A Use Attainability Analysis (UAA) is a structured scientific assessment of the factors affecting the attainment of uses specified in Section 101(a)(2) of the Clean Water Act (the so called "fishable/swimmable" uses). The factors to be considered in such an analysis include the physical, chemical, biological, and economic use removal criteria described in EPA's water quality standards regulation (40 CFR 131.10(g)(1)-(6)).

Under 40 CFR 131.10(g) states may remove a designated use which is not an existing use, as defined in § 131.3, or establish sub-categories of a use if the State can demonstrate that attaining the designated use is not feasible because:

1. Naturally occurring pollutant concentrations prevent the attainment of the use; or
2. Natural, ephemeral, intermittent or low flow conditions or water levels prevent the attainment of the use, unless these conditions may be compensated for by the discharge of sufficient volume of effluent discharges without violating State water conservation requirements to enable uses to be met; or
3. Human caused conditions or sources of pollution prevent the attainment of the use and cannot be remedied or would cause more environmental damage to correct than to leave in place; or
4. Dams, diversions or other types of hydrologic modifications preclude the attainment of the use, and it is not feasible to restore the water body to its original condition or to operate such modification in a way that would result in the attainment of the use; or
5. Physical conditions related to the natural features of the water body, such as the lack of a proper substrate, cover, flow, depth, pools, riffles, and the like, unrelated to water quality, preclude attainment of aquatic life protection uses; or
6. Controls more stringent than those required by sections 301(b) and 306 of the Act would result in substantial and widespread economic and social impact.

The water body of concern in this UAA is Salt Creek, a tributary to the Bear River, in Box Elder County, Utah near Honeyville, Utah. The current classification of Salt Creek, a tributary to the Bear River is:

Bear River and tributaries, from Great Salt Lake to Utah-Idaho border, 2B 3B 3D 4

with Class 4 being Utah’s agricultural classification with a TDS standard of 1,200 mg/l.

The source water for this water body is Crystal Hot Springs which captures high TDS waters (from where it flows eventually mixing with the Bear River). It is not feasible for Salt Creek to
have the current beneficial use classifications as a tributary because it has “naturally occurring pollutant concentrations prevent the attainment of the use”, i.e., Class 4, Agriculture. The average TDS concentration of Salt Creek is 20,450 mg/l.

Another tributary exception to the Bear River and tributaries is:

**Malad River and tributaries,**
from confluence with Bear River
to state line  
2B  3C.

Malad River has a TDS concentration of approximately 2,300 mg/l. It is therefore more than appropriate to give Salt Creek water body an equivalent classification as the Malad River.

There are a few isolated of trout in a very small area of Salt Creek which receives a fresh water source from small spring which flows into the Creek. There are no known “warm water” fish in the creek (3B).

The 2008 Triennial Review proposes a site specific beneficial use designations as follows:

*Salt Creek, from confluence with Bear River to Crystal Hot Springs*  
2B  3C