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

UTAH POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (UPDES) PERMITS

Minor Municipal Permit No. **UT0025976**

Biosolids Permit No. **UTL0025976**

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

**COALVILLE CITY**

is hereby authorized to discharge from its wastewater treatment facility to receiving waters named an unnamed tributary of CHALK CREEK,

and to dispose of biosolids,

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

This permit shall become effective on August 1, 2013.

This permit expires at midnight on July 31, 2018.

Signed this 19 day of July, 2013.

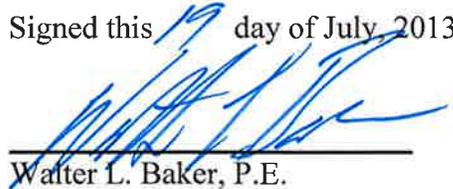
  
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Walter L. Baker, P.E.  
Director

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I. DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Description of Discharge Point.

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

<u>Outfall Number</u>	<u>Location of Discharge Outfall</u>
001	Located at latitude 40° 55' 13" and longitude of 111° 24' 09". The 15" PVC pipe discharges to an unnamed tributary of Chalk Creek, immediately above its junction with the Weber River and Echo Reservoir.

B. Narrative Standard

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

C. Specific Limitations and Self-Monitoring Requirements.

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

**PART I**  
**DISCHARGE PERMIT NO. UT0025976**

Parameter	Effluent Limitations			
	Maximum Monthly Average	Maximum Weekly Average	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum
Total Flow, MGD	0.58	NA	NA	NA
BOD <sub>5</sub> , mg/L	25	35	NA	NA
BOD <sub>5</sub> Min. % Removal	85	NA	NA	NA
TSS, mg/L	25	35	NA	NA
TSS Min. % Removal	85	NA	NA	NA
E. Coli, No./100mL	126	158	NA	NA
Dissolved Oxygen, mg/L	NA	NA	5.0	NA
Total Ammonia, mg/L, Summer (July-Sept)	6.1	NA	NA	13.1
Fall (Oct-Dec)	7.1	NA	NA	12.7
Winter (Jan-Mar)	5.9	NA	NA	12.4
Spring (Apr-June)	6.7	NA	NA	12.7
Oil & Grease, mg/L	NA	NA	NA	10
pH, Standard Units	NA	NA	6.5	9.0

NA – Not Applicable

Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements <i>a/</i>			
Parameter	Frequency	Sample Type	Units
Total Flow <i>b/c/</i>	Continuous	Recorder	MGD
BOD <sub>5</sub> , Influent <i>d/</i> Effluent	2 x Monthly	Grab	mg/L
	2 x Monthly	Grab	mg/L
TSS, Influent <i>d/</i> Effluent	2 x Monthly	Grab	mg/L
	2 x Monthly	Grab	mg/L
Dissolved Oxygen	2 x Monthly	Grab	mg/L
E. Coli	2 x Monthly	Grab	No./100mL
Total Ammonia	2 x Monthly	Grab	mg/L
Oil & Grease	When Seen Observed	Grab	mg/L
pH	2 x Monthly	Grab	SU
Total Phosphorus	Monthly	Grab	mg/L
Total Nitrogen	Monthly	Grab	mg/L

*a/* See Definitions, *Part VII*, 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.

D. Reporting of Wastewater Monitoring Results.

Monitoring results obtained during the previous month shall be summarized for each month and reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report Form (EPA No. 3320-1), post-marked no later than the 28<sup>th</sup> day of the month following the completed reporting period. The first report is due on October 28, 2009. 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 VI.G)*, and submitted to the Division of Water Quality at the following address:

Department of Environmental Quality  
Division of Water Quality  
195North 1950West  
PO Box 144870  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4870

II. INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM

A. Pretreatment Reporting Requirements

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

B. Industrial Wastes

1. The "Industrial Waste Survey" as required by *Part II.A.i.*, consisting of; identifying each significant industrial user (SIU), determination of the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of each discharge, and appropriate production data. A (SIU) is defined as an industrial user discharging to a publicly-owned treatment works (POTW) that satisfies any of the following: (1) has a process wastewater flow of 25,000 gallons or more per average work day; (2) has a flow greater than five percent of the flow carried by the municipal system receiving the waste; (3) is subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards, or (4) has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement.
2. The permittee must notify the Director of any new introductions by new or existing SIUs or any substantial change in pollutants from any major industrial source. Such notice must contain the information described in 1. above and be forwarded no later than sixty (60) days following the introduction or change.
3. Pretreatment Standards (*40 CFR 403.5*) developed pursuant to *Section 307 of The Water Quality Act of 1987* require that under no circumstances shall the permittee allow introduction of the following pollutants into the waste treatment system from any source of non-domestic discharge:
  - a. 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 140°F (60°C);
  - b. Pollutants, which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case, discharges with a pH lower than 5.0;
  - c. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW resulting in interference;

- d. Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.) released in a discharge at such volume or strength as to cause interference in the POTW;
  - e. Heat in amounts, which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW, resulting in interference, but in no case, heat in such quantities that the influent to the sewage treatment works exceeds 104°F (40°C);
  - f. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through;
  - g. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapor, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause worker health or safety problems; or,
  - h. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the POTW.
  - i. Any pollutant that causes pass through or interference at the POTW.
4. In addition to the general and specific limitations expressed above, more specific pretreatment limitations have been and will be promulgated for specific industrial categories under *Section 307 of the Water Quality Act of 1987 as amended (WQA)*. (See 40 CFR, Subchapter N, Parts 400 through 500, for specific information).
5. The permittee shall provide adequate notice to the Director and the Division of Water Quality Industrial Pretreatment Coordinator of;
- a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the treatment works from an indirect discharger (i.e., industrial user) which would be subject to *Sections 301 or 306 of the WQA* if it were directly discharging those pollutants;
  - b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the treatment works by a source introducing pollutants into the treatment works at the time of issuance of the permit; and
  - c. For the purposes of this section, adequate notice shall include information on:
    - (1) The quality and quantity of effluent to be introduced into such treatment works; and,

- (2) Any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from such publicly owned treatment works.
6. At such time as a specific pretreatment limitation becomes applicable to an industrial user of the permittee, the Director may, as appropriate, do the following:
  - a. Amend the permittee's UPDES discharge permit to specify the additional pollutant(s) and corresponding effluent limitation(s) consistent with the applicable national pretreatment limitation;
  - b. Require the permittee to specify, by ordinance, contract, or other enforceable means, the type of pollutant(s) and the maximum amount which may be discharged to the permittee's facility for treatment. Such requirement shall be imposed in a manner consistent with the POTW program development requirements of the *General Pretreatment Regulations at 40 CFR 403*; and/or,
  - c. Require the permittee to monitor its discharge for any pollutant, which may likely be discharged from the permittee's facility, should the industrial user fail to properly pretreat its waste.
7. The Director retains, at all times, the right to take legal action against the industrial user and/or the treatment works, in those cases where a permit violation has occurred because of the failure of an industrial user to discharge at an acceptable level. If the permittee has failed to properly delineate maximum acceptable industrial contributor levels, the Director will look primarily to the permittee as the responsible party.
8. If local limits are developed per R317-8-8.5(4)(b) to protect the POTW from pass through or interference, then the POTW must submit limits to DWQ for review and public notice R317-8-8.5(4)(c).

III. BIOSOLIDS PERMIT, SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING 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 Coalville City Waste Water Treatment Facility (CWWTF). The treatment methods and disposal practices are specifically designated below.

1. The solids are stabilized with the Modified Ludzak-Ettinger (MLE) extended aeration process in an oxidation ditch with a mean cell residence time of about 15 days.
2. Description of Biosolids Disposal Method.
  - a. Class B biosolids may be land applied for agriculture use.
  - b. Biosolids that do not meet at least Class B requirements are land filled.

Changes in Treatment Systems and Disposal Practices. Should the permittee change their disposal methods or the biosolids generation and handling processes of the plant, the permittee must notify the Division Director at least 180 days in advance. This includes, but is not limited to, the addition or removal of any biosolids treatment units (i.e., digesters, drying beds, belt presses, etc.).

For any biosolids that are land filled, the requirements of *Utah Administrative Code R315-301-5* and *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 that are to be sold or given away that are to land applied shall meet the requirements of *Part III.B.1, 2, and 3* listed below.

1. Heavy Metals Limitations:

Class A

For the biosolids to be considered Class A with respect to heavy metals, the biosolids must meet the heavy metals limitations in Table 3 as described below for record keeping purposes. For the biosolids to be considered Class B with respect to heavy metals, the biosolids must meet Tables 1 or 2 below. If the biosolids do not meet one of the Tables below, the biosolids do meet Class A or B standards, and must be disposed in a landfill.

Heavy Metals	Table 1	Table 2	Table 3 (Considered Exceptional Quality)
All heavy metals concentrations shall be measured and reported	Daily Maximum mg/Kg a/b/c/	Cumulative Loading Rate Kg/Ha a/	Monthly Average Concentration mg/Kg a/b/c/d/
Total Arsenic	75	41	41
Total Cadmium	85	39	39
Total Copper	4300	1500	1500
Total Lead	840	300	300
Total Mercury	57	17	17
Total Molybdenum	75	N/A	N/A
Total Nickel	420	420	420
Total Selenium	100	100	100
Total Zinc	7500	2800	2800

2. Pathogen Limitations:

Class B

If the biosolids are to be land applied the biosolids shall meet Class B pathogen requirements (including the site restrictions and management practices) as described below. If the biosolids do not meet the Class B pathogen requirements, the biosolids cannot be land applied.

Class B Pathogen Requirements a/

Class B through testing <u>a/</u>	<b>Or</b>	Class B through a process to significantly reduce pathogens
Fecal Coliform shall be less than 2,000,000 most probable number (MPN) per gram of total solids.		Solids are dried on beds for a minimum of 3 months. During 2 of those 3 months the average daily temperature is above 0 <sup>0</sup> C (32 <sup>0</sup> F).

3. Vector Attraction Reduction Requirements a/  
Air Drying

Vector attraction reduction will be met through air drying the biosolids. The moisture reduction must be 90% or more.

a/ Based on a minimum of seven (7) samples of biosolids collected over a two-week period (or as approved by the Division Director in your sampling and analysis plan).

4. Self-Monitoring Requirements

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

Minimum Frequency of Monitoring (Dry Metric Tons (DMT))	
Amount of Biosolids Disposed Per Year	Monitoring Frequency
> 0 to < 290 DMT	Once per year
> 290 to < 1,500 DMT	Four times per year

b. 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 sample sites for each 320-acre area (or less) is to be collected. These samples are to be collected at a depth of 5 feet or to the confining layer whichever is shallower. Each one-foot increment is to be a composite with the other samples from the site and one analysis for nitrate is to be done for each increment. Samples are required to be taken once every five years for non-irrigated sites or annually for irrigated sites.

- c. Soil monitoring for phosphorus (reported as P) is required for all land application sites (does not apply to sites where biosolids are applied less than once every five years). Six samples of a one-foot depth each are to be collected for each 320-acre area and composited. Samples are required to be taken once every five years for non-irrigated sites or annually for irrigated sites.
- d. Sample collection, preservation and analysis shall be performed in a manner consistent with the requirements of *40 CFR Part 503* and/or other criteria specified in this permit. 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 one-gram dry weight shall be used. The methods are also described in the latest version of the *Region VIII Biosolids Management Handbook*. Monitoring for soil nitrate and phosphorus is to be performed using the methods in *Methods of Soil Analysis, Part 2. Chemical and Microbiological Properties*. Page, A. L., Ed., American Society of Agronomy and Soil Science Society of America, Madison, WI, 1982.
- e. The Division Director may request additional monitoring for specific pollutants derived from biosolids if the data shows a potential for concern.

C. Site Restrictions

If the biosolids are Class B with respect to pathogens, the CWWTF shall comply with all applicable site restrictions listed below:

- 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. Other food crops and feed crops shall not be harvested from the land for 30 days after application.
- 4. Animals shall not be allowed to graze on the land for 30 days after application.
- 5. 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.
- 6. Public access to land with a high potential for public exposure shall be restricted for one year after application.

D. Management Practices for Application of Biosolids to Land

The permittee shall operate and maintain the land application site operations in accordance with the following requirements:

1. The permittee shall provide to the Division Director and the EPA within 90 days of the effective date of this permit a land application plan if requested by the permitting authority.
  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. Biosolids shall not be applied to sites where the available phosphorous content of the soil exceeds the following a/:
    - a. 100 ppm as determined by the sodium bicarbonate extraction method
    - b. 50 ppm as determined by the AB-DPTA extraction method
    - c. 170 ppm by the Bray P1 extraction method
- a/ These phosphorous limits do not apply to the application sites if the CWWTF 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 CWWTF may apply biosolids to unless the CWWTF provides a separate justification for each site for a change or elimination of the limits.

The CWWTF is still required to monitor each site for phosphorous as stated in *Part III. B. 4. c.* of this permit.

7. 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 Division Director). The treatment plant shall provide written notification to the applier of the biosolids of the concentration of total nitrogen (as N on a dry weight basis) in the biosolids. Written permission from the Division Director is required to exceed the agronomic rate.

The permittee may request the limits of *Part III, D., 6 and 7* 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.

8. 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.B.4.b* 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 Division Director and the EPA within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. The plan is subject to approval by the Division Director.
9. The specified cover crop shall be planted during the next available planting season. If this does not occur, the permittee shall notify the Division 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 Division Director.
10. When weather and or soil conditions prevent adherence to the biosolids application procedure, biosolids shall not be applied on the site.
11. 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.

12. 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 has been reached.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. 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.

E. Special Conditions on Biosolids Storage

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

F. Representative Sampling

Biosolids samples used to measure compliance with Part I 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.

G. Reporting of Monitoring Results

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 and the EPA at the following addresses:

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

Copy to: Biosolids Coordinator, 8P-W-P  
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Region VIII  
999 18th Street, Suite 500  
Denver, Colorado 80202-2466

H. Additional Record Keeping Requirements Specific to Biosolids.

1. The permittee is required to keep the following information for at least 5 years:
  - a. Concentration of each heavy metal in Table 3 in *Part III.B.1*.
  - b. If the biosolids exceed Table 3 values for any parameter that are land applied to a site, that site thereafter is subject to the heavy metals loading rates in Table 2. Records for those sites are to be retained perpetually.
  - c. A description of how the pathogen reduction requirements in *Part III.B.2* were met.
  - d. A description of how the vector attraction reduction requirements in *Part III.B.3* were met.
  - e. A description of how the site restrictions in *Part III.C* were met (if necessary).
  - f. A description of how the management practices in *Part III.D* were met (if necessary).
  - g. 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 site restrictions were met in *Part III.C*. and management practices were met in *Part III.D*. 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."

2. 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. MONITORING, RECORDING & GENERAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Representative Sampling

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements established under *Part I* shall be collected from the effluent stream prior to discharge into the receiving waters. Samples and measurements shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. Samples of biosolids shall be collected at a location representative of the quality of biosolids immediately prior to the use-disposal practice.

B. Monitoring Procedures

Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under *Utah Administrative Code ("UAC") R317-2-10 and 40CFR Part 503*, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.

C. Penalties for Tampering

The *Act* provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both.

D. Compliance Schedules.

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any Compliance Schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

E. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee.

If the permittee monitors any parameter more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under *UAC R317-2-10 and 40 CFR 503* or as specified in this permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or the Biosolids Report Form. Such increased frequency shall also be indicated. Only those parameters required by the permit need to be reported.

F. Records Contents.

Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
3. The date(s) and time(s) analyses were performed;
4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;

5. The analytical techniques or methods used; and,
6. The results of such analyses.

G. Retention of Records

The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least five years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Director at any time. A copy of this UPDES permit must be maintained on site during the duration of activity at the permitted location

H. Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting.

1. The permittee shall (orally) report any noncompliance including transportation accidents, spills, and uncontrolled runoff from biosolids transfer or land application sites which may seriously endanger health or environment, as soon as possible, but no later than twenty-four (24) hours from the time the permittee first became aware of circumstances. The report shall be made to the Division of Water Quality, (801) 538-6146, or 24-hour answering service (801) 536-4123.
2. The following occurrences of noncompliance shall be reported by telephone (801) 536-4123 as soon as possible but no later than 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances:
  - a. Any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment;
  - b. Any unanticipated bypass, which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See *Part V.G, Bypass of Treatment Facilities.*);
  - c. Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See *Part V.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) 538-6146.
  5. Reports shall be submitted to the addresses in *Part I.D, Reporting of Monitoring Results*.

I. Other Noncompliance Reporting

Instances of noncompliance not required to be reported within 24 hours shall be reported at the time that monitoring reports for *Part I.D* are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in *Part IV.H.3*

J. Inspection and Entry

The permittee shall allow the Director, or an authorized representative, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

1. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of the permit;
2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit, including but not limited to, biosolids treatment, collection, storage facilities or area, transport vehicles and containers, and land application sites;
4. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the *Act*, any substances or parameters at any location, including, but not limited to, digested biosolids before dewatering, dewatered biosolids, biosolids transfer or staging areas, any ground or surface waters at the land application sites or biosolids, soils, or vegetation on the land application sites; and,

5. The permittee shall make the necessary arrangements with the landowner or leaseholder to obtain permission or clearance, the Director, or authorized representative, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, will be permitted to enter without delay for the purposes of performing their responsibilities.

V. COMPLIANCE RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Duty to Comply.

The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application. The permittee shall give advance notice to the Director of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity, which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

B. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions.

The *Act* provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing provisions of the *Act* is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000 per day of such violation. Any person who willfully or negligently violates permit conditions or the Act is subject to a fine not exceeding \$25,000 per day of violation. Any person convicted under *UCA 19-5-115(2)* a second time shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50,000 per day. Except as provided at *Part IV.G, Bypass of Treatment Facilities* and *Part IV.H, Upset Conditions*, nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee of the civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance.

C. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense.

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

D. Duty to Mitigate.

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit, which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. The permittee shall also take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any land application in violation of this permit.

E. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar

systems, which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

F. Removed Substances.

Collected screening, grit, solids, sludge, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment shall be disposed of in such a manner so as to prevent any pollutant from entering any waters of the state or creating a health hazard. Sludge/digester supernatant and filter backwash shall not directly enter either the final effluent or waters of the state by any other direct route.

G. Bypass of Treatment Facilities.

1. Bypass Not Exceeding Limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to paragraph 2 and 3 of this section.

2. Prohibition of Bypass.

a. Bypass is prohibited, and the Director may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:

- (1) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of human life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
- (2) There were no feasible alternatives to bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance, and
- (3) The permittee submitted notices as required under *section V.G.3.*

b. The Director may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in *sections V.G.2.a (1), (2) and (3).*

3. Notice.
- a. Anticipated bypass. Except as provided above in *section V.G.2* and below in *section V.G.3.b*, if the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, at least ninety days before the date of bypass. The prior notice shall include the following unless otherwise waived by the Director:
- (1) Evaluation of alternative to bypass, including cost-benefit analysis containing an assessment of anticipated resource damages;
  - (2) A specific bypass plan describing the work to be performed including scheduled dates and times. The permittee must notify the Director in advance of any changes to the bypass schedule;
  - (3) Description of specific measures to be taken to minimize environmental and public health impacts;
  - (4) A notification plan sufficient to alert all downstream users, the public and others reasonably expected to be impacted by the bypass;
  - (5) A water quality assessment plan to include sufficient monitoring of the receiving water before, during and following the bypass to enable evaluation of public health risks and environmental impacts; and,
  - (6) Any additional information requested by the Director.
- b. Emergency *Bypass*. Where ninety days advance notice is not possible, the permittee must notify the Director, and the Director of the Department of Natural Resources, as soon as it becomes aware of the need to bypass and provide to the Director the information in *section V.G.3.a.(1) through (6)* to the extent practicable.
- c. Unanticipated *bypass*. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass to the Director as required under *Part IV.H, Twenty Four Hour Reporting*. The permittee shall also immediately notify the Director of the Department of Natural Resources, the public and downstream users and shall implement measures to

minimize impacts to public health and environment to the extent practicable.

H. Upset Conditions.

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

VI. 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:
3. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the Director, and,
4. 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.
5. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under *paragraph VI.G.2* is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of *paragraph VI.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.
6. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted.

Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

H. Penalties for Falsification of Reports.

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

I. Availability of Reports.

Except for data determined to be confidential under *UAC R317-8-3.2*, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the office of Director. As required by the *Act*, permit applications, permits and effluent data shall not be considered confidential.

J. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability.

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the permittee of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under the *Act*.

K. Property Rights.

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

L. Severability.

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

M. Transfers.

This permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:

1. The current permittee notifies the Director at least 20 days in advance of the proposed transfer date;
2. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittee's containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them; and,
3. The Director does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee of his or her intent to modify, or revoke and reissue the permit. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement mentioned in paragraph 2 above.

N. State or Federal Laws.

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation under authority preserved by *UCA 19-5-117* and *Section 510* of the *Act* or any applicable Federal or State transportation regulations, such as but not limited to the Department of Transportation regulations.

O. Water Quality - Reopener Provision.

This permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) to include the appropriate effluent limitations and compliance schedule, if necessary, if one or more of the following events occurs:

1. Water Quality Standards for the receiving water(s) to which the permittee discharges are modified in such a manner as to require different effluent limits than contained in this permit.
2. A final 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 (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 during the duration of this permit.
2. The TRE results indicate that compliance with the toxic limits will require an implementation schedule past the date for compliance and the Director agrees with the conclusion.
3. The TRE results indicate that the toxicant(s) represent pollutant(s) that may be controlled with specific numerical limits, and the Director agrees that numerical controls are the most appropriate course of action.
4. Following the implementation of numerical control(s) of toxicant(s), the Director agrees that a modified biomonitoring protocol is necessary to compensate for those toxicant that are controlled numerically.
5. The TRE reveals other unique conditions or characteristics, which in the opinion of the permit issuing authority 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".

VII. 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.
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 dilution of 25 percent effluent (or lower) is significantly less (at the 95 percent confidence level) than the survival, growth, or reproduction of the control specimens.

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7. "IC<sub>25</sub>" 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:
  9. Constant time interval between samples, sample volume proportional to flow rate at time of sampling;
  10. 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;
  11. Constant sample volume, time interval between samples proportional to flow (i.e., sample taken every "X" gallons of flow); and,
  12. Continuous sample volume, with sample collection rate proportional to flow rate.
13. "CWA," means *The Federal Water Pollution Control Act*, as amended, by *The Clean Water Act of 1987*.
14. "Daily Maximum" (Daily Max.) is the maximum value allowable in any single sample or instantaneous measurement.
15. "EPA," means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
16. "Director," means Director of the Utah Water Quality Board.
17. A "grab" sample, for monitoring requirements, is defined as a single "dip and take" sample collected at a representative point in the discharge stream.
18. An "instantaneous" measurement, for monitoring requirements, is defined as a single reading, observation, or measurement.

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19. “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.
20. “Upset,” means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventative maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

B. Biosolids.

1. “Biosolids,” means any material or material derived from sewage solids that have been biologically treated.
2. “Dry Weight-Basis,” means 100 percent solids (i.e. zero percent moisture).
3. “Land Application” is the spraying or spreading of biosolids onto the land surface; the injection of biosolids below the land surface; or the incorporation of biosolids into the land so that the biosolids can either condition the soil or fertilize crops or vegetation grown in the soil. Land application includes distribution and marketing (i.e. the selling or giving away of the biosolids).
4. “Pathogen,” means an organism that 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.

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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 mosquitos or other organisms capable of transporting infectious agents.
11. “Animals” for the purpose of this permit are domestic livestock.
12. “Annual Whole Sludge Application Rate” is the amount of sewage sludge (dry-weight basis) that can be applied to a unit area of land during a cropping cycle.
13. “Agronomic Rate is the whole sludge application rate (dry-weight basis) designed to: (1) provide the amount of nitrogen needed by the crop or vegetation grown on the land; and (2) minimize the amount of nitrogen in the sewage sludge that passes below the root zone of the crop or vegetation grown on the land to the ground water.
14. “Annual Pollutant Loading Rate” is the maximum amount of a pollutant (dry-weight basis) that can be applied to a unit area of land during a 365-day period.
15. “Application Site or Land Application Site” means all contiguous areas of a users’ property intended for sludge application.
16. “Cumulative Pollutant Loading Rate” is the maximum amount of an inorganic pollutant (dry-weight basis) that can be applied to a unit area of land.
17. “Grit and Screenings” are sand, gravel, cinders, other materials with a high specific gravity and relatively large materials such as

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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.

DWQ-2013-002858

**FACT SHEET STATEMENT OF BASIS  
COALVILLE CITY CORPORATION WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY  
NEW PERMIT: DISCHARGE AND BIOSOLIDS  
UPDES PERMIT NUMBER: UT0025976  
UPDES BIOSOLIDS PERMIT NUMBER: UTL-0025976  
MINOR MUNICIPAL**

**FACILITY CONTACTS**

Person Name: Dennis Gunn  
Position: Superintendent

Facility Name: Coalville City Corporation Wastewater Treatment Facility  
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 188  
Coalville, Utah 84017  
Telephone: (435) 901-2257, Plant  
(435) 336-5981, City Offices

Actual Address: 50 West 100 North, Coalville, Summit County

**DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY**

The Coalville City Wastewater Treatment Plant (CWWTP) was originally constructed in 1964 to serve the city of Coalville. It was upgraded in 1985, 1992 and 1995 and discharges to Chalk Creek from Outfall 001 located at 75 West 200 North, Coalville.

Coalville leases the land that the CWWTP was constructed on from the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBOR). The 50 year lease expires in 2014 and the USBOR has elected to not renew the lease. Therefore, Coalville City purchased land to construct a new wastewater treatment facility to serve the community. This new facility is named the Coalville City Wastewater Treatment Facility (CWWTF) and will be constructed approximately ½ mile to the south of the existing treatment plant. It is anticipated that the plant will be operational October 2014. This permit is issued for the new treatment facility, the existing treatment facility is covered under UPDES Permit No. UT0021288.

The CWWTF treatment process consists of screening and grit removal, two parallel Modified Luzack-Ettinger (MLE) process trains, two secondary clarifiers and UV disinfection prior to discharge to an unnamed tributary to Chalk Creek. The facility has a maximum monthly design flow of 0.58 MGD with an average daily flow rate of 0.32 MGD. The outfall location will be located at latitude 40° 55' 13" and longitude of 111° 24'09".

**DISCHARGE**

**DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE**

<u>Outfall</u>	<u>Description of Discharge Point</u>
001	Located at latitude 40° 55' 13" and longitude of 111° 24' 09". The 15" PVC pipe discharges to an unnamed tributary of Chalk Creek, immediately above its junction with the Weber River and Echo Reservoir.

**RECEIVING WATERS AND STREAM CLASSIFICATION**

The final discharge is to an unnamed tributary of Chalk Creek, which flows into the Weber River just above Echo Reservoir. Chalk Creek and the Weber River are classified as 1C, 2B, 3A and 4 (UAC R317-2-13).

- Class 1C -Protected for domestic purposes with prior treatment by treatment processes as required by the Utah Division of Drinking Water.
- Class 2B -Protected for secondary contact recreation such as boating, wading, or similar uses.
- Class 3A -Protected for cold water species of game fish and other cold water aquatic life, including the necessary aquatic organisms in their food chain.
- Class 4 -Protected for agricultural uses including irrigation of crops and stock watering.

**BASIS FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS**

Limitations on total suspended solids (TSS), biochemical oxygen demand (BOD<sub>5</sub>), E. Coli, pH and percent removal for BOD<sub>5</sub> and TSS are based on current Utah Secondary Treatment Standards, *UAC R317-1-3.2*. The dissolved oxygen and total ammonia limits are based upon the Wasteload Analysis. The oil and grease limitation is based on best professional judgment (BPJ). The Wasteload Analysis indicates that these limits will be protective of water quality standards. The permit limitations are:

Parameter	Effluent Limitations			
	Maximum Monthly Average	Maximum Weekly Average	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum
Total Flow, MGD	0.58	NA	NA	NA
BOD <sub>5</sub> , mg/L	25	35	NA	NA
BOD <sub>5</sub> Min. % Removal	85	NA	NA	NA
TSS, mg/L	25	35	NA	NA
TSS Min. % Removal	85	NA	NA	NA
E. Coli, No./100mL	126	158	NA	NA
Dissolved Oxygen, mg/L	NA	NA	5.0	NA
Total Ammonia, mg/L, Summer (July-Sept)	6.1	NA	NA	13.1
Fall (Oct-Dec)	7.1	NA	NA	12.7
Winter (Jan-Mar)	5.9	NA	NA	12.4
Spring (Apr-June)	6.7	NA	NA	12.7
Oil & Grease, mg/L	NA	NA	NA	10
pH, Standard Units	NA	NA	6.5	9.0

NA – Not Applicable.

**SELF-MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

The permit will require reports to be submitted monthly on Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) forms due 28 days after the end of the monitoring period.

Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements <i>a/</i>			
Parameter	Frequency	Sample Type	Units
Total Flow <i>b/c/</i>	Continuous	Recorder	MGD
BOD <sub>5</sub> , Influent <i>d/</i> Effluent	2 x Monthly	Composite/Grab	mg/L
	2 x Monthly	Composite/Grab	mg/L
TSS, Influent <i>d/</i> Effluent	2 x Monthly	Composite/Grab	mg/L
	2 x Monthly	Composite/Grab	mg/L
Dissolved Oxygen	2 x Monthly	Grab	mg/L
E. Coli	2 x Monthly	Grab	No./100mL
Total Ammonia	2 x Monthly	Grab	mg/L
Oil & Grease	When Sheen Observed	Grab	mg/L
pH	2 x Monthly	Grab	SU
Total Phosphorus	Monthly	Grab	mg/L
Total Nitrogen	Monthly	Grab	mg/L

*a/* See Definitions, *Part VII*, 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.

### **FUTURE TMDL CONSIDERATIONS**

This facility will discharge wastewater into an unnamed drainage which flows to Chalk Creek then to Echo Reservoir. Echo Reservoir is listed on Utah's 303(d) list of impaired waterbodies as defined by the Clean Water Act. Specifically, Echo Reservoir has been identified as impaired for total phosphorus (TP) and dissolved oxygen (DO). As required under federal regulations, a total maximum daily load (TMDL) will be developed for all 303(d) listed waters.

Based on the draft TMDL completed in 2006, the future load allocation for TP for this facility is 823 kg/yr. The former treatment plant, an extended aeration/activated sludge plant, discharged an average of 304 kg/yr of TP per year from 2010 to 2012. However, a new TMDL evaluation is underway for the reservoir and may require nutrient load reductions. This is likely to include a new load allocation for TP and may include a load allocation for nitrogen. To support the TMDL process, the facility will monitor monthly for TP and nitrogen.

### **BIOSOLIDS**

#### **BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

This biosolids permit has presented challenges because we are dealing with the old (existing) water reclamation facility, and the new water reclamation facility at the same time. At the old plant, composting is done to meet Class A requirements for pathogens. It is DWQ's understanding that Coalville City wants to pursue a new direction once the new plant is up and running. At the new plant, when the solids (untreated sewage sludge) are dewatered, the solids will be hauled off site for further processing to produce biosolids (treated sewage sludge), or hauled to a landfill, due to odor concerns. It is also DWQ's understanding that the City of Coalville has public noticed a 'request for qualifications' to solicit interest in processing the solids to meet Class B biosolids standards for land application at low public contact sites (farms, rangeland or reclamation sites). Therefore, it is not known how the solids are going to be processed or beneficially used or disposed in the future. Therefore, the CWWTF will need to produce and submit a biosolids management plan to the Division of Water Quality to produce a Class A biosolid product\*. Until the CWWTF submits a biosolids management plan, the CWWTF will not be permitted to produce a Class A biosolids product or produce material derived from solids or biosolids for sale or giveaway for land application. However, the CWWTF will be allowed to produce Class B biosolids for low public contact sites. And according to the *Code of Federal Regulations, Part 503-Standards for the use or disposal of sewage sludge* ; Class B biosolids can be met through one of two ways:

1. Testing for fecal coliform which must be less than 2,000,000 most probable number per gram of solids;
2. Or meeting a 'process to significantly reduce pathogens' (PSRP).

Since the Modified Ludzak-Ettinger (MLE) extended aeration process is not an approved PSRP at the new plant, nor is there any consistent data of fecal coliform testing, to prove this is a safe product to be sold or given away to the public, best professional judgment (BPJ) was used to determine that this permit will not allow any solids to be land applied without meeting a PSRP (please see fact sheet/statement of basis below for further information). However, under *40 CFR 503.13*, Exceptional Quality Biosolids Table 3 is listed in this permit should anyone want to know what requirements need to be met (with respect to heavy metals) for a product that can be distributed to the general public for home lawn and garden use. \*

\*If the solids or Class B biosolids are hauled to another facility to produce a Class A biosolids product, the facility must have a valid UPDES biosolids permit.

\*The CWWTP has met Table 3, Exceptional Quality Heavy Metals requirements in every annual report submitted since 1994. Please see below to see the monitoring results for the 2011 annual report. It is anticipated that the CWWTF will continue to meet the heavy metals exceptional quality requirements in the years to come.

#### **DESCRIPTION OF TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL**

In 2011, (the current plant), the Coalville Wastewater Treatment Plant (CWWTP) produced 48 dry metric tons (DMT) of solids (sewage sludge) and sold or gave away (with the addition of green waste) 12 DMT of compost to the public as a Class A product. Another 40 DMT was disposed at the Summit County Landfill. At this time, the CWWTF does not plan to produce any Class A biosolids, but may land apply Class B solids at agronomic rates according to their current permit.

At the new plant, the solids will be stabilized with the Modified Ludzak-Ettinger (MLE) extended aeration process in an oxidation ditch with a mean cell residence time of about 15 days. After stabilization, the solids are pumped from the oxidation ditch to an aerated covered solids holding tank which has the capacity to hold the solids for an additional 20 days which gives the operator more flexibility with solids management. From the holding tank, the solids will be de-watered with a screw press to about 25% solids and will then be hauled off site, either to a landfill or another site for further processing due to odor concerns.

This permit will allow the CWWTF to land apply Class B biosolids with respect to pathogens from the new plant, if they can meet a 'process to significantly reduce pathogens' off site, prior to land application.

#### **FUTURE BENEFICIAL USE AND DISPOSAL METHODS AT THE CWWTF**

If the CWWTF plans to meet Class A standards (with respect to pathogens) for sale or give away to the public for home lawn and garden use (or other high public contact sites, i.e., parks, athletic

fields, golf courses, etc.) or change the PSRP for low public contact sites, the CWWTF will be required to notify the Director of the Division of Water Quality (Division Director), and the Biosolids Coordinator of Region VIII of the EPA, at least 180 days prior to any changes regarding the beneficial use or disposal of the solids.

**BIOSOLIDS LIMITATIONS AND SELF-MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

The self-monitoring requirements are based upon the amount of biosolids disposed per year and shall be monitored according to the chart below. At a minimum, all metals, pathogens and applicable vector attraction reduction requirements shall be monitored according to *40 CFR 503.16,(a)(1)*.

Minimum Frequency of Monitoring	
Dry Metric Tons (DMT) of Biosolids Disposed Per Year	Monitoring Frequency
> 0 to < 290, DMT	Once per year
> 290 to < 1,500, DMT	Four times per year

Since the CWWTF disposed 62 DMT of biosolids and solids in 2011, the CWWTF will only need to monitor the biosolids once a year for the parameters listed below.

Landfill Monitoring

Prior to disposal in a landfill all biosolids must pass a paint filter test (to determine if the biosolids exhibit free liquid). If the solids do not pass a paint filter test, the biosolids cannot be disposed of in the landfill.

Heavy Metals Monitoring

The CWWTF is required to sample for heavy metals prior to the time the biosolids are sold or given away, or land applied for land reclamation purposes.

Pathogen Monitoring for Class B Biosolids

The biosolids must meet a PSRP, or pass the *fecal* coliform testing requirements. If the biosolids have not met a PSRP, or pass the testing requirements, the biosolids cannot be used for daily cover at a landfill, or final cover for landfill reclamation, and must be disposed of, in the landfill.

Vector Attraction Reduction Monitoring

The biosolids must be monitored to meet vector attraction reduction (VAR) requirements for time and temperature. If the biosolids do not meet the VAR requirements, the biosolids cannot be used for daily cover, or final cover for landfill reclamation, and must be disposed in the landfill.

**MONITORING DATA (PATHOGENS)**

The CWWTP had the choice to sample for fecal coliform or *Salmonella*. The CWWTP chose to sample for *Salmonella*. Of the eight samples, all eight must be below three most probable number per four grams of solids. The monitoring data is below.

CWWTP <i>Salmonella</i> Monitoring Data, 2011	
Geo-mean of the eight samples.	Maximum of six samples, Most Probable Number Per Gram
<1.38	<2.40
All samples must be less than three most probable number per four grams of total solids	

**MONITORING DATA (HEAVY METALS)**

The CWWTP was required to sample once for heavy metals. The monitoring data is below.

Heavy Metals	CWWTP 2011, Yearly Average mg/kg	CWWTP 2011, Yearly Maximum mg/kg	40 CFR 503.13, Table 3, Exceptional Quality Biosolids Table mg/kg
Total Arsenic	4.5	4.5	41.0
Total Cadmium	1.07	1.07	39.0
Total Copper	226.0	226.0	1500.0
Total Lead	<27.0	<27.0	300.0
Total Mercury	0.385	0.385	17.0
Total Molybdenum	<10.8	<10.8	N/A (daily max, 75.0 mg/kg)
Total Nickel	12.1	12.1	420.0
Total Selenium	<3.54	3.0	100.0
Total Zinc	360.0	360.0	2800.0

## **LIMITATIONS**

### **HEAVY METALS**

#### **Class A Biosolids for Low Public Contact Sites (with respect to heavy metals)**

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 to the point where the heavy metals become phytotoxic to plants. The permittee will be required to produce an information sheet (see Part III.D of the permit) to be handed out to all people who are receiving and land applying Class A biosolids with respect to heavy metals. 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 high public contact sites 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 low public contact sites.

#### **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.D 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 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.

If the biosolids do not meet these requirements they cannot be land applied.

40 CFR 503.13, Tables 1, 2, and 3 of Heavy Metal Limitations

Heavy Metals	Table 1	Table 2	Table 3
All heavy metals concentrations shall be measured and reported	Daily Maximum mg/Kg <u>a/b/c/</u>	Cumulative Loading Rate Kg/Ha <u>a/</u>	Monthly Average Concentration mg/Kg <u>a/b/c/d/</u>
Total Arsenic	75	41	41
Total Cadmium	85	39	39
Total Copper	4300	1500	1500
Total Lead	840	300	300
Total Mercury	57	17	17
Total Molybdenum	75	N/A	N/A
Total Nickel	420	420	420
Total Selenium	100	100	100
Total Zinc	7500	2800	2800

- a/ See Part V. of the permit for definition of terms.
- b/ The limitations represent the maximum allowable levels of heavy metals in any biosolids intended for land application.
- c/ Any violation of these limitations shall be reported in accordance with the requirements of Part III.G.1, 2, 3 and 4 of the permit.
- d/ These limitations represent the maximum allowable levels of heavy metals based on an average of all samples taken during a 30-day period.

**PATHOGENS**

**Class B Requirements for Agriculture and Land Reclamation Use**

Under 40 CFR 503.32 (b)(3), Appendix B.2. CWWTF must meet a process to significantly reduce pathogens to meet Class B standards. CWWTF intends to meet a process to significantly reduce

pathogens by using the air drying method of pathogen reduction. The biosolids are applied to an impervious surface and dried at a depth of no more than 9 inches (23 cm) deep. The biosolids are allowed to dry for a minimum of 3 months. During 2 of the 3 months, the ambient average daily temperature is above 32° F (0° C).

#### **Vector Attraction Reduction**

To meet vector attraction reduction requirements the solids need to be equal to or greater than 75% total solids when primary solids are not present prior to land application 503.33(b)(7).

#### **Record Keeping**

The record keeping requirements from 40 CFR 503.17 are included under Part III.F. of the permit. The amount of time the records need to be retained is dependent upon the quality of the biosolids with regard to the metals concentrations. If the biosolids exceed Table 3 values for any parameter that are land applied to a site, that site thereafter is subject to the heavy metals loading rates in Table 2. Records for those sites are to be retained in perpetuity.

#### **Reporting**

CWWTF will be required to 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.D. of the permit, information on management practices, land application sites, and certifications will be due no later than February 19 of each year. Each report is for the previous calendar year.

### **STORM WATER**

The *Utah Administrative Code (UAC) R-317-8-3* requires storm water permit provisions to include the development of a storm water pollution prevention plan for waste water treatment facilities if the facility meets one or both of the following criteria:

1. waste water treatment facilities with a design flow of 1.0 MGD or greater, and/or,
2. waste water treatment facilities with an approved pretreatment program as described in 40CFR Part 403,

Coalville City does not meet the above criteria; therefore this permit does not include storm water provisions. However, the permit does include a storm water re-opener provision.

### **PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS**

The permittee has not been designated for pretreatment program development because it does not meet conditions which necessitate a full program. The flow through the plant is less than five (5) MGD, there are no categorical industries discharging to the treatment facility, industrial discharges comprise less than 1 percent of the flow through the treatment facility, and there is no indication of pass through or interference with the operation of the treatment facility such as upsets or violations of the POTW's UPDES permit limits.

Although the permittee does not have to develop a State-approved pretreatment program, any

wastewater discharges to the sanitary sewer are subject to Federal, State and local regulations. Pursuant to *Section 307 of the Clean Water Act*, the permittee shall comply with all applicable Federal General Pretreatment Regulations promulgated, found in *40 CFR 403* and the State Pretreatment Requirements found in *UAC R317-8-8*.

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

It is recommended that the permittee perform an annual evaluation of the need to revise or develop technically based local limits for pollutants of concern, to implement the general and specific prohibitions *40 CFR, Part 403.5(a)* and *Part 403.5(b)*. This evaluation may indicate that present local limits are sufficiently protective, need to be revised or should be developed. It is required, as per *UAC R317-8-8.8(4)(c)*, that the permittee submit for review and public notice any local limits that are developed to the Division of Water Quality for review.

### **BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

As part of a nationwide effort to control toxic discharges, biomonitoring requirements are being included in permits for facilities where effluent toxicity is an existing or potential concern. In Utah, this is done in accordance with the *State of Utah Permitting and Enforcement Guidance Document for Whole Effluent Toxicity 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*.

The permittee is a minor municipal facility that discharges treated effluent, in which toxicity is neither an existing concern, nor likely to be present in the discharge. The potential for toxicity is not deemed sufficient to require biomonitoring or to include whole effluent toxicity (WET) limits because there are no present or anticipated industrial dischargers on the system. The permittee anticipates the waste stream to continue to be from household or domestic origin only. Based on these considerations and the permitting authority's best professional judgment, there is no reasonable potential for toxicity in the permittee's discharge (*per State of Utah Permitting and Enforcement Guidance Document for WET Control*). As such, there will be no numerical WET limitations or WET monitoring requirements in this permit. However, the permit will contain a toxicity limitation re-opener provision that allows for modification of the permit at any time in the future should additional information indicate the presence of toxicity in the discharge.

**PERMIT DURATION**

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

Drafted by:  
Kim Shelley, Discharge  
Mark Schmitz, Biosolids  
Utah Division of Water Quality

**PUBLIC NOTICE**

Began: April 13, 2013  
Ended: May 13, 2013  
Public Noticed in The Summit County Bee

No comments were received during the public comment period. Therefore, the permit and FSSOB are the same as the draft documents that were public noticed.

July 2, 2013

WWTF LOCATION



VICINITY MAP

N.T.S

New Coalville WWTF Location

