FACT SHEET AND STATEMENT OF BASIS
SUNNYSIDE COGENERATION ASSOCIATES
UTAH POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (UPDES)
DISCHARGE RENEWAL PERMIT
UPDES PERMIT NUMBER: UT0024759
MINOR INDUSTRIAL FACILITY

FACILITY CONTACT INFORMATION

Person Name: Rusty Netz
Position: Environmental Engineer
Phone Number: (435) 888-4476

Person Name: Gerald Hascall
Position: Plant Manager
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Facility Location: One Power Plant Road
Sunnyside, UT 84539

Mailing Address: Sunnyside Cogeneration Associates
PO Box 10
East Carbon, UT 84520

DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY

Sunnyside Cogeneration Associates (SCA) is a steam electric power generating facility, with approximately 51 net megawatts in generating capacity. SCA has a Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code 4911, for electric power generation. The facility is located just south of State Highway 123 near the town of Sunnyside in Carbon County, Utah. SCA utilizes coal as a fuel source, which is transported from former coal mining refuse piles, and utilizes nearby water supply sources for cooling water.

Cooling water is primarily obtained by SCA from nearby ground water wells, but could also be obtained from surface waters like Grassy Trail Creek if it flowed consistently. Water is pumped from the wells and stored in two large reservoirs near the plant; one 20 million gallons in size and the other 40 million gallons in size. Cooling water from the reservoirs is treated with acid for pH control before use in the cooling system. The cooling water is recycled a number of times, which requires the addition of a phosphate based anti-scaling chemical, an oxygen scavenger, acid for pH control, and sodium hypochlorite to prevent biological growth. Neither of the two on-site reservoirs discharge off-site to any surface waters.

Cooling tower blow-down water is continually recirculated to a clarifier for solids removal. These solids are pumped at a rate of 30 gallons per minute (gpm) to the water thickener. From the water thickener the solids are pumped to the ash silo and used for ash conditioning. All of the ash, such as the fly ash and bottom ash are transported to the ash silo. Material is then trucked from the ash silo to the ash landfill site for permanent on-site disposal.

SCA is considered a zero-discharge facility because there are no direct discharges of industrial wastewater, including water from the cooling tower or boiler blow-down, to any on-site sedimentation ponds or to any off-site surface water conveyances. SCA maintains this UPDES Permit for the potential discharges associated with the sedimentation ponds and other permitted outfalls as appropriate.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS PERMIT

The only change proposed with this renewal permit is the removal of the previous Stormwater permit provisions, which are now being managed through separate UPDES Stormwater permit coverage as described further in the **STORMWATER** section of this Fact Sheet. All other permit provisions and limitations remain unchanged.

DISCHARGE INFORMATION

DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE OUTFALL

SCA has a total of eleven permitted discharge outfalls. There were no discharges from any outfalls over the last permit cycle and there have only been a total of four discharges from this facility in the last 25 years due to storms greater than a 10-year/24-hour storm event. A description of the permitted discharging outfalls are as follows:

Outfall Number	Location of Discharge Outfall
002	Water Supply Pipeline, Latitude 39° 35' 50", Longitude 110° 22' 42". Water from the deep water well is conveyed via the water supply pipeline discharged into Grassy Trail Creek.
003	Water Supply Pipeline, Latitude 39° 32' 58", Longitude 110° 23' 32". Outfall for pipe line just before entrance to clean water pond. Outfall is to Grassy Trail Creek.
007	Rail Cut Pond, Latitude 39° 32' 52", Longitude 110° 23' 48". Surface runoff discharged from sedimentation pond to Icelander Creek.
008	Old Coarse Refuse Pond, Latitude 39° 32' 20", Longitude 110° 23' 03". Surface runoff discharged from sedimentation pond to Icelander Creek.
009	Pasture Pond, Latitude 39° 32" 36", Longitude 110° 23' 29". Surface runoff discharged from sedimentation pond to Icelander Creek.
012	Coarse Refuse Toe Pond, Latitude 39° 32' 28", Longitude 110° 23' 58". Surface runoff discharged from sedimentation pond to Icelander Creek.
013	Facility Sedimentation Pond, Latitude 39° 32' 46", Longitude 110° 23' 49". Sedimentation pond to contain runoff from the Cogeneration facility. Discharge to Icelander Creek.

014	Coal Pile Sedimentation Pond, Latitude 39° 32' 45", Longitude 110° 23' 36". Sedimentation Pond to contain runoff from the coal pile. Discharge to Icelander Creek.
016	Borrow Area Pond, Latitude 39° 32' 25", Longitude 110° 23' 45". Sedimentation pond containing runoff from soil borrow area. Discharge to Icelander Creek.
017	Phase II Landfill Sedimentation Pond, Latitude 39° 32' 50", Longitude 110° 23' 45". Sedimentation pond to contain runoff from the Phase II ash landfill area. Discharge is to Icelander Creek.
018	The #2 Ash Landfill Sedimentation Pond, Latitude 39° 32' 18.3" N, Longitude 110° 23' 10" W. Sedimentation pond to contain runoff from the #2 Ash Landfill area. Discharge is to Icelander Creek.

RECEIVING WATERS AND STREAM CLASSIFICATION

The outfalls from SCA flow directly into Grassy Trail Creek and Icelander Creek, which are classified as 2B, 3C and 4 according to *Utah Administrative Code (UAC) R317-2-13* as follows:

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 non-game 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

In accordance with regulations promulgated in *40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 122.44* and in *Utah Administrative Code* (*UAC) R317-8-4.2*, effluent limitations are derived from technology-based effluent limitations guidelines, Utah Secondary Treatment Standards (*UAC R317-1-3.2*) or Utah Water Quality Standards (*UAC R317-2*) as applicable. In cases where multiple limits have been developed, those that are more stringent apply. In cases where no limits or multiple limits have been developed, Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) of the permitting authority may be used where applicable. Best Professional Judgment or BPJ, refers to a discretionary, best professional decision made by the permit writer based upon precedent, prevailing regulatory standards or other relevant information.

Permit limits can also be derived from the Wasteload Analysis (WLA), which incorporates Secondary Treatment Standards, Water Quality Standards (WQS), including Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)

impairments as appropriate, Antidegradation Review (ADR) and designated uses into a water quality model that projects the effects of discharge concentrations on receiving water quality. Effluent limitations are those that the model demonstrates are sufficient to meet State water quality standards in the receiving waters. During this UPDES renewal permit development, a WLA and ADR were completed as appropriate. An ADR Level I review was performed and concluded that an ADR Level II review was not required this time since there are no proposed increases in flow or concentrations from the existing discharge operations. The WLA indicates that the effluent limitations will be sufficiently protective of water quality, in order to meet State water quality standards in the receiving waters. The WLA and ADR are attached as an addendum to this Fact Sheet.

The following list is the basis of the effluent limitations for the applicable permit parameters:

1) Daily minimum and daily maximum limitations for pH are derived from Utah Water Quality Standards found in *UAC R317-2-14*.

2) Based on *UAC R317-1-3.2*, Utah Secondary Treatment Standards, TSS shall continue to be limited to 25 mg/L as a thirty-day average and to 35 mg/L as a seven-day average at all discharge points. Although Utah Secondary Treatment Standards no longer apply to non-POTW facilities, as part of a 2020 rule change in *UAC R317-1-3*, all TSS limitations have remained in the permit in lieu of their removal and subsequent replacement based upon BPJ of the permitting authority to be consistent with past permits. In the future, if SCA wants to have only the TSS Secondary Treatment Standards removed and replaced with an applicable Turbidity Standard found in *UAC R317-2-14*, they may petition the Director with a request to do so.

   Based on *40 CFR 434, Subpart D (Alkaline Mine Drainage)*, total suspended solids (TSS) shall have a daily maximum effluent limitation of 70 mg/L at discharge points 007, 008, 009, 012 and 016, which are associated with the use of coal at the facility. TSS shall be limited to a daily maximum effluent limitation of 100 mg/L at outfalls 013, 017 and 018 based on *40 CFR 423.15(c).* TSS shall be limited to a daily maximum effluent limitation of 50 mg/L at outfall 014 based on *40 CFR 423.15(k)*. Based on *40 CFR 423.15(l),* any untreated overflow from facilities designed, constructed, and operated to treat the coal pile runoff which results from a 10 Year, 24-hour rainfall event shall not be subject to the limitations in *40 CFR 423.15(k).*

3) The Dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration effluent limit of 5.0 mg/L as a thirty-day minimum average remains unchanged and is based on the previous and current WLAs.

4) The effluent limitation for total iron is based upon the WQS of 1.0 mg/L for dissolved iron found in *UAC R317-2-14* and is a more protective limitation since dissolved iron is a component of total iron. Based on the WQS and BPJ of the permitting authority, this limitation will be retained in the renewal permit for all applicable outfalls as appropriate.

5) Based on *40 CFR 423.15(j) (1)* total chromium and total zinc effluent limits need to be included in the permit at Outfalls 017 and 018 because any discharges from these ponds collect runoff from the ash landfills, which are recipients of solids latent with clarified cooling tower blow-down water. Since there is not a WQS for total chromium, and since the previous permit had an effluent limit of 0.03 mg/L, which is more stringent than the categorical limit contained in *40 CFR 423.15(j)(1*), the effluent limit from the previous permit will be retained in this permit. Therefore, based upon BPJ of the permitting authority, total chromium will once again be limited to 0.03 mg/L. Additionally, since there is a WQS for total zinc, which is more stringent than the categorical limit contained in *40 CFR 423.15(j)(1*), the effluent limit from the WQS and previous permit will also be retained in

this permit. Therefore, based upon BPJ of the permitting authority, total zinc will once again be limited to 0.3 mg/L.

6) The concentration limitation for Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) is unchanged as derived from the previous 2019 permit & WLA, which is a more protective limitation than was derived from the current 2023 WLA. The existing TDS mass loading limit remains unchanged as well and is based upon the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Forum Policies as authorized in UAC R317-2-4 to further control salinity within the Colorado River Basin of Utah.

7) Based on *40 CFR 423.15,* discharge points 013, 014, 017, and 018 shall be limited to an oil and grease concentration of 15.0 mg/L as an average of daily values for 30 consecutive days. The maximum value for any one day shall not exceed 20 mg/L. Based on BPJ of the permitting authority to be consistent with the limits and monitoring requirements from the previous permit, an oil and grease limitation of 10 mg/L will be retained in the permit for the remaining outfalls 002, 003, 007, 008, 009, 012, and 016. Also based on BPJ, oil and grease shall initially be limited visually at Outfalls 007, 008, 009 and 016. If an oil sheen or grease sheen is observed, then a sample must be taken and the concentration of oil and grease shall not exceed 10 mg/L.

8) The flow limitations for each of the outfalls remain unchanged and are based upon the total design flow of all discharge outfalls as provided previously by SCA.

9) Also based on *40 CFR 434, Subpart D,* special provisions are applicable to the coal related discharge points (Outfalls 007, 008, 009, 012 and 016). Any discharge or increase in the volume of a discharge caused by precipitation within any 24-hour period less than or equal to the 10-year, 24-hour precipitation event (or snowmelt of equivalent volume) may comply with the following limitation instead of the otherwise applicable limitations for TSS:

Parameter	Effluent Limitation
Settleable Solids	0.5 ml/L

Any discharge or increase in the volume of a discharge caused by precipitation within any 24-hour period greater than the 10-year, 24-hour precipitation event (or snowmelt of equivalent volume) may comply only with the following limitations instead of the otherwise applicable limitations:

Parameter	Effluent Limitation
pH	6.5 to 9.0 S.U.

The operator shall have the burden of proof that the discharge or increase in discharge was caused by the applicable precipitation event.

The SCA permit parameters of concern (POCs) remain consistent with previous permits. Therefore, as listed above and included in the permit; TDS, TSS, Iron, Chromium, Zinc, and pH are once again the primary POCs for this renewal permit. Other potential POCs evaluated are chlorine and other priority pollutants as described further below.

Based on *40 CFR 423.15(j)(2),* neither free available chlorine nor total residual chlorine may be discharged from any unit for more than two hours in any one day and not more than one unit in any plant may discharge free available or total residual chlorine at any one time unless the utility can demonstrate to the Director

that the units in a particular location cannot operate at or below this level of chlorination. Outfalls 013 and 014 are from storm water run-off sedimentation ponds, which do not have a source of chlorine and have never discharged to date. Since no chlorine is directly discharged to any of the outfall locations, the only possibility of discharging trace amounts of chlorine is from the ash landfills (Outfalls 017and 018). Cooling tower blow down is first mixed with a water clarifier, for solids removal, and the water is reused in the cooling tower. The solids are transported to the ash landfills. It is highly unlikely that any chlorine will leach from the ash landfill during a runoff event, fill the sedimentation pond and be discharged via Outfalls 017 or 018. Therefore, based upon BPJ of the permitting authority and to be consistent with previous permits, chlorine limitations have not been included for Outfalls 013, 014, 017 or 018.

Based on *40 CFR 423.15 (New Source Performance Standards for Steam Electric Power Generating Point Source Category)* there shall be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenyl compounds (PCBs) such as those commonly used in transformer fluid at any of the discharge points directly associated with the steam electric power generation facility (Outfalls 013, 014, 017, and 018). PCBs have not been included previously as a potential POC as there are no known uses at the SCA facility and there have been no changes in applicable facility operations since the last permit renewal. Therefore, based upon BPJ of the permitting authority, PCBs have once again not been included in the permit.

At Outfalls 017 and 018, based upon *40 CFR 423.15(j)(1)*, there shall be no detectable amounts of the 126 priority pollutants in the effluent. Also, based on *40 CFR 423.15(j)(3)*, instead of monitoring for these 126 priority pollutants directly, SCA may use engineering calculations to demonstrate that the regulated pollutants are not detectable in any final effluent discharges by utilizing the appropriate analytical calculation methods described therein.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL Requirements)
According to the Utah 2022 303(d) Water Quality Assessment Report, "Final 2022 Integrated Report on Water Quality", the receiving water for the discharge, "*Price River and tributaries from confluence with Green River to confluence with Soldier Creek* (*Grassy Trail Creek Lower*: *UT14060007-012_00*)" was listed as "Insufficient Data" for determining impairments. However, a TMDL was previously completed for the West Colorado Watershed and approved by EPA in 2004 (*Price River, San Rafael River and Muddy Creek TMDLs for Dissolved Solids – West Colorado Watershed Management Unit, Utah, April 2004*), which established a TDS site specific standard of 3000 mg/L for the Price River and associated tributaries in the area where Grassy Trail Creek enters the Price River. For more information, the TMDL can be found at https://documents.deq.utah.gov/water-quality/watershed-protection/total-maximum-daily-loads/DWQ-2015-006611.pdf. TDS effluent discharge requirements remain unchanged in the permit and also remain consistent with EPA's Anti-backsliding policy requirement as appropriate.

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. Because the SCA facility rarely discharges there is inadequate data for use in a RP. Additionally, SCA "has limited to no industrial contributions" to their waste stream and is considered a "zero discharge" facility as mentioned previously.

Therefore, no RP currently exists at the facility for the existing permit parameters and/or the identified POCs and a more quantitative RP analysis was not applicable at this time. Following the RP Guidance, the result for this permit renewal evaluation is *RP Outcome C: No new effluent limitation. Routine monitoring requirements maintained as they are in the permit*.

SELF-MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The following self-monitoring requirements are the same as in the previous permit. The permit requires that the self-monitoring reports are to be submitted monthly as appropriate, and on Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) forms due 28 days after the end of each monitoring period. Effective January 1, 2017, monitoring results must be submitted electronically using NetDMR unless the permittee has successfully petitioned for an exception. Lab reports for biomonitoring, as well as lab reports for metals and toxic organics, if required in the future must be submitted with the applicable DMRs. A review of the past 5 years of DMR data reveals that the SCA facility has had no discharges and no permit violations and therefore, should be able to continue complying with the permit provisions as included herein.

The permit effluent limitations and self-monitoring and reporting requirements are as follows:

Parameter, Units a*	Effluent Limitations a*				Monitoring Requirements a*	
	Maximum Monthly Average	Maximum Weekly Average	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, MGD *b						
Outfall 002	Report	--	--	Report	Monthly	Measured
Outfall 003	Report	--	--	Report	Monthly	Measured
Outfall 007	0.12	--	--	Report	Monthly	Measured
Outfall 008	0.13	--	--	Report	Monthly	Measured
Outfall 009	0.14	--	--	Report	Monthly	Measured
Outfall 012	0.29	--	--	Report	Monthly	Measured
Outfall 013	0.21	--	--	Report	Monthly	Measured
Outfall 014	0.09	--	--	Report	Monthly	Measured
Outfall 016	0.45	--	--	Report	Monthly	Measured
Outfall 017	0.15	--	--	Report	Monthly	Measured
Outfall 018	0.17	--	--	Report	Monthly	Measured
Oil & Grease, mg/L *c						
Outfall 002	--	--	--	10	Monthly	Grab
Outfall 003	--	--	--	10	Monthly	Grab
Outfall 007	--	--	--	10	Monthly	Visual/Grab
Outfall 008	--	--	--	10	Monthly	Visual/Grab
Outfall 009	--	--	--	10	Monthly	Visual/Grab
Outfall 012	--	--	--	10	Monthly	Visual/Grab
Outfall 013	15	--	--	20	Monthly	Grab
Outfall 014	15	--	--	20	Monthly	Grab
Outfall 016	--	--	--	10	Monthly	Visual/Grab
Outfall 017	15	--	--	20	Monthly	Grab
Outfall 018	15	--	--	20	Monthly	Grab
TSS, mg/L						
Outfall 002	25	35	--	--	Monthly	Grab
Outfall 003	25	35	--	--	Monthly	Grab
Outfall 007	25	35	--	70	Monthly	Grab
Outfall 008	25	35	--	70	Monthly	Grab
Outfall 009	25	35	--	70	Monthly	Grab
Outfall 012	25	35	--	70	Monthly	Grab
Outfall 013	25	35	--	100	Monthly	Grab

Outfall 014 *d	25	35	--	50	Monthly	Grab
Outfall 016	25	35	--	70	Monthly	Grab
Outfall 017	25	35	--	100	Monthly	Grab
Outfall 018	25	35	--	100	Monthly	Grab
TDS, mg/L *e	--	--	--	1650	Monthly	Grab
TDS, tons/day *e	--	--	--	1.0	Monthly	Grab
pH, standard units	--	--	6.5	9.0	Monthly	Grab
DO, mg/L	--	--	5.0	--	Monthly	Grab
Total Iron, mg/L						
Outfall 002	--	--	--	1.00	Monthly	Grab
Outfall 003	--	--	--	1.00	Monthly	Grab
Outfall 007	--	--	--	1.00	Monthly	Grab
Outfall 008	--	--	--	1.00	Monthly	Grab
Outfall 009	--	--	--	1.00	Monthly	Grab
Outfall 012	--	--	--	1.00	Monthly	Grab
Outfall 016	--	--	--	1.00	Monthly	Grab
Total Chromium, mg/L						
Outfall 017	0.03	--	--	0.03	Monthly	Grab
Outfall 018	0.03	--	--	0.03	Monthly	Grab
Total Zinc, mg/L						
Outfall 017	0.3	--	--	0.3	Monthly	Grab
Outfall 018	0.3	--	--	0.3	Monthly	Grab
Sanitary Waste *f	--	--	--	None	Monthly	Visual

*a See Definitions, *Part VII*, for definition of terms.

*b Flow measurements of the effluent volume shall be made in such a manner that the permittee can affirmatively demonstrate that representative values are being obtained. If the rate of discharge is controlled, the rate and duration of discharge shall be reported. The only discharge from outfalls 002 and 003 would be for essential maintenance from the deep-water wells.

*c With the exception of Outfalls 002, 003, 013, 014, 017, and 018 monitoring for Oil & Grease shall be a visual test performed at least once per month. If any oil and/or grease sheens are observed visually, then a sample of the effluent shall be taken immediately and that sample shall not exceed 10 mg/L. In addition to the monthly sampling requirement for Oil & Grease at Outfalls 002, 003, 013, 014, 017 and 018, a sample for Oil & Grease shall also be immediately taken whenever sheen is observed on the effluent or there is another reason to believe oil and grease is present.

*d Any untreated overflow from facilities designed, constructed, and operated to treat the coal pile runoff which results from a 10-year 24-hour precipitation event shall not be subject to the TSS daily maximum of 50 mg/L.

*e In addition to the TDS concentration limitation, the total amount of TDS shall not exceed a maximum of 1 ton (2000 lbs) per day as a sum of all outfalls.

*f There shall be no visible sheen or floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts as observed in the effluent discharge and there shall be no discharge of any sanitary wastes.

STORM WATER

As mentioned previously, the Storm Water provisions have been omitted from this UPDES permit as part of a programmatic separation of UPDES permit requirements. However, based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code and the type of industrial activities at the facility, the permittee may be required to maintain separate permit coverage, or an appropriate exclusion, under the UPDES Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities (UTR000000).

If the SCA facility is not already covered, it has 30 days from when this permit is issued to submit the appropriate Notice of Intent (NOI) for the MSGP or exclusion documentation. Previously storm water discharge requirements and permit coverage were combined in this individual permit. These have been separated to provide consistency among permittees, electronic reporting for storm water discharge monitoring reports, and increase flexibility to changing site conditions.

Additionally, permit coverage under the Construction General Storm Water Permit (CGP) is required for any construction at the facility which disturb an acre or more, or is part of a common plan of development or sale that is an acre or greater. A Notice of Intent (NOI) is required to obtain a construction storm water permit prior to the period of construction. Information on storm water permit requirements can be found at http://stormwater.utah.gov.

PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

Any process wastewater that the facility may discharge to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW), as an Indirect Discharge, which includes hauled waste, the permittee will be subject to federal, state and local pretreatment regulations. Based on section 307 of the Clean Water Act, the permittee shall comply with all applicable Federal Pretreatment Standards and Pretreatment Requirements promulgated in 40 CFR Section 403, the State Pretreatment Standards and Pretreatment Requirements found in UAC R317-8-8, and any Pretreatment Standards and Pretreatment Requirements developed by the POTW accepting the waste.

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

BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A nationwide effort to control toxic discharges where effluent toxicity is an existing or potential concern is regulated in accordance with the Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit and Enforcement Guidance Document for Whole Effluent Toxicity Control (biomonitoring), dated February 2018 (DWQ WET policy). 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.

SCA is a minor industrial facility that historically only rarely discharges storm water on an intermittent basis as a result of large storm events. As stated previously, SCA is considered a zero-discharge facility because there are no direct discharges of industrial wastewater, including water from the cooling tower or boiler blow-down, to any on-site sedimentation ponds or to any off-site surface water conveyances. Based on these considerations, there is no reasonable potential for toxicity in the permittee's discharge as per DWQ WET Policy. As such, there will be no numerical WET limitations or WET monitoring requirements in this renewal permit. However, the permit will once again 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 at any time in the future.

PERMIT DURATION

It is recommended that this permit be effective for a duration of five (5) years as authorized in UAC R317-8-5.1(1).

PERMIT DRAFTED & REVIEWED BY:

Drafted and reviewed by
Jeff Studenka, Discharge
Lonnie Shull, Biomonitoring
Jennifer Robinson, Pretreatment
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Amy Dickey, TMDL/Watershed Protection
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Utah Division of Water Quality, (801) 536-4300
June 21, 2023

PUBLIC NOTICE INFORMATION (to be updated after)

Began: Month Day, Year
Ended: Month Day, Year

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

The Public Notice of the draft permit and the draft permit documents will be published on the DWQ website for at least 30 days as required per UAC R317-8-6.5. During the public comment period provided under UAC R317-8-6.5, any interested person may submit written comments on the draft permit and/or 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 UAC R317-8-6.12.

ADDENDUM TO FSSOB

ATTACHMENT: I. Wasteload Analysis and Antidegradation Review

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ATTACHMENT 1

Wasteload Analysis & Antidegradation Review

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