

Official Draft Public Notice Version **February 6, 2014**

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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

Major Municipal Permit No. **UT0020834**

Biosolids Permit No. **UTL020834**

Storm Water Permit No. **UTR020834**

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

SPRINGVILLE CITY WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT

is hereby authorized to discharge from its wastewater treatment facility to receiving waters named **LITTLE SPRING CREEK**,

to dispose of biosolids,

and to discharge storm water,

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

This permit shall become effective on **Month XX, 20XX**

This permit expires at midnight on **Month XX, 20XX**.

Signed this **XXth** day of **Month, 20XX**.

Walter L. Baker, P.E.
Director

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PND DRAFT

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*.

Outfall Number
001

Location of Discharge Outfall

The discharge is located approximately a ¼ mile northwest of the treatment plant in a manhole in the middle of the road where South Pasture Road turns into Spring Creek Place at a right angle turn in the road. Latitude 40° 10' 45.8" Longitude 111° 37' 28.8" (NAD 1983)

- B. Narrative Standard. It shall be unlawful, and a violation of this permit, for the permittee to discharge or place any waste or other substance in such a way as will be or may become offensive such as unnatural deposits, floating debris, oil, scum, or other nuisances such as color, odor or taste, or cause conditions which produce undesirable aquatic life or which produce objectionable tastes in edible aquatic organisms; or result in concentrations or combinations of substances which produce undesirable physiological responses in desirable resident fish, or other desirable aquatic life, or undesirable human health effects, as determined by a bioassay or other tests performed in accordance with standard procedures.
- C. Specific Limitations and Self-Monitoring Requirements.
1. Effective immediately, and lasting through the life of this permit, there shall be no acute and/or chronic toxicity in the discharge as defined in *Part VIII*, and determined by test procedures described in *Part I. C. 3.a* of this permit.
 2. 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:

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Parameter	Effluent Limitations			
	30 Day Monthly Avg	7 Day Weekly Avg	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum
Flow, MGD	6.6	NA	NA	NA
Dissolved Oxygen, mg/L	NA	NA	5.0	NA
BOD ₅ , mg/L	25	35	NA	NA
BOD ₅ Min. % Removal	85	NA	NA	NA
TSS, mg/L	25	35	NA	NA
TSS Min. % Removal	85	NA	NA	NA
Ammonia, mg/L	1.8	NA	NA	8
Oil & Grease, mg/L	NA	NA	NA	10
E-Coli, No./100mL	126	158	NA	NA
pH, Standard Units	NA	NA	6.5	9.0

NA – Not Applicable

Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements for Outfall 001 ⁶			
Parameter	Frequency	Sample Type	Units
Total Flow ¹	Continuous	Recorder	MGD
Dissolved Oxygen	2 X Week	Grab	mg/L
BOD ₅ , Influent ²	2 X Week	Composite	mg/L
BOD ₅ , Effluent ²	2 X Week	Composite	mg/L
TSS, Influent ²	2 X Week	Composite	mg/L
TSS, Effluent ²	2 X Week	Composite	mg/L
E-Coli	2 X Week	Grab	No./100mL
pH	2 X Week	Grab	SU
Oil & Grease ³	Monthly	Grab/Visual ³	mg/L
Ammonia	2 X Week	Grab	mg/L
WET, Chronic Biomonitoring ⁴	Quarterly	Composite	Pass/Fail
Influent Metals ⁵	Quarterly	Composite	mg/L
Effluent Metals ⁵	Quarterly	Composite	mg/L
Organic Toxics ⁵	Yearly	Grab	mg/L

¹ 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. If the rate of discharge is controlled, the rate and duration of discharge shall be reported.

² 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.

³ A grab sample for Oil & Grease does not need to be taken nor analyzed when there is no visible oil sheen. If there is a visible oil sheen, a grab sample shall be taken and analyzed.

⁴ The Chronic WET must pass with an IC25 of > 55% effluent. If chronic toxicity occurs that might be or is believed to be due to an acute toxicity failure, then the facility may be required to test for acute toxicity. This acute testing will be done in a manner dictated by

the Director. Monitoring for Chronic WET is quarterly, but the test may be performed on one species if the testing species are alternated each quarter using *Ceriodaphnia dubia* one quarter and *Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow) the next quarter.

- ⁵ See Pretreatment Part II of the permit for a complete list of monitoring requirements.
- ⁶ See Definitions, *Part VIII*, for definition of terms

3. Chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing.

- a. Starting on the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall quarterly conduct chronic short-term toxicity tests on a composite sample of the final effluent. The sample shall be collected at Outfall 001.

The monitoring frequency shall be quarterly. Samples shall be collected on a two-day progression; i.e., if the first sample is on a Monday, during the next sampling period, sampling shall be on a Wednesday. If chronic toxicity is detected, the test shall be repeated in less than four weeks from the date the initial sample was taken. The need for any additional samples, and/or a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) (*see Part I.C.3.b.*) shall be determined by the Director. If the second test shows no chronic toxicity, routine monitoring shall be resumed.

The chronic toxicity tests shall be conducted in general accordance with the procedures set out in the latest revision of *Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Water to Freshwater Organisms, Fourth Edition, October 2002, EPA-821-R-02-013* as per *40 CFR 136.3(a) TABLE IA-LIST OF APPROVED BIOLOGICAL METHODS*. Tests will be conducted quarterly alternating species, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* and *Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow). A CO₂ atmosphere may be used (in conjunction with an unmodified test) in order to account for pH drift.

Chronic toxicity occurs when the IC₂₅ is less than or equal to an effluent concentration of 55%. If any of the acceptable control performance criteria are not met, the test shall be considered invalid.

Quarterly test results shall be reported along with the Discharge Monitoring Report Form (DMR) submitted for the end of the reporting calendar quarters. For example, biomonitoring results for the calendar quarter ending March 31 shall be reported with the monthly DMR due April 28, with the remaining biomonitoring reports submitted with monthly DMRs due each July 28, October 28, and January 28. All test results shall be reported along with the DMR submitted for that reporting period. The format for the report shall be consistent with the Region 8 website:

<http://www.epa.gov/region8/water/wet/documents.html> under the *Whole Effluent Toxicity Reporting forms*.

If the results for a minimum of ten consecutive testing events indicate no chronic toxicity, the permittee may request a reduction in testing frequency

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

The current Utah whole effluent toxicity (WET) policy is in the process of being updated and revised to assure its consistency with the Environmental Protection Agency's national and regional WET policy. When the revised WET policy has been finalized and officially adopted, this permit may be reopened and modified to incorporate satisfactory follow-up chronic toxicity language (chronic pattern of toxicity, preliminary toxicity investigation, and/or toxicity identification evaluation (TIE)/TRE, etc.) without a public notice, as warranted and appropriate

- b. *Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)*. If toxicity is detected during the life of this permit and it is determined by the Director that a TRE is necessary, the permittee shall be so notified and shall initiate a TRE immediately thereafter. The purpose of the TRE will be to establish the cause of toxicity, locate the source(s) of the toxicity, and control or provide treatment for the toxicity.

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

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

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

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

- (a) Submit an alternative control program for compliance with the numerical requirements.
- (b) If necessary, provide a modified biomonitoring protocol, which compensates for the pollutant(s) being controlled numerically.

If acceptable to the Director, this permit may be reopened and modified to incorporate any additional numerical limitations, a

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modified compliance schedule if judged necessary by the Director, and/or a modified biomonitoring protocol.

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

- D. Reporting of 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) or by NetDMR, post-marked or entered into NetDMR no later than the 28th day of the month following the completed reporting period. The first report is due on Month 28, 2014. If no discharge occurs during the reporting period, "no discharge" shall be reported. Legible copies of these, and all other reports including whole effluent toxicity (WET) test reports required herein, shall be signed and certified in accordance with the requirements of *Signatory Requirements (see Part VII.G)*, and submitted by NetDMR, or to the Division of Water Quality at the following address:

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

II. INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM

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

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

1. Carry out inspection, surveillance, and monitoring procedures, which will determine, independent of information supplied by the industrial user, whether the industrial user is in compliance with the pretreatment standards. At a minimum, all significant industrial users shall be inspected and sampled by the permittee at least once per year;
2. Control through permit, order, or similar means, the contribution to the POTW by each industrial user to ensure compliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements;
3. Require development, as necessary, of compliance schedules by each industrial user for the installation of control technologies to meet applicable pretreatment standards;
4. Maintain and update industrial user information as necessary, to ensure that all IUs are properly permitted and/or controlled at all times;
5. Enforce all applicable pretreatment standards and requirements and obtain appropriate remedies for noncompliance by any industrial user;
6. Annually publish a list of industrial users that were determined to be in significant noncompliance during the previous year. The notice must be published before March 28 of the following year;
7. Maintain an adequate revenue structure and staffing level for continued implementation of the Pretreatment Program.
8. Evaluate all significant industrial users at least once every two years to determine if they need to develop a slug prevention plan. If a slug prevention plan is required, the permittee shall insure that the plan contains at least the minimum elements required in *40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(v)*;
9. Notify all significant industrial users of their obligation to comply with applicable requirements under *Subtitles C and D* of the *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)*; and

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10. Develop, implement, and maintain an enforcement response plan as required by *40 CFR 403.8(f)(5)* which shall, at a minimum,
 - a. Describe how the POTW will investigate instances of noncompliance;
 - b. Describe the types of escalating enforcement responses the POTW will take in response to all anticipated type of industrial user violations; and
 - c. Describe the time periods within which such responses will be taken and identify the POTW staff position(s) responsible for pursuing these actions.
 11. Establish and enforce specific local limits as necessary to implement the provisions of the *40 CFR Parts 403.5(a)* and *(b)*, and as required by *40 CFR Part 403.5(c)*.
- B. Program Updates. The permittee is required to modify its pretreatment program, as necessary, to reflect changes in the regulations of *40 CFR 403*. Such modifications shall be completed within the time frame set forth by the applicable regulations. Modification of the approved pretreatment program must be done in accordance with the requirements of *40 CFR 403.18*. Modifications of the approved program which result in less stringent industrial user requirements shall not be effective until after approval has been granted by the Director.
- C. Annual Report. The permittee shall provide the Division of Water Quality and EPA with an annual report briefly describing the permittee's pretreatment program activities over the previous calendar year. Reports shall be submitted no later than March 28 of each year. These annual reports shall, at a minimum, include:
1. An updated listing of the permittee's industrial users.
 2. A descriptive summary of the compliance activities including numbers of any major enforcement actions, i.e., administrative orders, penalties, civil actions, etc.
 3. An assessment of the compliance status of the permittee's industrial users and the effectiveness of the permittee's Pretreatment Program in meeting its needs and objectives.
 4. A summary of all sampling data taken of the influent and effluent for those pollutants listed in *Part II.H*.
 5. A description of all substantive changes made to the permittee's pretreatment program referenced in *Section B* of this section. Substantive changes include, but are not limited to, any change in any ordinance, major modification in the program's administrative structure or operating agreement(s), a significant reduction in monitoring, or a change in the method of funding the program.
 6. Other information as may be determined necessary by the Director.

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- D. General and Specific Prohibitions. Pretreatment standards (*40 CFR 403.5*) specifically prohibit the introduction of the following pollutants into the waste treatment system from any source of non-domestic discharge:
1. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the publicly owned treatment works (POTW), including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140°F (60°C);
 2. Pollutants, which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case, discharges with a pH lower than 5.0;
 3. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW resulting in interference;
 4. Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.), released in a discharge at such volume or strength as to cause interference in the POTW;
 5. Heat in amounts, which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW, resulting in interference, but in no case, heat in such quantities that the influent to the sewage treatment works exceeds 104°F (40°C);
 6. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through;
 7. Pollutants, which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapor, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause worker health or safety problems;
 8. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the POTW; or
 9. Any pollutant that causes pass through or interference at the POTW.
 10. Any specific pollutant which exceeds any local limitation established by the POTW in accordance with the requirement of *40 CFR 403.5(c)* and *40 CFR 403.5(d)*.
- E. Categorical Standards. In addition to the general and specific limitations expressed in *Part A and D* of this section, applicable National Categorical Pretreatment Standards must be met by all industrial users of the POTW. These standards are published in the federal regulations at *40 CFR 405 et. seq.*
- F. Enforcement Notice. *UCA 19-5-104* provides that the State may issue a notice to the POTW stating that a determination has been made that appropriate enforcement action must be taken against an industrial user for noncompliance with any pretreatment requirements within 30 days. The issuance of such notice shall not be construed to limit the authority of the Director.
- G. Formal Action. The Director retains the right to take legal action against any industrial user and/or POTW for those cases where a permit violation has occurred

because of the failure of an industrial user to meet an applicable pretreatment standard.

H. Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.

1. Influent and Effluent Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. The permittee shall sample and analyze both the influent and effluent quarterly, for the following parameters.

Metals Monitoring for Pretreatment Program				
Parameter	Sample Type	Frequency	Test Limit *a	Units
Total Arsenic	Composite	Quarterly	0.20	mg/L
Total Cadmium			0.001	
Total Chromium			0.015	
Total Copper			0.03	
Total Lead			0.009	
Total Cyanide			Grab	
Total Mercury	Composite/Grab		0.00002	
Total Molybdenum	Composite		NA	
Total Nickel			0.15	
Total Selenium			0.006	
Total Silver		0.02		
Total Zinc		0.33		

*a The MDL of the test method used for analysis must be below this limit, if a test method is not available the permittee must submit documentation to the Executive Secretary regarding the method that will be used

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

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

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

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after approval implement the new local limits, within **12 months** of the Division's determination that a revision is necessary.

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III. BIOSOLIDS REQUIREMENTS

- A. Biosolids Treatment and Disposal. The authorization to dispose of biosolids provided under this permit is limited to those biosolids produced from the treatment works owned and operated by the Springville. The treatment methods and disposal practices are specifically designated below.
1. Treatment. Class A Biosolids (Compost) produced at the Springville are stabilized in primary and secondary anaerobic digesters with a mean cell residence time of at least 15 days with a minimum temperature of at least 95o F (36.6o C). The biosolids are de-watered with a belt press to about seventeen percent solids and composted to meet Class A standards using the windrow method of composting.
 2. Description of Biosolids Disposal Method.
 - a. Class A biosolids may be sold or given away to the public for lawn and garden use or land application.
 - b. Class B biosolids may be land applied for agriculture use or at reclamation sites at agronomic rates.
 - c. Biosolids may be disposed of in a landfill.
 3. 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 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.) and/or any other change, which would require a major modification of the permit.

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

- B. Specific Limitations and Monitoring Requirements. All biosolids generated by this facility to be sold or given away to the public shall meet the requirements of *Part III.B.1, 2, 3 and 4* listed below.
1. Metals Limitations. All biosolids sold or given away in a bag or similar container for application to lawns and home gardens must meet the metals limitations as described below. If these metals limitations are not met, the biosolids must be landfilled.

Pollutant	Table 1	Table 2	Table 3	Table 4
All metals concentrations shall be measured and reported on a dry weight basis	Ceiling concentration Limits mg/Kg.	Cumulative Loading Rates Kg/Ha	“High Quality” Heavy Metals concentration Limits Average mg/Kg	Annual Loading Kg/Ha/365 Day Period
Total Arsenic	75	41	41	2.0
Total Cadmium	85	39	39	1.9
Total Copper	4300	1500	1500	75
Total Lead	840	300	300	15
Total Mercury	57	17	17	0.85
Total Molybdenum	75	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Nickel	420	420	420	21
Total Selenium	100	100	36	5.0
Total Zinc	7500	2800	2800	140

2. Pathogen Limitations. All biosolids sold or given away in a bag or a similar container for application to lawns and home gardens must meet the pathogen limitations as described below. If the pathogen limitations are not met, the biosolids must be landfilled.
 - a. The *salmonella* shall be less than 3 most probable number per 4 grams of biosolids or the fecal coliform shall be less than 1000 most probable number per gram of total solids.
 - b. The density of enteric viruses in the biosolids shall be less than 1 plaque-forming unit per 4 grams of total solids.
 - c. The density of viable helminth ova in the biosolids shall be less than 1 per 4 grams total solids.
3. Vector Attraction Reduction Requirements.
 - a. Springville will meet vector attraction reduction through a 38% reduction of the volatile solids through time and temperature of the digesters, windrow composting or the two summer method.

Fecal Coliform or <i>Salmonella</i> Limitations Windrow Compost	AND	The process to further reduce pathogens will be met by:
Fecal Coliform shall be <1000 MPN/g of total solids b/ OR <i>Salmonella</i> shall be <3 MPN/4g of total solids ¹	AND	Composting using the windrow method, the temperature of the biosolids is maintained at 55° C (131°F) or higher for 15 days or longer, with a minimum of 5 turnings of the windrows during the 15 days ²

- ¹. Based on a minimum of seven (7) samples of biosolids collected over a two-week period (or as approved by the Executive Secretary in your sampling and analysis plan.
- ². There are additional pathogen and vector attraction reduction alternatives available in *40 CFR 503.32* and *40 CFR 503.33*. If the permittee intends to use one of these alternatives, the Director and the EPA must be informed at least thirty (30) days prior to its use. This change may be made without additional public notice

4. Self-Monitoring Requirements.

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

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
> 1,500 to < 15,000, DMT	Six times per year

Since Springville is not expected to produce more than 1,500 DMT per year, Springville shall monitor at least four times per year. If Springville exceeds the 1,500 DMT, they shall monitor at least six times per year.

- b. Sample collection, preservation and analysis shall be performed in a manner consistent with the requirements of *40 CRF 503* and/or other criteria specific to this permit. A metals analysis is to be performed using *Method SW 846* with *Method 3050* used for digestion. For the digestion procedure, an amount of biosolids equivalent to a dry weight of one gram shall be used. The methods are also described in the latest version of the *Region VIII Biosolids Management Handbook*.
- c. The Director may request additional monitoring for specific pollutants derived from biosolids if the data shows a potential for concern.

d. After two (2) years of monitoring at the frequency specified, the permittee may request that the Director reduce the sampling frequency for the heavy metals. The frequency cannot be reduced to less than once per year for biosolids that are sold or given away to the public for any parameter. The frequency also cannot be reduced for any of the pathogen or vector attraction reduction requirements listed in this permit.

C. Management Practices of Biosolids. For biosolids that are sold or given away, an information sheet shall be provided to the person who receives the biosolids. The label or information sheet shall contain:

1. The name and address of the person who prepared the biosolids for a sale or to be given away.
2. A statement that prohibits the application of the biosolids to the land except in accordance with the instructions on the label or information sheet.

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.

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

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

F. Reporting of Monitoring Results.

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

G. Additional Record Keeping Requirements Specific to Biosolids.

1. Unless otherwise required by the Director, **the permittee is not required to keep records** on compost products if the permittee prepared them from biosolids that meet the limits in Table 3 (*Part III.B.1*), the Class A pathogen requirements in *Part III.B.2* and the vector attraction reduction requirements in *Part III.B.3*. The Director may notify the permittee that additional record keeping is required if it is determined to be significant to protecting public health and the environment.
2. **The permittee is required** to keep the following information for at least 5 years:
 - a. Concentration of each heavy metal in Table 3 (*Part III.B.1*).
 - b. A description of how the pathogen reduction requirements in *Part III.B.2* were met.
 - c. A description of how the vector attraction reduction requirements in *Part III.B.3* were met.
 - d. A description of how the management practices in *Part III.C* were met (if necessary).
 - e. The following certification statement:

"I certify under the penalty of law, that the heavy metals requirements in *Part III.B.1*, the pathogen requirements in *Part III.B.2*, the vector attraction requirements in *Part III.B.3*, the management practices in *Part III.C*. This determination has been made under my direction and supervision in accordance with the system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information used to determine that the pathogen requirements, the vector attraction reduction requirements and the management practices have been met. I am aware that there are significant penalties for false certification including the possibility of imprisonment."
3. The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit for the life of the permit. Data collected on site, copies of Biosolids Report forms,