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FACT SHEET STATEMENT OF BASIS

UTAH POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM GENERAL PERMIT FOR DRINKING WATER TREATMENT PLANTS PERMIT NUMBER UTG640000

The State of Utah in compliance with the *Utah Water Quality Act, Title 19 Chapter 5 Utah Code Annotated ("UCA")*, as amended, (the "Act") will issue permits for drinking water treatment plants.

APPROPRIATENESS OF THE GENERAL PERMIT

Utah Administrative Code ("UAC") R317-8-2.5 authorizes the issuance of general permits to categories of point sources within the same geographical area, which involve similar types of operations, potentially discharge the same types of waters, and require similar pollution control measures. There are approximately forty-five drinking water treatment facilities to which this general permit currently applies. Under normal operating conditions, these facilities do not discharge any wastewater to waters of the State.

In the opinion of the Director of the Utah Division of Water Quality, drinking water treatment plants in the State of Utah as described below under *Criteria for Inclusion in the General Permits for Drinking Water Treatment Plants* would be more appropriately and efficiently controlled under a general permit than under individual permits.

DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE

This general permit allows for a discharge in emergency overflow situations to prevent flooding and/or severe property damage. In general, the water treatment plants are designed for the conditions required herein and should be able to meet the required effluent limitations if such systems are properly operated and maintained.

This permit does allow for the discharge of untreated, excess intake water, based on best professional judgment, and provided no significant detrimental water quality impacts result. No chemicals can be added to the water prior to returning it to the original water course. The return flow must be conducted on a regular or continual basis so as to minimize "slugging", and the discharge must not cause excessive erosion.

This permit does allow for a discharge which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.

BASIS FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Limitations on total suspended solids (TSS), Iron, Aluminum, Chlorine, and pH are based on water quality in-stream standards. Limitations for Chloramine, Chlorine Dioxide, Chlorine, and Chlorite are based on a de-minimus actual effect on ground water quality. Limitation for Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) is the water quality in-stream standard. The permit limit is below many of the TRC tests detection limit. The TRC permit limit is a conservative value because it does not take in to account any mixing of the discharge with the receiving water body. The footnote for TRC requires that a test result needs to register non-detect to comply with the permit, it also requires that a TRC test method must be used where the detection limit is 0.04 mg/L or below. The permit limitations are:

Effluent Characteristics	Effluent Limitations For Discharges to Waters of the State /a		Effluent Limitations For Discharges for Land Disposal /b		Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Measurement Frequency /d	Sample Type
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum		
Parameters						
Flow, MGD	NA	NA	NA	NA	Daily	Estimated
Total Suspended Solids, mg/L	NA	25	NA	NA	Daily	Grab
Iron, mg/L	NA	1.0	NA	NA	Daily	Grab
Aluminum, mg/L /c	NA	0.087	NA	NA	Daily	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine, mg/L	NA	0.019 /e	NA	NA	Daily	Grab
Chloramine as Cl ₂ , mg/L	NA	NA	NA	4.0	Daily	Grab
Chlorine Dioxide, mg/L	NA	NA	NA	0.8	Daily	Grab
Chlorine as Cl ₂ , mg/L	NA	NA	NA	4.0	Daily	Grab
Chlorite, mg/L	NA	NA	NA	1.0	Daily	Grab
pH, Standard Units	6.5	9.0	6.5	9.0	Daily	Grab

NA – Not Applicable

- /a Discharges to waters of the State must meet the in-stream Water Quality Standards approved under *Utah Administrative Code ("UAC") R317-2-14* for the above parameters for all stream classifications.
- /b Discharges for Land Disposal must meet the above limits to have a de-minimus actual effect on ground water quality and thus get a ground water discharge permit by rule.
- /c Permit limits, monitoring and reporting requirements for Aluminum shall not be required if Aluminum is not a constituent of the solution utilized as part of the water treatment process.
- /d Monitoring and sampling is required only on those days that a discharge from a facility's treatment system occurs.
- /e The limit for Total Residual Chlorine is the in-stream water quality standard. Due to analytical capability available at the time this permit was issued any sampling of the effluent that results in a

non-detect that is less than 0.04 mg/L will not be considered a violation of this permit.

NOTE: Any discharge that is for land disposal and results in an overland flow to waters of the State must meet both sets of effluent limitations.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Best management practices for operation of the treatment system are required to ensure stable operating conditions and to minimize the likelihood of upsets or accidental discharges occurring. In addition, the requirements for the proper storage and handling of water treatment chemicals will help prevent any pollutants from these materials from entering waters of the State.

REPORTING AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The permit requires that all discharges, except excess untreated intake flows, be monitored visually, sampled for the above parameters, and recorded as they occur. These discharges shall be reported to the state by telephone by the next workday and a written report shall be submitted within five days of the discharge to the State.

Upon applying for the General Permit **OR** renewing the permit, the facility must submit the source water data including TSS, Metals, Organics and any other parameters that are specific to the stream along with the Notice of Intent (NOI).

PERMIT DURATION

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

Drafted by Matthew Garn, P.E.
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Utah Division of Water Quality
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PUBLIC NOTICE

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Ended: June XX

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