

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

UTAH POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (UPDES) PERMITS

Major Municipal Permit No. **UT0021741**
Biosolids Permit No. **UTL021741**
Storm Water Permit No. **UTR000000**

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

NORTH DAVIS SEWER DISTRICT

is hereby authorized to discharge from its wastewater treatment facility to receiving waters named **GREAT SALT LAKE**,

to dispose of biosolids,

and to discharge storm water,

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

This permit shall become effective on January 01, 2017

This permit expires at midnight on December 31, 2020.

Signed this 5 day of December, 2016.



Walter L. Baker, P.E.
Director
Utah Division of Water Quality

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I. DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

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

Outfall Number
001

Location of Discharge Outfall
Located at latitude 40°05'04" and longitude 112°06'30". The discharge is through a 54-inch diameter gravity flow concrete pipe leading from the chlorine contact basin to an unnamed irrigation return drainage ditch and hence to the Great Salt Lake

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(s) 001 as defined in *Part VIII*, and determined by test procedures described in *Part I. C.4.a & b* 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 *a			
	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Minimum Daily	Maximum Daily
BOD ₅ , mg/L	25	35	--	--
BOD ₅ Min. % Removal	85	--	--	--
TSS, mg/L	25	35	--	--
TSS Min. % Removal	85	--	--	--
TRC, mg/L	--	--	--	2.5
<i>E. coli</i> , No./100mL	126	157	--	--
WET, Acute Biomonitoring	--	--	--	LC ₅₀ > 100% Effluent
Oil & Grease, mg/L	--	--	--	10.0
pH, Standard Units	--	--	6.5	9

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Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements *a			
Parameter	Frequency *q	Sample Type	Units
Total Flow *b, *c	Continuous	Recorder	MGD
BOD ₅ , Influent *d	5 x Weekly	Composite	mg/L
Effluent	5 x Weekly	Composite	mg/L
TSS, Influent *d	5 x Weekly	Composite	mg/L
Effluent	5 x Weekly	Composite	mg/L
E. Coli	5 x Weekly	Grab	No./100mL
pH	5 x Weekly	Grab	SU
DO	5 x Weekly	Grab	mg/L
TRC, *e	Daily	Grab	mg/L
Temperature *g	4 x Monthly	Grab	°C
Ammonia *g	4 x Monthly	Grab	mg/L
WET – Acute Biomonitoring	Quarterly	Composite	Pass/Fail
Chronic Biomonitoring *h (Screening Only)	Quarterly	Composite	Pass/Fail
Oil & Grease *f	When Sheen Observed	Grab	mg/L
Total Ammonia (as N), *k	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Orthophosphate, (as P) *k Effluent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Phosphorus, Total *k Influent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Effluent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, TKN (as N) *k Influent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Effluent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Nitrate, NO ₃ *k	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Nitrite, NO ₂ *k	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Total Metals, Influent *d	4 X Yearly *n	Composite	mg/L
Effluent	4 X Yearly *n	Composite	mg/L
Organic Toxics	Yearly *n, *o	Composite/Grab	mg/L
Free Cyanide, *d	4 X Yearly *p	Composite	mg/L

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

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

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

*d In addition to monitoring the final discharge, influent samples shall be taken and analyzed for this constituent at the same frequency as required for this constituent in the discharge.

*e 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

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- 2) analytical values less than 0.06 mg/L and equal to or greater than 0.02 mg/L will be recorded as measured.
- *f Oil & Grease sampled when sheen is present or visible. If no sheen is present or visible, report NA.
- *g The monitoring for ammonia and temperature are new requirements for the upcoming permit cycle to support future comparisons and reasonable potential evaluations. Ammonia should be sampled following EPA approved compliance methods at a minimum frequency of four (4) times a month and reported separately from samples taken in compliance with UCA R317-1-3.3 (TBPEL Rule).
- *h North Davis will be required to complete 10 chronic WET tests to determine if chronic toxicity is occurring. If the results show no chronic toxicity, then additional testing will not be required beyond the 10 tests. TU_c is calculated by dividing the receiving water effluent concentration determined in accordance with R317-2-5 by the chronic test IC_{25} . The TU_c is an indicator and an exceedance is not used for determining compliance.
- *k These reflect changes required with the adoption of UCA R317-1-3.3, Technology-based Phosphorus Effluent Limits rule. The rule requires that all monitoring shall be based on 24-hour composite samples by use of an automatic sampler or a minimum of four grab samples collected a minimum of two hours apart. This collection method is only for the monthly samples being collected in compliance with the rule.
- *n The sampling for metals and organic toxics is based on the *Guidance for Determining Monitoring Frequencies for the Pretreatment Program*, which was developed by Region VIII and is dated October 15, 1998. The guidance indicates that sampling for metals should be four (4) times a year currently this frequency seems adequate. The guidance indicated that sampling for organic toxics should be twice a year. Due to samples not indicating any issues with meeting water quality standards the sampling for organic toxics will continue at the current frequency of once a year. If concerns regarding organic toxics occur, then the sampling will be increased to resolve any concerns.
- *o The toxic pollutants are listed in *40 CFR 122 Appendix D Table II (Organic Toxic Pollutants)*. The samples for the Organic Toxic Pollutant test should be collected as specified in the method for each portion of the test.
- *p Free cyanide is a subset of total cyanide and in most situations, total cyanide will overestimate the free cyanide concentrations. Monitoring for free cyanide is a new requirement for the upcoming permit cycle to support future comparisons and reasonable potential evaluations. It will be sampled at the same frequency as other metals are sampled.
- *q To demonstrate compliance with this permit, North Davis will complete at least 95% of the attempted required monitoring events required during the year.

3. Compliance Schedule for a Particular Parameter

- a. There is no Compliance Schedule with this renewal permit.

4. Acute/Chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing.

- a. *Whole Effluent Testing – Acute Toxicity.* Starting immediately, the permittee shall conduct quarterly acute static replacement toxicity tests on a composite sample of the

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final effluent. The sample shall be collected at the point of compliance before mixing with the receiving water.

The monitoring frequency for acute tests shall be quarterly unless a sample is found to be acutely toxic during a routine test. If that occurs, the monitoring frequency shall become weekly (See *Part I.C.4.c, Accelerated Testing*). Samples shall be collected on a two day progression; i.e., if the first sample is on a Monday, during the next sampling period, the sampling shall begin on a Wednesday, etc.

The replacement static acute toxicity tests shall be conducted in general accordance with the procedures set out in the latest revision of *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, 5th Edition, (EPA 821/R/02/012), October 2002*, as per 40 CFR 136.3(a) TABLE 1A-LIST OF APPROVED BIOLOGICAL METHODS, and the *Region VIII EPA NPDES Acute Test Conditions – Static Renewal Whole Effluent Toxicity Test (August, 1997)*. The permittee shall conduct the 48-hour static replacement toxicity test using Ceriodaphnia dubia and the acute 96-hour static replacement toxicity test using Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow). Based on the Test Acceptability Criteria included in Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (UPDES) Permitting and Enforcement Guidance Document for Whole Effluent Toxicity Control (Biomonitoring) January 1, 2016, the Director may require acceptable variations in the test, i.e. temperature, carbon dioxide atmosphere, or any other acceptable variations in the testing procedure.) If possible dilution water should be taken from the receiving stream. A valid replacement test is required within the specified sampling period to remain in compliance.

Acute toxicity occurs when 50 percent or more mortality is observed for either species at any effluent concentration (lethal concentration or LC₅₀). Mortality in the control must simultaneously be 10 percent or less for the results to be considered valid. If more than 10 percent control mortality occurs, the test shall be repeated until satisfactory control mortality is achieved. A variance to this requirement may be granted by the Director if a mortality of less than 10 percent was observed in higher effluent dilutions. The permittee shall meet all QA/QC requirements of the acute WET testing method listed in this Section of the permit.

If the permit contains a total residual chlorine limitation such that it may interfere with WET testing (usually greater than 0.20 mg/L), the permittee may dechlorinate the sample in accordance with approved USEPA methods for WET testing the sample. If dechlorinating is affecting the test, the permittee may collect the sample just before chlorination with Director approval.

Quarterly test results shall be reported along with the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) submitted for the end of the reporting calendar quarter e.g., biomonitoring results for the calendar quarter ending March 31 shall be reported with the DMR due April 28, with the remaining biomonitoring reports submitted with DMRs due each July 28, October 28, and January 28). All test results shall be reported along with the DMR submitted for that reporting period. The format for the report shall be consistent with the latest revision of the *Region VIII Guidance for Acute Whole Effluent Reporting (August, 1997)* and shall include all chemical and physical data as specified.

If the results for a minimum of ten consecutive tests indicate no acute toxicity, the permittee may request a reduction in testing frequency and/or reduction to one

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species. The Director may approve, partially approve, or deny the request based on results and other available information. If approval is given, the modification will take place without a public notice.

- b. *Whole Effluent Testing – Chronic Toxicity.* Chronic WET tests are considered an indicator for Class 5 waters (Great Salt Lake) because of uncertainties regarding the representativeness of the standard test species for Great Salt Lake. The results of the acute duration portion of a chronic test are implemented as specified in Condition C.3. As an indicator, the chronic test results can demonstrate compliance with portions of the Narrative Standards (R317-2-7.2). However, the chronic WET test results alone do not demonstrate noncompliance with the Narrative Standards. As indicators, the chronic WET test results alone are not used for determining reasonable potential for toxicity or noncompliance with the permit. The Director may modify the chronic WET testing requirements including the cessation of chronic WET testing without a public notice, as warranted and appropriate.

Starting immediately, the permittee shall quarterly, conduct chronic short-term toxicity tests on a composite sample of the final effluent. The sample shall be collected at the point of compliance before mixing with the receiving water.

The chronic WET tests shall be conducted in general accordance with the procedures set out in the latest revision of (Director to specify) *Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Water to Freshwater Organisms, 4th Edition, (EPA 821/R-02-13), October 2002*, as per 40 CFR 136.3(a) *TABLE 1A-LIST OF APPROVED BIOLOGICAL METHODS*. Test species shall consist of Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea) and Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow).

A multi dilution test consisting of at least five concentrations and a control is required (two dilutions below and two above the RWC, if possible). If test acceptability criteria are not met for control survival, growth or reproduction, the test shall be considered invalid. A valid replacement test is required within the specified sampling period to remain in compliance. Chronic toxicity occurs when, during a chronic toxicity test, the TU_c is greater than 1.6. The TU_c is calculated by dividing the effluent concentration of 100% (equivalent to the RWC) by the 25% inhibition concentration (IC25) calculated on the basis of test organism survival and growth or survival and reproduction. If a test sample is found to be chronically toxic during a routine test, the monitoring frequency shall become biweekly (see Part I.4.c Accelerated Testing). If possible dilution water should be obtained from the receiving stream.

If the permit contains a total residual chlorine limitation such that it may interfere with WET testing (0.2 mg/L), the permittee may dechlorinate the sample in accordance with the standard method. If dechlorination is negatively affecting the test, the permittee may collect the sample just before chlorination.

Quarterly test results shall be reported electronically via NetDMR, or shall be reported along with the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) submitted for the end of the required reporting period (month, quarter, semi-annual) (e.g., biomonitoring results for the calendar quarter ending March 31 shall be reported with the DMR due April 28, with the remaining biomonitoring reports submitted with DMRs due each July 28, October 28, and January 28). Monthly test results shall be reported along with the DMR submitted for that month. The format for the report shall be consistent

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with the latest Region VIII guidance on WET reporting located on the web at <http://www.epa.gov/region8/water/wet/documents.html>.

If the results for ten consecutive tests indicate no $TU_{cs} > 1.6$, the permittee may request the permit issuing authority to allow a reduction in chronic toxicity testing by alternating species, or using only the most sensitive species. The permit issuing authority may approve or deny the request based on the results and other available information without public notice. If the request is approved, the test procedures are to be the same as specified above for the test species. Under no circumstances shall monitoring for WET at major facilities be reduced less than quarterly. Minor facilities may be less than quarterly at the discretion of the Director.

The chronic WET testing requirements in this permit may be modified with cause, including the cessation of monitoring, by the Director during the permit cycle without public notice.

- c. *Accelerated Testing.* When acute toxicity is indicated during routine biomonitoring as specified in this permit, the permittee shall notify the Director in writing within five (5) days after becoming aware of the test result. The permittee shall perform an accelerated schedule of biomonitoring to establish whether a pattern of toxicity exists. Accelerated testing will begin within seven (7) days after the permittee becomes aware of the test result. Accelerated testing shall be conducted as specified under *Part I.C.4.d, Pattern of Toxicity*. If the accelerated testing demonstrates no pattern of toxicity, routine monitoring shall be resumed.
- d. *Pattern of Toxicity.* A pattern of toxicity is defined by the results of a series of up to five (5) biomonitoring tests pursuant to the accelerated testing requirements using 100 percent effluent on the single species found to be more sensitive, once every week for up to five (5) consecutive weeks.

If two (2) consecutive tests (not including the scheduled quarterly or monthly test which triggered the search for a pattern of toxicity) do not result in acute toxicity, no further accelerated testing will be required and no pattern of toxicity will be found to exist. The permittee will provide written verification to the Director within five (5) days, and resume routine monitoring.

A pattern of toxicity is established if one of the following occurs:

- (1) If two (2) consecutive test results (not including the scheduled quarterly or monthly test, which triggered the search for a pattern of toxicity) indicate acute toxicity, this constitutes an established pattern of toxicity.
 - (2) If consecutive tests continue to yield differing results each time, the permittee will be required to conduct up to a maximum of five (5) acute tests (not including the scheduled quarterly or monthly test which triggered the search for a pattern of toxicity). If three out of five test results indicate acute toxicity, this will constitute an established pattern of toxicity.
- e. *Preliminary Toxicity Investigation.*
- (1) When a pattern of toxicity is detected the permittee will notify the Director in writing within five (5) days and begin an evaluation of the possible causes of the toxicity. The permittee will have fifteen (15) working days from

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demonstration of the pattern to complete a Preliminary Toxicity Investigation (PTI) and submit a written report of the results to the Director. The PTI may include, but is not limited to, additional chemical and biological monitoring, examination of pretreatment program records, examination of discharge monitoring reports, a thorough review of the testing protocol, evaluation of treatment processes and chemical use, inspection of material storage and transfer areas to determine if a spill may have occurred, and similar procedures.

- (2) If the PTI identifies a probable toxicant and/or a probable source of toxicity the permittee shall submit, as part of its final results written notification of that effect to the Director. Within thirty (30) days of completing the PTI the permittee shall submit for approval a control program to control effluent toxicity and shall proceed to implement such a plan within seven (7) days following approval. The control program, as submitted to or revised by the Director, may be incorporated into the permit.
 - (3) If no probable explanation for toxicity is identified in the PTI, the permittee shall notify the Director as part of its final report, along with a schedule for conducting a Phase I Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) (See *Part I.C.4.f, Toxicity Reduction Evaluation*).
 - (4) If toxicity spontaneously disappears during the PTI, the permittee shall submit written notification to that effect to the Director as part of the reporting requirements of *Part b* of this section.
- f. *Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)*. If toxicity is detected during the life of this permit and it is determined by the Director that a TRE is necessary, the permittee shall be so notified and shall initiate a TRE immediately thereafter. The purpose of the TRE will be to establish the cause of toxicity, locate the source(s) of the toxicity, and control or provide treatment for the toxicity.

A TRE may include but is not limited to one, all, or a combination of the following:

- (1) Phase I – Toxicity Characterization
- (2) Phase II – Toxicity Identification Procedures
- (3) Phase III – Toxicity Control Procedures
- (4) Any other appropriate procedures for toxicity source elimination and control.

If the TRE establishes that the toxicity cannot be immediately eliminated, the permittee shall submit a proposed compliance plan to the Director. The plan shall include the proposed approach to control toxicity and a proposed compliance schedule for achieving control. If the approach and schedule are acceptable to the Director, this permit may be reopened and modified.

If the TRE shows that the toxicity is caused by a toxicant(s) that may be controlled with specific numerical limitations, the permittee may:

- (a) Submit an alternative control program for compliance with the numerical requirements.

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- (b) If necessary, provide a modified biomonitoring protocol, which compensates for the pollutant(s) being controlled numerically.

If acceptable to the Director, this permit may be reopened and modified to incorporate any additional numerical limitations, a modified compliance schedule if judged necessary by the Director, and/or a modified biomonitoring protocol.

Failure to conduct an adequate TRE, or failure to submit a plan or program as described above, or the submittal of a plan or program judged inadequate by the Director, shall be considered a violation of this permit.

D. Reporting of Monitoring Results.

1. Monitoring results obtained during the previous month shall be summarized for each month and reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report Form (EPA No. 3320-1) or by NetDMR*, post-marked or entered into NetDMR no later than the 28th day of the month following the completed reporting period. The first report is due on February 28, 2017. If no discharge occurs during the reporting period, "no discharge" shall be reported. Legible copies of these, and all other reports including whole effluent toxicity (WET) test reports required herein, shall be signed and certified in accordance with the requirements of *Signatory Requirements (see Part VII.G)*, and submitted by NetDMR, or to the Division of Water Quality at the following address:

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

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

II. INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM

- A. Pretreatment Program Delegation. The permittee has been delegated primary responsibility for enforcing against discharges prohibited by *40 CFR 403.5* and applying and enforcing any national Pretreatment Standards established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency in accordance with Section 307 (b) and (c) of *The Clean Water Act (CWA)*, as amended by *The Water Quality Act (WQA)*, of 1987.

The permittee shall implement the Industrial Pretreatment Program in accordance with the legal authorities, policies, and procedures described in the permittee's approved Pretreatment Program submission. Such program commits the permittee to do the following:

1. Carry out inspection, surveillance, and monitoring procedures, which will determine, independent of information supplied by the industrial user, whether the industrial user is in compliance with the pretreatment standards. At a minimum, all significant industrial users shall be inspected and sampled by the permittee at least once per year;
2. Control through permit, order, or similar means, the contribution to the POTW by each industrial user to ensure compliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements;
3. Require development, as necessary, of compliance schedules by each industrial user for the installation of control technologies to meet applicable pretreatment standards;
4. Maintain and update industrial user information as necessary, to ensure that all IUs are properly permitted and/or controlled at all times;
5. Enforce all applicable pretreatment standards and requirements and obtain appropriate remedies for noncompliance by any industrial user;
6. Annually publish a list of industrial users that were determined to be in significant noncompliance during the previous year. The notice must be published before March 28 of the following year;
7. Maintain an adequate revenue structure and staffing level for continued implementation of the Pretreatment Program.
8. 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 insure that the plan contains at least the minimum elements required in *40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(v)*;
9. 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)*; and
10. Develop, implement, and maintain an enforcement response plan as required by *40 CFR 403.8(f)(5)* which shall, at a minimum,
 - a. Describe how the POTW will investigate instances of noncompliance;
 - b. Describe the types of escalating enforcement responses the POTW will take in response to all anticipated type of industrial user violations; and

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- c. Describe the time periods within which such responses will be taken and identify the POTW staff position(s) responsible for pursuing these actions.
11. Establish and enforce specific local limits as necessary to implement the provisions of the *40 CFR Parts 403.5(a) and (b)*, and as required by *40 CFR Part 403.5(c)*.
- B. Program Updates. The permittee is required to modify its pretreatment program, as necessary, to reflect changes in the regulations of *40 CFR 403*. Such modifications shall be completed within the time frame set forth by the applicable regulations. Modification of the approved pretreatment program must be done in accordance with the requirements of *40 CFR 403.18*. Modifications of the approved program which result in less stringent industrial user requirements shall not be effective until after approval has been granted by the Director.
- C. Annual Report. The permittee shall provide the Division of Water Quality and EPA with an annual report briefly describing the permittee's pretreatment program activities over the previous calendar year. Reports shall be submitted no later than March 28 of each year. These annual reports shall, at a minimum, include:
1. An updated listing of the permittee's industrial users.
 2. A descriptive summary of the compliance activities including numbers of any major enforcement actions, i.e., administrative orders, penalties, civil actions, etc.
 3. An assessment of the compliance status of the permittee's industrial users and the effectiveness of the permittee's Pretreatment Program in meeting its needs and objectives.
 4. A summary of all sampling data taken of the influent and effluent for those pollutants listed in *Part II.H*.
 5. A description of all substantive changes made to the permittee's pretreatment program referenced in *Section B* of this section. Substantive changes include, but are not limited to, any change in any ordinance, major modification in the program's administrative structure or operating agreement(s), a significant reduction in monitoring, or a change in the method of funding the program.
 6. Other information as may be determined necessary by the Director.
- D. General and Specific Prohibitions. Pretreatment standards (*40 CFR 403.5*) specifically prohibit the introduction of the following pollutants into the waste treatment system from any source of non-domestic discharge:
1. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the publicly owned treatment works (POTW), including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140oF (60oC);
 2. Pollutants, which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case, discharges with a pH lower than 5.0;
 3. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW resulting in interference;

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4. Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.), released in a discharge at such volume or strength as to cause interference in the POTW;
 5. 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);
 6. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through;
 7. 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;
 8. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the POTW; or
 9. Any pollutant that causes pass through or interference at the POTW.
 10. Any specific pollutant which exceeds any local limitation established by the POTW in accordance with the requirement of *40 CFR 403.5(c)* and *40 CFR 403.5(d)*.
- E. Categorical Standards. In addition to the general and specific limitations expressed in *Part A and D* of this section, applicable National Categorical Pretreatment Standards must be met by all industrial users of the POTW. These standards are published in the federal regulations at *40 CFR 405 et. seq.*
- F. Enforcement Notice. *UCA 19-5-104* provides that the State may issue a notice to the POTW stating that a determination has been made that appropriate enforcement action must be taken against an industrial user for noncompliance with any pretreatment requirements within 30 days. The issuance of such notice shall not be construed to limit the authority of the Director.
- G. Formal Action. The Director retains the right to take legal action against any industrial user and/or POTW for those cases where a permit violation has occurred because of the failure of an industrial user to meet an applicable pretreatment standard.
- H. Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.
1. Influent and Effluent Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. The permittee shall sample and analyze both the influent and effluent quarterly, for the following parameters.

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PRETREATMENT**

2.

Monitoring for Pretreatment Program					
Parameter	MDL a*	Sample Type	Frequency	Units	
Total Arsenic	0.15	Composite	Quarterly	mg/L	
Total Cadmium	0.0025				
Total Chromium	0.011				
Total Copper	0.09				
Total Cyanide	0.005				
Total Lead	0.0025				
Total Mercury	0.000012				
Total Molybdenum	NA	Composite/Grab	Quarterly	mg/L	
Total Nickel	0.052	Composite			
Total Selenium	0.0046				
Total Silver	0.0016				
Total Zinc	0.12				
TTOs, b*	NA				Composite/Grab

a* The minimum detection limit (MDL) of the test method used for analysis must be below this limit, if a test method is not available the permittee must submit documentation to the Director regarding the method that will be used.

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

The results of the analyses of metals, cyanide and toxic organics shall be submitted along with the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) at the end of the earliest possible reporting period.

3. In accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 403.5(c), the permittee shall determine if there is a need to develop or revise its local limits in order to implement the general and specific prohibitions of 40 CFR Part 403.5 (a) and Part 403.5 (b). A technical evaluation of the need to develop or revise local limits shall be submitted to the Division within **12 months** of the effective date of this permit. This evaluation should be conducted in accordance with the latest revision of the *Utah Model industrial Pretreatment Program, Section 4, Local Limits*. If a technical evaluation, which may be based on the *Utah Model Industrial Pretreatment Program, Section 4, Local Limits*, reveals that development or revision of local limits is necessary, the permittee shall submit the proposed local limits revision to the Division of Water Quality for approval, and after approval implement the new local limits, within **12 months** of the Division's determination that a revision is necessary.

III. BIOSOLIDS REQUIREMENTS

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

1. Treatment

a. Biosolids (primary sedimentation solids and thickened waste secondary sludge) produced by the permittee are stabilized in the anaerobic digesters for at least 15 days at a temperature of at least 35° C (95° F) to achieve a 38% reduction of volatile solids. Digested solids are mechanically dewatered with belt filter presses and then stored in drying beds or transported to the District's remote biosolids drying/processing site. The solids may be windrowed and turned to achieve additional drying on the concrete storage pad. Straw or other acceptable amendments may be added to the solids to facilitate drying and processing. Solids on the storage pad continue to dry and are exposed to sun and environmental elements to complete the Class B biosolids stabilization process (40 CFR 503.33(b)(1)).

2. Description of Biosolids Disposal Method

- a. Class A biosolids may be sold or given away to the public for lawn and garden use or land application.
- b. Class B biosolids may be land applied for agriculture use or at reclamation sites at agronomic rates.
- c. Biosolids may be disposed of in a landfill, or transferred to another facility for treatment/disposal.

3. Changes in Treatment Systems and Disposal Practices.

- a. Should the permittee change their disposal methods or the biosolids generation and handling processes of the plant, the permittee must notify the Director at least 30 days in advance if the process/method is specified in 40 CFR 503. This includes, but is not limited to, the permanent addition or removal of any biosolids treatment units (i.e., digesters, drying beds, belt presses, etc.) and/or any other change.
- b. Should the permittee change their disposal methods or the biosolids generation and handling processes of the plant, the permittee must notify the Director at least 180 days in advance if the process/method is not specified in 40 CFR 503. This includes, but is not limited to, the permanent addition or removal of any biosolids treatment units (i.e., digesters, drying beds, belt presses, etc.) and/or any other change.

For any biosolids that are land filled, the requirements in *Section 2.12* of the latest version of the *EPA Region VIII Biosolids Management Handbook* must be followed

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

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

Pollutant Limits, (40 CFR Part 503.13(b)) Dry Mass Basis				
Heavy Metals	Table 1	Table 2	Table 3	Table 4
	Ceiling Conc. Limits, (mg/kg)	CPLR [†] , (mg/ha)	Pollutant Conc. Limits, (mg/kg)	APLR [‡] , (mg/ha-yr)
Total Arsenic	75	41	41	41
Total Cadmium	85	39	39	39
Total Copper	4300	1500	1500	1500
Total Lead	840	300	300	300
Total Mercury	57	17	17	17
Total Molybdenum	75	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Nickel	420	420	420	420
Total Selenium	100	100	100	100
Total Zinc	7500	2800	2800	2800

2. **Pathogen Limitations.** All biosolids sold or given away in a bag or a similar container for application to lawns and home gardens must meet the pathogen limitations for Class A. Land applied biosolids must meet the pathogen limitations for Class B as described below. If the pathogen limitations are not met, the biosolids must be landfilled.
- a. Class A biosolids shall meet one of the pathogen measurement requirements in the following Pathogen Control Class table or shall meet the requirements for a Process to Further Reduce Pathogens as defined in *40 CFR Part 503.32(a) Sewage Sludge – Class A*.
 - b. Class B biosolids shall meet the pathogen measurement requirements in the following Pathogen Control Class table or shall meet the requirements for a Process to Significantly Reduce Pathogens as defined in *40 CFR Part 503.32(b) Sewage Sludge – Class B*. In addition, the permittee shall comply with all applicable site restrictions listed below (*40 CFR Part 503.32, (b), (5)*):
 - (1) Food crops with harvested parts that touch the biosolids/soil mixture and are totally above the land surface shall not be harvested for 14 months after application.
 - (2) Food crops with harvested parts below the land surface shall not be harvested for 20 months after application if the biosolids remains on the land surface for four months or more prior to incorporation into the soil.
 - (3) Food crops with harvested parts below the surface of the land shall not be harvested for 38 months after application of sewage sludge when the sewage sludge remains on the land surface for less than four months prior to incorporation into the soil.

[†] CPLR -- Cumulative Pollutant Loading Rate

[‡] APLR – Annual Pollutant Loading Rate

- (4) Food crops, feed crops, and fiber crops shall not be harvested from the land for 30 days after application.
- (5) Animals shall not be allowed to graze on the land for 30 days after application.
- (6) Turf grown on land where biosolids is applied shall not be harvested for one year after application if the harvested turf is placed on either land with a high potential for public exposure or a lawn.
- (7) Public access to land with a high potential for public exposure shall be restricted for one year after application.
- (8) Public access to land with a low potential for public exposure shall be restricted for 30 days after application.
- (9) The sludge or the application of the sludge shall not cause or contribute to the harm of a threatened or endangered species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat of a threatened or endangered species after application.

Pathogen Control Class	
Class A	Class B
B Salmonella species –less than three (3) MPN [§] per four (4) grams total solids (or less than 1,000 fecal coliforms per gram total solids)	Fecal Coliforms –less than 2,000,000 colony forming units (CFU) per gram total solids
Enteric viruses –less than one (1) MPN (or plaque forming unit) per four (4) grams total solids	
Viable helminth ova –less than one (1) MPN per four (4) grams total solids	

3. Vector Attraction Reduction Requirements.

- a. The permittee will meet vector attraction reduction through use of one of the methods listed in *40 CFR 503.33*. North Davis is meeting the requirements through the following methods.

- (1) North Davis is meeting vector attraction reduction through *40 CFR 503.33(b)(1)*, the solids need to be treated through anaerobic digestion for at least 15 days at a temperature of at least 35° C (95° F) with a 38% reduction of volatile solids.

If the permittee intends to use another one of the alternatives, the Director and the EPA must be informed at least thirty (30) days prior to its use. This change may be made without additional public comment.

4. Self-Monitoring Requirements.

- a. At a minimum, upon the effective date of this permit, all chemical pollutants, pathogens and applicable vector attraction reduction requirements shall be monitored according to *40 CFR 503.16(1)(a)*.

[§] MPN –Most Probable Number

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

- b. Sample collection, preservation and analysis shall be performed in a manner consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR 503 and/or other criteria specific to this permit. A metals analysis is to be performed using *Method SW 846* with *Method 3050* used for digestion. For the digestion procedure, an amount of biosolids equivalent to a dry weight of one gram shall be used. The methods are also described in the latest version of the *Region VIII Biosolids Management Handbook*.
- c. The Director may request additional monitoring for specific pollutants derived from biosolids if the data shows a potential for concern.
- d. After two (2) years of monitoring at the frequency specified, the permittee may request that the Director reduce the sampling frequency for the heavy metals. The frequency cannot be reduced to less than once per year for biosolids that are sold or given away to the public for any parameter. The frequency also cannot be reduced for any of the pathogen or vector attraction reduction requirements listed in this permit.

C. Management Practices of Biosolids.

1. Biosolids Distribution Information

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

2. Biosolids Application Site Storage

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

3. Land Application Practices

** North Davis produced 2,460 Dry Metric Tons in 2015. Accordingly, they will sample at least six times per year.

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- a. The permittee shall operate and maintain the land application site operations in accordance with the following requirements:
- (1) The permittee shall provide to the Executive Secretary and the EPA within 90 days of the effective date of this permit a land application plan.
 - (2) Application of biosolids shall be conducted in a manner that will not contaminate the groundwater or impair the use classification for that water underlying the sites.
 - (3) Application of biosolids shall be conducted in a manner that will not cause a violation of any receiving water quality standard from discharges of surface runoff from the land application sites. Biosolids shall not be applied to land 10 meters or less from waters of the United States (as defined in 40 CFR 122.2).
 - (4) No person shall apply biosolids for beneficial use to frozen, ice-covered, or snow-covered land where the slope of such land is greater than three percent and is less than or equal to six percent unless one of the following requirements is met:
 - (a) there is 80 percent vegetative ground cover; or,
 - (b) approval has been obtained based upon a plan demonstrating adequate runoff containment measures.
 - (5) Application of biosolids is prohibited to frozen, ice-covered, or snow covered sites where the slope of the site exceeds six percent.
 - (6) Agronomic Rate
 - (a) Application of biosolids shall be conducted in a manner that does not exceed the agronomic rate for available nitrogen of the crops grown on the site. At a minimum, the permittee is required to follow the methods for calculating agronomic rate outlined in the latest version of the *Region VIII Biosolids Management Handbook* (other methods may be approved by the Director). The treatment plant shall provide written notification to the applicator of the biosolids of the concentration of total nitrogen (as N on a dry weight basis) in the biosolids. Written permission from the Director is required to exceed the agronomic rate.
 - (b) The permittee may request the limits of *Part III, C, 6* be modified if different limits would be justified based on local conditions. The limits are required to be developed in cooperation with the local agricultural extension office or university.
 - (c) Deep soil monitoring for nitrate-nitrogen is required for all land application sites (does not apply to sites where biosolids are applied less than once every five years). A minimum of six samples for each 320 (or less) acre area is to be collected. These samples are to be collected down to either a 5 foot depth, or the confining layer, whichever is shallower (sample at 1 foot, 2 foot, 3 foot, 4 foot and 5 foot intervals). Each of these one-foot interval samples shall be analyzed for nitrate-nitrogen. In addition to the one-foot interval samples, a composite sample of the 5 foot intervals shall be taken, and analyzed for nitrate-nitrogen as well. Samples are

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required to be taken once every five years for non-irrigated sites that receive more than 18 inches of precipitation annually or for irrigated sites.

- (d) Biosolids shall not be applied to sites where the available phosphorous content of the soil exceeds the following^{††} :
 - i) 100 ppm as determined by the sodium bicarbonate extraction method
 - ii) 50 ppm as determined by the AB-DPTA extraction method
 - iii) 170 ppm by the Bray P1 extraction method
- (7) Biosolids shall not be applied to any site area with standing surface water. If the annual high groundwater level is known or suspected to be within five feet of the surface, additional deep soil monitoring for nitrate-nitrogen as described in *Part III.C.(6),(c)*. is to be performed. At a minimum, this additional monitoring will involve a collection of more samples in the affected area and possibly more frequent sampling. The exact number of samples to be collected will be outlined in a deep soil monitoring plan to be submitted to the Director and the EPA within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. The plan is subject to approval by the Director.
- (8) The specified cover crop shall be planted during the next available planting season. If this does not occur, the permittee shall notify the Director in writing. Additional restrictions may be placed on the application of the biosolids on that site on a case-by-case basis to control nitrate movement. Deep soil monitoring may be increased under the discretion of the Director.
- (9) When weather and or soil conditions prevent adherence to the biosolids application procedure, biosolids shall not be applied on the site.
- (10) For biosolids that are sold or given away, an information sheet shall be provided to the person who receives the biosolids. The label or information sheet shall contain:
 - (a) The name and address of the person who prepared the biosolids for sale or give away for application to the land.
 - (b) A statement that prohibits the application of the biosolids to the land except in accordance with the instructions on the label or information sheet.
 - (c) The annual whole biosolids application rate for the biosolids that do not cause the metals loading rates in Tables 1, 2, and 3 (*Part III.B.1.*) to be exceeded.
- (11) Biosolids subject to the cumulative pollutant loading rates in Table 2 (*Part III.B.1.*) shall not be applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site if any of the cumulative pollutant loading rates in Table 2 have been reached.

^{††} These phosphorous limits do not apply to the application sites if the NDSO has bermed the sites to prevent runoff from entering surface waters of the State. The berm shall be constructed to hold a 24 hour, 100 year storm event. The available phosphorous limits apply to all other sites the NDSO may apply biosolids to unless the NDSO provides a separate justification for each site for a change or elimination of the limits. North Davis is still required to monitor each site for phosphorous as stated in Part III. B. 4. c. of this permit

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(12) If the treatment plant applies the biosolids, it shall provide the owner or leaseholder of the land on which the biosolids are applied notice and necessary information to comply with the requirements in this permit.

(13) The permittee shall inspect the application of the biosolids to active sites to prevent malfunctions and deterioration, operator errors and discharges, which may cause or lead to the release of biosolids to the environment or a threat to human health. The permittee must conduct these inspections often enough to identify problems in time to correct them before they harm human health or the environment. The permittee shall keep an inspection log or summary including at least the date and time of inspection, the printed name and the handwritten signature of the inspector, a notation of observations made and the date and nature of any repairs or corrective action.

D. Special Conditions on Biosolids Storage. Permanent storage of biosolids is prohibited. Biosolids shall not be temporarily stored for more than two (2) years. Written permission to store biosolids for more than two years must be obtained from the Director. Storage of biosolids for more than two years will be allowed only if it is determined that significant treatment is occurring.

E. Representative Sampling. Biosolids samples used to measure compliance with *Part III* of this Permit shall be collected at locations representative of the quality of biosolids generated at the treatment works and immediately prior to land application.

F. Reporting of Monitoring Results.

1. Biosolids. The permittee shall provide the results of all monitoring performed in accordance with *Part III.B*, and information on management practices, biosolids treatment, site restrictions and certifications shall be provided no later than February 19 of each year. Each report is for the previous calendar year. If no biosolids were sold or given away during the reporting period, "no biosolids were sold or given away" shall be reported. Legible copies of these, and all other reports required herein, shall be signed and certified in accordance with the *Signatory Requirements* (see *Part VII.G*), and submitted to the Utah Division of Water Quality by NetDMR^{‡‡} or at the following addresses:

Original to: Biosolids Coordinator
 Utah Division of Water Quality
 P. O. Box 144870
 Salt Lake City Utah, 84114-4870

G. Additional Record Keeping Requirements Specific to Biosolids.

1. Unless otherwise required by the Director, **the permittee is not required to keep records** on compost products if the permittee prepared them from biosolids that meet the limits in Table 3 (*Part III.B.1*), the Class A pathogen requirements in *Part III.B.2* and the vector attraction reduction requirements in *Part III.B.3*. The Director may notify the permittee that additional record keeping is required if it is determined to be significant to protecting public health and the environment.
2. **The permittee is required** to keep the following information for at least 5 years:

^{‡‡} Starting January 1, 2017 monitoring results must be submitted using NetDMR unless the permittee has successfully petitioned for an exception. Annual Biosolids Reports should also be submitted through this system.

- a. Concentration of each heavy metal in Table 3 (*Part III.B.1*).
- b. A description of how the pathogen reduction requirements in *Part III.B.2* were met.
- c. A description of how the vector attraction reduction requirements in *Part III.B.3* were met.
- d. A description of how the management practices in *Part III.C* were met (if necessary).
- e. The following certification statement:

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

3. 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 the life of the permit. Data collected on site, copies of Biosolids Report forms, and a copy of this UPDES biosolids-only permit must be maintained on site during the duration of activity at the permitted location.

IV. STORM WATER REQUIREMENTS.

- A. Coverage of This Section. The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges. Storm water discharges from the following portions of the facility may be eligible for coverage under this permit: biosolids drying beds, haul or access roads on which transportation of biosolids may occur, grit screen cleaning areas, chemical loading, unloading and storage areas, salt or sand storage areas, vehicle or equipment storage and maintenance areas, or any other wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including lands dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility that may have a reasonable expectation to contribute to pollutants in a storm water discharge.
- B. Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges. Except for discharges identified in *Part I.*, and discharges described below in this *Part*, non-storm water discharges are prohibited. The following non-storm water discharges may be authorized under this permit provided the non-storm water component of the discharge is in compliance with this section; discharges from fire fighting activities; fire hydrant flushing; potable water sources including waterline flushing; drinking fountain water; irrigation drainage and lawn watering; routine external building wash down water where detergents or other compounds have not been used in the process; pavement wash waters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials (including oils and fuels) have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed) and where detergents are not used; air conditioning condensate; uncontaminated compressor condensate; uncontaminated springs; uncontaminated ground water; and foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents.
- C. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements. The permittee must have (on site) or develop and implement a storm water pollution prevention plan as a condition of this permit.
1. Contents of the Plan. The plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:
 - a. *Pollution Prevention Team.* Each plan shall identify a specific individual or individuals within the facility organization as members of a storm water Pollution Prevention Team who are responsible for developing the storm water pollution prevention plan and assisting the facility or plant manager in its implementation, maintenance, and revision. The plan shall clearly identify the responsibilities of each team member. The activities and responsibilities of the team shall address all aspects of the facility's storm water pollution prevention plan.
 - b. *Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.* Each plan shall provide a description of potential sources which may reasonably be expected to add significant amounts of pollutants to storm water discharges or which may result in the discharge of pollutants during dry weather from separate storm sewers draining the facility. Each plan shall identify all activities and significant materials, which may be reasonably expected to have the potential as a significant pollutant source. Each plan shall include, at a minimum:
 - (1) *Drainage.* A site map indicating drainage areas and storm water outfalls. For each area of the facility that generates storm water discharges associated with the waste water treatment related activity with a reasonable potential for containing significant amounts of pollutants, a prediction of the direction of flow and an identification of the types of pollutants that are likely to be present in storm water discharges associated with the activity. Factors to consider include the toxicity of the pollutant; quantity of chemicals used, produced or discharged; the likelihood of contact with storm water; and history of

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significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. Flows with a significant potential for causing erosion shall be identified. The site map shall include but not be limited to:

- (a) Drainage direction and discharge points from all wastewater associated activities including but not limited to grit screen cleaning, bio-solids drying beds and transport, chemical/material loading, unloading and storage areas, vehicle maintenance areas, salt or sand storage areas.
 - (b) Location of any erosion and sediment control structure or other control measures utilized for reducing pollutants in storm water runoff.
 - (c) Location of bio-solids drying beds where exposed to precipitation or where the transportation of bio-solids may be spilled onto internal roadways or tracked off site.
 - (d) Location where grit screen cleaning or other routinely performed industrial activities are located and are exposed to precipitation.
 - (e) Location of any handling, loading, unloading or storage of chemicals or potential pollutants such as caustics, hydraulic fluids, lubricants, solvents or other petroleum products, or hazardous wastes and where these may be exposed to precipitation.
 - (f) Locations where any major spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred.
 - (g) Location of any sand or salt piles.
 - (h) Location of fueling stations or vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning areas that are exposed to precipitation.
 - (i) Location of receiving streams or other surface water bodies.
 - (j) Locations of outfalls and the types of discharges contained in the drainage areas of the outfalls.
- (2) *Inventory of Exposed Materials.* An inventory of the types of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation. Such inventory shall include a narrative description of significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to storm water between the time of 3 years prior to the effective date of this permit and the present; method and location of onsite storage or disposal; materials management practices employed to minimize contact of materials with storm water runoff between the time of 3 years prior to the effective date of this permit and the present; the location and a description of existing structural and nonstructural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff; and a description of any treatment the storm water receives.
- (3) *Spills and Leaks.* A list of significant spills and significant leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred at areas that are exposed to precipitation or that otherwise drain to a storm water conveyance at the facility after the date of 3 years prior to the effective date of this permit. Such list shall be updated as appropriate during the term of the permit.

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- (4) *Sampling Data.* A summary of existing discharge sampling data describing pollutants in storm water discharges from the facility, including a summary of sampling data collected during the term of this permit.
- (5) *Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources and Risk Assessment.* A narrative description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities associated with treatment works: access roads/rail lines; loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage activities; material handling sites; outdoor vehicle storage or maintenance sites; significant dust or particulate generating processes; and onsite waste disposal practices. Specific potential pollutants shall be identified where known.
- (6) *Measures and Controls.* The permittee shall develop a description of storm water management controls appropriate for the facility, and implement such controls. The appropriateness and priorities of controls in a plan shall reflect identified potential sources of pollutants at the facility. The description of storm water management controls shall address the following minimum components, including a schedule for implementing such controls:
 - (7) *Good Housekeeping.* All areas that may contribute pollutants to storm waters discharges shall be maintained in a clean, orderly manner. These are practices that would minimize the generation of pollutants at the source or before it would be necessary to employ sediment ponds or other control measures at the discharge outlets. Where applicable, such measures or other equivalent measures would include the following: sweepers and covered storage to minimize dust generation and storm runoff; conservation of vegetation where possible to minimize erosion; sweeping of haul roads, bio-solids access points, and exits to reduce or eliminate off site tracking; sweeping of sand or salt storage areas to minimize entrainment in storm water runoff; collection, removal, and proper disposal of waste oils and other fluids resulting from vehicle and equipment maintenance; other equivalent measures to address identified potential sources of pollution.
 - (8) *Preventive Maintenance.* A preventive maintenance program shall involve timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices (e.g., cleaning oil/water separators, catch basins) as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters, and ensuring appropriate maintenance of such equipment and systems.
 - (9) *Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.* Areas where potential spills that can contribute pollutants to storm water discharges can occur, and their accompanying drainage points, shall be identified clearly in the storm water pollution prevention plan. Where appropriate, specifying material handling procedures, storage requirements, and use of equipment such as diversion valves in the plan should be considered. Procedures and equipment for cleaning up spills shall be identified in the plan and made available to the appropriate personnel.
- (10) *Inspections.* In addition to the comprehensive site evaluation required under paragraph (*Part IV.C.1.b.(16)*) of this section, qualified facility personnel shall be identified to inspect designated equipment and areas of the facility on a periodic basis. The following areas shall be included in all inspections: access

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roads/rail lines, equipment storage and maintenance areas (both indoor and outdoor areas); fueling; material handling areas, residual treatment, storage, and disposal areas; and wastewater treatment areas. A set of tracking or follow-up procedures shall be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspections. Records of inspections shall be maintained. The use of a checklist developed by the facility is encouraged.

- (11) *Employee Training.* Employee training programs shall inform personnel responsible for implementing activities identified in the storm water pollution prevention plan or otherwise responsible for storm water management at all levels of responsibility of the components and goals of the storm water pollution prevention plan. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping and material management practices. The pollution prevention plan shall identify how often training will take place, but training should be held at least annually (once per calendar year). Employee training must, at a minimum, address the following areas when applicable to a facility: petroleum product management; process chemical management; spill prevention and control; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper procedures for using fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides.
- (12) *Record keeping and Internal Reporting Procedures.* A description of incidents (such as spills, or other discharges), along with other information describing the quality and quantity of storm water discharges shall be included in the plan required under this part. Inspections and maintenance activities shall be documented and records of such activities shall be incorporated into the plan.
- (13) *Non-storm Water Discharges.*
 - (a) *Certification.* The plan shall include a certification that the discharge has been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges. The certification shall include the identification of potential significant sources of non-storm water at the site, a description of the results of any test and/or evaluation for the presence of non-storm water discharges, the evaluation criteria or testing method used, the date of any testing and/or evaluation, and the onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the test. Certifications shall be signed in accordance with *Part VII.G* of this permit.
 - (b) *Exceptions.* Except for flows from fire fighting activities, sources of non-storm water listed in *Part IV.B.* (Prohibition of Non-storm Water Discharges) of this permit that are combined with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity must be identified in the plan. The plan shall identify and ensure the implementation of appropriate pollution prevention measures for the non-storm water component(s) of the discharge.
 - (c) *Failure to Certify.* Any facility that is unable to provide the certification required (testing for non-storm water discharges), must notify the *Director* within 180 days after the effective date of this permit. If the failure to certify is caused by the inability to perform adequate tests or evaluations, such notification shall describe: the procedure of any test conducted for the presence of non-storm water discharges; the results of such test or other relevant observations; potential sources of non-storm water discharges to the storm sewer; and why adequate tests for such storm sewers were not

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feasible. Non-storm water discharges to waters of the State, which are not, authorized by a *UPDES* permit are unlawful, and must be terminated.

- (14) *Sediment and Erosion Control.* The plan shall identify areas, which, due to topography, activities, or other factors, have a high potential for significant soil erosion, and identify structural, vegetative, and/or stabilization measures to be used to limit erosion.
- (15) *Management of Runoff.* The plan shall contain a narrative consideration of the appropriateness of traditional storm water management practices (practices other than those which control the generation or source(s) of pollutants) used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise manage storm water runoff in a manner that reduces pollutants in storm water discharges from the site. The plan shall provide that measures that the permittee determines to be reasonable and appropriate shall be implemented and maintained. The potential of various sources at the facility to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity *Part IV.C.1.b* (Description of Potential Pollutant Sources) of this permit] shall be considered when determining reasonable and appropriate measures. Appropriate measures or other equivalent measures may include: vegetative swales and practices, reuse of collected storm water (such as for a process or as an irrigation source), inlet controls (such as oil/water separators), snow management activities, infiltration devices, wet detention/retention devices and discharging storm water through the waste water facility for treatment.
- (16) *Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation.* Qualified personnel shall conduct site compliance evaluations at appropriate intervals specified in the plan, but in no case less than once a year. Such evaluations shall provide:
- (a) Areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity shall be visually inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Measures to reduce pollutant loadings shall be evaluated to determine whether they are adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the terms of the permit or whether additional control measures are needed. Structural storm water management measures, sediment and erosion control measures, and other structural pollution prevention measures identified in the plan shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the plan, such as spill response equipment, shall be made.
- (b) Based on the results of the evaluation, the description of potential pollutant sources identified in the plan in accordance with *Part IV.C.1.b* (Description of Potential Pollutant Sources) of this section and pollution prevention measures and controls identified in the plan in accordance with *Part IV.C.1.b.(6)* (Measures and Controls) of this section shall be revised as appropriate within 2 weeks of such evaluation and shall provide for implementation of any changes to the plan in a timely manner, but in no case more than 12 weeks after the evaluation.
- (c) A report summarizing the scope of the evaluation, personnel making the evaluation, the date(s) of the evaluation, major observations relating to the implementation of the storm water pollution prevention plan, and actions taken in accordance with Part *i.* (above) shall be made and retained as part

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of the storm water pollution prevention plan for at least 3 years after the date of the evaluation. The report shall identify any incidents of noncompliance. Where a report does not identify any incidents of noncompliance, the report shall contain a certification that the facility is in compliance with the storm water pollution prevention plan and this permit. The report shall be signed in accordance with *Part VII.G* (Signatory Requirements) of this permit.

- (17) *Deadlines for Plan Preparation and Compliance.* The permittee shall prepare and implement a plan in compliance with the provisions of this section within 270 days of the effective date of this permit. If the permittee already has a plan, it shall be revised according to *Part IV.C.1.b.(16)*, Comprehensive Site Evaluation.
- (18) *Keeping Plans Current.* The permittee shall amend the plan whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance, that has a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the state or if the storm water pollution prevention plan proves to be ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants from sources identified by the plan, or in otherwise achieving the general objective of controlling pollutants in storm water discharges associated with the activities at the facility.

D. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.

1. Quarterly Visual Examination of Storm Water Quality. Facilities shall perform and document a visual examination of a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity from each outfall, except discharges exempted below. The examination must be made at least once in each of the following designated periods during daylight hours unless there is insufficient rainfall or snow melt to produce a runoff event: January through March; April through June; July through September; and October through December.
- a. *Sample and Data Collection.* Examinations shall be made of samples collected within the first 30 minutes (or as soon thereafter as practical, but not to exceed 1 hour) of when the runoff or snowmelt begins discharging. The examinations shall document observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution. The examination must be conducted in a well lit area. No analytical tests are required to be performed on the samples. All such samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. Where practicable, the same individual should carry out the collection and examination of discharges for entire permit term.
- b. *Visual Storm Water Discharge Examination Reports.* Visual examination reports must be maintained onsite in the pollution prevention plan. The report shall include the examination date and time, examination personnel, the nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snow melt), visual quality of the storm water discharge (including observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution), and probable sources of any observed storm water contamination.
- c. *Representative Discharge.* When the permittee has two or more outfalls that, based on a consideration of industrial activity, significant materials, and management

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practices and activities within the area drained by the outfall, the permittee reasonably believes discharge substantially identical effluents, the permittee may collect a sample of effluent of one of such outfalls and report that the observation data also applies to the substantially identical outfall(s) provided that the permittee includes in the storm water pollution prevention plan a description of the location of the outfalls and explains in detail why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents. In addition, for each outfall that the permittee believes is representative, an estimate of the size of the drainage area (in square feet) and an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage area [e.g., low (under 40 percent), medium (40 to 65 percent), or high (above 65 percent)] shall be provided in the plan.

- d. *Adverse Conditions.* When a discharger is unable to collect samples over the course of the visual examination period as a result of adverse climatic conditions, the discharger must document the reason for not performing the visual examination and retain this documentation onsite with the results of the visual examination. Adverse weather conditions, which may prohibit the collection of samples, include weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel (such as local flooding, high winds, hurricane, tornadoes, electrical storms, etc.) or otherwise make the collection of a sample impracticable (drought, extended frozen conditions, etc.).

- e. *Inactive and Unstaffed Site.* When a discharger is unable to conduct visual storm water examinations at an inactive and unstaffed site, the operator of the facility may exercise a waiver of the monitoring requirement as long as the facility remains inactive and unstaffed. The facility must maintain a certification with the pollution prevention plan stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed so that performing visual examinations during a qualifying event is not feasible.

V. MONITORING, RECORDING & GENERAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

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

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report shall be made to the Division of Water Quality, (801) 231-1769, or 24-hour answering service (801) 536-4123.

2. The following occurrences of noncompliance shall be reported by telephone (801) 536-4300 as soon as possible but no later than 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances:
 - a. Any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment;
 - b. Any unanticipated bypass, which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See *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 maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in the permit; or,
 - e. Violation of any of the Table 3 metals limits, the pathogen limits, the vector attraction reduction limits or the management practices for biosolids that have been sold or given away.
3. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time that the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain:
 - a. A description of the noncompliance and its cause;
 - b. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
 - c. The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected;
 - d. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance; and,
 - e. Steps taken, if any, to mitigate the adverse impacts on the environment and human health during the noncompliance period.
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;

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

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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 Part 2 and 3 of this section.
 2. Prohibition of Bypass.

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- a. Bypass is prohibited, and the Director may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:
 - (1) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of human life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - (2) There were no feasible alternatives to bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgement to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance, and
 - (3) The permittee submitted notices as required under *Part 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 *Parts VI.G.2.a (1), (2) and (3).*
3. Notice.
- a. *Anticipated bypass.* Except as provided above in *Part VI.G.2* and below in *Part 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 *Part VI.G.3.a.(1) through (6)* to the extent practicable.

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- 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 Part 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,

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- b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters. A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.
3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under *Part 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 *Part 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.

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- M. Transfers. This permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:
1. The current permittee notifies the Director at least 20 days in advance of the proposed transfer date;
 2. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittee's containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them; and,
 3. The Director does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee of his or her intent to modify, or revoke and reissue the permit. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement mentioned in *Part 2* above.
- N. State or Federal Laws. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation under authority preserved by *UCA 19-5-117* and *Section 510* of the *Act* or any applicable Federal or State transportation regulations, such as but not limited to the Department of Transportation regulations.
- O. Water Quality - Reopener Provision. This permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) to include the appropriate effluent limitations and compliance schedule, if necessary, if one or more of the following events occurs:
1. Water Quality Standards for the receiving water(s) to which the permittee discharges are modified in such a manner as to require different effluent limits than contained in this permit.
 2. A final wasteload allocation is developed and approved by the State and/or EPA for incorporation in this permit.
 3. Revisions to the current CWA § 208 areawide treatment management plans or promulgations/revisions to TMDLs (40 CFR 130.7) approved by the EPA and adopted by DWQ which calls for different effluent limitations than contained in this permit.
- P. Biosolids – Reopener Provision. This permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) to include the appropriate biosolids limitations (and compliance schedule, if necessary), management practices, other appropriate requirements to protect public health and the environment, or if there have been substantial changes (or such changes are planned) in biosolids use or disposal practices; applicable management practices or numerical limitations for pollutants in biosolids have been promulgated which are more stringent than the requirements in this permit; and/or it has been determined that the permittees biosolids use or land application practices do not comply with existing applicable state or federal regulations.
- Q. Toxicity Limitation - Reopener Provision. This permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) to include, whole effluent toxicity (WET) limitations, a compliance date, a compliance schedule, a change in the whole effluent toxicity

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(biomonitoring) protocol, additional or modified numerical limitations, or any other conditions related to the control of toxicants if one or more of the following events occur;

1. Toxicity is detected, as per *Part I.C.4.a* and *b* of this permit, during the duration of this permit.
 2. The TRE results indicate that the toxicant(s) represent pollutant(s) or pollutant parameter(s) that may be controlled with specific numerical limits, and the Director concludes that numerical controls are appropriate.
 3. Following the implementation of numerical control(s) for toxicant(s), the Director concludes that a modified biomonitoring protocol is necessary to compensate for those toxicant(s) that are controlled numerically.
 4. The TRE reveals other unique conditions or characteristics which the Director concludes justify the incorporation of unanticipated special conditions in the permit.
- R. Storm Water-Reopener Provision. At any time during the duration (life) of this permit, this permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) as per *UAC R317.8*, to include, any applicable storm water provisions and requirements, a storm water pollution prevention plan, a compliance schedule, a compliance date, monitoring and/or reporting requirements, or any other conditions related to the control of storm water discharges to "waters-of-State".

VIII. DEFINITIONS

A. Wastewater.

1. The "7-day (and weekly) average", other than for e-coli bacteria, fecal coliform bacteria, and total coliform bacteria, is the arithmetic average of all samples collected during a consecutive 7-day period or calendar week, whichever is applicable. Geometric means shall be calculated for e-coli bacteria, fecal coliform bacteria, and total coliform bacteria. The 7-day and weekly averages are applicable only to those effluent characteristics for which there are 7-day average effluent limitations. The calendar week, which begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday, shall be used for purposes of reporting self-monitoring data on discharge monitoring report forms. Weekly averages shall be calculated for all calendar weeks with Saturdays in the month. If a calendar week overlaps two months (i.e., the Sunday is in one month and the Saturday in the following month), the weekly average calculated for that calendar week shall be included in the data for the month that contains Saturday.
2. The "30-day (and monthly) average," other than for e-coli bacteria, fecal coliform bacteria and total coliform bacteria, is the arithmetic average of all samples collected during a consecutive 30-day period or calendar month, whichever is applicable. Geometric means shall be calculated for e-coli bacteria, fecal coliform bacteria and total coliform bacteria. The calendar month shall be used for purposes of reporting self-monitoring data on discharge monitoring report forms.
3. "Act," means the *Utah Water Quality Act*.
4. "Acute toxicity" occurs when 50 percent or more mortality is observed for either test species at any effluent concentration (lethal concentration or "LC₅₀").
5. "Bypass," means the diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
6. "Chronic toxicity" occurs when the survival, growth, or reproduction for either test species exposed to a specific percent effluent dilution is significantly less (at the 95 percent confidence level) than the survival, growth, or reproduction of the control specimens.
7. "IC₂₅" is the concentration of toxicant (given in % effluent) that would cause a 25% reduction in mean young per female, or a 25% reduction in overall growth for the test population.
8. "Composite Samples" shall be flow proportioned. The composite sample shall, as a minimum, contain at least four (4) samples collected over the compositing period. Unless otherwise specified, the time between the collection of the first sample and the last sample shall not be less than six (6) hours nor more than 24 hours. Acceptable methods for preparation of composite samples are as follows:
 - a. Constant time interval between samples, sample volume proportional to flow rate at time of sampling;

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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.
9. "CWA," means *The Federal Water Pollution Control Act*, as amended, by *The Clean Water Act of 1987*.
10. "Daily Maximum" (Daily Max.) is the maximum value allowable in any single sample or instantaneous measurement.
11. "EPA," means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
12. "Director," means Director of the Division of Water Quality.
13. A "grab" sample, for monitoring requirements, is defined as a single "dip and take" sample collected at a representative point in the discharge stream.
14. An "instantaneous" measurement, for monitoring requirements, is defined as a single reading, observation, or measurement.
15. "Severe Property Damage," means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
16. "Upset," means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventative maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
- B. Biosolids.
- 1. "Biosolids," means any material or material derived from sewage solids that have been biologically treated.
 - 2. "Dry Weight-Basis," means 100 percent solids (i.e. zero percent moisture).
 - 3. "Land Application" is the spraying or spreading of biosolids onto the land surface; the injection of biosolids below the land surface; or the incorporation of biosolids into the land so that the biosolids can either condition the soil or fertilize crops or vegetation

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grown in the soil. Land application includes distribution and marketing (i.e. the selling or giving away of the biosolids).

4. "Pathogen," means an organism that is capable of producing an infection or disease in a susceptible host.
5. "Pollutant" for the purposes of this permit is an organic substance, an inorganic substance, a combination of organic and inorganic substances, or pathogenic organisms that after discharge and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into an organism either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through the food-chain, could on the basis of information available to the Administrator of EPA, cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutations, physiological malfunctions (including malfunction in reproduction), or physical deformations in either organisms or offspring of the organisms.
6. "Runoff" is rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains over any part of a land surface and runs off the land surface.
7. "Similar Container" is either an open or closed receptacle. This includes, but is not limited to, a bucket, a box, a carton, and a vehicle or trailer with a load capacity of one metric ton or less.
8. "Total Solids" are the materials in the biosolids that remain as a residue if the biosolids are dried at 103° or 105° Celsius.
9. "Treatment Works" are either Federally owned, publicly owned, or privately owned devices or systems used to treat (including recycling and reclamation) either domestic sewage or a combination of domestic sewage and industrial waste or liquid manure.
10. "Vector Attraction" is the characteristic of biosolids that attracts rodents, flies mosquito's or other organisms capable of transporting infectious agents.
11. "Animals" for the purpose of this permit are domestic livestock.
12. "Annual Whole Sludge Application Rate" is the amount of sewage sludge (dry-weight basis) that can be applied to a unit area of land during a cropping cycle.
13. "Agronomic Rate is the whole sludge application rate (dry-weight basis) designed to: (1) provide the amount of nitrogen needed by the crop or vegetation grown on the land; and (2) minimize the amount of nitrogen in the sewage sludge that passes below the root zone of the crop or vegetation grown on the land to the ground water.
14. "Annual Pollutant Loading Rate" is the maximum amount of a pollutant (dry-weight basis) that can be applied to a unit area of land during a 365-day period.
15. "Application Site or Land Application Site" means all contiguous areas of a users' property intended for sludge application.

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16. "Cumulative Pollutant Loading Rate" is the maximum amount of an inorganic pollutant (dry-weight basis) that can be applied to a unit area of land.
17. "Grit and Screenings" are sand, gravel, cinders, other materials with a high specific gravity and relatively large materials such as rags generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage at a treatment works and shall be disposed of according to *40 CFR* 258.
18. "High Potential for Public Contact Site" is land with a high potential for contact by the public. This includes, but is not limited to, public parks, ball fields, cemeteries, plant nurseries, turf farms, and golf courses.
19. "Low Potential for Public Contact Site" is the land with a low potential for contact by the public. This includes, but is not limited to, farms, ranches, reclamation areas, and other lands which are private lands, restricted public lands, or lands which are not generally accessible to or used by the public.
20. "Monthly Average" is the arithmetic mean of all measurements taken during the month.
21. "Volatile Solids" is the amount of the total solids in sewage sludge lost when the sludge is combusted at 550 degrees Celsius for 15-20 minutes in the presence of excess air.

C. Storm Water.

1. "Best Management Practices" ("BMPs") means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the State. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control facility site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.
2. "Coal pile runoff" means the rainfall runoff from or through any coal storage pile.
3. "Co-located industrial activity" means when a facility has industrial activities being conducted onsite that are described under more than one of the coverage sections of *Appendix II* in the General Multi-Sector Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity. Facilities with co-located industrial activities shall comply with all applicable monitoring and pollution prevention plan requirements of each section in which a co-located industrial activity is described.
4. "Commercial Treatment and Disposal Facilities" means facilities that receive, on a commercial basis, any produced hazardous waste (not their own) and treat or dispose of those wastes as a service to the generators. Such facilities treating and/or disposing exclusively residential hazardous wastes are not included in this definition.
5. "Landfill" means an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile.

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6. "Land application unit" means an area where wastes are applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface (excluding manure spreading operations) for treatment or disposal.
7. "Municipal separate storm sewer system" (large and/or medium) means all municipal separate storm sewers that are either:
 - a. Located in an incorporated place (city) with a population of 100,000 or more as determined by the latest Decennial Census by the Bureau of Census (at the issuance date of this permit, Salt Lake City is the only city in Utah that falls in this category); or
 - b. Located in the counties with unincorporated urbanized populations of 100,000 or more, except municipal separate storm sewers that are located in the incorporated places, townships or towns within such counties (at the issuance date of this permit Salt Lake County is the only county that falls in this category); or
 - c. Owned or operated by a municipality other than those described in Part *a.* or *b.* (above) and that are designated by the *Director* as part of the large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system.
8. "NOI" means "notice of intent", it is an application form that is used to obtain coverage under the General Multi-Sector Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity.
9. "NOT" means "notice of termination", it is a form used to terminate coverage under the General Multi-Sector Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity.
10. "Point source" means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural storm water runoff.
11. "Section 313 water priority chemical" means a chemical or chemical categories that:
 - a. Are listed at *40 CFR 372.65* pursuant to *Section 313* of the *Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)* (also known as *Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)* of 1986);
 - b. Are present at or above threshold levels at a facility subject to *EPCRA Section 313* reporting requirements; and
 - c. Meet at least one of the following criteria:
 - (1) Are listed in *Appendix D* of *40 CFR Part 122* on either Table II (organic priority pollutants), Table III (certain metals, cyanides, and phenols) or Table V (certain toxic pollutants and hazardous substances);

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- (2) Are listed as a hazardous substance pursuant to *Section 311(b)(2)(A)* of the *CWA* at *40 CFR 116.4*; or
- (3) Are pollutants for which EPA has published acute or chronic water quality criteria. See *Appendix III* of this permit. This appendix was revised based on final rulemaking EPA published in the *Federal Register* November 30, 1994.
12. "Significant materials" includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under *Section 101(14)* of *CERCLA*; any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to *EPCRA Section 313*; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharges.
13. "Significant spills" includes, but is not limited to: releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under *Section 311 of the Clean Water Act* (see *40 CFR 110.10* and *CFR 117.21*) or *Section 102* of *CERCLA* (see *40 CFR 302.4*).
14. "Storm water" means storm water runoff, snowmelt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.
15. "SWDMR" means "storm water discharge monitoring report", a report of the results of storm water monitoring required by the permit. The Division of Water Quality provides the storm water discharge monitoring report form.
16. "Storm water associated with industrial activity" (*UAC R317-8-3.8(6)(c) & (d)*) means the discharge from any conveyance that is used for collecting and conveying storm water and that is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant. The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the *UPDES* program. For the categories of industries identified in *Part (a)* through *(j)* of this definition, the term includes, but is not limited to, storm water discharges from industrial plant yards; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process waste waters (as defined in *40 CFR Part 401*); sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials, and intermediate and finished products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to storm water. For the categories of industries identified in *Part (k)* of this definition, the term includes only storm water discharges from all areas (except access roads and rail lines) listed in the previous sentence where material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery are exposed to storm water. For the purposes of this paragraph, material handling activities include the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product. The term excludes areas located on plant lands separate from the plant's industrial activities, such

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as office buildings and accompanying parking lots as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with storm water drained from the above described areas. Industrial facilities (including industrial facilities that are Federally, State, or municipally owned or operated that meet the description of the facilities listed in *Parts (a) to (k)* of this definition) include those facilities designated under *UAC R317-8-3.8(1)(a)5*. The following categories of facilities are considered to be engaging in "industrial activity" for purposes of this subsection:

- a. Facilities subject to storm water effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards under *40 CFR Subchapter N* (except facilities with toxic pollutant effluent standards that are exempted under category (k) of this definition);
- b. Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 24 (except 2434), 26 (except 265 and 267), 28 (except 283 and 285), 29, 311, 32 (except 323), 33, 3441, 373;
- c. Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 10 through 14 (mineral industry) including active or inactive mining operations (except for areas of coal mining operations no longer meeting the definition of a reclamation area under *40 CFR 434.11(l)* because the performance bond issued to the facility by the appropriate SMCRA authority has been released, or except for areas of non-coal mining operations that have been released from applicable State or Federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990) and oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations, or transmission facilities that discharge storm water contaminated by contact with or that has come into contact with, any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, byproducts or waste products located on the site of such operations; inactive mining operations are mining sites that are not being actively mined, but that have an identifiable owner/operator;
- d. Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under Subtitle C of RCRA;
- e. Landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that have received any industrial wastes (waste that is received from any of the facilities described under this subsection) including those that are subject to regulation under *Subtitle D* of RCRA;
- f. Facilities involved in the recycling of materials, including metal scrapyards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, and automobile junkyards, including but limited to those classified as Standard Industrial Classification 5015 and 5093;
- g. Steam electric power generating facilities, including coal handling sites;
- h. Transportation facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 40, 41, 42 (except 4221-25), 43, 44, 45 and 5171 that have vehicle maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations. Only those portions of the facility that are either involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment

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cleaning operations, airport deicing operations, or that are otherwise identified under *Parts (a) to (g) or (I) to (k)* of this subsection are associated with industrial activity;

- i. Treatment works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility, with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under *40 CFR Part 403*. Not included are farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and that are not physically located in the confines of the facility, or areas that are in compliance with *40 CFR Part 503*;
 - j. Construction activity including clearing, grading and excavation activities except: operations that result in the disturbance of less than 5 acres of total land area that are not part of a larger common plan of development or sale;
 - k. Facilities under Standard Industrial Classifications 20, 21, 22, 23, 2434, 25, 265, 267, 27, 283, 285, 30, 31 (except 311), 323, 34 (except 3441), 35, 36, 37 (except 373), 38, 39, 4221-25, (and that are not otherwise included within categories (a) to (j))
17. "Waste pile" means any non-containerized accumulation of solid, non-flowing waste that is used for treatment or storage.

**FACT SHEET AND STATEMENT OF BASIS
NORTH DAVIS SEWER DISTRICT
RENEWAL PERMIT: DISCHARGE, BIOSOLIDS & STORM WATER
UPDES PERMIT NUMBER: UT0021741
UPDES BIOSOLIDS PERMIT NUMBER: UTL-021741
UPDES MULTI-SECTOR STORM WATER GENERAL PERMIT NUMBER: UTR000000
MAJOR MUNICIPAL**

FACILITY CONTACTS

Person Name:	Kevin R. Cowan	Person Name:	Kenneth W. Burgener
Position:	District Manager	Position:	Laboratory Director
Person Name:	Myron K. Bachman	Person Name:	Alan B. Williams
Position:	Plant Superintendent	Position:	Biosolids Specialist
Person Name:	Jeff E. Macfarlane		
Position:	Pretreatment Coordinator		
Facility Name:	North Davis Sewer District		
Mailing Address:	4252 W. 2200 S. Syracuse, Utah 84075		
Telephone:	(801) 825-0712		
Actual Address:			

DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY

The North Davis Sewer District Wastewater Treatment Plant (North Davis) is located at 4252 W. 2200 S., Syracuse, Utah. The facility is located approximately ¼ mile south of the Antelope Island Road and near the old shoreline of the Great Salt Lake. The District serves the municipalities of Clearfield, Clinton, Layton, Roy, Sunset, Syracuse and West Point, portions of unincorporated Davis and Weber Counties, Hill Air Force Base and the Freeport Center. The service area includes a total population of approximately 215,000. The facility finished upgrades and expansions in 2007 and 2016. The process and internal flows were changed from the previous permits. The facility has a design flow of 34 MGD with a peak of 65 MGD, and a storm event peak of 102 MGD.

The North Davis facility is a trickling filter/solids contact process. Sewage enters the facility through a flume at the influent of the facility where the flow is measured and recorded by a flow meter. It then passes through mechanical step screens which remove rags, trash, and large debris. The screenings are then conveyed to a screenings washer by vacuum system where they are washed, compacted and disposed of at the landfill.

Wastewater continues to flow from the step screens to the aerated grit chambers where the flow velocity is reduced and grit sedimentation is enhanced with a rolling action from the aeration. The settled grit is removed from hoppers at the bottom of the aerated grit chambers with pneumatic air lift pumps and transferred to grit classifier basins. There the grit is washed and moved to a dumpster for disposal at the landfill.

Next, the wastewater flows to the influent pump station where it is pumped to the primary clarifiers at the east end of the facility. The four primary clarifiers are made up of two 135 ft. diameter and two 150 ft. diameter clarifiers. From there it flows to the biotower pump station and is circulated through the

biotowers. There are two biotowers that are 120 ft. diameter. In the event of biotower failure or repair, the old trickling filters have been left in place and can be placed in service if needed.

The flow then goes to the solids contact basins. There are eight basins, each rated at 370,000 gallon capacity. The use of the basins is controlled by the hydraulic flow and detention time desired. Effluent from the basins is directed to the secondary clarifiers. There are four 160 ft. diameter secondary clarifiers. From the clarifiers the wastewater flows to the chlorine contact chambers. There are four chambers with an approximate volume each of 330,000 gallons.

The treated and disinfected wastewater flows from the chlorine contact basin to an outfall ditch, which is an unnamed ditch that flows to the Great Salt Lake. Effluent sampling is conducted at this point. The North Davis facility has an alternative discharge point that was added during a 1985 expansion. It was created when the Great Salt Lake was at record levels, and a dike was constructed around the plant to prevent the Great Salt Lake from swamping the facility. This point is designed to allow the facility to pump effluent to the lake when the level rises and the effluent can no longer gravity flow to the lake. In these cases, the effluent will be pumped from the chlorine contact chambers to the outfall structure. It can also be used if the chlorine contact chambers are emptied for cleaning. In the event it is used, the sampling will be conducted at the point of discharge. The effluent discharge pumping system is only installed on the north chlorine contact basin.

In 1958 when the original facility was built, it included a structure for total treatment plant bypass. The structure is still in place and is being maintained for emergency use, such as in the event of receiving flammable or explosive material in the influent. The bypass structure would only be used in the event of an emergency which threatened the health or safety of District personnel, the public, or would be detrimental to the facility or structures. The permit does not authorize a discharge through this bypass structure.

As part of the expansion modifications the majority of storm generated drainage flows at the facility are directed to the facility's headworks.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS PERMIT

There have been no major changes at the facility since the previous permit was issued.

The monitoring frequencies for many parameters have changed to be more consistent with the Division of Water Quality's (DWQ) "Monitoring, Recording, and Reporting Guidelines". The guideline indicates that for a facility with a daily effluent flow at the level of North Davis, they should be monitoring daily for the majority of parameters. Due to the compliance history of North Davis, the monitoring frequencies have only been increased from three to five times a week in the renewal permit. Those changes are reflected in the Permit and FSSOB.

North Davis has historically monitored the effluent at a frequency greater than the minimum required, and they have expressed concerns with being able to accomplish the minimum monitoring frequencies of 5 times weekly on a year round basis. In the past, they have experienced issues with sample collection during periods of extremely cold temperatures, and have had to discard samples due to freezing conditions. To account for this, and to better define for the public and facility what constitutes noncompliance with the permit, the renewal permit includes a 95% compliance rate for monitoring at a minimum frequency over a year. Specifically, on an annual basis, the facility should be able to complete 95% of the minimum monitoring events required. DWQ will not consider it a violation of the permit if a sample is attempted, but must be rejected prior to analysis.

Water Quality adopted UAC R317-1-3.3, Technology-Based Phosphorus Effluent Limit (TBPEL) Rule in 2014. The TBPEL rule as it relates to "non-lagoon" wastewater treatment plants establishes new regulations for the discharge of phosphorus to surface waters and is self-implementing. The TBPEL rule includes the following requirements for non-lagoon wastewater treatment plants:

The TBPEL requires that all non-lagoon wastewater treatment works discharging wastewater to surface waters of the state shall provide treatment processes which will produce effluent less than or equal to an annual mean of 1.0 mg/L for total phosphorus. This TBPEL shall be achieved by January 1, 2020.

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

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

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

Water Quality has changed the way it evaluates discharges into the Great Salt Lake. Currently, discharges to the Great Salt Lake are evaluated according to the Interim UPDES Permitting Strategy which can be located <http://www.deq.utah.gov/locations/G/greatsaltlake/gslwaterquality/index.htm> at this address, <http://www.deq.utah.gov/locations/G/greatsaltlake/gslwaterquality/index.htm> There was no WLA generated for the previous permit renewal. The previous renewal had a document declaring the there was a finding of no significant impact for the discharge. The Division no longer develops those for discharge permits. Water Quality now preforms a Level I Antidegradation Review for GSL discharges.

As a result of the antidegradation review, effluent free cyanide, ammonia, temperature, and chronic WET monitoring have been added. The minimum monitoring frequency for free cyanide will be the same as the pretreatment metals monitoring is performed, quarterly.

The ammonia monitoring required by the anti-degradation review is separate from the monitoring related to UAC R317-1-3.3, TBPEL Rule. The rule requires composite sampling, while the sampling for the GSL Antidegradation Review requires that it be done according to EPA approved compliance monitoring methods which specifies a grab sample.

North Davis is already monitoring whole effluent toxicity (WET) for Acute Toxicity through Acute WET testing. This permit requires that North Davis also monitor toxicity with chronic WET testing. This is a new monitoring requirement, as opposed to an effluent limit, because, based on the predicted effluent concentrations of the effluent, the effluent does not have reasonable potential for toxicity [UAC R317-8-4.2(4)(a)2.]. WET testing is one of the tools the Division uses to assess whether WET limits are needed to ensure compliance with the Narrative Standards (UAC R317-2-7.2). Based on the WET test results, the Division may determine that additional WET evaluations or WET limits are needed to ensure that the discharge does not have the potential to cause or contribute to a violation of the Narrative Standards.

Because the dilution of North Davis's effluent in the receiving waters is less than 20:1, North Davis will be required to complete 10 chronic WET tests to determine if chronic toxicity is occurring. This is being done as a screening tool to identify indicators that may require additional evaluation in accordance with the Interim Methods for Evaluating Use Support for Great Salt Lake, Utah Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permits (October 2014). The tests will be required to be completed quarterly. If the

R317-1-3.2. The oil and grease is based on best professional judgment (BPJ). Attached is the Anti-degradation Review Level I and II and Wasteload Analysis (ADR) for this discharge into Farmington Bay. It has been determined that this discharge will not cause a violation of water quality standards. The permittee is expected to be able to comply with these limitations.

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 review of the ADR indicates that further RP analysis is not required.

The permit limitations are:

Parameter	Effluent Limitations *a			
	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Minimum Daily	Maximum Daily
BOD ₅ , mg/L	25	35	--	--
BOD ₅ Min. % Removal	85	--	--	--
TSS, mg/L	25	35	--	--
TSS Min. % Removal	85	--	--	--
TRC, mg/L	--	--	--	2.5
<i>E. coli</i> , No./100mL	126	157	--	--
WET, Acute Biomonitoring	--	--	--	LC ₅₀ > 100% Effluent
Oil & Grease, mg/L	--	--	--	10.0
pH, Standard Units	--	--	6.5	9

SELF-MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The following self-monitoring requirements have been modified since the previous permit. The modifications include increasing multiple parameters to comply with water quality guidelines, inclusion of monitoring required under UAC R317-1-3.3 (TBPEL Rule) that went into effect July 1, 2015, and monitoring to assist in future evaluations for the discharge to Farmington Bay and the Great Salt Lake.

The permit will require reports to be submitted monthly, quarterly and annually (as applicable), on Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) forms or by NetDMR due 28 days after the end of the monitoring period. Lab sheets for biomonitoring must be included with the biomonitoring DMR. Lab sheets for metals and toxic organics must be included with the corresponding DMRs submittals.

Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements *a			
Parameter	Frequency *q	Sample Type	Units
Total Flow *b, *c	Continuous	Recorder	MGD
BOD ₅ , Influent *d	5 x Weekly	Composite	mg/L
Effluent	5 x Weekly	Composite	mg/L
TSS, Influent *d	5 x Weekly	Composite	mg/L
Effluent	5 x Weekly	Composite	mg/L
<i>E. coli</i>	5 x Weekly	Grab	No./100mL
TRC,	5 x Weekly	Grab	mg/L
pH	5 x Weekly	Grab	SU
Temperature *g	Weekly	Grab	°C
Ammonia *g	Weekly	Grab	mg/L
WET – Acute Biomonitoring	Quarterly	Composite	Pass/Fail
Chronic Biomonitoring *h (Screening Only)	Quarterly	Composite	TU _c ≤ 1.6 *h
Oil & Grease *f	When Sheen Observed	Grab	mg/L
Total Ammonia (as N) *k	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Orthophosphate, (as P) *k Effluent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Phosphorus, Total *k Influent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Effluent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, TKN (as N) *k Influent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Effluent	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Nitrate, NO ₃ *k	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Nitrite, NO ₂ *k	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Total Metals, Influent *d	4 x Yearly *n	Composite	mg/L
Effluent	4 x Yearly *n	Composite	mg/L
Organic Toxics	Yearly *n, *o	Composite/Grab	mg/L
Free Cyanide	4 x Yearly *p	Composite	mg/L

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

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

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

*d In addition to monitoring the final discharge, influent samples shall be taken and analyzed for this constituent at the same frequency as required for this constituent in the discharge.

*f Oil & Grease sampled when sheen is present or visible.

*g The ammonia and temperature monitoring are new requirements for the upcoming permit cycle to support future comparisons and reasonable potential evaluations. Ammonia should be sampled

- following EPA approved compliance methods at a minimum frequency of weekly and reported separately from samples taken in compliance with UCA R317-1-3.3 (TBPEL Rule).
- *h North Davis will be required to complete 10 chronic WET tests to determine if chronic toxicity is occurring. If the results show no toxicity, then additional chronic testing will not be required beyond the 10 tests. TU_c is calculated by dividing the receiving water effluent concentration determined in accordance with R317-2-5 by the chronic test IC_{25} . The TU_c is an indicator and an exceedance is not used for determining compliance.
 - *k These reflect changes required with the adoption of UCA R317-1-3.3, Technology-based Phosphorus Effluent Limits rule. The rule requires that all monitoring shall be based on 24-hour composite samples by use of an automatic sampler or a minimum of four grab samples collected a minimum of two hours apart. This collection method is only for the monthly samples being collected in compliance with the rule.
 - *n The sampling for metals and organic toxics is based on the *Guidance for Determining Monitoring Frequencies for the Pretreatment Program*, which was developed by Region VIII and is dated October 15, 1998. The guidance indicates that sampling for metals should be four (4) times a year currently this frequency seems adequate. The guidance indicated that sampling for organic toxics should be twice a year. Due to samples not indicating any issues with meeting water quality standards the sampling for organic toxics will continue at the current frequency of once a year. If concerns regarding organic toxics occur, then the sampling will be increased to resolve any concerns.
 - *o The toxic pollutants are listed in *40 CFR 122 Appendix D Table II (Organic Toxic Pollutants)*. The samples for the Organic Toxic Pollutant test should be collected as specified in the method for each portion of the test.
 - *p Free cyanide is a subset of total cyanide and in most situations, total cyanide will overestimate the free cyanide concentrations. Monitoring for free cyanide is a new requirement for the upcoming permit cycle to support future comparisons and reasonable potential evaluations. It will be sampled at the same frequency as other metals are sampled.
 - *q To demonstrate compliance with this permit, North Davis will complete at least 95% of the attempted required monitoring events required during the year.

BIOSOLIDS

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

DESCRIPTION OF TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

Primary sedimentation solids and thickened waste secondary sludge are anaerobically digested. Digested solids are mechanically dewatered with belt filter presses and then stored in drying beds. Biosolids in the drying beds are transported to the drying pad on a regular basis to minimize odor potential at the plant site. The solids may be windrowed and turned to achieve additional drying on the concrete storage pad. Solids on the storage pad continue to dry and are exposed to sun and environmental elements to complete

the Class B biosolids stabilization process.

The Permittee submitted their 2015 annual biosolids report on February 17, 2016. The report states the Permittee produced 2,460 dry metric tons (DMT) of solids.

SELF-MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

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

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

In 2015, the North Davis disposed of 2,460 DMT of biosolids, therefore they need to sample at least six times a year.

Landfill Monitoring

Under *40 CFR 258*, the landfill monitoring requirements include a paint filter test. If the biosolids do not pass a paint filter test, the biosolids cannot be disposed in the sanitary landfill (*40 CFR 258.28(c)(1)*). No biosolids were landfilled in 2015

BIOSOLIDS LIMITATIONS

Heavy Metals

Class A Biosolids for Home Lawn and Garden Use

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

Class A Requirements With Regards to Heavy Metals

If the biosolids are to be applied to a lawn or home garden, the biosolids shall not exceed the maximum heavy metals in Table 1 and the monthly average pollutant concentrations in Table 3 (see Table 1 and Table 3 below). If the biosolids do not meet these requirements, the biosolids cannot be sold or given away for applications to home lawns and gardens.

Class B Requirements for Agriculture and Reclamation Sites

The intent of the heavy metals regulations of Tables 1, 2 and 3, of *40 CFR 503.13* is to ensure that heavy metals do not build up in the soil at farms, forest land, and land reclamation sites to the point where the heavy metals become phytotoxic to plants. The permittee will be required to produce an information sheet (see *Part III. C.* of the permit) to be handed out to all people who are receiving and land applying Class B biosolids to farms, ranches, and land reclamation sites (if biosolids are only applied to land owned by the

permittee, the information sheet requirements are waived). If the biosolids are land applied according to the regulations of 40 CFR 503.13, to any reasonable degree, the Class B biosolids will be able to be land applied year after year, to the same farms, ranches, and land reclamation sites without any deleterious effects to the environment.

Class B Requirements With Regards to Heavy Metals

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

The maximum heavy metals listed in Table 1 and the heavy metals loading rates in Table 2; or

The maximum heavy metals in Table 1 and the monthly heavy metals concentrations in Table 3.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 of Heavy Metal Limitations

Pollutant Limits, (40 CFR Part 503.13(b)) Dry Mass Basis				
Heavy Metals	Table 1	Table 2	Table 3	Table 4
	Ceiling Conc. Limits, (mg/kg)	CPLR ¹ , (mg/ha)	Pollutant Conc. Limits, (mg/kg)	APLR ² , (mg/ha-yr)
Total Arsenic	75	41	41	41
Total Cadmium	85	39	39	39
Total Copper	4300	1500	1500	1500
Total Lead	840	300	300	300
Total Mercury	57	17	17	17
Total Molybdenum	75	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Nickel	420	420	420	420
Total Selenium	100	100	100	100
Total Zinc	7500	2800	2800	2800

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

Pathogens

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

¹ CPLR -- Cumulative Pollutant Loading Rate

² APLR – Annual Pollutant Loading Rate

Pathogen Control Class	
Class A	Class B
B <i>Salmonella</i> species –less than three (3) MPN ³ per four (4) grams total solids (or less than 1,000 fecal coliforms per gram total solids)	Fecal Coliforms –less than 2,000,000 colony forming units (CFU) per gram total solids
Enteric viruses –less than one (1) MPN (or plaque forming unit) per four (4) grams total solids	
Viable helminth ova –less than one (1) MPN per four (4) grams total solids	

Class A Requirements for Home Lawn and Garden Use

If biosolids are land applied to home lawns and gardens, the biosolids need to be treated by a specific process to further reduce pathogens (PFRP), and meet a microbiological limit of less than less than 3 most probable number (MPN) of *Salmonella* per 4 grams of total solids (or less than 1,000 most probable number (MPN/g) of fecal coliform per gram of total solids) to be considered Class A biosolids. North Davis no longer produces Class A biosolids.

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

Pathogens Class B

If biosolids are to be land applied for agriculture or land reclamation, the solids need to be treated by a specific process to significantly reduce pathogens (PSRP). The PSRP may be accomplished through composting:

1. Under 40 CFR 503.32 (b)(2), North Davis may test the biosolids and must meet a microbiological limit of less than 2,000,000 MPN of fecal coliform per gram for the biosolids to be considered Class B biosolids with respect to pathogens.
2. Under 40 CFR 503.32 (b)(3) The PSRP may be accomplished through anaerobic digesters that have a minimum retention time of 15 days at 95° F (35° C) or 60 days at 68° F (20°C).

Vector Attraction Reduction (VAR)

If the biosolids are land applied, North Davis will be required to meet VAR through the use of a method of listed under 40 CFR 503.33. North Davis intends to meet the vector attraction reduction requirements through one of the methods listed below.

1. Under 40 CFR 503.33(b)(1), the solids need to be treated through anaerobic digestion for at least 15 days at a temperature of a least 35° C (95° F) with a 38% reduction of volatile solids.

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

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

³ MPN –Most Probable Number

additional public notice

Landfill Monitoring

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

Record Keeping

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

Reporting

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

MONITORING DATA

METALS MONITORING DATA

North Davis was required to sample for metals at least six times in 2015. North Davis sampled the Class B biosolids six times. All biosolids land applied in 2015 met Table 3 of 40 CFR 503.13, therefore the Permittee biosolids qualify as EQ with regards to metals. The monitoring data is below.

North Davis Metals Monitoring Data 2015

North Davis Metals Monitoring Data, 2015 (Land Application)			
Parameter	Table 3, mg/kg (Exceptional Quality)	Average, mg/kg	Maximum, mg/kg
Arsenic	41.0	21.6	4.84
Cadmium	39.0	3.57	4.84
Copper	1,500.0	869	1050
Lead	300.0	16.5	21.6
Mercury	17.0	2.08	8.92
Molybdenum	75.0	8.13	9.86
Nickel	400.0	22.6	28
Selenium	36.0	11.86	21.6
Zinc	2,800.0	689	794

PATHOGEN MONITORING DATA (Anaerobic Cake)

North Davis was required to monitor the biosolids 42 times (six events of seven samples each) for pathogens in 2015. They sampled 42 times.. The monitoring data is below. All biosolids land applied in 2015 met the Class B pathogen standards through anaerobic digestion.

North Davis Fecal Coliform Monitoring Results for 2015

Geometric Mean of 42 Samples, Most	Maximum of 42 Samples, Most Probable
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Probable Number Per Gram (2015)	Number Per Gram (2015)
9,414	18,400

STORM WATER

STORMWATER REQUIREMENTS

Storm water provisions are included in this combined UPDES permit.

The storm water requirements are based on the UPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for Storm Water Discharges for Industrial Activity, General Permit No. UTR000000 (MSGP). All sections of the MSGP that pertain to discharges from wastewater treatment plants have been included and sections which are redundant or do not pertain have been deleted.

The permit requires the preparation and implementation of a storm water pollution prevention plan for all areas within the confines of the plant. Elements of this plan are required to include:

1. The development of a pollution prevention team:
2. Development of drainage maps and materials stockpiles:
3. An inventory of exposed materials:
4. Spill reporting and response procedures:
5. A preventative maintenance program:
6. Employee training:
7. Certification that storm water discharges are not mixed with non-storm water discharges:
8. Compliance site evaluations and potential pollutant source identification, and:
9. Visual examinations of storm water discharges.

North Davis is currently covered under the UPDES Multi Sector General Permit for Industrial Activities.

PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

The pretreatment requirements remain the same as in the current permit with the permittee administering an approved pretreatment program. Any changes to the program must be submitted for review to the Division of Water Quality. If the change is deemed a substantial change, then the Division of Water Quality must approve the change prior to the implementation of the change. Authority to require a pretreatment program is provided for in 19-5-108 UCA, 1953 ann. and UAC R317-8-8.

The permittee will be required to perform an evaluation of the need to revise or develop technically based local limits to implement the general and specific prohibition of 40 CFR 403.5 (a) and Part 403.5(b). This evaluation may indicate that present local limits are sufficiently protective, or that they must be revised. As part of this evaluation, the permit requires quarterly influent and effluent monitoring for metals and organic toxics listed in R317-8-7.5 and sludge monitoring for potential pollutants listed in 40 CFR 503.

BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS

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

Standards, UAC R317-2-5 and R317 -2-7.2.

Since the permittee is a major municipal discharger, the renewal permit will again require whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing. Acute quarterly biomonitoring will again be required as described in the permit with no significant changes from the existing permit provisions. Acute toxicity occurs when 50 percent or more mortality is observed for either species at any effluent concentration during the WET testing. Therefore, the permittee is required to "Pass" the Lethal Concentration criteria (LC₅₀) for each WET monitoring period.

As stated earlier, monitoring for Chronic WET will be required this permit cycle. Chronic WET tests are considered an indicator for Class 5 waters (Great Salt Lake) because of uncertainties regarding the representativeness of the standard test species for Great Salt Lake. The results of the acute duration portion of a chronic test are implemented as specified in Condition C.3. As an indicator, the chronic test results can demonstrate compliance with portions of the Narrative Standards (R317-2-7.2). However, the chronic WET test results alone do not demonstrate noncompliance with the Narrative Standards. As indicators, the chronic WET test results alone are not used for determining reasonable potential for toxicity or noncompliance with the permit.

The permit also contains standard requirements for accelerated testing upon failure of a WET test, and a PTI (Preliminary Toxicity Investigation) and TRE (Toxicity Reduction Evaluation) as necessary. The permit will also contain the Toxicity Limitation Re-opener provision that allows for modification of the permit at any time to include additional WET testing requirements, limits and/or alternative test methods should additional information indicate the presence of toxicity in future discharges.

PERMIT DURATION

It is recommended that this permit be effective for a duration of no greater than five (5) years.

Daniel Griffin, Discharge, Biosolids
Jennifer Robinson, Pretreatment
Michael George, Storm Water
Chris Bittner, Reasonable Potential Analysis
Chris Bittner, Level I and II Anti-degradation Reviews
Utah Division of Water Quality, (801) 536-4300

PUBLIC NOTICE

Began: October 27, 2016
Ended: November 28, 2016

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 The Salt Lake Tribune and Deseret Morning News.

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

raised in the hearing. All comments will be considered in making the final decision and shall be answered as provided in R317-8-6.12.

ADDENDUM TO FSSOB

During finalization of the Permit certain dates, spelling edits and minor language corrections were completed. Due to the nature of these changes they were not considered Major and the permit is not required to be re-public noticed. No comments were received for the Permit or FSSOB during the Public Notice Period.

To prevent a bottleneck of renewals in 2021, and because the permit has been administratively extended since April 2013, the permit duration is being reduced from five years to four (4), and will expire on December 31, 2020.

ATTACHMENT 1

Effluent Monitoring Data

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Effluent Monitoring Data.

Month	Flow		pH		O & G	TRC	<i>E. coli</i>		BOD5		TSS	
	Ave	Max	Min	Max	Max	Max	Acute	Chronic	Ave	Max	Ave	Max
Jan-13	18.8	20.2	7.5	7.7	1.7	1.2	10	6	5	6	7	8
Feb-13	21.3	22.9	7.6	7.7	1.7	1.1	13	8	7	9	7	7
Mar-13	24.3	28.6	7.5	7.7	1.7	1.1	11	9	17	21	7	9
Apr-13	20.2	21.2	7.5	7.7	1.7	1.2	20	12	19	21	7	8
May-13	21.4	25.5	7.4	7.6	1.7	1.3	9	7	18	21	10	11
Jun-13	20.5	22.1	7.5	7.7	1.4	1	12	7	18	21	11	14
Jul-13	20.2	22.3	7.4	7.7	1.4	1.3	10	8	10	11	14	16
Aug-13	19.6	20.8	7.5	7.6	1.4	1.2	13	7	8	10	8	9
Sep-13	20	21.8	7.6	7.8	1.4	1.1	78	15	11	12	8	9
Oct-13	17.9	19	7.5	7.7	1.7	0.9	11	8	9	11	8	8
Nov-13	17.2	18.1	7.5	7.7	1.7	0.9	10	8	9	10	8	10
Dec-13	17.2	20.4	7.2	7.6	1.4	1.2	10	12	9	10	10	18
Jan-14	17.5	19.9	7.3	7.5	1.4	0.8	29	6	7	8	8	9
Feb-14	20.3	22.6	7.4	7.6	1.4	1	43	19	8	10	8	8
Mar-14	20.8	27.4	7.4	7.7	1.7	1	30	10	7	8	9	10
Apr-14	19.1	21.2	7.4	7.6	1.4	1.5	8	6	8	9	9	10
May-14	20.2	22.7	7.4	7.5	1.4	1.3	9	6	7	9	8	10
Jun-14	20.6	23	7.5	7.6	1.4	1	16	8	8	10	8	9
Jul-14	20.5	22.3	7.5	7.8	1.4	1.5	10	7	9	10	12	13
Aug-14	21	21.9	7.6	7.7	1.2	1.3	17	14	8	9	9	10
Sep-14	20.2	23.2	7.5	7.7	1.4	1.1	12	8	7	8	8	13
Oct-14	18.2	20.9	7.5	7.6	1.4	1.1	7	5	6	8	9	10
Nov-14	16.6	17.7	7.4	7.6	1.4	1.7	8	6	7	9	14	23
Dec-14	16.9	19.3	7.4	8.9	1.4	1.2	34	8	6	10	11	23
Jan-15	18.1	19.8	7.5	7.6	1.4	0.9	10	6	7	8	10	11
Feb-15	17.8	18.7	7.3	7.5	1.4	1	7	6	5	6	9	10
Mar-15	17.6	18.6	7.3	7.5	1.4	1.3	5	5	5	6	7	8
Apr-15	18.1	22.3	7.2	7.6	1.4	1	7	6	7	8	11	11
May-15	22.5	31.9	7.5	7.6	2	1.1	10	6	7	9	13	16
Jun-15	20.2	22.5	7.5	7.6	1.6	1.3	8	6	6	6	9	10
Jul-15	19.7	21.8	7.5	7.7	1.4	1.5	12	9	5	6	11	11
Aug-15	20.7	22.6	7.5	7.7	1.4	1.1	9	5	5	6	7	13
Sep-15	20.1	23.5	7.6	7.7	1.4	1.1	7	5	5	6	8	10
Oct-15	18.1	20.3	7.5	7.6	1.4	1	12	8	5	6	11	13
Nov-15	16.9	18.3	7.1	7.6	1.4	1.3	11	8	4	6	6	7
Dec-15	18.1	21.6	7.4	7.6	2.63	0.9	8	5	7	8	8	8

WET Results

Month	WET Test	Pass / Fail
Mar-13	48Hr Acute Ceriodaphnia	Pass
Mar-13	96Hr Acute Pimephales Promelas	NA
Jun-13	48Hr Acute Ceriodaphnia	NA
Jun-13	96Hr Acute Pimephales Promelas	Pass
Sep-13	48Hr Acute Ceriodaphnia	Pass
Sep-13	96Hr Acute Pimephales Promelas	NA
Dec-13	48Hr Acute Ceriodaphnia	NA
Dec-13	96Hr Acute Pimephales Promelas	Pass
Mar-14	48Hr Acute Ceriodaphnia	Pass
Mar-14	96Hr Acute Pimephales Promelas	NA
Jun-14	48Hr Acute Ceriodaphnia	Pass
Jun-14	96Hr Acute Pimephales Promelas	NA
Sep-14	48Hr Acute Ceriodaphnia	Pass
Sep-14	96Hr Acute Pimephales Promelas	NA
Dec-14	48Hr Acute Ceriodaphnia	NA
Dec-14	96Hr Acute Pimephales Promelas	Pass
Mar-15	48Hr Acute Ceriodaphnia	Pass
Mar-15	96Hr Acute Pimephales Promelas	NA
Jun-15	48Hr Acute Ceriodaphnia	NA
Jun-15	96Hr Acute Pimephales Promelas	Pass
Sep-15	48Hr Acute Ceriodaphnia	Pass
Sep-15	96Hr Acute Pimephales Promelas	NA
Dec-15	48Hr Acute Ceriodaphnia	NA
Dec-15	96Hr Acute Pimephales Promelas	Pass

Effluent												
Metal	Cyanide	Arsenic	Cadmium	Chromium	Copper	Lead	Nickel	Silver	Zinc	Molybdenum	Selenium	Mercury
Metals, mg/L	0.0097	0.0096			0.011	0.00025	0.00822	0.00004	0.021	0.00395	0.00083	0.000024
	0.0092	0.0096	0.000035	0	0.0105	0.000179	0.00822	0.000026	0.0203	0.00395	0.000426	0.0000024
	0.0092	0.0096	0.000035	ND	0.0105	0.000192	0.00822	0.00003	0.0203	0.00395	0.000754	0.0000013
	0.0103	0.0096	0.000041	ND	0.0105	0.000192	0.0159	0.000062	0.0341	ND	0.00106	0.000003
	0.0103	0.00803	0.000041	ND	0.0106	0.000244	0.0159	0.000062	0.0341	ND	0.000754	0.000003
	0.0119	0.00875	0.000041	ND	0.0121	0.000326	0.0159	0.000062	0.0341	ND	0.000754	0.0000042
	0.0093	0.0095	0	0.000226	0.00569	0	0.00737	0	0.0113	0.00355	0.000356	0
	0.0086	0.00972	ND	0.0011	0.0127	0.000374	0.00227	ND	0.0166	0.00468	0.000627	ND
	0.0055	0.0126	0.000127	0.00108	0.00823	0.000262	0.00203	0.000203	0.0199	0.00453	0.00084	0.000158
	0.0093	0.0126	0.000127	0.0011	0.0127	0.000374	0.00737	0.000203	0.0199	0.00468	0.00084	0.0000053
	0.0086	0.0126	0.000127	0.0011	0.0127	0.000374	0.00626	0.000203	0.0199	0.00468	0.00084	ND
	0.0084	0.0085	ND	ND	0.00818	ND	0.0067	ND	0.0137	0.0037	ND	0.000002
	0.0085	0.00567	ND	0.001	0.00805	ND	0.00189	ND	0.0287	0.00313	ND	0.0000023
	0.0101	0.00714	ND	0.000921	0.00818	ND	0.00654	ND	0.0213	0.00301	ND	ND
	ND	0.0089	ND	0.0007	0.0045	ND	0.0054	ND	0.01	0.003	0.0014	ND
	ND	0.0081	ND	ND	0.00395	ND	0.00146	0.0000262	0.0155	0.00315	0.000364	0.0000019
	0.00426	0.00537	ND	ND	0.00578	ND	0.00246	0.0000293	0.0421	0.00935	0.00036	ND
	ND	0.489	0.000444	0.00431	0.00206	0.000941	0.000941	0.0000697	0.0163	0.00272	0.000441	0.0000141
	0.0138	0.00911	ND	ND	0.00477	ND	0.00204	0.0000391	0.0298	0.00339	0.000411	ND
	0.00557	0.00704	ND	ND	0.00596	ND	0.00166	ND	0.0137	0.00328	0.000301	0.0000015

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ATTACHMENT 2

Anti-degradation Reviews

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State of Utah

GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER J. COX
Lieutenant Governor

Department of
Environmental Quality

Alan Matheson
Executive Director

DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY
Walter L. Baker, P.E.
Director

MEMORANDUM

TO: Walt Baker, P.E., Director

THROUGH: Daniel Griffin, Permit Writer

FROM: Chris Bittner, Standards Coordinator

DATE: March 10, 2016

SUBJECT: Antidegradation Reviews for the North Davis Sewer District (NDSB)
UPDES Permit UT0021741 Renewal

Summary: Based on the evaluation of the available effluent data, the uses designated in R317-2-12 and existing uses of the receiving waters (Transitional Waters to Farmington Bay and Farmington Bay, Great Salt Lake) will be protected and water quality-based effluent limits are not required at this time (UAC R317-8-4.2(4)a.2.). In addition to the monitoring requirements from the previous permit, new monitoring requirements for effluent free cyanide, ammonia, pH, and effluent temperature are required to support future reasonable potential determinations. Chronic WET monitoring as an indicator is a new requirement in addition to the previous acute WET monitoring.

Receiving Waters and Designated Uses (UAC R317-2-13.11):

Class 2B, 3E Unnamed drainage Ditch

Transitional Waters, Great Salt Lake

Class 5E protected for infrequent primary and secondary contact recreation, waterfowl, shore birds and other water-oriented wildlife including their necessary food chain

Farmington Bay, Great Salt Lake

Class 5D protected for infrequent primary and secondary contact recreation, waterfowl, shore birds and other water-oriented wildlife including their necessary food chain

Level I Antidegradation Review

The Division of Water Quality (DWQ), compiled and analyzed the discharge monitoring report (DMR) data for the effluent from 2010-2015. The purposes of these analyses were twofold: 1) to document that the effluent will not violate water quality standards, and 2) determine if water quality-based effluents are required for the permit. Water quality-based effluents are required when the effluent has “reasonable potential” to cause or contribute to a violation of a water quality standard.

The Level I antidegradation review requirements are that existing uses will be protected (UAC R317-2-3.1). For the affected receiving waters, existing uses are the same as the designated uses. The receiving waters for this effluent do not have numeric water quality criteria for the protection of aquatic life and therefore, the relevant portions of R317-8-4.2(4)(a)6 that apply are:

R317-8-4.2(4)(a)6. Where the State has not established a water quality criterion for a specific chemical pollutant that is present in an effluent at a concentration that causes, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an excursion above a narrative criterion within an applicable State water quality standard the Director will establish effluent limits using one or more of the following options:

a. Establish effluent limits using a calculated numeric water quality criterion for the pollutant which the Director determines will attain and maintain applicable narrative water quality criteria and will fully protect the designated use. Such a criterion may be derived using a proposed State criterion, or an explicit State policy or rule interpreting its narrative water quality criteria supplemented with other relevant information which may include: EPA's Water Quality Standards Handbook, October 1983, risk assessment data, exposure data, information about the pollutant from the Food and Drug Administration, and current EPA criteria documents:

b. Establish effluent limits on a case-by-case basis, using EPA's water quality criteria, published under section 307(a) of the CWA, supplemented where necessary by other relevant information;

The screening approach described in the *Interim Methods for Evaluating Use Support for Great Salt Lake, Utah, Pollution Discharge Elimination System (UPDES) Permits* (DWQ, 2016) was used to evaluate the pollutant concentrations in the effluent.

Maximum effluent concentrations were estimated and compared to Class 3D fresh water numeric criteria screening concentrations at 400 mg/L CaCO₃ hardness (UAC R317-2-14). The maximum effluent concentrations were estimated in accordance with DWQ's (2016) reasonable potential procedures. Effluent concentrations are reported as total recoverable and when applicable, were converted to dissolved concentrations using the conversion factors in R317-2-14 for comparisons to dissolved numeric criteria. For pollutants that that the maximum effluent concentration exceeded the fresh water screening criteria, the effluent concentrations were also compared to Farmington Bay receiving water concentrations as determined by DWQ monitoring results from 2011-2012. The outcomes of the comparisons are shown in the following Table.

Pollutant	Maximum Predicted Effluent Concentration, dissolved (mg/L)	Maximum Effluent Concentration Less than Screening Criteria	Maximum Effluent Concentration Exceeds Screening Criteria	Maximum Effluent Concentrations Exceed Receiving Water Concentrations
Arsenic	0.88	Yes		
Cadmium	0.0054	Yes		
Chromium	0.0056	Yes		
Copper	0.22	Yes		
Cyanide (Total)	0.12		Yes	Unknown
Lead	0.0025	Yes		
Mercury	0.0005		Yes	Yes
Nickel	0.03	Yes		
Selenium	0.0032	Yes		
Silver	0.0094	Yes		
Zinc	0.011	Yes		

The maximum predicted effluent concentrations of mercury were greater than the screening criteria and existing concentrations in Farmington Bay. The maximum predicted effluent concentration of cyanide also exceeded the screening criteria but no data for cyanide concentrations in Farmington Bay were available for comparison. Aquatic life is anticipated to be the most sensitive use to arsenic, copper and cyanide whereas birds are anticipated to be the most sensitive use to mercury. The pollutants that exceed the fresh water screening values are further discussed below.

Cyanide. The maximum predicted effluent concentration of cyanide was 0.12 mg/L, the maximum detected concentration was 0.055 mg/L, and the fresh water screening concentration is 0.0052 mg/L. The analytical method used to measure effluent concentrations of cyanide was for total cyanide but the aquatic life screening criteria are for free cyanide. Free cyanide is a subset of total cyanide and in most situations, total cyanide will overestimate the free cyanide concentrations. Monitoring for free cyanide is a new requirement for the upcoming permit cycle to support future comparisons and reasonable potential evaluations.

Mercury. The maximum predicted effluent concentration of mercury was 0.0012 mg/L, the maximum detected concentration was 0.00016 mg/L, and the fresh water screening concentration is 0.000012 mg/L. The effluent concentrations were variable and below the detection limit for 30% of the effluent samples. The fresh water screening value is based on preventing fish from accumulating mercury to concentrations injurious of humans which is not directly applicable to Farmington Bay.

DWQ continues to closely monitor water quality for mercury concentrations in Great Salt Lake including Farmington Bay. The data for Farmington Bay and the Transitional Waters are currently insufficient to assess if mercury concentrations are impairing or supporting the designated uses as

documented in the 2010 and 2012 *Integrated Reports*. To support the future assessments, continued monitoring of mercury effluent concentrations with a sufficiently sensitive analytical method capable of detecting concentrations at the fresh water criteria concentration (0.000012 mg/L) is required. Additional evaluations and reductions of the potential sources of mercury under the pre-treatment program are recommended for consideration but are not required at this time.

Ammonia. Insufficient data for ammonia effluent concentrations were available and ammonia monitoring of the effluent is a new requirement to provide the data to assess ammonia including pH and temperature. Until this data can be collected and assessed, the results of chronic WET monitoring will be used to demonstrate that the effluent, including ammonia, will not harm the designated uses. Ammonia monitoring is a new requirement for this permit cycle.

Level II Antidegradation Review

In accordance with UAC R317-2-3.5.b.1.(b), a Level II antidegradation review is not required because there is no change to effluent concentrations or loading compared to the previous permit.

WET (Whole Effluent Toxicity) Testing

NDSO currently conducts acute WET monitoring consistent with Utah's 1991 WET Implementation Guidance. Chronic WET monitoring as an indicator is a new requirement in addition to acute WET monitoring because the dilution in the Class 5E Transitional Waters is less than 20:1. Interpretation of the chronic WET monitoring will be in accordance with the Interim Methods for Evaluating Use Support for Great Salt Lake, Utah, Pollution Discharge Elimination System (UPDES) Permits (DWQ, 2016). In addition, the chronic WET monitoring results are anticipated to increase the confidence that pollutants exceeding the fresh water screening criteria will not harm the uses.

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 Analysis⁴. 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.

Initial screening for metals values that were submitted through the discharge monitoring reports were evaluated. A copy of the initial screening is included in the "Effluent Metals and RP Screening Results" table in this attachment. The initial screening check for pollutants showed that the full model needed to be run on arsenic, cadmium, copper, mercury, and free cyanide.

Reasonable potential analyses were conducted in accordance with the methods in the *Interim Methods for Evaluating Use Support for Great Salt Lake, Utah Pollution Discharge Elimination (UPDES) Permits* (DWQ, January, 2016). In accordance with these methods, freshwater numeric criteria are used for screening.

The RP model was run on arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, cyanide, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, silver, and zinc using the most recent data back through March, 2010. This resulted in 24-50 data points and no reasonable potential for exceeding the acute or chronic criteria except for cyanide and mercury. The available data is for total cyanide but the criterion is for free cyanide, which is one type of total cyanide. New monitoring requirements are added to characterize free cyanide concentrations in the effluent.

The maximum potential effluent concentration for mercury was 0.0012 mg/L and the fresh water screening criterion is 0.000012 mg/L. The fresh water screening criterion is based on human health consumption of fish. Recreational fishing in the receiving waters are not known to occur. Mercury is a pollutant of interest for Great Salt Lake but as documented in the 2010 and 2012 *Integrated Reports*, the data are inadequate to determine if mercury is impairing the uses in Great Salt Lake. Increased monitoring is added using a method of sufficient sensitivity to measure mercury concentrations at 0.000012 mg/L.

The effluent data for ammonia were insufficient to evaluate reasonable potential which results in Outcome B, new monitoring requirements for ammonia.

A Summary of the RP Model inputs and outputs are included in the table below.

The Metals Initial Screening Table and Reasonable Potential Outputs Table are included in this attachment.

⁴ See Reasonable Potential Analysis Guidance for definitions of terms

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Reasonable Potential Outputs Table

RP Procedure Output	Outfall Number:	1	Data Units	mg/L		
Parameter	Arsenic	Cadmium	Chromium	Lead	Silver	Copper
Distribution	Lognormal	Lognormal	Lognormal	Lognormal	Lognormal	Lognormal
Reporting Limit						
Significant Figures	2	2	2	2	2	2
Maximum Reported Effluent Conc.	0.489	0.001277	0.0021	0.001119	0.002	0.012192
Coefficient of Variation (CV)	0.67	1.5	0.88	0.74	1.8	0.44
RP Multiplier	1.8	4.3	2.7	2.2	4.7	1.8
Projected Maximum Effluent Conc. (MEC)	0.88	0.0054	0.0056	0.0025	0.0094	0.022
Confidence Interval	99	99	99	99	99	99
Acute Criterion	0.34	0.774	0.016	0.281	0.034	0.0496
Chronic Criterion	0.15	0.64	0.011	0.011	0.168	0.0293
RP for Acute?	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
RP for Chronic?	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Outcome	B	B	B	B	B	B
Parameter	Mercury	Nickel	Selenium	Zinc	Cyanide	<=(Total)
Distribution	Lognormal	Lognormal	Lognormal	Lognormal	Lognormal	
Reporting Limit						
Significant Figures	2	2	2	2	2	
Maximum Reported Effluent Conc.	0.000158	0.015852	0.00164	0.074936	0.055	<=(Total)
Coefficient of Variation (CV)	1.9	0.73	0.47	0.4	0.86	
RP Multiplier	7.3	1.9	1.9	1.5	2.2	
Projected Maximum Effluent Conc. (MEC)	0.0012	0.03	0.0032	0.11	0.12	<=(Total)
Confidence Interval	99	99	99	99	99	
Acute Criterion	0.379	1.51	NA	0.379	0.022	<=(Free)
Chronic Criterion	0.000012	0.168	0.0046	0.382	0.0052	<=(Free)
RP for Acute?	NO	NO	NA	NO	YES	
RP for Chronic?	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	
Outcome	B	B	B	B	B	

Metals Initial Screening Table

Reasonable Potential Screening												
Metal	Cyanide	Arsenic	Cadmium	Chromium	Copper	Lead	Nickel	Silver	Zinc	Molybdenum	Selenium	Mercury
ARP Val	0.022	0.340	0.002	0.016	0.013	0.065	0.468	0.002	0.120	1	0.018	0.0024
CRP Val	0.0052	0.150	0.000	0	0.009	0.003	0.052	0.002	0.120	1	0.005	0.000012
Metals, mg/L	0.0097	0.0096			0.011	0.00025	0.00822	0.00004	0.021	0.00395	0.00083	0.0000024
	0.0092	0.0096	0.000035	0	0.0105	0.000179	0.00822	0.000026	0.0203	0.00395	0.000426	0.0000024
	0.0092	0.0096	0.000035	ND	0.0105	0.000192	0.00822	0.00003	0.0203	0.00395	0.000754	0.0000013
	0.0103	0.0096	0.000041	ND	0.0105	0.000192	0.0159	0.000062	0.0341	ND	0.00106	0.000003
	0.0103	0.00803	0.000041	ND	0.0106	0.000244	0.0159	0.000062	0.0341	ND	0.000754	0.000003
	0.0119	0.00875	0.000041	ND	0.0121	0.000326	0.0159	0.000062	0.0341	ND	0.000754	0.0000042
	0.0093	0.0095	0	0.000226	0.00569	0	0.00737	0	0.0113	0.00355	0.000356	0
	0.0086	0.00972	ND	0.0011	0.0127	0.000374	0.00227	ND	0.0166	0.00468	0.000627	ND
	0.0055	0.0126	0.000127	0.00108	0.00823	0.000262	0.00203	0.000203	0.0199	0.00453	0.00084	0.000158
	0.0093	0.0126	0.000127	0.0011	0.0127	0.000374	0.00737	0.000203	0.0199	0.00468	0.00084	0.0000053
	0.0086	0.0126	0.000127	0.0011	0.0127	0.000374	0.00626	0.000203	0.0199	0.00468	0.00084	ND
	0.0084	0.0085	ND	ND	0.00818	ND	0.0067	ND	0.0137	0.0037	ND	0.000002
	0.0085	0.00567	ND	0.001	0.00805	ND	0.00189	ND	0.0287	0.00313	ND	0.0000023
	0.0101	0.00714	ND	0.000921	0.00818	ND	0.00654	ND	0.0213	0.00301	ND	ND
	ND	0.0089	ND	0.0007	0.0045	ND	0.0054	ND	0.01	0.003	0.0014	ND
	ND	0.0081	ND	ND	0.00395	ND	0.00146	0.0000262	0.0155	0.00315	0.000364	0.0000019
	0.00426	0.00537	ND	ND	0.00578	ND	0.00246	0.0000293	0.0421	0.00935	0.00036	ND
	ND	0.489	0.000444	0.00431	0.00206	0.000941	0.000941	0.0000697	0.0163	0.00272	0.000441	0.0000141
0.0138	0.00911	ND	ND	0.00477	ND	0.00204	0.0000391	0.0298	0.00339	0.000411	ND	
0.00557	0.00704	ND	ND	0.00596	ND	0.00166	ND	0.0137	0.00328	0.000301	0.0000015	
ND Value	0.022	0.340	0.002	0.016	0.013	0.065	0.468	0.002	0.120	1	0.018	0.0024
Max	0.0138	0.489	0.000444	0.00431	0.0127	0.000941	0.0159	0.000203	0.0421	0.00935	0.0014	0.000158
A RP?	YES	YES	No	No	YES	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
C RP?	YES	YES	YES	No	YES	No	No	No	No	No	No	YES

ATTACHMENT 4

Industrial Waste Survey

(For Use As Guidance)

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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, blueing of metals, aluminum extruding, circuit board manufacturing, tanning animal skins, pesticide formulating or packaging, and pharmaceutical manufacturing or packaging,

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

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

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

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

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

An Industrial Waste Survey consists of:

Step 1: Identify Industrial Users

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

Sources for the list:

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

Split the list into two groups:

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

Step 2: Preliminary Inspection

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

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

Step 3: Informing the State

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

Jennifer Robinson

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

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

PRELIMINARY INSPECTION FORM

INSPECTION DATE ____ / ____ /

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

Description of Business _____

Principal product or service: _____

Raw Materials used: _____

Production process is: Batch Continuous Both

Is production subject to seasonal variation? yes no

If yes, briefly describe seasonal production cycle.

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

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

Wastes are discharged to (check all that apply):

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

Name of waste hauler(s), if used

Is a grease trap installed? Yes No

Is it operational? Yes No

Does the business discharge a lot of process wastewater?

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

Does the business do any of the following:

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

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

Inspector

Waste Treatment Facility

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

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

Phone: (801) 536-4383

Fax: (801) 536-4301

E-Mail: jenrobinson@utah.gov

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

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