
Chronic Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	0.011 mg/l (4 Day Average) 0.019 mg/l (1 Hour Average)
Chronic Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	5.50 mg/l (30 Day Average) 4.00 mg/l (7Day Average) 3.00 mg/l (1 Day Average)
Maximum Total Dissolved Solids	1200.0 mg/l

**Utah Division of Water Quality
Salt Lake City, Utah**

Acute and Chronic Heavy Metals (Dissolved)

Parameter	4 Day Average (Chronic) Standard		1 Hour Average (Acute) Standard		
	Concentration	Load*	Concentration	ug/l	Load*
Aluminum	87.00 ug/l**	0.058 lbs/day	750.00	ug/l	0.501 lbs/day
Arsenic	190.00 ug/l	0.127 lbs/day	340.00	ug/l	0.227 lbs/day
Cadmium	2.16 ug/l	0.001 lbs/day	5.89	ug/l	0.004 lbs/day
Chromium III	231.96 ug/l	0.155 lbs/day	4853.13	ug/l	3.244 lbs/day
ChromiumVI	11.00 ug/l	0.007 lbs/day	16.00	ug/l	0.011 lbs/day
Copper	26.21 ug/l	0.018 lbs/day	43.73	ug/l	0.029 lbs/day
Iron			1000.00	ug/l	0.668 lbs/day
Lead	14.83 ug/l	0.010 lbs/day	380.47	ug/l	0.254 lbs/day
Mercury	0.0120 ug/l	0.000 lbs/day	2.40	ug/l	0.002 lbs/day
Nickel	145.06 ug/l	0.097 lbs/day	1304.74	ug/l	0.872 lbs/day
Selenium	4.60 ug/l	0.003 lbs/day	20.00	ug/l	0.013 lbs/day
Silver	N/A ug/l	N/A lbs/day	30.28	ug/l	0.020 lbs/day
Zinc	333.73 ug/l	0.223 lbs/day	333.73	ug/l	0.223 lbs/day

* Allowed below discharge

**Chronic Aluminum standard applies only to waters with a pH < 7.0 and a Hardness < 50 mg/l as CaCO3

Metals Standards Based upon a Hardness of 335 mg/l as CaCO3

Organics [Pesticides]

Parameter	4 Day Average (Chronic) Standard		1 Hour Average (Acute) Standard		
	Concentration	Load*	Concentration	ug/l	Load*
Aldrin			1.500	ug/l	0.001 lbs/day
Chlordane	0.004 ug/l	23.910 lbs/day	1.200	ug/l	0.001 lbs/day
DDT, DDE	0.001 ug/l	5.560 lbs/day	0.550	ug/l	0.000 lbs/day
Dieldrin	0.002 ug/l	10.565 lbs/day	1.250	ug/l	0.001 lbs/day
Endosulfan	0.056 ug/l	311.380 lbs/day	0.110	ug/l	0.000 lbs/day
Endrin	0.002 ug/l	12.789 lbs/day	0.090	ug/l	0.000 lbs/day
Guthion			0.010	ug/l	0.000 lbs/day
Heptachlor	0.004 ug/l	21.129 lbs/day	0.260	ug/l	0.000 lbs/day
Lindane	0.080 ug/l	444.828 lbs/day	1.000	ug/l	0.001 lbs/day
Methoxychlor			0.030	ug/l	0.000 lbs/day
Mirex			0.010	ug/l	0.000 lbs/day
Parathion			0.040	ug/l	0.000 lbs/day
PCB's	0.014 ug/l	77.845 lbs/day	2.000	ug/l	0.001 lbs/day
Pentachlorophenol	13.00 ug/l	72284.557 lbs/day	20.000	ug/l	0.013 lbs/day
Toxephene	0.0002 ug/l	1.112 lbs/day	0.7300	ug/l	0.000 lbs/day

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IV. Numeric Stream Standards for Protection of Agriculture

	4 Day Average (Chronic) Standard		1 Hour Average (Acute) Standard	
	Concentration	Load*	Concentration	Load*
Arsenic			100.0 ug/l	lbs/day
Boron			750.0 ug/l	0.25 lbs/day
Cadmium			10.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Chromium			100.0 ug/l	lbs/day
Copper			200.0 ug/l	lbs/day
Lead			100.0 ug/l	lbs/day
Selenium			50.0 ug/l	lbs/day
TDS, Summer			1200.0 mg/l	0.40 tons/day

V. Numeric Stream Standards for Protection of Human Health (Class 1C Waters)

	4 Day Average (Chronic) Standard		1 Hour Average (Acute) Standard	
	Concentration	Load*	Concentration	Load*
Metals				
Arsenic			50.0 ug/l	278.018 lbs/day
Barium			1000.0 ug/l	5560.351 lbs/day
Cadmium			10.0 ug/l	55.604 lbs/day
Chromium			50.0 ug/l	278.018 lbs/day
Lead			50.0 ug/l	278.018 lbs/day
Mercury			2.0 ug/l	11.121 lbs/day
Selenium			10.0 ug/l	55.604 lbs/day
Silver			50.0 ug/l	278.018 lbs/day
Fluoride (3)			1.4 ug/l	7.784 lbs/day
to			2.4 ug/l	13.345 lbs/day
Nitrates as N			10.0 ug/l	55.604 lbs/day

Chlorophenoxy Herbicides

2,4-D	100.0 ug/l	556.035 lbs/day
2,4,5-TP	10.0 ug/l	55.604 lbs/day
Endrin	0.2 ug/l	1.112 lbs/day
cyclohexane (Lindane)	4.0 ug/l	22.241 lbs/day
Methoxychlor	100.0 ug/l	556.035 lbs/day
Toxaphene	5.0 ug/l	27.802 lbs/day

VI. Numeric Stream Standards the Protection of Human Health from Water & Fish Consumption [Toxics]

Toxic Organics	Maximum Conc., ug/l - Acute Standards			
	Class 1C [2 Liters/Day for 70 Kg Person over 70 Yr.]		Class 3A, 3B [6.5 g for 70 Kg Person over 70 Yr.]	
Acenaphthene	1200.00 ug/l	6672.42 lbs/day	2700.0 ug/l	15012.95 lbs/day
Acrolein	320.00 ug/l	1779.31 lbs/day	780.0 ug/l	4337.07 lbs/day
Acrylonitrile	0.06 ug/l	0.33 lbs/day	0.7 ug/l	3.67 lbs/day
Benzene	1.20 ug/l	6.67 lbs/day	71.0 ug/l	394.78 lbs/day
Benzidine	0.00012 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Carbon tetrachloride	0.25 ug/l	1.39 lbs/day	4.4 ug/l	24.47 lbs/day
Chlorobenzene	680.00 ug/l	3781.04 lbs/day	21000.0 ug/l	116767.36 lbs/day
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene				
Hexachlorobenzene	0.00075 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.38 ug/l	2.11 lbs/day	99.0 ug/l	550.47 lbs/day

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1,1,1-Trichloroethane				
Hexachloroethane	1.90 ug/l	10.56 lbs/day	8.9 ug/l	49.49 lbs/day
1,1-Dichloroethane				
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.61 ug/l	3.39 lbs/day	42.0 ug/l	233.53 lbs/day
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.17 ug/l	0.95 lbs/day	11.0 ug/l	61.16 lbs/day
Chloroethane			0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	0.03 ug/l	0.17 lbs/day	1.4 ug/l	7.78 lbs/day
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	0.00 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
2-Chloronaphthalene	1700.00 ug/l	9452.60 lbs/day	4300.0 ug/l	23909.51 lbs/day
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	2.10 ug/l	11.68 lbs/day	6.5 ug/l	36.14 lbs/day
p-Chloro-m-cresol			0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Chloroform (HM)	5.70 ug/l	31.69 lbs/day	470.0 ug/l	2613.36 lbs/day
2-Chlorophenol	120.00 ug/l	667.24 lbs/day	400.0 ug/l	2224.14 lbs/day
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	2700.00 ug/l	15012.95 lbs/day	17000.0 ug/l	94525.96 lbs/day
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	400.00 ug/l	2224.14 lbs/day	2600.0 ug/l	14456.91 lbs/day
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	400.00 ug/l	2224.14 lbs/day	2600.0 ug/l	14456.91 lbs/day
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	0.04 ug/l	0.22 lbs/day	0.1 ug/l	0.43 lbs/day
1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.06 ug/l	0.32 lbs/day	3.2 ug/l	17.79 lbs/day
1,2-trans-Dichloroethylene	700.00 ug/l	3892.25 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
2,4-Dichlorophenol	93.00 ug/l	517.11 lbs/day	790.0 ug/l	4392.68 lbs/day
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.52 ug/l	2.89 lbs/day	39.0 ug/l	216.85 lbs/day
1,3-Dichloropropylene	10.00 ug/l	55.60 lbs/day	1700.0 ug/l	9452.60 lbs/day
2,4-Dimethylphenol	540.00 ug/l	3002.59 lbs/day	2300.0 ug/l	12788.81 lbs/day
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	0.11 ug/l	0.61 lbs/day	9.1 ug/l	50.60 lbs/day
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	0.00 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	0.04 ug/l	0.22 lbs/day	0.5 ug/l	3.00 lbs/day
Ethylbenzene	3100.00 ug/l	17237.09 lbs/day	29000.0 ug/l	161250.17 lbs/day
Fluoranthene	300.00 ug/l	1668.11 lbs/day	370.0 ug/l	2057.33 lbs/day
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether				
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether				
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	1400.00 ug/l	7784.49 lbs/day	17000.0 ug/l	94525.96 lbs/day
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	0.00 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Methylene chloride (HM)	4.70 ug/l	26.13 lbs/day	1600.0 ug/l	8896.56 lbs/day
Methyl chloride (HM)	0.00 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Methyl bromide (HM)	0.00 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Bromoform (HM)	4.30 ug/l	23.91 lbs/day	360.0 ug/l	2001.73 lbs/day
Dichlorobromomethane	0.27 ug/l	1.50 lbs/day	22.0 ug/l	122.33 lbs/day
Chlorodibromomethane	0.41 ug/l	2.28 lbs/day	34.0 ug/l	189.05 lbs/day
Hexachlorobutadiene(c)	0.44 ug/l	2.45 lbs/day	50.0 ug/l	278.02 lbs/day
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	240.00 ug/l	1334.48 lbs/day	17000.0 ug/l	94525.96 lbs/day
Isophorone	8.40 ug/l	46.71 lbs/day	600.0 ug/l	3336.21 lbs/day
Naphthalene				
Nitrobenzene	17.00 ug/l	94.53 lbs/day	1900.0 ug/l	10564.67 lbs/day
2-Nitrophenol	0.00 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
4-Nitrophenol	0.00 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
2,4-Dinitrophenol	70.00 ug/l	389.22 lbs/day	14000.0 ug/l	77844.91 lbs/day
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	13.00 ug/l	72.28 lbs/day	765.0 ug/l	4253.67 lbs/day
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	0.00069 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	8.1 ug/l	45.04 lbs/day
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	5.00 ug/l	27.80 lbs/day	16.0 ug/l	88.97 lbs/day
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	0.01 ug/l	0.03 lbs/day	1.4 ug/l	7.78 lbs/day
Pentachlorophenol	0.28 ug/l	1.56 lbs/day	8.2 ug/l	45.59 lbs/day

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Phenol	2.10E+04 ug/l	1.17E+05 lbs/day	4.6E+06 ug/l	2.56E+07 lbs/day
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthala	1.80 ug/l	10.01 lbs/day	5.9 ug/l	32.81 lbs/day
Butyl benzyl phthalate	3000.00 ug/l	16681.05 lbs/day	5200.0 ug/l	28913.82 lbs/day
Di-n-butyl phthalate	2700.00 ug/l	15012.95 lbs/day	12000.0 ug/l	66724.21 lbs/day
Di-n-octyl phthlate				
Diethyl phthalate	23000.00 ug/l	127888.06 lbs/day	120000.0 ug/l	667242.07 lbs/day
Dimethyl phthlate	3.13E+05 ug/l	1.74E+06 lbs/day	2.9E+06 ug/l	1.61E+07 lbs/day
Benzo(a)anthracene (P/	0.0028 ug/l	0.02 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.17 lbs/day
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)	0.0028 ug/l	0.02 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.17 lbs/day
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (F	0.0028 ug/l	0.02 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.17 lbs/day
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (F	0.0028 ug/l	0.02 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.17 lbs/day
Chrysene (PAH)	0.0028 ug/l	0.02 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.17 lbs/day
Acenaphthylene (PAH)				
Anthracene (PAH)	9600.00 ug/l	53379.37 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	0.0028 ug/l	0.02 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.17 lbs/day
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	0.0028 ug/l	0.02 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.17 lbs/day
Pyrene (PAH)	960.00 ug/l	5337.94 lbs/day	11000.0 ug/l	61163.86 lbs/day
Tetrachloroethylene	0.80 ug/l	4.45 lbs/day	8.9 ug/l	49.49 lbs/day
Toluene	6800.00 ug/l	37810.38 lbs/day	200000 ug/l	1112070.11 lbs/day
Trichloroethylene	2.70 ug/l	15.01 lbs/day	81.0 ug/l	450.39 lbs/day
Vinyl chloride	2.00 ug/l	11.12 lbs/day	525.0 ug/l	2919.18 lbs/day
			0.0	0.00 lbs/day
Pesticides			0.0	0.00 lbs/day
Aldrin	0.0001 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Dieldrin	0.0001 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Chlordane	0.0006 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
4,4'-DDT	0.0006 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
4,4'-DDE	0.0006 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
4,4'-DDD	0.0008 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
alpha-Endosulfan	0.9300 ug/l	5.17 lbs/day	2.0 ug/l	11.12 lbs/day
beta-Endosulfan	0.9300 ug/l	5.17 lbs/day	2.0 ug/l	11.12 lbs/day
Endosulfan sulfate	0.9300 ug/l	5.17 lbs/day	2.0 ug/l	11.12 lbs/day
Endrin	0.7600 ug/l	4.23 lbs/day	0.8 ug/l	4.50 lbs/day
Endrin aldehyde	0.7600 ug/l	4.23 lbs/day	0.8 ug/l	4.50 lbs/day
Heptachlor	0.0002 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Heptachlor epoxide				
PCB's				
PCB 1242 (Arochlor 124	0.000044 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
PCB-1254 (Arochlor 124	0.000044 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
PCB-1221 (Arochlor 122	0.000044 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
PCB-1232 (Arochlor 123	0.000044 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
PCB-1248 (Arochlor 124	0.000044 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
PCB-1260 (Arochlor 126	0.000044 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
PCB-1016 (Arochlor 10	0.000044 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Pesticide				
Toxaphene	0.000750 ug/l	0.00	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Dioxin				
Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)	1.30E-08 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	1.40E-08	0.00

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Metals

Antimony	14.0 ug/l	77.84 lbs/day		
Arsenic	50.0 ug/l	278.02 lbs/day	4300.00 ug/l	23909.51 lbs/day
Asbestos	7.00E+06 ug/l	3.89E+07 lbs/day		
Beryllium				
Cadmium				
Chromium (III)				
Chromium (VI)				
Copper				
Cyanide	1.30E+03 ug/l	7228.46 lbs/day	2.2E+05 ug/l	1223277.12 lbs/day
Lead	700.0 ug/l	3892.25 lbs/day		
Mercury			0.15 ug/l	0.83 lbs/day
Nickel			4600.00 ug/l	25577.61 lbs/day
Selenium	0.1 ug/l	0.78 lbs/day		
Silver	610.0 ug/l	3391.81 lbs/day		
Thallium			6.30 ug/l	35.03 lbs/day
Zinc				

There are additional standards that apply to this receiving water, but were not considered in this modeling/waste load allocation analysis.

VII. Mathematical Modeling of Stream Quality

Model configuration was accomplished utilizing standard modeling procedures. Data points were plotted and coefficients adjusted as required to match observed data as closely as possible.

The modeling approach used in this analysis included one or a combination of the following models.

- (1) The Utah River Model, Utah Division of Water Quality, 1992. Based upon STREAMDO IV (Region VIII) and Supplemental Ammonia Toxicity Models; EPA Region VIII, Sept. 1990 and QUAL2E (EPA, Athens, GA).
- (2) Utah Ammonia/Chlorine Model, Utah Division of Water Quality, 1992.
- (3) AMMTOX Model, University of Colorado, Center of Limnology, and EPA Region 8
- (4) Principles of Surface Water Quality Modeling and Control. Robert V. Thomann, et.al. Harper Collins Publisher, Inc. 1987, pp. 644.

Coefficients used in the model were based, in part, upon the following references:

- (1) Rates, Constants, and Kinetics Formulations in Surface Water Quality Modeling. Environmental Research Laboratory, Office of Research and Development, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Athens Georgia. EPA/600/3-85/040 June 1985.

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(2) Principles of Surface Water Quality Modeling and Control. Robert V. Thomann, et.al.
Harper Collins Publisher, Inc. 1987, pp. 644.

VIII. Modeling Information

The required information for the model may include the following information for both the upstream conditions at low flow and the effluent conditions:

Flow, Q, (cfs or MGD)	D.O. mg/l
Temperature, Deg. C.	Total Residual Chlorine (TRC), mg/l
pH	Total NH3-N, mg/l
BOD5, mg/l	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), mg/l
Metals, ug/l	Toxic Organics of Concern, ug/l

Other Conditions

In addition to the upstream and effluent conditions, the models require a variety of physical and biological coefficients and other technical information. In the process of actually establishing the permit limits for an effluent, values are used based upon the available data, model calibration, literature values, site visits and best professional judgement.

Model Inputs

The following is upstream and discharge information that was utilized as inputs for the analysis. Dry washes are considered to have an upstream flow equal to the flow of the discharge.

Current Upstream Information

	Stream								
	Critical Low								
	Flow	Temp.	pH	T-NH3	BOD5	DO	TRC	TDS	
	cfs	Deg. C		mg/l as N	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l
Summer (Irrig. Season)	1670.00	22.7	8.1	0.10	1.00	6.69	0.00	708.0	
Fall	1670.00	8.4	8.5	0.10	1.00	---	0.00	786.0	
Winter	1670.00	4.2	8.2	0.10	1.00	---	0.00	691.6	
Spring	1670.00	14.2	8.2	0.10	1.00	---	0.00	378.0	
Dissolved	Al	As	Cd	CrIII	CrVI	Copper	Fe	Pb	
Metals	ug/l	ug/l	ug/l	ug/l	ug/l	ug/l	ug/l	ug/l	
All Seasons	17.48	1.50	0.05	1.00	3.975*	3.67	23.3	0.25	
Dissolved	Hg	Ni	Se	Ag	Zn	Boron			
Metals	ug/l	ug/l	ug/l	ug/l	ug/l	ug/l			
All Seasons	0.0000	2.50	3.68	0.25	19.14	94.5			* ~80% MDL

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Projected Discharge Information

Season	Flow, MGD	Temp.
Summer	0.08000	12.0
Fall	0.08000	12.0
Winter	0.08000	12.0
Spring	0.08000	12.0

All model numerical inputs, intermediate calculations, outputs and graphs are available for discussion, inspection and copy at the Division of Water Quality.

IX. Effluent Limitations

Current State water quality standards are required to be met under a variety of conditions including in-stream flows targeted to the 7-day, 10-year low flow (R317-2-9).

Other conditions used in the modeling effort coincide with the environmental conditions expected at low stream flows.

Effluent Limitation for Flow based upon Water Quality Standards

In-stream criteria of downstream segments will be met with an effluent flow maximum value as follows:

Season	Daily Average	
Summer	0.080 MGD	0.124 cfs
Fall	0.080 MGD	0.124 cfs
Winter	0.080 MGD	0.124 cfs
Spring	0.080 MGD	0.124 cfs

Flow Requirement or Loading Requirement

The calculations in this wasteload analysis utilize the maximum effluent discharge flow of 0.08 MGD. If the discharger is allowed to have a flow greater than 0.08 MGD during 7Q10 conditions, and effluent limit concentrations as indicated, then water quality standards will be violated. In order to prevent this from occurring, the permit writers must include the discharge flow limitation as indicated above; or, include loading effluent limits in the permit.

Effluent Limitation for Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) based upon WET Policy

Effluent Toxicity will not occur in downstream segments if the values below are met.

WET Requirements	LC50 >	100.0% Effluent	[Acute]
	IC25 >	0.012% Effluent	[Chronic]

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Effluent Limitation for Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) based upon Water Quality Standards or Regulations

In-stream criteria of downstream segments for Dissolved Oxygen will be met with an effluent BOD limitation as follows:

Season	Concentration	
Summer	25.0 mg/l as BOD5	16.7 lbs/day
Fall	25.0 mg/l as BOD5	16.7 lbs/day
Winter	25.0 mg/l as BOD5	16.7 lbs/day
Spring	25.0 mg/l as BOD5	16.7 lbs/day

Effluent Limitation for Dissolved Oxygen (DO) based upon Water Quality Standards

In-stream criteria of downstream segments for Dissolved Oxygen will be met with an effluent D.O. limitation as follows:

Season	Concentration
Summer	5.50
Fall	5.50
Winter	5.50
Spring	5.50

Effluent Limitation for Total Ammonia based upon Water Quality Standards

In-stream criteria of downstream segments for Total Ammonia will be met with an effluent limitation (expressed as Total Ammonia as N) as follows:

Season		Concentration	Load
Summer	4 Day Avg. - Chronic	8642.73 mg/l as N	5,765.3 lbs/day
	1 Hour Avg. - Acute	31014.7 mg/l as N	20,688.9 lbs/day
Fall	4 Day Avg. - Chronic	12811.0 mg/l as N	8,545.8 lbs/day
	1 Hour Avg. - Acute	25392.6 mg/l as N	16,938.5 lbs/day
Winter	4 Day Avg. - Chronic	12783.1 mg/l as N	8,527.2 lbs/day
	1 Hour Avg. - Acute	25339.0 mg/l as N	16,902.8 lbs/day
Spring	4 Day Avg. - Chronic	7475.6 mg/l as N	4,986.7 lbs/day
	1 Hour Avg. - Acute	13983.9 mg/l as N	9,328.2 lbs/day

Acute limit calculated with an Acute Zone of Initial Dilution (ZID) to be equal to 50.0%.

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Effluent Limitation for Total Residual Chlorine based upon Water Quality Standards

In-stream criteria of downstream segments for Total Residual Chlorine will be met with an effluent limitation as follows:

Season		Concentration	Load
Summer	4 Day Avg. - Chronic	83.195 mg/l	55.50 lbs/day
	1 Hour Avg. - Acute	121.229 mg/l	80.87 lbs/day
Fall	4 Day Avg. - Chronic	83.195 mg/l	55.50 lbs/day
	1 Hour Avg. - Acute	121.229 mg/l	80.87 lbs/day
Winter	4 Day Avg. - Chronic	83.195 mg/l	55.50 lbs/day
	1 Hour Avg. - Acute	121.229 mg/l	80.87 lbs/day
Spring	4 Day Avg. - Chronic	83.195 mg/l	55.50 lbs/day
	1 Hour Avg. - Acute	121.229 mg/l	80.87 lbs/day

Effluent Limitations for Total Dissolved Solids based upon Water Quality Standards

Season		Concentration	Load
Summer	Maximum, Acute	##### mg/l	2,214.72 tons/day
Fall	Maximum, Acute	##### mg/l	1,863.67 tons/day
Winter	Maximum, Acute	##### mg/l	2,288.53 tons/day
Spring	Maximum, Acute	1.11E+07 mg/l	3,699.93 tons/day
Colorado Salinity Forum Limits		Determined by Permitting Section	

Effluent Limitations for Total Recoverable Metals based upon Water Quality Standards

In-stream criteria of downstream segments for Dissolved Metals will be met with an effluent limitation as follows (based upon a hardness of 335 mg/l):

	4 Day Average		1 Hour Average	
	Concentration	Load	Concentration	Load
Aluminum*	N/A	N/A	#####	ug/l 3303.7 lbs/day
Arsenic*	1.58E+06 ug/l	681.6 lbs/day	#####	ug/l 1526.7 lbs/day
Cadmium	17,728.01 ug/l	7.6 lbs/day	39,426.4	ug/l 26.4 lbs/day
Chromium III	1.94E+06 ug/l	835.2 lbs/day	3.27E+07	ug/l 21883.3 lbs/day
Chromium VI*	58,916.39 ug/l	25.4 lbs/day	81,147.8	ug/l 54.2 lbs/day
Copper	189,036.16 ug/l	81.5 lbs/day	270,340.6	ug/l 180.7 lbs/day
Iron*	N/A	N/A	#####	ug/l 4405.0 lbs/day
Lead	122,238.95 ug/l	52.7 lbs/day	#####	ug/l 1714.8 lbs/day
Mercury*	100.55 ug/l	0.0 lbs/day	16,195.0	ug/l 10.8 lbs/day
Nickel	1.20E+06 ug/l	515.5 lbs/day	#####	ug/l 5873.2 lbs/day
Selenium*	7,718.90 ug/l	3.3 lbs/day	110,129.9	ug/l 73.6 lbs/day
Silver	N/A ug/l	N/A lbs/day	202,607.8	ug/l 135.4 lbs/day

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Zinc	2.64E+06 ug/l	1137.6 lbs/day	#####	ug/l	1418.8 lbs/day
Cyanide*	43,607.77 ug/l	18.8 lbs/day	148,454.4	ug/l	99.2 lbs/day

*Limits for these metals are based on the dissolved standard.

**Effluent Limitations for Heat/Temperature based upon
Water Quality Standards**

Summer	54,002.1 Deg. C.	97,235.8 Deg. F
Fall	53,987.8 Deg. C.	97,210.1 Deg. F
Winter	53,983.6 Deg. C.	97,202.5 Deg. F
Spring	53,993.6 Deg. C.	97,220.5 Deg. F

**Effluent Limitations for Organics [Pesticides]
Based upon Water Quality Standards**

In-stream criteria of downstream segments for Organics [Pesticides] will be met with an effluent limit as follows:

	4 Day Average Concentration	Load	1 Hour Average Concentration	Load
Aldrin			1.5E+00 ug/l	1.55E-03 lbs/day
Chlordane	4.30E-03 ug/l	2.87E-03 lbs/day	1.2E+00 ug/l	1.24E-03 lbs/day
DDT, DDE	1.00E-03 ug/l	6.67E-04 lbs/day	5.5E-01 ug/l	5.69E-04 lbs/day
Dieldrin	1.90E-03 ug/l	1.27E-03 lbs/day	1.3E+00 ug/l	1.29E-03 lbs/day
Endosulfan	5.60E-02 ug/l	3.74E-02 lbs/day	1.1E-01 ug/l	1.14E-04 lbs/day
Endrin	2.30E-03 ug/l	1.53E-03 lbs/day	9.0E-02 ug/l	9.31E-05 lbs/day
Guthion	0.00E+00 ug/l	0.00E+00 lbs/day	1.0E-02 ug/l	1.03E-05 lbs/day
Heptachlor	3.80E-03 ug/l	2.53E-03 lbs/day	2.6E-01 ug/l	2.69E-04 lbs/day
Lindane	8.00E-02 ug/l	5.34E-02 lbs/day	1.0E+00 ug/l	1.03E-03 lbs/day
Methoxychlor	0.00E+00 ug/l	0.00E+00 lbs/day	3.0E-02 ug/l	3.10E-05 lbs/day
Mirex	0.00E+00 ug/l	0.00E+00 lbs/day	1.0E-02 ug/l	1.03E-05 lbs/day
Parathion	0.00E+00 ug/l	0.00E+00 lbs/day	4.0E-02 ug/l	4.14E-05 lbs/day
PCB's	1.40E-02 ug/l	9.34E-03 lbs/day	2.0E+00 ug/l	2.07E-03 lbs/day
Pentachlorophenol	1.30E+01 ug/l	8.67E+00 lbs/day	2.0E+01 ug/l	2.07E-02 lbs/day
Toxephene	2.00E-04 ug/l	1.33E-04 lbs/day	7.3E-01 ug/l	7.55E-04 lbs/day

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**Effluent Targets for Pollution Indicators
Based upon Water Quality Standards**

In-stream criteria of downstream segments for Pollution Indicators will be met with an effluent limit as follows:

	1 Hour Average	
	Concentration	Loading
Gross Beta (pCi/l)	50.0 pCi/L	
BOD (mg/l)	5.0 mg/l	3.3 lbs/day
Nitrates as N	4.0 mg/l	2.7 lbs/day
Total Phosphorus as P	0.05 mg/l	0.0 lbs/day
Total Suspended Solids	90.0 mg/l	60.2 lbs/day

Note: Pollution indicator targets are for information purposes only.

**Effluent Limitations for Protection of Human Health [Toxics Rule]
Based upon Water Quality Standards (Most stringent of 1C or 3A & 3B as appropriate.)**

In-stream criteria of downstream segments for Protection of Human Health [Toxics] will be met with an effluent limit as follows:

	Maximum Concentration	
	Concentration	Load
Toxic Organics		
Acenaphthene	1.62E+07 ug/l	1.08E+04 lbs/day
Acrolein	4.32E+06 ug/l	2.88E+03 lbs/day
Acrylonitrile	7.96E+02 ug/l	5.31E-01 lbs/day
Benzene	1.62E+04 ug/l	1.08E+01 lbs/day
Benzidine	ug/l	lbs/day
Carbon tetrachloride	3.37E+03 ug/l	2.25E+00 lbs/day
Chlorobenzene	9.18E+06 ug/l	6.12E+03 lbs/day
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene		
Hexachlorobenzene	1.01E+01 ug/l	6.75E-03 lbs/day
1,2-Dichloroethane	5.13E+03 ug/l	3.42E+00 lbs/day
1,1,1-Trichloroethane		
Hexachloroethane	2.56E+04 ug/l	1.71E+01 lbs/day
1,1-Dichloroethane		
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	8.23E+03 ug/l	5.49E+00 lbs/day
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	2.29E+03 ug/l	1.53E+00 lbs/day
Chloroethane		
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	4.18E+02 ug/l	2.79E-01 lbs/day
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether		
2-Chloronaphthalene	2.29E+07 ug/l	1.53E+04 lbs/day
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	2.83E+04 ug/l	1.89E+01 lbs/day
p-Chloro-m-cresol		
Chloroform (HM)	7.69E+04 ug/l	5.13E+01 lbs/day
2-Chlorophenol	1.62E+06 ug/l	1.08E+03 lbs/day
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	3.64E+07 ug/l	2.43E+04 lbs/day
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	5.40E+06 ug/l	3.60E+03 lbs/day

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1,4-Dichlorobenzene	5.40E+06 ug/l	3.60E+03 lbs/day
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	5.40E+02 ug/l	3.60E-01 lbs/day
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7.69E+02 ug/l	5.13E-01 lbs/day
1,2-trans-Dichloroethylene1		
2,4-Dichlorophenol	1.26E+06 ug/l	8.37E+02 lbs/day
1,2-Dichloropropane	7.02E+03 ug/l	4.68E+00 lbs/day
1,3-Dichloropropylene	1.35E+05 ug/l	9.00E+01 lbs/day
2,4-Dimethylphenol	7.29E+06 ug/l	4.86E+03 lbs/day
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	1.48E+03 ug/l	9.90E-01 lbs/day
2,6-Dinitrotoluene		
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	5.40E+02 ug/l	3.60E-01 lbs/day
Ethylbenzene	4.18E+07 ug/l	2.79E+04 lbs/day
Fluoranthene	4.05E+06 ug/l	2.70E+03 lbs/day
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether		
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether		
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	1.89E+07 ug/l	1.26E+04 lbs/day
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane		
Methylene chloride (HM)	6.34E+04 ug/l	4.23E+01 lbs/day
Methyl chloride (HM)		
Methyl bromide (HM)		
Bromoform (HM)	5.80E+04 ug/l	3.87E+01 lbs/day
Dichlorobromomethane(HM)	3.64E+03 ug/l	2.43E+00 lbs/day
Chlorodibromomethane (HM)	5.53E+03 ug/l	3.69E+00 lbs/day
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	3.24E+06 ug/l	2.16E+03 lbs/day
Isophorone	1.13E+05 ug/l	7.56E+01 lbs/day
Naphthalene		
Nitrobenzene	2.29E+05 ug/l	1.53E+02 lbs/day
2-Nitrophenol		
4-Nitrophenol		
2,4-Dinitrophenol	9.45E+05 ug/l	6.30E+02 lbs/day
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	1.75E+05 ug/l	1.17E+02 lbs/day
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	9.31E+00 ug/l	6.21E-03 lbs/day
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	6.75E+04 ug/l	4.50E+01 lbs/day
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	6.75E+01 ug/l	4.50E-02 lbs/day
Pentachlorophenol	3.78E+03 ug/l	2.52E+00 lbs/day
Phenol	2.83E+08 ug/l	1.89E+05 lbs/day
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	2.43E+04 ug/l	1.62E+01 lbs/day
Butyl benzyl phthalate	4.05E+07 ug/l	2.70E+04 lbs/day
Di-n-butyl phthalate	3.64E+07 ug/l	2.43E+04 lbs/day
Di-n-octyl phthlate		
Diethyl phthalate	3.10E+08 ug/l	2.07E+05 lbs/day
Dimethyl phthlate	4.22E+09 ug/l	2.82E+06 lbs/day
Benzo(a)anthracene (PAH)	3.78E+01 ug/l	2.52E-02 lbs/day
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)	3.78E+01 ug/l	2.52E-02 lbs/day
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (PAH)	3.78E+01 ug/l	2.52E-02 lbs/day
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (PAH)	3.78E+01 ug/l	2.52E-02 lbs/day
Chrysene (PAH)	3.78E+01 ug/l	2.52E-02 lbs/day
Acenaphthylene (PAH)		
Anthracene (PAH)		
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene (PAH)	3.78E+01 ug/l	2.52E-02 lbs/day
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (PAH)	3.78E+01 ug/l	2.52E-02 lbs/day

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Pyrene (PAH)	1.30E+07 ug/l	8.64E+03 lbs/day
Tetrachloroethylene	1.08E+04 ug/l	7.20E+00 lbs/day
Toluene	9.18E+07 ug/l	6.12E+04 lbs/day
Trichloroethylene	3.64E+04 ug/l	2.43E+01 lbs/day
Vinyl chloride	2.70E+04 ug/l	1.80E+01 lbs/day

Pesticides

Aldrin	1.75E+00 ug/l	1.17E-03 lbs/day
Dieldrin	1.89E+00 ug/l	1.26E-03 lbs/day
Chlordane	7.69E+00 ug/l	5.13E-03 lbs/day
4,4'-DDT	7.96E+00 ug/l	5.31E-03 lbs/day
4,4'-DDE	7.96E+00 ug/l	5.31E-03 lbs/day
4,4'-DDD	1.12E+01 ug/l	7.47E-03 lbs/day
alpha-Endosulfan	1.26E+04 ug/l	8.37E+00 lbs/day
beta-Endosulfan	1.26E+04 ug/l	8.37E+00 lbs/day
Endosulfan sulfate	1.26E+04 ug/l	8.37E+00 lbs/day
Endrin	1.03E+04 ug/l	6.84E+00 lbs/day
Endrin aldehyde	1.03E+04 ug/l	6.84E+00 lbs/day
Heptachlor	2.83E+00 ug/l	1.89E-03 lbs/day
Heptachlor epoxide		

PCB's

PCB 1242 (Arochlor 1242)	5.94E-01 ug/l	3.96E-04 lbs/day
PCB-1254 (Arochlor 1254)	5.94E-01 ug/l	3.96E-04 lbs/day
PCB-1221 (Arochlor 1221)	5.94E-01 ug/l	3.96E-04 lbs/day
PCB-1232 (Arochlor 1232)	5.94E-01 ug/l	3.96E-04 lbs/day
PCB-1248 (Arochlor 1248)	5.94E-01 ug/l	3.96E-04 lbs/day
PCB-1260 (Arochlor 1260)	5.94E-01 ug/l	3.96E-04 lbs/day
PCB-1016 (Arochlor 1016)	5.94E-01 ug/l	3.96E-04 lbs/day

Pesticide

Toxaphene	9.85E+00 ug/l	6.57E-03 lbs/day
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Metals

Antimony	188928.03 ug/l	126.03 lbs/day
Arsenic	654502.17 ug/l	436.60 lbs/day
Asbestos	9.45E+10 ug/l	6.30E+07 lbs/day
Beryllium		
Cadmium		
Chromium (III)		
Chromium (VI)		
Copper	1.75E+07 ug/l	11702.56 lbs/day
Cyanide	9.45E+06 ug/l	6301.38 lbs/day
Lead	0.00	0.00
Mercury	1889.15 ug/l	1.26 lbs/day
Nickel	8.23E+06 ug/l	5491.20 lbs/day
Selenium	0.00	0.00
Silver	0.00	0.00
Thallium	22941.26 ug/l	15.30 lbs/day
Zinc		

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Dioxin
Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) 1.75E-04 ug/l 1.17E-07 lbs/day

**Metals Effluent Limitations for Protection of All Beneficial Uses
Based upon Water Quality Standards and Toxics Rule**

	Class 4 Acute Agricultural ug/l	Class 3 Acute Aquatic Wildlife ug/l	Acute Toxics Drinking Water Source ug/l	Acute Toxics Wildlife ug/l	1C Acute Health Criteria ug/l	Acute Most Stringent ug/l	Class 3 Chronic Aquatic Wildlife ug/l
Aluminum		4943010.8				4943010.8	N/A
Antimony			188928.0	5.80E+07		188928.0	
Arsenic	1349485.9	2284175.6	654502.2			654502.2	1580783.1
Barium					#####	1.35E+07	
Beryllium						0.0	
Cadmium	134273.9	39426.4				39426.4	17728.0
Chromium (III)		3.27E+07				3.27E+07	1936888.1
Chromium (VI)	1335992.0	81147.8				81147.83	58916.39
Copper	2649449.4	270340.6	17543316.8			270340.6	189036.2
Cyanide		148454.4	2.97E+09			148454.4	43607.8
Iron		6590726.1				6590726.1	
Lead	1346112.4	2565685.6				1346112.4	122238.9
Mercury		16194.96	1889.1	2024.23		1889.15	100.549
Nickel		8787450.1	8231864.0	6.21E+07		8231864.0	1195545.5
Selenium	625085.6	110129.9				110129.9	7718.9
Silver		202607.8				202607.8	
Thallium			22941.3	85017.6		22941.3	
Zinc		2122825.1				2122825.1	2638173.9
Boron	8845704.8					8845704.8	
Sulfate	26989718.2					2.70E+07	

Summary Effluent Limitations for Metals [Wasteload Allocation, TMDL]

[If Acute is more stringent than Chronic, then the Chronic takes on the Acute value.]

	WLA Acute ug/l	WLA Chronic ug/l	
Aluminum	4943010.8	N/A	
Antimony	188928.03		
Arsenic	654502.2	1580783.1	Acute Controls
Asbestos	9.45E+10		
Barium			
Beryllium			
Cadmium	39426.4	17728.0	
Chromium (III)	3.27E+07	1936888	
Chromium (VI)	81147.8	58916.4	
Copper	270340.6	189036.2	

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Cyanide	148454.4	43607.8	
Iron	6590726.1		
Lead	1346112.4	122238.9	
Mercury	1889.145	100.549	
Nickel	8231864.0	1195545	
Selenium	110129.9	7718.9	
Silver	202607.8	N/A	
Thallium	22941.3		
Zinc	2122825.1	2638173.9	Acute Controls
Boron	8.85E+06		
Sulfate	2.70E+07		N/A at this Waterbody

Other Effluent Limitations are based upon R317-1.

E. coli 126.0 organisms per 100 ml

X. Antidegradation Considerations

The Utah Antidegradation Policy allows for degradation of existing quality where it is determined that such lowering of water quality is necessary to accommodate important economic or social development in the area in which the waters are protected [R317-2-3]. It has been determined that certain chemical parameters introduced by this discharge will cause an increase of the concentration of said parameters in the receiving waters. Under no conditions will the increase in concentration be allowed to interfere with existing instream water uses.

An Antidegradation Level I Review was conducted on this discharge and its effect on the receiving water. Based upon that review, it has been determined that an Antidegradation Level II Review is not required. The proposed permit is a simple renewal, with no increase in flow or concentration over that which was approved in the existing permit.

XI. Colorado River Salinity Forum Considerations

Discharges in the Colorado River Basin are required to have their discharge at a TDS loading of less than 1.00 tons/day unless certain exemptions apply. Refer to the Forum's Guidelines for additional information allowing for an exceedence of this value.

XII. Summary Comments

The mathematical modeling and best professional judgement indicate that violations of receiving water beneficial uses with their associated water quality standards, including important down-stream segments, will not occur for the evaluated parameters of concern as discussed above if the effluent limitations indicated above are met.

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UTAH DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY

IN THE MATTER OF Courthouse Wash Water Facility 1861 North Highway 191 Moab, UT 84532 UPDES PERMIT NO. UT0025828	PERMIT VARIANCE FOR TECHNOLOGY-BASED PHOSPHORUS EFFLUENT LIMITS
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BACKGROUND

1. Courthouse Wash Water Facility (CWF) in Moab, Utah (the “Facility”) provides wastewater services within Grand County.
2. The Facility operations are undertaken subject to UPDES Discharge Permit No. UT0025828 (“Permit”).
3. The Facility is required to achieve technology-based phosphorus effluent limits (“TBPEL”) on or before January 1, 2020, unless a variance is granted. See UAC R317-1-3.3.
4. The Facility submitted a variance request, dated June 26, 2015 to the Utah Division of Water Quality (“DWQ”), seeking a variance of the TBPEL (the “Variance Request.”). The Variance Request is based on the fact that the Facility contributes a small percent of the phosphorus loading in the Colorado River, which is not listed for impairment due to any nutrient load.
5. Utah law provides that DWQ may grant a variance for compliance with the TBPEL in the event that the operator demonstrates that the TBPEL or Phosphorus loading cap are clearly unnecessary to protect water downstream from the point of discharge. See UAC R317-1-3.3.C.1.c.
6. The Director of DWQ determined that the Facility met its burden to show that the TBPEL is clearly unnecessary within the meaning of the UAC R317-1-3.3 and granted a variance on July 25, 2018.
7. The Facility submitted a variance extension request, dated June 12, 2019 to the Utah Division of Water Quality (“DWQ”), seeking an extension variance of the TBPEL (the “Variance Extension Request.”). The Variance Extension Request is based on the fact that the

Facility continues to contribute a small percent of the phosphorus loading in the Colorado River, which is not listed for impairment due to any nutrient load.

8. The Director of DWQ has determined that the Facility has met its burden to show that the TBPEL is clearly unnecessary within the meaning of the UAC R317-1-3.3 and that a variance is appropriate, subject to the limitations and conditions provided herein.

AUTHORITY

9. The Director of DWQ has authority to grant a variance as to the implementation deadline for TBPEL pursuant to UAC R317-1-3.3 and the corresponding provisions of the Utah Water Quality Act.

10. The State of Utah administers the Utah Pollution Discharge Elimination System (UPDES) permit program under the Utah Water Quality Act.

CLEARLY UNNECESSARY - FINDINGS

11. The Variance Request (DWQ-2015-007639) includes the following submissions, among others:

- a. Request for a Variance to the Technology-Based Phosphorus Effluent Limit-Courthouse Wash Water Facility (formerly known as Canyonlands By Night), Moab (Dated June 26, 2015)
- b. Colorado River flow and loading at US 191 crossing of the Colorado River. Bowen Collins & Associates (September, 2016)
- c. DWQ Memo with calculated Phosphorus Loading for the Facility as currently operated (May 2018)
- d. Approval of Variance from Technology-based Phosphorus Effluent Limitations under R317-1-3.3.C.1.c. (July 25, 2018)
- e. Request for extension of variance of state's TBPEL Rule for Courthouse Wash Water WWTP (June 12, 2019) (DWQ-2018-00527)

12. Based on the foregoing submissions, and additional analysis conducted by DWQ staff summarized below, the Director has determined that the Facility has continued to establish that the TBPEL is unnecessary to protect water downstream from the point of discharge, within the meaning of UAC R317-1-3.3.C.1.c.

DWQ analysis concluded that the current and future loads constitute a small proportion of the total annual loading in the Colorado River and are not anticipated to cause any negative effects

due to the following factors. Based on CWF's request, DWQ Staff has determined a continued variance with UAC R317-1-3.3, is appropriate and recommend CWF be granted a variance.

- a. The proportional load from the CWF based on seasonal average flows and loads varies from a low of 0.004% in the Fall to a high of 0.046% in the Winter. The proportion of future loading from the CWF remains low throughout the life of the permit.
- b. The potential impact of phosphorus loading from CWF on the Colorado River's beneficial uses (i.e. dissolved oxygen and algae growth) is smallest in the fall and winter months due to cold temperatures and limited light availability.
- c. The Colorado River's unique characteristics mitigate the effect of phosphorus additions, specifically the high sediment loads of the Colorado River which constantly scour the river channel and limits light penetration and hence algae growth. Turbidity in the Colorado River has been documented to be an important limitation to algae growth (Lovich and Melis, 2007).

VARIANCE

13. The Director hereby grants the Facility a variance to the TBPEL; subject to the following conditions:

- a. This variance does not extend beyond September 30, 2024, which is the expiration date of CWF's UPDES permit. This variance shall be revisited at the time of the CWF's next UPDES permit renewal and may be renewed, modified, or abandoned.
- b. Pursuant to *UAC R317-1-3.3.C.2*, this variance is subject to re-evaluation in the event that there is any substantive change in the facility design. CWF must provide timely notice to DWQ of any such substantive changes.
- c. If it is found that CWF has failed comply with the requirements of this variance the Division of Water Quality may terminate this variance and CWF will be immediately expected to comply with the requirements *UAC R317-1-3.3*.
- d. CWF agrees to collect monthly samples as required by *UAC R317-1-3.3.E*. for influent and effluent of Outfall Number 001 and report the results to DWQ for in accordance with their UPDES permit.

-
- e. If CWF does not operate at the anticipated concentration and flow used in this analysis as an annual average, the Division of Water Quality may revisit or terminate this variance.
- i. While the relative load from the facility is small relative to background TP loads in the Colorado River, TP concentrations are high in comparison with other municipal discharges in Utah. DWQ has requested that the CWF exercise due diligence and attempt to identify and minimize potential phosphorus sources.
- f. No later than July 1, 2021, and again by no later than July 1, 2023, CWF agrees to submit to DWQ a biannual report relating to its phosphorus discharges (the "Biannual Report"). The scope of the Biannual Report shall include descriptions of evaluations of source control, pretreatment measures, and treatment measures, in reasonable detail, to reduce total phosphorus discharge loads. These controls and measures shall include an economic evaluation for affordability and impacts to CWF and its customers. The Biannual Report will provide a summary of progress and milestones achieved in all construction, study, controls, measures, funding, planning, and design projects during the previous reporting period, projected progress and milestones scheduled to be completed during the following reporting period, and if the project(s) are on schedule. The Biannual Report will also provide information on effluent phosphorus concentrations.



Erica Brown Gaddis, PhD
Director
Utah Division of Water Quality

Date: September 30th, 2019

DWQ-2019-011926