

Official Draft Public Notice Version **December 19, 2018**

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

**FACT SHEET AND STATEMENT OF BASIS
JORDANELLE SPECIAL SERVICE DISTRICT WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY
RENEWAL PERMIT: DISCHARGE, BIOSOLIDS & STORM WATER
UPDES PERMIT NUMBER: UT0025747
UPDES BIOSOLIDS PERMIT NUMBER: UTL-025747
MAJOR MUNICIPAL**

FACILITY CONTACTS

Name: Ron Phillips
Position: General Manager

Name: Max Covey
Position: Assistant General Manager

Name: Wade Webster
Position: Treatment Manager

Facility Name: Jordanelle SSD WRF
Facility Mailing Address: PO Box 519
Heber City, UT 84032

Telephone: (435) 940-0475

Actual Address: 5400 North Old Hwy 40
Heber City, UT 84032

DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY

Jordanelle Special Service District Water Reclamation Facility (JSSDWRF) is a domestic waste water treatment plant that has a design flow rate of 1.0 million gallons per day (MGD). The idled facility was built in 2008 to serve the future developments in the area of Jordanelle Reservoir north of Heber City in Wasatch County, Utah. Once operational, the facility's treatment flow will be as follows; raw influent through fine screens, and then through a series of anaerobic and aerobic tanks (which is a biological aid in the removal of phosphorous), then through a membrane bio-reactor (which will include the addition of alum for further phosphorous removal), then through an ultra violet (UV) disinfection system. The solids handling consists of an aerated solids handling basin and a belt press for dewatering.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

JSSDWRF is located near the Provo River, which is a drinking water source and classified as a blue ribbon fishery. The discharge of JSSDWRF is located in the Provo River Watershed, which has an approved TMDL for a Phosphorous based beneficial use impairment. The total phosphorous calculation in the permit is flow proportioned based on Central Utah Water Conservancy District (CUWCD) flow

data of water from the Timpanogos and Wasatch canals that return to the Provo River. The flow proportioned data from CUWCD will be reevaluated every permit cycle.

There is a signed memorandum of agreement between Jordanelle Special Service District, CUWCD, and the Department of Interior (DOI) which allows JSSDWRF to discharge to the DOI owned canals that are operated by CUWCD. This agreement prohibits a discharge to the Provo River, but does allow for a direct discharge option in the event of the termination of the agreement.

There is also a memorandum signed by the Heber Valley Special Service District (HVSSD) board members, which allows JSSDWRF to divert the discharge in emergency situations or times when the effluent quality does not meet discharge standards to HVSSD.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS PERMIT

There are no changes being proposed to the permit effluent limitations at this time. Permit monitoring requirement changes include the omission of chronic biomonitoring (acute biomonitoring remains unchanged), which is discussed further in the Biomonitoring section of this document, as well as the addition of nutrient monitoring parameters for both the influent and effluent flows as described below.

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 unless a waiver has been granted by the Division of water Quality (DWQ). On April 20, 2018, DWQ issued JSSDWRF a waiver to the TBPEL rule based upon the existing Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL), which already includes a phosphorous load allocation for the treatment works facility.

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.

DISCHARGE

DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE

JSSDWRF has not discharged to date as the facility is not currently receiving influent wastewater

however, this will likely change in the near future once the facility is brought online. JSSDWRF has four permitted outfalls for discharging as follows:

<u>Outfall Numbers</u>	<u>Location of Discharge Outfalls</u>
001	Located at latitude 40°34'24" and longitude 111° 25'28" and discharging to the Timpanagos Canal.
002	Located at latitude 40°34'04" and longitude 111° 25'39" and discharging to the Wasatch Canal.
003	Located at latitude 40°34'24" and longitude 111° 25'40" and discharging to the Provo River Return Canal.
004	Located at latitude 40°34'20" and longitude 111° 25'42" and discharging to the Provo River.

RECEIVING WATERS AND STREAM CLASSIFICATION

Upon future effluent discharges, the ultimate receiving water is the Provo River. The Provo River has been classified as Class 1C, 2B, 3A, and 4 according to *Utah Administrative Code (UAC) R317-2-13*.

- Class 1C -- Protected for domestic purposes with prior treatment by treatment processes as required by the Utah Division of Drinking Water
- Class 2B -- Protected for infrequent primary contact recreation. Also protected for secondary contact recreation where there is a low likelihood of ingestion of water or a low degree of bodily contact with the water. Examples include, but are not limited to, wading, hunting, and fishing.
- Class 3A -- Protected for cold water species of game fish and other cold 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.
Beneficial Uses -- Protected for infrequent primary and secondary contact recreation, waterfowl, shore birds and other water-oriented wildlife including their necessary food chain.

BASIS FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Limitations for E. Coli, pH, total dissolved solids (TDS), and percent removal for BOD₅ and TSS are based on current Utah Secondary Treatment Standards, *UAC R317-1-3.2*. Permit limitations on total suspended solids (TSS) and biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅) that are more restrictive than secondary standards are incorporated based on best professional judgment (BPJ) by the permitting authority to be more protective because the Provo River is designated as a blue ribbon fishery and a drinking water source. The total phosphorous limitation is based on a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) study that has been approved by EPA and is based upon best available treatment technology. The oil and grease is based on BPJ by the permitting authority and is consistent with similar facilities statewide. The Dissolved oxygen limit and WET limit are based on the Waste Load Analysis (WLA).

The WLA, which is included as an attachment addendum, incorporates Secondary Treatment Standards, Water Quality Standards, Antidegradation Reviews (ADR), as appropriate and designated uses into a

water quality model that projects the effects of discharge concentrations on receiving water quality. Effluent limitations are those that the model demonstrates are sufficient to meet State water quality standards in the receiving waters. During the UPDES permit development, a WLA and ADR were performed. An ADR Level I review was performed and the conclusion was that an ADR level II review was required, because the receiving water or downstream water is a 1C drinking water source. The ADR level II review was completed as required during the previous permit renewal process and remains current since JSSDWRF is without any changes in treatment operations or design flows.

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 conducted following DWQ’s September 10, 2015 Reasonable Potential Analysis Guidance (RP Guidance). There are four outcomes defined in the RP Guidance: Outcome A, B, C, or D. These Outcomes provide a frame work for what routine monitoring or effluent limitations are required. A formal RP analysis for this permit renewal was not conducted because there has been a lack of discharge data from JSSDWRF, which currently remains inactive. Once JSSDWRF begins operating and discharging regularly, a qualitative RP analysis can then be performed on subsequent permit renewals as appropriate.

The permit limitations are as follows:

Effluent Limitations (Outfalls 001, 002, 003, 004) a/						
Parameter	Yearly Maximum	90 Day Average	Monthly Average	Maximum	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum
				Weekly Average		
Total Flow, MGD	NA	NA	1.0	NA	NA	NA
BOD5, mg/L	NA	NA	10	10	NA	NA
BOD5, Minimum % Removal	NA	NA	85	NA	NA	NA
TSS, mg/L	NA	NA	10	10	NA	NA
TSS, Minimum % Removal	NA	NA	85	NA	NA	NA
E. Coli, no./100mL	NA	NA	126	157	NA	NA
Dissolved Oxygen, mg/L	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.0	NA
TDS, mg/L	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1200
Total Phosphorous, mg/L (Interim) e/	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.15
Total Phosphorous, mg/L (May-Oct), (Final)	NA	0.03	NA	NA	NA	0.08
Total Phosphorous, mg/L (Nov-April), (Final)	NA	0.06	NA	NA	NA	0.10
Total Phosphorous, lbs/year h/	91	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oil & Grease, mg/L	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.0
pH, Standard Units	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.5	9.0
WET, Acute Biomonitoring g/	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	LC ₅₀ > 100% effluent

NA – Not Applicable

MGD – million gallons per day

mg/L – milligrams per liter

SELF-MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The permit will require self-monitoring reports to be submitted monthly and quarterly, as applicable, 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 permit requirements are as follows:

Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements a/			
Parameter	Frequency	Sample Type	Units
Total Flow b/ c/	Continuous	Recorder	MGD
BOD5, Influent d/	2 x Week	Composite	mg/L
BOD5, Effluent	2 x Week	Composite	mg/L
BOD5, Minimum % Removal	2 x Week	Calculation	%
TSS, Influent d/	2 x Week	Composite	mg/L
TSS, Effluent	2 x Week	Composite	mg/L
TSS, Minimum % Removal	2 x Week	Calculation	%
E. Coli f/	2 x Week	Grab	mg/L
Dissolved Oxygen	2 x Week	Grab	mg/L
TDS	2 x Week	Grab	mg/L
Total Phosphorus, Effluent h/	2 x Week	Grab	mg/L
Total Phosphorus, Influent	Monthly	Grab	mg/L
Orthophosphate (as P), Effluent only	Monthly	Grab	mg/L
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (as N), Influent & Effluent	Monthly	Grab	mg/L
Nitrate (NO3), Effluent only	Monthly	Grab	mg/L
Nitrite (NO2), Effluent only	Monthly	Grab	mg/L
Ammonia	2 x Week	Grab	mg/L
Oil & Grease	Monthly If Sheen is Observed	Grab	mg/L
pH	2 x Week	Grab	SU
WET, Acute Biomonitoring g/	Quarterly	Composite	Pass/Fail
Metals, Influent	2 x Year	Composite	mg/L
Metals, Effluent	2 x Year	Composite	mg/L
Organic Toxics, Influent and Effluent	1 st , 3 rd & 5 th Year	Grab	mg/L

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

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

- c/ If the rate of discharge is controlled, the rate and duration of discharge shall be reported.
- d/ In addition to monitoring the final discharge, influent samples shall be taken and analyzed for this constituent at the same frequency as required for this constituent in the discharge.
- e/ The interim limit is provided to allow a period of time to optimize the process upon start-up of the facility. The interim limit will expire 2 years after the start-up of the facility. Prior to start-up, JSSDWRF must submit documentation of anticipated initial discharge date, to DWQ.
- f/ In order to ensure multiple treatment barriers for the removal of pathogens for human health protection, JSSDWRF will be required to continually operate the Ultra Violet (UV) disinfection system at the manufacturers recommended intensity.
- g/ Discharges to either outfall 001 or outfall 002 are not required to monitor or report for WET. If any discharge occurs to either outfall 003 or outfall 004 for any duration during the reporting period JSSDWRF is required to sample, monitor, and report for WET.
- h/ For calculating the yearly Total Phosphorous load use the following equation: Total load for outfall 001*0.05 + total load for outfall 002*0.50 + total load for outfall 003 + total load for outfall 004. This flow proportioned data is based on average flow data from CUWCD, who operate the canals.

Should JSSDWRF not comply with permit conditions, including but not limited to the yearly maximum load for phosphorous, JSSDWRF will divert the effluent discharge to the Heber Valley SSD lagoons by pipeline in accordance with the agreement between JSSDWRF and Heber Valley SSD. This option would be considered an approved and the preferred option for any bypass or upset condition of the treatment facilities as stated in Part VI.G and Part VI.H of this permit.

BIOSOLIDS

For clarification purposes, sewage sludge is considered solids, until treatment or testing shows that the solids are safe, and meet beneficial use standards. After the solids are tested or treated, the solids are then known as biosolids. Class A biosolids, may be used for high public contact sites, such as home lawns and gardens, parks, or playing fields, etc. Class B biosolids may be used for low public contact sites, such as farms, rangeland, or reclamation sites, etc.

DESCRIPTION OF TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

JSSDWRF screens the influent to remove the larger pieces of debris and the solids are stabilized by activated sludge treatment with a mean cell residence time of approximately 14 days in a new, state of the art membrane bioreactor plant. After stabilization, the biosolids are de-watered by belt press and loaded into a hopper trailer to be hauled elsewhere for disposal. Since this is a new water reclamation facility, the biosolids will probably be disposed in a landfill; or may be hauled to a composting site at another location for further treatment, or may be hauled to a soil regeneration facility such as ET Technologies for final landfill cover at the Salt Lake County Landfill.

If the biosolids are hauled to another facility to meet land application requirements for sale or giveaway to the public, that facility must have a valid UPDES biosolids permit and will be responsible for meeting all requirements of 40 CFR 503.

SELF-MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Under *40 CFR 503.16(a)(1)*, the self-monitoring requirements are based upon the amount of biosolids disposed per year and shall be monitored according to the chart below.

Minimum Frequency of Monitoring (40 CFR Part 503.16, 503.26. and 503.46)		
Amount of Biosolids Disposed Per Year		Monitoring Frequency
Dry US Tons	Dry Metric Tons	Per Year or Batch
> 0 to < 320	> 0 to < 290	Once Per Year or Batch
> 320 to < 1650	> 290 to < 1,500	Once a Quarter or Four Times
> 1,650 to < 16,500	> 1,500 to < 15,000	Bi-Monthly or Six Times
> 16,500	> 15,000	Monthly or Twelve Times

The JSSDWRF has not been put into operation yet, and as such they have not produced any biosolids. When JSSDWRF does start up operating they will be required to sample once the first calendar year, and then estimate how much biosolids they will produce the next year and sample accordingly.

Landfill Monitoring

Under *40 CFR 258*, the landfill monitoring requirements include a paint filter test. If the biosolids do not pass a paint filter test, the biosolids cannot be disposed in the sanitary landfill (*40 CFR 258.28(c)(1)*).

BIOSOLIDS LIMITATIONS

Heavy Metals

Class A Biosolids for Home Lawn and Garden Use

The intent of the heavy metals regulations of Table 3, *40 CFR 503.13* is to ensure the heavy metals do not build up in the soil in home lawn and gardens to the point where the heavy metals become phytotoxic to plants. The permittee will be required to produce an information sheet (see *Part III. C.* of the permit) to made available to all people who are receiving and land applying Class A biosolids to their lawns and gardens. If the instructions of the information sheet are followed to any reasonable degree, the Class A biosolids will be able to be land applied year after year, to the same lawns and garden plots without any deleterious effects to the environment. The information sheet must be provided to the public, because the permittee is not required, nor able to track the quantity of Class A biosolids that are land applied to home lawns and gardens.

Class A Requirements With Regards to Heavy Metals

If the biosolids are to be applied to a lawn or home garden, the biosolids shall not exceed the maximum heavy metals in Table 1 and the monthly average pollutant concentrations in Table 3 (see Table 1 and Table 3 below). If the biosolids do not meet these requirements, the biosolids cannot be sold or given away for applications to home lawns and gardens.

Class B Requirements for Agriculture and Reclamation Sites

The intent of the heavy metals regulations of Tables 1, 2 and 3, of *40 CFR 503.13* is to ensure that heavy metals do not build up in the soil at farms, forest land, and land reclamation sites to the point where the heavy metals become phytotoxic to plants. The permittee will be required to produce an information sheet (see *Part III. C.* of the permit) to be handed out to all people who are receiving and land applying Class B biosolids to farms, ranches, and land reclamation sites (if biosolids are only applied to land owned by the permittee, the information sheet requirements are waived). If the biosolids are land applied according to

the regulations of 40 CFR 503.13, to any reasonable degree, the Class B biosolids will be able to be land applied year after year, to the same farms, ranches, and land reclamation sites without any deleterious effects to the environment.

Class B Requirements With Regards to Heavy Metals

If the biosolids are to be land applied to agricultural land, forest land, a public contact site or a reclamation site it must meet at all times:

The maximum heavy metals listed in 40 CFR Part 503.13(b) Table 1 and the heavy metals loading rates in 40 CFR Part 503.13(b) Table 2; or

The maximum heavy metals in 40 CFR Part 503.13(b) Table 1 and the monthly heavy metals concentrations in 40 CFR Part 503.13(b) Table 3.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 of Heavy Metal Limitations

Pollutant Limits, (40 CFR Part 503.13(b)) Dry Mass Basis				
Heavy Metals	Table 1	Table 2	Table 3	Table 4
	Ceiling Conc. Limits, (mg/kg)	CPLR ¹ , (mg/ha)	Pollutant Conc. Limits, (mg/kg)	APLR ² , (mg/ha-yr)
Total Arsenic	75	41	41	41
Total Cadmium	85	39	39	39
Total Copper	4300	1500	1500	1500
Total Lead	840	300	300	300
Total Mercury	57	17	17	17
Total Molybdenum	75	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Nickel	420	420	420	420
Total Selenium	100	100	100	100
Total Zinc	7500	2800	2800	2800

Any violation of these limitations shall be reported in accordance with the requirements of Part III.F.1. of the permit .If the biosolids do not meet these requirements they cannot be land applied.

Pathogens

The Pathogen Control class listed in the table below must be met;

Pathogen Control Class	
Class A	Class B
B Salmonella species –less than three (3) MPN ³ per four (4) grams total solids (or less than 1,000 fecal coliforms per gram total solids)	Fecal Coliforms –less than 2,000,000 colony forming units (CFU) per gram total solids

¹ CPLR -- Cumulative Pollutant Loading Rate

² APLR – Annual Pollutant Loading Rate

³ MPN –Most Probable Number

Enteric viruses –less than one (1) MPN (or plaque forming unit) per four (4) grams total solids	
Viabile helminth ova –less than one (1) MPN per four (4) grams total solids	

Class A Requirements for Home Lawn and Garden Use

If biosolids are land applied to home lawns and gardens, the biosolids need to be treated by a specific process to further reduce pathogens (PFRP), and meet a microbiological limit of less than less than 3 most probable number (MPN) of *Salmonella* per 4 grams of total solids (or less than 1,000 most probable number (MPN/g) of fecal coliform per gram of total solids) to be considered Class A biosolids.

JSSDWRF does not intend to give away biosolids for land application on home lawns or gardens, and will therefore not be required to meet PFRP. If the JSSDWRF changes their intentions in the future, they will need to meet a specific PFRP, the Director and the EPA must be informed at least thirty (30) days prior to its use. This change may be made without additional public notice.

The practice of sale or giveaway to the public is an acceptable use of biosolids of this quality as long as the biosolids continue to meet Class A standards with respect to pathogens. If the biosolids do not meet Class A pathogen standards the biosolids cannot be sold or given away to the public, and the permittee will need find another method of beneficial use or disposal.

Pathogens Class B

If biosolids are to be land applied for agriculture or land reclamation the solids need to be treated by a specific process to significantly reduce pathogens (PSRP). JSSDWRF does not intend to land apply the biosolids and will therefore not be required to meet PSRP. If the JSSDWRF intends to land apply in the future, they will need to meet a specific PSRP, the Director must be informed at least thirty (30) days prior to its use. This change may be made without additional public notice.

Vector Attraction Reduction (VAR)

If the biosolids are land applied JSSDWRF will be required to meet VAR through the use of a method of listed under 40 CFR 503.33. JSSDWRF does not intend to land apply the biosolids and will therefore not be required to meet VAR. If the JSSDWRF intends to land apply in the future, they need to meet one of the listed alternatives in 40 CFR 503.33, the Director must be informed at least thirty (30) days prior to its use. This change may be made without additional public notice.

Landfill Monitoring

Under 40 CFR 258, the landfill monitoring requirements include a paint filter test to determine if the biosolids exhibit free liquid. If the biosolids do not pass a paint filter test, the biosolids cannot be disposed in the sanitary landfill (40 CFR 258.28(c)(1)).

Record Keeping

The record keeping requirements from 40 CFR 503.17 are included under Part III.G. of the permit. The amount of time the records must be maintained are dependent on the quality of the biosolids in regards to the metals concentrations. If the biosolids continue to meet the metals limits of Table 3 of 40 CFR 503.13, and are sold or given away the records must be retained for a minimum of five years. If the biosolids are disposed in a landfill the records must retained for a minimum of five years.

Reporting

JSSDWRF must report annually as required in *40 CFR 503.18*. This report is to include the results of all monitoring performed in accordance with *Part III.B* of the permit, information on management practices, biosolids treatment, and certifications. This report is due no later than February 19 of each year. Each report is for the previous calendar year.

MONITORING DATA

The JSSDWRF has not been put into operation yet, and as such they have not produced any biosolids to monitor or report on yet.

STORM WATER

STORMWATER REQUIREMENTS

Storm water provisions are included in this combined UPDES permit.

The storm water requirements are based on the UPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity, General Permit No. UTR000000 (MSGP). All sections of the MSGP that pertain to discharges from wastewater treatment plants have been included and sections which are redundant or do not pertain have been deleted.

The permit requires the preparation and implementation of a storm water pollution prevention plan for all areas within the confines of the plant. Elements of this plan are required to include:

1. The development of a pollution prevention team,
2. Development of drainage maps and materials stockpiles,
3. An inventory of exposed materials,
4. Spill reporting and response procedures,
5. A preventative maintenance program,
6. Employee training,
7. Certification that storm water discharges are not mixed with non-storm water discharges,
8. Compliance site evaluations and potential pollutant source identification, and
9. Visual examinations of storm water discharges.

PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

The permittee has not been designated for pretreatment program development because it does not meet conditions which necessitate a full program. The flow through the plant is less than five (5) MGD, there are no categorical industries discharging to the treatment facility, industrial discharges comprise less than 1 percent of the flow through the treatment facility, and there is no indication of pass through or interference with the operation of the treatment facility such as upsets or violations of the POTW's UPDES permit limits.

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

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

It is required that the permittee submit for review any local limits that are developed to the Division of Water Quality for review. If local limits are developed it is required that the permittee perform an annual evaluation of the need to revise or develop technically based local limits for pollutants of concern, to implement the general and specific prohibitions *40 CFR, Part 403.5(a)* and *Part 403.5(b)*. This evaluation may indicate that present local limits are sufficiently protective, need to be revised or should be developed. As part of this evaluation, the permit requires 2 x year influent and effluent monitoring for metals and organic toxics listed in *R317-8-7.5* in the 1st, 3rd and 5th year of the permit, and sludge monitoring for potential pollutants listed in *40 CFR 503*.

BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A nationwide effort to control toxic discharges where effluent toxicity is an existing or potential concern (biomonitoring) is regulated in accordance with the UPDES Permitting and Enforcement Guidance Document for Whole Effluent Toxicity Control 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.

Since JSSDWRF is a major municipal discharger, the permit will require whole effluent toxicity (WET) biomonitoring testing from outfalls discharging to the Provo River (Outfalls 003 & 004). Upon discharges from outfalls 003 and/or 004, Acute WET testing will be required quarterly using both the Ceriodaphnia dubia and the Pimephales promelas (fathead minnows) species. Previously JSSDWRF was required to perform both Acute and Chronic WET testing using both testing species. This change to Acute WET testing only is based upon the recently revised UPDES Permitting and Enforcement Guidance Document for Whole Effluent Toxicity Control dated February 2018, which only requires Acute testing in this case due to the high dilution effect of the receiving waters. The permit will also contain the standard requirements for accelerated testing upon failure of a WET test, a Preliminary Toxicity Investigation (PTI) and Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) as necessary, and a toxicity limitation re-opener provision as appropriate.

PERMIT DURATION

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

Drafted November 19, 2018 by

Jeff Studenka, Discharge
Daniel Griffin, Biosolids
Jennifer Robinson, Pretreatment
Lonnie Shull, Biomonitoring
Lisa Stevens, Storm Water
Sandy Wingert, Watershed/TMDL
Dave Wham, Wasteload Analysis

Utah Division of Water Quality, (801) 536-4300

PUBLIC NOTICE INFORMATION (to be added later)

Began: Month Day, Year

Ended: Month Day, Year

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 (NEWSPAPER OF RECORD FOR AREA).

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

Attachment 1: Wasteload Analysis

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

PNDraft

ATTACHMENT 1

Wasteload Analysis

PVNDraft

This Page Intentionally Left Blank