Official Draft Public Notice Version **October 21st, 2025**
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FACT SHEET
SALT LAKE CITY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
RENEWAL PERMIT: DISCHARGE
UPDES PERMIT NUMBER: UT0024988
MINOR INDUSTRIAL

FACILITY CONTACTS

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Facility Name:	Salt Lake City International Airport (SLCIA)
Mailing and Facility Address:	P.O. Box 145550 Salt Lake City, Utah 84114
Telephone:	(801) 575-2400
Actual Address:	3920 West Terminal Dr. Salt Lake City, Utah 84122

DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY

Salt Lake City International Airport (SLCIA), is owned, operated, and maintained by the Salt Lake City Corporation through a managing body called the Salt Lake City Department of Airports (Permittee). It is a public transportation terminal that leases space and provides services to airline companies and other support services. SLCIA also provides facilities for general aviation. The area leased to the Utah Air National Guard (UANG) is not included in this permit. SLCIA's SIC code is 4581. SLCIA is located at 3920 West Terminal Drive, Salt Lake City, Utah.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS PERMIT

Utah Secondary Standards

The previous permit's concentration-based limits for several parameters were derived from Utah Secondary Standards. These rules, specifically Utah Admin. Code R317-1-3, were modified in August 2020 to clarify that the secondary standards only apply to domestic wastewater treatment plants. Therefore, the 25/35 mg/L limitations for Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) have been removed.

Industrial Stormwater Technology-based Effluent Limitations (TBELs)

Section 402(p) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act), requires permits for

discharges associated with industrial activity under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program. Final Phase I regulations, published November 16, 1990, established permit application requirements for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity.

This permit includes TBELs and permit conditions applicable to industrial dischargers. Specifically, the permit includes updated Industrial Stormwater requirements included in the State's most current Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP), where applicable. This permit includes the addition of the following sections: Part II. Industrial Pretreatment Program; Part III Control Measures; Part IV. Inspections, Assessment, and Evaluations; Part V. Required Corrective Actions; Part VI. Stormwater Pollution Plan Requirements; and Part VII. Special Conditions. Part III, Part IV, and Part VI were removed and expanded from Part I of the previous permit. Please see *Fact Sheet/Statement Of Basis Multi-Sector General Permit For Storm Water Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity Renewal, Permit Number UTR000000, January 1, 2024* (DWQ-2023-200044) for more detailed information. A copy of that document is available on the Division of Water Quality's (DWQ) website, or can be supplied upon request.

Permit Part III Control Measures

This Part was added to provide clear and measurable requirements to control pollutants at SLCIA through measures and practices, but also to give practical requirements for stormwater management at SLCIA. This Part gives directions on known industrial practices that can generate pollutants and help Permittee minimize or eliminate those pollutants from the SLCIA. Requirements in this Part were taken from the most recent MSGP, including, APPENDIX I.S - Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity from Vehicle Maintenance Areas, Equipment Cleaning Areas, or Deicing Areas Located at Air Transportation Facilities. APPENDIX I.S - Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity from Vehicle Maintenance Areas, Equipment Cleaning Areas, or Deicing Areas Located at Air Transportation Facilities.

Updates to Part III include the following:

1. Minimize Exposure: A new requirement to minimize the exposure of pollutant sources, such as materials and equipment, to rain, snow, and runoff.
2. Good Housekeeping: Requirements for good housekeeping, including keeping dumpster lids closed and minimizing waste and floating debris in areas exposed to stormwater.
3. Source Reduction: A more detailed list of control measures for runway and aircraft deicing operations.
4. Management of Stormwater Runoff: The permit now specifically requires the diversion, reuse, containment, or treatment of stormwater runoff to minimize pollutants, mentioning measures like vegetative swales and infiltration devices.
5. Stormwater Ponds and Catch Basins: A new section that prohibits the presence of anything other than stormwater or uncontaminated groundwater in these basins.
6. Washout Operations: A new section with detailed requirements for preventing discharges from washing applicators, containers, or vehicles used for making or transporting materials like concrete.
7. Employee Training: The permit provides more prescriptive requirements for employee training, specifying that it should cover topics such as spill response, good housekeeping, and material management practices. It also defines who must be trained.
8. Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Storage and Release: This is an entirely new section. It requires the Permittee to prevent PFAS-containing materials from entering stormwater discharges, and if such foams are used in emergencies, to develop procedures to minimize releases and legally dispose any residuals. The permit also includes a table of common substances that may contain PFAS.

Permit Part IV Inspections, Assessments, and Evaluations

This Part was added to bring all the inspection requirements contained in the previous permit into one

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location. There are two different inspections required in this permit; 1) Routine Facility Inspections; and 2) Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluations. All inspections shall be conducted by qualified personnel who are able to properly identify corrective actions that are needed and potential sources of pollutants at SLCIA. This section was added to align with the MSGP and Appendix I.S of the MSGP; and to simplify the inspection requirements.

Part IV also contains new Additional Monitoring:

1. Mass Loading Estimate: The Permittee must submit an annual report estimating the mass loadings of BOD_5 and Carbonaceous Biological Oxygen Demand (COD) from each outfall.
2. Sampling: During each monthly monitoring period, a minimum of two grab and two flow-weighted composite samples must be collected from all outfalls. During the deicing season, these samples must be taken during a "Qualifying Deicing Event". A new sampling waiver for "Adverse Conditions" is also included.

Permit Part V. Required Corrective Actions

This is an entirely new section, modeled after the MSGP, that outlines when a corrective action is required, the timeline for completion, and the process for notifying the DWQ Director. This Part was added and modeled after the MSGP Section VI for Corrective Actions. It identifies triggers, timelines, and violations that require action to correct permit non-compliance and prevent future discharges of pollutants. A summary of the changes in this section includes:

1. Required Corrective Actions Permit Part V.A: The permit requires corrective actions when an inspection, monitoring results, or the Director informs Permittee any of the following permit conditions have occurred: An unauthorized release or discharge (i.e. spill, leak, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this permit) occurs at SLCIA; A discharge violates a numeric effluent limit found in Part I.C.1.; Stormwater controls installed at SLCIA are not stringent enough for stormwater discharges to be controlled, as necessary, such that receiving waters of the state will meet applicable water quality standards; or A required control measure was never installed, was installed incorrectly, or is not being properly operated or maintained.
2. Permit Part V.B: The permit requires corrective actions to be initiated immediately. Completion of corrective actions must be within 14 calendar days or the next storm event, whichever comes first. If the Director, or an authorized representative makes the request for corrective action, Permittee shall submit to the Director a written certification that the changes have been made within 30 days.
3. Permit Part V.C: If the event triggering the review is a permit violation (i.e. non-compliance with a numeric effluent limit), correcting the violation that triggered a SWPPP review does not remove the original violation. Additionally, failing to take corrective action in accordance with this Part is an additional permit violation. The Director shall consider the appropriateness and promptness of the corrective action in determining enforcement responses to permit violations.

Part VI: Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements

This section details changes and additions to the SWPPP. The requirements included reflect the State's most current MSGP, where applicable, including the following: a new deadline for updating the SWPPP to reflect the conditions of the new permit, updated requirements for the content of the SWPPP, the Pollution Prevention Team, a more detailed site map, an expanded summary of potential pollutant sources, a new non-stormwater discharge evaluation and a new requirement to include a modification log to track changes to the SWPPP.

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) Effluent Limitation

At a minimum, the TDS limitation will be held in abeyance for 180 days from the Permit renewal date. After the initial 180-day abeyance period, TDS will be limited to a daily maximum of 1,200 mg/L unless

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Permittee chooses to complete a Use Attainability Analysis (Analysis) or evaluation of alternatives consistent with a Level II Antidegradation Review (Evaluation) in accordance with Utah Admin. Code R317-2-3(3.1). This Plan or Evaluation shall justify a limitation that differs from the water quality standard of 1,200 mg/L. If Permittee chooses to complete this Analysis or Evaluation, the effluent limit of 1,200 mg/L limitation will be held in abeyance until the Analysis or Evaluation is complete, not to extend past three years from Permit Issuance. An Analysis or Evaluation plan and time frame must be submitted to the Director within 180 days of the effective date of this Permit for evaluation. If no Analysis or Evaluation plan is submitted within 180 days, the 1,200 mg/L limitation will go into effect 181 days after Permit issuance. If the plan is submitted within this timeframe, and the Director has not made a final determination on the submittal, the 1,200 mg/L limitation shall continue to be held in abeyance until such a determination is issued by the Director. See Part I.2.C.a. of the Permit for more information.

Receiving Waterbody Characterization

DWQ needs additional water quality data to produce a site-specific and representative Wasteload Analysis (WLA). DWQ will initiate a comprehensive water monitoring plan for the receiving water and, with the resulting data, produce a WLA. DWQ expects the next Permit may contain BOD_5 or Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD) limits.

Future Expansion or Upgrades to SLCIA

Permittee must inform DWQ of any expansion or upgrade to SLCIA. DWQ will evaluate whether the upgrade could potentially have a negative impact on water quality, and whether a Level II Antidegradation Study is required, consistent with Utah Admin. Code R317-2-3(3.1).

DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE AND OUTFALLS

SLCIA has five outfalls that drain the following areas and discharge to the following locations;

Outfall	Description of Discharge Point
001	The discharge point drains east to the City Drain Canal and is located at the discharge from the pump station on the east side of the airport. The drainage comes from west and south of the discharge point. The area includes the shorter eastern runway, general aviation, and UANG. The drainage area from the UANG goes to Outfall 001, but the UANG is responsible for storm water activities on its lease property via its own UPDES General Permit (UTR000436). Located at Latitude: 40° 47' 27.61", Longitude: 111° 57' 34.38".
002	The discharge point drains south to the Surplus Canal south of the main terminal area, encompassing the south cargo terminal area. Located at Latitude: 40° 46' 20.44", Longitude: 111° 58' 43.18".
003	The discharge point drains west on the west side of the SLCIA. It drains the west runway and some area north of the main terminal. The west runway includes a 140,000-square-foot end-of-runway deicing pad. The receiving water is the Surplus Canal. The new west runway has secondary deicing pads at each end in

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	the drainage area for this outfall. Located at Latitude: 40° 47' 27.40", Longitude: 112° 00' 04.14".
004	This discharge point drains the center runway at SLCIA. Normally it drains to the east by gravity, where it discharges to the City Drain Canal at the point where Outfall 001 enters the City Drain. However, during high flows, the water is pumped south and discharges to the Surplus Canal. The location of the outfall is on the airport boundary on the south side, east of discharge Outfall 002. The area drained includes the main terminal area, passenger parking, loading/unloading, concourses, taxiways and the car rental facilities, and the center runway. Located at Latitude: 40° 46' 07.16", Longitude: 111° 58' 13.79".
005	The discharge point drains south to the Surplus Canal from just west of the smaller eastern runway to the terminal area. It drains the large middle runway and most of the main terminal area. Located at Latitude: 40° 46' 22.30", Longitude: 111° 59' 21.64".

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE

The general nature of the discharges is storm water runoff that flows to the City Drain Canal (Outfall 001) and the Surplus Canal (Outfalls 002, 003, 004, and 005). The north end portion of SLCIA property drains northward over a natural shallow gradient through grass and marsh toward the Great Salt Lake.

Industrial activities that occur at the SLCIA include the following:

1. Airplane maintenance and servicing;
2. Airplane cleaning;
3. Vehicle maintenance;
4. Vehicle washing;
5. Fire training facilities;
6. Storage areas;
7. Airplane Deicing/anti-icing;
8. Runway and ramp deicing;
9. Ramp cleaning; and
10. Runway cleaning and rubber removal

Maintenance:
Maintenance facilities service and wash airplanes; and conduct regular routine maintenance checks. Washing airplanes in these facilities can result in the contamination of spent water with dirt, detergents, metals, and various airplane fluids, including fuel, hydraulic fluid and oil. Airport tenants are responsible for maintaining their own vehicles and equipment. These maintenance facilities often have the potential for spills and illicit discharges of oils, solvents, lubricants, fuels, antifreeze, and other substances. Spills and leaks from the servicing and fueling of airplanes and vehicles represent a potential cause of pollution to stormwater. This permit only covers industrial activities that have the potential for pollutants to be exposed to stormwater.

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Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting (ARFF) Training Center:
SLCIA has an ARFF Training Center that is used by SLCIA emergency firefighting teams and other out-of-state and local firefighting teams for practice drills. Fire training facilities at the SLCIA have the potential to discharge foaming agents and fire retardants that are diluted with water and used during practice drills. Firefighting fluids used during training drills are retained on site by design and management of activities. Permittee must inform DWQ of the plans for handling these firefighting fluids in the SWPPP and will contact DWQ whenever there is a question about the proper handling and disposal of these fluids. These fluids are not authorized to be discharged to waters of the state.

Deicing and Anti-Icing:
Aircraft that are parked or moving during the taxi process in winter may accumulate frozen precipitation in the form of frost, snow, or ice on wings and critical aircraft surfaces. Accumulated frozen precipitation can affect the aerodynamics at takeoff, creating an unsafe operating condition. To meet the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) requirements and protect the public, aircraft wings and other critical aircraft surfaces must be clean (i.e., free of frozen precipitation) at the time of takeoff. The only viable, commercially available technology for fully achieving a clean aircraft surface throughout the taxi and takeoff process involves application of deicing chemicals. Two categories of deicing chemicals have been used in the United States for many years: Type I deicers and Type IV anti-icers.

Type I deicers are a heated mixture of a propylene glycol freezing point depressant, small percentages of chemical additives, and water. The percentage of propylene glycol, additives, and water in the Type I mixture can vary by deicer manufacturer and air temperature. The propylene glycol content in Type I aircraft deicer mixtures typically varies from 30 to 55% of total volume, with water content ranging from 45 to 70%, and the additive content ranging from 3 to 8%. The chemical composition of the additives is considered proprietary by deicing chemical manufacturers and, as a result, the specific types of chemicals in any given additive mixture are not available on Safety Data Sheets and not known to airlines, deicer application entities, or the airport authority. Type I deicers are typically purchased in a “neat” form with minimal water content. Water is mixed with Type I deicers at the airport because the resulting water-Type I deicer mixture provides a lower freezing point than Type I deicer alone. The Type I deicer-water mixtures are heated prior to application.

Type I deicers have two functions: 1) to melt frozen precipitation on the aircraft surface (from the heated mixture) and 2) to lower the freezing point of existing or newly fallen precipitation on the aircraft surfaces, thus preventing the bonding of frozen precipitation to the aircraft surface. To achieve a safe takeoff, some propylene glycol must remain on the aircraft wings and critical aircraft surfaces through initial takeoff. The time needed for the propylene glycol to effectively prevent refreezing is generally known as “holdover time.” Under some but not all conditions, Type I deicers provide a long enough holdover time.

Under some weather and airport operational conditions, a longer holdover time is required for a safe takeoff. Under these conditions, a different chemical mixture known as Type IV anti-icers must be applied to aircraft. Like Type I deicers, Type IV anti-icers are comprised of propylene glycol, additives, and water. However, the additives in Type IV chemical mixtures create a much more viscous fluid and as a result Type IV chemicals stay on the aircraft for a much longer period than Type I chemicals. In most, if not all winters, the volumes of Type I chemicals used are much larger than the volume of Type IV chemicals used.

The application of aircraft deicers and anti-icers is under the control of the airlines, not the airport. While the airport, airlines, and entities contracted by airlines to apply Type I and Type IV deicers collaborate on the aircraft deicing process and locations, the types of deicing trucks used, the Type I and Type IV chemical brands, and Type I deicer-water mixtures are under the control of airline and deicer application firms that they may contract.

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Generally, large portions of the applied Type I and smaller portions of the Type IV deicing chemicals plus the melt water from frozen precipitation on the aircraft surfaces at the time of application fall to airport paved surfaces in the vicinity of chemical application. Some fraction of the chemicals (especially in the case of Type IV chemicals) stays on the aircraft as it taxis. During taxi, additional amounts of the chemical may drip off the aircraft and reach the airport surfaces. At takeoff, remaining portions of the chemicals may shear off of the aircraft and land on the airport surfaces. Under raining and sleeting conditions, the mix of deicing chemicals, anti-icing chemicals, and stormwater runs off toward local stormwater inlets. Under snow or ice conditions, the stormwater runoff consists mainly of the chemicals and melted precipitation. Snow that is temporarily stored in piles after a snow event may contain aircraft deicing chemicals, although the airport seeks to separate clean snow from snow impacted by deicing chemicals to the extent possible. Additionally, snow piles are stored in designated areas, away from onsite stormwater drains.

To reduce the volume of stormwater runoff at the airport impacted by the applied aircraft deicing and anti-icing chemicals, commercial aircraft at SLCIA taxi to one of four end-of-runway deicing pads where the deicer and anti-icer application takes place. The deicing pads have dedicated stormwater inlets and collection systems. The mixture of chemicals and stormwater collected from the deicing pads is routed to the SLCIA glycol recycling facility. The propylene glycol captured by the deicing pad process constitutes the largest percentage of applied deicer and anti-icers. An additional portion of applied aircraft deicer and anti-icer is lost to evaporation and infiltration into the airport surfaces. The remaining aircraft deicing and anti-icing chemicals are mixed with general airport stormwater runoff and routed to the stormwater outfalls.

SLCIA utilizes a deicing fluid recovery system. Approximately five miles of pipes and pumps deliver the captured deicing fluids and transport them to the SLCIA glycol recycling facility. The recovery system that is installed is an evaporative separation system that separates the usable glycol fraction of spent deicing fluids from the water fraction. This treatment re-concentrates glycols so they can be sold and used for other industrial purposes (the FAA will not allow reuse of the glycols for airplane deicing without processing that is cost-prohibitive for SLCIA). Additional wastewater, which is generated at the recycling facility, is discharged to the Salt Lake City Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW). This wastewater consists primarily of domestic waste from sinks and toilets, but the facility does have the ability to discharge treated glycol to the POTW. However, SLCIA has not discharged this industrial waste stream to the POTW since approximately 2014.

The area encompassing general aviation is not included in the deicing/anti-icing collection system that the SLCIA has developed for the rest of the airport. Comparatively, the deicing/anti-icing that occurs at general aviation is small. Deicing/anti-icing fluids are collected in an underground storage tank during deicing/anti-icing events and transported periodically by truck to the glycol separator unit for processing.

Runway and ramp deicing are also a practice that presents potential contamination of storm water. SLCIA presently uses potassium acetate, sand, and salt. Runway and ramp deicing must be addressed in a best management practice plan as part of the SWPPP, required in the permit, to minimize storm water contamination.

Based on the above description, DWQ has determined that SLCIA does not qualify for a general UPDES permit and must be covered by an individual UPDES permit.

RECEIVING WATERS AND STREAM CLASSIFICATION

Permittee discharges to two receiving streams: 1) the City Drain Canal; and 2) the Surplus Canal.

The City Drain Canal crosses over the south boundary on the southeast corner of the SLCIA property. Except for a short open stretch just over the south boundary, City Drain is piped underground through general aviation and then through the UANG area, receiving storm water through several collection points on the surface along the way. Leaving the UANG area, the City Drain becomes an open ditch and turns east after reaching the discharge from Outfall 001.

The City Drain Canal is classified as Class 2B and 3E according to Utah Admin. Code R317-2-13:

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.

Class 3E -- Severely habitat-limited waters. Narrative standards will be applied to protect these waters for aquatic wildlife.

The City Drain Canal empties into the Sewage Canal, which is also classified as 2B and 3E, which then empties into the Great Salt Lake, which is classified as Class 5D (Farmington Bay).

Class 5D -- Farmington Bay
Geographical Boundary -- All open waters at or below approximately 4,208-foot elevation east of Antelope Island and south of the Antelope Island Causeway, excluding salt evaporation ponds.
Beneficial Uses -- Protected for infrequent primary and secondary contact recreation, waterfowl, shore birds and other water-oriented wildlife including their necessary food chain

The Surplus Canal has been diverted around SLCIA property; coming from the southeast, it turns straight west just before reaching the south boundary of SLCIA, then it turns north around the southwest corner of SLCIA, following parallel and near the west boundary of SLCIA until it veers northwesterly away from SLCIA and continues along its original course.

The Surplus Canal is classified as Class 2B, Class 3B, Class 3D, and Class 4, according to Utah Admin. Code R317-2-13.5:

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.
Class 3B -- Protected for warm water species of game fish and other warm water aquatic life, including the necessary aquatic organisms in their food chain.
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.
Class 4 -- Protected for agricultural uses including irrigation of crops and stock watering.

The Surplus Canal empties into the Great Salt Lake, which is classified as Class 5A (Gilbert Bay). See below for classification information. Part of the flow from the Surplus Canal drains through the Goggin Drain to Gilbert Bay, and part of the flow drains through the impounded wetlands of the Great Salt Lake and to Farmington Bay.

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Class 5A-- Gilbert Bay:
Geographical Boundary -- All open waters at or below approximately 4,208-foot elevation south of the Union Pacific Causeway, excluding all of the Farmington Bay south of the Antelope Island Causeway and salt evaporation ponds.
Beneficial Uses -- Protected for frequent primary and secondary contact recreation, waterfowl, shore birds and other water-oriented wildlife including their necessary food chain.

BASIS FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

In accordance with regulations promulgated in 40 C.F.R. § 122.44 and Utah Admin. Code R317-8-4(4.2), effluent limitations are derived from technology-based effluent limitations guidelines or Utah Water Quality Standards (Utah Admin. Code R317-2), as applicable. In cases where multiple limits have been developed, those that are more stringent apply. In cases where no limits or multiple limits have been developed, Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) of the permitting authority may be used, where applicable. Best Professional Judgment, or BPJ, refers to a discretionary, best professional decision made by the permit writer based upon precedent, prevailing regulatory standards, or other relevant information.

Limitations on TDS and pH are based on current Utah Surface Water Quality Standards, Utah Admin. Code R317-2-14. The TDS limitation is based on the Class 4 Standard for downstream agricultural beneficial uses. See Part I.C.2.a. of the Permit for more information on the TDS Compliance Schedule. For TDS, no mixing zone criteria were applied to the Outfalls at this time, but this condition is subject to change based upon future data received and further studies of the discharge and receiving waters. With limited data, conservative assumptions are being made at this time to protect beneficial uses; this is consistent with DWQ's approach to UPDES permitting. The oil and grease limitation is based on BPJ.

The dissolved oxygen (DO) limits are water-quality based effluent limits, where no mixing zone criteria were applied to the outfalls. With such severely limited data, conservative assumptions were made to protect beneficial uses during critical conditions. The instream standards were applied with end of pipe criteria.

The Surplus Canal (Outfalls 002-005) is classified under beneficial uses 2B, 3B, 3D, and 4. It has several site-specific DO criteria depending on the time of year and averaging period. The most conservative DO criteria are the 30-day average of 5.5 mg/L from August through April and the 7-day average of 5.5 mg/L from May through July. The site specific standard for the Surplus Canal is: May-July: 7-day & 30-day mean=5.5 mg/L, minimum=4.5 mg/L; August-April: 30-day mean=5.5 mg/L, minimum=4.0 mg/L. Due to lack of information of DO in the receiving waterbody and downstream impact, DWQ incorporated a daily minimum limitation of 4.5 mg/L only, as an initial criterion benchmark, for all outfalls along the Surplus Canal (Outfalls 002-005). In future permits and once the DO profile for the receiving water is characterized, all of the DO criteria must be added to the permit.

Outfall 001 discharges to the City Drain, which is protected by narrative criteria but it must also be protective of downstream numeric criteria upon entering the Great Salt Lake (GSL) wetlands. In some cases, DWQ can model a projected waste load that meets these downstream criteria. In this case, there are insufficient data, so GSL Interim Methods are used to evaluate this outfall. This method uses 3D numeric criteria (the least protective) as a screen to evaluate reasonable potential water quality issues from the outfall. Since the receiving water eventually enters 3D protected waters, this is a reasonably protective approach in the absence of data. A daily minimum limitation of 3.0 mg/L dissolved oxygen will be applied to Outfall 001.

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This permit also contains TBELs, including general effluent limitation guidelines (ELGs), which are promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for industrial wastewater sources on an industry-by-industry basis. ELGs can take the form of quantitative/numeric limitations or qualitative/narrative limitations, which may include best management practices (BMPs). This permit includes non-numeric effluent limitations structured to require the prevention of the discharge of pollutants.

REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS

Since January 1, 2016, DWQ has conducted reasonable potential (RP) analysis on all new and renewal applications received after that date. DWQ conducted a RP analysis for this permit renewal following DWQ's September 10, 2015, Reasonable Potential Analysis Guidance (RP Guidance).

Since Permittee does not sample for metals, DWQ could not conduct a full RP analysis for metals. Permittee shall monitor the following metals for reasonable potential analysis at the next permit renewal: Dissolved Aluminum, Total Arsenic, Total Cadmium, Total Chromium, Total Copper, Total Cyanide, Total Lead, Total Mercury, Total Nickel, Dissolved Selenium, Total Silver and Total Zinc. If no reasonable potential is found for the above metals, Permittee may request DWQ remove this requirement at the next permit renewal. Permittee shall monitor once a month during months with Qualifying Deicing Events, as defined in Part XI., and quarterly during periods without Qualifying Deicing Events.

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

The permit limitations are:

Parameter	Effluent Limitations *a	
	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum
Dissolved Oxygen, mg/L *j	3.0/4.5	--
TDS, mg/L *b *c	--	1,200
Oil & Grease, mg/L	--	10.0
pH, Standard Units	6.5	9

SELF-MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The permit requires reports to be submitted monthly and annually, as applicable, on Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) forms due 28 days after the end of the monitoring period. Lab sheets for metals shall be attached to the DMRs.

Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements *a, *h			
Parameter	Frequency	Sample Type	Units
Flow *d, *e Outfall 001 Outfall 002 Outfall 003 Outfall 004 Outfall 005	Highest Daily Maximum flow during the month	Recorder	MGD

Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements *a, *h			
Parameter	Frequency	Sample Type	Units
Flow *d, *e Outfall 001 Outfall 002 Outfall 003 Outfall 004 Outfall 005	Monthly Total Flow	Recorder/ Calculated	MGD
Flow *d, *k Outfall 001 Outfall 002 Outfall 003 Outfall 004 Outfall 005	Continuous Flow Record	Recorder	See footnote *k
BOD_5, Effluent	2x Monthly *i	Grab and Composite	mg/L
COD, Effluent	2x Monthly *i	Grab and Composite	mg/L
Ammonia as Nitrogen	2x Monthly *i	Grab and Composite	mg/L
pH	2x Monthly *i	Instantaneous	SU
Dissolved Oxygen	2x Monthly *i	Instantaneous	mg/L
TDS	2x Monthly *i	Composite	mg/L
Oil & Grease *f	2x Monthly *i	Grab	mg/L
Metals *g	Monthly/ Quarterly *g	Grab and Composite	µg/L

*a See Definitions, Permit Part XI, for definition of terms.
*b This limitation does not apply to Outfall 001.
*c This limitation will be held in abeyance for some duration. See Part I.C.2.a. of the Permit for more information.
*d Permittee must measure flow of effluent volume in such a manner that Permittee can affirmatively demonstrate that representative values are being obtained. Permittee must report flow for each outfall.
*e Permittee must report the monthly total discharged from each outfall, as well as the highest daily maximum flow recorded at each outfall for the month.
*f Oil & Grease sampled when sheen is present or visible. If no sheen is present or visible, report N/A.
*g Permittee shall monitor the following metals: Dissolved Aluminum, Total Arsenic, Total Cadmium, Total Chromium, Total Copper, Total Cyanide, Total Lead, Total Mercury, Total Nickel, Dissolved Selenium, Total Silver and Total Zinc. Permittee shall monitor once a month during months with Qualifying Deicing Events, as defined in Part XI., and quarterly during periods without Qualifying Deicing Events.
*h Permittee must comply with the Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements at all outfalls. Section IV.C. of this permit contains additional monitoring and reporting requirements.
*i Permittee shall collect samples twice monthly when SLCIA is discharging; this must include Qualifying Deicing Events if they occur, but if they do not occur during the month, other discharges must be sampled. Permittee shall take all samples in accordance with the requirements and definitions found in Part IV.C. of the permit. If there is no discharge during the month, no sampling is required and Permittee shall report "no discharge" on the DMR.
*j Outfall 001 has a Daily Minimum Limitation of 3.0 mg/L, and Outfalls 002-005 have a Daily Minimum Limitation of 4.5 mg/L.

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*k Permittee shall submit Record of Flow information as an Attachment on the Monthly DMR Report in the format specified by DWQ.

STORM WATER

Permit coverage under the MSGP for Storm Water Discharges from Industrial Activities would normally be required based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code for Permittee and the types of industrial activities occurring. However, SLCIA is unable to meet the benchmark requirements of Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) of 30 mg/L in the MSGP permit. Therefore, DWQ is issuing this individual UPDES permit with provisions of the MSGP incorporated into the individual permit, as applicable. See the Summary of Changes Section above for more details on MSGP incorporation.

Permit coverage under the Construction General Storm Water Permit is required for any construction at SLCIA that disturbs an acre or more, or is part of a common plan of development or sale that is an acre or greater. A Notice of Intent is required to obtain a construction storm water permit prior to construction.

Information on storm water permit requirements can be found at https://deq.utah.gov/water-quality/general-multi-sector-industrial-storm-water-permit-updes-permits

PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

The Permittee has not discharge process wastewater to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) since 2014. Any process wastewater that the Permittee may discharge to a POTW, either as a direct discharge or as a hauled waste, is subject to federal, state, and local pretreatment regulations. Pursuant to section 307 of the Clean Water Act, the Mine shall comply with all applicable federal general pretreatment regulations promulgated, found in 40 CFR 403, the pretreatment requirements found in Utah Admin. C R317-8-8, and any specific local discharge limitations developed by the POTW accepting the waste.

In addition, in accordance with 40 CFR 403.12(p)(1), the Permittee must notify the POTW, the EPA Regional Waste Management Director, the DWQ Director, and the State hazardous waste authorities in writing if the Permittee discharges any substance into a POTW that, if otherwise disposed of, would be considered a hazardous waste under 40 CFR 261. This notification must include the name of the hazardous waste, the EPA hazardous waste number, and the type of discharge (continuous or batch).

BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A nationwide effort to control toxic discharges where effluent toxicity is an existing or potential concern is regulated in accordance with the Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit and Enforcement Guidance Document for Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Control (biomonitoring), dated February 2018. Authority to require effluent biomonitoring is provided in Permit Conditions, Utah Admin. Code R317-8-4(4.2), Permit Provisions, Utah Admin. Code R317-8-5(5.3) and Water Quality Standards, Utah Admin. Code R317-2-5 and R317-2-7(7.2).

Permittee is a minor industrial facility that may be discharging an infrequent amount of effluent, in which toxicity is neither an existing concern, nor likely to be present. Based on these considerations, and the absence of receiving stream water quality monitoring data, there is no reasonable potential for toxicity in 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 should additional information indicate the presence of toxicity in the discharge.

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PERMIT DURATION

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

Drafted and Reviewed by
Lonnie Shull, Discharge Permit Writer, Biomonitoring
Jennifer Robinson, Pretreatment
Lonnie Shull, Biomonitoring
Jordan Bryant, Control Measures
Utah Division of Water Quality, (801) 536-4300

PUBLIC NOTICE

Began: Month Day, Year
Ended: Month Day, Year

Comments will be received at: 195 North 1950 West
PO Box 144870
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4870

The Public Notice of the draft permit was on the Division of Water Quality Website.

During the public comment period provided under Utah Admin. Code R317-8-6(6.5), any interested person may submit written comments on the draft permit and may request a public hearing, if no hearing has already been scheduled. A request for a public hearing shall be in writing and shall state the nature of the issues proposed to be raised in the hearing. All comments will be considered in making the final decision and shall be answered as provided in Utah Admin. Code R317-8-6 (6.12).

RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY

(Explain any comments received and response sent. Actual letters can be referenced, but not required to be included).

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ATTACHMENT 1

Section 313 Requirements

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SECTION 313 WATER PRIORITY CHEMICALS

SECTION 313 WATER PRIORITY CHEMICALS	
CAS Number	**Common Name**
75–07–0	Acetaldehyde.
107–02–8	Acrolein.
107–13–1	Acrylonitrile.
309–00–2	Aldrin[1,4:5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 10-hexachloro-1, 4, 4a, 5, 8, 8a hexahydro-(1.alpha., 4.alpha., 4a.beta., 5.alpha., 8.alpha., 8a.beta.)-].
107–05–1	Allyl Chloride.
7429–90–5	Aluminum (fume or dust).
7664–41–7	Ammonia.
62–53–3	Aniline.
120–12–7	Anthracene.
7440–36–0	Antimony.
7647189	Antimony pentachloride.
28300745	Antimony potassium tartrate.
7789619	Antimony tribromide.
10025919	Antimony trichloride.
7783564	Antimony trifluoride.
1309644	Antimony trioxide.
7440–38–2	Arsenic.
1303328	Arsenic disulfide.
1303282	Arsenic pentoxide.
7784341	Arsenic trichloride.
1327533	Arsenic trioxide.
1303339	Arsenic trisulfide.
1332–21–4	Asbestos (friable).
542621	Barium cyanide.
71–43–2	Benzene.

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SECTION 313 WATER PRIORITY CHEMICALS	
CAS Number	**Common Name**
92–87–5	Benzidine.
100470	Benzonitrile.
218019	Benzo(a)phenanthrene.
50328	Benzo(a)pyrene.
205992	Benzo(b)fluoranthene.
205823	Benzo(j)fluoranthene.
207089	Benzo(k)fluoranthene.
189559	Benzo(rst)pentaphene.
56553	Benzo(a)anthracene.
100–44–7	Benzyl chloride.
7440–41–7	Beryllium.
7787475	Beryllium chloride.
7787497	Beryllium fluoride.
7787555	Beryllium nitrate.
111–44–4	Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether.
75–25–2	Bromoform.
74–83–9	Bromomethane (Methyl bromide).
85–68–7	Butyl benzyl phthalate.
7440–43–9	Cadmium.
543908	Cadmium acetate.
7789426	Cadmium bromide.
10108642	Cadmium chloride.
7778441	Calcium arsenate.
52740166	Calcium arsenite.
13765190	Calcium chromate.
592018	Calcium cyanide.
133–06–2	Captan [1H-Isoindole-1,3(2H)-dione,3a,4,7,

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SECTION 313 WATER PRIORITY CHEMICALS	
CAS Number	**Common Name**
	7a-tetrahydro-2-[(trichloromethyl)thio]-].
63–25–2	Carbaryl [1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate].
75–15–0	Carbon disulfide.
1563662	Carbofuran.
56–23–5	Carbon tetrachloride.
57–74–9	Chlordane [4,7-Methanoindan,1,2,4,5,6,7, 8,8- octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-].
7782–50–5	Chlorine.
59–50–7	4-Chloro 3-methyl phenol.
59–50–7	p-Chloro-m-cresol.
108–90–7	Chlorobenzene.
75–00–3	Chloroethane (Ethyl chloride).
67–66–3	Chloroform.
74–87–3	Chloromethane (Methyl chloride).
95–57–8	2-Chlorophenol.
106–48–9	4-Chlorophenol.
75729	Chlorotrifluoromethane.
1066304	Chromic acetate.
11115745	Chromic acid.
10101538	Chromic sulfate.
7440–47–3	Chromium.
1308–14–1	Chromium (Tri).
10049055	Chromous chloride.
7789437	Cobaltous bromide.
544183	Cobaltous formate.
14017415	Cobaltous sulfamate.
7440–50–8	Copper.

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SECTION 313 WATER PRIORITY CHEMICALS	
CAS Number	**Common Name**
108–39–4	m-Cresol.
9548–7	o-Cresol.
106–44–5	p-Cresol.
4170303	Crotonaldehyde.
1319–77–3	Cresol (mixed isomers).
142712	Cupric acetate.
12002038	Cupric acetoarsenite.
7447394	Cupric chloride.
3251238	Cupric nitrate.
5893663	Cupric oxalate.
7758987	Cupric sulfate.
10380297	Cupric sulfate, ammoniated.
815827	Cupric tartrate.
57–12–5	Cyanide.
506774	Cyanogen chloride.
333415	Diazinon.
94–75–7	2,4-D [Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-].
226368	Dibenz(a,h)acridine.
224420	Dibenz(a,j)acridene.
5385751	Dibenzo(a,e)fluoranthene.
192654	Dibenzo(a,e)pyrene.
53703	Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene.
189640	Dibenzo(a,l)pyrene.
191300	Dibenzo(a,h)pyrene.
194592	7,H-Dibenzo(c,g)carbazole.
106–93–4	1,2-Dibromoethane (Ethylene dibromide).
84–74–2	Dibutyl phthalate.

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SECTION 313 WATER PRIORITY CHEMICALS	
CAS Number	**Common Name**
1929733	2,4 D Butoxyethyl ester.
94804	2,4 D Butyl ester.
2971382	2,4 D Chlorocrotyl ester.
1918009	Dicamba.
95–50–1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene.
541–73–1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene.
106–46–7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene.
91–94–1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine.
75–27–4	Dichlorobromomethane.
107–06–2	1,2-Dichloroethane (Ethylene dichloride).
75434	Dichlorofluoromethane.
540–59–0	1,2-Dichloroethylene.
120–83–2	2,4-Dichlorophenol.
78–87–5	1,2-Dichloropropane.
10061026	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene.
542–75–6	1,3-Dichloropropylene.
62–73–7	Dichlorvos [Phosphoric acid, 2,2-dichloroethenyl dimethyl ester].
115–32–2	Dicofol [Benzenemethanol, 4-chloro-.alpha.-(4-chlorophenyl)-.alpha.-(trichloromethyl)-].
177–81–7	Di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP).
84–66–2	Diethyl phthalate.
124403	Dimethylamine.
57976	7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene.
105–67–9	2,4-Dimethylphenol.
131–11–3	Dimethyl phthalate.
534–52–1	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol.
51–28–5	2,4-Dinitrophenol.

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SECTION 313 WATER PRIORITY CHEMICALS	
CAS Number	**Common Name**
121–14–2	2,4-Dinitrotoluene.
606–20–2	2,6-Dinitrotoluene.
117–84–0	n-Dioctyl phthalate.
122–66–7	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (Hydrazobenzene).
94111	2,4-D Isopropyl ester.
106–89–8	Epichlorohydrin.
1320189	2,4-D Propylene glycol butyl ether ester.
330541	Diuron.
100–41–4	Ethylbenzene.
106934	Ethylene dibromide.
50–00–0	Formaldehyde.
76–44–8	Heptachlor [1,4,5,6,7,8,8-Heptachloro-3a,4, 7,7a-tetrahydro-4,7-methano-1H-indene].
118–74–1	Hexachlorobenzene.
319846	alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane.
87–68–3	Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene.
77–47–4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene.
67–72–1	Hexachloroethane.
7647–01–0	Hydrochloric acid.
74–90–8	Hydrogen cyanide.
7664–39–3	Hydrogen fluoride.
193395	Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene.
7439–92–1	Lead.
301042	Lead acetate.
7784409	Lead arsenate.
7645252	Do.
10102484	Do.

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SECTION 313 WATER PRIORITY CHEMICALS	
CAS Number	**Common Name**
7758954	Lead chloride.
13814965	Lead fluoborate.
7783462	Lead fluoride.
10101630	Lead iodide.
10099748	Lead nitrate.
7428480	Lead stearate.
1072351	Do.
52652592	Do.
7446142	Lead sulfate.
1314870	Lead sulfide.
592870	Lead thiocyanate.
58–89–9	Lindane [Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-(1.alpha.,3.beta.,4.alpha.,5.alpha.,6.beta.)-].
14307258	Lithium chromate.
121755	Malathion.
108–31–6	Maleic anhydride.
592041	Mercuric cyanide.
10045940	Mercuric nitrate.
7783359	Mercuric sulfate.
592858	Mercuric thiocyanate.
7782867	Mercurous nitrate.
7439–97–6	Mercury.
72–43–5	Methoxychlor [Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis[4-methoxy-].
80–62–6	Methyl methacrylate.
75865	2-Methyllactonitrile.
3697243	5-Methylchrysene.
298000	Methyl parathion.

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SECTION 313 WATER PRIORITY CHEMICALS	
CAS Number	**Common Name**
7786347	Mevinphos.
300765	Naled.
91–20–3	Naphthalene.
7440–02–0	Nickel.
15699180	Nickel ammonium sulfate.
37211055	Nickel chloride.
7718549	Do.
12054487	Nickel hydroxide.
14216752	Nickel nitrate.
7786814	Nickel sulfate.
7697–37–2	Nitric acid.
98–95–3	Nitrobenzene.
88–75–5	2-Nitrophenol.
100–02–7	4-Nitrophenol.
5522430	1-Nitropyrene.
62–75–9	N-Nitrosodimethylamine.
86–30–6	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine.
621–64–7	N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine.
56–38–2	Parathion [Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl-O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester].
87–86–5	Pentachlorophenol (PCP).
85018	Phenanthrene.
108–95–2	Phenol.
7664–38–2	Phosphoric acid.
7723–14–0	Phosphorus (yellow or white).
1336–36–3	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).
7784410	Potassium arsenate.
10124502	Potassium arsenite.

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SECTION 313 WATER PRIORITY CHEMICALS	
CAS Number	**Common Name**
7778509	Potassium bichromate.
7789006	Potassium chromate.
151508	Potassium cyanide.
2312358	Propargite.
75–56–9	Propylene oxide.
91–22–5	Quinoline.
7782–49–2	Selenium.
7446084	Selenium oxide.
7440–22–4	Silver.
7761888	Silver nitrate.
7631892	Sodium arsenate.
7784465	Sodium arsenite.
10588019	Sodium bichromate.
7775113	Sodium chromate.
143339	Sodium cyanide.
7632000	Sodium nitrite.
10102188	Sodium selenite.
7782823	Do.
7789062	Strontium chromate.
NA	Strychnine and salts.
100–42–5	Styrene.
7664–93–9	Sulfuric acid.
79–34–5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane.
127–18–4	Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene).
935–95–5	2,3,5,6-Tetrachlorophenol.
78002	Tetraethyl lead.
7440–28–0	Thallium.

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SECTION 313 WATER PRIORITY CHEMICALS	
CAS Number	**Common Name**
10031591	Thallium sulfate.
108–88–3	Toluene.
8001–35–2	Toxaphene.
52–68–6	Trichlorfon [Phosphonic acid, (2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl)-dimethylester].
120–82–1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene.
71–55–6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane (Methyl chloroform).
79–00–5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane.
79–01–6	Trichloroethylene.
95–95–4	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol.
88–06–2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol.
121448	Triethylamine.
7440–62–2	Vanadium (fume or dust).
108–05–4	Vinyl acetate.
75–01–4	Vinyl chloride.
75–35–4	Vinylidene chloride.
108–38–3	m-Xylene.
95–47–6	o-Xylene.
106–42–3	p-Xylene.
1330–20–7	Xylene (mixed isomers).
7440–66–6	Zinc (fume or dust).
557346	Zinc acetate.
14639975	Zinc ammonium chloride.
14639986	Do.
52628258	Do.
1332076	Zinc borate.
7699458	Zinc bromide.
3486359	Zinc carbonate.

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SECTION 313 WATER PRIORITY CHEMICALS	
CAS Number	**Common Name**
7646857	Zinc chloride.
557211	Zinc cyanide.
7783495	Zinc fluoride.
557415	Zinc formate.
7779864	Zinc hydrosulfite.
7779886	Zinc nitrate.
127822	Zinc phenolsulfonate.
1314847	Zinc phosphide.
16871719	Zinc silicofluoride.
7733020	Zinc sulfate.

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