

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

UTAH POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (UPDES) PERMITS

Major Municipal Permit No. **UT0020427**
Biosolids Permit No. **UTL0202427**
Storm Water Permit No. **UTR000000**

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

PAYSON CITY WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY

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

BEER CREEK,

to dispose of biosolids,

and to discharge storm water,

and to distribute effluent for reuse,

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

This **modified** permit shall become effective on January 3, 2020.

This permit expires at midnight on January 31, 2024.

Signed this 3rd day of January, 2020.



Erica Brown Gaddis, PhD
Director

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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</u> | <u>Location of Discharge Outfall</u> |
|-----------------------|--|
| 001 | Located at latitude 40°03'41" and longitude 111°43'49". The discharge is through a concrete pipe to an unnamed irrigation return drainage ditch to Beer Creek then Benjamin Slough to Utah Lake. |

| <u>Outfall Number</u> | <u>Location of Effluent Reuse Discharge Outfall</u> <u>Description of Area for Use</u> |
|-----------------------|--|
| 001R | Located at latitude 40°03'41" and longitude 111°43'49". The discharge is to a tank that collects water then sends it to the Payson Power Plant (Nebo Power Station) for use as makeup water in the cooling system. |

- 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 through the life of this permit, there shall be no chronic toxicity in Outfall 001 as defined in *Part VIII*, and determined by test procedures described in *Part I. C.4. b* of this permit.
2.
 - a. Effective immediately and lasting the duration of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall 001. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

| Parameter | Effluent Limitations ¹ | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Maximum Monthly Avg | Maximum Weekly Avg | Annual Average | Daily Minimum | Daily Maximum |
| Total Flow | 3.0 | - | - | - | - |
| BOD ₅ , mg/L | 25 | 35 | - | - | - |
| BOD ₅ Min. % Removal | 85 | - | - | - | - |
| TSS, mg/L | 25 | 35 | - | - | - |
| TSS Min. % Removal | 85 | - | - | - | - |

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

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| Parameter | Effluent Limitations ¹ | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| | Maximum Monthly Avg | Maximum Weekly Avg | Annual Average | Daily Minimum | Daily Maximum |
| Dissolved Oxygen, mg/L | - | - | - | 4.0 | - |
| Interim Ammonia Limits ² | | | | | |
| Ammonia (as N), mg/L | | | | | |
| Summer (Jul-Sep) | - | - | - | - | 14.1 |
| Fall (Oct-Dec) | - | - | - | - | 13.1 |
| Winter (Jan-Mar) | - | - | - | - | 12.5 |
| Spring (Apr-Jun) | - | - | - | - | 13.1 |
| Final Ammonia Limits ³ | | | | | |
| Ammonia (as N), mg/L | | | | | |
| Summer (Jul-Sep) | 4.0 | - | - | - | 7.0 |
| Fall (Oct-Dec) | 6.0 | - | - | - | 9.0 |
| Winter (Jan-Mar) | 8.0 | - | - | - | 12.0 |
| Spring (Apr-Jun) | 8.0 | - | - | - | 11.0 |
| Interim Phosphorous Limits ⁴ | | | | | |
| Total Phosphorous, mg/L | - | - | 4.6 | - | - |
| Final Phosphorous Limits ⁵ | | | | | |
| Total Phosphorous, mg/L | - | - | 1.0 | - | - |
| Interim TRC Limits ⁶ | | | | | |
| TRC, mg/L | | | | | |
| Summer (Jul-Sep) | - | - | - | - | 1.1 |
| Fall (Oct-Dec) | - | - | - | - | 1.6 |
| Winter (Jan-Mar) | - | - | - | - | 2.4 |
| Spring (Apr-Jun) | - | - | - | - | 1.6 |
| Final TRC Limits ⁷ | | | | | |
| TRC, mg/L | | | | | |
| Summer (Jul-Sep) | 0.72 | - | - | - | 0.84 |
| Fall (Oct-Dec) | - | - | - | - | 0.49 |
| Winter (Jan-Mar) | - | - | - | - | 0.29 |
| Spring (Apr-Jun) | - | - | - | - | 0.48 |
| <i>E. coli</i> , No./100mL | 126 | 157 | - | - | - |
| WET Chronic Biomonitoring, | | | | | IC ₂₅ > XX% effluent |
| Summer (Jul-Sep) | - | - | - | - | 54% |
| Fall (Oct-Dec) | - | - | - | - | 32% |
| Winter (Jan-Mar) | - | - | - | - | 26% |
| Spring (Apr-Jun) | - | - | - | - | 32% |
| Oil & Grease, mg/L | - | - | - | - | 10.0 |
| pH, Standard Units | - | - | - | 6.5 | 9 |
| Cyanide | 0.0067 | - | - | - | - |
| Selenium | 0.0069 | - | - | - | 0.0241 |
| Mercury | 0.000015 | - | - | - | - |

2 Interim ammonia limits are in effect until December 31, 2023.

3 Final ammonia limits go into effect no later than January 1, 2024.

4 TBPEL of 4.6 mg/L goes into effect on January 1, 2020

5 The final phosphorus limit goes into effect on January 1, 2024.

6 Interim TRC limits are in effect until December 31, 2023.

7 Final TRC limits go into effect no later than January 1, 2024.

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| Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements ¹ | | | |
|---|---|----------------|-----------|
| Parameter | Frequency | Sample Type | Units |
| Total Flow ^{8, 9} | Continuous | Recorder | MGD |
| BOD ₅ , Influent ¹⁰ | 2 x Weekly | Composite | mg/L |
| Effluent | 2 x Weekly | Composite | mg/L |
| TSS, Influent ⁸ | 2 x Weekly | Composite | mg/L |
| Effluent | 2 x Weekly | Composite | mg/L |
| <i>E. coli</i> | 2 x Weekly | Grab | No./100mL |
| pH | 2 x Weekly | Grab | SU |
| Total Ammonia (as N) | 2 x Weekly | Composite | mg/L |
| DO | 2 x Weekly | Grab | mg/L |
| Cyanide | Monthly | Composite | mg/L |
| Selenium | Monthly | Composite | mg/L |
| Mercury | Monthly | Grab | mg/L |
| WET – Biomonitoring ¹¹ | | | |
| Ceriodaphnia – Chronic | 1 st & 3 rd Quarter | Composite | Pass/Fail |
| Fathead Minnows - Chronic | 2 nd & 4 th Quarter | Composite | Pass/Fail |
| TRC, mg/L | Daily | Grab | mg/L |
| Oil & Grease ¹² | When Sheen Observed | Grab | mg/L |
| Orthophosphate, (as P) ¹³ | | | |
| Effluent | Monthly | Composite | mg/L |
| Phosphorus, Total ¹¹ | | | |
| Influent | Monthly | Composite | mg/L |
| Effluent | Monthly | Composite | mg/L |
| Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, TKN (as N) ¹¹ | | | |
| Influent | Monthly | Composite | mg/L |
| Effluent | Monthly | Composite | mg/L |
| Nitrate, NO ₃ ¹¹ | Monthly | Composite | mg/L |
| Nitrite, NO ₂ ¹¹ | Monthly | Composite | mg/L |
| Metals ¹⁴ , Influent | Quarterly | Composite/Grab | mg/L |
| Effluent | Quarterly | Composite/Grab | mg/L |
| Organic Toxics ¹⁵ | Yearly | Composite/Grab | mg/L |

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

8 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.

9 If the rate of discharge is controlled, the rate and duration of discharge shall be reported.

10 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.

11 The acute Ceriodaphnia will be tested during the 1st and 3rd quarters and the acute fathead minnows will be tested during the 2nd and 4th quarters. The chronic Ceriodaphnia will be tested during the 2nd and 4th quarters, and the chronic fathead minnows will be tested during the 1st and 3rd quarters.

12 Oil & Grease sampled when sheen is present or visible. If no sheen is present or visible, report NA.

13 These reflect changes required with the adoption of UCA R317-1-3.3, Technology-based Phosphorus Effluent Limits rule.

14 Testing for metals listed in the table found in Part II, H, 1 of the permit.

15 A list of the organics to be tested can be found in 40CFR122 appendix D table II.

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| Parameter | Outfall 001R Effluent Limitations ¹⁶ | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| | Max Monthly Average | Max Weekly Median | Max Daily Average | Minimum | Maximum |
| Turbidity ¹⁷ , NTU | - | - | 2.0 | - | 5.0 |
| TRC ^{10, 18} , mg/L | - | - | - | 1.0 | - |
| BOD ₅ , mg/L | 10 | - | - | - | - |
| <i>E. coli</i> ¹⁹ , No/100mL | - | 0 | - | - | 9 |
| pH, Standard Units | - | - | - | 6.0 | 9.0 |

| Reuse Outfall 001R Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements ^{20, 21} | | | | |
|---|------------|-------------|-----------|--|
| Parameter | Frequency | Sample Type | Units | |
| Total Flow | Continuous | Recorder | MGD | |
| Turbidity | Continuous | Recorder | mg/L | |
| TRC ^{22, 23} | Daily | Recorder | mg/L | |
| BOD ₅ | Weekly | Composite | mg/L | |
| <i>E. coli</i> ²⁴ | Daily | Grab | No./100mL | |
| pH | Daily | Grab | SU | |

3. Compliance Schedule for TBPEL Variance, ammonia TRC effluent limits.
 - a. May 1, 2019 – Submit to DWQ a City Council resolution supporting the pursuit of the facility upgrade for the selected biological phosphorus and ammonia removal technology. The resolution shall include the approximate budget for the facility upgrade. If Payson is not pursuing a biological phosphorus removal technology the TBPEL variance will terminate, final limits for ammonia and TRC will continue as per the effluent limits table below.
 - b. July 1, 2019 – Submit to DWQ an annual report relating to its phosphorus discharges as detailed in the TBPEL Variance.

¹⁶ See Definitions, Part VIII, for definition of terms.

¹⁷ An alternative disposal option or diversion to storage must be automatically activated if turbidity exceeds the maximum instantaneous limit for more than 5 minutes, or chlorine residual drops below the instantaneous required value for more than 5 minutes, where chlorine disinfection is used.

¹⁸ The facility is required to disinfect to destroy, inactivate or remove pathogenic microorganisms by chemical, physical or biological means. Disinfection may be accomplished by chlorination, ozonation, or other chemical disinfectants, UV radiation or other approved processes.

¹⁹ The weekly median *E. coli* concentration shall be non-detect.

²⁰ See Definitions, Part VIII, for definition of terms.

²¹ Reuse monitoring results obtained during the previous month for reuse discharges shall be summarized for each month and reported on a Monthly Operational Report, post-marked no later than the 28th day of the month following the completed reporting period.

²² Residual is recommended but no longer required. Sampling not required if chlorination is not being used. The total residual chlorine shall be measured continuously and shall at no time be less than 1.0 mg/l after 30 minutes contact time at peak flow. A 1 mg/l total chlorine residual is recommended after disinfection and before the treated effluent goes into the distribution system.

²³ The facility is required to disinfect to destroy, inactivate or remove pathogenic microorganisms by chemical, physical or biological means. Disinfection may be accomplished by chlorination, ozonation, or other chemical disinfectants, UV radiation or other approved processes.

²⁴ The weekly median *E. coli* concentration shall be non-detect.

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- c. December 1, 2019 – Submit to DWQ a complete Capital Facilities Plan with the recommended biological phosphorus, ammonia removal technology and disinfection system.
 - d. July 1, 2020 – Submit to DWQ an annual report relating to its phosphorus discharges as detailed in the TBPEL Variance.
 - e. January 1, 2021 – Submit to DWQ documentation of financial planning for the required facility upgrades. In addition, if rate increases are necessary Payson shall have passed the required rate increase resolution by no later than January 1, 2021.
 - f. July 1, 2021 – Submit to DWQ an annual report relating to its phosphorus discharges as detailed in the TBPEL Variance.
 - g. January 1, 2022 – Submit to DWQ an approvable complete construction permit application for new facilities to meet permit effluent limit requirements.
 - h. July 1, 2022 – Submit to DWQ an annual report relating to its phosphorus discharges as detailed in the TBPEL Variance.
 - i. July 1, 2023 – Complete facility construction commissioning and start-up.
 - j. July 1, 2023 – Submit to DWQ an annual report relating to its phosphorus discharges as detailed in the TBPEL Variance.
 - k. January 1, 2024 – Comply with all permit effluent limits and conditions.
4. Acute/Chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing.
- a. *Whole Effluent Testing – Acute Toxicity.* The requirement to monitor for whole effluent toxicity (WET) Acute Toxicity has been eliminated in this permit. This permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) to include, WET limitations, a compliance date, a compliance schedule, a change in the WET protocol, additional or modified numerical limitations, or any other conditions related to the control of toxicants in accordance with *Part VII, Q* of this permit.
 - b. *Whole Effluent Testing – Chronic Toxicity.* Starting on immediately, the permittee shall quarterly, conduct chronic static renewal toxicity tests on a grab or composite sample of the final effluent at Outfall 001. The sample shall be collected at the point of compliance before mixing with the receiving water.

Three samples are required and samples shall be collected on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each sampling period or collected on a two day progression for each sampling period. This may be changed with Director approval.

The chronic toxicity tests shall be conducted in general accordance with the procedures set out in the latest revision of Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Water to Freshwater Organisms, Fourth Edition, October 2002, EPA—821-R-02-013 as per 40 CFR 136.3(a) TABLE IA-

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LIST OF APPROVED BIOLOGICAL METHODS. Test species shall consist of *Ceriodaphnia dubia* and *Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow).

A multi dilution test consisting of at least five concentrations and a control is required at two dilutions below and two above the RWC, if possible. If test acceptability criteria are not met for control survival, growth, or reproduction, the test shall be considered invalid. A valid replacement test is required within the specified sampling period to remain in compliance with this permit. Chronic toxicity occurs when, during a chronic toxicity test, the 25% inhibition concentration (IC25) calculated on the basis of test organism survival and growth or survival and reproduction, is less than or equal to 54% during the summer season (July-September), 32% during the spring (April-June) and fall (October-December) season and 26% during the winter (January-March) season concentration (equivalent to the RWC). If a sample is found to be chronically toxic during a routine test, the monitoring frequency shall become biweekly (See *Part I.C.4.c* Accelerated Testing). If possible, dilution water should be obtained from the receiving stream.

If the permit contains a total residual chlorine limitation such that it may interfere with WET testing (>0.20 mg/L), the permittee may dechlorinate the sample in accordance with the standard method. If dechlorination is negatively affecting the test, the permittee may collect the sample just before chlorination with Director approval.

Quarterly test results shall be reported along with the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) submitted for the end of the required reporting period (e.g., biomonitoring results for the calendar quarter ending March 31 shall be reported with the DMR due April 28, with the remaining biomonitoring reports submitted with DMRs due each July 28, October 28, and January 28). Monthly test results shall be reported along with the DMR submitted for that month. The format for the report shall be consistent with Appendix C of "Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (UPDES) Permitting and Enforcement Guidance Document for Whole Effluent Toxicity, Utah Division of Water Quality, February, 2017.

If the results for ten consecutive tests indicate no chronic toxicity, the permittee may submit a request to the Director to allow a reduction in chronic toxicity testing by alternating species, or using only the most sensitive species. The permit issuing authority may approve or deny the request based on the results and other available information without public notice. If the request is approved, the test procedures are to be the same as specified above for the test species. Under no circumstances shall monitoring for WET at major facilities be reduced less than quarterly. Minor facilities may be less than quarterly at the discretion of the Director.

- c. *Accelerated Testing.* When whole effluent toxicity is indicated during routine WET testing as specified in this permit, the permittee shall notify the Director in writing within 5 days after becoming aware of the test result. The permittee shall perform an accelerated schedule of WET testing to establish whether a pattern of toxicity exists unless the permittee notifies the Director and commences a PTI, TIE, or a TRE. Accelerated testing or the PTI, TIE, or TRE will begin within fourteen days after the permittee becomes aware of the test result. Accelerated testing shall be conducted as specified under Part I. Pattern of Toxicity. If the accelerated testing demonstrates no pattern of toxicity, routine monitoring shall be resumed.

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- d. *Pattern of Toxicity.* A pattern of toxicity is defined by the results of a series of up to five biomonitoring tests pursuant to the accelerated testing requirements using a full set of dilutions for acute (five plus the control) and five effluent dilutions for chronic (five plus the control), on the species found to be more sensitive, once every week for up to five consecutive weeks for acute and once every two weeks up to ten consecutive weeks for chronic.

If two (2) consecutive tests (not including the scheduled test which triggered the search for a pattern of toxicity) do not result in an exceedance of the acute or chronic toxicity criteria, no further accelerated testing will be required and no pattern of toxicity will be found to exist. The permittee will provide written verification to the Director within 5 days of determining no pattern of toxicity exists, and resume routine monitoring.

A pattern of toxicity may or may not be established based on the following:

WET tests should be run at least weekly (acute) or every two weeks (chronic) (note that only one test should be run at a time), for up to 5 tests, until either: 1) 2 consecutive tests fail, or 3 out of 5 tests fail, at which point a pattern of toxicity will have been identified, or 2) 2 consecutive tests pass, or 3 out of 5 tests pass, in which case no pattern of toxicity is identified.

- e. *Preliminary Toxicity Investigation.*

- (1) When a pattern of toxicity is detected the permittee will notify the Director in writing within five (5) days and begin an evaluation of the possible causes of the toxicity. The permittee will have 15 working days from demonstration of the pattern of toxicity to complete an optional Preliminary Toxicity Investigation (PTI) and submit a written report of the results to the Director. The PTI may include, but is not limited to: additional chemical and biological monitoring, examination of pretreatment program records, examination of discharge monitoring reports, a thorough review of the testing protocol, evaluation of treatment processes and chemical use, inspection of material storage and transfer areas to determine if any spill may have occurred.
- (2) If the PTI identifies a probable toxicant and/or a probable source of toxicity the permittee shall submit, as part of its final results, written notification of that effect to the Director. Within thirty days of completing the PTI the permittee shall submit to the Director for approval a control program to control effluent toxicity and shall proceed to implement such plan in accordance with the Director's approval. The control program, as submitted to or revised by the Director, will be incorporated into the permit. After final implementation, the permittee must demonstrate successful removal of toxicity by passing a two species WET test as outlined in this permit. With adequate justification, the Director may extend these deadlines.
- (3) If no probable explanation for toxicity is identified in the PTI, the permittee shall notify the Director as part of its final report, along with a schedule for conducting a Phase I Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE). (See *Part I.C.4. f, Toxicity Reduction Evaluation*).

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- (4) If toxicity spontaneously disappears during the PTI, the permittee shall submit written notification to that effect to the Director, with supporting testing evidence.
- f. *Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)*. If a pattern of toxicity is detected the permittee shall initiate a TIE/TRE within 7 days unless the Director has accepted the decision to complete a PTI. With adequate justification, the Director may extend the 7-day deadline. The purpose of the TIE portion of a TRE will be to establish the cause of the toxicity, locate the source(s) of the toxicity, and the TRE will control or provide treatment for the toxicity.

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

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

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

If toxicity spontaneously disappears during the TIE/TRE, the permittee shall submit written notification to that effect to the Director.

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

1. An alternative control program for compliance with the numerical requirements.
2. If necessary, as determined by the Director, provide a modified biomonitoring protocol which compensates for the pollutant(s) being controlled numerically.

This permit may be reopened and modified to incorporate any additional numerical limitations, a modified compliance schedule if judged necessary by the Director, and/or modified WET testing requirements without public notice.

Failure to conduct an adequate TIE/TRE plan or program as described above, or the submittal of a plan or program judged inadequate by the Director, shall be considered a violation of this permit. After implementation of TIE/TRE plan, the permittee must demonstrate successful removal of toxicity by passing a two species WET test as outlined in this permit.

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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)²⁵ 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

2. Reporting of Reuse Monitoring Results. Monitoring results obtained during the previous month shall be summarized for each month and reported on a Monthly Operational Report, post-marked no later than the 28th day of the month following the completed reporting period. If no reuse occurs during the reporting period, “no reuse” shall be reported for those applicable effluent parameters. Legible copies of these, and all other reports required herein, shall be signed and certified in accordance with the requirements of *Signatory Requirements (see Part VII.G)*, and submitted 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

²⁵ Starting January 1, 2017 monitoring results must be submitted using NetDMR unless the permittee has successfully petitioned for an exception.

II. INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM

- A. Pretreatment Program Delegation. The permittee has been delegated primary responsibility for enforcing against discharges prohibited by *40 CFR 403.5* and applying and enforcing any national Pretreatment Standards established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency in accordance with Section 307 (b) and (c) of *The Clean Water Act (CWA)*, as amended by *The Water Quality Act (WQA)*, of 1987.

The permittee shall implement the Industrial Pretreatment Program in accordance with the legal authorities, policies, and procedures described in the permittee's approved Pretreatment Program submission. Such program commits the permittee to do the following:

1. Carry out inspection, surveillance, and monitoring procedures, which will determine, independent of information supplied by the industrial user, whether the industrial user is in compliance with the pretreatment standards. At a minimum, all significant industrial users shall be inspected and sampled by the permittee at least once per year;
2. Control through permit, order, or similar means, the contribution to the POTW by each industrial user to ensure compliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements;
3. Require development, as necessary, of compliance schedules by each industrial user for the installation of control technologies to meet applicable pretreatment standards;
4. Maintain and update industrial user information as necessary, to ensure that all IUs are properly permitted and/or controlled at all times;
5. Enforce all applicable pretreatment standards and requirements and obtain appropriate remedies for noncompliance by any industrial user;
6. Annually publish a list of industrial users that were determined to be in significant noncompliance during the previous year. The notice must be published before March 28 of the following year;
7. Maintain an adequate revenue structure and staffing level for continued implementation of the Pretreatment Program.
8. 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 insure that the plan contains at least the minimum elements required in *40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(v)*;
9. 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)*; and
10. Develop, implement, and maintain an enforcement response plan as required by *40 CFR 403.8(f)(5)* which shall, at a minimum,
 - a. Describe how the POTW will investigate instances of noncompliance;
 - b. Describe the types of escalating enforcement responses the POTW will take in response to all anticipated type of industrial user violations; and

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- c. Describe the time periods within which such responses will be taken and identify the POTW staff position(s) responsible for pursuing these actions.
11. Establish and enforce specific local limits as necessary to implement the provisions of the *40 CFR Parts 403.5(a) and (b)*, and as required by *40 CFR Part 403.5(c)*.
- B. Program Updates. The permittee is required to modify its pretreatment program, as necessary, to reflect changes in the regulations of *40 CFR 403*. Such modifications shall be completed within the time frame set forth by the applicable regulations. Modification of the approved pretreatment program must be done in accordance with the requirements of *40 CFR 403.18*. Modifications of the approved program which result in less stringent industrial user requirements shall not be effective until after approval has been granted by the Director.
- C. Annual Report. The permittee shall provide the Division of Water Quality and EPA with an annual report briefly describing the permittee's pretreatment program activities over the previous calendar year. Reports shall be submitted no later than March 28 of each year. These annual reports shall, at a minimum, include:
1. An updated listing of the permittee's industrial users.
 2. A descriptive summary of the compliance activities including numbers of any major enforcement actions, i.e., administrative orders, penalties, civil actions, etc.
 3. An assessment of the compliance status of the permittee's industrial users and the effectiveness of the permittee's Pretreatment Program in meeting its needs and objectives.
 4. A summary of all sampling data taken of the influent and effluent for those pollutants listed in *Part II.H*.
 5. A description of all substantive changes made to the permittee's pretreatment program referenced in *Section B* of this section. Substantive changes include, but are not limited to, any change in any ordinance, major modification in the program's administrative structure or operating agreement(s), a significant reduction in monitoring, or a change in the method of funding the program.
 6. Other information as may be determined necessary by the Director.
- D. General and Specific Prohibitions. Pretreatment standards (*40 CFR 403.5*) specifically prohibit the introduction of the following pollutants into the waste treatment system from any source of non-domestic discharge:
1. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the publicly owned treatment works (POTW), including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140oF (60oC);
 2. Pollutants, which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case, discharges with a pH lower than 5.0;
 3. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW resulting in interference;

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4. Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.), released in a discharge at such volume or strength as to cause interference in the POTW;
 5. 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);
 6. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through;
 7. 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;
 8. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the POTW; or
 9. Any pollutant that causes pass through or interference at the POTW.
 10. Any specific pollutant which exceeds any local limitation established by the POTW in accordance with the requirement of *40 CFR 403.5(c)* and *40 CFR 403.5(d)*.
- E. Categorical Standards. In addition to the general and specific limitations expressed in *Part A and D* of this section, applicable National Categorical Pretreatment Standards must be met by all industrial users of the POTW. These standards are published in the federal regulations at *40 CFR 405 et. seq.*
- F. Enforcement Notice. *UCA 19-5-104* provides that the State may issue a notice to the POTW stating that a determination has been made that appropriate enforcement action must be taken against an industrial user for noncompliance with any pretreatment requirements within 30 days. The issuance of such notice shall not be construed to limit the authority of the Director.
- G. Formal Action. The Director retains the right to take legal action against any industrial user and/or POTW for those cases where a permit violation has occurred because of the failure of an industrial user to meet an applicable pretreatment standard.
- H. Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.
1. Influent and Effluent Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. The permittee shall sample and analyze both the influent and effluent quarterly, for the following parameters.

| Monitoring for Pretreatment Program | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|----------------|-----------|-------|
| Parameter | MDL a* | Sample Type | Frequency | Units |
| Total Arsenic | 0.27 | Composite | Quarterly | mg/L |
| Total Cadmium | 0.001 | | | |
| Total Chromium | 0.183 | | | |
| Total Copper | 0.051 | | | |
| Total Cyanide | 0.006 | | | |
| Total Lead | 0.033 | | | |
| Total Mercury | 0.000015 | Composite/Grab | | |
| Total Molybdenum | NA | Composite | | |
| Total Nickel | 0.307 | | | |
| Total Selenium | 0.0069 | | | |

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| Monitoring for Pretreatment Program | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|----------------|-----------|-------|
| Parameter | MDL a* | Sample Type | Frequency | Units |
| Total Silver | 0.052 | | | |
| Total Zinc | 0.698 | | | |
| TTOs, b* | NA | Composite/Grab | Yearly | |

a* The minimum detection limit (MDL) of the test method used for analysis must be below this limit, if a test method is not available the permittee must submit documentation to the Director regarding the method that will be used.

b* In addition, the permittee shall analyze the treatment facility influent and effluent for the presence of the toxic pollutants listed in 40 CFR 122 Appendix D Table II (Organic Toxic Pollutants) yearly. The pesticides fraction of Appendix D, Table II is suspended unless pesticides are expected to be present.

The results of the analyses of metals, cyanide and toxic organics shall be submitted along with the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) at the end of the earliest possible reporting period.

2. In accordance with the requirements of *40 CFR Part 403.5(c)*, the permittee shall determine if there is a need to develop or revise its local limits in order to implement the general and specific prohibitions of *40 CFR Part 403.5 (a)* and *Part 403.5 (b)*. A technical evaluation of the need to develop or revise local limits shall be submitted to the Division within **12 months** of the effective date of this permit. This evaluation should be conducted in accordance with the latest revision of the *Utah Model industrial Pretreatment Program, Section 4, Local Limits*. If a technical evaluation, which may be based on the *Utah Model Industrial Pretreatment Program, Section 4, Local Limits*, reveals that development or revision of local limits is necessary, the permittee shall submit the proposed local limits revision to the Division of Water Quality for approval, and after approval implement the new local limits, within **12 months** of the Division's determination that a revision is necessary.

III. BIOSOLIDS REQUIREMENTS

A. Biosolids Treatment and Disposal. The authorization to dispose of biosolids provided under this permit is limited to those biosolids produced from the treatment works owned and operated by the permittee. The treatment methods and disposal practices are designated below.

1. Treatment

- a. The Payson biosolids are stabilized in an anaerobic digester with a hydraulic retention time of approximately 40 days at an average temperature of 95° F (35° C). Once a week the biosolids are drawn off the bottom of the primary digester and sent to the secondary digester that serves as a holding tank. The biosolids from the secondary digester are wasted to a screw press, and hauled to the drying beds for holding until they are then hauled to Payson City Landfill.

2. Description of Biosolids Disposal Method

- a. Class A biosolids may be sold or given away to the public for lawn and garden use or land application.
- b. Class B biosolids may be land applied for agriculture use or at reclamation sites at agronomic rates.
- c. Biosolids may be disposed of in a landfill or transferred to another facility for treatment/disposal.

3. Changes in Treatment Systems and Disposal Practices.

- a. Should the permittee change their disposal methods or the biosolids generation and handling processes of the plant, the permittee must notify the Director at least 30 days in advance if the process/method is specified in 40 CFR 503. This includes, but is not limited to, the permanent addition or removal of any biosolids treatment units (i.e., digesters, drying beds, belt presses, etc.) and/or any other change.
- b. Should the permittee change their disposal methods or the biosolids generation and handling processes of the plant, the permittee must notify the Director at least 180 days in advance if the process/method is not specified in 40 CFR 503. This includes, but is not limited to, the permanent addition or removal of any biosolids treatment units (i.e., digesters, drying beds, belt presses, etc.) and/or any other change.

For any biosolids that are land filled, the requirements in *Section 2.12* of the latest version of the *EPA Region VIII Biosolids Management Handbook* must be followed

B. Specific Limitations and Monitoring Requirements. All biosolids generated by this facility to be sold or given away to the public shall meet the requirements of *Part III.B.1, 2, 3 and 4* listed below.

1. Metals Limitations. All biosolids sold or given away in a bag or similar container for application to lawns and home gardens must meet the metals limitations as described below. If these metals limitations are not met, the biosolids must be landfilled.

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| 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 ²⁶ , (mg/ha) | Pollutant Conc. Limits, (mg/kg) | APLR ²⁷ , (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 |

2. Pathogen Limitations. All biosolids sold or given away in a bag or a similar container for application to lawns and home gardens must meet the pathogen limitations for Class A. Land applied biosolids must meet the pathogen limitations for Class B as described below. If the pathogen limitations are not met, the biosolids must be landfilled.
- a. Class A biosolids shall meet one of the pathogen measurement requirements in the following Pathogen Control Class table or shall meet the requirements for a Process to Further Reduce Pathogens as defined in *40 CFR Part 503.32(a) Sewage Sludge – Class A*.
 - b. Class B biosolids shall meet the pathogen measurement requirements in the following Pathogen Control Class table or shall meet the requirements for a Process to Significantly Reduce Pathogens as defined in *40 CFR Part 503.32(b) Sewage Sludge – Class B*. In addition, the permittee shall comply with all applicable site restrictions listed below (*40 CFR Part 503.32, (b), (5)*):
 - (1) Food crops with harvested parts that touch the biosolids/soil mixture and are totally above the land surface shall not be harvested for 14 months after application.
 - (2) Food crops with harvested parts below the land surface shall not be harvested for 20 months after application if the biosolids remains on the land surface for four months or more prior to incorporation into the soil.
 - (3) Food crops with harvested parts below the surface of the land shall not be harvested for 38 months after application of sewage sludge when the sewage sludge remains on the land surface for less than four months prior to incorporation into the soil.
 - (4) Food crops, feed crops, and fiber crops shall not be harvested from the land for 30 days after application.
 - (5) Animals shall not be allowed to graze on the land for 30 days after application.

26 CPLR -- Cumulative Pollutant Loading Rate
27 APLR – Annual Pollutant Loading Rate

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- (6) Turf grown on land where biosolids is applied shall not be harvested for one year after application if the harvested turf is placed on either land with a high potential for public exposure or a lawn.
- (7) Public access to land with a high potential for public exposure shall be restricted for one year after application.
- (8) Public access to land with a low potential for public exposure shall be restricted for 30 days after application.
- (9) The sludge or the application of the sludge shall not cause or contribute to the harm of a threatened or endangered species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat of a threatened or endangered species after application.

| Pathogen Control Class | |
|--|---|
| Class A | Class B |
| B Salmonella species –less than three (3) MPN ²⁸ 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 |
| Enteric viruses –less than one (1) MPN (or plaque forming unit) per four (4) grams total solids | |
| Viable helminth ova –less than one (1) MPN per four (4) grams total solids | |

3. Vector Attraction Reduction Requirements.

- a. The permittee will meet vector attraction reduction (VAR) through use of one of the methods listed in *40 CFR 503.33*. Payson does not intend to land apply the biosolids and will therefore not be required to meet VAR, but they will transfers the dewatered solids to the local sanitary landfill and will meet VAR through daily cover at the Landfill.

If the permittee intends to use another one of the alternatives, 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 comment.

4. Self-Monitoring Requirements.

- a. At a minimum, upon the effective date of this permit, all chemical pollutants, pathogens and applicable vector attraction reduction requirements shall be monitored according to *40 CFR 503.16(1)(a)*.

| 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 ²⁹ | Once Per Year or Batch |
| > 320 to < 1650 | > 290 to < 1,500 | Once a Quarter or Four Times |

²⁸ MPN –Most Probable Number

²⁹ Permittee produced 140 Dry Metric Tons in 2016. Accordingly, they will sample at least 1 times per year.

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| 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 |
| > 1,650 to < 16,500 | > 1,500 to < 15,000 | Bi-Monthly or Six Times |
| > 16,500 | > 15,000 | Monthly or Twelve Times |

- b. Sample collection, preservation and analysis shall be performed in a manner consistent with the requirements of *40 CFR 503* and/or other criteria specific to this permit. A metals analysis is to be performed using *Method SW 846* with *Method 3050* used for digestion. For the digestion procedure, an amount of biosolids equivalent to a dry weight of one gram shall be used. The methods are also described in the latest version of the *Region VIII Biosolids Management Handbook*.
- c. The Director may request additional monitoring for specific pollutants derived from biosolids if the data shows a potential for concern.
- d. After two (2) years of monitoring at the frequency specified, the permittee may request that the Director reduce the sampling frequency for the heavy metals. The frequency cannot be reduced to less than once per year for biosolids that are sold or given away to the public for any parameter. The frequency also cannot be reduced for any of the pathogen or vector attraction reduction requirements listed in this permit.

C. Management Practices of Biosolids.

1. Biosolids Distribution Information

- a. For biosolids that are sold or given away, an information sheet shall be provided to the person who receives the biosolids. The label or information sheet shall contain:
 - (1) The name and address of the person who prepared the biosolids for a sale or to be given away.
 - (2) A statement that prohibits the application of the biosolids to the land except in accordance with the instructions on the label or information sheet.

2. Biosolids Application Site Storage

- a. For biosolids or material derived from biosolids that are stored in piles for one year or longer, measures shall be taken to ensure that erosion (whether by wind or water) does not occur. However, best management practices should also be used for piles used for biosolids treatment. If a treatment pile is considered to have caused a problem, best management practices could be added as a requirement in the next permit renewal

3. Land Application Practices

- a. The permittee shall operate and maintain the land application site operations in accordance with the following requirements:
 - (1) The permittee shall provide to the Director and the EPA within 90 days of the effective date of this permit a land application plan.

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- (2) Application of biosolids shall be conducted in a manner that will not contaminate the groundwater or impair the use classification for that water underlying the sites.
- (3) Application of biosolids shall be conducted in a manner that will not cause a violation of any receiving water quality standard from discharges of surface runoff from the land application sites. Biosolids shall not be applied to land 10 meters or less from waters of the United States (as defined in 40 CFR 122.2).
- (4) No person shall apply biosolids for beneficial use to frozen, ice-covered, or snow-covered land where the slope of such land is greater than three percent and is less than or equal to six percent unless one of the following requirements is met:
 - (a) there is 80 percent vegetative ground cover; or,
 - (b) approval has been obtained based upon a plan demonstrating adequate runoff containment measures.
- (5) Application of biosolids is prohibited to frozen, ice-covered, or snow covered sites where the slope of the site exceeds six percent.
- (6) Agronomic Rate
 - (a) Application of biosolids shall be conducted in a manner that does not exceed the agronomic rate for available nitrogen of the crops grown on the site. At a minimum, the permittee is required to follow the methods for calculating agronomic rate outlined in the latest version of the *Region VIII Biosolids Management Handbook* (other methods may be approved by the Director). The treatment plant shall provide written notification to the applier of the biosolids of the concentration of total nitrogen (as N on a dry weight basis) in the biosolids. Written permission from the Director is required to exceed the agronomic rate.
 - (b) The permittee may request the limits of *Part III, C, 6* be modified if different limits would be justified based on local conditions. The limits are required to be developed in cooperation with the local agricultural extension office or university.
 - (c) Deep soil monitoring for nitrate-nitrogen is required for all land application sites (does not apply to sites where biosolids are applied less than once every five years). A minimum of six samples for each 320 (or less) acre area is to be collected. These samples are to be collected down to either a 5 foot depth, or the confining layer, whichever is shallower (sample at 1 foot, 2 foot, 3 foot, 4 foot and 5 foot intervals). Each of these one-foot interval samples shall be analyzed for nitrate-nitrogen. In addition to the one-foot interval samples, a composite sample of the 5 foot intervals shall be taken, and analyzed for nitrate-nitrogen as well. Samples are required to be taken once every five years for non-irrigated sites that receive more than 18 inches of precipitation annually or for irrigated sites
- (7) Biosolids shall not be applied to any site area with standing surface water. If the annual high groundwater level is known or suspected to be within five feet of the surface, additional deep soil monitoring for nitrate-nitrogen as described

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in *Part III.C.(6),(c)*. is to be performed. At a minimum, this additional monitoring will involve a collection of more samples in the affected area and possibly more frequent sampling. The exact number of samples to be collected will be outlined in a deep soil monitoring plan to be submitted to the Director and the EPA within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. The plan is subject to approval by the Director.

- (8) The specified cover crop shall be planted during the next available planting season. If this does not occur, the permittee shall notify the Director in writing. Additional restrictions may be placed on the application of the biosolids on that site on a case-by-case basis to control nitrate movement. Deep soil monitoring may be increased under the discretion of the Director.
- (9) When weather and or soil conditions prevent adherence to the biosolids application procedure, biosolids shall not be applied on the site.
- (10) For biosolids that are sold or given away, an information sheet shall be provided to the person who receives the biosolids. The label or information sheet shall contain:
 - (a) The name and address of the person who prepared the biosolids for sale or give away for application to the land.
 - (b) A statement that prohibits the application of the biosolids to the land except in accordance with the instructions on the label or information sheet.
 - (c) The annual whole biosolids application rate for the biosolids that do not cause the metals loading rates in Tables 1, 2, and 3 (*Part III.B.1.*) to be exceeded.
- (11) Biosolids subject to the cumulative pollutant loading rates in Table 2 (*Part III.B.1.*) shall not be applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site if any of the cumulative pollutant loading rates in Table 2 have been reached.
- (12) If the treatment plant applies the biosolids, it shall provide the owner or leaseholder of the land on which the biosolids are applied notice and necessary information to comply with the requirements in this permit.
- (13) The permittee shall inspect the application of the biosolids to active sites to prevent malfunctions and deterioration, operator errors and discharges, which may cause or lead to the release of biosolids to the environment or a threat to human health. The permittee must conduct these inspections often enough to identify problems in time to correct them before they harm human health or the environment. The permittee shall keep an inspection log or summary including at least the date and time of inspection, the printed name and the handwritten signature of the inspector, a notation of observations made and the date and nature of any repairs or corrective action.

D. Special Conditions on Biosolids Storage. Permanent storage of biosolids is prohibited. Biosolids shall not be temporarily stored for more than two (2) years. Written permission to store biosolids for more than two years must be obtained from the Director. Storage of

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biosolids for more than two years will be allowed only if it is determined that significant treatment is occurring.

E. Representative Sampling. Biosolids samples used to measure compliance with *Part III* of this Permit shall be collected at locations representative of the quality of biosolids generated at the treatment works and immediately prior to land application.

F. Reporting of Monitoring Results.

1. Biosolids. The permittee shall provide the results of all monitoring performed in accordance with *Part III.B*, and information on management practices, biosolids treatment, site restrictions and certifications shall be provided no later than February 19 of each year. Each report is for the previous calendar year. If no biosolids were sold or given away during the reporting period, "no biosolids were sold or given away" shall be reported. Legible copies of these, and all other reports required herein, shall be signed and certified in accordance with the *Signatory Requirements (see Part VII.G)*, and submitted to the Utah Division of Water Quality by NetDMR³⁰ or at the following address:

Original to: Biosolids Coordinator
 Utah Division of Water Quality
 PO Box 144870
 Salt Lake City Utah, 84114-4870

G. Additional Record Keeping Requirements Specific to Biosolids.

1. Unless otherwise required by the Director, **the permittee is not required to keep records** on compost products if the permittee prepared them from biosolids that meet the limits in Table 3 (*Part III.B.1*), the Class A pathogen requirements in *Part III.B.2* and the vector attraction reduction requirements in *Part III.B.3*. The Director may notify the permittee that additional record keeping is required if it is determined to be significant to protecting public health and the environment.
2. **The permittee is required** to keep the following information for at least 5 years:
 - a. Concentration of each heavy metal in Table 3 (*Part III.B.1*).
 - b. A description of how the pathogen reduction requirements in *Part III.B.2* were met.
 - c. A description of how the vector attraction reduction requirements in *Part III.B.3* were met.
 - d. A description of how the management practices in *Part III.C* were met (if necessary).
 - e. The following certification statement:

"I certify under the penalty of law, that the heavy metals requirements in *Part III.B.1*, the pathogen requirements in *Part III.B.2*, the vector attraction requirements in *Part III.B.3*, the management practices in *Part III.C*. This determination has been made under my direction and supervision in accordance with the system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information used to

³⁰ Starting January 1, 2017 monitoring results must be submitted using NetDMR unless the permittee has successfully petitioned for an exception. Annual Biosolids Reports should also be submitted through this system.

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determine that the pathogen requirements, the vector attraction reduction requirements and the management practices have been met. I am aware that there are significant penalties for false certification including the possibility of imprisonment."

3. 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 the life of the permit. Data collected on site, copies of Biosolids Report forms, and a copy of this UPDES biosolids-only permit must be maintained on site during the duration of activity at the permitted location.

IV. STORM WATER REQUIREMENTS.

- A. Coverage of This Section. The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges. Storm water discharges from the following portions of the facility may be eligible for coverage under this permit: biosolids drying beds, haul or access roads on which transportation of biosolids may occur, grit screen cleaning areas, chemical loading, unloading and storage areas, salt or sand storage areas, vehicle or equipment storage and maintenance areas, or any other wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including lands dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility that may have a reasonable expectation to contribute to pollutants in a storm water discharge.
- B. Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges. Except for discharges identified in *Part I.*, and discharges described below in this paragraph, non-storm water discharges are prohibited. The following non-storm water discharges may be authorized under this permit provided the non-storm water component of the discharge is in compliance with this section; discharges from firefighting activities; fire hydrant flushing; potable water sources including waterline flushing; drinking fountain water; irrigation drainage and lawn watering; routine external building wash down water where detergents or other compounds have not been used in the process; pavement wash waters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials (including oils and fuels) have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed) and where detergents are not used; air conditioning condensate; uncontaminated compressor condensate; uncontaminated springs; uncontaminated ground water; and foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents.
- C. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements. The permittee must have (on site) or develop and implement a storm water pollution prevention plan as a condition of this permit.
1. Contents of the Plan. The plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:
- a. *Pollution Prevention Team.* Each plan shall identify a specific individual or individuals within the facility organization as members of a storm water Pollution Prevention Team who are responsible for developing the storm water pollution prevention plan and assisting the facility or plant manager in its implementation, maintenance, and revision. The plan shall clearly identify the responsibilities of each team member. The activities and responsibilities of the team shall address all aspects of the facility's storm water pollution prevention plan.
- b. *Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.* Each plan shall provide a description of potential sources which may reasonably be expected to add significant amounts of pollutants to storm water discharges or which may result in the discharge of pollutants during dry weather from separate storm sewers draining the facility. Each plan shall identify all activities and significant materials, which may be reasonably expected to have the potential as a significant pollutant source. Each plan shall include, at a minimum:
- (1) *Drainage.* A site map indicating drainage areas and storm water outfalls. For each area of the facility that generates storm water discharges associated with the waste water treatment related activity with a reasonable potential for containing significant amounts of pollutants, a prediction of the direction of flow and an identification of the types of pollutants that are likely to be present in storm water discharges associated with the activity. Factors to consider include the toxicity of the pollutant; quantity of chemicals used, produced or discharged; the likelihood of contact with storm water; and history of

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significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. Flows with a significant potential for causing erosion shall be identified. The site map shall include but not be limited to:

- (a) Drainage direction and discharge points from all wastewater associated activities including but not limited to grit screen cleaning, bio-solids drying beds and transport, chemical/material loading, unloading and storage areas, vehicle maintenance areas, salt or sand storage areas.
 - (b) Location of any erosion and sediment control structure or other control measures utilized for reducing pollutants in storm water runoff.
 - (c) Location of bio-solids drying beds where exposed to precipitation or where the transportation of bio-solids may be spilled onto internal roadways or tracked off site.
 - (d) Location where grit screen cleaning or other routinely performed industrial activities is located and are exposed to precipitation.
 - (e) Location of any handling, loading, unloading or storage of chemicals or potential pollutants such as caustics, hydraulic fluids, lubricants, solvents or other petroleum products, or hazardous wastes and where these may be exposed to precipitation.
 - (f) Locations where any major spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred.
 - (g) Location of any sand or salt piles.
 - (h) Location of fueling stations or vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning areas that are exposed to precipitation.
 - (i) Location of receiving streams or other surface water bodies.
 - (j) Locations of outfalls and the types of discharges contained in the drainage areas of the outfalls.
- (2) *Inventory of Exposed Materials.* An inventory of the types of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation. Such inventory shall include a narrative description of significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to storm water between the time of 3 years prior to the effective date of this permit and the present; method and location of onsite storage or disposal; materials management practices employed to minimize contact of materials with storm water runoff between the time of 3 years prior to the effective date of this permit and the present; the location and a description of existing structural and nonstructural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff; and a description of any treatment the storm water receives.
- (3) *Spills and Leaks.* A list of significant spills and significant leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred at areas that are exposed to precipitation or that otherwise drain to a storm water conveyance at the facility after the date of 3 years prior to the effective date of this permit. Such list shall be updated as appropriate during the term of the permit.

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- (4) *Sampling Data.* A summary of existing discharge sampling data describing pollutants in storm water discharges from the facility, including a summary of sampling data collected during the term of this permit.
- (5) *Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources and Risk Assessment.* A narrative description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities associated with treatment works: access roads/rail lines; loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage activities; material handling sites; outdoor vehicle storage or maintenance sites; significant dust or particulate generating processes; and onsite waste disposal practices. Specific potential pollutants shall be identified where known.
- (6) *Measures and Controls.* The permittee shall develop a description of storm water management controls appropriate for the facility, and implement such controls. The appropriateness and priorities of controls in a plan shall reflect identified potential sources of pollutants at the facility. The description of storm water management controls shall address the following minimum components, including a schedule for implementing such controls:
- (7) *Good Housekeeping.* All areas that may contribute pollutants to storm waters discharges shall be maintained in a clean, orderly manner. These are practices that would minimize the generation of pollutants at the source or before it would be necessary to employ sediment ponds or other control measures at the discharge outlets. Where applicable, such measures or other equivalent measures would include the following: sweepers and covered storage to minimize dust generation and storm runoff; conservation of vegetation where possible to minimize erosion; sweeping of haul roads, bio-solids access points, and exits to reduce or eliminate off site tracking; sweeping of sand or salt storage areas to minimize entrainment in storm water runoff; collection, removal, and proper disposal of waste oils and other fluids resulting from vehicle and equipment maintenance; other equivalent measures to address identified potential sources of pollution.
- (8) *Preventive Maintenance.* A preventive maintenance program shall involve timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices (e.g., cleaning oil/water separators, catch basins) as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters, and ensuring appropriate maintenance of such equipment and systems.
- (9) *Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.* Areas where potential spills that can contribute pollutants to storm water discharges can occur, and their accompanying drainage points, shall be identified clearly in the storm water pollution prevention plan. Where appropriate, specifying material handling procedures, storage requirements, and use of equipment such as diversion valves in the plan should be considered. Procedures and equipment for cleaning up spills shall be identified in the plan and made available to the appropriate personnel.
- (10) *Inspections.* In addition to the comprehensive site evaluation required under paragraph (*Part IV.C.1.b.(16)*) of this section, qualified facility personnel shall be identified to inspect designated equipment and areas of the facility on a periodic basis. The following areas shall be included in all inspections: access

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roads/rail lines, equipment storage and maintenance areas (both indoor and outdoor areas); fueling; material handling areas, residual treatment, storage, and disposal areas; and wastewater treatment areas. A set of tracking or follow-up procedures shall be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspections. Records of inspections shall be maintained. The use of a checklist developed by the facility is encouraged.

- (11) *Employee Training.* Employee training programs shall inform personnel responsible for implementing activities identified in the storm water pollution prevention plan or otherwise responsible for storm water management at all levels of responsibility of the components and goals of the storm water pollution prevention plan. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping and material management practices. The pollution prevention plan shall identify how often training will take place, but training should be held at least annually (once per calendar year). Employee training must, at a minimum, address the following areas when applicable to a facility: petroleum product management; process chemical management; spill prevention and control; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper procedures for using fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides.
- (12) *Record keeping and Internal Reporting Procedures.* A description of incidents (such as spills, or other discharges), along with other information describing the quality and quantity of storm water discharges shall be included in the plan required under this part. Inspections and maintenance activities shall be documented and records of such activities shall be incorporated into the plan.
- (13) *Non-storm Water Discharges.*
 - (a) *Certification.* The plan shall include a certification that the discharge has been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges. The certification shall include the identification of potential significant sources of non-storm water at the site, a description of the results of any test and/or evaluation for the presence of non-storm water discharges, the evaluation criteria or testing method used, the date of any testing and/or evaluation, and the onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the test. Certifications shall be signed in accordance with *Part VII.G* of this permit.
 - (b) *Exceptions.* Except for flows from fire fighting activities, sources of non-storm water listed in *Part IV.B.* (Prohibition of Non-storm Water Discharges) of this permit that are combined with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity must be identified in the plan. The plan shall identify and ensure the implementation of appropriate pollution prevention measures for the non-storm water component(s) of the discharge.
 - (c) *Failure to Certify.* Any facility that is unable to provide the certification required (testing for non-storm water discharges), must notify the *Director* within 180 days after the effective date of this permit. If the failure to certify is caused by the inability to perform adequate tests or evaluations, such notification shall describe: the procedure of any test conducted for the presence of non-storm water discharges; the results of such test or other relevant observations; potential sources of non-storm water discharges to the storm sewer; and why adequate tests for such storm sewers were not

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feasible. Non-storm water discharges to waters of the State, which are not, authorized by a *UPDES* permit are unlawful, and must be terminated.

- (14) *Sediment and Erosion Control*. The plan shall identify areas, which, due to topography, activities, or other factors, have a high potential for significant soil erosion, and identify structural, vegetative, and/or stabilization measures to be used to limit erosion.
- (15) *Management of Runoff*. The plan shall contain a narrative consideration of the appropriateness of traditional storm water management practices (practices other than those which control the generation or source(s) of pollutants) used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise manage storm water runoff in a manner that reduces pollutants in storm water discharges from the site. The plan shall provide that measures that the permittee determines to be reasonable and appropriate shall be implemented and maintained. The potential of various sources at the facility to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity *Part IV.C.1.b* (Description of Potential Pollutant Sources) of this permit] shall be considered when determining reasonable and appropriate measures. Appropriate measures or other equivalent measures may include: vegetative swales and practices, reuse of collected storm water (such as for a process or as an irrigation source), inlet controls (such as oil/water separators), snow management activities, infiltration devices, wet detention/retention devices and discharging storm water through the waste water facility for treatment.
- (16) *Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation*. Qualified personnel shall conduct site compliance evaluations at appropriate intervals specified in the plan, but in no case less than once a year. Such evaluations shall provide:
- (a) Areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity shall be visually inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Measures to reduce pollutant loadings shall be evaluated to determine whether they are adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the terms of the permit or whether additional control measures are needed. Structural storm water management measures, sediment and erosion control measures, and other structural pollution prevention measures identified in the plan shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the plan, such as spill response equipment, shall be made.
- (b) Based on the results of the evaluation, the description of potential pollutant sources identified in the plan in accordance with *Part IV.C.1.b* (Description of Potential Pollutant Sources) of this section and pollution prevention measures and controls identified in the plan in accordance with *Part IV.C.1.b.(6)* (Measures and Controls) of this section shall be revised as appropriate within 2 weeks of such evaluation and shall provide for implementation of any changes to the plan in a timely manner, but in no case more than 12 weeks after the evaluation.
- (c) A report summarizing the scope of the evaluation, personnel making the evaluation, the date(s) of the evaluation, major observations relating to the implementation of the storm water pollution prevention plan, and actions taken in accordance with paragraph *i.* (above) shall be made and retained

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as part of the storm water pollution prevention plan for at least 3 years after the date of the evaluation. The report shall identify any incidents of noncompliance. Where a report does not identify any incidents of noncompliance, the report shall contain a certification that the facility is in compliance with the storm water pollution prevention plan and this permit. The report shall be signed in accordance with *Part VII.G* (Signatory Requirements) of this permit.

- (17) *Deadlines for Plan Preparation and Compliance.* The permittee shall prepare and implement a plan in compliance with the provisions of this section within 270 days of the effective date of this permit. If the permittee already has a plan, it shall be revised according to *Part IV.C.1.b.(16)*, Comprehensive Site Evaluation.
- (18) *Keeping Plans Current.* The permittee shall amend the plan whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance, that has a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the state or if the storm water pollution prevention plan proves to be ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants from sources identified by the plan, or in otherwise achieving the general objective of controlling pollutants in storm water discharges associated with the activities at the facility.

D. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.

1. Quarterly Visual Examination of Storm Water Quality. Facilities shall perform and document a visual examination of a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity from each outfall, except discharges exempted below. The examination must be made at least once in each of the following designated periods during daylight hours unless there is insufficient rainfall or snow melt to produce a runoff event: January through March; April through June; July through September; and October through December.
- a. *Sample and Data Collection.* Examinations shall be made of samples collected within the first 30 minutes (or as soon thereafter as practical, but not to exceed 1 hour) of when the runoff or snowmelt begins discharging. The examinations shall document observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution. The examination must be conducted in a well-lit area. No analytical tests are required to be performed on the samples. All such samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. Where practicable, the same individual should carry out the collection and examination of discharges for entire permit term.
- b. *Visual Storm Water Discharge Examination Reports.* Visual examination reports must be maintained onsite in the pollution prevention plan. The report shall include the examination date and time, examination personnel, the nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snow melt), visual quality of the storm water discharge (including observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution), and probable sources of any observed storm water contamination.
- c. *Representative Discharge.* When the permittee has two or more outfalls that, based on a consideration of industrial activity, significant materials, and management

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practices and activities within the area drained by the outfall, the permittee reasonably believes discharge substantially identical effluents, the permittee may collect a sample of effluent of one of such outfalls and report that the observation data also applies to the substantially identical outfall(s) provided that the permittee includes in the storm water pollution prevention plan a description of the location of the outfalls and explains in detail why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents. In addition, for each outfall that the permittee believes is representative, an estimate of the size of the drainage area (in square feet) and an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage area [e.g., low (under 40 percent), medium (40 to 65 percent), or high (above 65 percent)] shall be provided in the plan.

- d. *Adverse Conditions.* When a discharger is unable to collect samples over the course of the visual examination period as a result of adverse climatic conditions, the discharger must document the reason for not performing the visual examination and retain this documentation onsite with the results of the visual examination. Adverse weather conditions, which may prohibit the collection of samples, include weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel (such as local flooding, high winds, hurricane, tornadoes, electrical storms, etc.) or otherwise make the collection of a sample impracticable (drought, extended frozen conditions, etc.).

- e. *Inactive and Unstaffed Site.* When a discharger is unable to conduct visual storm water examinations at an inactive and unstaffed site, the operator of the facility may exercise a waiver of the monitoring requirement as long as the facility remains inactive and unstaffed. The facility must maintain a certification with the pollution prevention plan stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed so that performing visual examinations during a qualifying event is not feasible.

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

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report shall be made to the Division of Water Quality, 801-536-4300, or 24-hour answering service (801) 536-4123.

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 maximum 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;

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

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- a. Bypass is prohibited, and the Director may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:
 - (1) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of human life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - (2) There were no feasible alternatives to bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgement to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance, and
 - (3) The permittee submitted notices as required under *section 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.

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- 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 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,

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

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- 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;
 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 wasteload allocation is developed and approved by the State and/or EPA for incorporation in this permit.
 3. Revisions to the current CWA § 208 areawide 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 whole effluent toxicity (WET) limitations, a compliance schedule, a change in the whole effluent toxicity protocol,

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additional or modified numerical limitations, or any other conditions related to the control of toxicants if one or more of the following events occur;

1. Toxicity is detected, as per *Part I.C.4. b* of this permit, during the duration of this permit.
 2. The TRE results indicate that the toxicant(s) represent pollutant(s) that may be controlled with specific numerical limits, and the Director agrees that numerical controls are the most appropriate course of action.
 3. Following the implementation of numerical control(s) of toxicant(s), the Director agrees that a modified biomonitoring protocol is necessary to compensate for those toxicants that are controlled numerically.
 4. The TRE reveals other unique conditions or characteristics, which in the opinion of the permit issuing authority justify the incorporation of unanticipated special conditions in the permit.
- 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 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 species at any effluent concentration. Mortality in the control must simultaneously be 10 percent or less for the effluent results to be considered valid.
5. "Bypass," means the diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
6. "Chronic toxicity" occurs when during a chronic toxicity test, the 25% inhibition concentration (IC25) calculated on the basis of test organism survival and growth, or survival and reproduction, is less than or equal to the effluent dilution designated as the receiving water concentration (RWC)
7. "IC₂₅" (inhibition concentration) is a point estimate of the toxicant concentration that would cause a 25% reduction in a biological measurement of the test organism, such as reproduction or growth.
8. "Composite Samples" shall be flow proportioned. The composite sample shall, as a minimum, contain at least four (4) samples collected over the compositing period. Unless otherwise specified, the time between the collection of the first sample and the last sample shall not be less than six (6) hours nor more than 24 hours. Acceptable methods for preparation of composite samples are as follows:
 - a. Constant time interval between samples, sample volume proportional to flow rate at time of sampling;

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- 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.
9. “CWA,” means *The Federal Water Pollution Control Act*, as amended, by *The Clean Water Act of 1987*.
10. “Daily Maximum” (Daily Max.) is the maximum value allowable in any single sample or instantaneous measurement.
11. “EPA,” means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
12. “Director,” means Director of the Division of Water Quality.
13. A “grab” sample, for monitoring requirements, is defined as a single “dip and take” sample collected at a representative point in the discharge stream.
14. An “instantaneous” measurement, for monitoring requirements, is defined as a single reading, observation, or measurement.
15. “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.
16. “Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)” is a site –specific study conducted in a stepwise process designed to identify the causative agents of effluent toxicity, isolate the sources of toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in effluent toxicity.
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.
18. “Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)” is the total toxic effect of an effluent measured directly with a toxicity test.

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B. Biosolids.

1. “Biosolids,” means any material or material derived from sewage solids that have been biologically treated.
2. “Dry Weight-Basis,” means 100 percent solids (i.e. zero percent moisture).
3. “Land Application” is the spraying or spreading of biosolids onto the land surface; the injection of biosolids below the land surface; or the incorporation of biosolids into the land so that the biosolids can either condition the soil or fertilize crops or vegetation grown in the soil. Land application includes distribution and marketing (i.e. the selling or giving away of the biosolids).
4. “Pathogen,” means an organism that is capable of producing an infection or disease in a susceptible host.
5. “Pollutant” for the purposes of this permit is an organic substance, an inorganic substance, a combination of organic and inorganic substances, or pathogenic organisms that after discharge and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into an organism either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through the food-chain, could on the basis of information available to the Administrator of EPA, cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutations, physiological malfunctions (including malfunction in reproduction), or physical deformations in either organisms or offspring of the organisms.
6. “Runoff” is rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains over any part of a land surface and runs off the land surface.
7. “Similar Container” is either an open or closed receptacle. This includes, but is not limited to, a bucket, a box, a carton, and a vehicle or trailer with a load capacity of one metric ton or less.
8. “Total Solids” are the materials in the biosolids that remain as a residue if the biosolids are dried at 103° or 105° Celsius.
9. “Treatment Works” are either Federally owned, publicly owned, or privately owned devices or systems used to treat (including recycling and reclamation) either domestic sewage or a combination of domestic sewage and industrial waste or liquid manure.
10. “Vector Attraction” is the characteristic of biosolids that attracts rodents, flies mosquito’s or other organisms capable of transporting infectious agents.
11. “Animals” for the purpose of this permit are domestic livestock.
12. “Annual Whole Sludge Application Rate” is the amount of sewage sludge (dry-weight basis) that can be applied to a unit area of land during a cropping cycle.
13. “Agronomic Rate is the whole sludge application rate (dry-weight basis) designed to: (1) provide the amount of nitrogen needed by the crop or vegetation grown on the land; and

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(2) minimize the amount of nitrogen in the sewage sludge that passes below the root zone of the crop or vegetation grown on the land to the ground water.

14. "Annual Pollutant Loading Rate" is the maximum amount of a pollutant (dry-weight basis) that can be applied to a unit area of land during a 365-day period.
15. "Application Site or Land Application Site" means all contiguous areas of a users' property intended for sludge application.
16. "Cumulative Pollutant Loading Rate" is the maximum amount of an inorganic pollutant (dry-weight basis) that can be applied to a unit area of land.
17. "Grit and Screenings" are sand, gravel, cinders, other materials with a high specific gravity and relatively large materials such as rags generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage at a treatment works and shall be disposed of according to *40 CFR* 258.
18. "High Potential for Public Contact Site" is land with a high potential for contact by the public. This includes, but is not limited to, public parks, ball fields, cemeteries, plant nurseries, turf farms, and golf courses.
19. "Low Potential for Public Contact Site" is the land with a low potential for contact by the public. This includes, but is not limited to, farms, ranches, reclamation areas, and other lands which are private lands, restricted public lands, or lands which are not generally accessible to or used by the public.
20. "Monthly Average" is the arithmetic mean of all measurements taken during the month.
21. "Volatile Solids" is the amount of the total solids in sewage sludge lost when the sludge is combusted at 550 degrees Celsius for 15-20 minutes in the presence of excess air.

C. Storm Water.

1. "Best Management Practices" ("BMPs") means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the State. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control facility site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.
2. "Coal pile runoff" means the rainfall runoff from or through any coal storage pile.
3. "Co-located industrial activity" means when a facility has industrial activities being conducted onsite that are described under more than one of the coverage sections of *Appendix II* in the General Multi-Sector Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity. Facilities with co-located industrial activities shall comply with all applicable monitoring and pollution prevention plan requirements of each section in which a co-located industrial activity is described.

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4. “Commercial Treatment and Disposal Facilities” means facilities that receive, on a commercial basis, any produced hazardous waste (not their own) and treat or dispose of those wastes as a service to the generators. Such facilities treating and/or disposing exclusively residential hazardous wastes are not included in this definition.
5. “Landfill” means an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile.
6. “Land application unit” means an area where wastes are applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface (excluding manure spreading operations) for treatment or disposal.
7. “Municipal separate storm sewer system” (large and/or medium) means all municipal separate storm sewers that are either:
 - a. Located in an incorporated place (city) with a population of 100,000 or more as determined by the latest Decennial Census by the Bureau of Census (at the issuance date of this permit, Salt Lake City is the only city in Utah that falls in this category); or
 - b. Located in the counties with unincorporated urbanized populations of 100,000 or more, except municipal separate storm sewers that are located in the incorporated places, townships or towns within such counties (at the issuance date of this permit Salt Lake County is the only county that falls in this category); or
 - c. Owned or operated by a municipality other than those described in paragraph *a.* or *b.* (above) and that are designated by the *Director* as part of the large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system.
8. “NOI” means “notice of intent”, it is an application form that is used to obtain coverage under the General Multi-Sector Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity.
9. “NOT” means “notice of termination”, it is a form used to terminate coverage under the General Multi-Sector Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity.
10. “Point source” means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural storm water runoff.
11. “Section 313 water priority chemical” means a chemical or chemical categories that:
 - a. Are listed at *40 CFR 372.65* pursuant to *Section 313* of the *Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)* (also known as *Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)* of 1986);

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- b. Are present at or above threshold levels at a facility subject to *EPCRA Section 313* reporting requirements; and
- c. Meet at least one of the following criteria:
 - (1) Are listed in *Appendix D* of *40 CFR Part 122* on either Table II (organic priority pollutants), Table III (certain metals, cyanides, and phenols) or Table V (certain toxic pollutants and hazardous substances);
 - (2) Are listed as a hazardous substance pursuant to *Section 311(b)(2)(A)* of the *CWA* at *40 CFR 116.4*; or
 - (3) Are pollutants for which EPA has published acute or chronic water quality criteria. See *Appendix III* of this permit. This appendix was revised based on final rulemaking EPA published in the *Federal Register* November 30, 1994.
- 12. “Significant materials” includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under *Section 101(14)* of *CERCLA*; any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to *EPCRA Section 313*; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharges.
- 13. “Significant spills” includes, but is not limited to: releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under *Section 311 of the Clean Water Act* (see *40 CFR 110.10* and *CFR 117.21*) or *Section 102* of *CERCLA* (see *40 CFR 302.4*).
- 14. “Storm water” means storm water runoff, snowmelt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.
- 15. “SWDMR” means “storm water discharge monitoring report”, a report of the results of storm water monitoring required by the permit. The Division of Water Quality provides the storm water discharge monitoring report form.
- 16. “Storm water associated with industrial activity” (*UAC R317-8-3.8(6)(c) & (d)*) means the discharge from any conveyance that is used for collecting and conveying storm water and that is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant. The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the *UPDES* program. For the categories of industries identified in paragraphs (a) through (j) of this definition, the term includes, but is not limited to, storm water discharges from industrial plant yards; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process waste waters (as defined in *40 CFR Part 401*); sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials, and intermediate and finished products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and

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significant materials remain and are exposed to storm water. For the categories of industries identified in paragraph (k) of this definition, the term includes only storm water discharges from all areas (except access roads and rail lines) listed in the previous sentence where material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery are exposed to storm water. For the purposes of this paragraph, material handling activities include the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product. The term excludes areas located on plant lands separate from the plant's industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with storm water drained from the above described areas. Industrial facilities (including industrial facilities that are Federally, State, or municipally owned or operated that meet the description of the facilities listed in paragraphs (a) to (k) of this definition) include those facilities designated under *UAC R317-8-3.8(1)(a)5*. The following categories of facilities are considered to be engaging in "industrial activity" for purposes of this subsection:

- a. Facilities subject to storm water effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards under *40 CFR Subchapter N* (except facilities with toxic pollutant effluent standards that are exempted under category (k) of this definition);
- b. Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 24 (except 2434), 26 (except 265 and 267), 28 (except 283 and 285), 29, 311, 32 (except 323), 33, 3441, 373;
- c. Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 10 through 14 (mineral industry) including active or inactive mining operations (except for areas of coal mining operations no longer meeting the definition of a reclamation area under *40 CFR 434.11(l)* because the performance bond issued to the facility by the appropriate SMCRA authority has been released, or except for areas of non-coal mining operations that have been released from applicable State or Federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990) and oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations, or transmission facilities that discharge storm water contaminated by contact with or that has come into contact with, any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, byproducts or waste products located on the site of such operations; inactive mining operations are mining sites that are not being actively mined, but that have an identifiable owner/operator;
- d. Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under Subtitle C of RCRA;
- e. Landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that have received any industrial wastes (waste that is received from any of the facilities described under this subsection) including those that are subject to regulation under *Subtitle D of RCRA*;

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- f. Facilities involved in the recycling of materials, including metal scrapyards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, and automobile junkyards, including but limited to those classified as Standard Industrial Classification 5015 and 5093;
 - g. Steam electric power generating facilities, including coal handling sites;
 - h. Transportation facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 40, 41, 42 (except 4221-25), 43, 44, 45 and 5171 that have vehicle maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations. Only those portions of the facility that are either involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, airport deicing operations, or that are otherwise identified under paragraphs (a) to (g) or (I) to (k) of this subsection are associated with industrial activity;
 - i. Treatment works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility, with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under *40 CFR Part 403*. Not included are farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and that are not physically located in the confines of the facility, or areas that are in compliance with *40 CFR Part 503*;
 - j. Construction activity including clearing, grading and excavation activities except: operations that result in the disturbance of less than 5 acres of total land area that are not part of a larger common plan of development or sale;
 - k. Facilities under Standard Industrial Classifications 20, 21, 22, 23, 2434, 25, 265, 267, 27, 283, 285, 30, 31 (except 311), 323, 34 (except 3441), 35, 36, 37 (except 373), 38, 39, 4221-25, (and that are not otherwise included within categories (a) to (j))
17. "Waste pile" means any non-containerized accumulation of solid, non-flowing waste that is used for treatment or storage.

FSSOB for TBPEL Rule Variance Implementation

**FACT SHEET AND STATEMENT OF BASIS
PAYSON CITY WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
PERMIT MODIFICATION: DISCHARGE
UPDES PERMIT NUMBER: UT0020427
MAJOR MUNICIPAL**

FACILITY CONTACTS

Person Name: Jeff Hiatt
 Position: Plant Superintendent

Person Name: Tyler Lowe
 Position: Operator
 Phone Number: (801) 465-5277

Facility Name: Payson City Wastewater Treatment Plant (Payson City)
 Mailing Address: 439 West Utah Ave
 Payson City, Utah 84651

Telephone: (801) 465-5277
 Actual Address: 1062 North Main Street

DESCRIPTION OF PERMIT MODIFICATIONS

On December 16, 2014, the Utah Water Quality Board adopted *Utah Administrative Code (UAC) R317-1-3.3, Technology-Based Limits for Controlling Phosphorous Pollution*. The Technology-Based Phosphorous Effluent Limits (TBPEL) 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 variance has been granted by DWQ. On October 10, 2018, DWQ approved the Payson City variance request not to extend beyond January 1, 2024 and with an interim total phosphorous annual average limit of 4.6 mg/L beginning January 1, 2020. This permit modification is incorporating the approved variance with the interim limits and dates that were previously public noticed in the local newspaper, in which no comments were received.

The permit effluent limits will incorporate the following changes:

| Parameter | Effluent Limitations ¹ | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Maximum Monthly Avg | Maximum Weekly Avg | Annual Average | Daily Minimum | Daily Maximum |
| TBPEL Rule Limit ² | | | | | |
| Interim Limit Total Phosphorous, mg/L | - | - | 4.6 | - | - |

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

² TBPEL of 4.6 mg/L goes into effect on January 1, 2020

| Parameter | Effluent Limitations ¹ | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Maximum Monthly Avg | Maximum Weekly Avg | Annual Average | Daily Minimum | Daily Maximum |
| Final Limit ³ Total Phosphorous, mg/L | - | - | 1.0 | - | - |

SELF-MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

There are no changes to the self-monitoring requirements

PERMIT DURATION

It is recommended that this permit be effective for the remainder of the permits current five (5) years duration (until January 31, 2024).

Drafted by
Daniel Griffin, Environmental Engineer
Utah Division of Water Quality
Permit Modification Drafted December 12, 2019

DWQ-2019-018942

³ The final phosphorus limit goes into effect on January 1, 2024.

FSSOB for last Permit Renewal

**FACT SHEET AND STATEMENT OF BASIS
PAYSON CITY WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT RENEWAL PERMIT:
DISCHARGE, BIOSOLIDS & STORM WATER
UPDES PERMIT NUMBER: UT0020427
UPDES BIOSOLIDS PERMIT NUMBER: UTL-020427
UPDES MULTI-SECTOR STORM WATER GENERAL PERMIT NUMBER: UTR000000
MAJOR MUNICIPAL**

FACILITY CONTACTS

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Person Name: | Jeff Hiatt |
| Position: | Plant Superintendent |
| Person Name: | Tyler Lowe |
| Position: | Operator |
| Phone Number: | (801) 465-5277 |
| Facility Name: | Payson City Wastewater Treatment Plant |
| Mailing Address: | 439 West Utah Ave Payson City, Utah 84651 |
| Telephone: | (801) 465-5277 |
| Actual Address: | 1062 North Main St. |

DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY

The Payson City Wastewater Treatment Plant (Payson) is located at 1062 North Main, Payson City, Utah and serves the City of Payson. The State of Utah Storet number is 499541. The population of the City is approximately 20,000. The design flow of the facility is 3.0 MGD average daily flow with a peak flow of 4.5 MGD.

The influent enters the plant through a 30" Parmer Bowlus flume. The headworks contain two (2) 30" step screens followed by rag washers for each screen. The headworks also contain an 8 ft diameter vortex grit removal system with an air lift pump to a grit washer. The wastewater is then pumped to the 70 ft diameter Primary Clarifier followed by the 102 ft diameter primary trickling filter (Rock Media Volume = 57,200 ft³). The primary pump station has a capacity of 0.5-7.0 MGD with one standby pump.

The flow then enters the secondary pump station where the wastewater is pumped to one of two 45 ft diameter intermediate clarifiers. The secondary pump station has a capacity of 0.5-6.5 MGD with one standby pump. After leaving the intermediate clarifiers, the flow enters the STM Aerotors. In July 2002, a rectangular tank (92.5 ft x 49.5 ft x 16 ft) fitted with eight (8) STM Aerotors was brought on-line, replacing the secondary trickling filters which were taken off-line to be converted to aeration basins. The aeration basins were only to be used during the cherry processing season, July through September. The flow would leave the intermediate clarifiers, enter the aeration basins, and then flow back to the aerotor tank. Throughout the remainder of the year, the aeration basins would be off-line, and the flow leaving the intermediate clarifiers will directly enter the aerotor tank. Currently the aeration basins are incomplete and off-line, and the cherry processing is no longer done in Payson.

After leaving the aerotor tank, the process water will enter one of two final clarifiers with diameters of 45 ft and 60 ft. Following the final clarifiers, the flow is directed through 2-shallow bed, traveling bridge rapid sand filters followed by a chlorine contact basin having a sixty (60) minute detention time in the chlorine contact basin and then discharged through Outfall 001.

Payson has three (3) anaerobic digesters. Each digester is 40 ft in diameter with a total digester volume of 91,471 ft³. Payson City has nine (9) drying beds. The first five drying beds have an area of 5000 ft² each. The remaining four drying beds have a combined area of 16,150 ft². The biosolids are removed from the drying beds and sent to the landfill. Approximately 250 metric tons of dry biosolids are produced each year by the facility.

The renewal permit will include provisions covering the reuse of the effluent.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS PERMIT

1. Flow

Consistent with Division of Water Quality (DWQ) process and EPA policy, an effluent flow limit is now included in the permit. Flow is not considered a pollutant, but is included in the permit to help determine pollutant loadings.

2. WLA Model

A new model is used by Water Quality to develop a waste load allocation (WLA) for dischargers to Waters of the State. In preparing for using this model, Water Quality determined that the receiving stream should have a synoptic study completed on it to improve the understanding of the waterway and improve the WLA. This study was conducted during the October 2013 and the information was incorporated in the WLA.

Aqua Engineering performed a study on the receiving stream to determine the decay rate for chlorine, temperature and travel time. The result of the study was submitted to DWQ along with a report describing the flow scenarios between Payson City Waste Water Treatment Plant and Payson Power Plant. The memos were incorporated into the latest WLA and are included in Attachment 3 of the FSSOB.

The use of a different model by DWQ to evaluate receiving waters and develop a WLA for permit limits resulted in more stringent limits for the discharge permit than those limits in the last WLA. The parameters that will change are total residual chlorine (TRC) and ammonia.

3. TRC

The WLA indicates that the acute limit for TRC is lower than the chronic limit for the Fall, Winter, and Spring. This is the result of the difference in the mixing zone requirements for this particular receiving stream. The rules indicate that in these situations the more conservative (acute) limit controls. As a result the chronic limit is removed and the acute limit remains for these seasons.

4. RP

During the previous permit cycle, DWQ worked to improve our reasonable potential analysis (RP) for parameters to have limits included by using an EPA provided model. As a result of the new model, new limits are included in the permit.

As a result of the RP evaluation the following changes have been made;

- a. Chronic effluent limits for cyanide, selenium and mercury have been included.
- b. An Acute effluent limit for selenium has been included.
- c. The monitoring frequency increased for cyanide, and selenium from quarterly to once a month.
- d. Monitoring for mercury has been increased from quarterly to once a month, and a more sensitive method is required.

The results of the RP Analysis are included in Attachment 2 of the FSSOB.

5. Old and New Effluent Limits Comparison

| Parameter | Previous Effluent Limit | | New Effluent Limit | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|
| | Monthly Ave | Daily Max | Monthly Ave | Daily Max |
| Ammonia, mg/l | | | | |
| Summer (Jul-Sept) | - | 14.1 | 4 | 7 |
| Fall (Oct-Dec) | - | 13.1 | 6 | 9 |
| Winter (Jan-Mar) | - | 12.5 | 8 | 12 |
| Spring (Apr-Jun) | - | 13.1 | 8 | 11 |
| TRC, mg/L | Monthly Ave | Daily Max | Monthly Ave | Daily Max |
| Summer (Jul-Sept) | - | 1.1 | 0.72 | 0.84 |
| Fall (Oct-Dec) | - | 1.6 | - | 0.49 |
| Winter (Jan-Mar) | - | 2.4 | - | 0.29 |
| Spring (Apr-Jun) | - | 1.6 | - | 0.48 |
| Metals, mg/l | Monthly Ave | Daily Max | Monthly Ave | Daily Max |
| Cyanide | - | - | 0.0067 | - |
| Selenium | - | - | 0.0069 | 0.0241 |
| Mercury | - | - | 0.000015 | - |

6. WET

DWQ completed and adopted a new Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) – Biomonitoring Policy in 2017. As a result of the new policy the renewal permit will require Chronic WET Testing.

7. TBPEL Rule

DWQ 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.

Payson petitioned the Director for a variance to the compliance date for the TBPEL Rule on December 27, 2017. The Variance was public noticed from August 9 through September 10, 2018 and was granted on October 10, 2018. The Variance included a compliance schedule as summarized below. The Variance is included in Appendix 5 of this FSSOB.

As a result of the Variance, no total phosphorus effluent limitation will be added to the Permit before January 1, 2020. Effective January 1, 2020, DWQ will impose the following interim effluent limitation under the Permit: total phosphorus annual average effluent limitation of 4.6 mg/L.

8. Compliance Schedules

As a result of the permit changes based on the new WLA and TBPEL rule, Payson will require a Compliance Schedule to determine and complete the upgrades and changes that will be required to comply with the new effluent limits. The preferred alternative is an Advanced Biological Nutrient Removal. However, if this option isn't feasible, Payson has indicated that the second choice is a Biological Nutrient Removal System and the last choice will be the chemical removal alternative.

TBPEL, Ammonia, Disinfection System compliance schedule:

| | |
|------------------|--|
| May 1, 2019 | Submit to DWQ a City Council resolution supporting the pursuit of the facility upgrade for the selected biological phosphorus and ammonia removal technology. The resolution shall include the approximate budget for the facility upgrade. If Payson is not pursuing a biological phosphorus removal technology the TBPEL variance will terminate, final limits for ammonia and TRC will continue as per the effluent limits table below. |
| July 1, 2019 | Submit to DWQ an annual report relating to its phosphorus discharges as detailed in the TBPEL Variance. |
| December 1, 2019 | Submit to DWQ a complete Capital Facilities Plan with the recommended biological phosphorus, ammonia removal technology and disinfection system. |
| July 1, 2020 | Submit to DWQ an annual report relating to its phosphorus discharges as detailed in the TBPEL Variance. |
| January 1, 2021 | Submit to DWQ documentation of financial planning for the required facility upgrades. In addition, if rate increases are necessary Payson shall have passed the required rate increase resolution by no later than January 1, 2021. |

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| July 1, 2021 | Submit to DWQ an annual report relating to its phosphorus discharges as detailed in the TBPEL Variance. |
| January 1, 2022 | Submit to DWQ an approvable complete construction permit application for new facilities to meet permit effluent limit requirements. |
| July 1, 2022 | Submit to DWQ an annual report relating to its phosphorus discharges as detailed in the TBPEL Variance. |
| July 1, 2023 | Complete facility construction commissioning and start-up. |
| July 1, 2023 | Submit to DWQ an annual report relating to its phosphorus discharges as detailed in the TBPEL Variance. |
| January 1, 2024 | Comply with all permit effluent limits and conditions. |

DISCHARGE

DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE

Payson discharges into an irrigation ditch which runs approximately one to two miles before entering Beer Creek. Beer Creek runs through Benjamin Slough and hence to Utah Lake. Payson has been reporting self-monitoring results on Discharge Monitoring Reports on a monthly basis. A summary of the last 3 years of data is attached and there were no significant violations.

Outfall

Description of Discharge Point

001

Located at latitude 40°03'41" and longitude 111°43'49". The discharge is through a concrete pipe to an unnamed irrigation return drainage ditch to Beer Creek then Benjamin Slough to Utah Lake.

Outfall

Description of Reuse Water Discharge Point

001R

Located at latitude 40°03'41" and longitude 111°43'49". The discharge is to a tank that collects water then sends it to the Payson Power Plant (Nebo Power Station) for use as makeup water in the cooling system.

RECEIVING WATERS AND STREAM CLASSIFICATION

The final discharge flows into an unnamed ditch hence to Beer Creek. The route that the effluent takes has been classified as 2B & 3C (Beer Creek) and 4 (unnamed ditch and Beer Creek) according to *Utah Administrative Code (UAC) R317-2-13*.

- 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 3C -- Protected for nongame fish and other 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

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 quantitative RP analysis was performed on cyanide, cadmium, selenium and mercury to determine if there was reasonable potential for the discharge to exceed the applicable water quality standards. Based on the RP analysis, the following parameters exceeded the most stringent chronic water quality standard or were determined to have a reasonable potential to exceed the standard: cyanide, selenium and mercury. In addition, the RP analysis for mercury indicates an improved analytical method is required. A copy of the RP analysis is included at the end of this Fact Sheet.

Attached is a Wasteload Analysis for this discharge into the unnamed irrigation return ditch to Beer Creek then Benjamin Slough to Utah Lake. 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. The total suspended solids (TSS), biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5), *E. coli*, pH and percent removal for BOD5 and TSS are based on current Utah Secondary Treatment Standards, UAC R317-1-3.2. The oil and grease is based on best professional judgment (BPJ). The inclusion of effluent limits for cyanide, mercury and selenium are based on RP and the effluent limits are based on the WLA. The inclusion of effluent limits for ammonia and TRC are based on BPJ and the effluent limits are based on the WLA. The inclusion of WET is based on the WET Policy.

The permit limitations are;

| Parameter | Effluent Limitations ¹ | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Maximum Monthly Ave | Maximum Weekly Ave | Daily Minimum | Daily Maximum |
| Total Flow | 3.0 | - | - | - |
| BOD ₅ , mg/L | 25 | 35 | - | - |
| BOD ₅ Min. % Removal | 85 | - | - | - |
| TSS, mg/L | 25 | 35 | - | - |
| TSS Min. % Removal | 85 | - | - | - |
| Dissolved Oxygen, mg/L | - | - | 4.0 | - |
| Interim Ammonia Limits ² | | | | |
| Total Ammonia (as N), mg/L | | | | |
| Summer (Jul-Sep) | - | - | - | 14.1 |
| Fall (Oct-Dec) | - | - | - | 13.1 |
| Winter (Jan-Mar) | - | - | - | 12.5 |
| Spring (Apr-Jun) | - | - | - | 13.1 |

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

² Interim ammonia limits are in effect until December 31, 2023.

| Parameter | Effluent Limitations ¹ | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| | Maximum Monthly Ave | Maximum Weekly Ave | Daily Minimum | Daily Maximum |
| Final Ammonia Limits ³ | | | | |
| Total Ammonia (as N), mg/L | | | | |
| Summer (Jul-Sep) | 4.0 | - | - | 7.0 |
| Fall (Oct-Dec) | 6.0 | - | - | 9.0 |
| Winter (Jan-Mar) | 8.0 | - | - | 12.0 |
| Spring (Apr-Jun) | 8.0 | - | - | 11.0 |
| Interim TRC Limits ⁴ | | | | |
| TRC, mg/L | | | | |
| Summer (Jul-Sep) | - | - | - | 1.1 |
| Fall (Oct-Dec) | - | - | - | 1.6 |
| Winter (Jan-Mar) | - | - | - | 2.4 |
| Spring (Apr-Jun) | - | - | - | 1.6 |
| Final TRC Limits ⁵ | | | | |
| TRC, mg/L | | | | |
| Summer (Jul-Sep) | 0.72 | - | - | 0.84 |
| Fall (Oct-Dec) | - | - | - | 0.49 |
| Winter (Jan-Mar) | - | - | - | 0.29 |
| Spring (Apr-Jun) | - | - | - | 0.48 |
| <i>E. coli</i> , No./100mL | 126 | 157 | - | - |
| WET, Chronic Biomonitoring | | | | IC ₂₅ > XX% effluent |
| Summer (Jul-Sep) | - | - | - | 54% |
| Fall (Oct-Dec) | - | - | - | 32% |
| Winter (Jan-Mar) | - | - | - | 26% |
| Spring (Apr-Jun) | - | - | - | 32% |
| Oil & Grease, mg/L | - | - | - | 10.0 |
| pH, Standard Units | - | - | 6.5 | 9.0 |
| Cyanide | 0.0067 | - | - | - |
| Selenium | 0.0069 | - | - | 0.0241 |
| Mercury | 0.000015 | - | - | - |

SELF-MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The following self-monitoring requirements are the same as in the previous permit. 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.

³ Final ammonia limits go into effect no later than January 1, 2024.

⁴ Interim TRC limits are in effect until December 31, 2023.

⁵ Final TRC limits go into effect no later than January 1, 2024.

| Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements ¹ | | | |
|---|---|----------------|-----------|
| Parameter | Frequency | Sample Type | Units |
| Total Flow ^{6 7} | Continuous | Recorder | MGD |
| BOD ₅ , Influent ⁸ | 2 x Weekly | Composite | mg/L |
| Effluent | 2 x Weekly | Composite | mg/L |
| TSS, Influent ⁸ | 2 x Weekly | Composite | mg/L |
| Effluent | 2 x Weekly | Composite | mg/L |
| <i>E. coli</i> | 2 x Weekly | Grab | No./100mL |
| pH | 2 x Weekly | Grab | SU |
| Total Ammonia (as N) | 2 x Weekly | Composite | mg/L |
| DO | 2 x Weekly | Grab | mg/L |
| Cyanide | Monthly | Composite | mg/L |
| Selenium | Monthly | Composite | mg/L |
| Mercury | Monthly | Grab | mg/L |
| WET – Biomonitoring ⁹ | | | |
| Ceriodaphnia - Chronic | 1 st & 3 rd Quarter | Composite | Pass/Fail |
| Fathead Minnows - Chronic | 2 nd & 4 th Quarter | Composite | Pass/Fail |
| TRC, mg/L | Daily | Grab | mg/L |
| Oil & Grease ¹⁰ | When Sheen Observed | Grab | mg/L |
| Orthophosphate, (as P) ¹¹ | | | |
| Effluent | Monthly | Composite | mg/L |
| Phosphorus, Total ¹¹ | | | |
| Influent | Monthly | Composite | mg/L |
| Effluent | Monthly | Composite | mg/L |
| Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, TKN (as N), ¹¹ | | | |
| Influent | Monthly | Composite | mg/L |
| Effluent | Monthly | Composite | mg/L |
| Nitrate, NO ₃ , ¹¹ | Monthly | Composite | mg/L |
| Nitrite, NO ₂ , ¹¹ | Monthly | Composite | mg/L |
| Metals ¹² , Influent | Quarterly | Composite/Grab | mg/L |
| Effluent | Quarterly | Composite/Grab | mg/L |

⁶ 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.

⁷ If the rate of discharge is controlled, the rate and duration of discharge shall be reported.

⁸ 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.

⁹ The acute Ceriodaphnia will be tested during the 1st and 3rd quarters and the acute fathead minnows will be tested during the 2nd and 4th quarters. The chronic Ceriodaphnia will be tested during the 2nd and 4th quarters, and the chronic fathead minnows will be tested during the 1st and 3rd quarters.

¹⁰ Oil & Grease sampled when sheen is present or visible. If no sheen is present or visible, report NA.

¹¹ These reflect changes required with the adoption of UCA R317-1-3.3, Technology-based Phosphorus Effluent Limits rule.

¹² Testing for metals listed in the table found in Part II, H, 1 of the permit.

| Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements ¹ | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|-------|
| Parameter | Frequency | Sample Type | Units |
| Organic Toxics ¹³ | Yearly | Grab | mg/L |

The permit limitations for Outfall (001R) (Reuse) are:

| Parameter | Outfall 001R Effluent Limitations ¹⁴ , | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| | Max Monthly Average | Max Weekly Median | Max Daily Average | Minimum | Maximum |
| Turbidity ¹⁵ , NTU | - | - | 2.0 | - | 5.0 |
| TRC ¹⁶ , mg/L | - | - | - | 1.0 | - |
| BOD ₅ , mg/L | 10 | - | - | - | - |
| <i>E. coli</i> , No/100mL ¹⁷ | - | 0 | - | - | 9 |
| pH, Standard Units | - | - | - | 6.0 | 9.0 |

The following is a summary of the Type I reuse self-monitoring and reporting requirements.

| Reuse Outfall 001R Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements ^{18, 19} | | | |
|---|------------|-------------|-----------|
| Parameter | Frequency | Sample Type | Units |
| Total Flow | Continuous | Recorder | MGD |
| Turbidity | Continuous | Recorder | mg/L |
| TRC, ^{20 21} | Daily | Recorder | mg/L |
| BOD ₅ | Weekly | Composite | mg/L |
| <i>E. coli</i> ²² | Daily | Grab | No./100mL |
| pH | Daily | Grab | SU |

¹³ A list of the organics to be tested can be found in 40CFR122 appendix D table II.

¹⁴ See Definitions, Part VIII, for definition of terms.

¹⁵ An alternative disposal option or diversion to storage must be automatically activated if turbidity exceeds the maximum instantaneous limit for more than 5 minutes, or chlorine residual drops below the instantaneous required value for more than 5 minutes, where chlorine disinfection is used.

¹⁶ The facility is required to disinfect to destroy, inactivate or remove pathogenic microorganisms by chemical, physical or biological means. Disinfection may be accomplished by chlorination, ozonation, or other chemical disinfectants, UV radiation or other approved processes.

¹⁷ The weekly median *E. coli* concentration shall be non-detect.

¹⁸ See Definitions, Part VIII, for definition of terms.

¹⁹ Reuse monitoring results obtained during the previous month for reuse discharges shall be summarized for each month and reported on a Monthly Operational Report, post-marked no later than the 28th day of the month following the completed reporting period.

²⁰ The facility is required to disinfect to destroy, inactivate or remove pathogenic microorganisms by chemical, physical or biological means. Disinfection may be accomplished by chlorination, ozonation, or other chemical disinfectants, UV radiation or other approved processes.

²¹ Residual is recommended but no longer required. Sampling not required if chlorination is not being used. The total residual chlorine shall be measured continuously and shall at no time be less than 1.0 mg/l after 30 minutes contact time at peak flow. A 1 mg/l total chlorine residual is recommended after disinfection and before the treated effluent goes into the distribution system.

²² The weekly median *E. coli* concentration shall be non-detect.

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.

SUBSTANTIAL BIOSOLIDS TREATMENT CHANGES

In 2012, Payson added a screw press to the biosolids process and improve the dewatering system efficiency.

DESCRIPTION OF TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

The Permittee submitted their 2016 annual biosolids report on January 18, 2017. The report states the Permittee produced 140 dry metric tons (DMT) of solids.

The biosolids (sewage sludge) are stabilized in anaerobic digesters with a hydraulic retention time of 40 days at an average temperature of 95° F (35° C). Once a week the biosolids are drawn off the bottom of the primary digester and sent to the secondary digester that serves as a holding tank. The biosolids from the secondary digester are wasted to a screw press, and then hauled to the drying beds for holding until they are then hauled to Payson City Landfill.

Payson City has nine (9) drying beds. The first five drying beds have an area of 5000 ft² each. The remaining four drying beds have a combined area of 16,150 ft². The biosolids are removed from the drying beds and sent to land fill.

The last inspection conducted at the land application site was September 14, 2016. The inspection showed that Payson was in compliance with all aspects of the biosolids management program.

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 |

In 2016, Payson disposed of 140 DMT of biosolids, therefore they need to sample at least one (1) time a year.

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 ²³ , (mg/ha) | Pollutant Conc. Limits, (mg/kg) | APLR ²⁴ , (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 ²⁵ 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 |
| Enteric viruses –less than one (1) MPN (or plaque forming unit) per four (4) grams total solids | |
| Viable 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.

Payson 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 permittee 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

²³ CPLR -- Cumulative Pollutant Loading Rate

²⁴ APLR – Annual Pollutant Loading Rate

²⁵ MPN –Most Probable Number

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). Payson does not intend to land apply the biosolids and will therefore not be required to meet PSRP. If the permittee intends to land apply in the future, they will need to meet a specific PSRP, 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.

Vector Attraction Reduction (VAR)

If the biosolids are land applied Payson will be required to meet VAR through the use of a method of listed under *40 CFR 503.33*. Payson does not intend to land apply the biosolids and will therefore not be required to meet VAR. If the permittee intends to land apply in the future, they need to meet one of the listed alternatives in *40 CFR 503.33*, 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.

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

Payson 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

METALS MONITORING DATA

Payson disposed of all biosolids at the Payson City Landfill. Therefore they were not required to sample metals.

PATHOGEN MONITORING DATA

Payson was not required to monitor for pathogens, therefore there is not any monitoring data.

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 for 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.

Payson is currently covered under the UPDES Multi Sector General Permit for Industrial Activities.

PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

The pretreatment requirements remain the same as in the current permit with the permittee administering an approved pretreatment program. Changes to the program must be submitted to the Division of Water Quality. Authority to require a pretreatment program is provided for in *19-5-108 UCA, 1953 ann.* and *UAC R317-8-8.*

The permittee will be required to perform an annual evaluation of the need to revise or develop technically based local limits to implement the general and specific prohibitions of *40 CFR, Part 403.5(a)* and *Part 403.5(b)*. This evaluation may indicate that present local limits are sufficiently protective, or that they must be revised.

The permit requires quarterly influent and effluent monitoring for metals and yearly organic toxics listed in *R317-8-7.5* and sludge monitoring for potential pollutants listed in *40 CFR 503*. All metals testing must use a low enough MDL to insure that the metals are not above the allowable levels determined by the wasteload analysis. A summary of the MDLs for the metals can be found in Part II of the permit. If a test method is not available then the lowest test method available must be used, following approval by the Director of the DWQ.

BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The permittee is a major municipal facility with a pretreatment program with a dilution ratio that is less than 20:1, and a flow less than 20 MGD therefore according to new WET Guidance Payson is required to conduct Quarterly chronic WET testing. 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.

A nationwide effort to control toxic discharges where effluent toxicity is an existing or potential concern is regulated in accordance with the State of Utah Permitting and Enforcement Guidance Document for Whole Effluent Toxicity Control (biomonitoring). Authority to require effluent biomonitoring is provided in Permit Conditions, UAC R317-8-4.2, Permit Provisions, UAC R317-8-5.3 and Water Quality Standards, UAC R317-2-5 and R317 -2-7.2.

PERMIT DURATION

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

Drafted by
Daniel Griffin, Discharge, Biosolids
Jennifer Robinson, Pretreatment
Michael George, Storm Water
Nate Nichols, Reasonable Potential Analysis
Nick von Stackelberg, Wasteload Analysis
Lonnie Shull, Biomonitoring
Utah Division of Water Quality, (801) 536-4300

PUBLIC NOTICE

Began: November 30, 2018

Ended: December 31, 2018

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 Daily Herald. No comments were received during the public notice period.

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. Due to the nature of these changes they were not considered Major and the permit is not required to be re Public Noticed.

DWQ-2017-010924

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ATTACHMENT 1

Effluent Monitoring Data

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Effluent Monitoring Data.

| Month | Flow | | pH | | O & G | TRC | <i>E. coli</i> | | BOD5 | | TSS | |
|--------|------|------|-----|-----|-------|-----|----------------|---------|------|-----|-----|-----|
| | Ave | Max | Min | Max | Max | Max | Acute | Chronic | Ave | Max | Ave | Max |
| Jan-13 | 18.8 | 20.2 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Feb-13 | 21.3 | 22.9 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 13 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Mar-13 | 24.3 | 28.6 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 11 | 9 | 17 | 21 | 7 | 9 |
| Apr-13 | 20.2 | 21.2 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 20 | 12 | 19 | 21 | 7 | 8 |
| May-13 | 21.4 | 25.5 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 9 | 7 | 18 | 21 | 10 | 11 |
| Jun-13 | 20.5 | 22.1 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 1.4 | 1 | 12 | 7 | 18 | 21 | 11 | 14 |
| Jul-13 | 20.2 | 22.3 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 16 |
| Aug-13 | 19.6 | 20.8 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 13 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 9 |
| Sep-13 | 20 | 21.8 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 78 | 15 | 11 | 12 | 8 | 9 |
| Oct-13 | 17.9 | 19 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 8 |
| Nov-13 | 17.2 | 18.1 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 10 |
| Dec-13 | 17.2 | 20.4 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 10 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 18 |
| Jan-14 | 17.5 | 19.9 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 29 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 |
| Feb-14 | 20.3 | 22.6 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 1.4 | 1 | 43 | 19 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 8 |
| Mar-14 | 20.8 | 27.4 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 1.7 | 1 | 30 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Apr-14 | 19.1 | 21.2 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 |
| May-14 | 20.2 | 22.7 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 10 |
| Jun-14 | 20.6 | 23 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 1.4 | 1 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 9 |
| Jul-14 | 20.5 | 22.3 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 13 |
| Aug-14 | 21 | 21.9 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 17 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 |
| Sep-14 | 20.2 | 23.2 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 13 |
| Oct-14 | 18.2 | 20.9 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Nov-14 | 16.6 | 17.7 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 14 | 23 |
| Dec-14 | 16.9 | 19.3 | 7.4 | 8.9 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 34 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 11 | 23 |
| Jan-15 | 18.1 | 19.8 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 11 |
| Feb-15 | 17.8 | 18.7 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 1.4 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 10 |
| Mar-15 | 17.6 | 18.6 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Apr-15 | 18.1 | 22.3 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 1.4 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 11 |
| May-15 | 22.5 | 31.9 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 2 | 1.1 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 13 | 16 |
| Jun-15 | 20.2 | 22.5 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 10 |
| Jul-15 | 19.7 | 21.8 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 12 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 11 |
| Aug-15 | 20.7 | 22.6 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| Sep-15 | 20.1 | 23.5 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 10 |
| Oct-15 | 18.1 | 20.3 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 1.4 | 1 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 13 |
| Nov-15 | 16.9 | 18.3 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| Dec-15 | 18.1 | 21.6 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 2.63 | 0.9 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 |

WET Results

| Month | WET Test | Pass / Fail |
|--------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Mar-13 | 48Hr Acute Ceriodaphnia | Pass |
| Mar-13 | 96Hr Acute Pimephales Promelas | NA |
| Jun-13 | 48Hr Acute Ceriodaphnia | NA |
| Jun-13 | 96Hr Acute Pimephales Promelas | Pass |
| Sep-13 | 48Hr Acute Ceriodaphnia | Pass |
| Sep-13 | 96Hr Acute Pimephales Promelas | NA |
| Dec-13 | 48Hr Acute Ceriodaphnia | NA |
| Dec-13 | 96Hr Acute Pimephales Promelas | Pass |
| Mar-14 | 48Hr Acute Ceriodaphnia | Pass |
| Mar-14 | 96Hr Acute Pimephales Promelas | NA |
| Jun-14 | 48Hr Acute Ceriodaphnia | Pass |
| Jun-14 | 96Hr Acute Pimephales Promelas | NA |
| Sep-14 | 48Hr Acute Ceriodaphnia | Pass |
| Sep-14 | 96Hr Acute Pimephales Promelas | NA |
| Dec-14 | 48Hr Acute Ceriodaphnia | NA |
| Dec-14 | 96Hr Acute Pimephales Promelas | Pass |
| Mar-15 | 48Hr Acute Ceriodaphnia | Pass |
| Mar-15 | 96Hr Acute Pimephales Promelas | NA |
| Jun-15 | 48Hr Acute Ceriodaphnia | NA |
| Jun-15 | 96Hr Acute Pimephales Promelas | Pass |
| Sep-15 | 48Hr Acute Ceriodaphnia | Pass |
| Sep-15 | 96Hr Acute Pimephales Promelas | NA |
| Dec-15 | 48Hr Acute Ceriodaphnia | NA |
| Dec-15 | 96Hr Acute Pimephales Promelas | Pass |

ATTACHMENT 2

Wasteload Analysis

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

Date: April 10, 2017
Facility: Payson City Wastewater Treatment Facility
Payson, UT
UPDES No. UT0020427

Receiving water: Beer Creek (2B, 3C, 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

Outfall 001: Irrigation Ditch → Beer Creek → Benjamin Slough → Utah Lake

The maximum daily design discharge is 5.0 MGD and the maximum monthly design discharge is 3.0 MGD for the facility.

Receiving Water

The receiving water for Outfall 001 is an unnamed irrigation ditch, which is tributary to Beer Creek, which drains to Benjamin Slough and then to Utah Lake.

Per UAC R317-2-13.5.c, the designated beneficial uses for Beer Creek (Utah County) from 4850 West (in NE1/4NE1/4 sec. 36, T.8 S., R.1 E.) to headwaters are 2B, 3C, and 4.

- *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 3C - Protected for nongame fish and other aquatic life, including the necessary aquatic organisms in their food chain*
- *Class 4 - Protected for agricultural uses including irrigation of crops and stock watering.*

Typically, the critical flow for the wasteload analysis is considered the lowest stream flow for seven consecutive days with a ten year return frequency (7Q10). Due to a lack of flow records for Beer Creek, the 20th percentile of flow measurements was calculated to estimate seasonal

Utah Division of Water Quality
Wasteload Analysis
Payson City Wastewater Treatment Plant, Payson, UT
UPDES No. UT0020427

critical flow in the receiving water (Table 1). No flow records were found for the irrigation ditch and it was assumed the ditch has no flow during critical conditions.

Payson Power (UPDES UT0025518) also discharges to the same irrigation ditch and has the potential to discharge concurrently with the Payson City Wastewater Treatment Plant discharge; however, based on information provided by the permittee, Payson Power would not discharge when the wastewater treatment plant discharge is at the maximum (AQUA Engineering 2017a).

Table 1: Annual critical low flow

| Season | Flow (cfs) | | | |
|--------|--|--|-----------------------------|---|
| | Payson Power Discharge During Chronic Conditions | Payson Power Discharge During Acute Conditions | Irrigation Ditch above WWTP | Beer Creek above confluence with Irrigation Ditch |
| Summer | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 |
| Fall | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.0 |
| Winter | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13.2 |
| Spring | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.0 |

TMDL

Beer Creek from confluence with Spring Creek to headwaters is listed as impaired for total ammonia and O/E bioassessment according to the 303(d) list in the *Utah’s Final 2016 Integrated Report* (UDWQ 2017). Benjamin Slough from confluence with Utah Lake to Beer Creek confluence is listed as impaired for total ammonia. Utah Lake is listed as impaired for total phosphorus and total dissolved solids.

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 actual length of the mixing zone was not determined; however, it was presumed to remain within the maximum allowable mixing zone dimensions. Acute limits were calculated using 50% of the seasonal critical low flow.

Parameters of Concern

The potential parameters of concern identified for the discharge/receiving water were total suspended solids (TSS), dissolved oxygen (DO), BOD₅, total phosphorus (TP), total nitrogen (TN), total ammonia (TAN), E. coli, pH, and total residual chlorine (TRC) as determined in consultation with the UPDES Permit Writer.

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UPDES No. UT0020427

Water Quality Modeling

A QUAL2Kw model of the receiving water was built and calibrated to synoptic survey data collected in October of 2013 by DWQ staff using standard operating procedures (UDWQ 2012). The model of Beer Creek extends 4 kilometers downstream from the confluence with the unnamed irrigation ditch to near the crossing with South 4850 West.

Receiving water quality data were obtained from monitoring site 4995420 Beer Creek above Payson WWTP at U-115 Crossing. The average seasonal value was calculated for each constituent with available data in the receiving water. Effluent parameters were characterized using data from monitoring site 4995410 Payson WWTP and 4995480 Payson Power.

The QUAL2Kw model was used for determining the WQBELs. Effluent concentrations were adjusted so that water quality standards were not exceeded in the receiving water. Where WQBELs exceeded secondary standards or categorical limits, the concentration in the model was set at the secondary standard or categorical limit.

The calibration and wasteload models are available for review by request.

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.

Table 2: WET Limits for IC₂₅

| Season | Percent Effluent |
|--------|------------------|
| Summer | 54% |
| Fall | 32% |
| Winter | 26% |
| Spring | 32% |

Effluent Limits

The effect of the effluent on the DO in the receiving water was evaluated using the QUAL2Kw model. A DO sag downstream resulting from the plant discharge was predicted by the model in Beer Creek. However, the DO recovered and limits beyond secondary standards are not required for DO and BOD₅ (Table 3). QUAL2Kw rates, input and output for DO and eutrophication related constituents are summarized in Appendix A.

The ammonia limits for both acute and chronic toxicity were determined. The previous permit only had limits for ammonia resulting from acute toxicity (max. daily limit). In 2008, the chronic ammonia criteria were extended to 3C and 3D waters.

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The limits for total residual chlorine were determined assuming an average decay rate of 42 /day (at 20 C°) and a travel time in the unnamed irrigation ditch of 107 minutes prior to discharge to Beer Creek (AQUA Engineering 2017b). The analysis for TRC is summarized in Appendix B.

A mass balance mixing analysis was conducted for conservative constituents such as dissolved metals. The WQBELs for conservative constituents are summarized in Appendix C.

Table 3: Water Quality Based Effluent Limits Summary

| Effluent Constituent | Acute | | | Chronic | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|-------|------------------|----------|-------|------------------|
| | Standard | Limit | Averaging Period | Standard | Limit | Averaging Period |
| Flow (MGD) | | 5.0 | 1 day | | 3.0 | 30 days |
| Ammonia (mg/L) ¹ | Varies | | 1 hour | Varies | | 30 days |
| Summer (Jul-Sep) | | 7.0 | | | 4.0 | |
| Fall (Oct-Dec) | | 9.0 | | | 6.0 | |
| Winter (Jan-Mar) | | 12.0 | | | 8.0 | |
| Spring (Apr-Jun) | | 11.0 | | | 8.0 | |
| Min. Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L) | 3.0 | 4.0 | Instantaneous | 5.0 | 5.0 | 30 days |
| BOD ₅ (mg/L) | None | 35 | 7 days | None | 25 | 30 days |
| Total Residual Chlorine (mg/L) | 0.019 | | 1 hour | 0.011 | | 4 days |
| Summer (Jul-Sep) | | 0.84 | | | 0.72 | |
| Fall (Oct-Dec) | | 0.49 | | | 0.54 | |
| Winter (Jan-Mar) | | 0.29 | | | 0.35 | |
| Spring (Apr-Jun) | | 0.48 | | | 0.53 | |

¹: Ammonia limit due to toxicity requirements.

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 discharge since the pollutant concentration and load is not increasing under this permit renewal.

Prepared by: Nicholas von Stackelberg, P.E.
Standards and Technical Services Section

**Utah Division of Water Quality
Wasteload Analysis
Payson City Wastewater Treatment Plant, Payson, UT
UPDES No. UT0020427**

Documents:

WLA Document: *payson_potw_wla_2017-04-10.docx*

QUAL2Kw Calibration Model: *payson_potw_cal_2013.xlsm*

QUAL2Kw Wasteload Model: *payson_wla_2017.xlsm*

References:

AQUA Engineering. 2017a. *Discharge Flows to Beer Creek from Payson City and UAMPS.*

AQUA Engineering. 2017b. *Payson Chlorine Decay Rates.*

Neilson, B.T., A.J. Hobson, N. von Stackelberg, M. Shupryt, and J.D. Ostermiller. 2012. *Using QUAL2K Modeling to Support Nutrient Criteria Development and Wasteload Analyses in Utah.*

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

Utah Division of Water Quality. 2012b. *Field Data Collection for QUAL2Kw Model Build and Calibration Standard Operating Procedures Version 1.0.*

Utah Division of Water Quality. 2017. *Utah's Final 2016 Integrated Report.*

Utah Division of Water Quality

WASTELOAD ANALYSIS [WLA]

Date: 4/10/2017

Appendix A: QUAL2Kw Analysis for Eutrophication

Discharging Facility: Payson WWTP
 UPDES No: UT-0020427
 Permit Flow [MGD]: 1.00 Maximum Monthly Flow
 3.00 Maximum Daily Flow

Receiving Water: Beer Creek
 Stream Classification: 2B, 3C, 4
 Stream Flows [cfs]: 4.00 Summer (July-Sept) Critical Low Flow
 10.00 Fall (Oct-Dec)
 13.20 Winter (Jan-Mar)
 10.00 Spring (Apr-June)

Fully Mixed: NO
 Acute River Width: 50%
 Chronic River Width: 100%

Modeling Information

A QUAL2Kw model was used to determine these effluent limits.

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.

| Headwater/Upstream Information | Summer | Fall | Winter | Spring |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| Flow (cfs) | 4.0 | 10.0 | 13.2 | 10.0 |
| Temperature (deg C) | 21.2 | 12.1 | 5.0 | 12.6 |
| Specific Conductance (µmhos) | 1125 | 1125 | 1125 | 1125 |
| Inorganic Suspended Solids (mg/L) | 28.0 | 37.3 | 29.5 | 27.3 |
| Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L) | 6.7 | 8.2 | 10.4 | 8.5 |
| CBOD ₅ (mg/L) | 2.6 | 2.7 | 5.1 | 3.6 |
| Organic Nitrogen (mg/L) | 1.500 | 1.500 | 1.500 | 1.500 |
| NH ₄ -Nitrogen (mg/L) | 0.080 | 0.185 | 0.399 | 0.250 |
| NO ₃ -Nitrogen (mg/L) | 1.125 | 1.327 | 1.430 | 1.255 |
| Organic Phosphorus (mg/L) | 0.035 | 0.110 | 0.119 | 0.077 |
| Inorganic Ortho-Phosphorus (mg/L) | 0.169 | 0.145 | 0.186 | 0.190 |
| Phytoplankton (µg/L) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Detritus [POM] (mg/L) | 3.1 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 3.0 |
| Alkalinity (mg/L) | 235 | 235 | 235 | 235 |
| pH | 7.8 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.0 |

Utah Division of Water Quality

Discharge Information - Payson POTW

| Chronic | Summer | Fall | Winter | Spring |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| Flow (MGD) | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Temperature (deg C) | 22.7 | 17.1 | 11.4 | 16.9 |
| Specific Conductance (µmhos) | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 |
| Inorganic Suspended Solids (mg/L) | 6.0 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 5.0 |
| Organic Nitrogen (mg/L) | 5.000 | 5.000 | 5.000 | 5.000 |
| NO3-Nitrogen (mg/L) | 21.700 | 22.875 | 28.820 | 28.500 |
| Organic Phosphorus (mg/L) | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Inorganic Ortho-Phosphorus (mg/L) | 5.000 | 5.000 | 5.000 | 5.000 |
| Phytoplankton (µg/L) | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Detritus [POM] (mg/L) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Alkalinity (mg/L) | 235 | 235 | 235 | 235 |
| pH | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.5 |

| Acute | Summer | Fall | Winter | Spring |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| Flow (MGD) | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Temperature (deg C) | 22.7 | 17.1 | 11.4 | 16.9 |
| Specific Conductance (µmhos) | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 |
| Inorganic Suspended Solids (mg/L) | 6.0 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 5.0 |
| Organic Nitrogen (mg/L) | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 |
| NO3-Nitrogen (mg/L) | 21.700 | 22.875 | 28.820 | 28.500 |
| Organic Phosphorus (mg/L) | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Inorganic Ortho-Phosphorus (mg/L) | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 |
| Phytoplankton (µg/L) | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Detritus [POM] (mg/L) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Alkalinity (mg/L) | 235 | 235 | 235 | 235 |
| pH | 8.0 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 8.1 |

Discharge Information - Payson Power

| Chronic | Summer | Fall | Winter | Spring |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| Flow (MGD) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

| Acute | Summer | Fall | Winter | Spring |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| Flow (MGD) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

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

Utah Division of Water Quality

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 reflect the environmental conditions expected at low stream flows.

Effluent Limitations based upon Water Quality Standards for DO, and Ammonia and Total Residual Chlorine Toxicity

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

| | Chronic | Standard | Summer | Fall | Winter | Spring |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| Flow (MGD) | | N/A | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| NH4-Nitrogen (mg/L) | | Varies | 6.0 | 9.0 | 9.5 | 12.0 |
| CBOD ₅ (mg/L) | | N/A | 25.0 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 25.0 |
| Dissolved Oxygen [30-day Ave] (mg/L) | | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| | Acute | Standard | Summer | Fall | Winter | Spring |
| Flow (MGD) | | N/A | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| NH4-Nitrogen (mg/L) | | Varies | 10.0 | 12.0 | 13.0 | 12.0 |
| CBOD ₅ (mg/L) | | N/A | 35.0 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 35.0 |
| Dissolved Oxygen [Minimum] (mg/L) | | 3.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |

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 downstream segments, will not occur for the evaluated parameters of concern as discussed above if the effluent limitations indicated above are met.

Utah Division of Water Quality

Coefficients and Other Model Information

| Parameter | Value | Units |
|--|------------------|--------|
| Stoichiometry: | | |
| Carbon | 40 | gC |
| Nitrogen | 7.2 | gN |
| Phosphorus | 1 | gP |
| Dry weight | 100 | gD |
| Chlorophyll | 1 | gA |
| Inorganic suspended solids: | | |
| Settling velocity | 0.001 | m/d |
| Oxygen: | | |
| Reaeration model | Thackston-Dawson | |
| Temp correction | 1.024 | |
| Reaeration wind effect | None | |
| O2 for carbon oxidation | 2.69 | gO2/gC |
| O2 for NH4 nitrification | 4.57 | gO2/gN |
| Oxygen inhib model CBOD oxidation | Exponential | |
| Oxygen inhib parameter CBOD oxidation | 0.60 | L/mgO2 |
| Oxygen inhib model nitrification | Exponential | |
| Oxygen inhib parameter nitrification | 0.60 | L/mgO2 |
| Oxygen enhance model denitrification | Exponential | |
| Oxygen enhance parameter denitrification | 0.60 | L/mgO2 |
| Oxygen inhib model phyto resp | Exponential | |
| Oxygen inhib parameter phyto resp | 0.60 | L/mgO2 |
| Oxygen enhance model bot alg resp | Exponential | |
| Oxygen enhance parameter bot alg resp | 0.60 | L/mgO2 |
| Slow CBOD: | | |
| Hydrolysis rate | 0 | /d |
| Temp correction | 1.047 | |
| Oxidation rate | 0.103 | /d |
| Temp correction | 1.047 | |
| Fast CBOD: | | |
| Oxidation rate | 10 | /d |
| Temp correction | 1.047 | |
| Organic N: | | |
| Hydrolysis | 0.88120891 | /d |
| Temp correction | 1.07 | |
| Settling velocity | 0.099218 | m/d |
| Ammonium: | | |
| Nitrification | 0.2064034 | /d |
| Temp correction | 1.07 | |
| Nitrate: | | |
| Denitrification | 0.28353818 | /d |
| Temp correction | 1.07 | |
| Sed denitrification transfer coeff | 0.053355 | m/d |
| Temp correction | 1.07 | |
| Organic P: | | |
| Hydrolysis | 0.79805215 | /d |
| Temp correction | 1.07 | |
| Settling velocity | 0.096605 | m/d |
| Inorganic P: | | |
| Settling velocity | 0.04793 | m/d |
| Sed P oxygen attenuation half sat constant | 0.53889 | mgO2/L |

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Phytoplankton:

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|------------|
| Max Growth rate | 2.8944 | /d |
| Temp correction | 1.07 | |
| Respiration rate | 0.480803 | /d |
| Temp correction | 1.07 | |
| Death rate | 0.86518 | /d |
| Temp correction | 1 | |
| Nitrogen half sat constant | 15 | ugN/L |
| Phosphorus half sat constant | 2 | ugP/L |
| Inorganic carbon half sat constant | 1.30E-05 | moles/L |
| Phytoplankton use HCO3- as substrate | Yes | |
| Light model | Smith | |
| Light constant | 57.6 | langleys/d |
| Ammonia preference | 25.4151 | ugN/L |
| Settling velocity | 0.468545 | m/d |

Bottom Plants:

| | | |
|---|------------|---------------------|
| Growth model | Zero-order | |
| Max Growth rate | 10.8314 | gD/m2/d or /d |
| Temp correction | 1.07 | |
| First-order model carrying capacity | 100 | gD/m2 |
| Basal respiration rate | 0.2458802 | /d |
| Photo-respiration rate parameter | 0.01 | unitless |
| Temp correction | 1.07 | |
| Excretion rate | 0.046004 | /d |
| Temp correction | 1.07 | |
| Death rate | 0.036896 | /d |
| Temp correction | 1.07 | |
| External nitrogen half sat constant | 711.113 | ugN/L |
| External phosphorus half sat constant | 123.473 | ugP/L |
| Inorganic carbon half sat constant | 7.44E-05 | moles/L |
| Bottom algae use HCO3- as substrate | Yes | |
| Light model | Smith | |
| Light constant | 41.6646 | mgO ² /L |
| Ammonia preference | 28.99375 | ugN/L |
| Subsistence quota for nitrogen | 31.0379 | mgN/gD |
| Subsistence quota for phosphorus | 2.26157 | mgP/gD |
| Maximum uptake rate for nitrogen | 770.252 | mgN/gD/d |
| Maximum uptake rate for phosphorus | 36.4362 | mgP/gD/d |
| Internal nitrogen half sat ratio | 1.468463 | |
| Internal phosphorus half sat ratio | 3.2861345 | |
| Nitrogen uptake water column fraction | 1 | |
| Phosphorus uptake water column fraction | 1 | |

Detritus (POM):

| | | |
|-------------------|----------|-----|
| Dissolution rate | 2.318491 | /d |
| Temp correction | 1.07 | |
| Settling velocity | 0.08897 | m/d |

pH:

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Partial pressure of carbon dioxide | 370 | ppm |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|

TRC:

| | | |
|------------|-----|----|
| Decay rate | 0.8 | /d |
|------------|-----|----|

Atmospheric Inputs:

| | Summer | Fall | Winter | Spring |
|-------------------------|--------|------|--------|--------|
| Min. Air Temperature, F | 57.7 | 29.5 | 24.0 | 45.0 |
| Max. Air Temperature, F | 90.5 | 51.0 | 44.9 | 74.2 |
| Dew Point, Temp., F | 58.6 | 35.0 | 30.3 | 48.5 |
| Wind, ft./sec. @ 21 ft. | 9.8 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 9.2 |
| Cloud Cover, % | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% |

Other Inputs:

| | |
|--|------|
| Bottom Algae Coverage | 75% |
| Bottom SOD Coverage | 100% |
| Prescribed SOD, gO ₂ /m ² /day | 0 |

Utah Division of Water Quality

WASTELOAD ANALYSIS [WLA]
Appendix B: Total Residual Chlorine

Date: 4/10/2017

Discharging Facility: Payson WWTP
 UPDES No: UT-0020427

CHRONIC

| | Season | Receiving Water | Standard | Payson WWTP Effluent | Payson Power Effluent | Total Effluent | Mixing Zone Boundary | Dilution Factor | Effluent Limit Without Decay | Temperature (°C) | Decay Rate @ 20 °C | Decay Rate @ T °C | Travel Time (min) | Decay Coefficient | Effluent Limit |
|------------------|--------|-----------------|----------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Discharge (cfs) | Summer | 4.0 | | 4.6 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 8.6 | 0.9 | | | | | | | |
| | Fall | 10.0 | | 4.6 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 14.6 | 2.2 | | | | | | | |
| | Winter | 13.2 | | 4.6 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 17.8 | 2.8 | | | | | | | |
| | Spring | 10.0 | | 4.6 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 14.6 | 2.2 | | | | | | | |
| Temperature (°C) | Summer | | | 22.7 | 30.0 | 22.7 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Fall | | | 17.1 | 25.9 | 17.1 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Winter | | | 11.4 | 27.5 | 11.4 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Spring | | | 16.9 | 23.6 | 16.9 | | | | | | | | | |
| TRC (mg/L) | Summer | 0.000 | 0.011 | | | | | | 0.020 | 22.7 | 42 | 47.6 | 107.568 | 0.03 | 0.716 |
| | Fall | 0.000 | 0.011 | | | | | | 0.035 | 17.1 | 42 | 36.8 | 107.568 | 0.06 | 0.541 |
| | Winter | 0.000 | 0.011 | | | | | | 0.042 | 11.4 | 42 | 28.3 | 107.568 | 0.12 | 0.350 |
| | Spring | 0.000 | 0.011 | | | | | | 0.035 | 16.9 | 42 | 36.5 | 107.568 | 0.07 | 0.530 |

ACUTE

| | Season | Receiving Water | Standard | Payson WWTP Effluent | Payson Power Effluent | Total Effluent | Mixing Zone Boundary | Dilution Factor | Effluent Limit Without Decay | Temperature (°C) | Decay Rate @ 20 °C | Decay Rate @ T °C | Travel Time (min) | Decay Coefficient | Effluent Limit |
|------------------|--------|-----------------|----------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Discharge (cfs) | Summer | 2.0 | | 7.7 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 9.7 | 0.3 | | | | | | | |
| | Fall | 5.0 | | 7.7 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 12.7 | 0.6 | | | | | | | |
| | Winter | 6.6 | | 7.7 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 14.3 | 0.9 | | | | | | | |
| | Spring | 5.0 | | 7.7 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 12.7 | 0.6 | | | | | | | |
| Temperature (°C) | Summer | | | 22.7 | 30.0 | 22.7 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Fall | | | 17.1 | 25.9 | 17.1 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Winter | | | 11.4 | 27.5 | 11.4 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Spring | | | 16.9 | 23.6 | 16.9 | | | | | | | | | |
| TRC (mg/L) | Summer | 0.000 | 0.019 | | | | | | 0.024 | 22.7 | 42 | 47.6 | 107.568 | 0.03 | 0.836 |
| | Fall | 0.000 | 0.019 | | | | | | 0.031 | 17.1 | 42 | 36.8 | 107.568 | 0.06 | 0.487 |
| | Winter | 0.000 | 0.019 | | | | | | 0.035 | 11.4 | 42 | 28.3 | 107.568 | 0.12 | 0.291 |
| | Spring | 0.000 | 0.019 | | | | | | 0.031 | 16.9 | 42 | 36.5 | 107.568 | 0.07 | 0.478 |

124.66667

WASTELOAD ANALYSIS [WLA]

Date: 4/10/2017

Appendix C: Mass Balance Mixing Analysis for Conservative Constituents

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Discharging Facility: | Payson WWTP |
| UPDES No: | UT-0020427 |
| Permit Flow [MGD]: | 3.00 Maximum Monthly Discharge 5.00 Maximum Daily Discharge |
| Payson Power: | 0.00 Discharge |
| Receiving Water: | Beer Creek |
| Stream Classification: | 2B, 3C, 4 |
| Stream Flows [cfs]: | 4.00 Summer (July-Sept) Critical Low Flow |
| Fully Mixed: | NO |
| Acute River Width: | 50% |
| Chronic River Width: | 100% |
| Mixed Flow [cfs]: | 8.6 Chronic 9.7 Acute |

Modeling Information

A mass balance mixing analysis was used to determine these effluent limits.

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

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 reflect the environmental conditions expected at low stream flows.

Utah Division of Water Quality

Effluent Limitations for Protection of Recreation (Class 2B Waters)

| Physical Parameter | | Maximum Concentration |
|---------------------------|------------|------------------------------|
| | pH Minimum | 6.5 |
| | pH Maximum | 9.0 |

| Bacteriological | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| | E. coli (30 Day Geometric Mean) | 206 (#/100 mL) |
| | E. coli (Maximum) | 668 (#/100 mL) |

Effluent Limitations for Protection of Aquatic Wildlife (Class 3C Waters)

| Physical Parameter | | Maximum Concentration |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Temperature (deg C) | 27 |
| | Temperature Change (deg C) | 4 |

| Inorganics | | Chronic Standard (4 Day Average) | Acute Standard (1 Hour Average) |
|---|----------|---|--|
| Parameter | Standard | | Standard |
| Phenol (mg/L) | | | 0.010 |
| Hydrogen Sulfide (Undissociated) [mg/L] | | | 0.002 |

| Total Recoverable Metals | | Chronic Standard (4 Day Average)¹ | | | Acute Standard (1 Hour Average)¹ | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|---|-------|----------|--|-------|--|
| Parameter | Standard | Background ² | Limit | Standard | Background ² | Limit | |
| Aluminum (µg/L) | N/A ³ | 5.4 | NONE | 750 | 5.4 | 1,001 | |
| Arsenic (µg/L) | 150 | 7.7 | 273 | 340 | 7.7 | 452 | |
| Cadmium (µg/L) | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 8.5 | 0.5 | 11.2 | |
| Chromium VI (µg/L) | 11.0 | 2.5 | 18.3 | 16.0 | 2.5 | 20.7 | |
| Chromium III (µg/L) | 263 | 2.5 | 487 | 5,497 | 2.5 | 7,344 | |
| Copper (µg/L) | 29.8 | 5.3 | 51.0 | 50.5 | 5.3 | 66.0 | |
| Cyanide (µg/L) | 5.2 | 3.5 | 6.7 | 22.0 | 3.5 | 28.4 | |
| Iron (µg/L) | | | | 1,000 | 6.7 | 1,334 | |
| Lead (µg/L) | 18.0 | 0.3 | 33.2 | 462 | 0.3 | 617 | |
| Mercury (µg/L) | 0.012 | 0.008 | 0.015 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 3.2 | |
| Nickel (µg/L) | 165 | 0.5 | 307 | 1,484 | 0.5 | 1,983 | |
| Selenium (µg/L) | 4.6 | 1.9 | 6.9 | 18.4 | 1.9 | 24.1 | |
| Silver (µg/L) | | | | 39.3 | 0.1 | 52.5 | |
| Tributyltin (µg/L) | 0.072 | 0.048 | 0.092 | 0.46 | 0.05 | 0.60 | |
| Zinc (µg/L) | 380 | 10.0 | 698 | 380 | 10.0 | 505 | |

1: Based upon a Hardness of 390 mg/l as CaCO₃

2: Background concentration average of monitoring data

3: Where the pH is equal to or greater than 7.0 and the hardness is equal to or greater than 50 ppm as CaCO₃ in the receiving water after mixing, the 87 µg/L chronic criterion (expressed as total recoverable) will not apply, and aluminum will be regulated based on compliance with the 750 µg/L acute aluminum criterion (expressed as total recoverable).

Utah Division of Water Quality

| Organics [Pesticides] | Parameter | Chronic Standard (4 Day Average) | | | Acute Standard (1 Hour Average) | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| | | Standard | Background ¹ | Limit | Standard | Background ¹ | Limit |
| | Aldrin (µg/L) | | | | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.7 |
| | Chlordane (µg/L) | 0.0043 | 0.0029 | 0.0055 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.6 |
| | DDT, DDE (µg/L) | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.55 | 0.00 | 0.73 |
| | Diazinon (µg/L) | 0.17 | 0.11 | 0.22 | 0.17 | 0.11 | 0.20 |
| | Dieldrin (µg/L) | 0.0056 | 0.0038 | 0.0072 | 0.24 | 0.00 | 0.32 |
| | Endosulfan, a & b (µg/L) | 0.056 | 0.038 | 0.072 | 0.11 | 0.04 | 0.14 |
| | Endrin (µg/L) | 0.036 | 0.024 | 0.046 | 0.086 | 0.024 | 0.108 |
| | Heptachlor & H. epoxide (µg/L) | 0.0038 | 0.0025 | 0.0049 | 0.26 | 0.00 | 0.35 |
| | Lindane (µg/L) | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.10 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| | Methoxychlor (µg/L) | | | | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.03 |
| | Mirex (µg/L) | | | | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.001 |
| | Nonylphenol (µg/L) | 6.6 | 4.4 | 8.5 | 28.0 | 4.4 | 36.2 |
| | Parathion (µg/L) | 0.0130 | 0.0087 | 0.0167 | 0.066 | 0.009 | 0.086 |
| | PCB's (µg/L) | 0.014 | 0.009 | 0.018 | | | |
| | Pentachlorophenol (µg/L) | 15.0 | 10.1 | 19.3 | 19.0 | 10.1 | 22.6 |
| | Toxephene (µg/L) | 0.0002 | 0.0001 | 0.0003 | 0.73 | 0.00 | 0.98 |

1: Background concentration assumed 67% of chronic standard

Radiological **Maximum Concentration**

| Parameter | Standard | Background ¹ | Limit |
|---------------------|----------|-------------------------|-------|
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | 15 | 10.1 | 17.3 |

1: Background concentration assumed 67% of chronic standard; TDS is based on observed ambient data

Effluent Limitation for Protection of Agriculture (Class 4 Waters)

| Parameter | Maximum Concentration | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| | Standard | Background ¹ | Limit |
| Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L) | 1,200 | 754 | 1,585 |
| Boron (mg/L) | 0.75 | 0.2 | 1.2 |
| Arsenic, Dissolved (µg/L) | 100 | 7.7 | 180 |
| Cadmium, Dissolved (µg/L) | 10 | 0.5 | 18.2 |
| Chromium, Dissolved (µg/L) | 100 | 2.5 | 184 |
| Copper, Dissolved (µg/L) | 200 | 5.3 | 368 |
| Lead, Dissolved (µg/L) | 100 | 0.3 | 186 |
| Selenium, Dissolved (µg/L) | 50 | 1.9 | 91.5 |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | 15 | 10.1 | 19.3 |

1: Background concentration assumed 67% of chronic standard; TDS is based on observed ambient data

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ATTACHMENT 3

Supplemental Reports

Parameter Memo and Flow Memo



Memorandum

To Dan Griffith

From Naho Garvin

Date April 4, 2013

CC Jeff Hiatt, Brad Rasmussen

Subject Payson Chlorine Decay Rates

Introduction

This memo is intended document the chlorine decay rates that occur in the ditch that Payson City discharges into prior to their outfall at Beer Creek.

Historically the City had sampled for chlorine levels at the outfall at Beer Creek and in the previous sampling there was never a sample that had a chlorine residual. However, with the new waste load analysis it showed a potential for chlorine to reach Beer Creek and lowered the Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) limit for the City. The historical data is no longer available so this memo is intended to increase the available data available for the modeling.

Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)

The TRC permit requirement in the draft permit was recommended to be substantially lowered. The City staff collected TRC concentration on several locations along the outfall ditch for Beer Creek as shown in Figure 1. The TRC was measured several days in February and March of 2017. The purpose of the sampling was to determine the first order decay rate for chlorine in the ditch to Beer Creek. The travel times were based on a dye study that was done concurrently with the TRC sampling. The sampling data along with the first order decay rate is included at the end of this memo as Appendix A.

The water temperature during the sampling varied between 9.4 and 11.6 degrees C. Decay rate was normalized to 20 degrees C using the modified van't Hoff Arrhenius equation as follows.

$$K_2 = K_1 \times \theta^{(T_2 - T_1)}$$

Equation 1

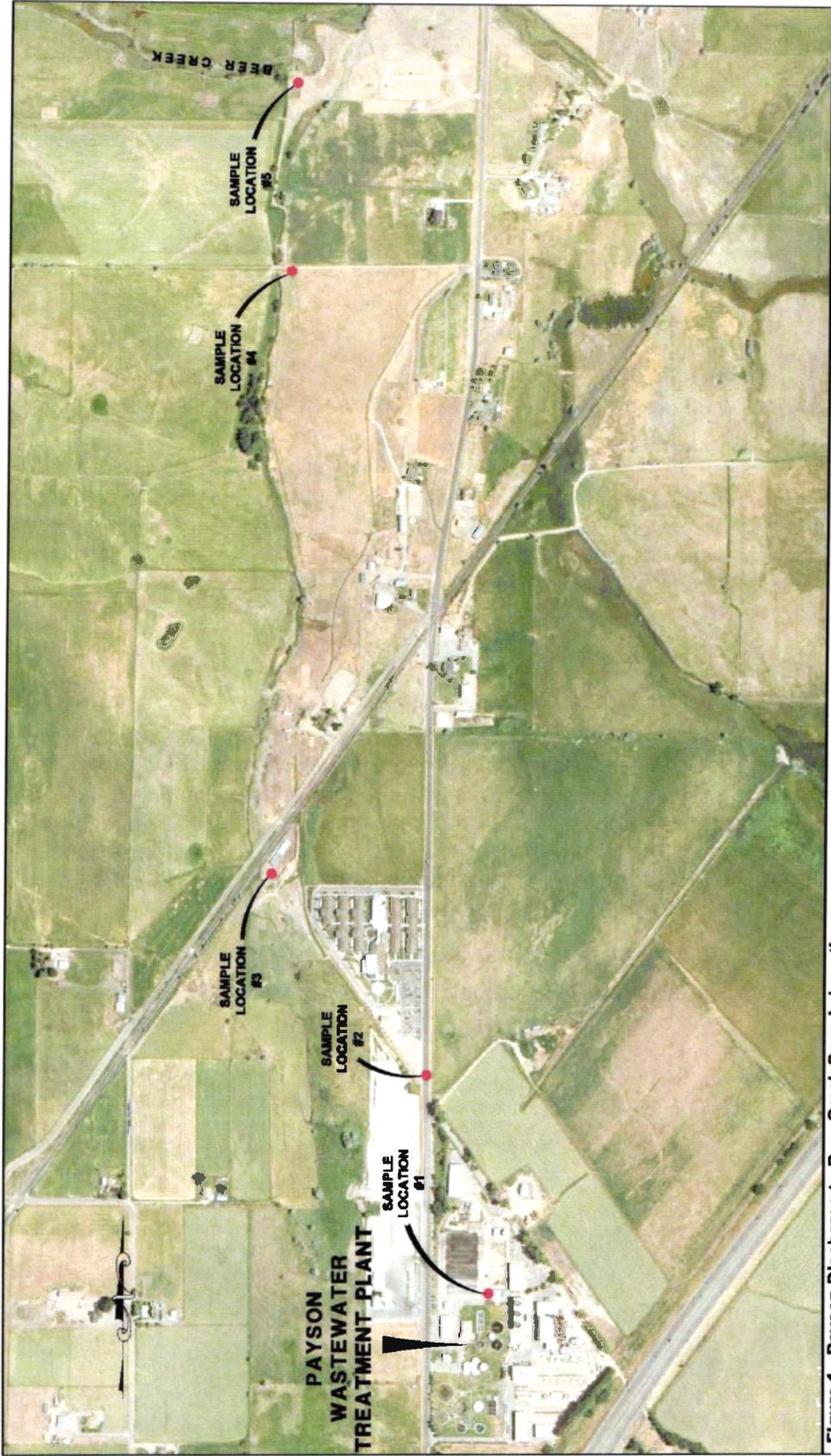


Figure 1 - Payson Discharge to Beer Creek Sample Locations

Where;

K_2 =Normalized Decay Rate (20 deg C)

K_1 =River Temp Decay Rate

Θ =Temperature Coefficient (Typically between 1.02 and 1.10, 1.07 was used)

T_2 =20 deg C

T_1 =Measured River Temp

Table 1 below summarizes the decay rate. The temperature correction coefficient of 1.07 was used for this memo.

Table 1 Summary Decay Rate

| Date | Measured Decay Rate (1/day) | Decay Rate @20 C (1/day) |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2/26/2017 | 21.45 | 41.79 |
| 2/24/2017 | 16.03 | 32.28 |
| 2/27/2017 | 24.17 | 49.48 |
| 2/28/2017 | 13.69 | 27.30 |
| 3/1/2017 | 24.40 | 48.11 |
| 3/2/2017 | 25.67 | 49.74 |
| 3/3/2017 | 23.66 | 46.65 |
| 3/6/2017 | 25.03 | 47.82 |
| 3/7/2017 | 20.68 | 36.56 |
| Min | 13.69 | 27.30 |
| Max | 25.67 | 49.74 |
| Average | 21.64 | 42.19 |
| 20th Percentile | 18.82 | 34.85 |

The normalized decay rates vary depending on the temperature coefficient used in the equation. When the lowest temperature coefficient was used ($\Theta=1.02$), the average decay rate was calculated to be 26.31/day. Consequently, when the highest temperature coefficient was used ($\Theta=1.10$), the average decay rate was calculated to be 55.45/day.

Based on the travel time assumptions the decay rate varied from 27.30/day to 49.74/day. The average was 42.19/day and the 20th percentile was 34.85/day. The TRC concentration at the Beer Creek never had a concentration that could be measured.

Flow

One of the major components of the model is the flow. The only flow to the ditch is from the discharge from Payson City and UAMPS. The flow determines the time required for the water to reach Beer Creek. The dye study was used to measure the time to reach the different sample points. It was assumed the flow was similar between all sample intervals.

Temperature

Historical temperature information was evaluated from the sample sites shown in Figure 2. Storet stations 4995400 and 4995420 were both in similar locations on Beer Creek. The data was combined in the two stations to evaluate Temperature.

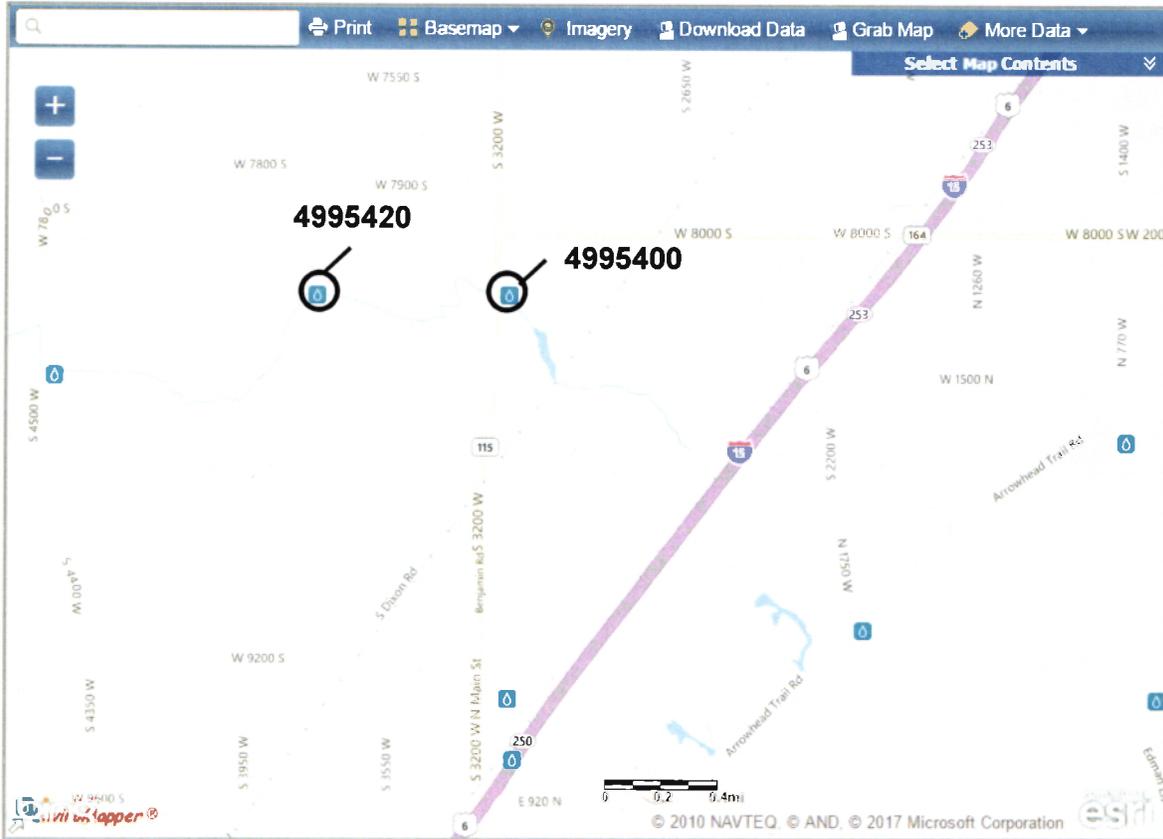


Figure 2 Storet Site Locations

Table 2 is a summary of the temperature data sampled at the Storet sites on Beer Creek. The data was sorted seasonally to reflect the breakdown in the model.

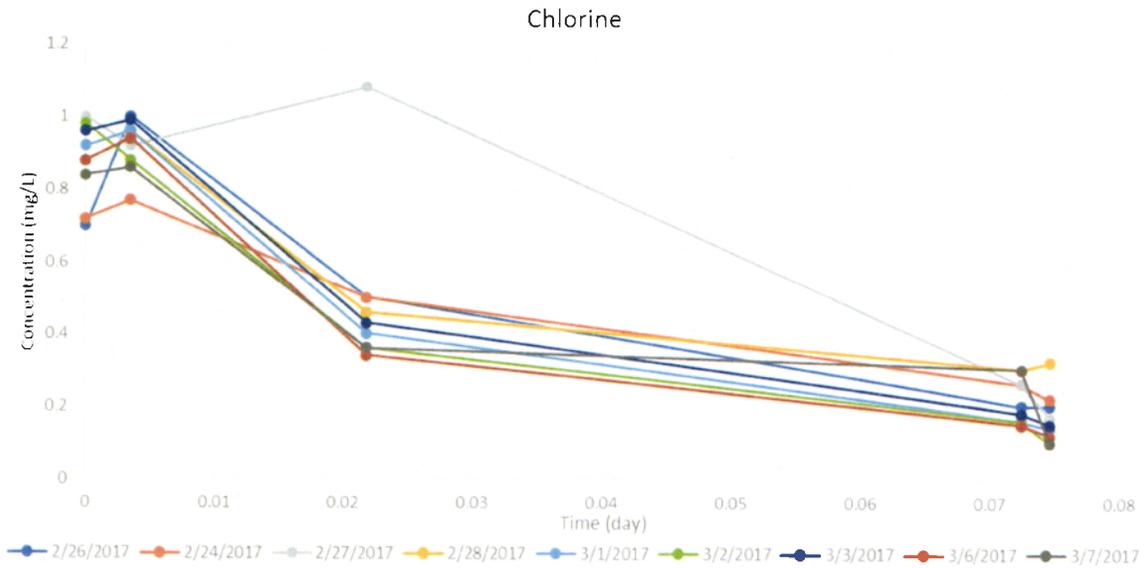
Table 2

| Beer Creek Temperature Summary | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| Winter Temperature | | Summer Temperature | |
| Min | 0.27 | Min | 2.4 |
| Max | 11.0 | Max | 25.4 |
| Average | 4 | Average | 18.8 |
| 80th Percentile | 5.7 | 80th Percentile | 21.9 |
| Spring Temperature | | Fall Temperature | |
| Min | 1.3 | Min | 1.6 |
| Max | 21.7 | Max | 22.1 |
| Average | 10.7 | Average | 10.6 |
| 80th Percentile | 14.4 | 80th Percentile | 15.1 |

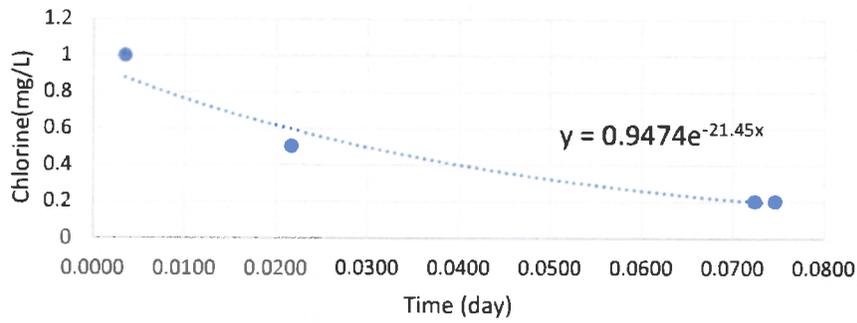
Appendix A – TRC Sampling

| | Location | Travel Time (day) | Chlorine Conc. (mg/L) | pH | Temp (F) | Temp (C°) |
|-----------|----------|-------------------|-----------------------|------|----------|-----------|
| 2/26/2017 | #1 | 0 | 0.7 | 7.61 | 52.2 | 11.2 |
| | #2 | 0.0035 | 1 | 7.42 | 54.8 | 12.7 |
| | #3 | 0.0217 | 0.5 | 7.65 | 50.3 | 10.2 |
| | #4 | 0.0724 | 0.2 | 7.71 | 47.6 | 8.7 |
| | #5 | 0.0747 | 0.2 | 9.2 | 46.4 | 8.0 |
| | | | | | | |
| 2/24/2017 | #1 | 0 | 0.72 | 7.39 | 53.7 | 12.1 |
| | #2 | 0.0035 | 0.77 | 7.49 | 53.3 | 11.8 |
| | #3 | 0.0217 | 0.5 | 7.78 | 49.2 | 9.6 |
| | #4 | 0.0724 | 0.26 | 8.05 | 45.2 | 7.3 |
| | #5 | 0.0747 | 0.22 | 8.22 | 45.5 | 7.5 |
| | | | | | | |
| 2/27/2017 | #1 | 0 | 1 | 7.18 | 51.4 | 10.8 |
| | #2 | 0.0035 | 0.92 | 7.39 | 51.6 | 10.9 |
| | #3 | 0.0217 | 1.08 | 7.54 | 49.2 | 9.6 |
| | #4 | 0.0724 | 0.26 | 7.74 | 46 | 7.8 |
| | #5 | 0.0747 | 0.17 | 7.79 | 46.5 | 8.1 |
| | | | | | | |
| 2/28/2017 | #1 | 0 | 0.92 | 7.21 | 53.8 | 12.1 |
| | #2 | 0.0035 | 0.96 | 7.65 | 52.1 | 11.2 |
| | #3 | 0.0217 | 0.46 | 7.72 | 50 | 10.0 |
| | #4 | 0.0724 | 0.3 | 8.03 | 45.6 | 7.6 |
| | #5 | 0.0747 | 0.32 | 7.88 | 46.7 | 8.2 |
| | | | | | | |
| 3/1/2017 | #1 | 0 | 0.92 | 7.47 | 50.2 | 10.1 |
| | #2 | 0.0035 | 0.96 | 7.38 | 52.9 | 11.6 |
| | #3 | 0.0217 | 0.4 | 7.65 | 51.9 | 11.1 |
| | #4 | 0.0724 | 0.16 | 7.46 | 48.1 | 8.9 |
| | #5 | 0.0747 | 0.14 | 7.47 | 46.6 | 8.1 |
| | | | | | | |
| 3/2/2017 | #1 | 0 | 0.98 | 7.61 | 51.8 | 11.0 |
| | #2 | 0.0035 | 0.88 | 7.44 | 52.2 | 11.2 |
| | #3 | 0.0217 | 0.36 | 7.65 | 49.8 | 9.9 |
| | #4 | 0.0724 | 0.16 | 7.32 | 49.8 | 9.9 |
| | #5 | 0.0747 | 0.1 | 7.48 | 48.4 | 9.1 |
| | | | | | | |

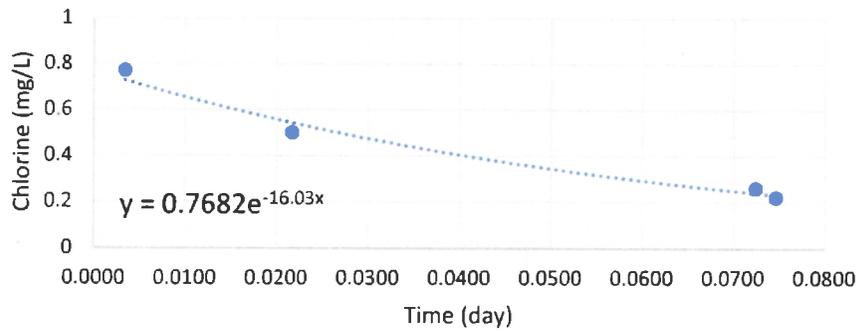
| | | | | | | |
|----------|----|--------|------|------|------|------|
| 3/3/2017 | #1 | 0 | 0.96 | 7.58 | 52 | 11.1 |
| | #2 | 0.0035 | 0.99 | 7.47 | 51.8 | 11.0 |
| | #3 | 0.0217 | 0.43 | 7.31 | 51.8 | 11.0 |
| | #4 | 0.0724 | 0.18 | 7.38 | 48.3 | 9.1 |
| | #5 | 0.0747 | 0.15 | 7.74 | 45.8 | 7.7 |
| | | | | | | 10.0 |
| 3/6/2017 | #1 | 0 | 0.88 | 7.38 | 52.6 | 11.4 |
| | #2 | 0.0035 | 0.94 | 7.42 | 52.8 | 11.6 |
| | #3 | 0.0217 | 0.34 | 7.27 | 50.8 | 10.4 |
| | #4 | 0.0724 | 0.15 | 7.36 | 49.9 | 9.9 |
| | #5 | 0.0747 | 0.12 | 7.74 | 47.8 | 8.8 |
| | | | | | | 10.4 |
| 3/7/2017 | #1 | 0 | 0.84 | 7.61 | 58.6 | 14.8 |
| | #2 | 0.0035 | 0.86 | 7.54 | 56.8 | 13.8 |
| | #3 | 0.0217 | 0.36 | 7.24 | 55.3 | 12.9 |
| | #4 | 0.0724 | 0.3 | 7.38 | 47.2 | 8.4 |
| | #5 | 0.0747 | 0.1 | 7.82 | 46.3 | 7.9 |
| | | | | | | 11.6 |



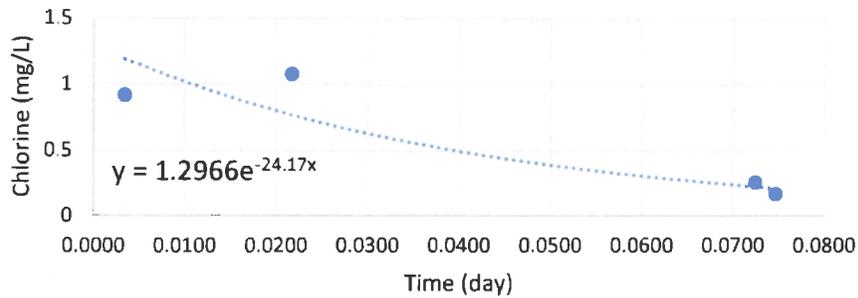
2/26 Chlorine Concentration. (mg/L)



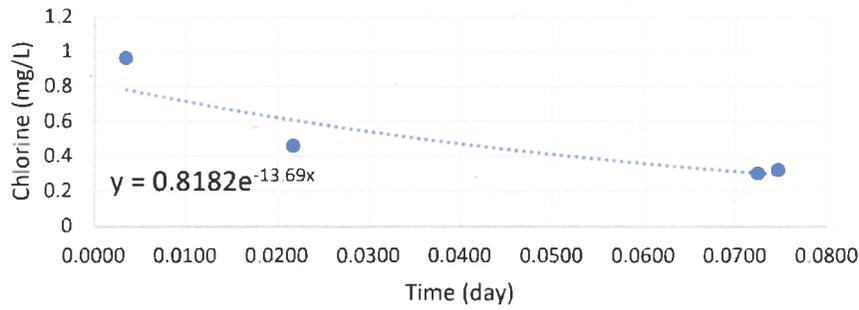
2/24 Chlorine Concentration. (mg/L)



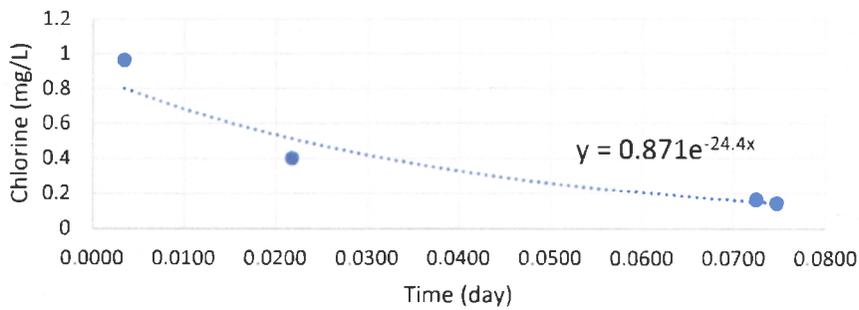
2/27 Chlorine Concentration. (mg/L)



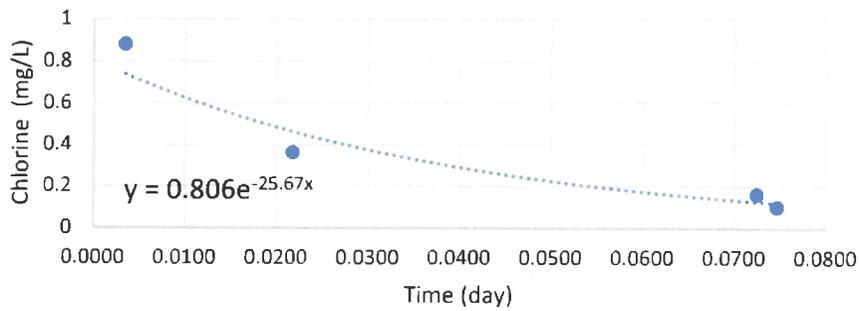
2/28 Chlorine Concentration. (mg/L)



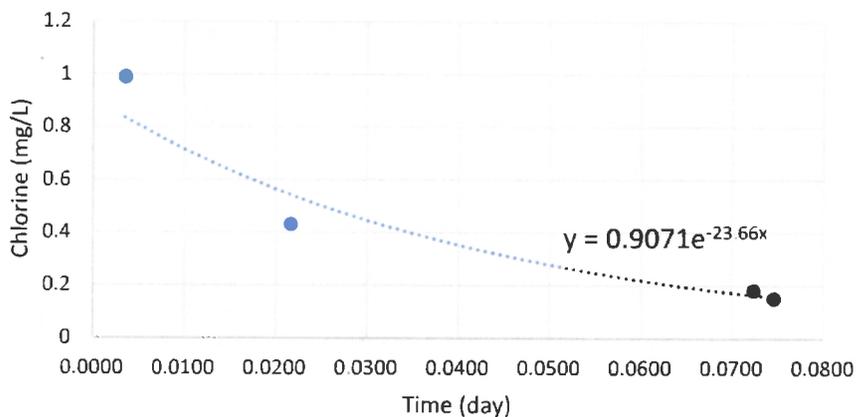
3/1 Chlorine Concentration. (mg/L)



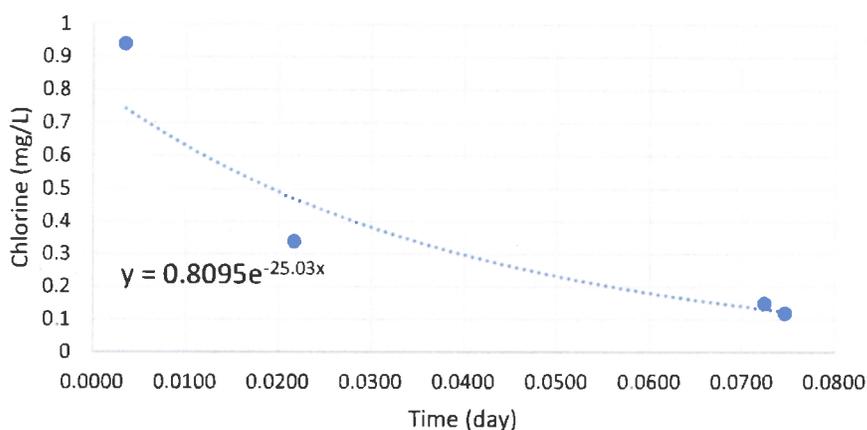
3/2 Chlorine Concentration. (mg/L)



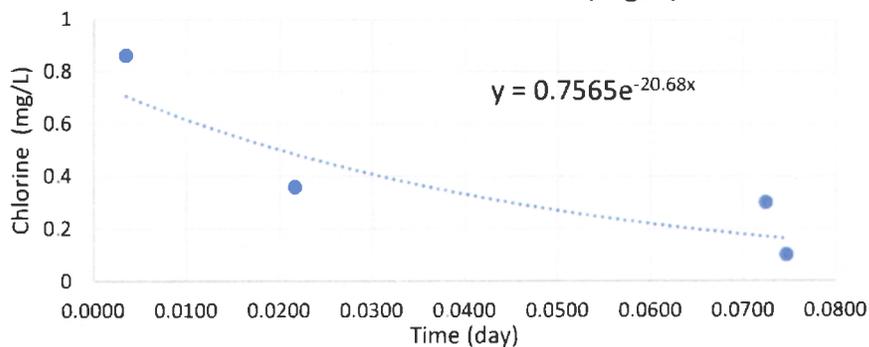
3/3 Chlorine Concentration. (mg/L)



3/6 Chlorine Concentration. (mg/L)



3/7 Chlorine Concentration. (mg/L)



| Date | Temp | Measured Decay Rate (1/day) | Decay Rate @20 C (1/day) | | |
|-----------------|------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|-------|
| | | | Value of Θ | | |
| | | | 1.07 | 1.02 | 1.10 |
| 2/26/2017 | 10.1 | 21.45 | 41.79 | 26.07 | 54.88 |
| 2/24/2017 | 9.7 | 16.03 | 32.28 | 19.67 | 42.97 |
| 2/27/2017 | 9.4 | 24.17 | 49.48 | 29.81 | 66.31 |
| 2/28/2017 | 9.8 | 13.69 | 27.30 | 16.75 | 36.19 |
| 3/1/2017 | 10.0 | 24.4 | 48.11 | 29.76 | 63.49 |
| 3/2/2017 | 10.2 | 25.67 | 49.74 | 31.15 | 65.19 |
| 3/3/2017 | 10.0 | 23.66 | 46.65 | 28.86 | 61.56 |
| 3/6/2017 | 10.4 | 25.03 | 47.82 | 30.25 | 62.29 |
| 3/7/2017 | 11.6 | 20.68 | 36.56 | 24.43 | 46.15 |
| Min | | 13.69 | 27.30 | 16.75 | 36.19 |
| Max | | 25.67 | 49.74 | 31.15 | 66.31 |
| Average | | 21.64 | 42.19 | 26.31 | 55.45 |
| 20th Percentile | | 18.82 | 34.85 | 22.53 | 44.88 |



Daniel Griffin <dgriffin@utah.gov>

Information for Payson waste load

2 messages

Brad Rasmussen <bradr@aquaeng.com>

Tue, Apr 4, 2017 at 4:11 PM

To: Daniel Griffin <dgriffin@utah.gov>

Cc: Jeff Hiatt <jeffh@payson.org>, Scott Jeffryes <sjeffryes@uamps.com>, "travisj@payson.org" <travisj@payson.org>

Attached are a memo addressing the flows from Payson and UAMPS. There is also a memo addressing the chlorine decay rates. Let me know if you have questions.

**BRAD RASMUSSEN, P.E. - PRINCIPAL
AQUA ENGINEERING**

CELL (801) 450-2150 DIRECT (801) 299-1240

bradr@aquaeng.com www.aquaeng.com

533 W 2600 S Suite 275 Bountiful, UT 84010

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2 attachments



Payson Permit Parameters.pdf
3878K



flow memo.pdf
233K

Daniel Griffin <dgriffin@utah.gov>

Tue, Apr 4, 2017 at 4:25 PM

To: Nicholas Von Stackelberg <nvonstackelberg@utah.gov>

Nick,

Looks like they finally got us something. Haven't looked at it yet. Hopefully it will help everyone.

Dan

[Quoted text hidden]

—
Daniel Griffin, P. E.

Daniel Griffin P.E. | Environmental Engineer | UPDES Surface Water Section
801.536.4387 (office) | 801.536.4301 (fax)

2 attachments



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233K



Memorandum

To: Dan Griffith
From: Brad Rasmussen
Date: April 4, 2017
CC: Jeff Hiatt, Scott Jeffries
Subject: Discharge Flows to Beer Creek from Payson City and UAMPS

The purpose of this memo is to outline the different flow scenarios between Payson City's Waste Water Treatment Plant and the UAMPS Power Plant.

UAMPS uses the effluent from the treatment plant for their cooling towers. The original design was to cycle the water 4 times. This would basically evaporate 75% of the water that came to the cooling towers. However, in actual practice the water is only cycled up 2 times. The primary reason for this was to lower the TDS in the discharge. It is safe to assume that the water that is used from the treatment plant is reduced in volume by 50%.

The UAMPS facility is not in constant operation. Therefore, at various times all of the water is discharged from the City's treatment plant and some of the time some water is discharged from the City and the rest is discharged from UAMPS. Figure 1 shows the general flow of wastewater to Beer Creek.

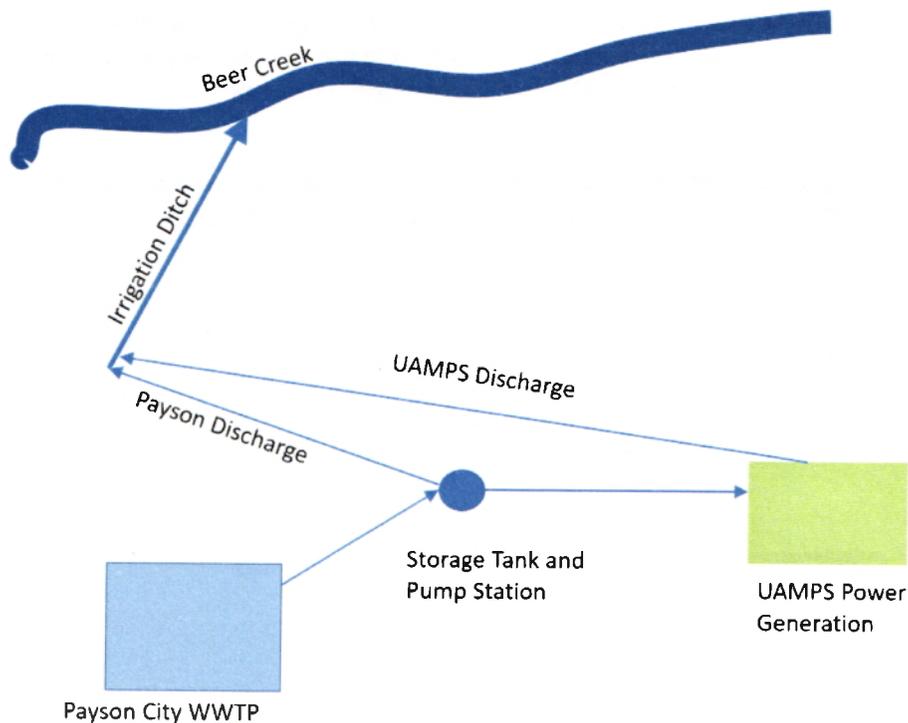


Figure 1 Wastewater Flow

The average daily design for the treatment plant is 3 MGD. Assuming UAMPS is running at peak capacity they could take 2 MGD. At this point, Payson City would only be sending 1 MGD to Beer Creek. UAMPS would be evaporating 1 MGD and discharging 1 MGD for a total discharge to Beer Creek of 2MGD.

Below is a summary of different discharge scenarios, Payson discharges when UAMPS is not operating:

1. Storm Event – Peak Discharge from Payson no usage from UAMPS 5 MGD.
2. Design Flow - no usage from UAMPS 3 MGD.
3. Current Flow - no usage from UAMPS 1.75 MGD.

Below are several discharge options when UAMPS is using as much water as possible.

1. Storm Event – Peak flow (5MGD) into Payson UAMPS using 2 MGD. Payson discharge 3 MGD UAMPS discharge 1 MGD – Total to Beer Creek 4 MGD.
2. Design Flow – 3 MGD into Payson UAMPS using 2 MGD. Payson discharges 1 MGD UAMPS discharges 1 MGD total discharge 2 MGD.
3. Current Flow – 1.75 MGD into Payson UAMPS using 1.75 MGD. Payson discharges 0 MGD UAMPS discharges 0.87 MGD.

The flow split can vary between all the different scenarios. However, the extremes are listed above and the operation of UAMPS will strongly change the total flow to the stream. At the same time the flow will change but the load from the conservative elements will stay the same because they are concentrated in the cooling towers.

Hopefully this addresses the different flow issues that need to be addressed as part of the waste load allocation for Beer Creek. If you have questions please feel free to contact me.



Daniel Griffin <dgriffin@utah.gov>

Information for Payson waste load

2 messages

Brad Rasmussen <bradr@aquaeng.com>

Tue, Apr 4, 2017 at 4:11 PM

To: Daniel Griffin <dgriffin@utah.gov>

Cc: Jeff Hiatt <jeffh@payson.org>, Scott Jeffryes <sjeffryes@uamps.com>, "travisj@payson.org" <travisj@payson.org>

Attached are a memo addressing the flows from Payson and UAMPS. There is also a memo addressing the chlorine decay rates. Let me know if you have questions.

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Dan

[Quoted text hidden]

—
Daniel Griffin, P. E.
Daniel Griffin P.E. | Environmental Engineer | UPDES Surface Water Section
801.536.4387 (office) | 801.536.4301 (fax)

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ATTACHMENT 4

(Payson City)

Reasonable Potential Analysis

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REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS

Water Quality has worked to improve our reasonable potential analysis (RP) for the inclusion of limits for parameters in the permit by using an EPA provided model. As a result of the model, more parameters may be included in the renewal permit. A Copy of the Reasonable Potential Analysis Guidance (RP Guide) is available at water Quality. There are four outcomes for the RP Analysis²⁶. They are;

- Outcome A: A new effluent limitation will be placed in the permit.
- Outcome B: No new effluent limitation. Routine monitoring requirements will be placed or increased from what they are in the permit,
- Outcome C: No new effluent limitation. Routine monitoring requirements maintained as they are in the permit,
- Outcome D: No limitation or routine monitoring requirements are in the permit.

The lab of choice for Payson is Chemtech-Ford Laboratories. Improvements near the end of 2009 and early 2010 resulted in an improvement in the method detection level (MDL) for numerous parameters. Excluding data prior to 2010 leaves 28 data point for use in the RP Analysis and only impacts the metals with data reported as ND during this time. Consequently all data points prior to 2010 are being excluded.

Initial screening for metals values that were submitted through the discharge monitoring reports showed that a closer look at some of the metals is needed. A copy of the initial screening is included in the "Effluent Metals and RP Screening Results" table in this attachment. The initial screening check for metals showed that the full model needed to be run on cyanide, cadmium, selenium and mercury.

Cyanide RP Analysis

The RP model was run on cyanide using the most recent data back through 2010. This resulted in 28 data points and that there is a Reasonable Potential indicated for chronic limit for cyanide. Reviewing the data showed that there could be at least one outlier in the data, and the EPA ProUCL model was used to evaluate the data. This produced four possible outliers. Reviewing the lab data sheets shows there is no indication from the lab that there was an issue with the results, and that there is one ND reported that appears to be an outlier. This evidence directs us to only exclude the indicated ND from the data for the RP model.

The value was excluded from the data set and RP was rerun at both the 95% and 99% confidence levels. The results of the model are that there is a chronic RP at the 95% and the 99% confidence levels. This result indicates that the inclusion of a chronic effluent limit for cyanide is required at this time. (Outcome A from Reasonable Potential Guide)

Cadmium RP Analysis

The RP model was run on cadmium using the most recent data back through 2010. This resulted in 28 data points. The Reasonable Potential model returns an invalid response due to the nature of the data. Cadmium has been monitored for quarterly since prior to 2010, and has continuously returned a non-detect (ND) result. Over time the method detection level (MDL) for the outside lab (Chemtech-Ford) has improved and been lowered over time. It is the earlier MDL values that result in the RP Model being run from the screening. When the higher MDL's are eliminated the model indicates that the inclusion of an

²⁶ See Reasonable Potential Analysis Guidance for definitions of terms

effluent limit for cadmium is not required at this time, and that routine monitoring requirements can be added or increased in the permit.
 (Outcome C from Reasonable Potential Guide)

Selenium RP Analysis

The RP model was run on selenium using the most recent data back through 2010. This resulted in 28 data points and that there is a Reasonable Potential indicated for both the chronic and acute limits for selenium. Reviewing the data showed that there could be at least one outlier in the data and the EPA ProUCL model was used to evaluate the data. This produced two potential outliers for 5% and 1% significance. These outlier’s were from the 2nd quarter of 2014 (0.0266 mg/L) and 3rd quarter of 2013 (0.0062 mg/L). Removing those points and rerunning ProUCL resulted in no new outliers being identified. Reviewing the lab data sheets shows there is no indication from the lab that there was an issue with the results, and that there is only one ND reported over the past six years. This evidence directs us to not eliminate the data for the RP model, and it was not rerun.

The results of the model are that there is acute and chronic RP at the 95%, and the 99% confidence level. This result indicates that the inclusion of acute and chronic effluent limit for selenium is required at this time.
 (Outcome A from Reasonable Potential Guide)

Mercury RP Analysis

The RP model was run on mercury using the most recent data back through 2010. This resulted in 28 data points and that there is a Reasonable Potential indicated for the chronic limit for mercury. Reviewing the data showed that there could be at least one outlier in the data, and the EPA ProUCL model was used to evaluate the data. This produced four potential outliers for 5% and 1% significance. These outlier’s were from the 2nd quarter of 2010 (0.0000124 mg/L), 1st quarter of 2013 (0.0000352 mg/L), 4th quarter 2013 (0.00000803 mg/L) and 1st quarter of 2016 (0.0000077 mg/L). Excluding these four data points from the pool and rerunning ProUCL on the data resulted in no outliers being identified. Reviewing the lab data sheets shows there is no indication from the lab that there was an issue with the results, and that there are only two ND results reported over the past six years. This evidence directs us to not eliminate the data for the RP model, and it was not rerun.

The results of the model are that there is chronic RP at the 95%, and the 99% confidence level. This result indicates that the inclusion of a chronic effluent limit for mercury is required at this time.
 (Outcome A from Reasonable Potential Guide)

Table of limits to include.

| Metals | Chronic | Acute |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| Parameter | Limit (mg/L) | Limit (mg/L) |
| Cyanide | 0.0067 | - |
| Selenium | 0.0069 | 0.0241 |
| Mercury | 0.000015 | - |

The Metals Initial Screening Table and RP Outputs Table are included in this attachment.

RP input/output summary

| | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|------|------------|------|
| RP Procedure Output | Outfall Number: | 001 | Data Units | mg/L |
| Parameter | Cyanide | | Cadmium | |
| Distribution | Modified Delta-Lognormal | | Default | |
| Reporting Limit | 0 | | 0.0002 | |
| Significant Figures | 2 | | 2 | |
| Maximum Reported Effluent Conc. | 0.01 | | 0 | |
| Coefficient of Variation (CV) | .55 | | 0.6 | |
| Acute Criterion | 0.0284 | | 0.0112 | |
| Chronic Criterion | 0.0067 | | 0.0006 | |
| Confidence Interval | 95 | 99 | 95 | 99 |
| Projected Maximum Effluent Conc. (MEC) | 0.013 | 0.02 | #N/A | #N/A |
| RP Multiplier | 1.3 | 2 | #N/A | #N/A |
| RP for Acute? | NO | NO | #N/A | #N/A |
| RP for Chronic? | YES | YES | #N/A | #N/A |
| Outcome | A | | C | |

| | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-------|-----------------|---------|
| RP Procedure Output | Outfall Number: | 001 | Data Units | mg/L |
| Parameter | Selenium | | Mercury | |
| Distribution | Delta-Lognormal | | Delta-Lognormal | |
| Reporting Limit | 0.0005 | | 5E-07 | |
| Significant Figures | 2 | | 2 | |
| Maximum Reported Effluent Conc. | 0.0266 | | 3.52E-5 | |
| Coefficient of Variation (CV) | 0.71 | | 1.2 | |
| Acute Criterion | 0.0241 | | 0.0032 | |
| Chronic Criterion | 0.0069 | | 0.000015 | |
| Confidence Interval | 95 | 99 | 95 | 99 |
| Projected Maximum Effluent Conc. (MEC) | 0.034 | 0.061 | 0.00005 | 0.00012 |
| RP Multiplier | 1.3 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 3.5 |
| RP for Acute? | YES | YES | NO | NO |
| RP for Chronic? | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| Outcome | A | | A | |

Metals Monitoring and RP Check

| Date | Effluent | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|------|-------|--------|-------|--------|------------|
| | Cn | As | Cd | Cr | Cu | Pb | Mo | Ni | Ag | Zi | Se | Hg |
| ARP Val | 0.0284 | 0.452 | 0.0112 | 0.0183 | 0.066 | 0.617 | 1 | 1.983 | 0.0525 | 0.505 | 0.0241 | 0.0032 |
| CRP Val | 0.0067 | 0.273 | 0.001 | 0.0207 | 0.051 | 0.0332 | 1 | 0.307 | 1 | 0.698 | 0.0069 | 0.000015 |
| | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.007 | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.05 | 0.0015 | 0.0000033 |
| | ND | 0.02 | ND | ND | 0.006 | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.04 | 0.0019 | 0.0000124 |
| | ND | 0.02 | ND | ND | 0.007 | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.04 | 0.0012 | 0.00000135 |
| | | 0.02 | ND | ND | 0.005 | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.04 | ND | 0.00000803 |
| | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.006 | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.04 | 0.0012 | 0.00000023 |
| | ND | 0.06 | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.01 | ND | ND | 0.03 | 0.0017 | 0.00000026 |
| | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.03 | 0.0019 | ND |
| | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.005 | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.01 | 0.0026 | 0.00000005 |
| | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.007 | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.04 | 0.0027 | 0.00000036 |
| | 0.004 | ND | ND | ND | 0.011 | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.05 | 0.0021 | 0.00000035 |
| | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.006 | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.03 | 0.0062 | 0.0000017 |
| | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.007 | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.03 | 0.0021 | 0.00000034 |
| | 0.003 | ND | ND | ND | 0.009 | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.05 | 0.0017 | 0.0000352 |
| | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.005 | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.04 | 0.0016 | 0.0000004 |
| | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.03 | 0.0027 | 0.00000019 |
| | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.007 | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.04 | 0.0014 | 0.00000024 |
| | 0.002 | ND | ND | ND | 0.008 | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.05 | 0.0018 | 0.00000033 |
| | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.005 | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.05 | 0.0266 | 0.00000051 |
| | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.03 | 0.0024 | 0.00000029 |
| | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.005 | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.04 | 0.0022 | 0.00000027 |
| | | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.03 | 0.0018 | 0.00000018 |
| | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.04 | 0.0008 | 0.00000017 |
| | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.03 | 0.0016 | 0.00000038 |
| | | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.03 | 0.002 | 0.00000023 |
| | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.02 | 0.0007 | ND | ND | ND | 0.05 | 0.0025 | 0.00000077 |
| | 0.004 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.03 | 0.0021 | 0.00000023 |
| | 0.005 | ND | ND | ND | 0.007 | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.04 | 0.0024 | 0.00000017 |
| | 0.004 | ND | ND | ND | 0.006 | ND | ND | ND | 0.0007 | 0.03 | 0.0019 | ND |
| ND Value | 0.002 | 0.05 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.0005 | 0.01 | 0.005 | 0.0005 | 0 | 0.0005 | 0.0000005 |
| Max | 0.005 | 0.06 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.02 | 0.0007 | 0.01 | 0.005 | 0.0007 | 0.05 | 0.0266 | 0.0000352 |
| A RP? | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | YES | No |
| C RP? | YES | No | YES | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | YES | YES |

Metals,
mg/l

ATTACHMENT 5

TBPEL Variance

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State of Utah

GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER J COX
Lieutenant Governor

Department of
Environmental Quality

Alan Matheson
Executive Director

DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY
Erica Brown Gaddis, Ph.D.
Director

FILE COPY

DWQ-2018-010893 BLJ

October 10, 2018

Jeff Hiatt, Sewer Superintendent
Payson City Wastewater Treatment Plant
439 West Utah Avenue
Payson, Utah 84651

Subject: Approval of Variance from Technology-based Phosphorus Effluent Limitations under
R317-1-3.3.C.1.e

Dear Mr. Hiatt,

We have completed our review of your "Technology-based Phosphorus Effluent Limits (TBPEL) Rule Variance Request" (DWQ-2017-014381) that was submitted in regard to the Payson City Wastewater Treatment Facility (Payson). The City is requesting additional time for planning and construction of wastewater treatment works improvements that are needed to cost effectively comply with *Utah Administrative Code (UAC) R317-1-3.3*, the TBPEL rule. This rule allows for a variance from compliance under provision *R317-1-3.3.C.1.e* when "due diligence" toward meeting the rule is demonstrated to the Director. The request was submitted by Payson City, signed by Travis Jockumsen, and received on December 28, 2017. The request included documentation of the following items:

1. Request for a Variance to the Technology-Based Phosphorus Effluent Limit- Payson City Wastewater Treatment Facility (December, 2017).
2. Payson City Capital Facilities Plan, Aqua Engineering (2017).

This document demonstrated that Payson City is committed to, and diligently pursuing design, financing, and planning for construction of treatment works necessary to meet the TBPEL. These documents further demonstrate that Payson City will be unable to complete facilities improvements necessary to comply with the TBPEL by the January 1, 2020 deadline. As a result, an Approval-in-Concept, as constituted by this letter and a Variance to the TBPEL Rule is hereby issued subject to the following conditions:

Nothing in this concept approval letter relieves Payson City from compliance with their current UPDES permit requirements.

1. Payson City shall comply with the requirements of the attached Permit Variance for Technology-Based Phosphorus Effluent Limits.

Page 2

Jeff Hiatt, Sewer Superintendent
Payson City Wastewater Treatment Plant

2. Nothing in this concept approval letter relieves Payson City from compliance with their current UPDES permit requirements.

Should you have any questions, please contact Mr. Daniel Griffin at (801) 536-4387 or dgriffin@utah.gov or Ken Hoffman at (801) 536-4313 or kenhoffman@utah.gov.

Sincerely,



Kim Shelley
Acting Director

KS/DG/KH/bj

Enclosures (1): 1. Permit Variance for Technology-Based Phosphorus Effluent Limits (DWQ-2018-007938)

cc: Travis Jockumsen, Payson City Public Works Director, via email w/enclosure
David Tucket, Payson City Manager, via email w/enclosure
Amy Clark, US EPA Region VIII, via email w/enclosure
Bryce Larsen, Utah County Health Department, via email w/enclosure

DWQ-2018-00010893

UTAH DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY

| | |
|---|---|
| IN THE MATTER OF Payson City 439 West Utah Ave Payson, UT 84651 UPDES PERMIT NO. UT0020427 | PERMIT VARIANCE FOR TECHNOLOGY-BASED PHOSPHORUS EFFLUENT LIMITS |
|---|---|

BACKGROUND

1. Payson City's ("Payson") wastewater treatment plant in Payson, Utah (the "Facility") provides wastewater services within Utah County.
2. Payson's operations at the Facility are undertaken subject to UPDES Discharge Permit No. UT0020427 ("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. Payson submitted a variance request, received December 29, 2017 by the Utah Division of Water Quality ("DWQ"), seeking an extension of the TBPEL implementation date (the "Variance Request."). The Variance Request is based on the fact that Payson is in the process of evaluating numerous alternatives for a facility to meet the TBPEL requirement; however such improvements cannot be completed prior to January 1, 2020, despite Payson's diligence.
5. Utah law provides that DWQ may grant a variance as to the implementation date for compliance with the TBPEL in the event that the operator demonstrates due diligence toward construction of a treatment facility designed to meet TBPEL, provided that such compliance date shall not be later than January 1, 2025. *See* UAC R317-1-3.3.C.1.e.
6. The Director of DWQ has determined that Payson has met its burden to show diligence 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

7. 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.
8. The State of Utah administers the Utah Pollution Discharge Elimination System (UPDES) permit program under the Utah Water Quality Act.

DUE DILIGENCE – FINDINGS

9. The Variance Request included the following submissions, among others:

- a. Phosphorus Rule Extension, Payson City (December 26, 2017).
- b. Payson City Capital Facilities Plan, Aqua Engineering (2017).

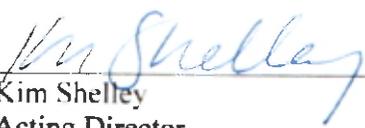
10. Based on the foregoing submissions, the Director has determined that Payson has established due diligence toward construction of Biological Phosphorus Removal treatment facility upgrade or facility replacement designed to meet TBPEL, within the meaning of UAC R317-1-3.3.C.1.e.

VARIANCE

11. The Director hereby grants Payson a variance as to the compliance date to achieve TBPEL, until the time that its facility improvements described in the Variance Request are operational, subject to the following conditions:

- a. This variance does not extend beyond January 1, 2024. Payson must comply with all TBPEL requirements by that date.
- 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 or construction plans provided in the Variance Request. Payson must provide timely notice to DWQ of any such substantive changes.
- c. By no later than May 1, 2019, Payson shall submit to DWQ a City Council resolution supporting the pursuit of the facility upgrade for the selected biological phosphorus removal technology. The resolution shall include the approximate budget for the facility upgrade. If Payson is not pursuing a biological phosphorus removal technology this variance will terminate.
- d. By no later than December 1, 2019, Payson shall submit to DWQ a complete Capital Facilities Plan with the recommended biological phosphorus removal technology.
- e. By no later than January 1, 2021, Payson shall submit to DWQ documentation of financial planning for the required facility upgrades. In addition, if rate increases are necessary Payson shall have passed the required rate increase resolution by no later than January 1, 2021.
- f. By no later than January 1, 2022, Payson shall submit to DWQ an approvable complete construction permit application per UAC R317-3 for new facilities that will biologically remove phosphorus to 1.0 mg/L or less.

- g. Beginning no later than July 1, 2019, and for every year thereafter while this variance is in effect, Payson agrees to submit to DWQ an annual report relating to its phosphorus discharges (the "Annual Report"). The scope of the Annual Report shall include descriptions of all projects and work necessary, in reasonable detail, to achieve compliance with the TBPEL rule. The Annual Report will provide a summary of progress and milestones achieved in all study, funding, planning, funding, design and construction 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 Annual Report will also provide information on effluent phosphorus concentrations to determine Payson's compliance with Parts 11.e. and 11.f. of this variance, noted below.
 - i. The Annual Report must specifically state the **economic benefit per year** Payson will receive from January 1 to December 31 of the coming year from this due diligence variance for not treating total phosphorus to 1.0 mg/L.
- h. If it is found that Payson has failed to comply with the requirements of this variance toward the construction of biological phosphorus removal treatment facilities, the Division of Water Quality may terminate this variance.
 - i. If this variance is terminated by the Division of Water Quality, Payson will be immediately expected to comply with the requirements UAC R317-1-3.3.
- i. No total phosphorus effluent limitation will be added to the Permit before January 1, 2020.
- j. Effective January 1, 2020, DWQ will impose the following interim effluent limitation under the Permit: total phosphorus annual average effluent limitation of 4.6 mg/L.



Kim Shelley
Acting Director
Utah Division of Water Quality

Date: October 10, 2018