

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

UTAH POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (UPDES) PERMITS

Minor Municipal Permit No. **UT0020966**

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

KAMAS CITY

is hereby authorized to discharge from its wastewater treatment facility located approximately 1.5 miles southwest of Kamas, Utah, with the outfall located at latitude 40° 39' 06" and longitude 111° 17' 06", to receiving waters named::

Unnamed Irrigation ditch, which flows to Beaver Creek, which is a tributary of the Weber River.

In accordance with discharge point, effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein.

This permit shall become effective on April 01, 2017.

This permit expires at midnight on March 31, 2022.

Signed this 31 day of March, 2017



Walter L. Baker, P.E.
Director

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I. DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Description of Discharge Point. 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 Number
001

Location of Discharge Point:

A 16" channel following ultraviolet light disinfection. At latitude 40° 39' 06" and longitude 111° 17' 06" which discharges through a 10" underground pipe to an unnamed irrigation ditch.

B. Narrative Standard. It shall be unlawful, and a violation of this permit, for the permittee to discharge or place any waste or other substance in such a way as will be or may become offensive such as unnatural deposits, floating debris, oil, scum, or other nuisances such as color, odor or taste, or cause conditions which produce undesirable aquatic life or which produce objectionable tastes in edible aquatic organisms; or result in concentrations or combinations of substances which produce undesirable physiological responses in desirable resident fish, or other desirable aquatic life, or undesirable human health effects, as determined by a bioassay or other tests performed in accordance with standard procedures.

C. Specific Limitations and Self-Monitoring Requirements.

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

Parameter	Effluent Limitations and Sampling Frequency a/					
	Maximum Monthly Avg	Maximum Weekly Avg	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, MGD b/ c/	NA	NA	NA	1.0	Continuous	Recorder
BOD ₅ , mg/L, Influent d/	NA	NA	NA	NA	Monthly	Grab
BOD ₅ , mg/L, Effluent d/	45	65	NA	NA	Monthly	Grab
BOD ₅ Min. % Removal	65	NA	NA	NA	Monthly	Grab
TSS, mg/L, Influent d/	NA	NA	NA	NA	Monthly	Grab
TSS, mg/L, Effluent d/	45	65	NA	NA	Monthly	Grab
TSS Min. % Removal	65	NA	NA	NA	Monthly	Grab
<i>E. coli</i> , No./100mL	126	157	NA	NA	Monthly	Grab
TRC, mg/L e/	NA	NA	NA	0.047	Daily	Grab

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DO, mg/L	NA	NA	5.5	NA	Monthly	Grab
Oil and Grease, mg/L f/	NA	NA	NA	Visual/10	Monthly	Visual/Grab
pH, Standard Units	NA	NA	6.5	9.0	Weekly	Grab
Total Phosphorus, Influent mg/L	NA	NA	NA	NA	Monthly	Composite
Total Phosphorus, Effluent mg/L g/ i/	NA	NA	NA	NA	Monthly	Composite
Total Nitrogen, Effluent mg/L h/ i/	NA	NA	NA	NA	Monthly	Grab
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, Influent mg/L b/	NA	NA	NA	NA	Monthly	Composite
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, Effluent mg/L b/	NA	NA	NA	NA	Monthly	Composite
Orthophosphate, mg/L	NA	NA	NA	NA	Monthly	Composite
Ammonia, mg/L i/						
Summer (July-September)	NA	NA	NA	6.0	Monthly	Grab
Spring, Fall (Apr-June, Oct-Dec)	NA	NA	NA	3.5	Monthly	Grab
Winter (Jan-Mar)	NA	NA	NA	5.1	Monthly	Grab
Nitrate-Nitrite, mg/L	NA	NA	NA	NA	Monthly	Composite
Metals, µg/L j/	NA	NA	NA	NA	Semi-Annually	Composite
Organic Toxics, mg/L k/	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 st , 3 rd and 5 th Year	Grab

- a/ See Definitions, *Part VI*, 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/ If the rate of discharge is controlled, the rate and duration of discharge shall be reported.
- d/ In addition to monitoring the final discharge, influent samples shall be taken and analyzed for this constituent at the same frequency as required for this constituent in the discharge.
- e/ TRC will only be required to be sampled if the UV system is not being used for disinfection.
- f/ Visual monitoring will be conducted monthly for oil and grease sheen. If sheen is observed, then a grab sample shall be taken and shall not exceed 10 mg/L.
- g/ Total phosphorus is limited by the 2014 Rockport Reservoir and Echo Reservoir TMDL to 277 kg (609 lbs.) during the summer and 554 kg (1,218 lbs.) annually.
- h/ Total nitrogen is limited by the 2014 Rockport Reservoir and Echo Reservoir TMDL to 2,771 kg (6,096 lbs.) during summer and 5,542 kg (12,192 lbs.) annually.
- i/ Final effluent limitations for Outfall 001 will become effective in a future permit in accordance with compliance schedule as found in Part 1.C.2 of the permit.
- j/ One sample should be in Spring/Summer Season and one sample should be in the Fall/Winter Season.
- k/ The sampling for metals and organic toxics must be on the influent and effluent.

NA Not Applicable

2. Compliance Schedule. The permittee shall complete the listed items (below) by the indicated dates.

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- a. By August 1, 2018 Kamas City shall submit for Director approval the Wastewater Master Plan describing in detail the community needs, alternatives considered, pretreatment requirements (if necessary), and plans for financing and implementing the recommended and necessary improvements to the Kamas wastewater treatment.
- b. By February 1, 2020 Kamas City shall submit detailed construction plans and specifications to DWQ to obtain a construction permit.
- c. By February 1, 2021 Kamas City shall commence construction of approved wastewater treatment upgrades as outlined in the DWQ construction permit.
- d. By August 1, 2023 Kamas City shall complete construction of wastewater treatment upgrades and begin startup and optimization of upgraded wastewater treatment processes.
- e. After 6 months from the time construction is complete at the facility, Kamas City shall achieve compliance with all effluent limits prescribed in UPDES Permit # UT0020907. At the end of the compliance period the TP load limits will be 277 kg (609 lbs.) during the summer and 554 kg (1,218 lbs.) annually. TN limits will be 2,771 kg (6,096 lbs.) during summer and 5,542 kg (12,192 lbs.) annually.

D. 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)¹ or entered into NETDMR, and post-marked or submitted to NETDMR no later than the 28th day of the month following the completed reporting period. The first report is due on May 28, 2017. 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 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

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

II. INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM

A. Definitions.

For this section the following definitions shall apply:

1. Indirect Discharge means the introduction of pollutants into a POTW from any non-domestic source regulated under section 307 (b), (c) or (d) of the Act.
2. Local Limit is defined as a limit designed to prevent pass through and/or interference. And is developed in accordance with 40 CFR 403.5(c).
3. Significant industrial user (SIU) is defined as an industrial user discharging to a publicly-owned treatment works (POTW) that satisfies any of the following:
 - a. Has a process wastewater flow of 25,000 gallons or more per average work day;
 - b. Has a flow greater than five percent of the flow carried by the municipal system receiving the waste;
 - c. Is subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards, or
 - d. Has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement.
4. User or Industrial User means a source of Indirect Discharge

B. Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.

1. Because the design capacity of this municipal wastewater treatment facility is less than 5 MGD, the permittee will not be required to develop a State-approved industrial pretreatment program at this time. However, in order to determine if development of an industrial pretreatment program is warranted, the permittee shall conduct an **industrial waste survey**, as described in *Part II.B.1*, and submit it to the Division of Water Quality within **sixty (60) calendar days** of the effective date of this permit and shall sample and analyze both the influent and effluent twice a year, for the following parameters.

Metals Monitoring for Pretreatment Program			
Parameter	Sample Type	Frequency	Units
Total Arsenic	Composite/Grab	2 X Yearly	mg/L
Total Cadmium			
Total Chromium			
Total Copper			
Total Cyanide			
Total Lead			
Total Mercury			
Total Molybdenum			
Total Nickel			
Total Selenium			
Total Silver			
Total Zinc			

The results of these analyses shall be submitted along with the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) at the end of that reporting period.

Organic Toxics must be sampled in the 1st, 3rd, and 5th year of the permit cycle. The sampling must analyze both the influent and effluent for the organic toxics.

C. Industrial Wastes.

1. The "Industrial Waste Survey" as required by *Part II.B.1.* consists of;
 - a. Identifying each industrial user (IU) and determining if the IU is a significant industrial user (SIU),
 - b. Determination of the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of each discharge, and
 - c. Appropriate production data.
2. The IWS must be maintained and updated with IU information as necessary, to ensure that all IUs are properly permitted and/or controlled at all times. Updates must be submitted to the Director sixty (60) days following a change to the IWS.
3. Evaluate all significant industrial users at least once every two years to determine if they need to develop a slug prevention plan. If a slug prevention plan is required, the permittee shall notify the Director.
4. Notify all significant industrial users of their obligation to comply with applicable requirements under *Subtitles C and D* of the *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)*.

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5. The permittee must notify the Director of any new introductions by new or existing SIUs or any substantial change in pollutants from any major industrial source. Such notice must contain the information described in 1. in this section, and be forwarded no later than sixty (60) days following the introduction or change.

D. General and Specific Prohibitions.

The general prohibitions and the specific prohibitions apply to each User introducing pollutants into a POTW whether or not the User is subject to other Pretreatment Standards or any national, State or local Pretreatment Requirements.

1. General prohibition Standards A User may not introduce into a POTW any pollutant(s) which cause Pass Through or Interference, *UAC R317-8-8.5 (1)*.
2. Specific Prohibited Standards Developed pursuant to *Section 307 of The Water Quality Act of 1987 and UAC R317-8-8.5 (3)* requires that under no circumstances shall the permittee allow introduction of the following pollutants into the waste treatment system from any User:
 - a. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the publicly owned treatment works (POTW), including, but not limited to, waste streams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140°F (60°C);
 - b. Pollutants, which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case, discharges with a pH lower than 5.0;
 - c. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW resulting in interference;
 - d. Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.) released in a discharge at such volume or strength as to cause interference in the POTW;
 - e. Heat in amounts, which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW, resulting in interference, but in no case, heat in such quantities that the influent to the sewage treatment works exceeds 104°F (40°C);
 - f. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through;
 - g. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapor, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause worker health or safety problems; or,
 - h. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the POTW.
3. In addition to the general and specific limitations expressed above, more specific pretreatment limitations have been and will be promulgated for specific industrial categories under *Section 307 of the Water Quality Act of 1987 as amended*

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(WQA). (See 40 CFR, Subchapter N, Parts 400 through 500, for specific information).

E. Significant Industrial Users Discharging to the POTW.

The permittee shall provide adequate notice to the Director and the Division of Water Quality Industrial Pretreatment Coordinator of;

1. Any new introduction of pollutants into the treatment works from an indirect discharger (i.e., industrial user) which would be subject to *Sections 301 or 306* of the *WQA* if it were directly discharging those pollutants;
2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the treatment works by a source introducing pollutants into the treatment works at the time of issuance of the permit; and
3. For the purposes of this section, adequate notice shall include information on:
 - a. The quality and quantity of effluent to be introduced into such treatment works; and,
 - b. Any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from such publicly owned treatment works.
4. Any SIU that must comply with applicable requirements under Subtitles C and D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

F. Change of Conditions.

At such time as a specific pretreatment limitation becomes applicable to an industrial user of the permittee, the Director may, as appropriate, do the following:

1. Amend the permittee's UPDES discharge permit to specify the additional pollutant(s) and corresponding effluent limitation(s) consistent with the applicable national pretreatment limitation;
2. Require the permittee to specify, by ordinance, contract, or other enforceable means, the type of pollutant(s) and the maximum amount which may be discharged to the permittee's facility for treatment. Such requirement shall be imposed in a manner consistent with the POTW program development requirements of the *General Pretreatment Regulations* at 40 CFR 403; and/or,
3. Require the permittee to monitor its discharge for any pollutant, which may likely be discharged from the permittee's facility, should the industrial user fail to properly pretreat its waste.
4. Require the permittee to develop an approved pretreatment program.

G. Legal Action.

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The Director retains, at all times, the right to take legal action against the industrial user and/or the treatment works, in those cases where a permit violation has occurred because of the failure of an industrial user to discharge at an acceptable level. If the permittee has failed to properly delineate maximum acceptable industrial contributor levels, the Director will look primarily to the permittee as the responsible party.

H. Local Limits.

If local limits are developed per *UAC R317-8-8.5(4)(b)* to protect the POTW from pass-through or interference, then the POTW must submit limits to DWQ for review and public notice, as required by *UAC R317-8-8.5(4)(c)*.

III. 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. 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.
2. The following occurrences of noncompliance shall be reported by telephone (801) 536-4123 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 IV.G, Bypass of Treatment Facilities.*);
 - c. Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See *Part IV.H, Upset Conditions.*);
 - d. Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in the permit; or,
 - e. Violation of any of the Table 3 metals limits, the pathogen limits, the vector attraction reduction limits or the management practices for biosolids that have been sold or given away.
3. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time that the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain:
 - a. A description of the noncompliance and its cause;
 - b. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
 - c. The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected;
 - d. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance; and,
 - e. Steps taken, if any, to mitigate the adverse impacts on the environment and human health during the noncompliance period.

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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) 538-6146.
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 III.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;
 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.

IV. 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 IV.G, Bypass of Treatment Facilities* and *Part IV.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

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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:
 - (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 IV.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 IV.G.3.a (1), (2) and (3).*
3. Notice.
 - a. *Anticipated bypass.* Except as provided above in *section IV.G.2* and below in *section IV.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:

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- (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 III.H, Twenty Four Hour Reporting*. The permittee shall also immediately notify the Director of the Department of Natural Resources, the public and downstream users and shall implement measures to minimize impacts to public health and environment to the extent practicable.

H. Upset Conditions.

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph 2 of this section are met. Director's administrative determination regarding a claim of upset cannot be judiciously challenged by the permittee until such time as an action is initiated for noncompliance.
2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - a. An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

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- b. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
 - c. The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under *Part III.H, Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting*; and,
 - d. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under *Part IV.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.

V. 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.

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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 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 V.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 V.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.

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- 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, are 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;
 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

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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 or federal regulations.
- Q. Toxicity Limitation - Reopener Provision. This permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) to include, whole effluent toxicity (WET) limitations, a compliance date, a compliance schedule, a change in the whole effluent toxicity (biomonitoring) protocol, numerical limitations, or any other conditions related to the control of toxicants if toxicity is detected in the outfall during the duration of the permit.
- R. Storm Water-Reopener Provision. At any time during the duration (life) of this permit, this permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) as per *UAC R317.8*, to include, any applicable storm water provisions and requirements, a storm water pollution prevention plan, a compliance schedule, a compliance date, monitoring and/or reporting requirements, or any other conditions related to the control of storm water discharges to "waters-of-State".

VI. 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. "Bypass," means the diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
5. "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.
6. "CWA," means *The Federal Water Pollution Control Act*, as amended, by *The Clean Water Act of 1987*.
 7. "Daily Maximum" (Daily Max.) is the maximum value allowable in any single sample or instantaneous measurement.
 8. "EPA," means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
 9. "Director," means Director of the Division of Water Quality.
 10. A "grab" sample, for monitoring requirements, is defined as a single "dip and take" sample collected at a representative point in the discharge stream.
 11. An "instantaneous" measurement, for monitoring requirements, is defined as a single reading, observation, or measurement.
 12. Seasons: "Winter" is defined as January 1 – March 31. "Spring" is defined as April 1 – June 30, "Summer" is defined as "July 1 – September 30, and "Fall" is defined as October 1 – December 31.
 13. "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.
 14. "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.

DWQ-2016-013391

**STATEMENT OF BASIS
KAMAS CITY CORPORATION
WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY
UPDES PERMIT NO. UT0020966
RENEWAL PERMIT
MINOR MUNICIPAL**

FACILITY CONTACT:

Responsible Official: Lewis Marchant, Mayor
Kamas City
170 North Main
Kamas, UT 84036-0007
Phone: (435) 783-4630

Facility Locations: Simpson Road
Kamas, UT 84036

Operator: Darrell Thomas
Phone: (435) 783-6208

DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION: The Kamas City Wastewater Treatment Facility was last upgraded in 1991. At present, the facility consists of an 18" inlet pipe, barscreen, Marsh McBurney influent flow meter, followed by 5 waste stabilization ponds (first 3 are aerated), ultraviolet light disinfection, Control Manufacturing Company (CMC) effluent flow meter and a 10 KW Koler generator. The facility has seven 20 HP Aero-O2 aerators manufactured by Aeratrion Industries International, Inc. The five cells cover 3.4, 6.7, 3.4, 3.2 and 2.1 acres respectively. Total surface area of the lagoon is approximately 18.8 acres. The total area of the facility is contained within a chain link fence and occupies an area of 900 feet by 1300 feet. The wastewater lagoon is located approximately one-quarter (0.25) mile northwest of Kamas, Utah in Summit County.

The design capacity of the facility is 1.0 MGD and was originally designed for a population equivalent of 1,000. The current population of Kamas is approximately 1,900. The treatment facility was originally designed for an influent organic loading of 420 lbs/day of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and 375 lbs/day of Total suspended solids (TSS). Since the facility was built, it has added additional aerators to their system. With this addition, the facility can now treat 1,750 lbs of BOD per day with a population equivalent of approximately 4,000.

DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE: The effluent discharges to the west approximately one quarter mile through an underground 10" pipe to an un-named irrigation ditch, which is a tributary of Beaver Creek. From this location, Beaver Creek flows approximately 3 miles to the Weber River. Outfall 001A is located at latitude 40° 39' 06" and longitude 111° 17' 06".

RECEIVING WATERS AND STREAM CLASSIFICATION: The final discharge is to Beaver Creek and to the Weber River, both classified as 1C, 2B, 3A and 4.

- Class 1C - Protected for domestic purposes with prior treatment by treatment process as required by the Utah Division of Drinking Water.
- Class 2B - Protected for secondary contact recreation such as boating, wading

- Class 3A - or similar uses.
- Class 3A - Protected for cold water species of game fish and other cold water aquatic life, including the necessary organisms in their food chain.
- Class 4 - Protected for agricultural uses including irrigation of crops and stock watering.

SUBSTANTIVE PERMIT CHANGES: Water Quality adopted UAC R317-1-3.3, Technology-Based Phosphorus Effluent Limit (TBPEL) Rule in 2014. No TBPEL will be instituted for discharging treatment lagoons. Instead, each discharging lagoon will be evaluated to determine the current annual average total phosphorus load measured in pounds per year based on monthly average flow rates and concentrations. Absent field data to determine these loads, and in case of intermittent discharging lagoons, the phosphorus load cap will be estimated by the Director.

A cap of 125% of the current annual total phosphorus load will be established and referred to as phosphorus loading cap. Once the lagoon's phosphorus loading cap has been reached, the owner of the facility will have five years to construct treatment processes or implement treatment alternatives to prevent the total phosphorus loading cap from being exceeded. The load cap shall become effective July 1, 2018.

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

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

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

The Ammonia effluent limit in the renewal permit is more stringent than in the previous permit. The change was due to a more accurate characterization of the 7Q10 flow for Beaver Creek. As a result of the new wasteload allocation, the new 30-day average ammonia limitations are:

Winter Season (January-March): 5.1 mg/L, Spring (April-June): 3.5 mg/L, Summer (July-September): 6.0 mg/L, Fall (October-December): 3.6 mg/L. While the wasteload allocation stated a value of 3.6 for fall a value of 3.5 will be used for the limit to standardize it with the spring season based on best professional judgement.

As a result of this change the new chronic ammonia standards will be difficult to meet with the current lagoons. Given the treatment required to meet this more stringent chronic ammonia limit, DWQ is working with the facility to resolve this issue and help the facility to comply with future permit limits through a compliance schedule and other means. It is anticipated that the facility will have to construct a new treatment plant capable of meeting the most stringent seasonal limit of 3.5 mg/L 30 day average effluent limit for Ammonia.

Due to impairments to Rockport Reservoir's cold-water fishery beneficial use and its associated TMDL, Kamas City will need to meet limits for TP and TN as allocated in the 2014 Rockport Reservoir and Echo Reservoir TMDL (adopted into rule by the Water Quality Board 3/26/2014 and approved by EPA 9/16/2014). The TMDL outlines both annual and summer load limits, defining summer as April 1 through September 30 (183 days). At the end of the compliance period the TP load limits will be 277 kg (609 lbs.) during the summer and 554 kg (1,218 lbs.) annually. TN limits will be 2,771 kg (6,096 lbs.) during summer and 5,542 kg (12,192 lbs.) annually. This equates to 3.3 lbs./day TP and 33 lbs./day TN.

As a result of the change in the chronic ammonia limits, and the facility's anticipated inability to meet the 3.5 mg/L 30-day average for Ammonia during the spring season and the total phosphorus and total nitrogen limits in the 2014 Rockport TMDL, a compliance schedule is included in the permit to allow the facility time to come into compliance with the new effluent limits. That schedule is listed below.

- a. By August 1, 2018 Kamas City shall submit for Director approval the Wastewater Master Plan describing in detail the community needs, alternatives considered, pretreatment requirements (if necessary), and plans for financing and implementing the recommended and necessary improvements to the Kamas wastewater treatment.
- b. By February 1, 2020 Kamas City shall submit detailed construction plans and specifications to DWQ to obtain a construction permit.
- c. By February 1, 2021 Kamas City shall commence construction of approved wastewater treatment upgrades as outlined in the DWQ construction permit.
- d. By August 1, 2023 Kamas City shall complete construction of wastewater treatment upgrades and begin startup and optimization of upgraded wastewater treatment processes.
- e. After 6 months from the time construction is complete at the facility, Kamas City shall achieve compliance with all effluent limits prescribed in UPDES Permit No. UT0020907. At the end of the compliance period the TP load limits will be 277 kg (609 lbs.) during the summer and 554 kg (1,218 lbs.) annually. TN limits will be 2,771 kg (6,096 lbs.) during summer and 5,542 kg (12,192 lbs.) annually.

BASIS FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS: Limitations on TSS, BOD, *E. coli* and pH are based on Utah Secondary Treatment Standards, Utah Administrative Code (UAC) R317-1-3.2. The facility has requested and has been granted the alternative effluent limits for lagoons for BOD₅, TSS and percent removal. The dissolved oxygen (D.O.) and ammonia (NH₃) limitations are based upon water quality considerations (the derivation of these are included in a wasteload allocation which is the addendum). The wasteload allocation indicates that a D.O. effluent limit of 4.0 mg/L is protective, however the current permit limit of 5.5 mg/L will be continued in the renewal permit and is based on the fact that Echo reservoir, which Beaver Creek is a tributary, is under a TMDL for Dissolved Oxygen. The wasteload analysis indicates these limitations should be sufficient to protect water quality, in order to meet State Water Quality Standards in receiving waters (see ADDENDUM). Based on self-monitoring data during the last permit period, with the exception of ammonia, Kamas should have no difficulty meeting these limitations. A link to Kamas City's compliance status can be found at the link below.

<https://echo.epa.gov/detailed-facility-report?fid=110020117924>

As mentioned above, Total Phosphorus and Total Nitrogen limits are being set by the 2014 Rockport TMDL. At the end of the compliance period the TP load limits will be 277 kg (609 lbs.) during the summer and 554 kg (1,218 lbs.) annually. TN limits will be 2,771 kg (6,096 lbs.) during summer and 5,542 kg (12,192 lbs.) annually. This equates to 3.3 lbs./day TP and 33 lbs./day TN.

WASTE LOAD ANALYSIS AND ANTIDegradation REVIEW

Effluent limitations are also derived using a waste load analysis (WLA), which is appended to this statement of basis as ADDENDUM. The WLA incorporates Secondary Treatment Standards, Water Quality Standards, Antidegradation Reviews (ADR), as appropriate and designated uses into a water quality model that projects the effects of discharge concentrations on receiving water quality. Effluent limitations are those that the model demonstrates are sufficient to meet State water quality standards in the receiving waters. During this UPDES renewal permit development, a WLA and ADR were performed. An ADR Level I review was performed and concluded that an ADR Level II review was required because it discharges to a 1C drinking water source. The results are included with the WLA. The WLA indicates that the effluent limitations should be sufficiently protective of water quality, in order to meet State water quality standards in the receiving waters. The discharge was evaluated and determined not to cause a violation of State Water Quality Standards in downstream receiving waters.

Antidegradation Reviews are intended to ensure that waters that have better quality than required by the standards are not degraded unless the degradation is necessary for important social or economic reasons.

An Antidegradation Level II was required for this facility during the last permit cycle. Since there have been no significant changes at the facility during this permit cycle, a new Level II ADR is not needed at this time as the previous ADR is still in effect. The DWQ agrees with the findings of the Level II Reviews and has determined that the discharges will not cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards.

Reasonable Potential Analysis

Since January 1, 2016, DWQ has conducted reasonable potential analysis (RP) on all new and renewal applications received after that date. RP for this permit renewal was conducted following DWQ's September 10, 2015 Reasonable Potential Analysis Guidance (RP Guidance). There are four outcomes defined in the RP Guidance: Outcome A, B, C, or D. These outcomes provide a frame work for what routine monitoring or effluent limitations are required. No metals data was available at the time of permit review. During this permit cycle metals monitoring will be required on a semi-annual basis. A quantitative RP analysis will be performed at the next permit renewal cycle.

SELF-MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: The following effluent self-monitoring requirements are based upon the Utah Monitoring Recording and Reporting Frequency Guideline as effective December 1, 1991. Reports shall be made on DMR forms or NetDMR, and are due 28 days after the end of the monitoring month.

Parameter	Effluent Limitations and Sampling Frequency a/					
	Maximum Monthly Avg	Maximum Weekly Avg	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, MGD b/ c/	NA	NA	NA	1.0	Continuous	Recorder
BOD ₅ , mg/L, Influent d/	NA	NA	NA	NA	Monthly	Grab
BOD ₅ , mg/L, Effluent d/	45	65	NA	NA	Monthly	Grab
BOD ₅ Min. % Removal	65	NA	NA	NA	Monthly	Grab
TSS, mg/L, Influent d/	NA	NA	NA	NA	Monthly	Grab
TSS, mg/L, Effluent d/	45	65	NA	NA	Monthly	Grab
TSS Min. % Removal	65	NA	NA	NA	Monthly	Grab
<i>E. coli</i> , No./100mL	126	157	NA	NA	Monthly	Grab
TRC, mg/L e/	NA	NA	NA	0.047	Daily	Grab
DO, mg/L	NA	NA	5.5	NA	Monthly	Grab
Oil and Grease, mg/L f/	NA	NA	NA	Visual/10	Monthly	Visual/Grab
pH, Standard Units	NA	NA	6.5	9.0	Weekly	Grab
Total Phosphorus, Influent mg/L	NA	NA	NA	NA	Monthly	Composite
Total Phosphorus, Effluent mg/L g/ i/	NA	NA	NA	NA	Monthly	Composite
Total Nitrogen, Effluent mg/L h/ i/	NA	NA	NA	NA	Monthly	Composite
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, Influent mg/L b/	NA	NA	NA	NA	Monthly	Composite
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, Effluent mg/L b/	NA	NA	NA	NA	Monthly	Composite
Orthophosphate, mg/L	NA	NA	NA	NA	Monthly	Composite
Ammonia, mg/L i/						
Summer (July-September)	NA	NA	NA	6.0	Monthly	Grab
Spring, Fall (Apr-June, Oct-Dec)	NA	NA	NA	3.5	Monthly	Grab
Winter (Jan-Mar)	NA	NA	NA	5.1	Monthly	Grab
Nitrate-Nitrite, mg/L	NA	NA	NA	NA	Monthly	Composite
Metals, µg/L j/	NA	NA	NA	NA	Semi-Annually	Composite
Organic Toxics, mg/L k/	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 st , 3 rd and 5 th Year	Grab

a/ See Definitions, Part VI, 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/ If the rate of discharge is controlled, the rate and duration of discharge shall be reported.
- d/ In addition to monitoring the final discharge, influent samples shall be taken and analyzed for this constituent at the same frequency as required for this constituent in the discharge.
- e/ TRC will only be required to be sampled if the UV system is not being used for disinfection.
- f/ Visual monitoring will be conducted monthly for oil and grease sheen. If sheen is observed, then a grab sample shall be taken and shall not exceed 10 mg/L.
- g/ Total phosphorus is limited by the 2014 Rockport Reservoir and Echo Reservoir TMDL to 277 kg (609 lbs.) during the summer and 554 kg (1,218 lbs.) annually.
- h/ Total nitrogen is limited by the 2014 Rockport Reservoir and Echo Reservoir TMDL to 2,771 kg (6,096 lbs.) during summer and 5,542 kg (12,192 lbs.) annually.
- i/ Final effluent limitations for Outfall 001 will become effective in a future permit in accordance with compliance schedule as found in Part 1.C.2 of the permit.
- j/ One sample should be in Spring/Summer Season and one sample should be in the Fall/Winter Season.
- k/ The sampling for metals and organic toxics must be on the influent and effluent.

NA Not Applicable

STORM WATER REQUIREMENTS: A treatment works facility treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge, a wastewater treatment device or system used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage, and lands dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility are required to submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) specifically for the Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Multi Sector General Permit for Industrial if the treatment facility meets one of the following two criteria,

1. any facility that holds an approved pretreatment program as described in *40CFR Part 403*
2. or, has a design flow of 1.0 MGD or greater.

Kamas fits one of these criteria and has previously applied for exclusion from a UPDES Storm Water Permit by a No Exposure Certification. However the facility will need to reapply for a No Exposure Certification upon permit renewal. This office anticipates approval of the exclusion as the Kamas Waste Water Treatment Plant appears to meet the requirements therein. Therefore, no storm water permit will be required at this time.

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

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

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

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

The permit requires semi-annual sampling for metals. Sampling for organic toxics must be done in the 1st, 3rd and 5th years of the permit. The sampling for metals and organic toxics must be on the influent and effluent.

BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS: As part of a nationwide effort to control toxic discharges, biomonitoring requirements are being included in permits for facilities where effluent toxicity is an existing or potential concern. In Utah, this is done in accordance with the *State of Utah Permitting and Enforcement Guidance Document for Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Control (Biomonitoring)*. Authority to require effluent biomonitoring is provided in *Permit Conditions, UAC R317-8-4.2, Permit Provisions, UAC R317-8-5.3, and Water Quality Standards, UAC R317-2-5 and R317-2-7.2.*

Kamas City Corporation is a minor municipal facility, which discharges one (1) MGD, and has no industries contributing to the wastewater system. The dilution ratio of the irrigation ditch to discharge is approximately 2 to 1. Based on these considerations, there is no reasonable potential for toxicity in Kamas City's discharge (per *State of Utah Permitting and Enforcement Guidance Document for Whole Effluent Toxicity 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. This provision allows for modification of the permit, should additional information indicate the presence of toxicity in the discharge.

BIOSOLIDS (SLUDGE) DISPOSAL 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 is a lagoon, there is no regular sludge production. Therefore 40 CFR 503 does not apply at this time. In the future, if the sludge needs to be removed from the lagoons and disposed of, the Division of Water Quality must be contacted prior to the removal of the sludge to ensure that all applicable state and federal regulations are met.

PERMIT DURATION:

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

PUBLIC NOTICE:

This permit was public noticed in the Park Record and also on the Division of Water Quality's website from February 15, 2017 – March 20, 2017. No comments were received during the public comment period therefore the final version is the same as the version public noticed.

Drafted by Lonnie Shull
Environmental Scientist
Utah Division of Water Quality
September 15, 2016
Revised January 20, 2017
Finalized March 28, 2017

Wasteload Allocation by Dave Wham
Pretreatment Review by Jennifer Robinson
TMDL Review by Karl Adams and Kari Lundeen
Reasonable Potential Review by Ken Hoffman

DWQ-2016-013390

Appendix A
Wasteload Allocation

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

Date: January 5, 2016
Prepared by: Dave Wham 
Standards and Technical Services
Facility: Kamas Lagoons
UPDES No. UT-0020966

Receiving water: Beaver Creek (1C, 2B, 3A, 4)

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

Discharge

Outfall 001: Unnamed Ditch → Beaver Creek

The mean monthly design discharge is 1.0 MGD (1.5 cfs) for the facility.

Receiving Water

The receiving water for Outfall 001 is Beaver Creek.

Per UAC R317-2-13.4, the designated beneficial uses for Weber River and tributaries, from Stoddard diversion to headwaters, is 1C, 2B, 3A, and 4.

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

- *Class 4 - Protected for agricultural uses including irrigation of crops and stock watering.*

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). Unfortunately, no flow data is available to adequately characterize the low flow condition in the receiving water. Previous analyses used station 4928530 – Beaver Creek above Weber-Provo Canal for calculating flow inputs. However, Provo River Water Users (PRWU) operates a major diversion on Beaver Creek immediately downstream of this station. As such, this station is not appropriate to use for flow data. Representatives of PRWU stated that they legally can divert all the water but that usually a small flow still goes into Beaver Creek below the diversion; something on the order of 1-3 cfs. The diversion has been in place since 1921 and the hydrology of Beaver Creek is highly modified below that point with many branching channels and ditches carrying water many different way in response to irrigation needs.

Kamas City pipes their discharge about 100 yards to the west of the lagoons where it daylights to a ditch. From here the discharge runs approximately 1.4 miles to the NW where it enters Beaver Creek. Beaver Creek at this point has accrued significantly more flow from various tributary streams, groundwater and ditch inflows throughout the valley. The proposed permit is a simple renewal with no increases to flow or concentrations. Based on site visit and consideration of additional information, I have determined that the previous WLA receiving water 7Q10 flow estimate of 2.42 cfs is sufficiently conservative to carry it over to the current permit.

Table 1: Seasonal critical low flow (cfs)

Season	Beaver Creek below Kamas City Lagoons 4946450
Annual	2.42 cfs

Beaver Creek water quality was characterized based on samples collected from monitoring station 4928530 – Beaver Creek above Weber-Provo Canal - for the period 1999 -2009.

TMDL

Rockport Reservoir is listed as impaired due to violations of the cold-water fishery dissolved oxygen (DO) standards. Rockport Reservoir was first listed 303(d) list in 2008. A TMDL was completed for Rockport Reservoir on September 16th, 2014 (UDWQ 2014). The TMDL identified the following load allocations applied to Kamas Lagoons for total nitrogen and total phosphorous:

Table 2: TMDL Total Nitrogen and Phosphorous Load Allocations

Load	Total Nitrogen (kg)	Total Phosphorous (kg)
Annual	5,542	554
Summer Season (Apr. 1st – Sept. 30 th)	2,771	277

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 (2.42 cfs) is equal to or less than twice the flow of a point source discharge (1.5 cfs), the combined flows are considered to be totally mixed. Acute limits were calculated using 50% of the seasonal critical low flow.

Parameters of Concern

The potential parameters of concern identified for the discharge/receiving water were total ammonia, total residual chlorine, total phosphorous and total nitrogen as determined in consultation with the UPDES Permit Writer and the Weber River Watershed Coordinator.

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 3: WET Limits for IC₂₅

Outfall	Percent Effluent
Outfall 001	39%

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.

Effluent limits for total phosphorous and nitrogen are based on the approved Rockport Reservoir TMDL (UDWQ 2014).

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

Effluent Limits

Table 4: Water Quality Based Effluent Limits Summary

Constituent	Acute		Chronic	
	Limit	Averaging Period	Limit	Averaging Period
Flow Outfall 001 (MGD)	1.0	30 days	1.0	30 days
Ammonia (mg/L)				30 days
Summer	12.8	1 hour	6.0	30 days
Fall	8.0		3.6	30 days
Winter	12.9		5.1	30 days
Spring	8.0		3.5	30 days
Total residual chlorine (mg/L)	.047	1 hour	.027	30 days

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 required for this facility because it discharges to a 1C drinking water source as outlined in R317-2-3.5d.

Documents:

WLA Document: *Kamas_WLADoc_1-5-16.docx*
Wasteload Analysis and Addendum: *Kamas_WLA_12-15-15.xlsm*

References:

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

Utah Division of Water Quality. 2014. *Rockport Reservoir and Echo Reservoir Echo Reservoir Total Maximum Daily Loads.* SWCA Environmental Consultants.

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.

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

Discharging Facility: Kamas Lagoons
UPDES No: UT-0020966
Current Flow: 1.00 MGD Design Flow
Design Flow 1.00 MGD

Receiving Water: Ditch => Beaver Creek
Stream Classification: 1C, 2A, 3B, 4
Stream Flows [cfs]:
2.4 Summer (July-Sept) 20th Percentile
2.4 Fall (Oct-Dec) 20th Percentile
2.4 Winter (Jan-Mar) 20th Percentile
2.4 Spring (Apr-June) 20th Percentile
11.3 Average
Stream TDS Values:
135.2 Summer (July-Sept) Average
210.4 Fall (Oct-Dec) Average
204.0 Winter (Jan-Mar) Average
227.0 Spring (Apr-June) Average

Effluent Limits:		WQ Standard:
Flow, MGD:	1.00 MGD Design Flow	
BOD, mg/l:	25.0 Summer	5.0 Indicator
Dissolved Oxygen, mg/l	5.0 Summer	6.5 30 Day Average
TNH3, Chronic, mg/l:	6.0 Summer	Varies Function of pH and Temperature
TDS, mg/l:	2865.7 Summer	1200.0

Modeling Parameters:
Acute River Width: 50.0%
Chronic River Width: 100.0%

Level 1 Antidegradation Level Completed: Level II Review is required. Receiving waterbody is a class 1C drinking w

Date: 1/4/2016

Permit Writer:



1/6/2016

WLA by:



1/5/16

WQM Sec. Approval:

TMDL Sec. Approval:

Utah Division of Water Quality
Salt Lake City, Utah

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

4-Jan-16
4:00 PM

Facilities: Kamas Lagoons
Discharging to: Ditch => Beaver Creek

UPDES No: UT-0020966

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

Ditch => Beaver Creek:	1C, 2A, 3B, 4
Antidegradation Review:	Level I review completed. Level II review 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)	6.50 mg/l (30 Day Average) 5.00 mg/l (7 Day Average) 4.00 mg/l (1 Day Average)
Maximum Total Dissolved Solids	1200.0 mg/l

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Acute and Chronic Heavy Metals (Dissolved)

Parameter	4 Day Average (Chronic) Standard		1 Hour Average (Acute) Standard		
	Concentration	Load*	Concentration	ug/l	Load*
Aluminum	87.00 ug/l**	0.725 lbs/day	750.00	ug/l	6.254 lbs/day
Arsenic	190.00 ug/l	1.584 lbs/day	340.00	ug/l	2.835 lbs/day
Cadmium	0.41 ug/l	0.003 lbs/day	3.80	ug/l	0.032 lbs/day
Chromium III	137.17 ug/l	1.144 lbs/day	2869.95	ug/l	23.931 lbs/day
ChromiumVI	11.00 ug/l	0.092 lbs/day	16.00	ug/l	0.133 lbs/day
Copper	15.15 ug/l	0.126 lbs/day	23.90	ug/l	0.199 lbs/day
Iron			1000.00	ug/l	8.338 lbs/day
Lead	6.55 ug/l	0.055 lbs/day	168.15	ug/l	1.402 lbs/day
Mercury	0.0120 ug/l	0.000 lbs/day	2.40	ug/l	0.020 lbs/day
Nickel	84.31 ug/l	0.703 lbs/day	758.33	ug/l	6.323 lbs/day
Selenium	4.60 ug/l	0.038 lbs/day	20.00	ug/l	0.167 lbs/day
Silver	N/A ug/l	N/A lbs/day	10.04	ug/l	0.084 lbs/day
Zinc	193.80 ug/l	1.616 lbs/day	193.80	ug/l	1.616 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 176.39 mg/l as CaCO3

Organics [Pesticides]

Parameter	4 Day Average (Chronic) Standard		1 Hour Average (Acute) Standard		
	Concentration	Load*	Concentration	ug/l	Load*
Aldrin			1.500	ug/l	0.013 lbs/day
Chlordane	0.004 ug/l	0.092 lbs/day	1.200	ug/l	0.010 lbs/day
DDT, DDE	0.001 ug/l	0.021 lbs/day	0.550	ug/l	0.005 lbs/day
Dieldrin	0.002 ug/l	0.041 lbs/day	1.250	ug/l	0.010 lbs/day
Endosulfan	0.056 ug/l	1.197 lbs/day	0.110	ug/l	0.001 lbs/day
Endrin	0.002 ug/l	0.049 lbs/day	0.090	ug/l	0.001 lbs/day
Guthion			0.010	ug/l	0.000 lbs/day
Heptachlor	0.004 ug/l	0.081 lbs/day	0.260	ug/l	0.002 lbs/day
Lindane	0.080 ug/l	1.711 lbs/day	1.000	ug/l	0.008 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	0.299 lbs/day	2.000	ug/l	0.017 lbs/day
Pentachlorophenol	13.00 ug/l	277.968 lbs/day	20.000	ug/l	0.167 lbs/day
Toxephene	0.0002 ug/l	0.004 lbs/day	0.7300	ug/l	0.006 lbs/day

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IV. Numeric Stream Standards for Protection of Agriculture

	4 Day Average (Chronic) Standard		1 Hour Average (Acute) Standard	
	Concentration	Load*	Concentration	Load*
Arsenic			100.0 ug/l	lbs/day
Boron			750.0 ug/l	3.13 lbs/day
Cadmium			10.0 ug/l	0.04 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	5.00 tons/day

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

Metals	4 Day Average (Chronic) Standard		1 Hour Average (Acute) Standard	
	Concentration	Load*	Concentration	Load*
Arsenic			50.0 ug/l	1.069 lbs/day
Barium			1000.0 ug/l	21.382 lbs/day
Cadmium			10.0 ug/l	0.214 lbs/day
Chromium			50.0 ug/l	1.069 lbs/day
Lead			50.0 ug/l	1.069 lbs/day
Mercury			2.0 ug/l	0.043 lbs/day
Selenium			10.0 ug/l	0.214 lbs/day
Silver			50.0 ug/l	1.069 lbs/day
Fluoride (3)			1.4 ug/l	0.030 lbs/day
to			2.4 ug/l	0.051 lbs/day
Nitrates as N			10.0 ug/l	0.214 lbs/day

Chlorophenoxy Herbicides

2,4-D	100.0 ug/l	2.138 lbs/day
2,4,5-TP	10.0 ug/l	0.214 lbs/day
Endrin	0.2 ug/l	0.004 lbs/day
ocyclohexane (Lindane)	4.0 ug/l	0.086 lbs/day
Methoxychlor	100.0 ug/l	2.138 lbs/day
Toxaphene	5.0 ug/l	0.107 lbs/day

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

Toxic Organics	Maximum Conc., ug/l - Acute Standards			
	Class 1C		Class 3A, 3B	
	[2 Liters/Day for 70 Kg Person over 70 Yr.]		[6.5 g for 70 Kg Person over 70 Yr.]	
Acenaphthene	1200.00 ug/l	25.66 lbs/day	2700.0 ug/l	57.73 lbs/day
Acrolein	320.00 ug/l	6.84 lbs/day	780.0 ug/l	16.68 lbs/day
Acrylonitrile	0.06 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.7 ug/l	0.01 lbs/day
Benzene	1.20 ug/l	0.03 lbs/day	71.0 ug/l	1.52 lbs/day
Benzidine	0.00012 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Carbon tetrachloride	0.25 ug/l	0.01 lbs/day	4.4 ug/l	0.09 lbs/day
Chlorobenzene	680.00 ug/l	14.54 lbs/day	21000.0 ug/l	449.02 lbs/day
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene				
Hexachlorobenzene	0.00075 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.38 ug/l	0.01 lbs/day	99.0 ug/l	2.12 lbs/day

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1,1,1-Trichloroethane				
Hexachloroethane	1.90 ug/l	0.04 lbs/day	8.9 ug/l	0.19 lbs/day
1,1-Dichloroethane				
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.61 ug/l	0.01 lbs/day	42.0 ug/l	0.90 lbs/day
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.17 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	11.0 ug/l	0.24 lbs/day
Chloroethane			0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	0.03 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	1.4 ug/l	0.03 lbs/day
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	0.00 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
2-Chloronaphthalene	1700.00 ug/l	36.35 lbs/day	4300.0 ug/l	91.94 lbs/day
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	2.10 ug/l	0.04 lbs/day	6.5 ug/l	0.14 lbs/day
p-Chloro-m-cresol			0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Chloroform (HM)	5.70 ug/l	0.12 lbs/day	470.0 ug/l	10.05 lbs/day
2-Chlorophenol	120.00 ug/l	2.57 lbs/day	400.0 ug/l	8.55 lbs/day
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	2700.00 ug/l	57.73 lbs/day	17000.0 ug/l	363.50 lbs/day
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	400.00 ug/l	8.55 lbs/day	2600.0 ug/l	55.59 lbs/day
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	400.00 ug/l	8.55 lbs/day	2600.0 ug/l	55.59 lbs/day
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	0.04 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.1 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.06 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	3.2 ug/l	0.07 lbs/day
1,2-trans-Dichloroethylene	700.00 ug/l	14.97 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
2,4-Dichlorophenol	93.00 ug/l	1.99 lbs/day	790.0 ug/l	16.89 lbs/day
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.52 ug/l	0.01 lbs/day	39.0 ug/l	0.83 lbs/day
1,3-Dichloropropylene	10.00 ug/l	0.21 lbs/day	1700.0 ug/l	36.35 lbs/day
2,4-Dimethylphenol	540.00 ug/l	11.55 lbs/day	2300.0 ug/l	49.18 lbs/day
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	0.11 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	9.1 ug/l	0.19 lbs/day
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	0.00 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	0.04 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.5 ug/l	0.01 lbs/day
Ethylbenzene	3100.00 ug/l	66.28 lbs/day	29000.0 ug/l	620.08 lbs/day
Fluoranthene	300.00 ug/l	6.41 lbs/day	370.0 ug/l	7.91 lbs/day
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether				
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether				
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) e	1400.00 ug/l	29.93 lbs/day	170000.0 ug/l	3634.96 lbs/day
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) met	0.00 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Methylene chloride (HM)	4.70 ug/l	0.10 lbs/day	1600.0 ug/l	34.21 lbs/day
Methyl chloride (HM)	0.00 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Methyl bromide (HM)	0.00 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Bromoform (HM)	4.30 ug/l	0.09 lbs/day	360.0 ug/l	7.70 lbs/day
Dichlorobromomethane	0.27 ug/l	0.01 lbs/day	22.0 ug/l	0.47 lbs/day
Chlorodibromomethane	0.41 ug/l	0.01 lbs/day	34.0 ug/l	0.73 lbs/day
Hexachlorobutadiene(c)	0.44 ug/l	0.01 lbs/day	50.0 ug/l	1.07 lbs/day
Hexachlorocyclopentadi	240.00 ug/l	5.13 lbs/day	17000.0 ug/l	363.50 lbs/day
Isophorone	8.40 ug/l	0.18 lbs/day	600.0 ug/l	12.83 lbs/day
Naphthalene				
Nitrobenzene	17.00 ug/l	0.36 lbs/day	1900.0 ug/l	40.63 lbs/day
2-Nitrophenol	0.00 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
4-Nitrophenol	0.00 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
2,4-Dinitrophenol	70.00 ug/l	1.50 lbs/day	14000.0 ug/l	299.35 lbs/day
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	13.00 ug/l	0.28 lbs/day	765.0 ug/l	16.36 lbs/day
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	0.00069 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	8.1 ug/l	0.17 lbs/day
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	5.00 ug/l	0.11 lbs/day	16.0 ug/l	0.34 lbs/day
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylami	0.01 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	1.4 ug/l	0.03 lbs/day
Pentachlorophenol	0.28 ug/l	0.01 lbs/day	8.2 ug/l	0.18 lbs/day

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Phenol	2.10E+04 ug/l	4.49E+02 lbs/day	4.6E+06 ug/l	9.84E+04 lbs/day
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthala	1.80 ug/l	0.04 lbs/day	5.9 ug/l	0.13 lbs/day
Butyl benzyl phthalate	3000.00 ug/l	64.15 lbs/day	5200.0 ug/l	111.19 lbs/day
Di-n-butyl phthalate	2700.00 ug/l	57.73 lbs/day	12000.0 ug/l	256.59 lbs/day
Di-n-octyl phthlate				
Diethyl phthalate	23000.00 ug/l	491.79 lbs/day	120000.0 ug/l	2565.86 lbs/day
Dimethyl phthlate	3.13E+05 ug/l	6.69E+03 lbs/day	2.9E+06 ug/l	6.20E+04 lbs/day
Benzo(a)anthracene (P/	0.0028 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)	0.0028 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (F	0.0028 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (F	0.0028 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Chrysene (PAH)	0.0028 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Acenaphthylene (PAH)				
Anthracene (PAH)	9600.00 ug/l	205.27 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	0.0028 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	0.0028 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Pyrene (PAH)	960.00 ug/l	20.53 lbs/day	11000.0 ug/l	235.20 lbs/day
Tetrachloroethylene	0.80 ug/l	0.02 lbs/day	8.9 ug/l	0.19 lbs/day
Toluene	6800.00 ug/l	145.40 lbs/day	200000 ug/l	4276.43 lbs/day
Trichloroethylene	2.70 ug/l	0.06 lbs/day	81.0 ug/l	1.73 lbs/day
Vinyl chloride	2.00 ug/l	0.04 lbs/day	525.0 ug/l	11.23 lbs/day
			0.0	0.00 lbs/day
Pesticides			0.0	0.00 lbs/day
Aldrin	0.0001 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Dieldrin	0.0001 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Chlordane	0.0006 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
4,4'-DDT	0.0006 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
4,4'-DDE	0.0006 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
4,4'-DDD	0.0008 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
alpha-Endosulfan	0.9300 ug/l	0.02 lbs/day	2.0 ug/l	0.04 lbs/day
beta-Endosulfan	0.9300 ug/l	0.02 lbs/day	2.0 ug/l	0.04 lbs/day
Endosulfan sulfate	0.9300 ug/l	0.02 lbs/day	2.0 ug/l	0.04 lbs/day
Endrin	0.7600 ug/l	0.02 lbs/day	0.8 ug/l	0.02 lbs/day
Endrin aldehyde	0.7600 ug/l	0.02 lbs/day	0.8 ug/l	0.02 lbs/day
Heptachlor	0.0002 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Heptachlor epoxide				
PCB's				
PCB 1242 (Arochlor 124	0.000044 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
PCB-1254 (Arochlor 124	0.000044 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
PCB-1221 (Arochlor 124	0.000044 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
PCB-1232 (Arochlor 124	0.000044 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
PCB-1248 (Arochlor 124	0.000044 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
PCB-1260 (Arochlor 124	0.000044 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
PCB-1016 (Arochlor 10	0.000044 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Pesticide				
Toxaphene	0.000750 ug/l	0.00	0.0 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Dioxin				
Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)	1.30E-08 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day	1.40E-08	0.00

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Metals

Antimony	14.0 ug/l	0.30 lbs/day		
Arsenic	50.0 ug/l	1.07 lbs/day	4300.00 ug/l	91.94 lbs/day
Asbestos	7.00E+06 ug/l	1.50E+05 lbs/day		
Beryllium				
Cadmium				
Chromium (III)				
Chromium (VI)				
Copper				
Cyanide	1.30E+03 ug/l	27.80 lbs/day	2.2E+05 ug/l	4704.07 lbs/day
Lead	700.0 ug/l	14.97 lbs/day		
Mercury			0.15 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Nickel			4600.00 ug/l	98.36 lbs/day
Selenium	0.1 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day		
Silver	610.0 ug/l	13.04 lbs/day		
Thallium			6.30 ug/l	0.13 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		pH	T-NH3	BOD5	DO	TRC	TDS
	Flow	Temp.						
	Critical	Low						
	cfs	Deg. C		mg/l as N	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l
Summer (Irrig. Season)	2.4	15.4	8.4	0.07	0.50	7.07	0.00	135.2
Fall	2.4	4.1	8.4	0.07	0.50	---	0.00	210.4
Winter	2.4	4.5	8.3	0.07	0.50	---	0.00	210.4
Spring	2.4	9.0	7.9	0.07	0.50	---	0.00	210.4
Dissolved Metals	Al	As	Cd	CrIII	CrVI	Copper	Fe	Pb
	ug/l	ug/l	ug/l	ug/l	ug/l	ug/l	ug/l	ug/l
All Seasons	1.59*	0.53*	0.053*	0.53*	2.65*	0.53*	0.83*	0.53*
Dissolved Metals	Hg	Ni	Se	Ag	Zn	Boron		
	ug/l	ug/l	ug/l	ug/l	ug/l	ug/l		
All Seasons	0.0000	0.53*	1.06*	0.1*	0.053*	10.0		* 1/2 MDL

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Projected Discharge Information

Season	Flow, MGD	Temp.	TDS mg/l	TDS tons/day
Summer	1.00000	16.7	468.00	1.95117
Fall	1.00000	5.2		
Winter	1.00000	2.8		
Spring	1.00000	13.8		

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	1.000 MGD	1.547 cfs
Fall	1.000 MGD	1.547 cfs
Winter	1.000 MGD	1.547 cfs
Spring	1.000 MGD	1.547 cfs

Flow Requirement or Loading Requirement

The calculations in this wasteload analysis utilize the maximum effluent discharge flow of 1 MGD. If the discharger is allowed to have a flow greater than 1 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 >	EOP Effluent	[Acute]
	IC25 >	39.0% 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	208.5 lbs/day
Fall	25.0 mg/l as BOD5	208.5 lbs/day
Winter	25.0 mg/l as BOD5	208.5 lbs/day
Spring	25.0 mg/l as BOD5	208.5 lbs/day

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

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

Season	Concentration
Summer	5.00
Fall	5.00
Winter	5.00
Spring	5.00

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	6.0 mg/l as N	49.6 lbs/day
	1 Hour Avg. - Acute	12.8 mg/l as N	106.8 lbs/day
Fall	4 Day Avg. - Chronic	3.6 mg/l as N	30.4 lbs/day
	1 Hour Avg. - Acute	8.0 mg/l as N	66.7 lbs/day
Winter	4 Day Avg. - Chronic	5.1 mg/l as N	42.3 lbs/day
	1 Hour Avg. - Acute	12.9 mg/l as N	108.0 lbs/day
Spring	4 Day Avg. - Chronic	3.5 mg/l as N	29.3 lbs/day
	1 Hour Avg. - Acute	8.0 mg/l as N	66.7 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	0.027	mg/l	0.22	lbs/day
	1 Hour Avg. - Acute	0.047	mg/l	0.39	lbs/day
Fall	4 Day Avg. - Chronic	0.027	mg/l	0.22	lbs/day
	1 Hour Avg. - Acute	0.047	mg/l	0.39	lbs/day
Winter	4 Day Avg. - Chronic	0.027	mg/l	0.22	lbs/day
	1 Hour Avg. - Acute	0.047	mg/l	0.39	lbs/day
Spring	4 Day Avg. - Chronic	0.027	mg/l	0.00	lbs/day
	1 Hour Avg. - Acute	0.047	mg/l	0.00	lbs/day

Effluent Limitations for Total Dissolved Solids based upon Water Quality Standards

Season		Concentration		Load	
Summer	Maximum, Acute	2865.7	mg/l	11.95	tons/day
Fall	Maximum, Acute	2748.0	mg/l	11.46	tons/day
Winter	Maximum, Acute	2758.1	mg/l	11.50	tons/day
Spring	4 Day Avg. - Chronic	2722.1	mg/l	11.35	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 176.39 mg/l):

	4 Day Average		1 Hour Average		Load
	Concentration	Load	Concentration	Load	
Aluminum	N/A	N/A	1,334.8	ug/l	11.1 lbs/day
Arsenic	485.98 ug/l	2.6 lbs/day	605.3	ug/l	5.0 lbs/day
Cadmium	0.93 ug/l	0.0 lbs/day	6.7	ug/l	0.1 lbs/day
Chromium III	350.51 ug/l	1.9 lbs/day	5,114.1	ug/l	42.6 lbs/day
Chromium VI	21.99 ug/l	0.1 lbs/day	25.4	ug/l	0.2 lbs/day
Copper	37.61 ug/l	0.2 lbs/day	42.0	ug/l	0.3 lbs/day
Iron	N/A	N/A	1,781.2	ug/l	14.9 lbs/day
Lead	15.56 ug/l	0.1 lbs/day	299.1	ug/l	2.5 lbs/day
Mercury	0.03 ug/l	0.0 lbs/day	4.3	ug/l	0.0 lbs/day
Nickel	214.96 ug/l	1.2 lbs/day	1,350.8	ug/l	11.3 lbs/day
Selenium	9.31 ug/l	0.1 lbs/day	34.4	ug/l	0.3 lbs/day
Silver	N/A ug/l	N/A lbs/day	17.9	ug/l	0.1 lbs/day

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Zinc	496.85 ug/l	2.7 lbs/day	345.3	ug/l	2.9 lbs/day
Cyanide	13.33 ug/l	0.1 lbs/day	39.2	ug/l	0.3 lbs/day

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

Summer	20.5 Deg. C.	68.9 Deg. F
Fall	9.3 Deg. C.	48.7 Deg. F
Winter	9.7 Deg. C.	49.4 Deg. F
Spring	14.1 Deg. C.	57.4 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	1.93E-02 lbs/day
Chlordane	4.30E-03 ug/l	3.59E-02 lbs/day	1.2E+00	ug/l	1.55E-02 lbs/day
DDT, DDE	1.00E-03 ug/l	8.34E-03 lbs/day	5.5E-01	ug/l	7.09E-03 lbs/day
Dieldrin	1.90E-03 ug/l	1.58E-02 lbs/day	1.3E+00	ug/l	1.61E-02 lbs/day
Endosulfan	5.60E-02 ug/l	4.67E-01 lbs/day	1.1E-01	ug/l	1.42E-03 lbs/day
Endrin	2.30E-03 ug/l	1.92E-02 lbs/day	9.0E-02	ug/l	1.16E-03 lbs/day
Guthion	0.00E+00 ug/l	0.00E+00 lbs/day	1.0E-02	ug/l	1.29E-04 lbs/day
Heptachlor	3.80E-03 ug/l	3.17E-02 lbs/day	2.6E-01	ug/l	3.35E-03 lbs/day
Lindane	8.00E-02 ug/l	6.67E-01 lbs/day	1.0E+00	ug/l	1.29E-02 lbs/day
Methoxychlor	0.00E+00 ug/l	0.00E+00 lbs/day	3.0E-02	ug/l	3.87E-04 lbs/day
Mirex	0.00E+00 ug/l	0.00E+00 lbs/day	1.0E-02	ug/l	1.29E-04 lbs/day
Parathion	0.00E+00 ug/l	0.00E+00 lbs/day	4.0E-02	ug/l	5.16E-04 lbs/day
PCB's	1.40E-02 ug/l	1.17E-01 lbs/day	2.0E+00	ug/l	2.58E-02 lbs/day
Pentachlorophenol	1.30E+01 ug/l	1.08E+02 lbs/day	2.0E+01	ug/l	2.58E-01 lbs/day
Toxephene	2.00E-04 ug/l	1.67E-03 lbs/day	7.3E-01	ug/l	9.42E-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	41.7 lbs/day
Nitrates as N	4.0 mg/l	33.4 lbs/day
Total Phosphorus as P	0.05 mg/l	0.4 lbs/day
Total Suspended Solids	90.0 mg/l	750.4 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	3.08E+03 ug/l	2.57E+01 lbs/day
Acrolein	8.21E+02 ug/l	6.84E+00 lbs/day
Acrylonitrile	1.51E-01 ug/l	1.26E-03 lbs/day
Benzene	3.08E+00 ug/l	2.57E-02 lbs/day
Benzidine	ug/l	lbs/day
Carbon tetrachloride	6.41E-01 ug/l	5.35E-03 lbs/day
Chlorobenzene	1.74E+03 ug/l	1.45E+01 lbs/day
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene		
Hexachlorobenzene	1.92E-03 ug/l	1.60E-05 lbs/day
1,2-Dichloroethane	9.74E-01 ug/l	8.13E-03 lbs/day
1,1,1-Trichloroethane		
Hexachloroethane	4.87E+00 ug/l	4.06E-02 lbs/day
1,1-Dichloroethane		
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1.56E+00 ug/l	1.30E-02 lbs/day
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	4.36E-01 ug/l	3.63E-03 lbs/day
Chloroethane		
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	7.95E-02 ug/l	6.63E-04 lbs/day
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether		
2-Chloronaphthalene	4.36E+03 ug/l	3.63E+01 lbs/day
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	5.39E+00 ug/l	4.49E-02 lbs/day
p-Chloro-m-cresol		
Chloroform (HM)	1.46E+01 ug/l	1.22E-01 lbs/day
2-Chlorophenol	3.08E+02 ug/l	2.57E+00 lbs/day
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	6.92E+03 ug/l	5.77E+01 lbs/day
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1.03E+03 ug/l	8.55E+00 lbs/day

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1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1.03E+03 ug/l	8.55E+00 lbs/day
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	1.03E-01 ug/l	8.55E-04 lbs/day
1,1-Dichloroethylene	1.46E-01 ug/l	1.22E-03 lbs/day
1,2-trans-Dichloroethylene1		
2,4-Dichlorophenol	2.38E+02 ug/l	1.99E+00 lbs/day
1,2-Dichloropropane	1.33E+00 ug/l	1.11E-02 lbs/day
1,3-Dichloropropylene	2.56E+01 ug/l	2.14E-01 lbs/day
2,4-Dimethylphenol	1.38E+03 ug/l	1.15E+01 lbs/day
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	2.82E-01 ug/l	2.35E-03 lbs/day
2,6-Dinitrotoluene		
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	1.03E-01 ug/l	8.55E-04 lbs/day
Ethylbenzene	7.95E+03 ug/l	6.63E+01 lbs/day
Fluoranthene	7.69E+02 ug/l	6.41E+00 lbs/day
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether		
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether		
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	3.59E+03 ug/l	2.99E+01 lbs/day
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane		
Methylene chloride (HM)	1.21E+01 ug/l	1.00E-01 lbs/day
Methyl chloride (HM)		
Methyl bromide (HM)		
Bromoform (HM)	1.10E+01 ug/l	9.19E-02 lbs/day
Dichlorobromomethane(HM)	6.92E-01 ug/l	5.77E-03 lbs/day
Chlorodibromomethane (HM)	1.05E+00 ug/l	8.77E-03 lbs/day
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	6.15E+02 ug/l	5.13E+00 lbs/day
Isophorone	2.15E+01 ug/l	1.80E-01 lbs/day
Naphthalene		
Nitrobenzene	4.36E+01 ug/l	3.63E-01 lbs/day
2-Nitrophenol		
4-Nitrophenol		
2,4-Dinitrophenol	1.80E+02 ug/l	1.50E+00 lbs/day
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	3.33E+01 ug/l	2.78E-01 lbs/day
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	1.77E-03 ug/l	1.48E-05 lbs/day
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	1.28E+01 ug/l	1.07E-01 lbs/day
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	1.28E-02 ug/l	1.07E-04 lbs/day
Pentachlorophenol	7.18E-01 ug/l	5.99E-03 lbs/day
Phenol	5.39E+04 ug/l	4.49E+02 lbs/day
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	4.62E+00 ug/l	3.85E-02 lbs/day
Butyl benzyl phthalate	7.69E+03 ug/l	6.41E+01 lbs/day
Di-n-butyl phthalate	6.92E+03 ug/l	5.77E+01 lbs/day
Di-n-octyl phthalate		
Diethyl phthalate	5.90E+04 ug/l	4.92E+02 lbs/day
Dimethyl phthalate	8.03E+05 ug/l	6.69E+03 lbs/day
Benzo(a)anthracene (PAH)	7.18E-03 ug/l	5.99E-05 lbs/day
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)	7.18E-03 ug/l	5.99E-05 lbs/day
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (PAH)	7.18E-03 ug/l	5.99E-05 lbs/day
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (PAH)	7.18E-03 ug/l	5.99E-05 lbs/day
Chrysene (PAH)	7.18E-03 ug/l	5.99E-05 lbs/day
Acenaphthylene (PAH)		
Anthracene (PAH)		
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene (PAH)	7.18E-03 ug/l	5.99E-05 lbs/day
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (PAH)	7.18E-03 ug/l	5.99E-05 lbs/day

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Pyrene (PAH)	2.46E+03 ug/l	2.05E+01 lbs/day
Tetrachloroethylene	2.05E+00 ug/l	1.71E-02 lbs/day
Toluene	1.74E+04 ug/l	1.45E+02 lbs/day
Trichloroethylene	6.92E+00 ug/l	5.77E-02 lbs/day
Vinyl chloride	5.13E+00 ug/l	4.28E-02 lbs/day
Pesticides		
Aldrin	3.33E-04 ug/l	2.78E-06 lbs/day
Dieldrin	3.59E-04 ug/l	2.99E-06 lbs/day
Chlordane	1.46E-03 ug/l	1.22E-05 lbs/day
4,4'-DDT	1.51E-03 ug/l	1.26E-05 lbs/day
4,4'-DDE	1.51E-03 ug/l	1.26E-05 lbs/day
4,4'-DDD	2.13E-03 ug/l	1.77E-05 lbs/day
alpha-Endosulfan	2.38E+00 ug/l	1.99E-02 lbs/day
beta-Endosulfan	2.38E+00 ug/l	1.99E-02 lbs/day
Endosulfan sulfate	2.38E+00 ug/l	1.99E-02 lbs/day
Endrin	1.95E+00 ug/l	1.63E-02 lbs/day
Endrin aldehyde	1.95E+00 ug/l	1.63E-02 lbs/day
Heptachlor	5.39E-04 ug/l	4.49E-06 lbs/day
Heptachlor epoxide		
PCB's		
PCB 1242 (Arochlor 1242)	1.13E-04 ug/l	9.41E-07 lbs/day
PCB-1254 (Arochlor 1254)	1.13E-04 ug/l	9.41E-07 lbs/day
PCB-1221 (Arochlor 1221)	1.13E-04 ug/l	9.41E-07 lbs/day
PCB-1232 (Arochlor 1232)	1.13E-04 ug/l	9.41E-07 lbs/day
PCB-1248 (Arochlor 1248)	1.13E-04 ug/l	9.41E-07 lbs/day
PCB-1260 (Arochlor 1260)	1.13E-04 ug/l	9.41E-07 lbs/day
PCB-1016 (Arochlor 1016)	1.13E-04 ug/l	9.41E-07 lbs/day
Pesticide		
Toxaphene	1.87E-03 ug/l	1.56E-05 lbs/day
Metals		
Antimony	35.90 ug/l	0.30 lbs/day
Arsenic	126.97 ug/l	1.06 lbs/day
Asbestos	1.80E+07 ug/l	1.50E+05 lbs/day
Beryllium		
Cadmium		
Chromium (III)		
Chromium (VI)		
Copper	3333.61 ug/l	27.80 lbs/day
Cyanide	1795.02 ug/l	14.97 lbs/day
Lead	0.00	0.00
Mercury	0.36 ug/l	0.00 lbs/day
Nickel	1564.23 ug/l	13.04 lbs/day
Selenium	0.00	0.00
Silver	0.00	0.00
Thallium	4.36 ug/l	0.04 lbs/day
Zinc		

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Cyanide	39.2	13.3	
Iron	1781.2		
Lead	255.2	15.6	
Mercury	0.359	0.031	
Nickel	1350.8	215	
Selenium	34.4	9.3	
Silver	17.9	N/A	
Thallium	4.4		
Zinc	345.3	496.8	Acute Controls
Boron	1923.24		

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.

The antidegradation rules and procedures allow for modification of effluent limits less than those based strictly upon mass balance equations utilizing 100% of the assimilative capacity of the receiving water. Additional factors include considerations for "Blue-ribbon" fisheries, special recreational areas, threatened and endangered species, and drinking water sources.

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 required because the receiving water is a class 1C drinking water source.

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.

**Utah Division of Water Quality
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XIII. Notice of UPDES Requirement

This Addendum to the Statement of Basis does not authorize any entity or party to discharge to the waters of the State of Utah. That authority is granted through a UPDES permit issued by the Utah Division of Water Quality. The numbers presented here may be changed as a function of other factors. Dischargers are strongly urged to contact the Permits Section for further information. Permit writers may utilize other information to adjust these limits and/or to determine other limits based upon best available technology and other considerations provided that the values in this wasteload analysis [TMDL] are not compromised. See special provisions in Utah Water Quality Standards for adjustments in the Total Dissolved Solids values based upon background concentration.

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APPENDIX - Coefficients and Other Model Information

CBOD Coeff. (Kd)20 1/day 2.000	CBOD Coeff. FORCED (Kd)/day 0.000	CBOD Coeff. (Ka)T 1/day 1.617	REAER. Coeff. (Ka)20 (Ka)/day 28.666	REAER. Coeff. FORCED 1/day 0.000	REAER. Coeff. (Ka)T 1/day 25.685	NBOD Coeff. (Kn)20 1/day 0.600	NBOD Coeff. (Kn)T 1/day 0.420
Open Coeff. (K4)20 1/day 0.000	Open Coeff. (K4)T 1/day 0.000	NH3 LOSS (K5)20 1/day 4.000	NH3 (K5)T 1/day 3.234	NO2+NO3 LOSS (K6)20 1/day 0.000	NO2+NO3 (K6)T 1/day 0.000	TRC Decay K(CI)20 1/day 32.000	TRC K(CI)(T) 1/day 24.433
BENTHIC DEMAND (SOD)20 gm/m2/day 1.000	BENTHIC DEMAND (SOD)T gm/m2/day 0.747						
K1 CBOD {theta} 1.0	K2 Reaer. {theta} 1.0	K3 NH3 {theta} 1.1	K4 Open {theta} 1.0	K5 NH3 Loss {theta} 1.0	K6 NO2+3 {theta} 1.0	K(CI) TRC {theta} 1.1	S Benthic {theta} 1.1

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Salt Lake City, Utah

Antidegradation Review

An antidegradation review (ADR) was conducted to determine whether the proposed activity complies with the applicable antidegradation requirements for receiving waters that may be affected. The Level I ADR evaluated the criteria of R317-2-3.5(b) and determined that a Level II antidegradation Review is required because the receiving waterbody is classified as a 1C drinking water source.