

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. **UT0020052**

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

CASTLE VALLEY SPECIAL SERVICE DISTRICT, FERRON LAGOONS

is hereby authorized to discharge from its wastewater treatment facility to receiving waters named

FERRON CREEK,

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

This permit shall become effective on March 1, 2021.

This permit expires at midnight on September 30, 2025.

Signed this 16th day of February, 2021.



Erica Brown Gaddis, PhD
Director

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I. DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

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

<u>Outfall Number</u>	<u>Location of Discharge Outfall</u>
001	Discharge to Ferron Creek from the final lagoon cell is located at latitude 39° 04' 43" and longitude 111° 13' 42".

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

Parameter	Effluent Limitations ¹				
	Maximum Monthly Avg	Maximum Weekly Avg	Maximum Monthly Avg	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum
Total Flow	0.5	-	-	-	-
BOD ₅ , mg/L	45	65	-	-	-
BOD ₅ Min. % Removal	65	-	-	-	-
TSS, mg/L	45	65	-	-	-
TSS Min. % Removal	65	-	-	-	-
TRC, mg/L ²	0.026	-	-	-	0.033
Total Ammonia (as N), mg/L					
Summer (Jul-Sep)	4.6	-	-	-	14.5
Fall (Oct-Dec)	8.9	-	-	-	14.0
Winter (Jan-Mar)	11.3	-	-	-	14.2
Spring (Apr-Jun)	3.9	-	-	-	6.1

¹ See Definitions, Part VIII, for definition of terms.

² Analytical results less than 0.06 mg/l will not be considered out of compliance with the permit. For purposes of calculating averages and reporting on the Discharge Monitoring Report form, the following will apply:

- 1) Analytical values less than 0.02 mg/L shall be considered zero; and
- 2) Analytical values less than 0.06 mg/L and equal to or greater than 0.02 mg/L will be recorded as measured.

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Parameter	Effluent Limitations ¹				
	Maximum Monthly Avg	Maximum Weekly Avg	Maximum Monthly Avg	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum
Dissolved Oxygen, mg/L	-	-	-	5.0	-
<i>E. coli</i> , No./100mL	126	157	-	-	-
pH, Standard Units	-	-	-	6.5	9
TDS, mg/L	-	-	-	-	3500
TDS, Tons/Day ³	-	-	-	-	1.0

Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements			
Parameter	Frequency	Sample Type	Units
Total Flow ^{4, 5}	Continuous	Recorder	MGD
BOD ₅ , Influent ⁶	Monthly	Grab	mg/L
Effluent	Monthly	Grab	mg/L
TSS, Influent ⁴	Monthly	Grab	mg/L
Effluent	Monthly	Grab	mg/L
<i>E. coli</i>	Monthly	Grab	No./100mL
pH	Monthly	Grab	SU
Ammonia (as N)	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
DO	Monthly	Grab	mg/L
TRC, mg/L, ⁷	5 x Week	Grab	mg/L
Orthophosphate, (as P) ⁸			
Effluent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Phosphorus, Total ⁸			
Influent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
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 ⁸	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Nitrite, NO ₂ ⁸	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
TDS, mg/L	Quarterly	Composite	mg/L

3. Compliance Schedule

- a. There is no Compliance Schedule included in this renewal permit.

4. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing.

3 The permittee requested a salt loading (TDS) of 1 ton/day, or 366 tons/year in lieu of the requirement that the effluent not exceeding the culinary source water intake by more than 400 mg/L of TDS.

4 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.

5 If the rate of discharge is controlled, the rate and duration of discharge shall be reported

6 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

7 Sample only when disinfection is being used.

8 These parameters reflect changes required with the adoption of UCA R317-1-3.3, Technology-Based Phosphorus Effluent Limits rule.

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As part of the nationwide effort to control toxics, biomonitoring requirements are being included in all major permits and in minor permits for facilities where effluent toxicity is an existing or potential concern. Authorization for requiring effluent biomonitoring is provided for in UAC R317-8-4.2 and R317-8-5.3. The Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Control Guidance Document, February 15, 1991, outlines guidance to be used by Utah Division of Water Quality staff and by permittee's for implementation of WET control through the UPDES discharge permit program.

Ferron City is a minor facility that will be infrequently discharging a minor amount of effluent. Ferron City has yet to discharge effluent, and is not expected to be toxic when it does. As a result, biomonitoring of the effluent will not be required. However, the permit will contain a WET reopener provision.

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)⁹ or by NetDMR, post-marked or entered into NetDMR no later than the 28th day of the month following the completed reporting period. If no discharge occurs during the reporting period, "no discharge" shall be reported. Legible copies of these, and all other reports including whole effluent toxicity (WET) test reports required herein, shall be signed and certified in accordance with the requirements of *Signatory Requirements (see Part VII.G)*, and submitted by NetDMR, or to the Division of Water Quality at the following address:

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

⁹ Starting January 1, 2017 monitoring results must be submitted using NetDMR unless the permittee has successfully petitioned for an exception.

II. INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM

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

1. *Indirect Discharge* means the introduction of pollutants into a publicly-owned treatment works (POTW) from any non-domestic source regulated under section 307 (b), (c) or (d) of the Act.
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 and/or interference. And is developed in accordance with 40 CFR 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 Act, which is owned by a State or municipality (as defined by section 502(4) of the Act). This definition includes any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It also includes sewers, pipes and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW Treatment Plant. The term also means the municipality as defined in section 502(4) of the Act, which has jurisdiction over the Indirect Discharges to and the discharges from such a treatment works.
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

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- 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. Self-Monitoring and 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 a State-approved industrial pretreatment program at this time. However, in order to determine if development of an industrial pretreatment program is warranted, the permittee shall conduct an **industrial waste survey**, as described in *Part II.C.1*, and submit it to the Division of Water Quality within **sixty (60) calendar days** of the effective date of this permit.

C. Industrial Wastes.

1. The "Industrial Waste Survey" as required by *Part II.B.1*. consists of;
 - a. Identifying each industrial user (IU) and determining if the IU is a significant industrial user (SIU),
 - b. Determination of the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of each discharge, and
 - c. Appropriate production data.
2. The IWS must be maintained and updated with IU information as necessary, to ensure that all IUs are properly permitted and/or controlled at all times. Updates must be submitted to the Executive Secretary sixty (60) days following a change to the IWS.
3. Evaluate all significant industrial users at least once every two years to determine if they need to develop a slug prevention plan. If a slug prevention plan is required, the permittee shall notify the Director.
4. Notify all significant industrial users of their obligation to comply with applicable requirements under *Subtitles C and D* of the *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)*.
5. The permittee must notify the Director of any new introductions by new or existing SIUs or any substantial change in pollutants from any major industrial source. Such notice must contain the information described in 1. 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 (40 CFR 403.5) developed pursuant to *Section 307 of The Water Quality Act of 1987* require that under no circumstances shall the permittee allow introduction of the following pollutants into the waste treatment system from any User:

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- a. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the publicly owned treatment works (POTW), including, but not limited to, waste-streams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140°F (60°C);
 - b. Pollutants, which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case, discharges with a pH lower than 5.0;
 - c. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW resulting in interference;
 - d. Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.) released in a discharge at such volume or strength as to cause interference in the POTW;
 - e. Heat in amounts, which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW, resulting in interference, but in no case, heat in such quantities that the influent to the sewage treatment works exceeds 104°F (40°C);
 - f. Petroleum oil, 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; or,
 - h. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the POTW.
 - 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 Water Quality Act of 1987 as amended (WQA)*. (See *40 CFR, Subchapter N, Parts 400 through 500*, for specific information).
- E. Significant Industrial Users Discharging to the POTW.
The permittee shall provide adequate notice to the Director and the Division of Water Quality Industrial Pretreatment Coordinator of;
1. Any new introduction of pollutants into the treatment works from an indirect discharger (i.e., industrial user) which would be subject to *Sections 301 or 306 of the WQA* if it were directly discharging those pollutants;
 2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the treatment works by a source introducing pollutants into the treatment works at the time of issuance of the permit; and
 3. For the purposes of this section, adequate notice shall include information on:
 - a. The quality and quantity of effluent to be introduced into such treatment works; and,
 - b. Any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from such publicly owned treatment works.

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4. Any SIU that must comply with applicable requirements under Subtitles C and D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

F. Change of Conditions.

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

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

G. Legal Action.

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

H. Local Limits.

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

III. BIOSOLIDS REQUIREMENTS

The State of Utah has adopted the 40 CFR 503 federal regulations for the disposal of sewage sludge (biosolids) by reference. However, since this facility is a lagoon, there is not any regular sludge production. Therefore 40 CFR 503 does not apply at this time. In the future, if the sludge needs to be removed from the lagoons and is disposed in some way, the Division of Water Quality must be contacted prior to the removal of the sludge to ensure that all applicable state and federal regulations are met.

IV. STORM WATER REQUIREMENTS.

Construction Storm Water Permit. Any construction at the facility that disturbs an acre or more of land, including less than an acre if it is part of a common plan of development or sale, is required to obtain coverage under the UPDES Construction General Storm Water Permit (UTRC00000). Permit coverage must be obtained prior to land disturbance. If the site qualifies, a Low Erosivity Waiver (LEW) Certification may be submitted instead of permit coverage.

V. MONITORING, RECORDING & GENERAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- A. Representative Sampling. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements established under *Part I* shall be collected from the effluent stream prior to discharge into the receiving waters. Samples and measurements shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. Samples of biosolids shall be collected at a location representative of the quality of biosolids immediately prior to the use-disposal practice.
- B. Monitoring Procedures. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under *Utah Administrative Code ("UAC") R317-2-10 and 40CFR Part 503*, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.
- C. Penalties for Tampering. The *Act* provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both.
- D. Compliance Schedules. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any Compliance Schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.
- E. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee. If the permittee monitors any parameter more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under *UAC R317-2-10 and 40 CFR 503* or as specified in this permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or the Biosolids Report Form. Such increased frequency shall also be indicated. Only those parameters required by the permit need to be reported.
- F. Records Contents. Records of monitoring information shall include:
1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 3. The date(s) and time(s) analyses were performed;
 4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 5. The analytical techniques or methods used; and,
 6. The results of such analyses.
- G. Retention of Records. The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least five years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Director at any time. A copy of this UPDES permit must be maintained on site during the duration of activity at the permitted location
- H. Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting.
1. The permittee shall (orally) report any noncompliance including transportation accidents, spills, and uncontrolled runoff from biosolids transfer or land application sites which may seriously endanger health or environment, as soon as possible, but no later than twenty-four (24) hours from the time the permittee first became aware of circumstances. The report shall be made to the Division of Water Quality, (801) 231-1769, or 24-hour answering service (801) 536-4123.

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

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not limited to, biosolids treatment, collection, storage facilities or area, transport vehicles and containers, and land application sites;

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

VI. COMPLIANCE RESPONSIBILITIES

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

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

H. Upset Conditions.

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

VII. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

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

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representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.

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

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

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

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

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

VIII. DEFINITIONS

A. Wastewater.

1. The "7-day (and weekly) average", other than for *E. coli* bacteria, fecal coliform bacteria, and total coliform bacteria, is the arithmetic average of all samples collected during a consecutive 7-day period or calendar week, whichever is applicable. Geometric means shall be calculated for *E. coli* bacteria, fecal coliform bacteria, and total coliform bacteria. The 7-day and weekly averages are applicable only to those effluent characteristics for which there are 7-day average effluent limitations. The calendar week, which begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday, shall be used for purposes of reporting self-monitoring data on discharge monitoring report forms. Weekly averages shall be calculated for all calendar weeks with Saturdays in the month. If a calendar week overlaps two months (i.e., the Sunday is in one month and the Saturday in the following month), the weekly average calculated for that calendar week shall be included in the data for the month that contains Saturday.
2. The "30-day (and monthly) average," other than for *E. coli* bacteria, fecal coliform bacteria and total coliform bacteria, is the arithmetic average of all samples collected during a consecutive 30-day period or calendar month, whichever is applicable. Geometric means shall be calculated for *E. coli* bacteria, fecal coliform bacteria and total coliform bacteria. The calendar month shall be used for purposes of reporting self-monitoring data on discharge monitoring report forms.
3. "Act," means the *Utah Water Quality Act*.
4. "Acute toxicity" occurs when 50 percent or more mortality is observed for either test species at any effluent concentration (lethal concentration or "LC₅₀").
5. "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.
6. "Bypass," means the diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
7. "Chronic toxicity" occurs when the IC₂₅< XX% effluent. The XX% effluent is the concentration of the effluent in the receiving water, at the end of the mixing zone expressed as per cent effluent.
8. "IC₂₅" is the concentration of toxicant (given in % effluent) that would cause a 25% reduction in mean young per female, or a 25% reduction in overall growth for the test population.
9. "Composite Samples" shall be flow proportioned. The composite sample shall, as a minimum, contain at least four (4) samples collected over the compositing period. Unless otherwise specified, the time between the collection of the first sample and the last sample shall not be less than six (6) hours nor more than 24 hours. Acceptable methods for preparation of composite samples are as follows:
 - a. Constant time interval between samples, sample volume proportional to flow rate at time of sampling;

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- 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.
10. “CWA,” means *The Federal Water Pollution Control Act*, as amended, by *The Clean Water Act of 1987*.
11. “Daily Maximum” (Daily Max.) is the maximum value allowable in any single sample or instantaneous measurement.
12. “EPA,” means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
13. “Director,” means Director of the Division of Water Quality.
14. A “grab” sample, for monitoring requirements, is defined as a single “dip and take” sample collected at a representative point in the discharge stream.
15. An “instantaneous” measurement, for monitoring requirements, is defined as a single reading, observation, or measurement.
16. “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.
17. “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.

**Castle Valley SSD
Ferron Lagoons 2021
Modified FSSOB**

**FACT SHEET AND STATEMENT OF BASIS
CASTLE VALLEY SPECIAL SERVICE DISTRICT, FERRON LAGOONS
RENEWAL PERMIT: DISCHARGE
UPDES PERMIT NUMBER: UT0020052
MINOR MUNICIPAL**

FACILITY CONTACTS

Person Name:	Mr. Jacob Sharp, P.E.,
Position:	District Manager
Phone Number:	(435) 384-5333
Facility Name:	Castle Valley Special Service District, Ferron Lagoons
Mailing and Facility Address:	PO Box 877 20 South 100 East Castle Dale, Utah 84513
Telephone:	(435) 384-5333
Actual Address:	~5 miles east along 500 South Street off Hwy 10 in Emery County

DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY

The City of Ferron and the Castle Valley Special Service District (CVSSD) constructed a new lagoon system in 2005 to handle domestic sewage for the City of Ferron. The Ferron Lagoons system is located approximately 2.25 miles east of the City of Ferron off Highway 10 in Emery County, Utah. The Ferron Lagoons consists of four cells totaling 33 acres in area with a chlorination pond for disinfection and also provides for the addition of a future cell if needed. To date there has been no discharge from this facility and none are anticipated for at least the next five years. The Ferron Lagoons have a design flow of 0.5 million gallons per day (MGD) with a single discharge point of Outfall 001, which is located at north latitude of 39° 04' 43.75" and west longitude of 111° 03' 42.61".

For the renewal in 2018, a new model was used by Water Quality to develop a waste load allocation (WLA) for dischargers to Waters of the State. Also, there has been more data gathered on the receiving stream and discharge since the permit was first issued. This resulted in changes to the possible water quality based effluent limits (WQBEL) from the WLA. As a result of the new WLA, the ammonia limits have increased and the TRC has decreased. The increase in the acute ammonia limits is due to the pH used to calculate the criteria. In the previous permit, due to a lack of data in the receiving water, the maximum pH for each season was used. For this permit, with the additional data for the receiving water, the 80th percentile of the pH for each season was used per standard procedure. There is no proposed change in operation of the Ferron Lagoons, and there has not been a discharge from the Ferron Lagoon system to establish the loading conditions.

TBPEL Rule

Water Quality adopted UAC R317-1-3.3, Technology-Based Phosphorus Effluent Limit (TBPEL) Rule on December 16, 2014. No TBPEL will be instituted for discharging treatment lagoons. Instead, each discharging lagoon was evaluated to determine the current annual average total phosphorus load measured in pounds per year based on monthly average flow rates and concentrations. Absent field data to determine these loads, and in case of intermittent discharging lagoons, the phosphorus load cap will be estimated by the Director

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

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

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

A cap of 125% of the current annual total phosphorus load has been established and is referred to as the phosphorus loading cap. It is the intent of UAC R317-3.3.B to provide capacity for growth within the facility's service area by setting the loading cap at 125 percent of the current annual total phosphorus load. The phosphorus loading cap went into effect July 1, 2018. A discharge from the Ferron Lagoons has not occurred during the time frame that the loading cap would be developed. As a result, no cap could be implemented. To address this, when a discharge does become consistent and data can be obtained, the loading cap will be calculated and implemented. Currently, there is no estimate on when this might happen. Once the lagoon's phosphorus loading cap has been reached, the owner of the facility will have five years to construct treatment processes or implement treatment alternatives to prevent the total phosphorus loading cap from being exceeded.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS PERMIT

The purpose of the modification is to adjust the permit expiration date so it coincides with the other discharge permits overseen by the CVSSD. By aligning all the expiration dates it is hoped that we can improve the quality and efficiency of renewing the permits. Since the permit was renewed the DWQ has changed how the manage the Storm Water Permitting for individual dischargers.

The only change from this modification will be to extend the original expiration date for one (1) year from September 30, 2024 to September 30, 2025. In order to modify the date the whole permit must be public noticed. There will be no changes to any limits or conditions as a result of this modification. The Ferron Lagoons have still not discharged.

DISCHARGE

DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE

Ferron Lagoons has been reporting self-monitoring results on Discharge Monitoring Reports on a monthly basis. Ferron Lagoons have not discharged since they were first completed and permitted.

Outfall

Description of Discharge Point

001	Discharge to Ferron Creek from the final lagoon cell is located at latitude 39°04'43.75" and longitude 111°13'42.61".
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RECEIVING WATERS AND STREAM CLASSIFICATION

If a discharge were to occur, it would be pumped into an irrigation ditch, which is a Class 2B, 3C, 4 according to *Utah Administrative Code (UAC) R317-2-13*:

- Class 2B -- Protected for infrequent primary contact recreation. Also protected for secondary contact recreation where there is a low likelihood of ingestion of water or a low degree of bodily contact with the water. Examples include, but are not limited to, wading, hunting, and fishing.
- Class 3C -- Protected for nongame fish and other aquatic life, including the necessary aquatic organisms in their food chain.
- Class 4 -- Protected for agricultural uses including irrigation of crops and stock watering.

BASIS FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Limitations on total suspended solids (TSS), 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅), E. coli, pH and percent removal for TSS and BOD₅ are based on current Utah Secondary Treatment Standards, UAC R317-1-3.2. The alternative effluent limits and percent removal requirements for TSS and BOD₅ were previously requested by CVSSD and subsequently granted by the Utah Water Quality Board in 2001 and remains unchanged. Ammonia as Nitrogen (NH₃-N), total residual chlorine (TRC), and dissolved oxygen (DO), are water quality based, and were derived by the waste load analysis attached to this fact sheet statement of basis. Flow limitations were developed from information included in the permit application.

Total dissolved solids (TDS) limitations are based upon Utah Water Quality Standards for concentration values and the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Forum (CRBSCF) for mass loading values when applicable as authorized in *UAC R317-2-4*. 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 2017, states that the incremental increase in salinity shall be 400 mg/L or less, which is considered to be a reasonable incremental increase above the flow weighted average salinity of the intake water supply.

The TDS concentration limit of 3500 mg/L is based upon the approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) study for the San Rafael River watershed (which includes Ferron Creek), in which a site specific criterion was developed for TDS and can be found in Table A-12 of the document entitled, “*Price River, San Rafael River, and Muddy Creek TMDLs for Total Dissolved Solids, West Colorado Watershed Management Unit, Utah*”, EPA Approval Date: August 4, 2004.

Reasonable Potential Analysis

Since January 1, 2016, DWQ has conducted reasonable potential analysis (RP) on all new and renewal applications received after that date. RP for this permit renewal was conducted following DWQ’s September 10, 2015 Reasonable Potential Analysis Guidance (RP Guidance). There are four outcomes defined in the RP Guidance: Outcome A, B, C, or D. These Outcomes provide a frame work for what routine monitoring or effluent limitations are required.

A qualitative RP check was performed on the pollutants of concern to determine if there was enough data to perform a reasonable potential analysis on the outfall. The Ferron Lagoons did not discharge during the term of the expiring permit and as a result no monitoring results were submitted. This results in no changes to the monitoring requirements in the permit. A copy of the RP analysis is included at the end of this Fact Sheet.

The permit limitations are

Parameter	Effluent Limitations ¹				
	Maximum Monthly Avg	Maximum Weekly Avg	Maximum Monthly Avg	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum
Total Flow, MGD	0.5	-	-	-	-
BOD ₅ , mg/L	45	45	-	-	-
BOD ₅ Min. % Removal	65	-	-	-	-
TSS, mg/L	45	65	-	-	-
TSS Min. % Removal	65	-	-	-	-
TRC, mg/L ²	0.026	-	-	-	0.033
Total Ammonia (as N), mg/L					
Summer (Jul-Sep)	4.6	-	-	-	14.5
Fall (Oct-Dec)	8.9	-	-	-	14.0
Winter (Jan-Mar)	11.3	-	-	-	14.2
Spring (Apr-Jun)	3.9	-	-	-	6.1
Dissolved Oxygen, mg/L	-	-	-	5.0	-
<i>E. coli</i> , No./100mL	126	157	-	-	-
pH, Standard Units	-	-	-	6.5	9
TDS, mg/L	-	-	-	-	3500
TDS, Tons/Day ³	-	-	-	-	1.0

SELF-MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The following self-monitoring requirements are the same as in the previous permit with the exception of the inclusion of TBPEL Monitoring Requirements being added to the permit. 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.

Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements			
Parameter	Frequency	Sample Type	Units
Total Flow ^{4, 5}	Continuous	Recorder	MGD
BOD ₅ , Influent ⁶	Monthly	Grab	mg/L
Effluent	Monthly	Grab	mg/L
TSS, Influent ⁶	Monthly	Grab	mg/L
Effluent	Monthly	Grab	mg/L

¹ See Definitions, Part VIII, for definition of terms.

² Analytical results less than 0.06 mg/l will not be considered out of compliance with the permit. For purposes of calculating averages and reporting on the Discharge Monitoring Report form, the following will apply:

- 1) Analytical values less than 0.02 mg/L shall be considered zero; and
- 2) Analytical values less than 0.06 mg/L and equal to or greater than 0.02 mg/L will be recorded as measured.

³ The permittee requested a salt loading (TDS) of 1 ton/day, or 366 tons/year in lieu of the requirement that the effluent not exceeding the culinary source water intake by more than 400 mg/L of TDS.

⁴ 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.

⁵ If the rate of discharge is controlled, the rate and duration of discharge shall be reported

⁶ 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

Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements			
Parameter	Frequency	Sample Type	Units
<i>E. coli</i>	Monthly	Grab	No./100mL
pH	Monthly	Grab	SU
Ammonia (as N)	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
DO	Monthly	Grab	mg/L
TRC, mg/L ⁷	5 x Week	Grab	mg/L
Orthophosphate, (as P) ⁸ Effluent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Phosphorus, Total ⁹ Influent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Effluent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, TKN (as N) ⁹ Influent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Effluent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Nitrate, NO ₃ ⁹	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Nitrite, NO ₂ ⁹	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
TDS, mg/L	Quarterly	Composite	mg/L

BIOSOLIDS

The State of Utah has adopted the 40 CFR 503 federal regulations for the disposal of sewage sludge (biosolids) by reference. However, since this facility is a lagoon, there is not any regular sludge production. Therefore 40 CFR 503 does not apply at this time. In the future, if the sludge needs to be removed from the lagoons and is disposed in some way, the Division of Water Quality must be contacted prior to the removal of the sludge to ensure that all applicable state and federal regulations are met.

STORM WATER

STORMWATER REQUIREMENTS

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

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

The permittee has not been designated for pretreatment program development because it does not meet

⁷ Sample Only when Disinfection

⁸ These parameters reflect changes required with the adoption of UCA R317-1-3.3, Technology-Based Phosphorus Effluent Limits rule.

conditions which necessitate a full program. The flow through the plant is less than five (5) MGD, there are no known categorical industries discharging to the treatment facility, and there is no indication of pass through or interference with the operation of the treatment facility such as upsets or violations of the POTW's UPDES permit limits.

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

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

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

BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS

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

The permittee is a minor municipal facility that will be infrequently discharging a minimal amount of effluent, in which toxicity is neither an existing concern, nor likely to be present. Based on these considerations there is no reasonable potential for toxicity in the permittee's discharge (per State of Utah Permitting and Enforcement Guidance Document for WET Control). As such, there will be no numerical WET limitations or WET monitoring requirements in this permit. However, the permit will contain a toxicity limitation re-opener provision that allows for modification of the permit should additional information indicate the presence of toxicity in the discharge.

PERMIT DURATION

It is recommended that this permit be effective for a duration of less than five (5) years, and expire on September 30, 2025.

Drafted by
Daniel Griffin, Discharge, Biosolids, Reasonable Potential Analysis
Jennifer Robinson, Pretreatment
Lonnie Shull, Biomonitoring
Lisa Stevens, Storm Water
Nick von Stackelberg, Waste-load Analysis
Utah Division of Water Quality, (801) 536-4300

PUBLIC NOTICE

Began: January 4, 2021
Ended: February 45, 2021

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

The Public Noticed of the draft permit was published in the Emery County Progress.

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

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

No comments were received regarding the permit modification.

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ATTACHMENT 1

Industrial Waste Survey

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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, bluing 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, non-biodegradable 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
195 North 1950 West
PO 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 blow-down |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Cooling water, contact | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Process |
| 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment/Facility wash-down | 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
PO 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

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

Date: April 30, 2019

Prepared by: Nicholas von Stackelberg, P.E.
Watershed Protection Section

Facility: Ferron Wastewater Treatment Facility
Castle Valley Special Service District
UPDES No. UT0020052

Receiving water: Ferron Creek (2B, 3C, 4)

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

Discharge

Outfall 001: Ferron Creek

The maximum daily design discharge is 0.5 MGD and the maximum monthly design discharge is 0.5 MGD for the facility.

Receiving Water

The receiving water for Outfall 001 is Ferron Creek, which is tributary to the San Rafael River, which drains to the Colorado River.

Per UAC R317-2-13.1(b), the designated beneficial uses for Ferron Creek and tributaries, from confluence with San Rafael River to Millsite Reservoir are 2B, 3C and 4.

- *Class 2B - Protected for infrequent primary contact recreation. Also protected for secondary contact recreation where there is a low likelihood of ingestion of water or a low degree of bodily contact with the water. Examples include, but are not limited to, wading, hunting, and fishing.*
- *Class 3C - Protected for nongame fish and other aquatic life, including the necessary aquatic organisms in their food chain.*
- *Class 4 - Protected for agricultural uses including irrigation of crops and stock watering.*

Utah Division of Water Quality
Wasteload Analysis
Ferron Wastewater Treatment Plant
UPDES No. UT0020052

Typically, the critical flow for the wasteload analysis is considered the lowest stream flow for seven consecutive days with a ten year return frequency (7Q10). Due to a lack of flow records for Ferron Creek, the 20th percentile of flow measurements at *4930820 Ferron Creek above Ferron Lagoons 001 at U10 Crossing* was calculated to estimate annual critical low flow in the receiving water (Table 1).

Table 1: Annual critical low flow for Ferron Creek above lagoon outfall

Season	Count	Flow (cfs)
Annual	47	0.8

Receiving water quality data were obtained from monitoring sites *4930820 Ferron Creek above Ferron Lagoons 001 at U10 Crossing* and *4930798 Ferron Creek above New Ferron Lagoons 001*. The average seasonal value was calculated for each constituent with available data in the receiving water. Effluent parameters were characterized using data from monitoring site *4930796 Ferron Lagoons New 001*.

Mixing Zone

The maximum allowable mixing zone is 15 minutes of travel time for acute conditions, not to exceed 50% of stream width, and 2,500 feet for chronic conditions, per UAC R317-2-5. Water quality standards must be met at the end of the mixing zone.

The actual length of the mixing zone was not determined; however, it was presumed to remain within the maximum allowable mixing zone dimensions. Acute limits were calculated using 50% of the seasonal critical low flow.

Parameters of Concern

The potential parameters of concern identified for the discharge/receiving water were total suspended solids (TSS), dissolved oxygen (DO), BOD₅, total phosphorus (TP), total nitrogen (TN), total ammonia (TAN), E. coli, pH, and total residual chlorine (TRC) as determined in consultation with the UPDES Permit Writer.

TMDL

Due to insufficient data, Ferron Creek from the confluence with San Rafael River to Millsite Reservoir was not assessed for any parameters according to *Utah's 2016 Integrated Report*. The San Rafael River downstream of the confluence with Ferron Creek is listed as impaired on 2016 303(d) list for benthic macroinvertebrates.

Per UAC R317-2-14, Ferron Creek has a site specific criterion for TDS concentration of 3,500 mg/L that is based upon the EPA approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) *Price River, San Rafael River, and Muddy Creek TMDLs for Total Dissolved Solids, West Colorado Watershed Management Unit, Utah* (MFG Inc. 2004).

**Utah Division of Water Quality
Wasteload Analysis
Ferron Wastewater Treatment Plant
UPDES No. UT0020052**

WET Limits

The percent of effluent in the receiving water in a fully mixed condition, and acute and chronic dilution in a not fully mixed condition are calculated in the WLA in order to generate WET limits. The LC₅₀ (lethal concentration, 50%) percent effluent for acute toxicity and the IC₂₅ (inhibition concentration, 25%) percent effluent for chronic toxicity, as determined by the WET test, needs to be below the WET limits, as determined by the WLA. The WET limit for LC₅₀ is typically 100% effluent and does not need to be determined by the WLA.

Table 2: WET Limits for IC₂₅

Season	Percent Effluent
Annual	49%

Effluent Limits

Effluent limits were determined using a mass balance mixing analysis (UDWQ 2012). The mass balance analysis is summarized in Appendix A.

The water quality standard for chronic ammonia toxicity is dependent on temperature and pH, and the water quality standard for acute ammonia toxicity is dependent on pH. The seasonal average temperature and pH of Ferron Creek was used to determine the chronic criteria, and the seasonal 80th percentile pH was used to determine the acute criteria. The water quality standards for ammonia are summarized in Appendix B.

The limits for total residual chlorine were determined assuming a decay rate of 20 /day (at 20 °C) and a travel time in the outlet ditch of 10 minutes (1,000 linear feet at 0.02 ft/ft slope) prior to discharge to Ferron Creek. The analysis for TRC is summarized in Appendix C.

Due to the lack of discharge since 2005, the effects of TP, TN, DO and BOD₅ in the effluent on the DO in the downstream receiving waters was not assessed. It is presumed that previous permit limits for these constituents, if applicable, would be sufficiently protective of the receiving water.

Table 3: Water Quality Based Effluent Limits Summary

Effluent Constituent	Acute			Chronic		
	Standard	Limit	Averaging Period	Standard	Limit	Averaging Period
Flow (MGD)		0.5	1 day		0.5	30 days
Ammonia (mg/L)			1 hour			30 days
Summer (Jul-Sep)	9.6	14.5		2.3	4.6	
Fall (Oct-Dec)	9.2	14.0		4.4	8.9	
Winter (Jan-Mar)	9.4	14.2		5.6	11.3	
Spring (Apr-Jun)	4.0	6.1		2.0	3.9	
Total Residual Chlorine (mg/L)	0.019	0.033	1 hour	0.011	0.026	4 days
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	3.0	3.0	Minimum	5.0	5.0	30 days
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	3,500	3,500	Maximum			

Model and supporting documentation are available for review upon request.

**Utah Division of Water Quality
Wasteload Analysis
Ferron Wastewater Treatment Plant
UPDES No. UT0020052**

Antidegradation Level I Review

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

A Level II Antidegradation Review (ADR) is not required for this discharge since the pollutant concentration and load is not increasing under this permit renewal.

Documents:

WLA Document: *ferron_potw_wla_2019-04-30.docx*

Wasteload Analysis: *ferron_potw_wla_2019.xlsm*

References:

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

Utah Division of Water Quality. 2016. *Utah's 2016 Integrated Report*.

MFG Inc. 2004. *Price River, San Rafael River, and Muddy Creek TMDLs for Total Dissolved Solids, West Colorado Watershed Management Unit, Utah*. Utah Division of Water Quality.

WASTELOAD ANALYSIS [WLA]

Date: 4/30/2019

Appendix A: Mass Balance Mixing Analysis for Conservative Constituents

Discharging Facility:	Ferron Lagoons		
UPDES No:	UT-0020052		
Permit Flow [MGD]:	0.50 Annual	Max. Daily	
	0.50 Annual	Max. Monthly	
Receiving Water:	Ferron Creek		
Stream Classification:	2B, 3C, 4		
Stream Flows [cfs]:	0.8 All Seasons	Critical Low Flow	
Fully Mixed:	NO		
Acute River Width:	50%		
Chronic River Width:	100%		

Modeling Information

A simple mixing analysis was used to determine the effluent limits.

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

Effluent Limitations

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

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

Effluent Limitations for Protection of Recreation (Class 2B Waters)

Physical Parameter	Maximum Concentration
pH Minimum	6.5
pH Maximum	9.0
Turbidity Increase (NTU)	10.0

Bacteriological

E. coli (30 Day Geometric Mean)	206 (#/100 mL)
E. coli (Maximum)	668 (#/100 mL)

Utah Division of Water Quality

Effluent Limitations for Protection of Aquatic Wildlife (Assumed Class 3C Waters)

Temperature (deg C)	Maximum
Instantaneous	27.0
Change	4.0

Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Minimum Concentration
Instantaneous	3.0
30-day Average	5.0

pH	Concentration
Minimum	6.5
Maximum	9.0

Inorganics	Chronic Standard (4 Day Average)	Acute Standard (1 Hour Average)
	Parameter	Standard
Phenol (mg/L)		0.010
Hydrogen Sulfide (Undissociated) [mg/L]		0.002

Ammonia-Total (mg/L)	Chronic (30-day ave)			Acute (1-hour ave)			
	Season	Standard	Background	Limit	Standard	Background	Limit
	Summer	2.3	0.1	4.6	9.6	0.1	14.5
	Fall	4.4	0.1	8.9	9.2	0.1	14.0
	Winter	5.6	0.1	11.3	9.4	0.1	14.2
	Spring	2.0	0.1	3.9	4.0	0.1	6.1

Metals-Total Recoverable	Chronic (4-day ave)			Acute (1-hour ave)			
	Parameter	Standard¹	Background	Limit	Standard¹	Background	Limit
	Aluminum (µg/L)	87.0	21.0	155.3	750.0	21.0	1127.0
	Arsenic (µg/L)	150.0	2.7	302.3	340.0	2.7	514.4
	Cadmium (µg/L)	0.6	0.48	0.8	7.7	0.48	11.5
	Chromium VI (µg/L)	11.0	5.4	16.8	16.0	5.4	21.5
	Chromium III (µg/L)	230.7	5.4	463.7	1773.3	5.4	2687.5
	Copper (µg/L)	29.3	6.2	53.1	49.6	6.2	72.1
	Cyanide (µg/L) ²	5.2	3.5	7.0	22.0	3.5	31.6
	Iron (µg/L)				1000.0	23.0	1505.2
	Lead (µg/L)	10.9	1.3	20.9	280.8	1.3	425.4
	Mercury (µg/L) ²	0.012	0.008	0.016	2.4	0.008	3.6
	Nickel (µg/L)	168.0	5.8	335.8	1512.9	5.8	2292.3
	Selenium (µg/L)	4.6	2.1	7.2	18.4	2.1	26.8
	Silver (µg/L)				34.9	1.1	52.4
	Tributyltin (µg/L) ²	0.072	0.048	0.097	0.46	0.048	0.67
	Zinc (µg/L)	382.4	24.0	753.1	379.3	24.0	563.0

1: Based upon a Hardness of 400 mg/l as CaCO3
 2: Background concentration assumed 67% of chronic standard

Utah Division of Water Quality

Organics [Pesticides]

Parameter	Chronic (4-day ave)		Acute (1-hour ave)	
	Standard	Limit	Standard	Limit
Aldrin (µg/L)			1.5	1.5
Chlordane (µg/L)	0.0043	0.0043	1.2	1.2
DDT, DDE (µg/L)	0.001	0.001	0.55	0.55
Diazinon (µg/L)	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
Dieldrin (µg/L)	0.0056	0.0056	0.24	0.24
Endosulfan, a & b (µg/L)	0.056	0.056	0.11	0.11
Endrin (µg/L)	0.036	0.036	0.086	0.086
Heptachlor & H. epoxide (µg/L)	0.0038	0.0038	0.26	0.26
Lindane (µg/L)	0.08	0.08	1.0	1.0
Methoxychlor (µg/L)			0.03	0.03
Mirex (µg/L)			0.001	0.001
Nonylphenol (µg/L)	6.6	6.6	28.0	28.0
Parathion (µg/L)	0.0130	0.0130	0.066	0.066
PCB's (µg/L)	0.014	0.014		
Pentachlorophenol (µg/L)	15.0	15.0	19.0	19.0
Toxephene (µg/L)	0.0002	0.0002	0.73	0.73

Radiological

Parameter	Maximum Concentration
	Standard
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15

Effluent Limitation for Protection of Agriculture (Class 4 Waters)

Parameter	Maximum Concentration		
	Standard	Background	Limit
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	3500		3500
Boron (mg/L)	0.75		0.8
Arsenic, Dissolved (µg/L)	100		100
Cadmium, Dissolved (µg/L)	10		10.0
Chromium, Dissolved (µg/L)	100		100
Copper, Dissolved (µg/L)	200		200
Lead, Dissolved (µg/L)	100		100
Selenium, Dissolved (µg/L)	50		50
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15		15.0

Freshwater total ammonia criteria based on Title R317-2-14 Utah Administrative Code
Acute

INPUT				
	Summer	Fall	Winter	Spring
pH:	7.93	7.95	7.94	8.38
Beneficial use classification:	3C	3C	3C	3C
OUTPUT				
Total ammonia nitrogen criteria (mg N/L): Acute:	9.58	9.23	9.41	4.04

Freshwater total ammonia criteria based on Title R317-2-14 Utah Administrative Code
Chronic

INPUT				
	Summer	Fall	Winter	Spring
Temperature (deg C):	17.9	9.9	6.6	14.5
pH:	7.9	7.8	7.7	8.1
Are fish early life stages present?	No	No	No	No
OUTPUT				
Total ammonia nitrogen criteria (mg N/L):				
Chronic - Fish Early Life Stages Present:	2.30	3.26	3.43	1.95
Chronic - Fish Early Life Stages Absent:	2.30	4.40	5.58	1.95

Utah Division of Water Quality

WASTELOAD ANALYSIS [WLA]
Appendix C: Total Residual Chlorine

Date: 4/30/2019

Discharging Facility: Ferron Lagoons
 UPDES No: UT-0020052

CHRONIC

Decay Rate (/day)

	Season	Receiving Water	Standard	Total Effluent	Mixing Zone Boundary	Effluent Limit Without Decay	Temperature (°C)	@ 20 deg C	@ T deg C	Travel Time (min)	Decay Coefficient	Effluent Limit
Discharge (cfs)	Annual	0.8		0.8	1.6							
TRC (mg/L)	Annual	0.000	0.011			0.022	20.0	20	20.0	10	0.87	0.026

ACUTE

Decay Rate (/day)

	Season	Receiving Water	Standard	Total Effluent	Mixing Zone Boundary	Effluent Limit Without Decay	Temperature (°C)	@ 20 °C	@ T °C	Travel Time (min)	Decay Coefficient	Effluent Limit
Discharge (cfs)	Annual	0.4		0.8	1.2							
TRC (mg/L)	Annual	0.000	0.019			0.029	20.0	20	20.0	10	0.87	0.033

ATTACHMENT 3

Reasonable Potential Analysis

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REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS

Water Quality has worked to improve our reasonable potential analysis (RP) for the inclusion of limits for parameters in the permit by using an EPA provided model. As a result of the model, more parameters may be included in the renewal permit. A Copy of the Reasonable Potential Analysis Guidance (RP Guide) is available at water Quality. There are four outcomes for the RP Analysis⁹. They are;

- Outcome A: A new effluent limitation will be placed in the permit.
- Outcome B: No new effluent limitation. Routine monitoring requirements will be placed or increased from what they are in the permit,
- Outcome C: No new effluent limitation. Routine monitoring requirements maintained as they are in the permit,
- Outcome D: No limitation or routine monitoring requirements are in the permit.

(REASONABLE POTENTIAL LANGUAGE)

Ferron Lagoons did not discharge during the lifetime of the previous permit. As a result of this there is no data to use in a Reasonable Potential Analysis. During the next permit renewal, RP will be attempted again.

⁹ See Reasonable Potential Analysis Guidance for definitions of terms

**Castle Valley SSD
Ferron Lagoons 2019
Renewal FSSOB**

**FACT SHEET AND STATEMENT OF BASIS
CASTLE VALLEY SPECIAL SERVICE DISTRICT, FERRON LAGOONS
RENEWAL PERMIT: DISCHARGE
UPDES PERMIT NUMBER: UT0020052
MINOR MUNICIPAL**

FACILITY CONTACTS

Person Name:	Mr. Jacob Sharp, P.E.,
Position:	District Manager
Phone Number:	(435) 384-5333
Facility Name:	Castle Valley Special Service District, Ferron Lagoons
Mailing and Facility Address:	PO Box 877 20 South 100 East Castle Dale, Utah 84513
Telephone:	(435) 384-5333
Actual Address:	~5 miles east along 500 South Street off Hwy 10 in Emery County

DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY

The City of Ferron and the Castle Valley Special Service District (CVSSD) constructed a new lagoon system in 2005 to handle domestic sewage for the City of Ferron. The Ferron Lagoons system is located approximately 2.25 miles east of the City of Ferron off Highway 10 in Emery County, Utah. The Ferron Lagoons consists of four cells totaling 33 acres in area with a chlorination pond for disinfection and also provides for the addition of a future cell if needed. To date there has been no discharge from this facility and none are anticipated for at least the next five years. The Ferron Lagoons have a design flow of 0.5 million gallons per day (MGD) with a single discharge point of Outfall 001, which is located at north latitude of 39° 04' 43.75" and west longitude of 111° 03' 42.61".

SUMMARY OF CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS PERMIT

1. WLA Model

A new model is used by Water Quality to develop a waste load allocation (WLA) for dischargers to Waters of the State. Since the permit was first issued, Water Quality has managed to acquire more data on the receiving stream. The greater volume of data and the use of the new model have combined to change the possible water quality based effluent limits (WQBEL) from the WLA. Two of the parameters impacted by this change are the WQBEL for ammonia and total residual chlorine (TRC).

As a result of the new WLA, the ammonia limits have increased and the TRC has decreased. Also, in the previous permit the WLA indicated that the chronic ammonia limits were higher than the acute ammonia limits. This has been corrected in the new WLA. The increased WQBEL limits from the WLA for ammonia will be included in the renewal permit. The increase in the acute ammonia limits is due to the pH used to calculate the criteria. In the previous permit, due to a lack of data in the receiving water, the maximum pH for each season was used. For this permit, with the additional data for the receiving water, the 80th percentile of the pH for each season was used per standard procedure. There is no proposed

change in operation of the Ferron Lagoons, and there has not been a discharge from the Ferron Lagoon system to establish the loading conditions.

Summary Of Changes In Effluent Limits				
Parameters	Previous Limit		New Limit	
	Monthly Avg	Daily Max	Monthly Avg	Daily Max
Total Ammonia (as N), mg/L				
Summer (Jul-Sep)	-	2.8	4.6	14.5
Fall (Oct-Dec)	-	5.8	8.9	14.0
Winter (Jan-Mar)	-	5.8	11.3	14.2
Spring (Apr-Jun)	-	2.8	3.9	6.1
TRC, mg/L	0.034	0.040	0.026	0.033

2. RP

During the permit cycle, Water Quality has worked to improve our reasonable potential analysis (RP) for parameters to have limits included by using an EPA provided model. The results of the RP Analysis are included in Attachment 3 of the FSSOB. Ferron Lagoon system did not discharge during the term of the expiring permit and as a result no monitoring results were submitted. As a result there are no changes in the discharge limits or monitoring for the permit renewal.

3. TBPEL Rule

Water Quality adopted UAC R317-1-3.3, Technology-Based Phosphorus Effluent Limit (TBPEL) Rule on December 16, 2014. No TBPEL will be instituted for discharging treatment lagoons. Instead, each discharging lagoon was evaluated to determine the current annual average total phosphorus load measured in pounds per year based on monthly average flow rates and concentrations. Absent field data to determine these loads, and in case of intermittent discharging lagoons, the phosphorus load cap will be estimated by the Director

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

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

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

The phosphorus annual loading cap is defined as

A cap of 125% of the current annual total phosphorus load has been established and is referred to as the phosphorus loading cap. It is the intent of UAC R317-3.3.B to provide capacity for growth within your facility's service area by setting the loading cap at 125 percent of your current annual total phosphorus load. The phosphorus loading cap went into effect July 1, 2018. The discharge from the Ferron Lagoons has not occurred during the time frame that the loading cap would be developed. As a result, no cap could be implemented. To address this, when the discharge does become consistent and data can be obtained, the loading cap will be calculated and implemented. Currently, there is no estimate on when this might happen. Once the lagoon's phosphorus loading cap has been reached, the owner of the facility will have five years to construct treatment processes or implement treatment alternatives to prevent the total phosphorus loading cap from being exceeded.

DISCHARGE

DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE

Ferron Lagoons has been reporting self-monitoring results on Discharge Monitoring Reports on a monthly basis. Ferron Lagoons did not discharge during the previous permit cycle.

<u>Outfall</u>	<u>Description of Discharge Point</u>
001	Discharge to Ferron Creek from the final lagoon cell is located at latitude 39°04'43.75" and longitude 111°13'42.61".

RECEIVING WATERS AND STREAM CLASSIFICATION

If a discharge were to occur, it would be pumped into an irrigation ditch, which is a Class 2B, 3C, 4 according to *Utah Administrative Code (UAC) R317-2-13*:

- Class 2B -- Protected for infrequent primary contact recreation. Also protected for secondary contact recreation where there is a low likelihood of ingestion of water or a low degree of bodily contact with the water. Examples include, but are not limited to, wading, hunting, and fishing.
- Class 3C -- Protected for nongame fish and other aquatic life, including the necessary aquatic organisms in their food chain.
- Class 4 -- Protected for agricultural uses including irrigation of crops and stock watering.

BASIS FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Limitations on total suspended solids (TSS), 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5), E. coli, pH and percent removal for TSS and BOD5 are based on current Utah Secondary Treatment Standards, UAC R317-1-3.2. The alternative effluent limits and percent removal requirements for TSS and BOD5 were previously requested by CVSSD and subsequently granted by the Utah Water Quality Board in 2001 and remains unchanged. Ammonia as Nitrogen (NH3-N), total residual chlorine (TRC), and dissolved oxygen (DO), are water quality based, and were derived by the waste load analysis attached to this fact sheet statement of basis. Flow limitations were developed from information included in the permit application.

Total dissolved solids (TDS) limitations are based upon Utah Water Quality Standards for concentration values and the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Forum (CRBSCF) for mass loading values when applicable as authorized in *UAC R317-2-4*. 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 2017, states that the incremental increase in salinity shall be 400 mg/L or less, which is considered to be a reasonable incremental increase above the flow weighted average salinity of the intake water supply.

The TDS concentration limit of 3500 mg/L is based upon the approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) study for the San Rafael River watershed (which includes Ferron Creek), in which a site specific criterion was developed for TDS and can be found in Table A-12 of the document entitled, "*Price River, San Rafael River, and Muddy Creek TMDLs for Total Dissolved Solids, West Colorado Watershed Management Unit, Utah*", EPA Approval Date: August 4, 2004.

Reasonable Potential Analysis

Since January 1, 2016, DWQ has conducted reasonable potential analysis (RP) on all new and renewal applications received after that date. RP for this permit renewal was conducted following DWQ's September 10, 2015 Reasonable Potential Analysis Guidance (RP Guidance). There are four outcomes defined in the RP Guidance: Outcome A, B, C, or D. These Outcomes provide a frame work for what routine monitoring or effluent limitations are required.

A qualitative RP check was performed on the pollutants of concern to determine if there was enough data to perform a reasonable potential analysis on the outfall. The Ferron Lagoons did not discharge during the term of the expiring permit and as a result no monitoring results were submitted. This results in no changes to the monitoring requirements in the permit. A copy of the RP analysis is included at the end of this Fact Sheet.

The permit limitations are

Parameter	Effluent Limitations ¹				
	Maximum Monthly Avg	Maximum Weekly Avg	Maximum Monthly Avg	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum
Total Flow, MGD	0.5	-	-	-	-
BOD ₅ , mg/L	45	45	-	-	-
BOD ₅ Min. % Removal	65	-	-	-	-
TSS, mg/L	45	65	-	-	-
TSS Min. % Removal	65	-	-	-	-
TRC, mg/L ²	0.026	-	-	-	0.033
Total Ammonia (as N), mg/L					
Summer (Jul-Sep)	4.6	-	-	-	14.5
Fall (Oct-Dec)	8.9	-	-	-	14.0
Winter (Jan-Mar)	11.3	-	-	-	14.2
Spring (Apr-Jun)	3.9	-	-	-	6.1
Dissolved Oxygen, mg/L	-	-	-	5.0	-
<i>E. coli</i> , No./100mL	126	157	-	-	-
pH, Standard Units	-	-	-	6.5	9
TDS, mg/L	-	-	-	-	3500
TDS, Tons/Day ³	-	-	-	-	1.0

SELF-MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The following self-monitoring requirements are the same as in the previous permit with the exception of the inclusion of TBPEL Monitoring Requirements being added to the permit. 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

¹ See Definitions, Part VIII, for definition of terms.

² Analytical results less than 0.06 mg/l will not be considered out of compliance with the permit. For purposes of calculating averages and reporting on the Discharge Monitoring Report form, the following will apply:

- 1) Analytical values less than 0.02 mg/L shall be considered zero; and
- 2) Analytical values less than 0.06 mg/L and equal to or greater than 0.02 mg/L will be recorded as measured.

³ The permittee requested a salt loading (TDS) of 1 ton/day, or 366 tons/year in lieu of the requirement that the effluent not exceeding the culinary source water intake by more than 400 mg/L of TDS.

sheets for biomonitoring must be attached to the biomonitoring DMR. Lab sheets for metals and toxic organics must be attached to the DMRs.

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

BIOSOLIDS

The State of Utah has adopted the 40 CFR 503 federal regulations for the disposal of sewage sludge (biosolids) by reference. However, since this facility is a lagoon, there is not any regular sludge production. Therefore 40 CFR 503 does not apply at this time. In the future, if the sludge needs to be removed from the lagoons and is disposed in some way, the Division of Water Quality must be contacted prior to the removal of the sludge to ensure that all applicable state and federal regulations are met.

STORM WATER

STORMWATER REQUIREMENTS

Because the design flow is less than 1.0 MGD a storm water UPDES permit is not required. Therefore,

⁴ 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.

⁵ If the rate of discharge is controlled, the rate and duration of discharge shall be reported

⁶ 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

⁷ Sample Only when Disinfection

⁸ These parameters reflect changes required with the adoption of UCA R317-1-3.3, Technology-Based Phosphorus Effluent Limits rule.

storm water permit provisions have not been included with the permit renewal. However, at any time during the lifetime of this permit it may be re-opened and modified, following proper administrative procedures as per UAC R317-8, to include any applicable storm water provisions and requirements.

PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS

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

The permittee is a minor municipal facility that will be infrequently discharging a minimal amount of effluent, in which toxicity is neither an existing concern, nor likely to be present. Based on these considerations there is no reasonable potential for toxicity in the permittee's discharge (per State of Utah Permitting and Enforcement Guidance Document for WET Control). As such, there will be no numerical WET limitations or WET monitoring requirements in this permit. However, the permit will contain a toxicity limitation re-opener provision that allows for modification of the permit should additional information indicate the presence of toxicity in the discharge.

PERMIT DURATION

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

Drafted by
Daniel Griffin, Discharge, Biosolids, Reasonable Potential Analysis
Jennifer Robinson, Pretreatment
Lonnie Shull, Biomonitoring
Michael George, Storm Water
Nick von Stackelberg, Waste-load Analysis
Utah Division of Water Quality, (801) 536-4300

PUBLIC NOTICE

Began: September 10, 2019
Ended: October 11, 2019

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

The Public Noticed of the draft permit was published in the Emery County Progress.

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

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

Addendum to FSSOB

No Comments were received regarding this permit during the public notice period.

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ATTACHMENT 1

Industrial Waste Survey

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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, bluing 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, non-biodegradable 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
195 North 1950 West
PO 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 blow-down |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Cooling water, contact | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Process |
| 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment/Facility wash-down | 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
PO 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

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ATTACHMENT 3

Reasonable Potential Analysis

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REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS

Water Quality has worked to improve our reasonable potential analysis (RP) for the inclusion of limits for parameters in the permit by using an EPA provided model. As a result of the model, more parameters may be included in the renewal permit. A Copy of the Reasonable Potential Analysis Guidance (RP Guide) is available at water Quality. There are four outcomes for the RP Analysis⁹. They are;

- Outcome A: A new effluent limitation will be placed in the permit.
- Outcome B: No new effluent limitation. Routine monitoring requirements will be placed or increased from what they are in the permit,
- Outcome C: No new effluent limitation. Routine monitoring requirements maintained as they are in the permit,
- Outcome D: No limitation or routine monitoring requirements are in the permit.

(REASONABLE POTENTIAL LANGUAGE)

Ferron Lagoons did not discharge during the lifetime of the previous permit. As a result of this there is no data to use in a Reasonable Potential Analysis. During the next permit renewal, RP will be attempted again.

⁹ See Reasonable Potential Analysis Guidance for definitions of terms