

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. **UT0026204**
Biosolids Permit No. **UTL-026204**

In compliance with provisions of the Utah Water Quality Act, Utah Code Title 19, Chapter 5 (the "Act"),

KANE SPRINGS IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

is hereby authorized to discharge from the

KANE SPRINGS IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT - Wastewater Treatment Facility

to receiving waters named the **Colorado River**,

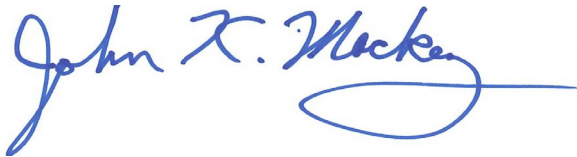
to treat, distribute, and dispose of biosolids,

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

This modified permit shall become effective on November 2, 2023

This permit expires at midnight on October 31, 2028

Signed this Twenty-second day of November 2023.s



John K. Mackey, P.E.
Director

DWQ-2023-125917

Table of Contents

<u>Outline</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
I. DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS	4
A. Description of Discharge Points	4
B. Narrative Standard	4
C. Specific Limitations and Self-Monitoring Requirements	4
D. Reporting of Monitoring Results	6
II. PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS	7
A. Definitions	7
B. Pretreatment Reporting Requirements.....	8
C. Industrial Wastes.....	8
D. General and Specific Prohibitions	8
E. Significant Industrial Users Discharging to the POTW	9
F. Change of Conditions.....	9
G. Legal Action	10
H. Local Limits.....	10
III. BIOSOLIDS REQUIREMENTS	11
A. Biosolids Treatment and Disposal	11
B. Specific Limitations and Monitoring Requirements	11
C. Management Practices of Biosolids.....	15
D. Special Conditions on Biosolids Storage.....	17
E. Representative Sampling.....	17
F. Reporting of Monitoring Results.....	17
G. Additional Record Keeping Requirements Specific to Biosolids.....	18
IV. STORM WATER REQUIREMENTS	19
V. MONITORING, RECORDING & GENERAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS	20
A. Representative Sampling	20
B. Monitoring Procedures.....	20
C. Penalties for Tampering.....	20
D. Compliance Schedules.....	20
E. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee	20
F. Records Contents.....	20
G. Retention of Records	20
H. Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting.....	20
I. Other Noncompliance Reporting.....	21
J. Inspection and Entry	21
VI. COMPLIANCE RESPONSIBILITIES	23
A. Duty to Comply	23
B. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions	23
C. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense.....	23
D. Duty to Mitigate.....	23
E. Proper Operation and Maintenance.....	23
F. Removed Substances	23
G. Bypass of Treatment Facilities	23
H. Upset Conditions	25
VII. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS	26
A. Planned Changes.....	26
B. Anticipated Noncompliance.....	26
C. Permit Actions	26
D. Duty to Reapply.....	26
E. Duty to Provide Information	26
F. Other Information.....	26
G. Signatory Requirements.....	26

H. Penalties for Falsification of Reports..... 27

I. Availability of Reports 27

J. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability..... 27

K. Property Rights 27

L. Severability 27

M. Transfers..... 27

N. State or Federal Laws 28

O. Water Quality - Reopener Provision..... 28

P. Biosolids – Reopener Provision 28

Q. Toxicity Limitation - Reopener Provision 28

R. Storm Water-Reopener Provision 28

VIII. DEFINITIONS..... 30

 A. Wastewater 30

 B. Biosolids 31

I. DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Description of Discharge Points. The authorization to discharge wastewater provided under this part is limited to those outfalls specifically designated below as discharge locations. Discharges at any location not authorized under a UPDES permit are violations of the Act and may be subject to penalties under the Act. Knowingly discharging from an unauthorized location or failing to report an unauthorized discharge may be subject to criminal penalties as provided under the Act.

<u>Outfall Number</u>	<u>Location of Discharge Outfall</u>
001	Located at latitude 38° 32' 6.73" N and longitude 109° 36' 2.94" W. The discharge is through a pipe to the Colorado River.

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

C. Specific Limitations and Self-Monitoring Requirements.

1. Effective immediately and lasting through the life of this permit, there shall be no acute or chronic toxicity in Outfall 001 as defined in Part VIII of this permit.
2. 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, Units	Effluent Limitations ¹				
	Maximum Monthly Avg	Maximum Weekly Avg	Yearly Average	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum
Total Flow, MGD ^{2,3}	0.27	--	--	--	Report
BOD ₅ , mg/L ⁴	10	20	--	--	--
BOD ₅ Min. % Removal	85	--	--	--	--
TSS, mg/L ⁴	10	20	--	--	--
TSS Min. % Removal	85	--	--	--	--
pH, Standard Units	--	--	--	6.5	9.0
Turbidity, NTU ⁵	Report/5.0 ⁵	--	--	--	--
<i>E. coli</i> . No/100mL	2.2	--	--	--	--
TDS Increase, mg/L ⁶	Report/400 ⁶	--	--	--	--
Total Phosphorus, mg/L ⁴	Report	--	1.0	--	--
Total Nitrogen, mg/L ⁴	Report	--	10	--	--
Ammonia, mg/L ⁴	2.2	--	--	--	13.3
Total Selenium, g/day	Report	--	2.35	--	--
Oil & Grease, mg/L ⁷	--	--	--	--	10.0 ⁷

PART I
DISCHARGE PERMIT NO. UT0026204

Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements ¹			
Parameter	Frequency	Sample Type	Units
Total Flow ^{2, 3}	Continuous	Recorder	gpd
BOD ₅ , Influent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Effluent ⁴	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
TSS, Influent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Effluent ⁴	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
<i>E. coli</i>	Monthly	Grab	No./100mL
pH	Monthly	Grab	SU
Turbidity ⁵	Monthly	Grab	NTU
TDS, Source Water	Monthly	Grab	mg/L
Effluent ⁶	Monthly	Grab	mg/L
Oil & Grease ⁷	Monthly	Visual/Grab	mg/L
Total Phosphorus (as P) ⁸			
Influent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Effluent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Ammonia (as N), Effluent ⁸	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Orthophosphate, (as P) ⁸			
Effluent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, TKN (as N) ⁸			
Influent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Effluent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Nitrate, NO ₃ , Effluent ⁸	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Nitrite, NO ₂ , Effluent ⁸	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Total Metals, Effluent ⁹	Quarterly	Grab/Composite	mg/L

Legend

- 1 See Part VIII Permit Definitions for definition of terms.
- 2 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.
- 3 If the rate of discharge is controlled, the rate and duration of discharge shall be reported.
- 4 In addition to monitoring the final effluent discharge, influent samples shall be taken and analyzed for this constituent at the same frequency as required for this constituent in the effluent discharge.
- 5 Turbidity effluent limit shall take effect once any type of onsite reuse is implemented. The Permittee shall notify the Director prior to any reuse of the effluent.
- 6 TDS effluent concentrations shall be limited to an incremental increase of 400 mg/L over the culinary source water intake concentrations as a 30-day average.
- 7 Oil & Grease to be sampled when sheen is present or visible. If no sheen is present or visible, report as such.
- 8 These reflect changes required with the adoption of UAC R317-1-3.3(A) Technology-based Phosphorus Effluent Limits rule.
- 9 Quarterly monitoring shall be performed for the following metals parameters:

Metals to be Monitored for Reasonable Potential		
Parameter	Sample Type	Units
Total Arsenic	Composite	mg/L
Total Cadmium	Composite	mg/L
Total Chromium	Composite	mg/L
Total Copper	Composite	mg/L
Total Cyanide	Grab	mg/L
Total Lead	Composite	mg/L
Total Mercury	Grab/Composite	mg/L
Total Nickel	Composite	mg/L
Total Selenium	Composite	mg/L
Total Silver	Composite	mg/L
Total Zinc	Composite	mg/L

3. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at Outfall 001 prior to mixing with the receiving water. There shall be no visible sheen or floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts as observed in the effluent discharge and there shall be no discharge of sanitary wastes as reported monthly.
4. The facility may produce Type I reuse water in the future and shall be required to obtain separate permit authorization from DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY that will include provisions covering the type of reuse of the effluent.

D. Reporting of Monitoring Results.

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

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

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

II. PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

A. Definitions. For this section the following definitions shall apply:

1. *Indirect Discharge* means the introduction of pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) from any non-domestic source regulated under sections 307(b), (c), or (d) of the federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. § 1251, *et. seq.*).
2. *Interference* means a discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both:
 - a. Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use, or disposal; and
 - b. Therefore is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent State or local regulations): Section 405 of the Clean Water Act; the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and including State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to subtitle D of the SWDA); the Clean Air Act; the Toxic Substances Control Act; and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.
3. *Local Limit* is defined as a limit designed to prevent Pass Through or Interference and is developed in accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 403.5(c).
4. *Pass Through* means a Discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).
5. *Publicly Owned Treatment Works* or *POTW* means a treatment works as defined by section 212 of the federal Clean Water Act, which is owned by a State or municipality (as defined by section 502(4) of the federal Clean Water Act). This definition includes any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It also includes sewers, pipes, and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW Treatment Plant. The term also means the municipality as defined in section 502(4) of the federal Clean Water Act, which has jurisdiction over the Indirect Discharges to and the discharges from such a treatment works.
6. *Significant Industrial User (SIU)* is defined as an Industrial User discharging to a 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

PART II
DISCHARGE PERMIT NO. UT0026206
PRETREATMENT

- d. Has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement.

7. *User or Industrial User (IU)* means a source of Indirect Discharge

B. Pretreatment Reporting Requirements. Because the design capacity of this municipal wastewater treatment facility is less than 5 MGD, the Permittee will not be required to develop an Approved Pretreatment Program at this time. However, in order to determine if development of an Approved Pretreatment Program is warranted, the Permittee shall conduct an **industrial waste survey**, as described in ¶ II.C.1.

C. Industrial Wastes.

1. The Industrial Waste Survey (IWS) consists of
 - a. Identifying each Industrial User and determining if the Industrial User is a Significant Industrial User;
 - b. Determining the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of each discharge; and
 - c. Gathering appropriate production data.
2. The IWS must be maintained and updated with the Industrial User information as necessary, to ensure that all Industrial Users are properly permitted or controlled at all times. Updates must be submitted to the Director sixty (60) days following a change to the IWS.
3. Notify all Industrial Users of their obligation to comply with applicable requirements under Subtitles C and D of the RCRA.
4. The Permittee must notify the Director of any new introductions by new or existing Significant Industrial Users or any substantial change in pollutants from any major industrial source. Such notice must contain the information described in II.C.1. above, 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.
2. Specific Prohibited Standards. Developed pursuant to Section 307 of The Clean Water Act of 1987, Specific Prohibited Standards require that under no circumstances shall the Permittee allow introduction of the following pollutants into the waste treatment system from any User (40 C.F.R. § 403.5):
 - 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;

PART II
DISCHARGE PERMIT NO. UT0026206
PRETREATMENT

- 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, non-biodegradable 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;
 - h. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the POTW;
or
 - i. Any pollutant that causes Pass Through or Interference at 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 Clean Water Act of 1987 as amended. (See 40 C.F.R. 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 Pretreatment Program 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 Clean Water Act 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 Significant Industrial User that must comply with applicable requirements under Subtitles C and D of the 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:

PART II
DISCHARGE PERMIT NO. UT0026206
PRETREATMENT

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 C.F.R. § 403;
 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; or
 4. Require the Permittee to develop an approved pretreatment program.
- G. Legal Action. The Director retains, at all times, the right to take legal action against the Industrial User 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 R317-8-8.5(4)(b) to protect the POTW from Pass Through or Interference, then the POTW must submit limits to DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY for review and public notice, as required by R317-8-8.5(4)(c).
1. For Local Limit parameters, it is recommended that the most sensitive method be used for analysis. This will determine if the parameter is present and provide removal efficiencies based on actual data rather than literature values. If a parameter load is greater than the allowable head works load for a pollutant of concern listed in the Local Limit development document or as determined by the Director, the Permittee must report this information to the Pretreatment Coordinator for the Division of Water Quality. If the loading exceeds the allowable headworks load, increased sampling must occur based on the requirements given by the Pretreatment Coordinator for the Division of Water Quality. If needed, sampling may need to occur to find the source(s) of the increase; this may include sampling of the collection system. Notification regarding the exceedances of the allowable headworks loading can be provided via email.
 2. Monitoring will not be required of the Permittee for the pretreatment requirements at this time unless Local Limits are developed or determined necessary by the Director. If changes occur, monitoring may be required for parameters not currently listed in the permit or current monitoring requirements may be required to be increased to determine the impact of an industrial user or to investigate sources of pollutant loading. This could include, but is not limited to, sampling of the influent and effluent of the wastewater treatment plant and within the collection system.

III. BIOSOLIDS REQUIREMENTS

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

1. Treatment

a. Waste Sludge Solids (Biosolids) concentrations from the facility will be monitored by an on-line suspended solids meter located in the FAS Chamber. A sludge wasting pump will remove a calibrated portion of activated sludge to an exterior sludge storage to be collected, dried, and properly disposed offsite.

2. Description of Biosolids Disposal Method

a. Class A biosolids may be sold or given away to the public for lawn and garden use or land application.

b. Class B biosolids may be land applied for agriculture use or at reclamation sites at agronomic rates.

c. Biosolids may be disposed of in a landfill or transferred to another facility for treatment and/or disposal.

3. Changes in Treatment Systems and Disposal Practices.

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

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

For any biosolids that are land filled, the Permittee shall follow the requirements in Section 2.12 of the latest version of the EPA Region VIII Biosolids Management Handbook.

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

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

PART III
BIOSOLIDS PERMIT NO. UTL-026204

Pollutant Limits, (40 C.F.R. § 503.13(b)) Dry Mass Basis				
Heavy Metals	Table 1	Table 2	Table 3	Table 4
	Ceiling Conc. Limits ¹ , (mg/kg)	CPLR ² , (mg/ha)	Pollutant Conc. Limits ³ (mg/kg)	APLR ⁴ , (mg/ha-yr)
Total Arsenic	75	41	41	2.0
Total Cadmium	85	39	39	1.9
Total Copper	4300	1500	1500	75
Total Lead	840	300	300	15
Total Mercury	57	17	17	0.85
Total Molybdenum	75	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Nickel	420	420	420	21
Total Selenium	100	100	100	5.0
Total Zinc	7500	2800	2800	140
1 If the concentration of any one (1) of these parameters exceeds the Table 1 limit, the biosolids cannot be land applied or beneficially used in any way.				
2 Cumulative Pollutant Loading Rate (CPLR) - The maximum loading for any one (1) of the parameters listed that may be applied to land when biosolids are land applied or beneficially used on agricultural, forestry, or a reclamation site.				
3 If the concentration of any one (1) of these parameters exceeds the Table 3 limit, the biosolids cannot be land applied or beneficially used on a lawn, home garden, or other high potential public contact site. If any one (1) of these parameters exceeds the Table 3 limit, the biosolids may be land applied or beneficially reused on an agricultural, forestry, reclamation site, or other high potential public contact site, as long as it meets the requirements of Table 1, Table 2, and Table 4.				
4 Annual Pollutant Loading Rate (APLR) - The maximum annual loading for any one (1) of the parameters listed that may be applied to land when biosolids are land applied or beneficially reused on agricultural, forestry, or a reclamation site, when they do not meet Table 3, but do meet Table 1.				

2. Pathogen Limitations. All biosolids sold or given away in a bag or a similar container for application to lawns and home gardens must meet the pathogen limitations for Class A. Land applied biosolids must meet the pathogen limitations for Class B as described below. If the pathogen limitations are not met, the biosolids must be landfilled.

a. Class A biosolids shall meet one of the pathogen measurement requirements in the following Pathogen Control Class table or shall meet the requirements for a Process to Further Reduce Pathogens as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 503.32(a) Sewage Sludge – Class A.

(1) At this time, the facility does not intend to distribute biosolids to the public for use on the lawn and garden and is not required to meet Class A Biosolids requirements.

If the Permittee intends to use one of the alternatives listed in 40 C.F.R. §§ 503.32(a)(3)-(8), the permittee shall inform the Director and the EPA at least thirty (30) days prior to its use. This change may be made without additional public comment.

b. At this time, the facility does not intend to distribute bulk biosolids for land application and is not required to meet Class B Biosolids requirements.

If the permittee intends to use one of the alternatives in 40 C.F.R. §§ 503.32(b)(2)-(4), the permittee shall inform the Director and the EPA at least thirty (30) days prior to its use. This change may be made without additional public comment.

PART III
BIOSOLIDS PERMIT NO. UTL-026204

- c. In addition, the Permittee shall comply with all applicable site restrictions listed in 40 C.F.R. § 503.32(b)(5):
- (1) Food crops with harvested parts that touch the biosolids/soil mixture and are totally above the land surface shall not be harvested for 14 months after application.
 - (2) Food crops with harvested parts below the land surface shall not be harvested for 20 months after application when the biosolids remain on the land surface for four months or more prior to incorporation into the soil.
 - (3) Food crops with harvested parts below the surface of the land shall not be harvested for 38 months after application of sewage sludge when the sewage sludge remains on the land surface for less than four months prior to incorporation into the soil.
 - (4) Food crops, feed crops, and fiber crops shall not be harvested from the land for 30 days after application.
 - (5) Animals shall not be allowed to graze on the land for 30 days after application.
 - (6) Turf grown on land where biosolids are applied shall not be harvested for one year after application if the harvested turf is placed on either land with a high potential for public exposure or a lawn.
 - (7) Public access to land with a high potential for public exposure shall be restricted for one year after application.
 - (8) Public access to land with a low potential for public exposure shall be restricted for 30 days after application.
 - (9) The sludge or the application of the sludge shall not cause or contribute to the harm of a threatened or endangered species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat of a threatened or endangered species after application.

PART III
BIOSOLIDS PERMIT NO. UTL-026204

Pathogen Control Class	
40 C.F.R. §§ 503.32(a)(1) - (5), (7), and (8) Class A	40 C.F.R. §§ 503.32 (b)(1) - (5) Class B
B Salmonella species –less than three (3) MPN ¹ per four (4) grams total solids (DWB) ² or Fecal Coliforms – less than 1,000 MPN per gram total solids (DWB).	Fecal Coliforms – less than 2,000,000 MPN or CFU ³ per gram total solids (DWB).
40 C.F.R. § 503.32 (a)(6) Class A—Alternative 4	
B Salmonella species –less than three (3) MPN per four (4) grams total solids (DWB) or less than 1,000 MPN Fecal Coliforms per gram total solids (DWB), And - Enteric viruses –less than one (1) plaque forming unit per four (4) grams total solids (DWB) And - Viable helminth ova –less than one (1) per four (4) grams total solids (DWB)	
1 Most Probable Number (MPN)	
2 Dry Weight Basis (DWB)	
3 Colony Forming Units (CFU)	

3. Vector Attraction Reduction Requirements.

- a. If the biosolids are land applied, the facility will be required to meet VAR using a method listed under 40 C.F.R. § 503.33. At this time, the facility does not intend to distribute biosolids to the public for beneficial use and will dispose of biosolids in a landfill or transfer them to another authorized facility for treatment and disposal.

If the Permittee intends to use one of the alternatives under 40 C.F.R. § 503.33, the Permittee shall inform the Director and the EPA at least thirty (30) days prior to its use. This change may be made without additional public comment.

4. Self-Monitoring Requirements.

- a. At a minimum, upon the effective date of this permit, the Permittee shall monitor all chemical pollutants, pathogens, and applicable vector attraction reduction requirements according to 40 C.F.R. § 503.16(1)(a).

Minimum Frequency of Monitoring (40 C.F.R. §§ 503.16, 503.26, and 503.46)		
Amount of Biosolids Disposed Per Year		Monitoring Frequency
Dry US Tons	Dry Metric Tons	Per Year or Batch
> 0 to < 320	> 0 to < 290	Once Per Year or Batch
> 320 to < 1650	> 290 to < 1,500	Once a Quarter or Four Times
> 1,650 to < 16,500	> 1,500 to < 15,000	Bi-Monthly or Six Times
> 16,500	> 15,000	Monthly or Twelve Times
The facility will be a new facility and will need to sample once per year. The minimum monitoring frequency will be re-evaluated during the permit renewal.		

- b. Sample collection, preservation, and analysis shall be performed in a manner consistent with the requirements of 40 C.R.F. § 503.8 and/or other criteria specific to this permit. A metals analysis is to be performed using Method SW 846 with Method 3050 used for digestion. For the digestion procedure, an amount of biosolids equivalent to a dry

PART III
BIOSOLIDS PERMIT NO. UTL-026204

weight of one gram shall be used. The methods are also described in the latest version of the Region VIII Biosolids Management Handbook.

- c. The Director may request additional monitoring for specific pollutants derived from biosolids if the data show a potential for concern.
- d. After two (2) years of monitoring at the frequency specified, the Permittee may request that the Director reduce the sampling frequency for heavy metals. The frequency cannot be reduced to less than once per year for biosolids that are sold or given away to the public for any parameter. The frequency also cannot be reduced for any of the pathogen or vector attraction reduction requirements listed in this permit.

C. Management Practices of Biosolids.

1. Biosolids Distribution Information

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

2. Biosolids Application Site Storage

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

3. Land Application Practices

- a. The Permittee shall operate and maintain the land application site operations in accordance with the following requirements:
 - (1) The Permittee shall provide the Director and the EPA a land application plan within 90 days of the effective date of this permit.
 - (2) Application of biosolids shall be conducted in a manner that will not contaminate the groundwater or impair the use classification for that water underlying the sites.
 - (3) Application of biosolids shall be conducted in a manner that will not cause a violation of any receiving water quality standard from discharges of surface runoff from land application sites. Biosolids shall not be applied to land 10 meters or less from waters of the United States as defined in 40 § C.F.R. 122.2.
 - (4) No person shall apply biosolids for beneficial use to frozen, ice-covered, or snow-covered land where the slope of such land is greater than three percent and

PART III
BIOSOLIDS PERMIT NO. UTL-026204

is less than or equal to six percent unless one of the following requirements is met:

- (a) there is 80 percent vegetative ground cover; or
 - (b) approval has been obtained based upon a plan demonstrating adequate runoff containment measures.
- (5) Application of biosolids is prohibited to frozen, ice-covered, or snow-covered sites where the slope of the site exceeds six percent.
- (6) Agronomic Rate
- (a) Application of biosolids shall be conducted in a manner that does not exceed the agronomic rate for available nitrogen of the crops grown on the site. At a minimum, the Permittee is required to follow the methods for calculating agronomic rate outlined in the latest version of the Region VIII Biosolids Management Handbook. Other methods may be approved by the Director. The treatment plant shall provide written notification to the applier of the biosolids of the concentration of total nitrogen (as N on a dry weight basis) in the biosolids. Written permission from the Director is required to exceed the agronomic rate.
 - (b) The Permittee may request that the limits of ¶ III.C.6 be modified if different limits would be justified based on local conditions. The limits are required to be developed in cooperation with the local agricultural extension office or university.
 - (c) Deep soil monitoring for nitrate-nitrogen is required for all land application sites (does not apply to sites where biosolids are applied less than once every five years). A minimum of six samples for each 320 (or less) acre area is to be collected. These samples are to be collected down to either a 5-foot depth or the confining layer, whichever is shallower. The permittee shall take samples at 1 foot, 2-foot, 3-foot, 4-foot, and 5-foot intervals. Each of these one-foot interval samples shall be analyzed for nitrate-nitrogen. In addition to the one-foot interval samples, a composite sample of the 5-foot intervals shall be taken and analyzed for nitrate-nitrogen. Samples are required to be taken once every five years for non-irrigated sites that receive more than 18 inches of precipitation annually or for irrigated sites.
- (7) Biosolids shall not be applied to any site area with standing surface water. If the annual high groundwater level is known or suspected to be within five feet of the surface, the Permittee shall perform additional deep soil monitoring for nitrate-nitrogen as described in ¶ III.C.6.c. At a minimum, this additional monitoring will involve a collection of more samples in the affected area and possibly more frequent sampling. The Permittee shall outline the exact number of samples to be collected in a deep soil monitoring plan and submit the plan to the Director and the EPA within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. The plan is subject to approval by the Director.
- (8) The specified cover crop shall be planted during the next available planting season. If this does not occur, the Permittee shall notify the Director in writing. Additional restrictions may be placed on the application of the biosolids on that

PART III
BIOSOLIDS PERMIT NO. UTL-026204

site on a case-by-case basis to control nitrate movement. Deep soil monitoring may be increased under the discretion of the Director.

- (9) When weather and/or soil conditions prevent adherence to the biosolids application procedure, biosolids shall not be applied on the site.
 - (10) For biosolids that are sold or given away, an information sheet shall be provided to the person who receives the biosolids. The label or information sheet shall contain:
 - (a) The name and address of the person who prepared the biosolids for sale or give away for application to the land.
 - (b) A statement that prohibits the application of biosolids to the land except in accordance with the instructions on the label or information sheet.
 - (c) The annual whole biosolids application rate for the biosolids that do not cause the metals loading rates in Tables 1, 2, and 3 in ¶ III.B.1. to be exceeded.
 - (11) Biosolids subject to the cumulative pollutant loading rates in Table 2 in ¶ III.B.1. shall not be applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site if any of the cumulative pollutant loading rates in Table 2 have been reached.
 - (12) If the treatment plant applies the biosolids, it shall provide the owner or leaseholder of the land on which the biosolids are applied notice and necessary information to comply with the requirements in this permit.
 - (13) The Permittee shall inspect the application of the biosolids to active sites to prevent malfunctions and deterioration, operator errors, and discharges which may cause or lead to the release of biosolids to the environment or a threat to human health. The Permittee shall conduct these inspections often enough to identify problems in time to correct them before they harm human health or the environment. The Permittee shall keep an inspection log or summary including at least the date and time of inspection; the printed name and the handwritten signature of the inspector; a notation of observations made; and the date and nature of any repairs or corrective action.
- D. Special Conditions on Biosolids Storage. Permanent storage of biosolids is prohibited. Biosolids shall not be temporarily stored for more than two (2) years. Written permission to store biosolids for more than two years must be obtained from the Director. Storage of biosolids for more than two years will be allowed only if it is determined that significant treatment is occurring.
- E. Representative Sampling. Biosolids samples used to measure compliance with Part III of this Permit shall be collected at locations representative of the quality of biosolids generated at the treatment works and immediately prior to land application.
- F. Reporting of Monitoring Results.
1. Biosolids. The Permittee shall provide the results of all monitoring performed in accordance with ¶ III.B. The Permittee shall provide information on management practices, biosolids treatment, site restrictions, and certifications no later than February 19 of each

PART III
BIOSOLIDS PERMIT NO. UTL-026204

year. Each report is for the previous calendar year. If no biosolids were sold or given away during the reporting period, "no biosolids were sold or given away" shall be reported. Legible copies of these, and all other reports required herein, shall be signed and certified in accordance with the Signatory Requirements in ¶ VII.G and submitted to the Utah Division of Water Quality and the EPA by the NeT-Biosolids system through the EPA Central Data Exchange (CDX) System.

G. Additional Recordkeeping Requirements Specific to Biosolids.

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

"I certify under the penalty of law that the heavy metals requirements in ¶ III.B.1, the pathogen requirements in ¶ III.B.2, the vector attraction requirements in ¶ III.B.3, the management practices in ¶ III.C have been met. This determination has been made under my direction and supervision in accordance with the system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information used to determine that the pathogen requirements, the vector attraction reduction requirements, and the management practices have been met. I am aware that there are significant penalties for false certification including the possibility of imprisonment."

IV. STORM WATER REQUIREMENTS

The Utah Administrative Code (UAC) R317-8-3.9 requires storm water permit provisions to include the development of a storm water pollution prevention plan for wastewater treatment facilities if the facility meets one or both of the following criteria.

1. wastewater treatment facilities with a design flow of 1.0 MGD or greater, and/or,
2. wastewater treatment facilities with an approved pretreatment program as described in 40 C.F.R. Part 403.

This facility does not meet one or both of the above criteria. Therefore, this permit does not include storm water provisions. The permit does, however, include a storm water re-opener provision in case conditions change in the future that would warrant including such provisions.

V. MONITORING, RECORDING & GENERAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- A. Representative Sampling. The Permittee shall collect samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements established under Part I 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. The Permittee shall collect samples of biosolids 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 UAC R317-2-10 and 40 C.F.R. 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 C.F.R. Part 503 or as specified in this permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or the Biosolids Report Form. Such increased frequency shall also be indicated. Only those parameters required by the permit need to be reported.
- F. Records Contents. Records of monitoring information shall include:
1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 3. The date(s) and time(s) analyses were performed;
 4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 5. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
 6. The results of such analyses.
- G. Retention of Records. The Permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit for a period of at least five years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of the Director at any time. A copy of this UPDES permit must be maintained on site throughout 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

PART V
DISCHARGE PERMIT NO. UT0026206
BIOSOLIDS PERMIT NO. UTL-026204

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

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

PART V
DISCHARGE PERMIT NO. UT0026206
BIOSOLIDS PERMIT NO. UTL-026204

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.

PART VI
DISCHARGE PERMIT NO. UT0026206
BIOSOLIDS PERMIT NO. UTL-026204

VI. COMPLIANCE RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Duty to Comply. The Permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action; permit termination, revocation, and reissuance or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application. The Permittee shall give advance notice to the Director of any planned changes to 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. Except as provided at ¶ VI.G Bypass of Treatment Facilities and ¶ VI.H Upset Conditions, nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the Permittee of the civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance.
- C. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense. It shall not be a defense for a Permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.
- D. Duty to Mitigate. The Permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit, which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. The Permittee shall also take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any land application in violation of this permit.
- E. Proper Operation and Maintenance. At all times, the Permittee shall 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 include 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. The Permittee shall dispose of collected screening, grit, solids, sludge, or other pollutants removed during treatment in such a manner to prevent any pollutant from entering any waters of the state or creating a health hazard. Sludge/digester supernatant and filter backwash shall not directly enter either the final effluent or waters of the state by any other direct route.
- G. Bypass of Treatment Facilities.
1. Bypass Not Exceeding Limitations. The Permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to paragraph 2 and 3 of this section.
 2. Prohibition of Bypass.
 - a. Bypass is prohibited, and the Director may take enforcement action against a Permittee for bypass, unless:
 - (1) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of human life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

PART VI
DISCHARGE PERMIT NO. UT0026206
BIOSOLIDS PERMIT NO. UTL-026204

- (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 ¶ VI.G.3.
 - b. The Director may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in ¶¶ VI.G.2.a(1), (2) and (3).
3. Notice.
 - a. *Anticipated bypass.* Except as provided above in ¶ VI.G.2. and below in ¶ VI.G.3.b., if the Permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice at least ninety days before the date of bypass. The prior notice shall include the following unless otherwise waived by the Director:
 - (1) An evaluation of alternative to bypass, including cost-benefit analysis containing an assessment of anticipated resource damages;
 - (2) A specific bypass plan describing the work to be performed including scheduled dates and times. The Permittee shall notify the Director in advance of any changes to the bypass schedule;
 - (3) A 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 shall 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 ¶¶ VI.G.3.a(1)-(6) to the extent practicable.
 - c. *Unanticipated bypass.* The Permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass to the Director as required under ¶ IV.H Twenty-Four Hour Reporting. The Permittee shall also immediately notify the Director of the Department of Natural Resources, the public, and downstream users and shall implement measures to minimize impacts to public health and the environment to the extent practicable.

PART VI
DISCHARGE PERMIT NO. UT0026206
BIOSOLIDS PERMIT NO. UTL-026204

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

PART VII
DISCHARGE PERMIT NO. UT0026206
BIOSOLIDS PERMIT NO. UTL-026204

VII. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- A. Planned Changes. The Permittee shall give notice to the Director as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when the alteration or addition could significantly change the nature of or increase the quantity of parameters discharged or pollutants 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 to 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; 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. Upon request, the Permittee shall provide the Director 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; submitted incorrect information in a permit application; or any report to the Director, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.
- G. Signatory Requirements. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Director shall be signed and certified.
 - 1. All permit applications shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
 - 2. All reports required by the permit and other information requested by the Director shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the Director; and
 - b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position

PART VII
DISCHARGE PERMIT NO. UT0026206
BIOSOLIDS PERMIT NO. UTL-026204

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 ¶ VII.G.2. is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of ¶ VII.G.2. must be submitted to the Director prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

4. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

H. Penalties for Falsification of Reports. The Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000.00 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both.

I. Availability of Reports. Except for data determined to be confidential under UAC R317-8-3.2, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the office of the 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 from any legal action or relieve the Permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the Permittee is or may be subject to under the Act.

K. Property Rights. The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations.

L. Severability. The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provisions of this permit or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

M. Transfers. This permit may be automatically transferred to a new Permittee if:

PART VII
DISCHARGE PERMIT NO. UT0026206
BIOSOLIDS PERMIT NO. UTL-026204

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 Permittees 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 ¶ VII.M.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 Utah Code § 19-5-117 and Section 510 of the Clean Water Act or any applicable Federal or State transportation regulations, such as the Department of Transportation regulations.
- O. Water Quality - Reopener Provision. This permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) to include the appropriate effluent limitations and compliance schedule, if necessary, if one or more of the following events occurs:
1. Water Quality Standards for the receiving water(s) to which the Permittee discharges are modified in such a manner as to require different effluent limits than contained in this permit.
 2. A final waste-load allocation is developed and approved by the State and/or EPA for incorporation in this permit.
 3. Revisions to the current Clean Water Act § 208 area-wide treatment management plans or promulgations/revisions to TMDLs (40 C.F.R. § 130.7) approved by the EPA and adopted by DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY 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; 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 WET testing, a WET limitation, a compliance schedule, a compliance date, additional or modified numerical limitations, or any other conditions related to the control of toxicants if toxicity is detected during the life of this permit.
- R. Storm Water-Reopener Provision. At any time during the duration (life) of this permit, this permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) as per UAC R317-8-6.2, to include any applicable storm water provisions and requirements, a storm water pollution prevention plan, a compliance schedule, a compliance date, monitoring and/or

PART VII
DISCHARGE PERMIT NO. UT0026206
BIOSOLIDS PERMIT NO. UTL-026204

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

VIII. DEFINITIONS

A. Wastewater.

1. The "7-day (and weekly) average," other than for *E. coli* bacteria, fecal coliform bacteria, and total coliform bacteria, is the arithmetic average of all samples collected during a consecutive 7-day period or calendar week, whichever is applicable. Geometric means shall be calculated for *E. coli* bacteria, fecal coliform bacteria, and total coliform bacteria. The 7-day and weekly averages are applicable only to those effluent characteristics for which there are 7-day average effluent limitations. The calendar week, which begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday, shall be used for the purpose 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 the purpose of reporting self-monitoring data on discharge monitoring report forms.
3. "Act" means the Utah Water Quality Act.
4. "Annual Loading Cap" is the highest allowable phosphorus loading discharged over a calendar year, calculated as the sum of all the monthly loading discharges measured during a calendar year divided by the number of monthly discharges measured during that year.
5. "Bypass" means the diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
6. "Composite Samples" shall be flow proportioned. At a minimum, the composite sample shall 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;
 - 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.

PART VIII
DISCHARGE PERMIT NO. UT0026206
BIOSOLIDS PERMIT NO. UTL-026204

7. “CWA” means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1987.
8. “Daily Maximum” (Daily Max.) is the maximum value allowable in any single sample or instantaneous measurement.
9. “EPA” means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
10. “Director” means Director of the Division of Water Quality.
11. A “grab” sample, for monitoring requirements, is defined as a single “dip and take” sample collected at a representative point in the discharge stream.
12. An “instantaneous” measurement, for monitoring requirements, is defined as a single reading, observation, or measurement.
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.

B. Biosolids.

1. “Biosolids” means any material or material derived from sewage solids that have been biologically treated.
2. “Dry Weight-Basis” means 100 percent solids (i.e., zero percent moisture).
3. “Land Application” is the spraying or spreading of biosolids onto the land surface; the injection of biosolids below the land surface; or the incorporation of biosolids into the land so that the biosolids can either condition the soil or fertilize crops or vegetation grown in the soil. Land application includes distribution and marketing (i.e., the selling or giving away of the biosolids).
4. “Pathogen” means an organism that can produce an infection or disease in a susceptible host.
5. “Pollutant,” for the purposes of this permit, is an organic substance, an inorganic substance, a combination of organic and inorganic substances, or pathogenic organisms that after discharge and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into an organism either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through the food-chain, could, on the basis of information available to the Administrator of EPA,

PART VIII
DISCHARGE PERMIT NO. UT0026206
BIOSOLIDS PERMIT NO. UTL-026204

cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutations, physiological malfunctions (including malfunction in reproduction), or physical deformations in either organisms or offspring of the organisms.

6. "Runoff" is rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains over any part of a land surface and runs off the land surface.
7. "Similar Container" is either an open or closed receptacle. This includes, but is not limited to, a bucket, a box, a carton, and a vehicle or trailer with a load capacity of one metric ton or less.
8. "Total Solids" are the materials in the biosolids that remain as a residue if the biosolids are dried at 103° Celsius or 105° Celsius.
9. "Treatment Works" are either federally owned, publicly owned, or privately owned devices or systems used to treat (including recycling and reclamation) either domestic sewage or a combination of domestic sewage and industrial waste or liquid manure.
10. "Vector Attraction" is the characteristic of biosolids that attracts rodents, flies, mosquitos, or other organisms capable of transporting infectious agents.
11. "Animals," for the purpose of this permit, are domestic livestock.
12. "Annual Whole Sludge Application Rate" is the amount of sewage sludge (dry-weight basis) that can be applied to a unit area of land during a cropping cycle.
13. "Agronomic Rate" is the whole sludge application rate (dry-weight basis) designed to: (1) provide the amount of nitrogen needed by the crop or vegetation grown on the land; and (2) minimize the amount of nitrogen in the sewage sludge that passes below the root zone of the crop or vegetation grown on the land to the ground water.
14. "Annual Pollutant Loading Rate" is the maximum amount of a pollutant (dry-weight basis) that can be applied to a unit area of land during a 365-day period.
15. "Application Site or Land Application Site" means all contiguous areas of a users' property intended for sludge application.
16. "Cumulative Pollutant Loading Rate" is the maximum amount of an inorganic pollutant (dry-weight basis) that can be applied to a unit area of land.
17. "Grit and Screenings" are sand, gravel, cinders, other materials with a high specific gravity, and relatively large materials such as rags generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage at a treatment works and shall be disposed of according to 40 C.F.R. Part 258.
18. "High Potential for Public Contact Site" is land with a high potential for contact by the public. This includes but is not limited to public parks, ball fields, cemeteries, plant nurseries, turf farms, and golf courses.

PART VIII
DISCHARGE PERMIT NO. UT0026206
BIOSOLIDS PERMIT NO. UTL-026204

19. “Low Potential for Public Contact Site” is land with a low potential for contact by the public. This includes but is not limited to farms, ranches, reclamation areas, and other lands which are private lands, restricted public lands, or lands which are not generally accessible to or used by the public.
20. “Monthly Average” is the arithmetic mean of all measurements taken during the month.
21. “Volatile Solids” is the amount of the total solids in sewage sludge lost when the sludge is combusted at 550 degrees Celsius for 15-20 minutes in the presence of excess air.

**FACT SHEET AND STATEMENT OF BASIS
KANE SPRINGS IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
UTAH POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (UPDES)
NEW INDIVIDUAL DISCHARGE PERMIT
UPDES PERMIT NUMBER: UT0026204
BIOSOLIDS PERMIT NUMBER: UTL-026204
MINOR MUNICIPAL FACILITY**

FACILITY CONTACTS

Person Name: Jay L. Springer
Position: Attorney
Phone Number: 801-413-1600

Facility Name: Kane Springs Improvement District
Wastewater Treatment Facility

Facility Address: 2481 Kane Creek Boulevard
Moab, Utah 84532

Mailing Address: SMITH HARTVIGSEN, PLLC
257 East 200 South, Suite 500
Salt Lake City, UT 84111

DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY

The Kane Springs Improvement District, formerly known as Kane Creek Preservation and Development, LLC (Permittee) is planning a new development project along the Colorado River near Moab, Utah, located at the above facility address (facility). The facility development includes recreational facilities, commercial spaces, restaurants, overnight accommodations, single family lots, mixed use residential, and will also include a domestic wastewater treatment plant with a total design population of 1650 served. A wastewater collection system for the development will consist of 3.75 miles of piping with 3 pump stations as well as gravity flow to a new Cloacina Membrane Bio-Reactor (MBR) wastewater processing plant to be located at the northernmost portion of the property. This UPDES Permit will authorize the effluent discharge from the facility MBR treatment plant, as well as the management of Biosolids as appropriate.

The MBR treatment process includes a Headworks, where the raw influent will pass through a flow meter prior to passing through an influent screen. The influent passes through a fine bar screen with a washer and compactor. Screened solids will be discharged into a bagger unit to be properly disposed offsite when full. After the Headworks, the screened influent will discharge to the anoxic chamber and Biological Nutrient Removal process where the screened influent will mix with return activated sludge (RAS) which has gravity-returned from the pre-anoxic chamber to form "mixed liquor." Nitrates conveyed by RAS flow from the aeration basin to the oxygen-lean anoxic chamber serve to oxidize some of the influent biological oxygen demand (BOD) by which process these nitrates are converted to nitrogen gas, ultimately lowering effluent total nitrogen. Next, is the Secondary Treatment, which consists of mixed liquor proceeds from the anoxic process to the aeration process where nitrification occurs by which process BOD is oxidized and ammonia is converted to nitrates, ultimately lowering their respective effluent concentrations. This is achieved by introducing compressed air through fine bubble diffusers on an aeration network. Next is the Membrane Clarification process, where at the end of the activated sludge process, wastewater is pumped

from the aeration process to the individual membranes cassette chambers using forward activated sludge (FAS) pumps. These membrane cassettes have a vacuum applied across them by permeate pumps, pulling clear water “permeate” through the membranes and leaving solids behind, outside of the membranes. The permeate pumps convey their permeate to a “clear well” reservoir of water used for periodic membrane cleaning, i.e. “backpulsing,” and “clean-in-place” procedures which are fully automated.

The final step in the treatment process is an Ultra-Violet disinfection system just prior to the final effluent discharge through an outfall pipe to the Colorado River. The final effluent discharge from the facility will have an average flow rate of 0.135 million gallons per day (MGD) and a maximum design flow rate of 0.27 MGD.

The facility may choose to produce Type I Reuse water in the future for onsite irrigation or other approved uses and shall be required to obtain separate permit authorization from the Division of Water Quality (DWQ) that will include provisions covering the type of reuse of the effluent as appropriate.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS PERMIT

This is a new UPDES Permit and therefore changes from a previous permit are not applicable other than the permit name change to reflect the new owner/operator information as requested by the Permittee on November 2, 2023. No other changes have been made to the permit at this time.

DISCHARGE INFORMATION

DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE

The final effluent discharge will be from the MBR treatment facility piped to the Colorado River located near the southern property boundary just upstream from the Kane Creek confluence.

<u>Outfall</u>	<u>Description of Discharge Point</u>
001	Located at latitude 38° 32' 6.73" N and longitude 109° 36' 2.94" W. The discharge is through a pipe to the Colorado River.

RECEIVING WATERS AND STREAM CLASSIFICATION

The final discharge flows into the Colorado River which is classified according to Utah Administrative Code (UAC) R317-2-13 as follows:

- Class 1C -- Protected for domestic purposes with prior treatment by treatment processes as required by the Utah Division of Drinking Water.
- Class 2A -- Protected for frequent primary contact recreation where there is a high likelihood of ingestion of water or a high degree of bodily contact with the water. Examples include, but are not limited to, swimming, rafting, kayaking, diving, and water skiing.
- Class 3B -- Protected for warm water species of game fish and other warm 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.

PARAMETERS OF CONCERN

The primary water quality parameters of concern (POCs) identified for the facility discharge and receiving water are total dissolved solids, total suspended solids, biochemical oxygen demand, selenium, *E. coli*, ammonia, and other nutrients, as determined by DWQ during the development of this Permit and to be consistent with similar type permits in the Moab area.

TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD REQUIREMENTS

According to the DWQ Final 2022 Integrated Report on Water Quality, the receiving water for the discharge, Colorado River from Green River confluence to Moab (UT14030005-003_00), was listed as impaired for selenium with an approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). DWQ completed a TMDL for selenium in the Colorado River Watershed in 2014 (UDWQ 2014). The TMDL allocated a selenium load to the nearby Moab Wastewater Treatment Plant that was derived by applying the in-stream chronic selenium standard (4.6 ug/l) times the plant's design flow rate, which yielded a selenium load of 26.1 grams/day (or g/d). Using the same approach for this new facility would yield a selenium load of 2.35 g/d as calculated (4.6 ug/l x 0.135 MGD x 3.79 conversion factor). Therefore, an annual average load of 2.35 g/d has been included as an effluent limit in this Permit.

BASIS FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

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

Permit limits can also be derived from the Wasteload Analysis (WLA), which incorporates Secondary Treatment Standards, Water Quality Standards, including TMDL impairments as appropriate, Antidegradation Reviews (ADR), and designated uses into a water quality model that projects the effects of discharge concentrations on receiving water quality. Effluent limitations are those that the model demonstrates are sufficient to meet State Water Quality Standards in the receiving waters. During this UPDES permit development, a WLA and ADR were completed as appropriate. An ADR Level I review was performed and concluded that an ADR Level II review was required since this is a proposed new discharge. The ADR Level II concluded that the selection of the preferred treatment option is also the least polluting feasible alternative. DWQ approves of the ADR Level II based upon the performance of the facility as proposed therein. The WLA indicates that the effluent limitations will be sufficiently protective of water quality in order to meet State Water Quality Standards in the receiving waters, while the ADR Level II provides effluent limitations that are more than sufficiently protective of the receiving waters. The Permittee is expected to be able to comply with these limitations. The WLA and ADR are attached as an addendum to this Fact Sheet.

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

- 1) Limitations on total suspended solids (TSS), biochemical oxygen demand 5-day testing (BOD₅), *E. coli*, pH, and the percent removal requirements for TSS & BOD₅ are typically based on current Utah Secondary Treatment Standards found in UAC R317-1-3.2. However, the ADR concluded

the selected treatment plant is the least polluting feasible alternative based on facility performance and effluent quality. Thereby, the monthly average effluent limitations for TSS, BOD₅, and *E. coli* were further reduced based on the facility performance limitations as provided in the ADR. Also, monthly average effluent limitations for Total Nitrogen and Turbidity were added based on the same performance limitations as provided in the ADR.

- 2) The Total Phosphorus limitation and other nutrient monitoring requirements are derived from UAC R317-1-3.3, Technology-Based Phosphorus Effluent Limit (TBPEL) Rule. The TBPEL rule as it relates to "non-lagoon" wastewater treatment plants establishes new regulations for the discharge of phosphorus to surface waters and is self-implementing. The TBPEL rule requires that all non-lagoon wastewater treatment works discharging wastewater to surface waters of the state shall provide treatment processes which will produce effluent less than or equal to an annual mean of 1.0 mg/L for total phosphorus. This TBPEL shall be achieved by January 1, 2020.

The TBPEL discharging treatment works are required to implement, at a minimum, monthly monitoring of the following upon facility start up and operation:

UAC R317-1-3.3E(1)(a).	Influent for total phosphorus (as P) and total Kjeldahl nitrogen (as N) concentrations; and
UACR317-1-3.3E(1)(b).	Effluent for total phosphorus and orthophosphate (as P), ammonia, nitrate-nitrite and total Kjeldahl nitrogen (an N).

UAC R317-1-3.3E(3) requires 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.

- 3) Ammonia limitations are derived from the WLA as calculated and as provided in the ADR.
- 4) The Selenium limitation is derived from the TMDL in-stream standard as calculated in the previous section.
- 5) The oil & grease limitation is based on BPJ of the permitting authority and to be consistent with other permits statewide.
- 6) The flow limitation is based upon the maximum design flow of the discharge as provided by the Permittee in the UPDES permit application.
- 7) Total dissolved solids (TDS) limitation is based upon the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Forum (CRBSCF) as authorized in UAC R317-2-4 to help control salinity in the Utah portion of the Colorado River Basin. The CRBSCF has established a policy for the reasonable increase of salinity for municipal discharges to any portion of the Colorado River stream system that has an impact on the lower main stem. The CRBSCF Policy entitled "*NPDES Permit Program Policy for Implementation of Colorado River Salinity Standards*" (Policy), with the most current version dated October 2020, states that the incremental increase in salinity shall be 400 mg/L or less from the source water, which is considered a reasonable incremental increase above the flow weighted average salinity of the intake water supply. The Policy allows for exceptions to the incremental increase so long as the TDS loading does not exceed one-ton per day or 366 tons per year, or if the TDS concentration is 500 mg/L or less, then no TDS loading limits shall apply as the discharge

would be considered drinking water quality (fresh water waiver). It is up to the Permittee to petition the DWQ Director for any such exception in the future.

Reasonable Potential Analysis

Since January 1, 2016, DWQ has conducted reasonable potential analysis (RP) following DWQ’s September 2015 Reasonable Potential Analysis Guidance (RP Guidance) on all new and renewal applications received after that date. There are four outcomes defined in the RP Guidance: Outcome A, B, C, or D. These Outcomes provide a framework for what routine monitoring or additional effluent limitations may be required. Because this is a new facility yet to be constructed, there is no effluent data to perform RP for this Permit development. As a result, monitoring for the appropriate metals parameters will be included in the Permit in addition to the initial POCs. The additional metals monitoring will help establish a record of presence or absence of each parameter and will allow for RP to be conducted in the future.

The Permit limitations and self-monitoring requirements are as follows:

Parameter, Units	Effluent Limitations ¹				
	Maximum Monthly Avg	Maximum Weekly Avg	Yearly Average	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum
Total Flow, MGD ^{2, 3}	0.27	--	--	--	Report
BOD ₅ , mg/L ⁴	10	20	--	--	--
BOD ₅ Min. % Removal	85	--	--	--	--
TSS, mg/L ⁴	10	20	--	--	--
TSS Min. % Removal	85	--	--	--	--
pH, Standard Units	--	--	--	6.5	9.0
Turbidity, NTU ⁵	Report/5.0 ⁵	--	--	--	--
<i>E. coli</i> . No/100mL	2.2	--	--	--	--
TDS Increase, mg/L ⁶	Report/400 ⁶	--	--	--	--
Total Phosphorus, mg/L ⁴	Report	--	1.0	--	--
Total Nitrogen, mg/L ⁴	Report	--	10	--	--
Ammonia, mg/L ⁴	2.2	--	--	--	13.3
Total Selenium, g/day	Report	--	2.35	--	--
Oil & Grease, mg/L ⁷	--	--	--	--	10.0 ⁷

SELF-MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The self-monitoring requirements in the Permit will require reports to be submitted monthly on Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) forms due 28 days after the end of the monitoring period. Effective January 1, 2017, DMRs and monitoring results must be submitted using NetDMR unless the Permittee has successfully petitioned for an exception. Lab sheets for biomonitoring, metals, and toxic organics must be attached to the DMRs as applicable. The self-monitoring and reporting requirements in the Permit are as follows:

Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements ¹			
Parameter	Frequency	Sample Type	Units
Total Flow ^{2, 3}	Continuous	Recorder	gpd
BOD ₅ , Influent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Effluent ⁴	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
TSS, Influent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Effluent ⁴	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
<i>E. coli</i>	Monthly	Grab	No./100mL
pH	Monthly	Grab	SU
Turbidity ⁵	Monthly	Grab	NTU
TDS, Source Water	Monthly	Grab	mg/L
Effluent ⁶	Monthly	Grab	mg/L
Oil & Grease ⁷	Monthly	Visual/Grab	mg/L
Total Phosphorus (as P) ⁸			
Influent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Effluent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Ammonia (as N), Effluent ⁸	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Orthophosphate, (as P) ⁸			
Effluent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, TKN (as N) ⁸			
Influent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Effluent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Nitrate, NO ₃ , Effluent ⁸	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Nitrite, NO ₂ , Effluent ⁸	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Total Metals, Effluent ⁹	Quarterly	Grab/Composite	mg/L

Legend

- 1 See Permit Definitions, *Part VIII*, for definition of terms.
- 2 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.
- 3 If the rate of discharge is controlled, the rate and duration of discharge shall be reported.
- 4 In addition to monitoring the final effluent discharge, influent samples shall be taken and analyzed for this constituent at the same frequency as required for this constituent in the effluent discharge.
- 5 Turbidity effluent limit shall take effect once any type of onsite reuse is implemented. The Permittee shall notify the Director prior to any reuse of the effluent.
- 6 TDS effluent concentrations shall be limited to an incremental increase of 400 mg/L over the culinary source water intake concentrations as a 30-day average.
- 7 Oil & Grease to be sampled when sheen is present or visible. If no sheen is present or visible, report as such.
- 8 These reflect changes required with the adoption of UAC R317-1-3.3, Technology-based Phosphorus Effluent Limits rule.
- 9 Quarterly monitoring shall be performed for the following metals parameters:

Metals to be Monitored for Reasonable Potential		
Parameter	Sample Type	Units
Total Arsenic	Composite	mg/L
Total Cadmium	Composite	mg/L
Total Chromium	Composite	mg/L

Metals to be Monitored for Reasonable Potential		
Parameter	Sample Type	Units
Total Copper	Composite	mg/L
Total Cyanide	Grab	mg/L
Total Lead	Composite	mg/L
Total Mercury	Grab/Composite	mg/L
Total Nickel	Composite	mg/L
Total Selenium	Composite	mg/L
Total Silver	Composite	mg/L
Total Zinc	Composite	mg/L

BIOSOLIDS

The State of Utah administers the biosolids regulations as part of the UPDES Permit Program. The biosolids program was delegated by the EPA to Utah in 1996 with the adoption by reference of 40 CFR Part 503 (the Biosolids Rules). The Biosolids Rules set out the standards and requirements for biosolids that are to be distributed to the public and/or the beneficial use of the biosolids as soil amendments. The Biosolids Rules set out what condition the biosolids should meet at the time they are distributed in bulk as a soil amendment and used by the general public. Unclassified biosolids may not be land applied and must be disposed of in a proper manner.

The Biosolids Rules do not specifically establish requirements for the use and disposal of sludge generated by the treatment of wastewater from purely industrial sources when sludge is determined to be hazardous waste or septage from either industrial or commercial sources, and mixtures of these, even if they are mixed with sludge or septage from domestic sources. The Biosolids Rules also do not establish the requirements for a process used to treat the domestic sewage or for processes used to treat sewage sludge prior to final use or disposal, and the rules do not require the selection of a sewage sludge use or disposal practice. The Biosolids Rules indicate that the choice of how and where sewage sludge is used or disposed of is a local decision, left to the Permittee, so long as the sewage sludge meets certain criteria.

Biosolids permits are issued as part of the Individual UPDES discharge permit or as a separate UPDES Permit if the entity does not require a surface water discharge permit. Biosolids permits go through the same administrative process. The UPDES Permit includes both surface water discharge and Biosolids requirements.

DESCRIPTION OF TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

Biosolids concentrations from the facility will be monitored by an on-line suspended solids meter located in the FAS Chamber. A sludge wasting pump will remove a calibrated portion of activated sludge to an exterior sludge storage to be collected, dried, and properly disposed offsite.

The proposed facility will be a newly constructed facility, and once operational, inspections will be conducted.

SELF-MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

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

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

The facility will be a new facility without any biosolids production history. The facility will also service a limited number of connections when it is completed. The facility will need to sample once per year. The minimum monitoring frequency will be re-evaluated during the Permit renewal.

BIOSOLIDS LIMITATIONS

Heavy Metals

Class A Biosolids for Home Lawn and Garden Use

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

Class A Requirements with Regards to Heavy Metals

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

Class B Requirements for Agriculture and Reclamation Sites

The intent of the heavy metals regulations of Tables 1, 2, and 3 in 40 CFR 503.13 is to ensure that heavy metals do not build up in the soil at farms, forest land, and land reclamation sites to the point where the heavy metals become phytotoxic to plants. The Permittee will be required to produce an information sheet to be handed out to all people who are receiving and land applying Class B biosolids to farms, ranches, and land reclamation sites (if biosolids are only applied to land owned by the Permittee, the information sheet requirements are waived). See *Part III. C.* of the Permit. If the biosolids are reasonably land applied according to the regulations of 40 CFR 503.13, the Class B biosolids will be able to be land applied year after year, to the same farms, ranches, and land reclamation sites without any deleterious effects to the environment.

Class B Requirements with Regards to Heavy Metals

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

The maximum heavy metals concentrations listed in 40 CFR 503.13(b)(1) Table 1

and the heavy metals loading rates in 40 CFR 503.13(b)(2) Table 2; or

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

Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Heavy Metal Limitations

Pollutant Limits, (40 CFR Part 503.13(b)) Dry Mass Basis				
Heavy Metals	Table 1	Table 2	Table 3	Table 4
	Ceiling Conc. Limits ¹ (mg/kg)	CPLR ² (mg/ha)	Pollutant Conc. Limits ³ (mg/kg)	APLR ⁴ (mg/ha-yr)
Total Arsenic	75	41	41	2.0
Total Cadmium	85	39	39	1.9
Total Copper	4300	1500	1500	75
Total Lead	840	300	300	15
Total Mercury	57	17	17	0.85
Total Molybdenum	75	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Nickel	420	420	420	21
Total Selenium	100	100	100	5.0
Total Zinc	7500	2800	2800	140
1 If the concentration of any one of these parameters exceeds the Table 1 limit, the biosolids cannot be land applied or beneficially used in any way.				
2 Cumulative Pollutant Loading Rate (CPLR) - The maximum loading for any one of the parameters listed that may be applied to land when biosolids are land applied or beneficially used on agricultural, forestry, or a reclamation site.				
3 If the concentration of any one of these parameters exceeds the Table 3 limit, the biosolids cannot be land applied or beneficially used in on a lawn, home garden, or other high potential public contact site. If any one of these parameters exceeds the Table 3 limit, the biosolids may be land applied or beneficially reused on an agricultural, forestry, reclamation site, or other high potential public contact site, as long as it meets the requirements of Table 1, Table 2, and Table 4.				
4 Annual Pollutant Loading Rate (APLR) - The maximum annual loading for any one of the parameters listed that may be applied to land when biosolids are land applied or beneficially reused on agricultural, forestry, or a reclamation site, when they do not meet Table 3, but do meet Table 1.				

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

Pathogens

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

Pathogen Control Class	
503.32 (a)(1) - (5), (7), (8), Class A	503.32 (b)(1) - (5), Class B
B <i>Salmonella</i> species –less than three (3) MPN ¹ per four (4) grams total solids (DWB) ² or Fecal Coliforms – less than 1,000 MPN per gram total solids (DWB).	Fecal Coliforms – less than 2,000,000 MPN or CFU ³ per gram total solids (DWB).
503.32 (a)(6) Class A—Alternative 4 B <i>Salmonella</i> species –less than three (3) MPN per four (4) grams total solids (DWB) or less than 1,000 MPN Fecal Coliforms per gram total solids (DWB), And - Enteric viruses –less than one (1) plaque forming unit per four (4) grams total solids (DWB) And - Viable helminth ova –less than one (1) per four (4) grams total solids (DWB)	
1 Most Probable Number	
2 Dry Weight Basis	
3 Colony Forming Units	

Class A Requirements for Home Lawn and Garden Use

If biosolids are land applied to home lawns and gardens, the biosolids need to be treated by a specific process to further reduce pathogens (PFRP) and meet a microbiological limit of less than 3 most probable number (MPN) of *Salmonella* per 4 grams of total solids (or less than 1,000 most probable number (MPN/g) of fecal coliform per gram of total solids) to be considered Class A biosolids. At this time, the facility does not intend to distribute biosolids to the public for use on lawns and gardens and is currently not required to meet Class A biosolids requirements.

If in the future the facility decides to give away the biosolids to the public, it will need to determine what method it will use to meet PFRP and notify the Director prior to treatment of the biosolids.

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

Pathogens Class B

If biosolids are to be land applied for agriculture or land reclamation, the solids need to be treated by a specific process to significantly reduce pathogens (PSRP). At this time, the facility does not intend to distribute bulk biosolids for land application and is not currently required to meet Class B biosolids requirements.

If in the future the facility decides to land apply the biosolids, it will need to determine what method it will use to meet PSRP and notify the Director prior to treatment of the biosolids. Until then, the facility will be disposing of biosolids in a landfill or transferring them to another facility for treatment and disposal.

Vector Attraction Reduction (VAR)

If the biosolids are land applied, the facility will be required to meet VAR through use of applicable methods listed in 40 C.F.R. § 503.33. At this time, the facility does not intend to distribute biosolids to the public

for beneficial use and will be disposing of biosolids in a landfill. If in the future the facility plans to land apply the biosolids, it will have to decide on a method and notify the Director of the method it has chosen to achieve VAR prior to treatment of the biosolids. Until then, the facility will be disposing of biosolids in a landfill or transferring them to another facility for treatment and disposal.

If the biosolids do not meet a method of VAR, the biosolids cannot be land applied.

If the Permittee intends to use another one of the listed methods in 40 CFR 503.33, the Director and the EPA must be informed at least thirty (30) days prior to its use. This change may be made without additional public notice.

Landfill Monitoring

Under 40 CFR 258.28, bulk or noncontainerized liquid waste may not be placed in landfills unless certain criteria are met. Under 40 CFR 258.28(c)(1), liquid waste is defined as “any waste material that is determined to contain ‘free liquids’ as defined by Method 9095B (Paint Filter Liquids Test), included in ‘Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods’ (EPA Publication SW-846).” Biosolids cannot be disposed of in a sanitary landfill unless determined not to contain free liquids using the Paint Filter Liquids Test.

Record Keeping

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

Reporting

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

MONITORING DATA

The facility is a yet-to-be constructed, new facility with no monitoring history. It is not expected to have any issues with meeting the monitoring requirements or limits as it is not expected to have any categorical industries contributing to the collection system.

STORM WATER REQUIREMENTS

Separate storm water permits may be required based on the types of activities occurring on site. UAC R317-8-3.9 requires storm water permit provisions to include the development of a storm water pollution prevention plan for wastewater treatment facilities if the facility meets one or both of the following criteria:

1. wastewater treatment facilities with a design flow of 1.0 MGD or greater, and/or,
2. wastewater treatment facilities with an approved pretreatment program as described in 40 C.F.R. § 403.

This facility does not meet either one of the above criteria; therefore, the Permit does not include storm water provisions. The Permit does, however, include a storm water re-opener provision should conditions change in the future.

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

PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

The facility is not required to develop an Approved Pretreatment Program. This decision is based on the following information: the flow through the plant is less than five (5) MGD, and there are no known Categorical Industries Users that will be discharging wastewater to the Publicly/Privatey Owned Treatment Works (POTW).

Although the facility does not have to develop an 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, found in 40 CFR 403, and the State Pretreatment Requirements, found in UAC R317-8-8.

An industrial waste survey (IWS) is required to be updated if an Industrial User begins to discharge to the facility POTW or an existing Industrial User changes their discharge. The facility must resubmit an IWS no later than sixty days following the introduction or change as stated in Part II of the Permit. The IWS information and forms have been included as an attachment to this Fact Sheet for future reference.

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

BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS

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

The Permittee is a minor municipal facility that will be discharging an infrequent amount of effluent, in which toxicity is neither an existing concern, nor likely to be present. Also, the receiving water of the Colorado River provides a substantial dilution ratio (>20:1) as compared to the effluent discharge. Based on these considerations, there is no reasonable potential for toxicity in the Permittee's discharge as per DWQ Policy. As such, there will be no numerical WET limitations or WET monitoring requirements in this Permit. However, the Permit will contain a toxicity limitation re-opener provision that allows for modification of the Permit should additional information indicate the presence of toxicity in the discharge.

PERMIT DURATION

As stated in UAC R317-8-5.1(1), UPDES permits shall be effective for a fixed term not to exceed five (5) years.

Drafted and reviewed by:

Jeff Studenka, Discharge Permit Writer
Daniel Griffin, Biosolids
Jennifer Robinson, Pretreatment
Lonnie Shull, Biomonitoring
Carl Adams, Storm Water
Lucy Parham, TMDL/Watershed & Salinity Coordinator
Chris Shope, Wasteload Analysis/ADR
Utah Division of Water Quality, (801) 536-4300
April 18, 2023 (updated November 6, 2023 to reflect name change information)

PUBLIC NOTICE INFORMATION (updated August 29, 2023)

First Public Notice:
Began: May 11, 2023
Ended: June 12, 2023

Second Public Notice:
Began: June 29, 2023
Ended: August 4, 2023

Public Hearing:
Date: August 3, 2023
Start Time: 6:30 PM

The Public Notice of the draft Permit and the draft Permit documents were published on DWQ's website for at least 30 days as required per UAC R317-8-6.5.

During the public notice and comment periods provided under UAC R317-8-6.5, any interested person may submit written comments on the draft Permit and may also request a public hearing if no hearing has already been scheduled. A request for a public hearing shall be in writing and shall state the nature of the issues proposed to be raised in the hearing. All comments will be considered in making the final decision and shall be answered as provided in UAC R317-8-6.12.

During the initial public notice and comment period, approximately 15 written comments were received via email, including several requests for a public hearing. Upon reviewing the comments and requests as received, DWQ decided to hold a second public comment period and to include a public hearing. Individual notices of the hearing were e-mailed directly to the interested parties based on the initial comments received during the first Public Notice period. DWQ advertised notice of the second public comment period and the public hearing in the Moab *Times-Independent* on or about June 29, 2023, and posted the notice on the DWQ website along with the draft Permit documents. The public hearing was conducted to solicit further comments on the draft UPDES Permit.

ADDENDUM TO FSSOB

During finalization of the Permit and Fact Sheet, certain dates, spelling edits, and/or minor corrections were

completed. The nature of these changes is considered to be ‘minor modifications’ as per UAC R317-8-5.6(3) and the Permit is not required to be Public Noticed further.

Comments Responsiveness Summary

After the Public Hearing and second public notice period ended on August 4, 2023, a total of 45 comments were received, both written and oral comments as transcribed. All comments were reviewed, evaluated, and categorized as included in a separate DWQ Comments Response summary document, along with the responses to the comment categories. Upon completing the Comments Response summary document, no changes to the draft UPDES Permit were made in response to the comments as received. Staff recommends issuing the UPDES Permit as drafted.

- ATTACHMENTS (3):**
1. Industrial Waste Survey Forms
 2. Wasteload Analysis Summary & Model Output
 3. Antidegradation Review, Feasibility Report & Application Information

DWQ-2023-

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ATTACHMENT 1

Industrial Waste Survey

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Pretreatment Wastewater Survey



Do you periodically experience any of the following treatment works problems:

- foam, floaties or unusual colors
- plugged collection lines caused by grease, sand, flour, etc.
- discharging excessive suspended solids, even in the winter
- smells unusually bad
- waste treatment facility doesn't seem to be treating the waste right

Perhaps the solution to a problem like one of these may lie in investigating the types and amounts of wastewater entering the sewer system from industrial users.

An industrial user (IU) is defined as a non-domestic user discharging to the waste treatment facility which meets any of the following criteria:

1. **has a lot of process wastewater (5% of the flow at the waste treatment facility or more than 25,000 gallons per work day.)**

Examples: Food processor, dairy, slaughterhouse, industrial laundry.

2. **is subject to Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards;**

Examples: metal plating, cleaning or coating of metals, blueing of metals, aluminum extruding, circuit board manufacturing, tanning animal skins, pesticide formulating or packaging, and pharmaceutical manufacturing or packaging,

3. **is a concern to the POTW.**

Examples: septage hauler, restaurant and food service, car wash, hospital, photo lab, carpet cleaner, commercial laundry.

All users of the water treatment facility are **prohibited** from making the following types of discharges:

1. A discharge which creates a fire or explosion hazard in the collection system.
2. A discharge which creates toxic gases, vapor or fumes in the collection system.
3. A discharge of solids or thick liquids which creates flow obstructions in the collection system.
4. An acidic discharge (low pH) which causes corrosive damage to the collection system.
5. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause problems in the collection system or at the waste treatment facility.
6. Waste haulers are prohibited from discharging without permission. (No midnight dumping!)

When the solution to a sewer system problem may be found by investigating the types and amounts of wastewater entering the sewer system discharged from IUs, it's appropriate to conduct an Industrial Waste Survey.

An Industrial Waste Survey consists of:

Step 1: Identify Industrial Users

Make a list of all the commercial and industrial sewer connections.

Sources for the list:

business license, building permits, water and wastewater billing, Chamber of Commerce, newspaper, telephone book, yellow pages.

Split the list into two groups:

domestic wastewater only--no further information needed
everyone else (IUs)

Step 2: Preliminary Inspection

Go visit each IU identified on the "everybody else" list.

Fill out the **Preliminary Inspection Form** during the site visit.

Step 3: Informing the State

Please fax or send a copy of the Preliminary inspection form (both sides) to:

Jennifer Robinson

Division of Water Quality
288 North 1460 West
P.O. Box 144870
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4870

Phone: (801) 536-4383
Fax: (801) 536-4301
E-mail: jenrobinson@utah.gov

PRELIMINARY INSPECTION FORM

INSPECTION DATE ___ / ___ /

Name of Business _____ Person Contacted _____
Address _____ Phone Number _____

Description of Business _____

Principal product or service: _____

Raw Materials used: _____

Production process is: Batch Continuous Both

Is production subject to seasonal variation? yes no

If yes, briefly describe seasonal production cycle.

This facility generates the following types of wastes (check all that apply):

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic wastes | (Restrooms, employee showers, etc.) |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Cooling water, non-contact | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Boiler/Tower blowdown |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Cooling water, contact | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Process |
| 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment/Facility washdown | 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Air Pollution Control Unit |
| 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Storm water runoff to sewer | 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Other describe |

Wastes are discharged to (check all that apply):

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary sewer | <input type="checkbox"/> Storm sewer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surface water | <input type="checkbox"/> Ground water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waste haulers | <input type="checkbox"/> Evaporation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe) | |

Name of waste hauler(s), if used

Is a grease trap installed? Yes No

Is it operational? Yes No

Does the business discharge a lot of process wastewater?

- | | | |
|---|-----|----|
| • More than 5% of the flow to the waste treatment facility? | Yes | No |
| • More than 25,000 gallons per work day? | Yes | No |

Does the business do any of the following:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adhesives | <input type="checkbox"/> Car Wash |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aluminum Forming | <input type="checkbox"/> Carpet Cleaner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Battery Manufacturing | <input type="checkbox"/> Dairy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Copper Forming | <input type="checkbox"/> Food Processor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Electric & Electronic Components | <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Explosives Manufacturing | <input type="checkbox"/> Laundries |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Foundries | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo Lab |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Inorganic Chemicals Mfg. or Packaging | <input type="checkbox"/> Restaurant & Food Service |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Porcelain Ceramic Manufacturing | <input type="checkbox"/> Septage Hauler |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Iron & Steel | <input type="checkbox"/> Slaughter House |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Metal Finishing, Coating or Cleaning | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nonferrous Metals Manufacturing | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Organic Chemicals Manufacturing or Packaging | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Paint & Ink Manufacturing | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pesticides Formulating or Packaging | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum Refining | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing or Packaging | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plastics Manufacturing | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Manufacturing | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Soaps & Detergents Manufacturing | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Steam Electric Generation | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tanning Animal Skins | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Textile Mills | |

Are any process changes or expansions planned during the next three years? Yes No
If yes, attach a separate sheet to this form describing the nature of planned changes or expansions.

Inspector

Waste Treatment Facility

Please send a copy of the preliminary inspection form (both sides) to:

**Jennifer Robinson
Division of Water Quality
P. O. Box 144870
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4870**

**Phone: (801) 536-4383
Fax: (801) 536-4301**

E-Mail: jenrobinson@utah.gov

	Industrial User	Jurisdiction	SIC Codes	Categorical Standard Number	Total Average Process Flow (gpd)	Total Average Facility Flow (gpd)	Facility Description
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							

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ATTACHMENT 2

Wasteload Analysis Summary & Model Output

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ATTACHMENT 3

*Antidegradation Review, Feasibility Report & Permit
Application Information*