

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

UTAH POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (UPDES) PERMITS

Industrial Permit No. **UT0025810**
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"),

VELVET MINE

is hereby authorized to discharge from its facility at T31S, R25E Section 3 in Lisbon Valley, in San Juan County, UT

TO AN UNNAMED DRY WASH,

in accordance with discharge points, effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other condition set forth herein.

This permit shall become effective on December 1, 2019

This permit expires at midnight on November 30, 2024

Signed this 21st day of November, 2019.



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*.

Outfall

Description of Discharge Point

001

Located at latitude 38°07'10" and longitude 109°09'23". The discharge is to an unnamed dry wash then to Big Indian Wash to Hatch Wash to Kane Springs Creek.

- 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.
 - 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:

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DISCHARGE PERMIT NO. UT0025810
WASTEWATER

Table 1			
Parameter	Effluent Limitations^{d, e}		
	Maximum Monthly Avg	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum
Total Flow, MGD ^b	0.5	--	--
TSS, mg/L	20	--	30
Total Uranium, mg/L	2.0	--	4.0
Total Radium 226, pCi/L	10	--	30
Dissolved Radium 226, pCi/L	3	--	10
COD, mg/L	100	--	200
Total Zinc	0.5	--	1.0
Total Dissolved Solids, mg/L	--	--	1000
Total Dissolved Solids, tons/day ^c	--	--	1.0
Oil & Grease, mg/L ^f	--	--	10.0
pH, Standard Units	--	6.5	9.0

Table 2				
Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements^{a, g}				
Parameter	Frequency	Sample Type	Units	Reporting Frequency
Total Flow ^b	Continuous	Recorder	MGD	Monthly
TSS	Monthly	Grab	mg/L	Monthly
Total Uranium	Monthly	Grab	mg/L	Monthly
Total Radium 226	Monthly	Grab	pCi/L	Monthly
Dissolved Radium 226	Monthly	Grab	pCi/L	Monthly
COD	Quarterly	Grab	mg/L	Quarterly
Total Zinc	Quarterly	Grab	mg/L	Quarterly
Total Dissolved Solids	Quarterly	Grab	mg/L	Quarterly
Total Dissolved Solids	Quarterly	Grab	tons/day	Quarterly
Oil & Grease	Quarterly	Grab	mg/L	Quarterly
pH	Monthly	Grab	Standard Units	Monthly
Temperature	Monthly	Grab	°F	Monthly

^{a.} See Definitions, *Part VIII*, for definition of terms.

^{b.} 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.

^{c.} TDS will be limited to a maximum discharge of 1.0 ton per day or 366 tons per year, with daily maximum tonnage reported monthly. It is the permittee's responsibility to monitor and report the actual discharge of TDS for each monitoring period.

^{d.} There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

^{e.} There shall be no discharge of sanitary wastes.

^{f.} An Oil & Grease sample shall be taken when a sheen is visible.

The permittee is required to sample and submit the analysis of the pollutants listed in 40 CFR Part 122 Appendix D Table III (Other Toxic Pollutants (Metals and Cyanide) and Total Phenols) occurring from the first discharge of the facility. This UPDES permit may be reopened and the permit limits modified based on the analysis of these pollutants.

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WASTEWATER

D. Reporting of Monitoring Results.

1. Reporting of Wastewater Monitoring Results Monitoring results obtained during the previous month shall be summarized for each month and reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report Form (EPA No. 3320-1) * or by NetDMR, post-marked or entered into NetDMR no later than the 28th day of the month following the completed reporting period. If no discharge occurs during the reporting period, “no discharge” shall be reported. Legible copies of these, and all other reports including whole effluent toxicity (WET) test reports required herein, shall be signed and certified in accordance with the requirements of *Signatory Requirements (see Part VII.G)*, and submitted by NetDMR, or to the Division of Water Quality at the following address:

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

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

PART II
DISCHARGE PERMIT NO. UT0025810
PRETREATMENT

II. INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

A. Definitions.

1. POTW or publicly owned treatment works means a treatment works as defined by section 212 of the Act, which is owned by a State or municipality (as defined by section 502(4) of the Act). This definition includes any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It also includes sewers, pipes and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW Treatment Plant. The term also means the municipality as defined in section 502(4) of the Act, which has jurisdiction over the Indirect Discharges to and the discharges from such a treatment works.

- B. Discharges to a POTW. Any process wastewater that the facility may discharge to the sanitary sewer, either as direct discharge or as a hauled waste, is subject to federal, state and local pretreatment regulations. Pursuant to Section 307 of the Clean Water Act, the permittee shall comply with all applicable Federal General Pretreatment Regulations promulgated, found in *40 CFR Part 403*, the State Pretreatment Requirements found in *UAC R317-8-8*, and any specific local discharge limitations developed by the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) accepting the waste.

- C. Hazardous Waste Requirements. In accordance with *40 CFR Part 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 they discharge any substance into a POTW which if otherwise disposed of would be considered a hazardous waste under *40 CFR Part 261*. This notification must include the name of the hazardous waste, the EPA hazardous waste number, and the type of discharge (continuous or batch).

- D. Hauled Hazardous Waste. Hauled hazardous waste shall not be discharged to a POTW without notification to the Division of Water Quality.

III. BIOSOLIDS REQUIREMENTS

The State of Utah has adopted the 40 CFR 503 federal regulations for the disposal of sewage sludge (biosolids) by reference. However, since this facility does not treat sanitary waste and does not have any regular sludge production. Therefore 40 CFR 503 does not apply at this time.

IV. STORM WATER REQUIREMENTS.

A. Coverage of This Section.

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section. The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges from active and inactive metal mining and ore dressing facilities [Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Major Group 10] if the storm water has come into contact with, or is contaminated by, any overburden, raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product located on the site of the operation. SIC Major Group 10 includes establishments primarily engaged in ore dressing and beneficiating operations, whether performed at mills operated in conjunction with the mines served or at mills, such as custom mills, operating separately. For the purposes of this part of the permit, the term “metal mining” includes all ore mining and/or dressing and beneficiating operations. All storm water discharges from inactive metal mining facilities and the storm water discharges from the following areas of active and temporarily inactive metal mining facilities are the only discharges covered by this section of the permit: topsoil piles; offsite haul/access roads if off active area; onsite haul roads if not constructed of waste rock or if spent ore and mine water is not used for dust control; runoff from tailings dams/dikes when not constructed of waste rock/tailings and no process fluids are present; concentration building, if no contact with material piles; mill site, if no contact with material piles; chemical storage area; docking facility, if no excessive contact with waste product; explosive storage; reclaimed areas released from reclamation bonds prior to December 17, 1990; and partially/inadequately reclaimed areas or areas not released from reclamation bonds.
 2. Limitations on Coverage. The following storm water discharges associated with industrial activity are not authorized by this permit:
 - a. Discharges from active metal mining facilities that are subject to the effluent limitation guidelines for the Ore Mining and Dressing Point Source Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 440). Coverage under this permit does not include acid drainage or contaminated springs or seeps at active facilities, temporarily inactive facilities, or inactive facilities.
 - b. Storm water discharges associated with an industrial activity that the Director has determined to be, or may reasonably be expected to be, contributing to a violation of a water quality standard.
 - c. Storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from inactive mining operations occurring on Federal lands where an operator cannot be identified.
 3. Co-Located Industrial Activity. When an industrial facility, described by paragraph 1) above coverage provisions of this section, has industrial activities being conducted onsite that meet the description(s) of industrial activities in another section(s), that industrial facility shall comply with any and all applicable monitoring and pollution prevention plan requirements of the other section(s) in addition to all applicable requirements in this section. The monitoring and pollution prevention plan terms and conditions of this multi-sector permit are additive for industrial activities being conducted at the same industrial facility. The operator of the facility shall determine which other monitoring and pollution prevention plan section(s) of this permit (if any) are applicable to the facility.
- 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

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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. Special Definitions. The following definitions are only for this section of the permit and are not intended to supersede the definitions of active and inactive mining facilities established by 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(iii):

1. "Active Metal Mining Facility" is a place where work or other related activity to the extraction, removal, or recovery of metal ore is being conducted. With respect to surface mines, an "active metal mining facility" does not include any area of land on or in which grading has been completed to return the earth to a desired contour and reclamation work has begun.
2. "Inactive Metal Mining Facility" means a site or portion of a site where metal mining and/or milling activities occurred in the past but is not an active metal mining facility, as defined in this permit and that portion of the facility does not have an active mining permit issued by the applicable (federal or state) governmental agency.
3. "Temporarily Inactive Metal Mining Facility" means a site or portion of a site where metal mining and/or milling activities occurred in the past, but currently are not being actively undertaken, and the facility has an active mining permit issued by the applicable (federal or state) government agency that authorizes mining at the site.

D. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements. The permittee must have (on site) 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 Mining Activities.* A description of the mining and associated activities taking place at the site that affect or may affect storm water runoff intended to be covered by this permit. The description shall report the total acreage within the mine site, an estimate of the number of acres of disturbed land and an estimate of the total amount of land proposed to be disturbed throughout the life of the mine. A general description of the location of the mining site relative to major transportation routes and communities shall also be provided.
 - c. *Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.* A description of potential sources that may reasonably be expected to add significant amounts of pollutants (including sediment) to storm water discharges or that may result in the discharge of pollutants during dry weather. Each description shall identify all activities and significant

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materials that may potentially be significant storm water pollutant sources from the active mining activity (see paragraph A., including, at a minimum:

(1) *Drainage.*

- (a) A site *topographic* map that indicates, at a minimum: mining/milling site boundaries and access and haul roads; the location of each storm water outfall and an outline of the portions of the drainage area that are within the facility boundaries; equipment storage, fueling and maintenance areas; materials handling areas; storage areas for chemicals and explosives; areas used for storage of overburden, materials, soils or wastes; location of mine drainage (where water leaves mine) or any other process water; tailings piles/ponds, both proposed and existing; heap leach pads; points of discharge from the property for mine drainage or any other process water; springs, streams, wetlands and other surface waters; and boundary of tributary areas that are subject to effluent limitations guidelines. In addition, the map must indicate the types of discharges contained in the drainage areas of the outfalls.
- (b) *Prediction* of the direction of flow, and identification of the types of pollutants (e.g., heavy metals, sediment) that are likely to be present in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity, for each area of the mine/mill site that generates storm water discharges associated with industrial activity with a reasonable potential for containing significant amounts of pollutants. Factors to consider include the mineralogy of the ore and waste rock (e.g., acid forming), toxicity and quantity of chemical(s) used, produced or discharged; the likelihood of contact with storm water; vegetation on site if any, and history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. Flows with a significant potential for causing erosion shall be identified.
- (c) *Inventory of Exposed Materials.* An inventory of the types of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation for each storm water outfall that may be covered under this permit (see paragraph A.). 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 date of the submission of a Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered under 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 date of the submission of a Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered under 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. The inventory of exposed materials shall include, but shall not be limited to the significant materials stored exposed to storm water, and material management practices employed that were listed for the facility in the approved group application. A summary of any existing ore or waste rock/overburden characterization data, including results of testing for acid rock generation potential. If the ore or waste rock/overburden characterization data is updated due to a change in the ore type being mined, the storm water pollution prevention plan shall be updated with the new data.

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- (2) *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.
 - (3) *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.
 - (4) *Risk Identification and Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources.* A narrative description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities associated with metal mining: loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage activities; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities; significant dust or particulate generating processes; and onsite waste disposal practices. The description shall specifically list any significant potential source of pollutants at the site and for each potential source, any pollutant or pollutant parameter (e.g., heavy metals, etc.) of concern shall be identified.
- d. *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:
- (1) *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.
 - (2) *Preventive Maintenance.* A narrative describing the program for timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices (e.g., cleaning oil/water separators, catch basins) as well as inspection and testing of 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. Particular attention shall be given to erosion control and sediment control systems and devices.
 - (3) *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.
 - (4) *Inspections.* In addition to the comprehensive site evaluation required under paragraph (*Part IV.D.1.c.(10)*) of this section, qualified facility personnel shall be identified to inspect designated equipment and mine areas at least on a monthly basis for active sites. The monthly inspections can be done at any time

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during the month and do not have to be done immediately following a precipitation event. For temporarily inactive sites, the inspections should be quarterly; however, inspections are not required when adverse weather conditions (e.g., snow) make the site inaccessible. All material handling areas shall be inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Erosion control systems and sediment control devices shall also be inspected to determine if they are working properly. 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.

- (5) *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).
- (6) *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, training sessions, and maintenance activities shall be documented and records of such activities shall be incorporated into the plan.
- (7) *Non-storm Water Discharges.*
 - (a) *Certification.* A certification that any discharge has been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges, such as seeps or adit discharges or discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines (e.g., 40 CFR Part 440), such as mine drainage or process water of any kind. The certification shall include the identification of potential significant sources of non-storm water or water subject to effluent limitation guidelines 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. Such certification may not be feasible if the facility operating the storm water discharge associated with industrial activity does not have access to an outfall, manhole, or other point of access to the ultimate conduit that receives the discharge. In such cases, the source identification section of the storm water pollution prevention plan shall indicate why the certification required by this part was not feasible, along with the identification of potential significant sources of non-storm water at the site. A discharger that is unable to provide the certification required by this paragraph must notify the Director in accordance with paragraph D.1.d.(7)(c) (below).

Alternatively, the plan may include a certification that any non-storm water discharge that mixes with storm water is subject to a separate UPDES permit that applies applicable effluent limitations prior to the

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mixing of non-storm water and storm water. In such cases, the certification shall identify the non-storm water discharge(s), the applicable UPDES permit(s), the effluent limitations placed on the non-storm water discharge by the UPDES permit(s), and the point(s) at which the limitations are applied.

- (b) *Exceptions.* Except for flows from firefighting 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 feasible. Non-storm water discharges to waters of the State, which are not, authorized by a *UPDES* permit are unlawful, and must be terminated.
- (8) *Sediment and Erosion Control.* Identification of areas that, due to topography, activities, or other factors, have a high potential for significant erosion of soil and/or other materials, and measures to be used to limit erosion and/or remove sediment from storm water runoff. The measures to consider include diversion of flow away from areas susceptible to erosion (such as interceptor dikes and swales; diversion dikes curbs and berms; pipe slope drains; subsurface drains; and drainage/storm water conveyance systems [channels or gutters; open top box culverts, and water-bars; rolling dips and road sloping; roadway surface water deflector; and culverts]), stabilization methods to prevent or minimize erosion (such as temporary or permanent seeding; vegetative buffer strips; protection of trees; top-soiling; soil conditioning; contouring; mulching; geotextiles [matting; netting; or blankets]; riprap; gabions; and retaining walls), and structural methods for controlling sediment (such as check dams; rock outlet protection; level spreaders; gradient terraces; straw bale barriers; silt fences; gravel or stone filter berms; brush barriers; sediment traps; grass swales; pipe slope drains; earth dikes; other controls such as entrance stabilization, waterway crossings or wind breaks; or other equivalent measures).
- (9) *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.D.1.c (Description of Potential Pollutant Sources)* of this permit] shall be considered when determining

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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 wastewater facility for treatment.

- (10) *Capping.* Where capping of a contaminant source is necessary, the source being capped and materials and procedures used to cap the contaminant source must be identified. In some cases, the elimination of a pollution source through capping contaminant sources may be the most effective control measure for discharges from inactive ore mining and dressing facilities.
- (11) *Treatment.* A description of how storm water will be treated prior to discharging to waters of the State if treatment of a storm water discharge is necessary. Storm water treatments include the following: chemical/physical treatment; oil/water separators; and artificial wetlands.
- (12) *Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation.* Procedures for qualified personnel to conduct site compliance evaluations at appropriate intervals specified in the plan, but in no case less than once a year. Such evaluations shall include:
 - (a) Visual inspections of areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity 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.D.1.c* (Description of Potential Pollutant Sources) of this section and pollution prevention measures and controls identified in the plan in accordance with *Part IV.D.1.d* (Measures and Controls) of this section shall be revised as appropriate within 30 days 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 unless additional time is authorized by the Director.
 - (c) Preparation of 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 (b) (above) shall be made and retained 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

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and this permit. The report shall be signed in accordance with *Part VII.G* (Signatory Requirements) of this permit.

- (d) Where annual site compliance evaluations are shown in the plan to be impractical for inactive mining sites due to the remote location and inaccessibility of the site, site evaluations required under this part shall be conducted at appropriate intervals specified in the plan, but, in no case less than once in 3 years.
- (13) *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.c.(12)*, Comprehensive Site Evaluation.
- (14) *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.

E. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.

- 1. Quarterly Visual Examination of Storm Water Quality. Mining facilities covered under this sector shall perform and document a visual examination of storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from each outfall, except discharges exempted below. The examination must be made during daylight hours unless there is insufficient rainfall or snow melt to produce a runoff event. Mining facilities must examine storm water quality at least once in each of the following periods: January through March; April through June; July through September; and October through December.
 - a. *Sample and Data Collection.* Examinations shall be made of grab 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.

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- c. *Representative Discharge.* When the permittee has two or more outfalls that, based on a consideration of industrial activity, significant materials, and management 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 report shall be made to the Division of Water Quality, (801) 536-4300, or 24-hour answering service (801) 536-4123.

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2. The following occurrences of noncompliance shall be reported by telephone (801) 536-4300 as soon as possible but no later than 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances:
 - a. Any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment;
 - b. Any unanticipated bypass, which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See *Part VI.G, Bypass of Treatment Facilities.*);
 - c. Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See *Part VI.H, Upset Conditions.*);
 - d. Violation of a daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in the permit; or,
 - e. Violation of any of the Table 3 metals limits, the pathogen limits, the vector attraction reduction limits or the management practices for biosolids that have been sold or given away.
3. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time that the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain:
 - a. A description of the noncompliance and its cause;
 - b. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
 - c. The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected;
 - d. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance; and,
 - e. Steps taken, if any, to mitigate the adverse impacts on the environment and human health during the noncompliance period.
4. The Director may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours by the Division of Water Quality, (801) 536-4300.
5. Reports shall be submitted to the addresses in *Part I.D, Reporting of Monitoring Results.*
- I. Other Noncompliance Reporting. Instances of noncompliance not required to be reported within 24 hours shall be reported at the time that monitoring reports for *Part I.D* are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in *Part V.H.3*
- J. Inspection and Entry The permittee shall allow the Director, or an authorized representative, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:
 1. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of the permit;
 2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

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3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit, including but not limited to, biosolids treatment, collection, storage facilities or area, transport vehicles and containers, and land application sites;
4. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the *Act*, any substances or parameters at any location, including, but not limited to, digested biosolids before dewatering, dewatered biosolids, biosolids transfer or staging areas, any ground or surface waters at the land application sites or biosolids, soils, or vegetation on the land application sites; and,
5. The permittee shall make the necessary arrangements with the landowner or leaseholder to obtain permission or clearance, the Director, or authorized representative, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, will be permitted to enter without delay for the purposes of performing their responsibilities.

VI. COMPLIANCE RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Duty to Comply. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application. The permittee shall give advance notice to the Director of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity, which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
- B. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions. The Act provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing provisions of the Act is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000 per day of such violation. Any person who willfully or negligently violates permit conditions or the Act is subject to a fine not exceeding \$25,000 per day of violation. Any person convicted under *UCA 19-5-115(2)* a second time shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50,000 per day. Except as provided at *Part VI.G, Bypass of Treatment Facilities* and *Part VI.H, Upset Conditions*, nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee of the civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance.
- C. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.
- D. Duty to Mitigate. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit, which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. The permittee shall also take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any land application in violation of this permit.
- E. Proper Operation and Maintenance. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems, which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.
- F. Removed Substances. Collected screening, grit, solids, sludge, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment shall be disposed of in such a manner so as to prevent any pollutant from entering any waters of the state or creating a health hazard. Sludge/digester supernatant and filter backwash shall not directly enter either the final effluent or waters of the state by any other direct route.
- G. Bypass of Treatment Facilities.
 - 1. Bypass Not Exceeding Limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to paragraph 2 and 3 of this section.
 - 2. Prohibition of Bypass.
 - a. Bypass is prohibited, and the Director may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:

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- (1) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of human life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - (2) There were no feasible alternatives to bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance, and
 - (3) The permittee submitted notices as required under *section VI.G.3*.
 - b. The Director may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in *sections VI.G.2.a (1), (2) and (3)*.
3. Notice.
- a. *Anticipated bypass*. Except as provided above in *section VI.G.2* and below in *section VI.G.3.b*, if the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, at least ninety days before the date of bypass. The prior notice shall include the following unless otherwise waived by the Director:
 - (1) Evaluation of alternative to bypass, including cost-benefit analysis containing an assessment of anticipated resource damages;
 - (2) A specific bypass plan describing the work to be performed including scheduled dates and times. The permittee must notify the Director in advance of any changes to the bypass schedule;
 - (3) Description of specific measures to be taken to minimize environmental and public health impacts;
 - (4) A notification plan sufficient to alert all downstream users, the public and others reasonably expected to be impacted by the bypass;
 - (5) A water quality assessment plan to include sufficient monitoring of the receiving water before, during and following the bypass to enable evaluation of public health risks and environmental impacts; and,
 - (6) Any additional information requested by the Director.
 - b. *Emergency Bypass*. Where ninety days advance notice is not possible, the permittee must notify the Director, and the Director of the Department of Natural Resources, as soon as it becomes aware of the need to bypass and provide to the Director the information in *section VI.G.3.a.(1) through (6)* to the extent practicable.
 - c. *Unanticipated bypass*. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass to the Director as required under *Part V.H, Twenty Four Hour Reporting*. The permittee shall also immediately notify the Director of the Department of Natural

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Resources, the public and downstream users and shall implement measures to minimize impacts to public health and environment to the extent practicable.

H. Upset Conditions.

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph 2 of this section are met. Director's administrative determination regarding a claim of upset cannot be judiciously challenged by the permittee until such time as an action is initiated for noncompliance.
2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - a. An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 - b. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
 - c. The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under *Part V.H, Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting*; and,
 - d. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under *Part VI.D, Duty to Mitigate*.
3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

I. Toxic Pollutants. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of *The Water Quality Act of 1987* for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

J. Changes in Discharge of Toxic Substances. Notification shall be provided to the Executive Secretary as soon as the permittee knows of, or has reason to believe:

1. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":
 - a. One hundred micrograms per liter (100 ug/L);
 - b. Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 ug/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/L) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - c. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with *UAC R317-8-3.4(7)* or (10); or,
 - d. The level established by the Executive Secretary in accordance with *UAC R317-8-4.2(6)*.

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2. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":
 - a. Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/L);
 - b. One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - c. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with *UAC R317-8-3.4(9)*; or,
 - d. The level established by the Executive Secretary in accordance with *UAC R317-8-4.2(6)*.

VII. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- A. Planned Changes. The permittee shall give notice to the Director as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when the alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of parameters discharged or pollutant sold or given away. This notification applies to pollutants, which are not subject to effluent limitations in the permit. In addition, if there are any planned substantial changes to the permittee's existing sludge facilities or their manner of operation or to current sludge management practices of storage and disposal, the permittee shall give notice to the Director of any planned changes at least 30 days prior to their implementation.
- B. Anticipated Noncompliance. The permittee shall give advance notice to the Director of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity, which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
- C. Permit Actions. This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.
- D. Duty to Reapply. If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee shall apply for and obtain a new permit. The application shall be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit.
- E. Duty to Provide Information. The permittee shall furnish to the Director, within a reasonable time, any information which the Director may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Director, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.
- F. Other Information. When the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or any report to the Director, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.
- G. Signatory Requirements. All applications, reports or information submitted to the Director shall be signed and certified.
 - 1. All permit applications shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
 - 2. All reports required by the permit and other information requested by the Director shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the Director, and,
 - b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position

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having overall responsibility for environmental matters. A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.

3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under *paragraph VII.G.2* is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of *paragraph VII.G.2* must be submitted to the Director prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
4. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."
- H. Penalties for Falsification of Reports. The *Act* provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000.00 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both.
- I. Availability of Reports. Except for data determined to be confidential under *UAC R317-8-3.2*, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the office of Director. As required by the *Act*, permit applications, permits and effluent data shall not be considered confidential.
- J. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the permittee of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under the *Act*.
- K. Property Rights. The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state or local laws or regulations.
- L. Severability. The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provisions of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.
- M. Transfers. This permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:
 1. The current permittee notifies the Director at least 20 days in advance of the proposed transfer date;

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2. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittee's containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them; and,
 3. The Director does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee of his or her intent to modify, or revoke and reissue the permit. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement mentioned in paragraph 2 above.
- N. State or Federal Laws. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation under authority preserved by *UCA 19-5-117* and *Section 510* of the *Act* or any applicable Federal or State transportation regulations, such as but not limited to the Department of Transportation regulations.
- O. Water Quality - Reopener Provision. This permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) to include the appropriate effluent limitations and compliance schedule, if necessary, if one or more of the following events occurs:
1. Water Quality Standards for the receiving water(s) to which the permittee discharges are modified in such a manner as to require different effluent limits than contained in this permit.
 2. A final wasteload allocation is developed and approved by the State and/or EPA for incorporation in this permit.
 3. Revisions to the current CWA § 208 area wide treatment management plans or promulgations/revisions to TMDLs (40 CFR 130.7) approved by the EPA and adopted by DWQ which calls for different effluent limitations than contained in this permit.
- P. Biosolids – Reopener Provision. This permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) to include the appropriate biosolids limitations (and compliance schedule, if necessary), management practices, other appropriate requirements to protect public health and the environment, or if there have been substantial changes (or such changes are planned) in biosolids use or disposal practices; applicable management practices or numerical limitations for pollutants in biosolids have been promulgated which are more stringent than the requirements in this permit; and/or it has been determined that the permittees biosolids use or land application practices do not comply with existing applicable state of federal regulations.
- Q. Toxicity Limitation - Reopener Provision. This permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) to include WET testing, a WET limitation, a compliance schedule, a compliance date, additional or modified numerical limitations, or any other conditions related to the control of toxicants if toxicity is detected during the life of this permit.
- R. Storm Water-Reopener Provision. At any time during the duration (life) of this permit, this permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) as per *UAC R317.8*, to include, any applicable storm water provisions and requirements, a storm water pollution prevention plan, a compliance schedule, a compliance date, monitoring and/or

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

VIII. DEFINITIONS

A. Wastewater.

1. The "7-day (and weekly) average", other than for *E. coli* bacteria, fecal coliform bacteria, and total coliform bacteria, is the arithmetic average of all samples collected during a consecutive 7-day period or calendar week, whichever is applicable. Geometric means shall be calculated for *E. coli* bacteria, fecal coliform bacteria, and total coliform bacteria. The 7-day and weekly averages are applicable only to those effluent characteristics for which there are 7-day average effluent limitations. The calendar week, which begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday, shall be used for purposes of reporting self-monitoring data on discharge monitoring report forms. Weekly averages shall be calculated for all calendar weeks with Saturdays in the month. If a calendar week overlaps two months (i.e., the Sunday is in one month and the Saturday in the following month), the weekly average calculated for that calendar week shall be included in the data for the month that contains Saturday.
2. The "30-day (and monthly) average," other than for *E. coli* bacteria, fecal coliform bacteria and total coliform bacteria, is the arithmetic average of all samples collected during a consecutive 30-day period or calendar month, whichever is applicable. Geometric means shall be calculated for *E. coli* bacteria, fecal coliform bacteria and total coliform bacteria. The calendar month shall be used for purposes of reporting self-monitoring data on discharge monitoring report forms.
3. "Act," means the *Utah Water Quality Act*.
4. "Acute toxicity" occurs when 50 percent or more mortality is observed for either test species at any effluent concentration (lethal concentration or "LC₅₀").
5. "Bypass," means the diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
6. "Chronic toxicity" occurs when the IC₂₅ < XX% effluent. The XX% effluent is the concentration of the effluent in the receiving water, at the end of the mixing zone expressed as per cent effluent.
7. "IC₂₅" is the concentration of toxicant (given in % effluent) that would cause a 25% reduction in mean young per female, or a 25% reduction in overall growth for the test population.
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;
 - 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;

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- 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. “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.
- B. 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 I* 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);

PART VIII
DISCHARGE PERMIT NO. UT0025810

- 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 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

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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;
- 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;

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- 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 1 acre 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.

FACT SHEET AND STATEMENT OF BASIS
VELVET MINE
RENEWAL PERMIT: DISCHARGE& STORM WATER
UPDES PERMIT NUMBER: UT0025810
UPDES MULTI-SECTOR STORM WATER GENERAL PERMIT NUMBER: UTR0000000
INDUSTRIAL

FACILITY CONTACTS

Person Name:	Lamiya Morrill
Position:	
Phone Number:	(435) 633-3035
Facility Name:	Velvet Mine
Facility Owner:	Anfield Resources Holding Corp
Facility Location:	T31S, R25E Section Lisbon Valley, San Juan County, Utah
Facility Mailing Address:	PO Box 122 Hanksville, UT 84734
Facility Owner Mailing Address:	10708 South 1300 East Sandy, UT 84094
Telephone:	(435) 627-4266
Actual Address:	3300 North 1200 West

DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY

Anfield Resources Holding Corporation owns and operates Velvet Mine, which is an underground uranium and vanadium mine. The mean monthly design discharge for the facility is 0.5 MGD. The discharge treatment system for this facility consists of a chemical precipitation process with barium chloride. The intercepted mine water is pumped and mixed with barium chloride and then up to an initial treatment tank where the barium chloride assists in Radium reduction. The mine is located at T31S, R25E Section 3 in Lisbon Valley, which is in San Juan County, Utah at latitude 38°07'10" and longitude 109°09'23". The facility has a Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code 1094, for Uranium mining.

As noted in the permit renewal application, the Velvet Mine continues to be in a non-operational status and no changes have occurred to the facility. Also, no construction has been initiated since the permit was issued. When the Velvet Mine begins construction of the treatment process, the facility will need to contact DWQ to procure the correct storm water and groundwater permits.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS PERMIT

The Velvet Mine has not had a discharge since the issuance of the UPDES Permit Number UT0025810. DWQ's 2016 Integrated Report lists Kane Spring Wash from confluence with Colorado River to headwaters (assessment Unit UT4030005-001_00) as impaired (TMDL required) for total dissolved solids (Class 4) and temperature (Class 3C).

Effluents limits for TDS and temperature equal to the water quality criteria will ensure that in stream criteria will not be exceeded at the point of discharge as well as not causing or contributing to the existing impairment of downstream in Kane Springs Wash.

The potential parameters of concern identified for the discharge/receiving water were TDS and temperature as a result of the downstream receiving water having been impaired for these pollutants. TDS permit limit will remain the same as to be in line with other uranium mines. Temperature will have monitoring only requirements.

All other parameters permit limitations will remain the same since there is no data to verify the compliance of the UPDES permit. The Velvet Mine is required to sample and submit the analysis of the pollutants listed in 40 CFR Part 122 Appendix D Table III (Other Toxic Pollutants (Metals and Cyanide) and Total Phenols) occurring from the first discharge of the facility. This UPDES permit may be reopened and the permit limits modified based on the analysis of these pollutants. Based on existing facilities with similar production processes and wastewater treatments, the Velvet Mine is expected to be able to comply with the limitations.

DISCHARGE

DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE

The Velvet Mine utilizes the discharge of an existing uranium mine which has not had a discharge for over 25 years.

Outfall

Description of Discharge Point

001

Located at latitude 38°07'10" and longitude 109°09'23".
The discharge is to an unnamed dry wash then to Big Indian Wash to Hatch Wash to Kane Springs Creek.

RECEIVING WATERS AND STREAM CLASSIFICATION

If a discharge were to occur, it would be pumped into an unnamed dry wash, which is a Class 2B, 3C, 4 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

Effluent limits for total suspended solids (TSS), total uranium, total radium 226, dissolved radium 226, chemical oxygen demand (COD), and total zinc are technology based standards for uranium ore mines found in 40 CFR 440.32 and 440.33. The pH limit is based in current Utah Secondary Treatment standards. The total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration limit is the same as similar uranium mining facility in the immediate area; is based on Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) and is more stringent than the Utah Water Quality Standards for TDS. The oil & grease limit is based on best professional judgment. Temperature monitoring requirement is based on the TMDL from 2016. The Velvet Mine is required to sample and submit the analysis of the pollutants listed in 40 CFR Part 122 Appendix D Table III (Other Toxic Pollutants (Metals and Cyanide) and Total Phenols) occurring from the first discharge on the analysis of these pollutants.

Total dissolved solids (TDS) limitations are based on the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Forum (CRBSCF) for mass loading values when applicable as authorized in *UAC R317-2-4*. Regarding TDS loading, the CRBSCF Policy entitled “NPDES Permit Program Policy for Implementation of Colorado River Salinity Standards” (Policy), with the most current version dated October 2017, requires the TDS loading limitation of one-ton per day (or 366 tons per year) as a sum from all discharge points, unless the average concentration of TDS is 500 mg/L or less. If the concentration of TDS at any Outfall is less than or equal to 500 mg/L as a thirty day average, then no loading limit applies for that Outfall. Those Outfalls exceeding 500 mg/L as a thirty day average, collectively, need to meet the one-ton per day (or 366 tons per year) limit. If one-ton per day (or 366 tons per year) TDS cannot be achieved, then the permittee will be required to remove salinity/TDS in excess of one-ton per day (or 366 tons per year) by developing a treatment process, participating in a salinity off-set program, or developing some type of mechanism to remove the salinity/TDS. The selection of a salinity control program must be approved by the Director of the Division of Water Quality.

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 was not conducted due to lack of facility effluent data.

The permit limitations are:

Table 1			
Parameter	Effluent Limitations^{d, e}		
	Maximum Monthly Avg	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum
Total Flow, MGD ^b	0.5	--	--
TSS, mg/L	20	--	30
Total Uranium, mg/L	2.0	--	4.0
Total Radium 226, pCi/L	10	--	30
Dissolved Radium 226, pCi/L	3	--	10
COD, mg/L	100	--	200
Total Zinc	0.5	--	1.0
Total Dissolved Solids, mg/L	--	--	1000
Total Dissolved Solids, tons/day ^c	--	--	1.0
Oil & Grease, mg/L ^f	--	--	10.0
pH, Standard Units	--	6.5	9.0

SELF-MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The self-monitoring requirements are the same as in the previous permit with the addition of Temperature monitoring. The permit will require reports to be submitted monthly on Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form (EPA No. 3320-1) or by NetDMR, post-marked or entered into NetDMR no later than the 28th day of the month following the completed reporting period.

Table 2				
Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements^{a, g}				
Parameter	Frequency	Sample Type	Units	Reporting Frequency
Total Flow ^b	Continuous	Recorder	MGD	Monthly
TSS	Monthly	Grab	mg/L	Monthly
Total Uranium	Monthly	Grab	mg/L	Monthly
Total Radium 226	Monthly	Grab	pCi/L	Monthly
Dissolved Radium 226	Monthly	Grab	pCi/L	Monthly
COD	Quarterly	Grab	mg/L	Quarterly
Total Zinc	Quarterly	Grab	mg/L	Quarterly
Total Dissolved Solids	Quarterly	Grab	mg/L	Quarterly
Total Dissolved Solids	Quarterly	Grab	tons/day	Quarterly
Oil & Grease	Quarterly	Grab	mg/L	Quarterly
pH	Monthly	Grab	Standard Units	Monthly
Temperature	Monthly	Grab	°F	Monthly

Table References

- ^a See Definitions, *Part VIII*, for definition of terms.
- ^b 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.
- ^c TDS will be limited to a maximum discharge of 1.0 ton per day or 366 tons per year, with daily maximum tonnage reported monthly. It is the permittee's responsibility to monitor and report the actual discharge of TDS for each monitoring period.

- ^d. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.
- ^e. There shall be no discharge of sanitary wastes.
- ^f. An Oil & Grease sample shall be taken when a sheen is visible.

The permittee is required to sample and submit the analysis of the pollutants listed in 40 CFR Part 122 Appendix D Table III (Other Toxic Pollutants (Metals and Cyanide) and Total Phenols) occurring from the first discharge of the facility. This UPDES permit may be reopened and the permit limits modified based on the analysis of these pollutants.

BIOSOLIDS

The State of Utah has adopted the 40 CFR 503 federal regulations for the disposal of sewage sludge (biosolids) by reference. However, since this facility does not treat sanitary waste and does not have any regular sludge production. Therefore 40 CFR 503 does not apply at this time.

STORM WATER

STORMWATER REQUIREMENTS

Storm water provisions are included in this combined UPDES permit.

The storm water requirements are based on the UPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity, General Permit No. UTR000000 (MSGP). All sections of the MSGP that pertain to discharges from active and inactive metal mining facilities (Sector G) 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 where storm water discharges have come in contact with, or are contaminated by, any overburden, raw material, intermediate product, finished product, or waste product located on the site of operation. 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,
9. Analytical sampling, and
10. Visual examinations of storm water discharges.

No construction has been initiated since the permit was issued. When the Velvet Mine begins construction of the treatment process, the facility will need to contact DWQ to procure the correct storm water permits.

PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

The permittee does not discharge to a publicly owned treatment works (POTW), the permittee treats and discharges all of the facility's process wastewater. If the permittee were to haul wastewater to a POTW then the permittee must notify the DWQ and meet the requirement stated in Part II of the UPDES Permit.

Any wastewater, discharged to a public sanitary sewer is subject to Federal, State, and local pretreatment regulations. Pursuant to Section 307 of the Clean Water Act, the permittee shall comply with all applicable Federal pretreatment regulations promulgated in *40 CFR Section 403*, the State pretreatment requirements found in *UAC R317-8-8*, and any specific local discharge limitations developed by the wastewater treatment plant accepting any process wastewater from the permittee.

BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A nationwide effort to control toxic discharges where effluent toxicity is an existing or potential concern is regulated in accordance with the Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit and Enforcement Guidance Document for Whole Effluent Toxicity Control (biomonitoring), dated February 2018. Authority to require effluent biomonitoring is provided in Permit Conditions, *UAC R317-8-4.2*, Permit Provisions, *UAC R317-8-5.3* and Water Quality Standards, *UAC R317-2-5* and *R317 -2-7.2*.

The permittee is a minor municipal facility that will be discharging an infrequent amount of effluent, in which toxicity is neither an existing concern, nor likely to be present. Also, the receiving irrigation ditch is regularly dry; therefore there is not any available data to conclude that the irrigation ditch is impaired. Based on these considerations, and the absence of receiving stream water quality monitoring data, there is no reasonable potential for toxicity in the permittee's discharge (per State of Utah Permitting and Enforcement Guidance Document for WET Control). As such, there will be no numerical WET limitations or WET monitoring requirements in this permit. However, the permit will contain a toxicity limitation re-opener provision that allows for modification of the permit should additional information indicate the presence of toxicity in the discharge.

PERMIT DURATION

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

Drafted by
Sarah Leavitt, Discharge
Jennifer Robinson, Pretreatment
Dan Griffin, Biosolids
Lonnie Shull, Biomonitoring
Lisa Stevens, Storm Water
Dave Wham, Wasteload Analysis
Utah Division of Water Quality, (801) 536-4300

PUBLIC NOTICE

Began: October 9, 2019
Ended: November 8, 2019

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

The Public Noticed of the draft permit was published in the San Juan Record.

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.

Responsiveness Summary

No comments were received during the Public Comment period.

DWQ-2019-007883

ATTACHMENT 1

Wasteload Analysis

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

Date: July 2, 2019

Prepared by: Dave Wham 
Standards and Technical Services

Facility: Anfield Resources Holding Corp; Velvet Mine
UPDES No. UT- 0025810

Receiving water: Unnamed dry wash -> Big Indian Wash -> Hatch Wash -> Kane Creek -> Kane Springs 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: Unnamed dry wash → Big Indian Wash → Hatch Wash → Kane Springs Creek.

The mean monthly design discharge is 0.5 MGD for the facility.

Receiving Water

The receiving water for Outfall 001 is an unnamed ephemeral wash which is tributary of Big Indian Wash, tributary of Hatch Wash, tributary of Kane Springs Creek, tributary of the Colorado River. Per R317-2-13.1, Kane Canyon Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Colorado River to headwaters is classified 2B, 3C, 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.*

Utah Division of Water Quality
Wasteload Analysis
Anfield Resources Holding Corp; Velvet Mine
UPDES No. UT- 0025810

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). Because the receiving water is an ephemeral wash at the point of discharge, the 7Q10 is assumed to be zero.

Ambient water quality was characterized using data from DWQ monitoring station # 4956060, Hatch Wash above Three Mile Creek for the period 2004-2005 (all available data).

TMDL

DWQ's 2016 Integrated Report lists Kane Spring Wash from confluence with Colorado River to headwaters (Assessment Unit UT14030005-001_00) as impaired (TMDL required) for total dissolved solids (Class 4) and temperature (Class 3C).

Effluents limits for TDS and temperature equal to the water quality criteria will ensure that in-stream criteria will not be exceeded at the point of discharge as well as not causing or contributing to the existing impairment downstream in Kane Springs Wash.

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.

Since the receiving water low flow is considered zero, no mixing zone analysis was considered. Effluent limits revert to end of pipe standards.

Parameters of Concern

The potential parameters of concern identified for the discharge/receiving water were total dissolved solids and temperature as a result of the downstream receiving water having been impaired for these pollutants.

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 1: WET Limits for IC₂₅

Outfall	Percent Effluent
Outfall 001	100%

Wasteload Allocation Methods

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

Models and supporting documentation are available for review upon request.

Antidegradation Level I Review

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

A Level II Antidegradation Review (ADR) is NOT required for this facility as the UPDES permit is being renewed and there is no increase in load or concentration over that which was approved in the previous permit.

Documents:

WLA Document: *VelvetMine_WLADoc_7-2-19.docx*

Wasteload Analysis and Addendum: *VelvetMine_WLA_7-2-19.xls*

References:

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

Lewis, B., J. Saunders, and M. Murphy. 2002. *Ammonia Toxicity Model (AMMTOX, Version2): A Tool for Determining Effluent Ammonia Limits*. University of Colorado, Center for Limnology.

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

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

2-Jul-19

Facilities:	Anfield Resources Holding Corp; Velvet Mine	UPDES No: UT-0025810
Discharging to:	Unnamed dry wash:Big Indian Wash:Hatch Wash:Kane Creek: Colorado River	
Design Flow:	0.5	MGD

I. Introduction

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

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

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

II. Receiving Water and Stream Classification

Unnamed dry wash:Big Indian Wash:Hatch Wash: Kane Creek: 2B, 3C, 4	
Antidegradation Review:	Level I review completed. Level II review not required.

III. Numeric Stream Standards for Protection of Aquatic Wildlife

Total Ammonia (TNH3)	Varies as a function of Temperature and pH Rebound. See Water Quality Standards
Chronic Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	0.011 mg/l (4 Day Average) 0.019 mg/l (1 Hour Average)
Chronic Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	5.00 mg/l (30 Day Average) N/A mg/l (7 Day Average) 3.00 mg/l (1 Day Average)
Maximum Total Dissolved Solids	1200.0 mg/l

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

Acute and Chronic Heavy Metals (Dissolved)

Parameter	4 Day Average (Chronic) Standard		1 Hour Average (Acute) Standard		
	Concentration	Load*	Concentration		Load*
Aluminum	87.00 ug/l**	0.363 lbs/day	750.00	ug/l	3.133 lbs/day
Arsenic	190.00 ug/l	0.794 lbs/day	340.00	ug/l	1.420 lbs/day
Cadmium	0.62 ug/l	0.003 lbs/day	1.29	ug/l	0.005 lbs/day
Chromium III	64.21 ug/l	0.268 lbs/day	1343.45	ug/l	5.612 lbs/day
Chromium VI	11.00 ug/l	0.046 lbs/day	16.00	ug/l	0.067 lbs/day
Copper	6.86 ug/l	0.029 lbs/day	9.98	ug/l	0.042 lbs/day
Iron			1000.00	ug/l	4.177 lbs/day
Lead	2.01 ug/l	0.008 lbs/day	51.68	ug/l	0.216 lbs/day
Mercury	0.0120 ug/l	0.000 lbs/day	2.40	ug/l	0.010 lbs/day
Nickel	38.49 ug/l	0.161 lbs/day	346.21	ug/l	1.446 lbs/day
Selenium	4.60 ug/l	0.019 lbs/day	20.00	ug/l	0.084 lbs/day
Silver	N/A ug/l	N/A lbs/day	2.04	ug/l	0.009 lbs/day
Zinc	88.37 ug/l	0.369 lbs/day	88.37	ug/l	0.369 lbs/day

* Allowed below discharge

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

Metals Standards Based upon a Hardness of 69.82 mg/l as CaCO₃

Organics [Pesticides]

Parameter	4 Day Average (Chronic) Standard		1 Hour Average (Acute) Standard		
	Concentration	Load*	Concentration		Load*
Aldrin			1.500	ug/l	0.006 lbs/day
Chlordane	0.004 ug/l	0.018 lbs/day	1.200	ug/l	0.005 lbs/day
DDT, DDE	0.001 ug/l	0.004 lbs/day	0.550	ug/l	0.002 lbs/day
Dieldrin	0.002 ug/l	0.008 lbs/day	1.250	ug/l	0.005 lbs/day
Endosulfan	0.056 ug/l	0.234 lbs/day	0.110	ug/l	0.000 lbs/day
Endrin	0.002 ug/l	0.010 lbs/day	0.090	ug/l	0.000 lbs/day
Guthion			0.010	ug/l	0.000 lbs/day
Heptachlor	0.004 ug/l	0.016 lbs/day	0.260	ug/l	0.001 lbs/day
Lindane	0.080 ug/l	0.334 lbs/day	1.000	ug/l	0.004 lbs/day
Methoxychlor			0.030	ug/l	0.000 lbs/day
Mirex			0.010	ug/l	0.000 lbs/day
Parathion			0.040	ug/l	0.000 lbs/day
PCB's	0.014 ug/l	0.058 lbs/day	2.000	ug/l	0.008 lbs/day
Pentachlorophenol	13.00 ug/l	54.269 lbs/day	20.000	ug/l	0.084 lbs/day
Toxephene	0.0002 ug/l	0.001 lbs/day	0.7300	ug/l	0.003 lbs/day

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IV. Numeric Stream Standards for Protection of Agriculture

4 Day Average (Chronic) Standard		1 Hour Average (Acute) Standard	
	Concentration	Concentration	Load*
Arsenic		100.0 ug/l	lbs/day
Boron		750.0 ug/l	lbs/day
Cadmium		10.0 ug/l	0.02 lbs/day
Chromium		100.0 ug/l	lbs/day
Copper		200.0 ug/l	lbs/day
Lead		100.0 ug/l	lbs/day
Selenium		50.0 ug/l	lbs/day
TDS, Summer		1200.0 mg/l	2.51 tons/day

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

4 Day Average (Chronic) Standard		1 Hour Average (Acute) Standard	
Metals	Concentration	Concentration	Load*
Arsenic		ug/l	lbs/day
Barium		ug/l	lbs/day
Cadmium		ug/l	lbs/day
Chromium		ug/l	lbs/day
Lead		ug/l	lbs/day
Mercury		ug/l	lbs/day
Selenium		ug/l	lbs/day
Silver		ug/l	lbs/day
Fluoride (3)		ug/l	lbs/day
to		ug/l	lbs/day
Nitrates as N		ug/l	lbs/day

Chlorophenoxy Herbicides

2,4-D	ug/l	lbs/day
2,4,5-TP	ug/l	lbs/day
Endrin	ug/l	lbs/day
ocyclohexane (Lindane)	ug/l	lbs/day
Methoxychlor	ug/l	lbs/day
Toxaphene	ug/l	lbs/day

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

Maximum Conc., ug/l - Acute Standards			
Class 1C		Class 3A, 3B	
[2 Liters/Day for 70 Kg Person over 70 Yr.]		[6.5 g for 70 Kg Person over 70 Yr.]	
Toxic Organics			
Acenaphthene	ug/l lbs/day	2700.0 ug/l	11.27 lbs/day
Acrolein	ug/l lbs/day	780.0 ug/l	3.26 lbs/day
Acrylonitrile	ug/l lbs/day	0.7 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Benzene	ug/l lbs/day	71.0 ug/l	0.30 lbs/day
Benzidine	ug/l lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Carbon tetrachloride	ug/l lbs/day	4.4 ug/l	0.02 lbs/day
Chlorobenzene	ug/l lbs/day	21000.0 ug/l	87.67 lbs/day
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene			
Hexachlorobenzene	ug/l lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
1,2-Dichloroethane	ug/l lbs/day	99.0 ug/l	0.41 lbs/day

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1,1,1-Trichloroethane				
Hexachloroethane	ug/l	lbs/day	8.9 ug/l	0.04 lbs/day
1,1-Dichloroethane				
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ug/l	lbs/day	42.0 ug/l	0.18 lbs/day
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ug/l	lbs/day	11.0 ug/l	0.05 lbs/day
Chloroethane			0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	ug/l	lbs/day	1.4 ug/l	0.01 lbs/day
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	ug/l	lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
2-Chloronaphthalene	ug/l	lbs/day	4300.0 ug/l	17.95 lbs/day
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	ug/l	lbs/day	6.5 ug/l	0.03 lbs/day
p-Chloro-m-cresol			0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Chloroform (HM)	ug/l	lbs/day	470.0 ug/l	1.96 lbs/day
2-Chlorophenol	ug/l	lbs/day	400.0 ug/l	1.67 lbs/day
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ug/l	lbs/day	17000.0 ug/l	70.97 lbs/day
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ug/l	lbs/day	2600.0 ug/l	10.85 lbs/day
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ug/l	lbs/day	2600.0 ug/l	10.85 lbs/day
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	ug/l	lbs/day	0.1 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
1,1-Dichloroethylene	ug/l	lbs/day	3.2 ug/l	0.01 lbs/day
1,2-trans-Dichloroethylene	ug/l	lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
2,4-Dichlorophenol	ug/l	lbs/day	790.0 ug/l	3.30 lbs/day
1,2-Dichloropropane	ug/l	lbs/day	39.0 ug/l	0.16 lbs/day
1,3-Dichloropropylene	ug/l	lbs/day	1700.0 ug/l	7.10 lbs/day
2,4-Dimethylphenol	ug/l	lbs/day	2300.0 ug/l	9.60 lbs/day
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	ug/l	lbs/day	9.1 ug/l	0.04 lbs/day
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	ug/l	lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	ug/l	lbs/day	0.5 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Ethylbenzene	ug/l	lbs/day	29000.0 ug/l	121.06 lbs/day
Fluoranthene	ug/l	lbs/day	370.0 ug/l	1.54 lbs/day
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether				
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether				
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	ug/l	lbs/day	170000.0 ug/l	709.67 lbs/day
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	ug/l	lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Methylene chloride (HM)	ug/l	lbs/day	1600.0 ug/l	6.68 lbs/day
Methyl chloride (HM)	ug/l	lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Methyl bromide (HM)	ug/l	lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Bromoform (HM)	ug/l	lbs/day	360.0 ug/l	1.50 lbs/day
Dichlorobromomethane	ug/l	lbs/day	22.0 ug/l	0.09 lbs/day
Chlorodibromomethane	ug/l	lbs/day	34.0 ug/l	0.14 lbs/day
Hexachlorobutadiene(c)	ug/l	lbs/day	50.0 ug/l	0.21 lbs/day
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ug/l	lbs/day	17000.0 ug/l	70.97 lbs/day
Isophorone	ug/l	lbs/day	600.0 ug/l	2.50 lbs/day
Naphthalene				
Nitrobenzene	ug/l	lbs/day	1900.0 ug/l	7.93 lbs/day
2-Nitrophenol	ug/l	lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
4-Nitrophenol	ug/l	lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
2,4-Dinitrophenol	ug/l	lbs/day	14000.0 ug/l	58.44 lbs/day
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	ug/l	lbs/day	765.0 ug/l	3.19 lbs/day
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	ug/l	lbs/day	8.1 ug/l	0.03 lbs/day
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	ug/l	lbs/day	16.0 ug/l	0.07 lbs/day
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	ug/l	lbs/day	1.4 ug/l	0.01 lbs/day
Pentachlorophenol	ug/l	lbs/day	8.2 ug/l	0.03 lbs/day

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Phenol	ug/l	lbs/day	4.6E+06 ug/l	1.92E+04 lbs/day
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	ug/l	lbs/day	5.9 ug/l	0.02 lbs/day
Butyl benzyl phthalate	ug/l	lbs/day	5200.0 ug/l	21.71 lbs/day
Di-n-butyl phthalate	ug/l	lbs/day	12000.0 ug/l	50.09 lbs/day
Di-n-octyl phthalate				
Diethyl phthalate	ug/l	lbs/day	120000.0 ug/l	500.95 lbs/day
Dimethyl phthalate	ug/l	lbs/day	2.9E+06 ug/l	1.21E+04 lbs/day
Benzo(a)anthracene (PAH)	ug/l	lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)	ug/l	lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (PAH)	ug/l	lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (PAH)	ug/l	lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Chrysene (PAH)	ug/l	lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Acenaphthylene (PAH)				
Anthracene (PAH)	ug/l	lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	ug/l	lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ug/l	lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Pyrene (PAH)	ug/l	lbs/day	11000.0 ug/l	45.92 lbs/day
Tetrachloroethylene	ug/l	lbs/day	8.9 ug/l	0.04 lbs/day
Toluene	ug/l	lbs/day	200000 ug/l	834.91 lbs/day
Trichloroethylene	ug/l	lbs/day	81.0 ug/l	0.34 lbs/day
Vinyl chloride	ug/l	lbs/day	525.0 ug/l	2.19 lbs/day
Pesticides				
Aldrin	ug/l	lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Dieldrin	ug/l	lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Chlordane	ug/l	lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
4,4'-DDT	ug/l	lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
4,4'-DDE	ug/l	lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
4,4'-DDD	ug/l	lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
alpha-Endosulfan	ug/l	lbs/day	2.0 ug/l	0.01 lbs/day
beta-Endosulfan	ug/l	lbs/day	2.0 ug/l	0.01 lbs/day
Endosulfan sulfate	ug/l	lbs/day	2.0 ug/l	0.01 lbs/day
Endrin	ug/l	lbs/day	0.8 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Endrin aldehyde	ug/l	lbs/day	0.8 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Heptachlor	ug/l	lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Heptachlor epoxide				
PCB's				
PCB 1242 (Arochlor 1248)	ug/l	lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
PCB-1254 (Arochlor 1254)	ug/l	lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
PCB-1221 (Arochlor 1221)	ug/l	lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
PCB-1232 (Arochlor 1232)	ug/l	lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
PCB-1248 (Arochlor 1248)	ug/l	lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
PCB-1260 (Arochlor 1260)	ug/l	lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
PCB-1016 (Arochlor 1016)	ug/l	lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Pesticide				
Toxaphene	ug/l		0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Dioxin				
Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)	ug/l	lbs/day		

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Metals

Antimony	ug/l	lbs/day		
Arsenic	ug/l	lbs/day	4300.00 ug/l	17.95 lbs/day
Asbestos	ug/l	lbs/day		
Beryllium				
Cadmium				
Chromium (III)				
Chromium (VI)				
Copper				
Cyanide	ug/l	lbs/day	2.2E+05 ug/l	918.40 lbs/day
Lead	ug/l	lbs/day		
Mercury			0.15 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Nickel			4600.00 ug/l	19.20 lbs/day
Selenium	ug/l	lbs/day		
Silver	ug/l	lbs/day		
Thallium			6.30 ug/l	0.03 lbs/day
Zinc				

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

VII. Mathematical Modeling of Stream Quality

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

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

(1) The Utah River Model, Utah Division of Water Quality, 1992. Based upon STREAMDO IV (Region VIII) and Supplemental Ammonia Toxicity Models; EPA Region VIII, Sept. 1990 and QUAL2E (EPA, Athens, GA).

(2) Utah Ammonia/Chlorine Model, Utah Division of Water Quality, 1992.

(3) AMMTOX Model, University of Colorado, Center of Limnology, and EPA Region 8

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

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

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

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

VIII. Modeling Information

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

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

Other Conditions

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

Model Inputs

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

Current Upstream Information

	Stream Critical Low		pH	T-NH3 mg/l as N	BOD5 mg/l	DO mg/l	TRC mg/l	TDS mg/l
	Flow cfs	Temp. Deg. C						
Summer (Irrig. Season)	0.00	16.7	7.7	0.10	1.00	10.25	0.00	327.0
Fall	0.00	7.9	8.0	0.10	1.00	---	0.00	386.0
Winter	0.00	4.4	8.2	0.10	1.00	---	0.00	503.0
Spring	0.00	12.8	8.3	0.10	1.00	---	0.00	485.0
Dissolved Metals	Al ug/l	As ug/l	Cd ug/l	CrIII ug/l	CrVI ug/l	Copper ug/l	Fe ug/l	Pb ug/l
All Seasons	2.385*	0.795*	0.0795*	0.795*	3.975*	0.8*	1.25*	0.795*
Dissolved Metals	Hg ug/l	Ni ug/l	Se ug/l	Ag ug/l	Zn ug/l	Boron ug/l	* ~80% MDL	
All Seasons	0.0000	0.795*	1.59*	0.15*	0.0795*	1.59*		

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Projected Discharge Information

Season	Flow, MGD	Temp.
Summer	0.50000	23.5
Fall	0.50000	8.5
Winter	0.50000	3.1
Spring	0.50000	15.1

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

IX. Effluent Limitations

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

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

Effluent Limitation for Flow based upon Water Quality Standards

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

Season	Daily Average	
Summer	0.500 MGD	0.774 cfs
Fall	0.500 MGD	0.774 cfs
Winter	0.500 MGD	0.774 cfs
Spring	0.500 MGD	0.774 cfs

Flow Requirement or Loading Requirement

The calculations in this wasteload analysis utilize the maximum effluent discharge flow of 0.5 MGD. If the discharger is allowed to have a flow greater than 0.5 MGD during 7Q10 conditions, and effluent limit concentrations as indicated, then water quality standards will be violated. In order to prevent this from occurring, the permit writers must include the discharge flow limitation as indicated above; or, include loading effluent limits in the permit.

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

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

WET Requirements	LC50 >	100.0% Effluent	[Acute]
	IC25 >	99.9% Effluent	[Chronic]

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

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

Season	Concentration	
Summer	25.0 mg/l as BOD5	104.2 lbs/day
Fall	25.0 mg/l as BOD5	104.2 lbs/day
Winter	25.0 mg/l as BOD5	104.2 lbs/day
Spring	25.0 mg/l as BOD5	104.2 lbs/day

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

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

Season	Concentration
Summer	4.00
Fall	4.00
Winter	4.00
Spring	4.00

Effluent Limitation for Total Ammonia based upon Water Quality Standards

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

Season		Concentration	Load	
Summer	4 Day Avg. - Chronic	0.53 mg/l as N	2.2	lbs/day
	1 Hour Avg. - Acute	2.1 mg/l as N	9.0	lbs/day
Fall	4 Day Avg. - Chronic	1.2 mg/l as N	5.0	lbs/day
	1 Hour Avg. - Acute	3.5 mg/l as N	14.5	lbs/day
Winter	4 Day Avg. - Chronic	1.4 mg/l as N	5.9	lbs/day
	1 Hour Avg. - Acute	4.2 mg/l as N	17.4	lbs/day
Spring	4 Day Avg. - Chronic	1.2 mg/l as N	5.0	lbs/day
	1 Hour Avg. - Acute	3.5 mg/l as N	14.5	lbs/day

Acute limit calculated with an Acute Zone of Initial Dilution (ZID) to be equal to 100.%.

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Effluent Limitation for Total Residual Chlorine based upon Water Quality Standards

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

Season		Concentration		Load	
Summer	4 Day Avg. - Chronic	0.011	mg/l	0.05	lbs/day
	1 Hour Avg. - Acute	0.019	mg/l	0.08	lbs/day
Fall	4 Day Avg. - Chronic	0.011	mg/l	0.05	lbs/day
	1 Hour Avg. - Acute	0.019	mg/l	0.08	lbs/day
Winter	4 Day Avg. - Chronic	0.011	mg/l	0.05	lbs/day
	1 Hour Avg. - Acute	0.019	mg/l	0.08	lbs/day
Spring	4 Day Avg. - Chronic	0.011	mg/l	0.05	lbs/day
	1 Hour Avg. - Acute	0.019	mg/l	0.08	lbs/day

Effluent Limitations for Total Dissolved Solids based upon Water Quality Standards

Season		Concentration		Load	
Summer	Maximum, Acute	1201.1	mg/l	2.50	tons/day
Fall	Maximum, Acute	1201.1	mg/l	2.50	tons/day
Winter	Maximum, Acute	1200.9	mg/l	2.50	tons/day
Spring	Maximum, Acute	1200.9	mg/l	2.50	tons/day

Colorado Salinity Forum Limits Determined by Permitting Section

Effluent Limitations for Total Recoverable Metals based upon Water Quality Standards

In-stream criteria of downstream segments for Dissolved Metals will be met with an effluent limitation as follows (based upon a hardness of 69.82 mg/l):

	4 Day Average		Load	1 Hour Average		Load
	Concentration			Concentration		
Aluminum*	N/A		N/A	751.0	ug/l	3.1 lbs/day
Arsenic*	190.24	ug/l	0.5 lbs/day	340.4	ug/l	1.4 lbs/day
Cadmium	0.62	ug/l	0.0 lbs/day	1.3	ug/l	0.0 lbs/day
Chromium III	64.29	ug/l	0.2 lbs/day	1,345.2	ug/l	5.6 lbs/day
Chromium VI*	11.01	ug/l	0.0 lbs/day	16.0	ug/l	0.1 lbs/day
Copper	6.87	ug/l	0.0 lbs/day	10.0	ug/l	0.0 lbs/day
Iron*	N/A		N/A	1,001.3	ug/l	4.2 lbs/day
Lead	2.02	ug/l	0.0 lbs/day	51.7	ug/l	0.2 lbs/day
Mercury*	0.01	ug/l	0.0 lbs/day	2.4	ug/l	0.0 lbs/day
Nickel	38.54	ug/l	0.1 lbs/day	346.7	ug/l	1.4 lbs/day
Selenium*	4.60	ug/l	0.0 lbs/day	20.0	ug/l	0.1 lbs/day
Silver	N/A ug/l		N/A lbs/day	2.0	ug/l	0.0 lbs/day

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Zinc	88.49 ug/l	0.2 lbs/day	88.5	ug/l	0.4 lbs/day
Cyanide*	5.21 ug/l	0.0 lbs/day	22.0	ug/l	0.1 lbs/day

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

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

Summer	20.7 Deg. C.	69.3 Deg. F
Fall	11.9 Deg. C.	53.4 Deg. F
Winter	8.4 Deg. C.	47.1 Deg. F
Spring	16.8 Deg. C.	62.2 Deg. F

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

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

	4 Day Average		1 Hour Average	
	Concentration	Load	Concentration	Load
Aldrin			1.5E+00 ug/l	9.69E-03 lbs/day
Chlordane	4.30E-03 ug/l	1.79E-02 lbs/day	1.2E+00 ug/l	7.75E-03 lbs/day
DDT, DDE	1.00E-03 ug/l	4.17E-03 lbs/day	5.5E-01 ug/l	3.55E-03 lbs/day
Dieldrin	1.90E-03 ug/l	7.92E-03 lbs/day	1.3E+00 ug/l	8.08E-03 lbs/day
Endosulfan	5.60E-02 ug/l	2.33E-01 lbs/day	1.1E-01 ug/l	7.11E-04 lbs/day
Endrin	2.30E-03 ug/l	9.59E-03 lbs/day	9.0E-02 ug/l	5.82E-04 lbs/day
Guthion	0.00E+00 ug/l	0.00E+00 lbs/day	1.0E-02 ug/l	6.46E-05 lbs/day
Heptachlor	3.80E-03 ug/l	1.58E-02 lbs/day	2.6E-01 ug/l	1.68E-03 lbs/day
Lindane	8.00E-02 ug/l	3.34E-01 lbs/day	1.0E+00 ug/l	6.46E-03 lbs/day
Methoxychlor	0.00E+00 ug/l	0.00E+00 lbs/day	3.0E-02 ug/l	1.94E-04 lbs/day
Mirex	0.00E+00 ug/l	0.00E+00 lbs/day	1.0E-02 ug/l	6.46E-05 lbs/day
Parathion	0.00E+00 ug/l	0.00E+00 lbs/day	4.0E-02 ug/l	2.58E-04 lbs/day
PCB's	1.40E-02 ug/l	5.84E-02 lbs/day	2.0E+00 ug/l	1.29E-02 lbs/day
Pentachlorophenol	1.30E+01 ug/l	5.42E+01 lbs/day	2.0E+01 ug/l	1.29E-01 lbs/day
Toxephene	2.00E-04 ug/l	8.34E-04 lbs/day	7.3E-01 ug/l	4.72E-03 lbs/day

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

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

	1 Hour Average	
	Concentration	Loading
Gross Beta (pCi/l)	50.0 pCi/L	
BOD (mg/l)	5.0 mg/l	20.9 lbs/day
Nitrates as N	4.0 mg/l	16.7 lbs/day
Total Phosphorus as P	0.05 mg/l	0.2 lbs/day
Total Suspended Solids	90.0 mg/l	376.0 lbs/day

Note: Pollution indicator targets are for information purposes only.

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

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

	Maximum Concentration	
	Concentration	Load
Toxic Organics		
Acenaphthene	2.70E+03 ug/l	1.13E+01 lbs/day
Acrolein	7.81E+02 ug/l	3.26E+00 lbs/day
Acrylonitrile	6.61E-01 ug/l	2.76E-03 lbs/day
Benzene	7.11E+01 ug/l	2.96E-01 lbs/day
Benzidine	ug/l	lbs/day
Carbon tetrachloride	4.41E+00 ug/l	1.84E-02 lbs/day
Chlorobenzene	2.10E+04 ug/l	8.77E+01 lbs/day
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene		
Hexachlorobenzene	7.71E-04 ug/l	3.21E-06 lbs/day
1,2-Dichloroethane	9.91E+01 ug/l	4.13E-01 lbs/day
1,1,1-Trichloroethane		
Hexachloroethane	8.91E+00 ug/l	3.72E-02 lbs/day
1,1-Dichloroethane		
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	4.21E+01 ug/l	1.75E-01 lbs/day
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	1.10E+01 ug/l	4.59E-02 lbs/day
Chloroethane		
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	1.40E+00 ug/l	5.84E-03 lbs/day
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether		
2-Chloronaphthalene	4.31E+03 ug/l	1.80E+01 lbs/day
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	6.51E+00 ug/l	2.71E-02 lbs/day
p-Chloro-m-cresol		
Chloroform (HM)	4.71E+02 ug/l	1.96E+00 lbs/day
2-Chlorophenol	4.01E+02 ug/l	1.67E+00 lbs/day
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1.70E+04 ug/l	7.10E+01 lbs/day
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	2.60E+03 ug/l	1.09E+01 lbs/day

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1,4-Dichlorobenzene	2.60E+03 ug/l	1.09E+01 lbs/day
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	7.71E-02 ug/l	3.21E-04 lbs/day
1,1-Dichloroethylene	3.20E+00 ug/l	1.34E-02 lbs/day
1,2-trans-Dichloroethylene1		
2,4-Dichlorophenol	7.91E+02 ug/l	3.30E+00 lbs/day
1,2-Dichloropropane	3.91E+01 ug/l	1.63E-01 lbs/day
1,3-Dichloropropylene	1.70E+03 ug/l	7.10E+00 lbs/day
2,4-Dimethylphenol	2.30E+03 ug/l	9.60E+00 lbs/day
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	9.11E+00 ug/l	3.80E-02 lbs/day
2,6-Dinitrotoluene		
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	5.41E-01 ug/l	2.25E-03 lbs/day
Ethylbenzene	2.90E+04 ug/l	1.21E+02 lbs/day
Fluoranthene	3.70E+02 ug/l	1.54E+00 lbs/day
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether		
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether		
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	1.70E+05 ug/l	7.10E+02 lbs/day
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane		
Methylene chloride (HM)	1.60E+03 ug/l	6.68E+00 lbs/day
Methyl chloride (HM)		
Methyl bromide (HM)		
Bromoform (HM)	3.60E+02 ug/l	1.50E+00 lbs/day
Dichlorobromomethane(HM)	2.20E+01 ug/l	9.18E-02 lbs/day
Chlorodibromomethane (HM)	3.40E+01 ug/l	1.42E-01 lbs/day
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	1.70E+04 ug/l	7.10E+01 lbs/day
Isophorone	6.01E+02 ug/l	2.50E+00 lbs/day
Naphthalene		
Nitrobenzene	1.90E+03 ug/l	7.93E+00 lbs/day
2-Nitrophenol		
4-Nitrophenol		
2,4-Dinitrophenol	1.40E+04 ug/l	5.84E+01 lbs/day
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	7.66E+02 ug/l	3.19E+00 lbs/day
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	8.11E+00 ug/l	3.38E-02 lbs/day
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	1.60E+01 ug/l	6.68E-02 lbs/day
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	1.40E+00 ug/l	5.84E-03 lbs/day
Pentachlorophenol	8.21E+00 ug/l	3.42E-02 lbs/day
Phenol	4.61E+06 ug/l	1.92E+04 lbs/day
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	5.91E+00 ug/l	2.46E-02 lbs/day
Butyl benzyl phthalate	5.21E+03 ug/l	2.17E+01 lbs/day
Di-n-butyl phthalate	1.20E+04 ug/l	5.01E+01 lbs/day
Di-n-octyl phthlate		
Diethyl phthalate	1.20E+05 ug/l	5.01E+02 lbs/day
Dimethyl phthlate	2.90E+06 ug/l	1.21E+04 lbs/day
Benzo(a)anthracene (PAH)	3.10E-02 ug/l	1.29E-04 lbs/day
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)	3.10E-02 ug/l	1.29E-04 lbs/day
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (PAH)	3.10E-02 ug/l	1.29E-04 lbs/day
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (PAH)	3.10E-02 ug/l	1.29E-04 lbs/day
Chrysene (PAH)	3.10E-02 ug/l	1.29E-04 lbs/day
Acenaphthylene (PAH)		
Anthracene (PAH)		
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene (PAH)	3.10E-02 ug/l	1.29E-04 lbs/day
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (PAH)	3.10E-02 ug/l	1.29E-04 lbs/day

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Pyrene (PAH)	1.10E+04 ug/l	4.59E+01 lbs/day
Tetrachloroethylene	8.91E+00 ug/l	3.72E-02 lbs/day
Toluene	2.00E+05 ug/l	8.35E+02 lbs/day
Trichloroethylene	8.11E+01 ug/l	3.38E-01 lbs/day
Vinyl chloride	5.26E+02 ug/l	2.19E+00 lbs/day

Pesticides

Aldrin	1.40E-04 ug/l	5.84E-07 lbs/day
Dieldrin	1.40E-04 ug/l	5.84E-07 lbs/day
Chlordane	5.91E-04 ug/l	2.46E-06 lbs/day
4,4'-DDT	5.91E-04 ug/l	2.46E-06 lbs/day
4,4'-DDE	5.91E-04 ug/l	2.46E-06 lbs/day
4,4'-DDD	8.41E-04 ug/l	3.51E-06 lbs/day
alpha-Endosulfan	2.00E+00 ug/l	8.35E-03 lbs/day
beta-Endosulfan	2.00E+00 ug/l	8.35E-03 lbs/day
Endosulfan sulfate	2.00E+00 ug/l	8.35E-03 lbs/day
Endrin	8.11E-01 ug/l	3.38E-03 lbs/day
Endrin aldehyde	8.11E-01 ug/l	3.38E-03 lbs/day
Heptachlor	2.10E-04 ug/l	8.77E-07 lbs/day
Heptachlor epoxide		

PCB's

PCB 1242 (Arochlor 1242)	4.51E-05 ug/l	1.88E-07 lbs/day
PCB-1254 (Arochlor 1254)	4.51E-05 ug/l	1.88E-07 lbs/day
PCB-1221 (Arochlor 1221)	4.51E-05 ug/l	1.88E-07 lbs/day
PCB-1232 (Arochlor 1232)	4.51E-05 ug/l	1.88E-07 lbs/day
PCB-1248 (Arochlor 1248)	4.51E-05 ug/l	1.88E-07 lbs/day
PCB-1260 (Arochlor 1260)	4.51E-05 ug/l	1.88E-07 lbs/day
PCB-1016 (Arochlor 1016)	4.51E-05 ug/l	1.88E-07 lbs/day

Pesticide

Toxaphene	7.51E-04 ug/l	3.13E-06 lbs/day
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Metals

Antimony	ug/l	lbs/day
Arsenic	ug/l	lbs/day
Asbestos	ug/l	lbs/day
Beryllium		
Cadmium		
Chromium (III)		
Chromium (VI)		
Copper	ug/l	lbs/day
Cyanide	ug/l	lbs/day
Lead		
Mercury	ug/l	lbs/day
Nickel	ug/l	lbs/day
Selenium		
Silver		
Thallium	ug/l	lbs/day
Zinc		

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Dioxin

Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) 1.40E-08 ug/l 5.84E-11 lbs/day

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

	Class 4 Acute Agricultural ug/l	Class 3 Acute Aquatic Wildlife ug/l	Acute Toxics Drinking Water Source ug/l	Acute Toxics Wildlife ug/l	1C Acute Health Criteria ug/l	Acute Most Stringent ug/l	Class 3 Chronic Aquatic Wildlife ug/l
Aluminum		751.0				751.0	N/A
Antimony				4305.6		4305.6	
Arsenic	100.1	340.4				100.1	190.2
Barium							
Beryllium							
Cadmium	10.0	1.3				1.3	0.6
Chromium (III)		1345.2				1345.2	64.3
Chromium (VI)	100.1	16.0				16.02	11.01
Copper	200.3	10.0				10.0	6.9
Cyanide		22.0	220284.4			22.0	5.2
Iron		1001.3				1001.3	
Lead	100.1	51.7				51.7	2.0
Mercury		2.40		0.15		0.15	0.012
Nickel		346.7		4605.9		346.7	38.5
Selenium	50.1	20.0				20.0	4.6
Silver		2.0				2.0	
Thallium				6.3		6.3	
Zinc		88.5				88.5	88.5
Boron	751.0					751.0	
Sulfate	2002.6					2002.6	

Summary Effluent Limitations for Metals [Wasteload Allocation, TMDL]

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

	WLA Acute ug/l	WLA Chronic ug/l	
Aluminum	751.0	N/A	
Antimony	4305.56		
Arsenic	100.1	190.2	Acute Controls
Asbestos			
Barium			
Beryllium			
Cadmium	1.3	0.6	
Chromium (III)	1345.2	64	
Chromium (VI)	16.0	11.0	
Copper	10.0	6.9	

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Cyanide	22.0	5.2	
Iron	1001.3		
Lead	51.7	2.0	
Mercury	0.150	0.012	
Nickel	346.7	39	
Selenium	20.0	4.6	
Silver	2.0	N/A	
Thallium	6.3		
Zinc	88.5	88.5	
Boron	750.97		
Sulfate	2002.6		N/A at this Waterbody

Other Effluent Limitations are based upon R317-1.

E. coli 126.0 organisms per 100 ml

X. Antidegradation Considerations

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

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

XI. Colorado River Salinity Forum Considerations

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

XII. Summary Comments

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