Official Draft Public Notice Version **March 1st, 2024**
The findings, determinations, and assertions contained in this document are not final and subject to change following the public comment period.

FACT SHEET AND STATEMENT OF BASIS
PERRY / WILLARD REGIONAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
RENEWAL PERMIT: DISCHARGE, BIOSOLIDS & STORM WATER
UPDES PERMIT NUMBER: UT0025721
UPDES BIOSOLIDS PERMIT NUMBER: UTL-025721
MAJOR MUNICIPAL

FACILITY CONTACTS

Person Name:	Jeff Hollingsworth
Position:	Lead Operator
Phone Number:	(801) 745-5013
Permittee:	City of Perry
Facility Name:	Perry / Willard Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant
Mailing Address:	P.O. Box 213 Willard, UT 84340
Actual Address:	975 North 1000 West Willard, UT 84340

DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY

The Perry/Willard Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (PW-WWTP) serves Perry City and Willard City. The wastewater flows received by the 2.0 MGD PW-WWTP travels through two Parshall Flumes, one for Perry City and one for Willard City, prior to combining and entering the treatment plant. The Parshall Flumes measure flow and transmit the data to the treatment plant via a SCADA system. The wastewater enters the treatment plant and passes through a Huber SSL Fine Step Screen to remove debris and various items from the wastewater. As an emergency back-up, the flow can be diverted to a manual bar screen should the Huber SSL Fine Step Screen malfunction or require maintenance. After passing the Screening area, the wastewater flows into a Grit Removal System where sand, grit, and fine particles are removed. Once the wastewater flows through the screen and grit removal, it is pumped to the top of the plant, where the biological process begins.

The biological process for the PW-WWTP is an STM Aerotor, or more generically, an Integrated Fixed Film and Activated Sludge Bioreactor (IFAS). The IFAS system performs the dual function of an activated sludge tank, as well as a fixed film media bed. From the IFAS, the wastewater flows into clarifiers, where the solid biomass settles and is removed, and the clean water is sent to a Trojan Ultraviolet (UV) Disinfection system and then discharged into a pipeline to the Willard Spur Tailrace, thence to the Great Salt Lake Transitional Wetlands/Bear River Wildlife Refuge. PW-WWTP can divert the water from the pipeline to be used for Type II Reuse on property adjacent to the treatment plant. The solid biomass from the clarifier goes into an aerated digester tank where it is thickened and ultimately

sent to a Huber Screw Press Sludge Dewatering system, where an approximate 15% cake solid is placed in a hopper and taken to the landfill and disposed of.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS PERMIT

Ammonia limits are more stringent than the previous permit. The ammonia effluent limits are based on the Wasteload Analysis (WLA). Additionally, seasonality has been implemented for ammonia limitations. Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5) limits are more stringent than the previous permit. A daily maximum of 11 mg/L is being implemented in the permit. This limit does not apply if the facility is discharging via Outfall 001R.

Monitoring frequency for metals has been increased from yearly to quarterly to gather enough data to complete RP analysis at the next permit renewal. Reuse Outfall Monitoring has also increased as a result of additional reuse information provided by the Permittee.

The E.coli daily max for 001R has been relaxed to be consistent with Utah Administrative Code (UAC) R317-3-11.5, requirements for type II reuse. Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Land Application of Treated Effluent are included in the renewal permit. Those BMPs can be found in Part I.C.2.c of the permit. Of particular note is that '*The application of treated effluent to frozen, ice-covered, or snow covered land is prohibited.'*

Storm water coverage has been removed from this permit. See the Storm Water Section below for more details on obtaining coverage.

The Permittee is now listed as The City of Perry.

DISCHARGE

DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE

Outfall	Description of Discharge Point
001	Located at latitude 41°25'36" and longitude 112°03'43". The discharge is from the UV disinfection system into an existing drainage ditch, thence to the Great Salt Lake transitional wetlands, thence to the Willard Spur of the Great Salt Lake.
001R	Located at latitude 41°25'22" and longitude 112°03'54". The discharge is diverted from the discharge pipeline to be used for Type II Reuse on adjacent fields. There should be no runoff of water from the field to any waterway or the Willard Spur.

RECEIVING WATERS AND STREAM CLASSIFICATION

The final discharge is to the Willard Spur Tailrace, thence to the Great Salt Lake Transitional Wetlands/Bear River National Wildlife Refuge. Willard Spur Tailrace is classified as a 2B, 3E drainage canal/ditch. The Great Salt Lake Transitional Wetlands classification is 5E. Waters within the Bear River National Wildlife Refuge are classified as 2B, 3B, and 3D. These classifications are according to Utah Administrative Code (UAC) R317-2-13:

Class 2B -- Protected for infrequent primary contact recreation. Also protected for secondary contact recreation where there is a low likelihood of ingestion of water or a low degree of bodily contact with the water. Examples include, but are not limited to, wading, hunting, and fishing.

Class 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 3D -- Protected for waterfowl, shore birds and other water-oriented wildlife not included in Classes 3A, 3B, or 3C, including the necessary aquatic organisms in their food chain.

Class 3E -- Severely habitat-limited waters. Narrative standards will be applied to protect these waters for aquatic wildlife.

Class 5E Transitional Waters along the Shoreline of the Great Salt Lake Geographical Boundary – Geographical Boundary -- All waters below approximately 4,208-foot elevation to the current lake elevation of the open water of the Great Salt Lake receiving their source water from naturally occurring springs and streams, impounded wetlands, or facilities requiring a UPDES permit. The geographical areas of these transitional waters change corresponding to the fluctuation of open water elevation.
Beneficial Uses -- Protected for infrequent primary and secondary contact recreation, waterfowl, shore birds and other water-oriented wildlife including their necessary food chain.

BASIS FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Outfall 001:

Limitations on total suspended solids (TSS), BOD_5, *E. coli*, pH, and percent removal for BOD_5 and TSS are based on current Utah Secondary Treatment Standards, UAC R317-1-3.2. The oil and grease is based on best professional judgment (BPJ). Limits for ammonia, daily maximum BOD_5, and dissolved oxygen are based on the WLA. The limit for Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) are in accordance with the State of Utah Permitting and Enforcement Guidance Document for WET. The total phosphorus limit is based on the Technology-based Phosphorus Effluent Limits rule (UAC R317-1-3.3). Attached is the WLA for this discharge. It has been determined that this discharge will not cause a violation of water quality standards. The permittee is expected to be able to comply with these limitations.

Outfall 001R:

The discharge requirements for this outfall come from Division of Water Quality (DWQ) rules on treated effluent (Reuse) UAC R317-3-11 - *Use, Land Application and Alternate Methods for Disposal of Treated Wastewater Effluents.* The discharge from this facility is considered Type II Reuse, or Treated Domestic Wastewater Effluent Where Human Exposure is Unlikely (*UAC R317-11.5*).

Reasonable Potential Analysis

Since January 1, 2016, DWQ has conducted reasonable potential analysis (RP) 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 frame work for what routine monitoring or effluent limitations are required.

For the previous permit cycle, the facility has been doing Type II reuse. Additionally, they have only been doing yearly metals sampling and only have 5 data points. This is not enough data points to properly run RP analysis. Consequently, there is no need to do any further RP analysis for metals. RP analysis will be done at the next permit renewal or when enough data points have been collected if metals appear to be an issue.

The permit limitations are:

Parameter	Outfall 001 Effluent Limitations *a				
	Maximum Monthly Avg	Maximum Weekly Avg	Yearly Average	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum
Total Flow, MGD	2	--	--	--	--
BOD_5, mg/L	25	35	--	--	11
BOD_5 Min. % Removal	85	--	--	--	--
TSS, mg/L	25	35	--	--	--
TSS Min. % Removal	85	--	--	--	--
Dissolved Oxygen, mg/L	--	--	--	5.5	--
Total Ammonia (as N), mg/L					
Outfall 001					
Summer (Jul-Sep)	5.3	--	--	--	33.5
Fall (Oct-Dec)	3.6	--	--	--	9.5
Winter (Jan-Mar)	5.0	--	--	--	16.5
Spring (Apr-Jun)	3.6	--	--	--	9.5
E. coli, No./100mL	126	157	--	--	--
Total Phosphorous, mg/L (July, August, September)	--	--	1	--	--
WET, Chronic Biomonitoring *i	--	--	--	--	$TU_c \leq 1.6$
Oil & Grease, mg/L	--	--	--	--	10
pH, Standard Units	--	--	--	6.5	9

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

Parameter	Type II Reuse Outfall 001R Effluent Limitations *a			
	Maximum Monthly Avg.	Maximum Weekly Avg.	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum
BOD_5, mg/L	25	--	--	--
TSS, mg/L	25	35	--	--
E. coli, No/100mL	--	126	--	500
pH, Standard Units	--	--	6.0	9.0

SELF-MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

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

Outfall 001 Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements *a			
Parameter	Frequency	Sample Type	Units
Total Flow *b, *c	Continuous	Recorder	MGD
BOD_5, Influent *d	Weekly	Composite	mg/L
Effluent	Weekly	Composite	mg/L
TSS, Influent *d	Weekly	Composite	mg/L
Effluent	Weekly	Composite	mg/L
E. coli	Weekly	Grab	No./100mL
pH	Weekly	Grab	SU
Total Ammonia (as N)	Weekly	Grab	mg/L
Dissolved Oxygen	Weekly	Grab	mg/L
WET – Biomonitoring *i			
Ceriodaphnia - Chronic	2nd & 4th Quarter	Composite	Pass/Fail
Fathead Minnows - Chronic	1st & 3rd Quarter	Composite	Pass/Fail
Oil & Grease *e	When Sheen Observed	Grab	mg/L
Orthophosphate, (as P) *f	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Phosphorus, Total *f			
Influent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Effluent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, TKN (as N) *f			
Influent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Effluent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Nitrate, NO3 *f	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Nitrite, NO2 *f	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Metals, Influent *g	Quarterly	Composite/Grab	mg/L
Effluent *g	Quarterly	Composite/Grab	mg/L
Organic Toxics *h	2nd and 4th Year of the Permit Cycle	Grab	mg/L

*a See Definitions, *Part VIII*, for definition of terms.
*b Flow measurements of influent/effluent volume shall be made in such a manner that the permittee can affirmatively demonstrate that representative values are being obtained.
*c If the rate of discharge is controlled, the rate and duration of discharge shall be reported.
*d In addition to monitoring the final discharge, influent samples shall be taken and analyzed for this constituent at the same frequency as required for this constituent in the discharge.
*e Oil & Grease sampled when sheen is present or visible. If no sheen is present or visible, report NA.
*f These reflect changes required with the adoption of UAC R317-1-3.3, Technology-based Phosphorus Effluent Limits rule.
*g The minimum detection limit (MDL) of the test method used for analysis of the metals must be below the values found in the "Monitoring for Pretreatment Program" table found in Part II.B.1 of the permit.

*h In addition, the permittee shall analyze the treatment facility influent and effluent for the presence of the toxic pollutants listed in 40 CFR 122 Appendix D Table II (Organic Toxic Pollutants). The pesticides fraction of Appendix D, Table II is suspended unless pesticides are expected to be present. TTO's will be sampled in 2018, 2020, and 2022.

*i TUc is calculated by dividing the receiving water effluent concentration determined in accordance with R317-2-5 by the chronic test IC25. The TUc is an indicator and an exceedance is not used for determining compliance.

The following is a summary of the Type II reuse reporting requirements.

Type II Reuse Outfall 001R Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements *a *j			
Parameter	Frequency	Sample Type	Units
Total Flow, *b, *c	Continuous	Recorder	MGD
BOD_5	Weekly	Composite	mg/L
TSS	Weekly	Composite	mg/L
E. coli *k	2x Weekly	Grab	No./100mL
pH	2x Weekly	Grab/Recorder	SU

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

*b Flow measurements of influent/effluent volume shall be made in such a manner that the permittee can affirmatively demonstrate that representative values are being obtained.

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

*j Reuse monitoring results obtained during the previous month shall be summarized for each month and reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report or by NetDMR, post-marked or entered into NetDMR no later than the 28th day of the month following the completed reporting period.

*k The facility is required to disinfect to destroy, inactivate or remove pathogenic microorganisms by chemical, physical or biological means. Disinfection may be accomplished by chlorination, ozonation, or other chemical disinfectants, UV radiation. Or other approved processes. Chlorine residual is recommended but no longer required. Sampling not required if chlorination is not being used. The total residual chlorine shall be measured continuously and shall at no time be less than 1.0 mg/l after 30 minutes contact time at peak flow. If an alternative disinfection process is used, it must be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Director that the alternative process is comparable to that achieved by chlorination with a 1 mg/l residual after 30 minutes contact time. If the effectiveness cannot be related to chlorination, then the effectiveness of the alternative disinfection process must be demonstrated by testing for pathogen destruction as determined by the Director. A 1 mg/l total chlorine residual is recommended after disinfection and before the treated effluent goes into the distribution system.

a. Management Practices for Land Application of Treated Effluent:
   (1) The application of treated effluent to frozen, ice-covered, or snow covered land is prohibited.
   (2) No person shall apply treated effluent where the slope of the site exceeds 6 percent.
   (3) The use should not result in a surface water runoff.
   (4) The use must not result in the creation of an unhealthy or nuisance condition, as determined by the local health department.
   (5) Any irrigation with treated effluent must be at least 300 feet from a potable well.
   (6) For Type II reuse, any irrigation must be at least 300 feet from any potable water well.

(7) For Type II reuse, spray irrigation must be at least 100 feet from areas intended for public access. This distance may be reduced or increased by the Director.
(8) Impoundments of treated effluent, if not sealed, must be at least 500 feet from any potable well.
(9) Public access to effluent storage and irrigation or disposal sites shall be restricted by a stock-tight fence or other comparable means which shall be posted and controlled to exclude the public (Compliance Schedule for a Particular Parameter if necessary)

BIOSOLIDS

For clarification purposes, sewage sludge is considered solids, until treatment or testing shows that the solids are safe, and meet beneficial use standards. After the solids are tested or treated, the solids are then known as biosolids. Class A biosolids, may be used for high public contact sites, such as home lawns and gardens, parks, or playing fields, etc. Class B biosolids may be used for low public contact sites, such as farms, rangeland, or reclamation sites, etc.

DESCRIPTION OF TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

The PW-WWTP submitted their 2022 annual biosolids report on February 1, 2023. The report states the Permittee produced 141 dry metric tons (DMT) of solids. The wastewater solids are stabilized during the IFAS process with an average retention time of over 60 days. The wastewater solids from the IFAS process are then de-watered with a screw press to about 15% solids. All sludge from the PW-WWTP is transferred to the Central Weber Water Reclamation Facility where they are incorporated into their solids for further processing through composting into Class A biosolids.

SELF-MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

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

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

Over the previous 10 years PW-WWTP has produced on average 185 DMT of biosolids each year, therefore they are required to sample at least once a year.

Landfill Monitoring

Under *40 CFR 258,* the landfill monitoring requirements include a paint filter test. If the biosolids do not pass a paint filter test, the biosolids cannot be disposed in the sanitary landfill *(40 CFR 258.28(c)(1).*

BIOSOLIDS LIMITATIONS

Heavy Metals

Class A Biosolids for Home Lawn and Garden Use

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

Class A Requirements With Regards to Heavy Metals

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

Class B Requirements for Agriculture and Reclamation Sites

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

Class B Requirements With Regards to Heavy Metals

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

> The maximum heavy metals listed in *40 CFR Part 503.13(b) Table 1* and the heavy metals loading rates in *40 CFR Part 503.13(b) Table 2*; or
>
> The maximum heavy metals in *40 CFR Part 503.13(b) Table 1* and the monthly heavy metals concentrations in *40 CFR Part 503.13(b) Table 3*.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 of Heavy Metal Limitations

Pollutant Limits, (40 CFR Part 503.13(b)) Dry Mass Basis				
Heavy Metals	Table 1	Table 2	Table 3	Table 4
	Ceiling Conc. Limits [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

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 Nickel	420	420	420	21
Total Selenium	100	100	100	5.0
Total Zinc	7500	2800	2800	140
1, If the concentration of any 1 (one) of these parameters exceeds the Table 1 limit, the biosolids cannot be land applied or beneficially used in any way.				
2, CPLR - Cumulative Pollutant Loading Rate - The maximum loading for any 1 (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 1 (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 1 (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, APLR - Annual Pollutant Loading Rate - The maximum annual loading for any 1 (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 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).
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 - MPN – Most Probable Number	
2 - DWB – Dry Weight Basis	

Pathogen Control Class	
503.32 (a)(1) - (5), (7), (8), Class A	503.32 (b)(1) - (5), Class B
3 - CFU – 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 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.

PW-WWTP does not intend to further treat biosolids. Currently they are transferring it to Central Weber and will transfer it to a landfill if that option is eliminated. The solids that PW-WWTP is only a small percentage of what they produce. And it easily is added to their processing. Therefor they are not required to meet PFRP. If the permittee changes their intentions in the future, they will need to meet a specific PFRP, the Director and the EPA must be informed at least thirty (30) days prior to its use. This change may be made without additional public notice.

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

Pathogens Class B

If biosolids are to be land applied for agriculture or land reclamation the solids need to be treated by a specific process to significantly reduce pathogens (PSRP).

PW-WWTP does not intend to land apply the biosolids and will therefore not be required to meet PSRP. If the permittee intends to land apply in the future, they will need to meet a specific PSRP, the Director and the EPA must be informed at least thirty (30) days prior to its use. This change may be made without additional public notice.

Vector Attraction Reduction (VAR)

If the biosolids are land applied PW-WWTP will be required to meet VAR through the use of a method of listed under *40 CFR 503.33.* PW-WWTP does not intend to land apply the biosolids and will therefore not be required to meet VAR.

If the permittee intends to land apply in the future, they need to meet one of the listed alternatives in 40 CFR 503.33, the Director and the EPA must be informed at least thirty (30) days prior to its use. This change may be made without additional public notice.

Landfill Monitoring

Under *40 CFR 258,* the landfill monitoring requirements include a paint filter test to determine if the biosolids exhibit free liquid. If the biosolids do not pass a paint filter test, the biosolids cannot be disposed in the sanitary landfill *(40 CFR 258.28(c)(1).*

Record Keeping

The record keeping requirements from *40 CFR 503.17* are included under *Part III.G*. of the permit. The amount of time the records must be maintained are dependent on the quality of the biosolids in regards to the metals concentrations. If the biosolids continue to meet the metals limits of *Table 3* of *40 CFR*

503.13, and are sold or given away the records must be retained for a minimum of five years. If the biosolids are disposed in a landfill the records must retained for a minimum of five years.

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

MONITORING DATA

The PW-WWTP is not required to monitor for metals or pathogens, so there is no data to report.

STORM WATER

Separate storm water permits may be required based on the types of activities occurring on site.

Permit coverage under the Multi Sector General Permit (MSGP) for Storm Water Discharges from Industrial Activities is required based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code for the facility and the types of industrial activities occurring. If the facility is not already covered, it has 30 days from when this permit is issued to submit the appropriate Notice of Intent (NOI) for the MSGP or exclusion documentation. Previously storm water discharge requirements and coverage were combined in this individual permit. These have been separated to provide consistency among permittees, electronic reporting for storm water discharge monitoring reports, and increase flexibility to changing site conditions.

Permit coverage under the Construction General Storm Water Permit (CGP) is required for any construction at the facility which disturb an acre or more, or is part of a common plan of development or sale that is an acre or greater. A Notice of Intent (NOI) is required to obtain a construction storm water permit prior to the period of construction.

Information on storm water permit requirements can be found at http://stormwater.utah.gov

PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

PW-WWTP does not have an Approved POTW Pretreatment Program (Program). This is due to the flow through the plant being less than five (5) MGD and no known Significant Industrial Users. Although a Program does not need to be developed, information regarding Industrial Users discharging to the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) must be submitted as stated in Part II of the permit. This information will assist in determining the needs of the DWQ to assist PW-WWTP with implementing the Pretreatment Standards and Requirements. If an Industrial User begins to discharge or an existing Industrial User changes its discharge, the PW-WWTP must resubmit the information stated in Part II within sixty days of the introduction or change.

Any wastewater discharged to the POTW from an Industrial User is subject to Federal, State and local regulations. Pursuant to Section 307 of the Clean Water Act, the PW-WWTP and the Industrial Users discharging to the POTW shall comply with all applicable Federal General Pretreatment Regulations promulgated, found in 40 CFR 403, and the State Pretreatment Requirements found in UAC R317-8-8.

It is required that any Local Limits be submitted to DWQ for review. If Local Limits are developed, it is

required that PW-WWTP perform an annual evaluation of the need to revise or develop technically based Local Limits for pollutants of concern, to implement the general and specific prohibitions 40 CFR, Part 403.5(a) and Part 403.5(b). This evaluation may indicate that present Local Limits are sufficiently protective, need to be revised or should be developed.

BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS

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

Since the permittee is a major municipal discharger, the renewal permit will require whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing. Chronic testing will be required using a five dilution test, and establishing a percent effluent equivalent to an IC_{25}. PW-WWTP will pass the chronic WET test if the $TU_c \leq 1.6$. TU_c is calculated by dividing the receiving water effluent concentration determined in accordance with R317-2-5 by the chronic test IC_{25}. The TU_c is an indicator and an exceedance is not used for determining compliance. Chronic WET tests will be completed quarterly alternating between Ceriodaphnia dubia and Pimephales promelas (fathead minnows). A WET reopener section is included in the boilerplate of the permit which allows for the permit to be opened and modified following proper administrative procedures.

PERMIT DURATION

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

Drafted and Reviewed by
Lonnie Shull, Discharge Permit Writer, Biomonitoring
Daniel Griffin, Biosolids
Jennifer Robinson, Pretreatment
Jordan Bryant, Industrial Storm Water
Jim Harris, TMDL/Watershed
Suzan Tahir, Wasteload Analysis
Utah Division of Water Quality, (801) 536-4300

PUBLIC NOTICE

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

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

The Public Noticed of the draft permit was published DWQ webpage.

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

ADDENDUM TO FSSOB

During finalization of the Permit certain dates, spelling edits and minor language corrections were completed. Due to the nature of these changes they were not considered Major and the permit is not required to be re Public Noticed.

Responsiveness Summary

(Explain any comments received and response sent. Actual letters can be referenced, but not required to be included).

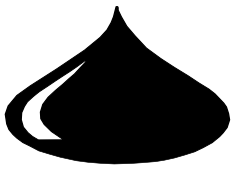
This Page Intentionally Left Blank

ATTACHMENT 1

Industrial Waste Survey

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

Industrial 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. [ ] Domestic wastes (Restrooms, employee showers, etc.)
2. [ ] Cooling water, non-contact **3. [ ] Boiler/Tower blowdown**
4. [ ] Cooling water, contact **5. [ ] Process**
6. [ ] Equipment/Facility washdown **7. [ ] Air Pollution Control Unit**
8. [ ] Storm water runoff to sewer **9. [ ] Other describe**

Wastes are discharged to (check all that apply):

[ ] Sanitary sewer **[ ] Storm sewer**
[ ] Surface water **[ ] Ground water**
[ ] Waste haulers **[ ] Evaporation**
[ ] 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:

[ ] Adhesives
[ ] Aluminum Forming
[ ] Battery Manufacturing
[ ] Copper Forming
[ ] Electric & Electronic Components
[ ] Explosives Manufacturing
[ ] Foundries
[ ] Inorganic Chemicals Mfg. or Packaging
[ ] Industrial Porcelain Ceramic Manufacturing
[ ] Iron & Steel
[ ] Metal Finishing, Coating or Cleaning
[ ] Mining
[ ] Nonferrous Metals Manufacturing
[ ] Organic Chemicals Manufacturing or Packaging
[ ] Paint & Ink Manufacturing
[ ] Pesticides Formulating or Packaging
[ ] Petroleum Refining
[ ] Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing or Packaging
[ ] Plastics Manufacturing
[ ] Rubber Manufacturing
[ ] Soaps & Detergents Manufacturing
[ ] Steam Electric Generation
[ ] Tanning Animal Skins
[ ] Textile Mills

[ ] Car Wash
[ ] Carpet Cleaner
[ ] Dairy
[ ] Food Processor
[ ] Hospital
[ ] Laundries
[ ] Photo Lab
[ ] Restaurant & Food Service
[ ] Septage Hauler
[ ] Slaughter House

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							

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

ATTACHMENT 2

Wasteload Analysis

This Page Intentionally Left Blank