

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

Section 401 Water Quality Certification No. DWQ-2025-01002

Project Proponents: Utah Department of Transportation
166 West Southwell Street
Ogden Utah, 84404

Project: The Utah Department of Transportation (Project Proponent) proposes extending the West Davis Corridor (WDC), also known as SR-177, to enhance regional mobility in western Davis and Weber Counties. The first phase of the WDC was constructed and opened in 2024. The West Davis Corridor Phase II (Proposed Project) will extend from the current northern terminus at SR 193 to the north, connecting to 1800 North. The Proposed Project will also include extending the multi-use paved trails constructed during the first phase to 1800 North. The total anticipated project footprint is approximately 134 acres (ac) of land for the roadway construction, staging, access, stormwater management, and trails. The Project Proponent asserts that Phase II of the WDC is necessary to enhance interconnection between transportation modes, support local growth objectives, and expand bicycle and pedestrian options for the growing population in Davis and Weber counties. The Proposed Project will permanently impact 24.15 acres of Palustrine Emergent (PEM) wetlands and 3.82 acres of ponds and drainage channels. Approximately 370,000 cubic yards (CY) of clean fill, 7,000 CY of road base, and 9,000 CY of asphalt will be used to fill Waters of the U.S. (WOTUS). The Proposed Project was designed to minimize and avoid impacts to aquatic resources within the project areas.

Location: West Point SR-193 to SR-37 in Clinton, Davis County Utah, approximately Lat. 41.017836, Long. -112.097699.

Watercourse(s): PEM wetlands and unnamed ponds and drainage channels in Davis County.

USACE Section 404: SPK-2007-01986

Effective Date: Month, Day, Year

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I. Definitions

- A. **Designated Beneficial Uses** means a water's present most reasonable uses, grouped by use classes to protect the uses against controllable pollution. Beneficial uses designated within each class are described in Utah Administrative Code (UAC) R317-2-6 and waterbodies beneficial uses can be found in UAC R317-2-13. For the purposes of this document, the term "designated beneficial uses" will be used to describe all uses required to be protected by Utah water quality standards and antidegradation policy.
- B. **Beneficial Use Classes** are how waters of the state are grouped and classified to protect against controllable pollution the beneficial uses designated within each class. UAC R317-2-6.
- C. **Designated Beneficial Uses** means a water's present most reasonable uses, grouped by use classes to protect the uses against controllable pollution. Beneficial uses designated within each class are described in Utah Administrative Code (UAC) R317-2-6 and waterbodies beneficial uses can be found in UAC R317-2-13.
- D. **Existing Uses** *"means those uses actually attained in a water body on or after November 28, 1975, whether or not they are included in the water quality standards." UAC R317-1-1. "If a situation is found where there is an existing use which is a higher use (i.e., more stringent protection requirements) than that current designated use, the Director will apply the water quality standards and anti-degradation policy to protect the existing use."* UAC R317-2-3.
- E. **Level I Antidegradation Review (ADR)**: *"is conducted to insure that existing uses will be maintained and protected."* UAC R317-2-3.5
- F. **Level II Antidegradation Review (ADR)** is conducted to insure that water quality degradation is necessary and that the proposed activity is documented to be both economically and socially important. Level II ADRs are required for any activity that's impacts are not considered temporary and limited and is likely to result in degradation of water quality.
- G. **Project Proponent** *"means the applicant for license or permit or entity seeking certification."* 40 CFR §121.1.
- H. **Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)** *"means the maximum amount of a particular pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet state water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources."* UAC R317-1-1
- I. **Waters of the United States (WOTUS)** means waterbodies subject to the provisions of the Clean Water Act.
- J. **303(d) list** is a state's list of impaired and threatened waters, including but not limited to; streams, lakes, and reservoirs adopted to implement the Clean Water Act Section 303(d).

II. Acronyms

AU – Assessment Unit
BMPs – Best Management Practices
CFR – Code of Federal Regulations
CWA – Clean Water Act
CY – cubic yards
DEQ – Utah Department of Environmental Quality
DWQ – Utah Division of Water Quality
EIS – Environmental Impact Statement
EPA – Environmental Protection Agency
LOP – Letter of Permission
mg/L – milligrams per liter
MS4 – Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act
NOI – Notice of Intent
NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
NWP – nationwide permit

PEM – palustrine emergent
ROW – right of way
SWPPP – stormwater pollution prevention plan
TMDL – Total Maximum Daily Load
TSS – total suspended solids
UAC – Utah Administrative Code
UDOT – Utah Department of Transportation
UPDES – Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
USACE – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
WDC – West Davis Corridor
WQC – Water Quality Certification
WQS – Utah Water Quality Standards
WOTUS – Waters of the United States

III. Executive Summary

Pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA 33 U.S.C. Section 1251 et seq., the DWQ grants Water Quality Certification (Certification) to Utah Department of Transportation (Project Proponent) for the proposed West Davis Corridor Phase II (Project) in West Point and Clinton City, Davis County, Utah. Certification is subject to the conditions outlined in this document and adherence to any U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Section 404 Permit Conditions. The conditions outlined in this Certification are necessary to assure compliance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and/or other applicable laws and regulations adopted for state primacy of the CWA.

DWQ's conditions are based on and are necessary to comply with applicable state rules. Specifically, the following Utah rules represent overarching considerations that require the conditions outlined by this document to apply to the USACE Section 404 Permit: Utah's rules promulgating standards of quality for waters of the State affirm "*it shall be unlawful and a violation of these rules for any person to discharge or place any wastes or other substances in such manner as may interfere with designated uses protected by assigned classes or to cause any of the applicable standards to be violated*" UAC R317-2-7.1.a. Additionally, "*all actions to control waste discharges under these rules shall be modified as necessary to protect downstream designated uses*" UAC R317-2-8. As stated in UAC R317-15-6.1 the Director will ordinarily consider whether the proposed discharge "*impairs the designated beneficial use classifications (e.g., aquatic life, drinking water, recreation) in Section R317-2-6*" UAC R317-15-6.1.A.1., "*exceeds water quality criteria, either narrative or numeric, in Section R317-2-7*" UAC R317-15-6.1A.2. or "*fails to meet the antidegradation (ADR) requirements of Section R317-2-7*" UAC R317-15-6.1.A.3.

On October 24, 2024, DWQ attended a pre-filling meeting with Merissa Davis from Bowen Collins and associates on behalf of the Project Proponent. On February 11, 2025, Rod Hess with UDOT submitted a Water Quality 401 Certification Application to DWQ for the Proposed Project. Mike Pectol with the USACE Sacramento District established the reasonable period of time for a Certification decision would be 180 days from the complete application submission date of April 1, 2025. This requires that the Director act by September 28, 2025.

IV. Background

The Project Proponent proposes extending the WDC, also known as SR-177, to enhance regional mobility in western Davis and Weber Counties. The first phase of the WDC was constructed and opened in 2024. The WDC

Phase II (Proposed Project) will extend from its current northern terminus at SR 193 to the north, connecting to 1800 North. An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was prepared and finalized for both Phases of the Proposed Project in 2017 in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

The Proposed Project will include the construction of a four-lane divided highway and will extend the multi-use paved trails constructed during the first phase to 1800 North. The total anticipated project footprint is approximately 134 acres (ac) of land for the roadway construction, staging, access, stormwater management, and trails. The Project Proponent asserts that Phase II of the WDC is necessary to enhance interconnection between transportation modes, support local growth objectives, and expand bicycle and pedestrian options for the growing population in Davis and Weber counties.

To construct the roadway expansion, fill will be placed in the surrounding wetlands and waters. The Proposed Project will temporarily impact 0.10 ac of wetlands and 0.38 ac (718 linear feet) of drainage channels and ponds. The Proposed Project will permanently impact 24.15 acres of wetlands and 3.82 acres (3,660 linear feet) of ponds and drainage channels, including sections of the Hooper Canal. Approximately 370,000 cubic yards (CY) of clean fill, 7,000 CY of road base, and 9,000 CY of asphalt will be used to fill Waters of the U.S. (WOTUS). All of the impacted drainages and ponds, except for Hooper Canal, are unnamed.

The Project Proponent asserts that proposed impacts to aquatic resources have been minimized where possible. The impacted waters are primarily used for stormwater runoff and irrigation. To preserve hydrological networks, cross-drainages that pass through the second phase of the alignment will be protected by the construction of culverts, where possible, to allow the flows to continue connecting to downstream channels.

The Project Proponent proposes to utilize all of the remaining unused mitigation acreage from the WDC permittee responsible mitigation site in Phase I as compensatory mitigation for the impacts of Phase II. The proposed mitigation package provides a total of 939.48 acres of water and land resources for both phases of road construction. This total includes wetlands (194.06 ac of Emergent Marsh, 137.78 ac of Wet Meadow, 4.59 ac of Playa, and 66.15 ac of wetlands suitable for preservation that are already under conservation easements), as well as 7.51 ac of Open Water. The Project Proponent is still finalizing the Mitigation Plans with the USACE.

V. Aquatic Resource Impacts

All Waters of the State of Utah (defined in UAC R317-1-1) are protected from pollutant discharges that affect water quality by narrative standards (see UAC R317-2-7.2); broadly, discharges should not become offensive or cause undesirable conditions in human health effects or aquatic life. In addition, some particularly sensitive classes of water are further protected from deleterious effects of specific pollutants by application of numeric criteria to designated beneficial uses of that waterbody. Listed below are the water features, grouped by AUs, impacted by the Project, their associated designated beneficial uses (see UAC R317-2-6 and UAC R317-2-13) and any impairments:

1. AU-not defined, undefined Davis County waters

1. Beneficial Use Designations

- a. Class 2B: Protected for infrequent primary contact recreation. Also protected for secondary contact recreation where there is a low likelihood of ingestion of water or a low degree of bodily contact with the water. Examples include, but are not limited to, wading, hunting, and fishing.

- b. Class 3D: Protected for waterfowl, shore birds and other water-oriented wildlife not included in Classes 3A, 3B, or 3C including the necessary aquatic organisms in their food chain.

2. Impairments and TMDLs: N/A

3. Antidegradation Review

The undefined Davis County waters are considered a Category 3 water for antidegradation purposes. Category 3 waters in Utah are waters where “*point source discharges are allowed and degradation may occur, pursuant to the conditions and review procedures outlined in Section 3.5*”, as described in UAC R317-2-3.4. The antidegradation policy allows for discharges where the water quality effects of the proposed Project are determined to be temporary and limited after consideration of the factors identified in UAC R317-2-3.5.b.4., and where BMPs would be employed to minimize pollution effects. A Level II Antidegradation Review is not required for this project.

B. Palustrine Emergent Wetlands^[1]

1. Beneficial Use Designations

- a. Class 2B: Protected for infrequent primary contact recreation. Also protected for secondary contact recreation where there is a low likelihood of ingestion of water or a low degree of bodily contact with the water. Examples include, but are not limited to, wading, hunting, and fishing.
- b. Class 3D: Protected for waterfowl, shore birds and other water-oriented wildlife not included in Classes 3A, 3B, or 3C including the necessary aquatic organisms in their food chain.

2. Impairments and TMDLs: N/A

3. Antidegradation Review

The PEM wetlands are considered a Category 3 water for antidegradation purposes. Category 3 waters in Utah are waters where “*point source discharges are allowed and degradation may occur, pursuant to the conditions and review procedures outlined in Section 3.5*”, as described in UAC R317-2-3.4. The antidegradation policy allows for discharges where the water quality effects of the proposed Project are determined to be temporary and limited after consideration of the factors identified in UAC R317-2-3.5.b.4., and where BMPs would be employed to minimize pollution effects. A Level II Antidegradation Review is not required for this project.

VI. Certification Conditions

- A. All activities with a potential discharge to WOTUS must implement and maintain BMPs to fully protect the waterbodies assigned beneficial use(s).
- B. Hazardous and otherwise deleterious materials (e.g. oil, gasoline, chemicals, trash, sawdust, etc.) shall not be stored, disposed of, or accumulated or conveyed through adjacent to or in immediate vicinity WOTUS unless adequate measures and controls are provided to ensure those materials would not enter WOTUS in the State of Utah. **Any spill or discharge of oil or other substance which may cause pollution to WOTUS in the State of Utah, including wetlands, must be immediately reported to the Utah DEQ Hotline at (801) 536-4123, a 24-hour phone number.**

¹ In UAC R317-2-13, all waters not specifically classified are presumptively classified 2B and 3D.

- C. All activities conducted in WOTUS in the State of Utah shall be conducted in the “dry” to the maximum extent practicable, by diverting flow utilizing cofferdams, berms constructed of sandbags, clean rock (containing no fine sediment) or other non-erodible, non-toxic material. All diversion materials shall be removed at the completion of the work. The Project Proponent shall consider conducting instream work during low flow conditions and work shall not be conducted during spawning season. Additionally, construction machinery shall not be operated within WOTUS in the State of Utah unless it is unavoidable, in which case it shall be conducted in the “dry” as stated above. The work shall be conducted in a manner to minimize the duration of the disturbance, turbidity increases, substrate disturbance, and minimize the removal of riparian vegetation. Construction machinery shall be clean to prevent the transfer of aquatic invasive species.
- D. Construction activities that disturb either greater than one acre of land, or less than one acre of land and is part of a larger common plan of development that would disturb greater than one acre, are required to obtain coverage under the Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (UPDES) Storm Water General Permit for Construction Activities (Permit No. UTRC00000^[2]). The permit requires the development of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to be implemented and updated from the commencement of any soil disturbing activities at the site, until final stabilization of the project. The SWPPP should include, but not be limited to, final site maps and legible plans, location of storm water outfalls/discharges, and information pertaining to any storm water retention requirements.
- E. Dewatering activities, if necessary during construction, may require coverage under the UPDES General Permit for Construction Dewatering (Permit No. UTG070000^[3]) applies to the construction dewatering of uncontaminated groundwater or surface water sources due to construction activities; hydrostatic testing of pipelines or other fluids vessels; water used in disinfection of drinking water vessels; and other similar discharges in the State of Utah that have no discharge of process wastewater. The permit requires submission of a Notice of Intent (NOI); maintenance of a discharge log; development and implementation of a dewatering control plan; and monitoring for Flow, Oil & Grease, pH, Total Suspended Solids (TSS), and Chlorine (required when chlorinated water is used and discharged to a stream with a chlorine standard). Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) are required to be submitted monthly, regardless of whether a site discharges in a particular month.

VII. Condition Justification and Citation

- A. Implementation of BMPs. Project approval is conditioned on implementation of BMPs, which are required to be implemented by the antidegradation policy in UAC R317-2-3, water quality standards may be violated unless appropriate BMPs are incorporated to minimize the erosion-sediment and nutrient load. Violations of water quality standards could cause a waterbody to fail to meet its designated beneficial uses. As required by Utah’s antidegradation policy UAC R317-2-3.1 *“Existing instream water uses shall be maintained and protected. No water quality degradation is allowable which would interfere with or become injurious to existing instream water uses.”* As stated in UAC R317-15-6.1 the Director will ordinarily consider whether the proposed discharge *“impairs the designated beneficial use classifications (e.g., aquatic life, drinking water, recreation) in Section R317-2-6”* UAC R317-15-6.1.A.1., *“exceeds water quality criteria, either*

² <https://deq.utah.gov/water-quality/general-construction-storm-water-updes-permits#general-permit>

³ <https://deq.utah.gov/water-quality/general-construction-storm-water-updes-permits#construction-dewatering-hydrostatic-testing>

narrative or numeric, in Section R317-2-7” UAC R317-15-6.1A.2. or “fails to meet the antidegradation (ADR) requirements of Section R317-2-7” UAC R317-15-6.1.A.3 when making a Certification decision. If appropriate BMPs are incorporated, there is assurance that the Project will not violate water quality standards or impair a waterbody’s beneficial use.

Citation(s): UAC R317-2-3.1, UAC R317-15-6.1, UAC R317-15-6.1.A.1., UAC R317-15-6.1.A.2., UAC R317-15-6.1.A.3.

- B. Proper Storage of Hazardous and Otherwise Deleterious Materials. Project approval is conditioned on proper storage of hazardous and otherwise deleterious materials, and notification of any discharge of those materials, to assure that water quality and narrative standards are not violated. When projects are occurring in or around waterbodies, there is a chance for pollutants to inadvertently be spilled/discharged into waterbodies due to increased risk from project related activities (e.g. presence of machinery, onsite chemical and gas storage, improper waste storage, and failure to use proper BMPs). To prevent or reduce the possibility that hazardous and otherwise deleterious materials are inadvertently discharged into a waterbody, Project Proponents must not store, dispose of, or accumulated such materials adjacent to or in immediate vicinity of WOTUS unless adequate measures and controls are provided to ensure those materials would not enter waters of the State. If there is a discharge to WOTUS in the State of Utah, it must be immediately reported to the DEQ, as stated in Utah Code Section 19-5-114. An inadvertent discharge of pollutants can cause violations with Utah’s Narrative Standards, which states *“It shall be unlawful, and a violation of these rules, for any person 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 bioassay or other tests performed in accordance with standard procedures; or determined by biological assessments in Subsection R317-2-7.3”* UAC R317-3-7.2. Utah’s rules promulgating standards of quality for waters of the State affirm *“it shall be unlawful and a violation of these rules for any person to discharge or place any wastes or other substances in such manner as may interfere with designated uses protected by assigned classes or to cause any of the applicable standards to be violated”* UAC R317-2-7.1.a. Discharges of pollutants, even inadvertently, could cause both a violation of applicable water quality standards and possibly interfere with a waterbodies designated uses.

Citation(s): Utah Code § 19-5-114, UAC R317-3-7.2, UAC R317-2-7.1.A, UAC R317-15-6.1., UAC R317-15-6.1.A.1., UAC R317-15-6.1A.2.

- C. Dry Conditions to the Maximum Extent Practicable. Project approval is conditioned on conducting activities under dry conditions to the maximum extent practicable to assure that water quality standards are not exceeded. Construction machinery used within a waterbody can cause significant impacts to water quality if adequate precautions are not taken. When it is unavoidable to operate construction machinery within the waterbody the Project Proponent should focus on minimizing the duration of the disturbance, turbidity increase, substrate disturbance, removal of riparian vegetation, and work shall be conducted in the “dry” to the maximum extent practicable. Minimizing the duration of impact reduces the chance that the impacts will accumulate and cause significant impacts to water quality. Minimizing turbidity increases is important because the State of Utah has numeric water quality criteria for turbidity in certain use designations, which could be violated if the Project Proponent does not take proper steps to minimize the

increases. Water quality criteria for turbidity will be violated if there is an increase of 10 NTUs in waterbodies with designated uses related to recreation and if there is an increase of 10 NTUs (class 3A and 3B) or 15 NTUs (class 3C and 3D) in waterbodies with aquatic wildlife designated uses. UAC R317-2-14.1 and UAC R317-2-14.2. Conducting work in the “dry” to the maximum extent practicable will help reduce the risk of the numeric criteria for turbidity to be exceeded, as well as reduce the risk of a significant sediment load being transported downstream. Discharges of sediment can not only violate numeric criteria, but also, risk violating Utah’s narrative standard *“It shall be unlawful, and a violation of these rules, for any person 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 bioassay or other tests performed in accordance with standard procedures; or determined by biological assessments in Subsection R317-2-7.3.”* UAC R317-2-7.2. Violations of numeric and narrative criteria could cause a waterbody not to meet its designated beneficial use and a transport of sediment downstream could prevent a downstream waterbody from meeting its designated beneficial uses. As required by Utah’s antidegradation policy UAC R317-2-3.1 *“Existing instream water uses shall be maintained and protected. No water quality degradation is allowable which would interfere with or become injurious to existing instream water uses”*. Additionally, *“All actions to control waste discharges under these rules shall be modified as necessary to protect downstream designated uses”* UAC R317-2-8. As stated in UAC R317-15-6.1 the Director will ordinarily consider whether the proposed discharge *“impairs the designated beneficial use classifications (e.g., aquatic life, drinking water, recreation) in Section R317-2-6”* UAC R317-15-6.1.A.1., *“exceeds water quality criteria, either narrative or numeric, in Section R317-2-7”* UAC R317-15-6.1.A.2. or *“fails to meet the antidegradation (ADR) requirements of Section R317-2-7”* UAC R317-15-6.1.A.3 when making a certification decision.

Citation(s): UAC R317-2-3.5., UAC R317-2-7.1.A., UAC R317-2-14.1, UAC R317-2-14.2., UAC R317-2-7.1.a., UAC R317-2-7.2., UAC R317-2-3.1, UAC R317-2-8. , UAC R317-15-6.1, UAC R317-15-6.1.A.1, UAC R317-15-6.1.A.2., UAC R317-15-6.1.A.3.

- D. UPDES Storm Water General Permit for Construction Activities (Permit No. UTRC00000). UAC R317-8-2.5, gives the Director authority to issue general permits to cover specific categories of discharges, including storm water and construction dewatering that is discharged to a surface water. According to UAC R317-8-3.9 (6)(d), construction activities that result in a land disturbance of equal to or greater than one acre, including clearing, grading, and excavation are “industrial activities” under UAC R317-8-3.9(1)(a) and are therefore required to obtain and comply with a UPDES Permit for storm water discharges. This only applies to projects that meet or exceed one acre of disturbance.

Citation(s): UAC R317-8-3.9(6)(d) and UAC R317-8-3.9(1)(a)

- E. UPDES General Permit for Construction Dewatering (Permit No. UTG070000). UAC R317-8-2.5, gives the Director authority to issue general permits to cover specific categories of discharges, including storm water and construction dewatering that is discharged to a surface water. Under the authority granted by UAC R317-8-2.5, the Director issued the General Permit for Construction Dewatering and Hydrostatic Testing, UPDES Permit No. UTG070000 renewed and effective as of February 1, 2020. UPDES Permit No. UTG070000 applies to construction dewatering of uncontaminated groundwater or surface water sources due to construction activities, hydrostatic testing of pipelines or other fluids vessels, water used in

disinfection of drinking water vessels and other similar discharges in the State of Utah that have no discharge of process wastewater. This only applies to projects that require dewatering and discharge to surface water.

Citation(s): UAC R317-8-2.5

VIII. Fees

- A. The legislatively-mandated fee for the 2025 fiscal year [⁴] is \$125.00/hour for review and issuance of the Section 401 Water Quality Certification. A quarterly invoice will be sent and your payment is due within 30 days.

IX. Disclaimers

- A. The Project Proponent must acquire all necessary easements, access authorizations and permits to ensure they are able to implement the Project. This Section 401 Certification does not convey any property rights or exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize access or injury to private property.
- B. This Section 401 Certification does not preclude the Project Proponent's responsibility of complying with all applicable Federal, State or local laws, regulations or ordinances, including water quality standards. Permit coverage does not release the project proponent from any liability or penalty, should violations to the permit terms and conditions or Federal or State Laws occur.
- C. A Project within a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) jurisdiction, must comply with all the conditions required in that UPDES MS4 Permit and associated ordinances. No condition of this Section 401 Certification shall reduce or minimize any requirements provided in the MS4 Permit. In the case of conflicting requirements, the most stringent criteria shall apply.

X. Public Notice and Comments

Per UAC R317-15-5., this Certification decision is subject to a 30 public notice period. After considering public comment, the Director may execute the Certification issuance, revise it, or abandon it.

- A. Public Notice Dates:
- B. Public Notice Comments/Response:
- C. During finalization of the Certification certain dates, spelling edits, and minor language or formatting corrections may have been completed. Due to the nature of these changes they were not considered major and the Certification will not be Public Noticed again.

⁴ <https://lf-public.deq.utah.gov/WebLink/ElectronicFile.aspx?docid=459609&eqdocs=EDO-2024-000046&dbid=0&repo=Public>

XI. Water Quality Certification

The Utah DWQ certifies that if the Project Proponent adheres to the conditions outlined in this Certification and adheres to any USACE Section 404 Permit Conditions, then the Project will comply with water quality requirements and applicable provisions of the CWA sections 301 (Effluent Limitations), 302 (Water Quality Related Effluent Limitations), 303 (Water Quality Standards and Implementation Plans), 306 (National Standards of Performance), and 307 (Toxic and Pretreatment Effluent Standards).

John K. Mackey, P.E., Director

Date