



**AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR PUBLICLY OWNED
TREATMENT WORKS (POTWs)**

NPDES PERMIT NO: PA0024490

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. Section 1251 *et seq.* ("the Act") and Pennsylvania's Clean Streams Law, as amended, 35 P.S. Section 691.1 *et seq.*,

**Rockwood Borough Municipal Authority
669 Somerset Avenue
Rockwood, PA 15557**

is authorized to discharge from a facility known as **Rockwood Borough STP**, located in **Black Township, Somerset County**, to the **Casselman River** in Watershed(s) **19-F** in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth in Parts A, B and C hereof.

THIS PERMIT SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE ON JULY 1, 2014

THIS PERMIT SHALL EXPIRE AT MIDNIGHT ON JUNE 30, 2019

The authority granted by this permit is subject to the following further qualifications:

1. If there is a conflict between the application, its supporting documents and/or amendments and the terms and conditions of this permit, the terms and conditions shall apply.
2. Failure to comply with the terms, conditions or effluent limitations of this permit is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application. (40 CFR 122.41(a))
3. A complete application for renewal of this permit, or notice of intent to cease discharging by the expiration date, must be submitted to DEP at least 180 days prior to the above expiration date (unless permission has been granted by DEP for submission at a later date), using the appropriate NPDES permit application form. (40 CFR 122.41(b), 122.21(d))

In the event that a timely and complete application for renewal has been submitted and DEP is unable, through no fault of the permittee, to reissue the permit before the above expiration date, the terms and conditions of this permit, including submission of the Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs), will be automatically continued and will remain fully effective and enforceable against the discharger until DEP takes final action on the pending permit application. (25 Pa. Code 92a.7(b), (c))

4. This NPDES permit does not constitute authorization to construct or make modifications to wastewater treatment facilities necessary to meet the terms and conditions of this permit.

DATE PERMIT ISSUED June 18, 2014

ISSUED BY /s/

**Christopher Kriley, PE
Clean Water Program Manager
Southwest Regional Office**

PART A - EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS, MONITORING, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

I. A. For Outfall 001, Latitude 39° 54' 42.00", Longitude 79° 9' 17.00", River Mile Index 21.37, Stream Code 38579

Receiving Waters: Casselman River

Type of Effluent: Treated Sewage

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge during the period from Permit Effective Date through Permit Expiration Date.
2. Based on the anticipated wastewater characteristics and flows described in the permit application and its supporting documents and/or amendments, the following effluent limitations and monitoring requirements apply (see also Additional Requirements and Footnotes).

Parameter	Effluent Limitations						Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass Units (lbs/day) ⁽¹⁾		Concentrations (mg/L)				Minimum ⁽²⁾ Measurement Frequency	Required Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Weekly Average	Minimum	Average Monthly	Weekly Average	Instant. Maximum		
Flow (MGD)	0.30	Report Daily Max	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	Continuous	Recorded
pH (S.U.)	XXX	XXX	6.0	XXX	XXX	9.0	1/day	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine	XXX	XXX	XXX	0.5	XXX	1.6	1/day	Grab
CBOD5	62	95	XXX	25	38	50	1/week	8-Hr Composite
BOD5 Raw Sewage Influent	Report	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/week	8-Hr Composite
Total Suspended Solids Raw Sewage Influent	Report	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/week	8-Hr Composite
Total Suspended Solids	75	112	XXX	30	45	60	1/week	8-Hr Composite
Fecal Coliform (CFU/100 ml) May 1 - Sep 30	XXX	XXX	XXX	200 Geo Mean	XXX	1,000	1/week	Grab
Fecal Coliform (CFU/100 ml) Oct 1 - Apr 30	XXX	XXX	XXX	2,000 Geo Mean	XXX	10,000	1/week	Grab

Outfall 001, Continued (from Permit Effective Date through Permit Expiration Date)

Parameter	Effluent Limitations						Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass Units (lbs/day) ⁽¹⁾		Concentrations (mg/L)				Minimum ⁽²⁾ Measurement Frequency	Required Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Weekly Average	Minimum	Average Monthly	Weekly Average	Instant. Maximum		
Total Nitrogen	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report Daily Max	XXX	1/year	Grab
Ammonia-Nitrogen	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/week	8-Hr Composite
Total Phosphorus	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report Daily Max	XXX	1/year	Grab

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s):

at Outfall 001

PART A - EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS, MONITORING, RECORDKEEPING, AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

I. B IDENTIFICATION OF COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW DISCHARGES

The outfalls identified below serve as combined sewer overflows necessitated by storm water entering the sewer system and exceeding the hydraulic capacity of the sewers and/or the treatment plant and are permitted to discharge only for this reason. Dry weather discharges from these outfalls are prohibited. Each discharge shall be monitored for cause, frequency, duration, and quantity of flow. The data must be recorded on the CSO Supplemental Reports (3800-FM-BPNPSM0441 and 0442) and shall be reported monthly as an attachment to the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) or as otherwise authorized in the permit.

Outfall No.	Location Description	Receiving Stream Name	Location	
			Latitude	Longitude
005	Market Street Diversion	Coxes Creek	39° 54' 56.00"	-79° 09' 07.00"
002	Bridge Street Pump Station	Casselman River	39° 54' 44.00"	-79° 09' 38.00"

The permittee shall achieve either of the following performance standards for the CSO Outfalls:

Upon completion of the LTCP these Outfalls are required to meet one of the following criteria of the “ *Presumption Approach* ” i, No more than an average of four overflow events per year, provided that the permitting authority may allow up to two additional overflow events per year. For the purpose of this criterion, an overflow event is one or more overflows from a CSS as the result of a precipitation event that does not receive the minimum treatment specified; or ii. The elimination or the capture for treatment of no less than 85% by volume of the combined sewage collected in the CSS during precipitation events on a system-wide annual average basis; or iii. The elimination or removal of no less than the mass of the pollutants identified as causing water quality impairment through the sewer system characterization, monitoring, and modeling effort for the volumes that would be eliminated or captured for treatment under paragraph ii above.

**PART A - EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS, MONITORING, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
(Continued)**

Additional Requirements

1. The permittee may not discharge:
 - a. Floating solids, scum, sheen or substances that result in observed deposits in the receiving water. (25 Pa Code 92a.41(c))
 - b. Oil and grease in amounts that cause a film or sheen upon or discoloration of the waters of this Commonwealth or adjoining shoreline, or that exceed 15 mg/l as a daily average or 30 mg/l at any time (or lesser amounts if specified in this permit). (25 Pa. Code 92a.47(a)(7) and 95.2(2))
 - c. Substances in concentration or amounts sufficient to be inimical or harmful to the water uses to be protected or to human, animal, plant or aquatic life. (25 Pa Code 93.6(a))
 - d. Foam or substances that produce an observed change in the color, taste, odor or turbidity of the receiving water, unless those conditions are otherwise controlled through effluent limitations or other requirements in this permit. (25 Pa Code 92a.41(c))
2. The monthly average percent removal of BOD₅ or CBOD₅ and TSS must be at least 85% for POTW facilities on a concentration basis except where 25 Pa. Code 92a.47(g) and (h) are applicable to facilities with combined sewer overflows (CSOs) or as otherwise specified in this permit. (25 Pa. Code 92a.47(a)(3))
3. If the permit requires the reporting of average weekly statistical results, the maximum weekly average concentration and maximum weekly average mass loading shall be reported, regardless of whether the results are obtained for the same or different weeks.
4. The permittee shall monitor the sewage effluent discharge(s) for the effluent parameters identified in the Part A limitations table(s) during all bypass events at the facility, using the sample types that are specified in the limitations table(s). Where the required sample type is "composite", the permittee must commence sample collection within one hour of the start of the bypass, wherever possible. The results shall be reported on the Daily Effluent Monitoring supplemental form (3800-FM-BPNPSM0435) and be incorporated into the calculations used to report self-monitoring data on Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs).

Footnotes

- (1) When sampling to determine compliance with mass effluent limitations, the discharge flow at the time of sampling must be measured and recorded.
- (2) This is the minimum number of sampling events required. Permittees are encouraged, and it may be advantageous in demonstrating compliance, to perform more than the minimum number of sampling events.

Supplemental Information

- (1) The hydraulic design capacity of 0.30 million gallons per day for the treatment facility is used to prepare the annual Municipal Wasteload Management Report to help determine whether a "hydraulic overload" situation exists, as defined in Title 25 Pa. Code Chapter 94.
- (2) The effluent limitations for Outfall 001 were determined using an effluent discharge rate of 0.30 MGD.
- (3) The organic design capacity of 500 lbs BOD₅ per day for the treatment facility is used to prepare the annual Municipal Wasteload Management Report to determine whether an "organic overload" condition exists, as defined in 25 Pa. Code Chapter 94.
- (4) Total Nitrogen is the sum of Total Kjeldahl-N (TKN) plus Nitrite-Nitrate as N (NO₂+NO₃-N), where TKN and NO₂+NO₃-N are measured in the same sample.

II. DEFINITIONS

At Outfall (XXX) means a sampling location in outfall line XXX below the last point at which wastes are added to outfall line (XXX), or where otherwise specified.

Average refers to the use of an arithmetic mean, unless otherwise specified in this permit. (40 CFR 122.41(l)(4)(iii))

Best Management Practices (BMPs) means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution to surface waters of the Commonwealth. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. (25 Pa. Code 92a.2)

Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. (40 CFR 122.41(m)(1)(i))

Calendar Week is defined as the seven consecutive days from Sunday through Saturday, unless the permittee has been given permission by DEP to provide weekly data as Monday through Friday based on showing excellent performance of the facility and a history of compliance. In cases when the week falls in two separate months, the month with the most days in that week shall be the month for reporting.

Clean Water Act means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C.A. §§1251 to 1387).

Composite Sample (for all except GC/MS volatile organic analysis) means a combination of individual samples (at least eight for a 24-hour period or four for an 8-hour period) of at least 100 milliliters (mL) each obtained at spaced time intervals during the compositing period. The composite must be flow-proportional; either the volume of each individual sample is proportional to discharge flow rates, or the sampling interval is proportional to the flow rates over the time period used to produce the composite. (EPA Form 2C)

Composite Sample (for GC/MS volatile organic analysis) consists of at least four aliquots or grab samples collected during the sampling event (not necessarily flow proportioned). The samples must be combined in the laboratory immediately before analysis and then one analysis is performed. (EPA Form 2C)

Daily Average Temperature means the average of all temperature measurements made, or the mean value plot of the record of a continuous automated temperature recording instrument, either during a calendar day or during the operating day if flows are of a shorter duration.

Daily Discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day. (25 Pa. Code 92a.2, 40 CFR 122.2)

Daily Maximum Discharge Limitation means the highest allowable "daily discharge."

Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) means the DEP or EPA supplied form(s) for the reporting of self-monitoring results by the permittee. (25 Pa. Code 92a.2 and 40 CFR 122.2)

Estimated Flow means any method of liquid volume measurement based on a technical evaluation of the sources contributing to the discharge including, but not limited to, pump capabilities, water meters and batch discharge volumes.

Geometric Mean means the average of a set of n sample results given by the nth root of their product.

Grab Sample means an individual sample of at least 100 mL collected at a randomly selected time over a period not to exceed 15 minutes. (EPA Form 2C)

Hauled-In Wastes means any waste that is introduced into a treatment facility through any method other than a direct connection to the sewage collection system. The term includes wastes transported to and disposed of within the treatment facility or other entry points within the collection system.

Hazardous Substance means any substance designated under 40 CFR Part 116 pursuant to Section 311 of the Clean Water Act. (40 CFR 122.2)

Immersion Stabilization (i-s) means a calibrated device is immersed in the wastewater until the reading is stabilized.

Indirect Discharger means a non-domestic discharger introducing pollutants to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) or other treatment works. (25 Pa. Code 92a.2 and 40 CFR 122.2)

Industrial User means a source of Indirect Discharge. (40 CFR 403.3)

Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation means the highest allowable discharge of a concentration or mass of a substance at any one time as measured by a grab sample. (25 Pa. Code 92a.2)

Measured Flow means any method of liquid volume measurement, the accuracy of which has been previously demonstrated in engineering practice, or for which a relationship to absolute volume has been obtained.

Monthly Average Discharge Limitation means the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that month. (25 Pa. Code 92a.2)

Municipality means a city, town, borough, county, township, school district, institution, authority or other public body created by or pursuant to State law and having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes. (25 Pa. Code 92a.2)

Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) means a treatment works as defined by §212 of the Clean Water Act, owned by a state or municipality. The term includes any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. The term also includes sewers, pipes or other conveyances if they convey wastewater to a POTW providing treatment. The term also means the municipality as defined in section 502(4) of the Clean Water Act, which has jurisdiction over the indirect discharges to and the discharges from such a treatment works. (25 Pa Code 92a.2 and 40 CFR 122.2)

Severe Property Damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities that causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production. (40 CFR 122.41(m)(1)(ii))

Stormwater means the runoff from precipitation, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage. (25 Pa. Code 92a.2)

Stormwater Associated With Industrial Activity means the discharge from any conveyance that is used for collecting and conveying stormwater and that is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant, and as defined at 40 CFR §122.26(b)(14)(i) – (ix) and (xi) and 25 Pa. Code 92a.2.

Toxic Pollutant means those pollutants, or combinations of pollutants, including disease-causing agents, which after discharge and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains may, on the basis of information available to DEP cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutations, physiological malfunctions, including malfunctions in reproduction, or physical deformations in these organisms or their offspring. (25 Pa. Code 92a.2)

Weekly Average Discharge Limitation means the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar week divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that week.

III. SELF-MONITORING, REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING

A. Representative Sampling

1. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity (40 CFR 122.41(j)(1)). Representative sampling includes the collection of samples, where possible, during periods of adverse weather, changes in treatment plant performance and changes in treatment plant loading. If possible, effluent samples must be collected where the effluent is well mixed near the center of the discharge conveyance and at the approximate mid-depth point, where the turbulence is at a maximum and the settlement of solids is minimized. (40 CFR 122.48 and 25 Pa. Code § 92a.61)

2. Records Retention (40 CFR 122.41(j)(2))

Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sludge use and disposal activities which shall be retained for a period of at least 5 years, all records of monitoring activities and results (including all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation and calibration and maintenance records), copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit shall be retained by the permittee for 3 years from the date of the sample measurement, report or application, unless a longer retention period is required by the permit. The 3-year period shall be extended as requested by DEP or the EPA Regional Administrator.

3. Recording of Results (40 CFR 122.41(j)(3))

For each measurement or sample taken pursuant to the requirements of this permit, the permittee shall record the following information:

- a. The exact place, date and time of sampling or measurements.
- b. The person(s) who performed the sampling or measurements.
- c. The date(s) the analyses were performed.
- d. The person(s) who performed the analyses.
- e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and the associated detection level.
- f. The results of such analyses.

4. Test Procedures (40 CFR 122.41(j)(4))

Facilities that test or analyze environmental samples used to demonstrate compliance with this permit shall be in compliance with laboratory accreditation requirements of Act 90 of 2002 (27 Pa. C.S. §§4101-4113) and 25 Pa. Code Chapter 252, relating to environmental laboratory accreditation. Unless otherwise specified in this permit, the test procedures for the analysis of pollutants shall be those approved under 40 CFR Part 136 (or in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503 or Subpart J of 25 Pa. Code Chapter 271), or alternate test procedures approved pursuant to those parts, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.

5. Quality/Assurance/Control

In an effort to assure accurate self-monitoring analyses results:

- a. The permittee, or its designated laboratory, shall participate in the periodic scheduled quality assurance inspections conducted by DEP and EPA. (40 CFR 122.41(e), 122.41(i)(3))
- b. The permittee, or its designated laboratory, shall develop and implement a program to assure the quality and accurateness of the analyses performed to satisfy the requirements of this permit, in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136. (40 CFR 122.41(j)(4))

B. Reporting of Monitoring Results

1. The permittee shall effectively monitor the operation and efficiency of all wastewater treatment and control facilities, and the quantity and quality of the discharge(s) as specified in this permit. (40 CFR 122.41(e), 122.44(i)(1))
2. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) must be completed in accordance with DEP's published DMR Instructions (3800-FM-BPNPSM0463). DMRs are based on calendar reporting periods. DMR(s) must be received by the agency(ies) specified in paragraph 3 below in accordance with the following schedule:
 - Monthly DMRs must be received within 28 days following the end of each calendar month.
 - Quarterly DMRs must be received within 28 days following the end of each calendar quarter, i.e., January 28, April 28, July 28, and October 28.
 - Semiannual DMRs must be received within 28 days following the end of each calendar semiannual period, i.e., January 28 and July 28.
 - Annual DMRs must be received by January 28, unless Part C of this permit requires otherwise.
3. The permittee shall complete all Supplemental Reporting forms (Supplemental DMRs) provided by DEP in this permit (or an approved equivalent), and submit the signed, completed forms as an attachment to the DMR(s). If the permittee elects to use DEP's electronic DMR (eDMR) system, one electronic submission may be made for DMRs and Supplemental DMRs. If paper forms are used, the completed forms shall be mailed to:

Department of Environmental Protection
Clean Water Program
400 Waterfront Drive
Pittsburgh, PA 15222-4745

Department of Environmental Protection
Cambria District Office
286 Industrial Park Road
Ebensburg, PA 15931-4119
4. If the permittee elects to begin using DEP's eDMR system to submit DMRs required by the permit, the permittee shall, to assure continuity of business operations, continue using the eDMR system to submit all DMRs and Supplemental Reports required by the permit, unless the following steps are completed to discontinue use of eDMR:
 - a. The permittee shall submit written notification to the regional office that issued the permit that it intends to discontinue use of eDMR. The notification shall be signed by a principal executive officer or authorized agent of the permittee.
 - b. The permittee shall continue using eDMR until the permittee receives written notification from DEP's Central Office that the facility has been removed from the eDMR system, and electronic report submissions are no longer expected.
5. The completed DMR Form shall be signed and certified by either of the following applicable persons, as defined in 25 Pa. Code 92a.22:
 - For a corporation - by a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president, or an authorized representative, if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge described in the NPDES form originates.
 - For a partnership or sole proprietorship - by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.

- For a municipality, state, federal or other public agency - by a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

If signed by a person other than the above, written notification of delegation of DMR signatory authority must be submitted to DEP in advance of or along with the relevant DMR form. (40 CFR 122.22(b))

6. If the permittee monitors any pollutant at monitoring points as designated by this permit, using analytical methods described in Part A III.A.4. herein, more frequently than the permit requires, the results of this monitoring shall be incorporated, as appropriate, into the calculations used to report self-monitoring data on the DMR. (40 CFR 122.41(l)(4)(ii))

C. Reporting and Notification Requirements

1. Planned Changes to Physical Facilities – The permittee shall give notice to DEP as soon as possible but no later than 30 days prior to planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. A permit under 25 Pa. Code Chapter 91 may be required for these situations prior to implementing the planned changes. A permit application, or other written submission to DEP, can be used to satisfy the notification requirements of this section.

Notice is required when:

- a. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR §122.29(b). (40 CFR 122.41(l)(1)(i))
 - b. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are not subject to effluent limitations in this permit. (40 CFR 122.41(l)(1)(ii))
 - c. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan. (40 CFR 122.41(l)(1)(iii))
 - d. The planned change may result in noncompliance with permit requirements. (40 CFR 122.41(l)(2))
2. Planned Changes to Waste Stream – Under the authority of 25 Pa. Code 92a.24(a) and 40 CFR 122.42(b), the permittee shall provide notice to DEP and EPA as soon as possible but no later than 45 days prior to any planned changes in the volume or pollutant concentration of its influent waste stream as a result of indirect discharges or hauled-in wastes, as specified in paragraphs 2.a. and 2.b., below. Notice shall be provided on the “Planned Changes to Waste Stream” Supplemental Report (3800-FM-BPNPSM0482), available on DEP’s website. The permittee shall provide information on the quality and quantity of waste introduced into the POTW, and any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW (40 CFR 122.42(b)(3)). The Report shall be sent via Certified Mail or other means to confirm DEP’s receipt of the notification. DEP will determine if the submission of an application and receipt of an amended permit is required.
 - a. Introduction of New Pollutants (25 Pa. Code 92a.24(a), 40 CFR 122.42(b)(1))

New pollutants are defined as parameters that meet one or more of the following criteria:

- (i) Were not detected in the facilities’ influent waste stream as reported in the permit application; were not otherwise analyzed in the influent and reported to DEP prior to permit issuance; and have not been previously approved to be included in the permittee’s influent waste stream by DEP and/or EPA in writing.

- (ii) Are previously unapproved pollutants introduced into the POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to Sections 301 and 306 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants (40 CFR 122.42(b)(1)).

The permittee shall provide notification of the introduction of new pollutants in accordance with paragraph 2 above. The permittee may not authorize the introduction of new pollutants until the permittee receives DEP's and/or EPA's written approval.

b. Increased Loading of Approved Pollutants (25 Pa. Code 92a.24(a), 40 CFR 122.42(b)(2))

Approved pollutants are defined as parameters that meet one or more of the following criteria:

- (i) Were detected in the facilities' influent waste stream as reported in the permittee's permit application; were otherwise analyzed in the influent and reported to DEP prior to permit issuance; or have been previously approved to be included in the permittee's influent waste stream by DEP and/or EPA in writing.
- (ii) Have an effluent limitation or monitoring requirement in this permit.

The permittee shall provide notification of the introduction of increased influent loading (lbs/day) of approved pollutants in accordance with paragraph 2 above when (1) the cumulative increase in influent loading (lbs/day) exceeds 20% of the maximum loading reported in the permit application, or a loading previously approved by DEP and/or EPA, or (2) may cause an exceedance in the effluent of Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs) or limitations in Part A of this permit, or (3) may cause interference or pass through at the POTW, or (4) may cause exceedances of the applicable water quality standards in the receiving stream. Unless specified otherwise in this permit, if DEP and/or EPA does not respond to the notification within 30 days of its receipt, the permittee may proceed with the increase in loading. The acceptance of increased loading of approved pollutants may not result in an exceedance of ELGs or effluent limitations, may not result in a hydraulic or organic overload condition as defined in 25 Pa. Code 94.1, and may not cause exceedances of the applicable water quality standards in the receiving stream.

3. Reporting Requirements for Hauled-In Wastes

a. Receipt of Residual Waste

- (i) The permittee shall document the receipt of all hauled-in residual wastes (including but not limited to wastewater from oil and gas wells, food processing waste, and landfill leachate) received for processing at the treatment facility. The permittee shall report hauled-in residual wastes on a monthly basis to DEP on the "Hauled In Residual Wastes" Supplemental Report (3800-FM-BPNPSM0450) as an attachment to the DMR. If no residual wastes were received during a month, submission of the Supplemental Report is not required.

The following information is required by the Supplemental Report. The information used to develop the Report shall be retained by the permittee for five years from the date of receipt and must be made available to DEP or EPA upon request.

- (1) The dates that residual wastes were received.
- (2) The volume (gallons) of wastes received.
- (3) The license plate number of the vehicle transporting the waste to the treatment facility.
- (4) The permit number(s) of the well(s) where residual wastes were generated, if applicable.
- (5) The name and address of the generator of the residual wastes.
- (6) The type of wastewater.

- (7) Documentation of whether or not a chemical analysis of the residual wastes were reported on a Residual Waste Form 26R, or a separate waste characterization using the parameters from Form 26R.

The transporter of residual waste must maintain these and other records as part of the daily operational record (25 Pa. Code 299.219). If the transporter is unable to provide this information, the residual wastes shall not be accepted by the permittee until such time as the transporter is able to provide the required information.

- (ii) The following conditions apply to the characterization of residual wastes received by the permitted treatment facility:
 - (1) The permitted facility must receive and maintain on file a characterization of the residual wastes it receives from the generator, as required by 25 Pa. Code 287.54. The characterization shall conform to the Bureau of Waste Management's Form 26R except as noted in paragraph (2), below. Each load of residual waste received must be characterized accordingly.
 - (2) For wastewater generated from hydraulic fracturing operations ("frac wastewater") within the first 30 production days of a well site, the characterization may be a general frac wastewater characterization approved by DEP. Thereafter, the characterization must be waste-specific and reported on the Form 26R.

b. Receipt of Municipal Waste

- (i) The permittee shall document the receipt of all hauled-in municipal wastes (including but not limited to septage and liquid sewage sludge) received for processing at the treatment facility. The permittee shall report hauled-in municipal wastes on a monthly basis to DEP on the "Hauled In Municipal Wastes" Supplemental Report (3800-FM-BPNPSM0437) as an attachment to the DMR. If no municipal wastes were received during a month, submission of the Supplemental Report is not required.

The following information is required by the Supplemental Report:

- (1) The dates that municipal wastes were received.
 - (2) The volume (gallons) of wastes received.
 - (3) The BOD₅ concentration (mg/l) and load (lbs) for the wastes received.
 - (4) The location(s) where wastes were disposed of within the treatment facility.
- (ii) Sampling and analysis of hauled-in municipal wastes must be completed to characterize the organic strength of the wastes, unless composite sampling of influent wastewater is performed at a location downstream of the point of entry for the wastes. The influent BOD₅ characterization for the treatment facility, as reported in the annual Municipal Wasteload Management Report per 25 Pa. Code Chapter 94, must be representative of the hauled-in municipal wastes received.

4. Unanticipated Noncompliance or Potential Pollution Reporting

- a. Immediate Reporting - The permittee shall immediately report any incident causing or threatening pollution in accordance with the requirements of 25 Pa. Code Sections 91.33 and 92a.41(b).
- (i) If, because of an accident, other activity or incident a toxic substance or another substance which would endanger users downstream from the discharge, or would otherwise result in pollution or create a danger of pollution or would damage property, the permittee shall immediately notify DEP by telephone of the location and nature of the danger. Oral notification to the Department is required as soon as possible, but no later than 4 hours after the permittee becomes aware of the incident causing or threatening pollution.
 - (ii) If reasonably possible to do so, the permittee shall immediately notify downstream users of the waters of the Commonwealth to which the substance was discharged. Such notice shall include the location and nature of the danger.
 - (iii) The permittee shall immediately take or cause to be taken steps necessary to prevent injury to property and downstream users of the waters from pollution or a danger of pollution and, in addition, within 15 days from the incident, shall remove the residual substances contained thereon or therein from the ground and from the affected waters of this Commonwealth to the extent required by applicable law.
- b. The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 122.41(l)(6). These requirements include the following obligations:
- (i) 24 Hour Reporting - The permittee shall orally report any noncompliance with this permit which may endanger health or the environment within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph (40 CFR 122.41(l)(6)(ii)):
 - (1) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit;
 - (2) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit; and
 - (3) Violation of the maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in the permit as being subject to the 24-hour reporting requirement.
 - (ii) Written Report - A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.
 - (iii) Waiver of Written Report - DEP may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the associated oral report has been received within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances which may endanger health or the environment. Unless such a waiver is expressly granted by DEP, the permittee shall submit a written report in accordance with this paragraph. (40 CFR 122.41(l)(6)(iii))

5. Other Noncompliance

The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under paragraph C.4 of this section or specific requirements of compliance schedules, at the time DMRs are submitted, on the Non-Compliance Reporting Form (3800-FM-BPNPSM0440). The reports shall contain the information listed in paragraph C.4.b.(ii) of this section. (40 CFR 122.41(l)(7))

PART B

I. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

- A. Compliance Schedules (25 Pa. Code 92a.51, 40 CFR 122.47(a))
1. The permittee shall achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit within the time frames specified in this permit.
 2. The permittee shall submit reports of compliance or noncompliance, or progress reports as applicable, for any interim and final requirements contained in this permit. Such reports shall be submitted no later than 14 days following the applicable schedule date or compliance deadline. (40 CFR 122.47(a)(4))
- B. Permit Modification, Termination, or Revocation and Reissuance
1. This permit may be modified, terminated, or revoked and reissued during its term in accordance with 25 Pa. Code 92a.72 and 40 CFR 122.41(f).
 2. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition. (40 CFR 122.41(f))
 3. In the absence of DEP action to modify or revoke and reissue this permit, the permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time specified in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions. (40 CFR 122.41(a)(1))
- C. Duty to Provide Information
1. The permittee shall furnish to DEP, within a reasonable time, any information which DEP may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. (40 CFR 122.41(h))
 2. The permittee shall furnish to DEP, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit. (40 CFR 122.41(h))
 3. Other Information - Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to DEP, it shall promptly submit the correct and complete facts or information. (40 CFR 122.41(l)(8))
 4. The permittee shall provide the following information in the annual Municipal Wasteload Management Report, required under the provisions of Title 25 Pa. Code Chapter 94:
 - a. The requirements identified in 25 Pa. Code 94.12.
 - b. The identity of any indirect discharger(s) served by the POTW which are subject to pretreatment standards adopted under Section 307(b) of the Clean Water Act; the POTW shall also specify the total volume of discharge and estimated concentration of each pollutant discharged into the POTW by the indirect discharger.
 - c. A "Solids Management Inventory" if specified in Part C of this permit.
 - d. The total volume of hauled-in residual and municipal wastes received during the year, by source.
 - e. The Annual Report requirements for permittees required to implement an industrial pretreatment program listed in Part C, as applicable.
- D. General Pretreatment Requirements

1. Any POTW (or combination of POTWs operated by the same authority) with a total design flow greater than 5 million gallons per day (MGD) and receiving from industrial users pollutants which pass through or interfere with the operation of the POTW or are otherwise subject to Pretreatment Standards will be required to establish a POTW Pretreatment Program unless specifically exempted by the Approval Authority. A POTW with a design flow of 5 MGD or less may be required to develop a POTW Pretreatment Program if the Approval Authority finds that the nature or volume of the industrial influent, treatment process upsets, violations of effluent limitations, contamination of sludge, or other circumstances warrant in order to prevent interference or pass through. (40 CFR 403.8)
2. Each POTW with an approved Pretreatment Program pursuant to 40 CFR 403.8 shall develop and enforce specific limits to implement the prohibitions listed in 40 CFR 403.5(a)(1) and (b), and shall continue to develop these limits as necessary and effectively enforce such limits. This condition applies, for example, when there are planned changes to the waste stream as identified in Part A III.C.2. If the permittee is required to develop or continue implementation of a Pretreatment Program, detailed requirements will be contained in Part C of this permit.
3. For all POTWs, where pollutants contributed by indirect dischargers result in interference or pass through, and a violation is likely to recur, the permittee shall develop and enforce specific limits for indirect dischargers and other users, as appropriate, that together with appropriate facility or operational changes, are necessary to ensure renewed or continued compliance with this permit or sludge use or disposal practices. Where POTWs do not have an approved Pretreatment Program, the permittee shall submit a copy of such limits to DEP when developed. (25 Pa. Code 92a.47(d))

E. Proper Operation and Maintenance

1. The permittee shall employ operators certified in compliance with the Water and Wastewater Systems Operators Certification Act (63 P.S. §§1001-1015.1).
2. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes, but is not limited to, adequate laboratory controls including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision also includes the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by the permittee, only when necessary to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. (40 CFR 122.41(e))

F. Duty to Mitigate

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge, sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. (40 CFR 122.41(d))

G. Bypassing

1. Bypassing Not Exceeding Permit Limitations - The permittee may allow a bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions in paragraphs two, three and four of this section. (40 CFR 122.41(m)(2))
2. Other Bypassing - In all other situations, bypassing is prohibited and DEP may take enforcement action against the permittee for bypass unless:
 - a. A bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury or "severe property damage." (40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A))
 - b. There are no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise

of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance. (40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(i)(B))

c. The permittee submitted the necessary notice required in paragraph G.4 below. (40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(i)(C))

3. DEP may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if DEP determines that it will meet the conditions listed in paragraph G.2 above. (40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(ii))

4. Notice

a. Anticipated Bypass – If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible, at least 10 days before the bypass. (40 CFR 122.41(m)(3)(i))

b. Unanticipated Bypass – The permittee shall submit oral notice of any other unanticipated bypass within 24 hours, regardless of whether the bypass may endanger health or the environment or whether the bypass exceeds effluent limitations. The notice shall be in accordance with Part A III.C.4.b.

H. Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs)

An SSO is an overflow of wastewater, or other untreated discharge from a separate sanitary sewer system (which is not a combined sewer system), which results from a flow in excess of the carrying capacity of the system or from some other cause prior to reaching the headworks of the sewage treatment facility. SSOs are not authorized under this permit. The permittee shall immediately report any SSO to DEP in accordance with Part A III.C.4 of this permit.

II. PENALTIES AND LIABILITY

A. Violations of Permit Conditions

Any person violating Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Clean Water Act or any permit condition or limitation implementing such sections in a permit issued under Section 402 of the Act is subject to civil, administrative and/or criminal penalties as set forth in 40 CFR §122.41(a)(2).

Any person or municipality, who violates any provision of this permit; any rule, regulation or order of DEP; or any condition or limitation of any permit issued pursuant to the Clean Streams Law, is subject to criminal and/or civil penalties as set forth in Sections 602, 603 and 605 of the Clean Streams Law.

B. Falsifying Information

Any person who does any of the following:

- Falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit, or
- Knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit (including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance)

Shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine and/or imprisonment as set forth in 18 Pa.C.S.A § 4904 and 40 CFR §122.41(j)(5) and (k)(2).

C. Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance pursuant to Section 309 of the Clean Water Act or Sections 602, 603 or 605 of the Clean Streams Law.

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or to relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject to under the Clean Water Act and the Clean Streams Law.

D. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for the permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit. 40 CFR 122.41(c)

III. OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Right of Entry

Pursuant to Sections 5(b) and 305 of Pennsylvania's Clean Streams Law, and Title 25 Pa. Code Chapter 92a and 40 CFR §122.41(i), the permittee shall allow authorized representatives of DEP and EPA, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law:

1. To enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit; (40 CFR 122.41(i)(1))
2. To have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit; (40 CFR 122.41(i)(2))
3. To inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices or operations regulated or required under this permit; and (40 CFR 122.41(i)(3))
4. To sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act or the Clean Streams Law, any substances or parameters at any location. (40 CFR 122.41(i)(4))

B. Transfer of Permits

1. Transfers by modification. Except as provided in paragraph 2 of this section, a permit may be transferred by the permittee to a new owner or operator only if this permit has been modified or revoked and reissued, or a minor modification made to identify the new permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act. (40 CFR 122.61(a))
2. Automatic transfers. As an alternative to transfers under paragraph 1 of this section, any NPDES permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:
 - a. The current permittee notifies DEP at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date in paragraph 2.b. of this section; (40 CFR 122.61(b)(1))
 - b. The notice includes the appropriate DEP transfer form signed by the existing and new permittees containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between them; and (40 CFR 122.61(b)(2))
 - c. DEP does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee of its intent to modify or revoke and reissue this permit, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement mentioned in paragraph 2.b. of this section. (40 CFR 122.61(b)(3))
 - d. The new permittee is in compliance with existing DEP issued permits, regulations, orders and schedules of compliance, or has demonstrated that any noncompliance with the existing permits has been resolved by an appropriate compliance action or by the terms and conditions of the permit (including compliance schedules set forth in the permit), consistent with 25 Pa. Code 92a.51 (relating to schedules of compliance) and other appropriate Department regulations. (25 Pa. Code 92a.71)

3. In the event DEP does not approve transfer of this permit, the new owner or operator must submit a new permit application.

C. Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege. (40 CFR 122.41(g))

D. Duty to Reapply

If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for a new permit. (40 CFR 122.41(b))

E. Other Laws

The issuance of this permit does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of state or local law or regulations.

IV. ANNUAL FEE

Permittees shall pay an annual fee in accordance with 25 Pa. Code § 92a.62. Annual fee amounts are specified in the following schedule and are due on each anniversary of the effective date of the most recent new or reissued permit. All flows identified in the schedule are annual average design flows. (25 Pa. Code 92a.62)

Small Flow Treatment Facility (SRSTP and SFTF)	\$0
Minor Sewage Facility < 0.05 MGD (million gallons per day)	\$250
Minor Sewage Facility ≥ 0.05 and < 1 MGD	\$500
Minor Sewage Facility with CSO (Combined Sewer Overflow)	\$750
Major Sewage Facility ≥ 1 and < 5 MGD	\$1,250
Major Sewage Facility ≥ 5 MGD	\$2,500
Major Sewage Facility with CSO	\$5,000

As of the effective date of this permit, the facility covered by the permit is classified in the following fee category: **Minor Sewage Facility with CSO.**

Invoices for annual fees will be mailed to permittees approximately three months prior to the due date. In the event that an invoice is not received, the permittee is nonetheless responsible for payment. Throughout a five year permit term, permittees will pay four annual fees followed by a permit renewal application fee in the last year of permit coverage. Permittees may contact the DEP at 717-787-6744 with questions related to annual fees. The fees identified above are subject to change in accordance with 25 Pa. Code 92a.62(e).

Payment for annual fees shall be remitted to DEP at the address below by the anniversary date. Checks should be made payable to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

PA Department of Environmental Protection
 Bureau of Point and Non-Point Source Management
 Re: Chapter 92a Annual Fee
 P.O. Box 8466
 Harrisburg, PA 17105-8466

PART C

I. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

- A. No storm water from pavements, area ways, roofs, foundation drains or other sources shall be directly admitted to the sanitary sewers associated with the herein approved discharge.
- B. The approval herein given is specifically made contingent upon the permittee acquiring all necessary property rights by easement or otherwise, providing for the satisfactory construction, operation, maintenance or replacement of all sewers or sewerage structures associated with the herein approved discharge in, along, or across private property, with full rights of ingress, egress and regress.
- C. Collected screenings, slurries, sludges, and other solids shall be handled and disposed of in compliance with 25 Pa. Code, Chapters 271, 273, 275, 283, and 285 (related to permits and requirements for landfilling, land application, incineration, and storage of sewage sludge), Federal Regulation 40 CFR 257, Pennsylvania Clean Streams Law, Pennsylvania Solid Waste Management Act of 1980, and the Federal Clean Water Act and its amendments. The permittee is responsible to obtain or assure that contracted agents have all necessary permits and approvals for the handling, storage, transport, and disposal of solid waste materials generated as a result of wastewater treatment.
- D. The permittee shall optimize chlorine dosages used for disinfection or other purposes to minimize the concentration of Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) in the effluent, meet applicable effluent limitations, and reduce the possibility of adversely affecting the receiving waters. Optimization efforts may include an evaluation of wastewater characteristics, mixing characteristics, and contact times, adjustments to process controls, and maintenance of the disinfection facilities. If DEP determines that effluent TRC is causing adverse water quality impacts, DEP may reopen this permit to apply new or more stringent effluent limitations and/or require implementation of control measures or operational practices to eliminate such impacts.

Where the permittee does not use chlorine for primary or backup disinfection, but proposes the use of chlorine for cleaning or other purposes, the permittee shall notify DEP prior to initiating use of chlorine and monitor TRC concentrations in the effluent on each day in which chlorine is used. The results shall be submitted as an attachment to the DMR.

- E. The permittee shall not accept hauled-in wastes at the treatment facility under the following conditions, unless otherwise approved by DEP in writing:
 - When acceptance of hauled-in wastes would cause a hydraulic or organic overload as defined in Chapter 94.1 of the DEP's regulations.
 - When the treatment facility is considered to be in an existing hydraulic or organic overload condition, as determined by the permittee or DEP, as defined in Chapter 94.1 of the DEP's regulations.
 - When the instantaneous flow at the treatment facility exceeds 0.90 MGD (the Chapter 94 hydraulic design capacity of the facility multiplied by a peaking factor of three), and for 24 hours following exceedance of this threshold.

II. COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS

- A. Management and Control of Combined Sewer Overflows
 1. Combined sewer overflows (CSOs) are allowed to discharge only in compliance with this permit when flows in combined sewer systems exceed the design capacity of the conveyance or treatment facilities of the system. Overflows that occur without an accompanying precipitation event or snowmelt are termed "dry weather overflows" and are prohibited. CSOs are point source discharges that must be provided with control measures in accordance with the Federal Clean Water Act and the 1994 National CSO Policy.

2. The point source discharge locations (outfalls) identified in the application submitted by the permittee serve as known combined sewer overflow locations on the permittee sewer system.

B. Continued Implementation of Technology-Based Nine Minimum Controls

1. Upon issuance of this permit, the permittee shall continue the implementation of the NMCs, demonstrate system wide compliance with the NMCs and submit discharge monitoring reports and annual reports to the Department with appropriate documentation. The permittee's NMC documentation report is incorporated in this permit by reference.
2. The Department will use the EPA guidance document entitled "Guidance For Nine Minimum Controls" (EPA 832-B-95-003), dated May 1995, and specific comments provided during review of the NMC documentation reports to determine continued compliance with the CSO permit requirements.

C. Implementation of Water Quality-Based Long Term Control Plan (LTCP)

1. The long term goal of the LTCP requirements in this permit is to achieve compliance with the state water quality standards upon completion of the LTCP implementation. The CSO discharge(s) shall comply with the performance standards of the selected CSO controls and shall comply with the water quality standards found in Chapter 93. When additional CSO-related information and data becomes available to revise water quality-based effluent limitations, the permit should be revised, as appropriate, to reflect the new effluent limitations.
2. The permittee shall continue the implementation of the approved LTCP, demonstrate system-wide compliance with the LTCP's installed alternatives and submit with the Annual Report referenced in paragraph D.2 below, annual progress reports on implementation.
3. The permittee shall continue to implement its approved long term control plan (LTCP). The LTCP, at a minimum, shall incorporate the following requirements:
 - a. Continued implementation of the nine minimum controls;
 - b. Protection of sensitive areas (recreation areas, public water supply, unique ecological habitat, etc.);
 - c. Public participation in developing the LTCP;
 - d. The selected CSO controls should include a post-construction monitoring program plan adequate to verify compliance with water quality standards and protection of designated uses as well as to ascertain the effectiveness of CSO controls. This water quality compliance monitoring program should include a plan to be approved by the Department that details the monitoring protocols to be followed.
4. The LTCP is described in the EPA's guidance document entitled "Guidance For Long Term Control Plan" (EPA 832-B-95-002), dated September 1995. Using a compliance monitoring program, the permittee shall periodically review the effectiveness of the LTCP and propose any changes or revisions to the LTCP to the Department for review and approval before its implementation. This shall be done at each permit renewal and as needed during the permit term.
5. The permittee shall implement, inspect, monitor and effectively operate and maintain the CSO controls identified in the LTCP pursuant to the LTCP implementation schedule, which is incorporated herein by reference. Upon completing implementation of the LTCP, the permittee shall achieve either of the following performance standards:
 - a. At a minimum 85% capture and treatment of all combined flows.
 - b. No more than four (4) overflow events per year per CSO.

D. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

1. Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Supplemental Reports for Combined Sewer Overflows

The permittee shall record data on CSO discharges in the format specified in DEP's DMR Supplemental Reports for CSOs attached to this permit. The data shall be submitted to the appropriate regional office of the Department within 28 days of the end of the month. For CSOs that are part of a permitted POTW, the DMR Supplemental Reports for CSOs must be submitted with the Permittee's regular DMR. Copies of DMR Supplemental Reports for CSOs must be retained at the Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) site or municipality for at least three (3) years.

2. Annual CSO Status Report

On March 31 of each year, an Annual CSO Status Report shall be submitted to the Department with the annual "Municipal Wasteload Management Report" required by 25 Pa. Code Chapter 94, Section 94.12. For a satellite CSO system, a copy of the annual report shall also be provided to the POTW providing treatment for its wastewater.

a. The Annual CSO Status Report shall:

- (1) Provide a summary of the frequency, duration and volume of the CSO discharges for the past calendar year,
- (2) Provide the operational status of overflow points,
- (3) Provide an identification of known in-stream water quality impacts, their causes, and their effects on downstream water uses,
- (4) Summarize all actions taken to implement the NMCs and the LTCP and their effectiveness, and
- (5) Evaluate and provide a progress report on implementing and necessary revisions to the NMC and LTCP.

b. Specifically, the following CSO-related information shall be included in the report:

- (1) Rain gauge data - total inches (to the nearest 0.01 inch) that caused each CSO discharge being reported in the DMR Supplemental Reports for CSOs.
- (2) Inspections and maintenance.
 - Total number of regulator inspections conducted during the period of the report (reported by drainage system).
 - A list of blockages (if any) corrected or other interceptor maintenance performed, including location, date and time discovered, date and time corrected, and any discharges to the stream observed and/or suspected to have occurred.
- (3) Dry weather overflows

Dry weather CSO discharges are prohibited. Immediate telephone notification to DEP of such discharges is required in accordance with 25 Pa. Code, Section 91.33. Indicate location, date and time discovered, date and time corrected/ceased, and action(s) taken to prevent their reoccurrence. A plan to correct this condition and schedule to implement the plan must be submitted with the DMR Supplemental Reports for CSOs.

(4) Wet weather overflows

- For all locations that have automatic level monitoring of the regulators, report all exceedances of the overflow level during the period of the report, including location, date, time, and duration of wet weather overflows.
- For all locations at which flows in the interceptors can be controlled by throttling and/or pumping, report all instances when the overflow level was reached or the gates were lowered. For each instance, provide the location, date, time, and duration of the overflow.

E. Area-Wide Planning/Participation Requirement

Where applicable, the permittee shall cooperate with and participate in any interconnected CSO system's NMCs and LTCP activities being developed and/or carried out by the operator(s) of these systems, and shall participate in implementing applicable portions of the approved NMC and LTCP for these systems.

F. Permit Reopener Clause

The Department reserves the right to modify, revoke and reissue this permit as provided pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62 and 124.5 and for the following reasons:

1. To include new or revised conditions developed to comply with any State or Federal law or regulation that addresses CSOs and that is adopted or promulgated subsequent to the effective date of this permit.
2. To include new or revised conditions if new information indicates that CSO controls imposed under the permit have failed to ensure the attainment of State Water Quality Standards.
3. To include new or revised conditions based on new information resulting from implementation of the LTCP or other plans or data.

G. Combined Sewer Overflow Compliance Schedule

The permittee shall complete the above CSO activities in accordance with the following compliance schedule:

<u>Schedule Activity Description</u>	<u>Compliance Due Date</u>
Continue Implementation of the NMCs	Permit effective date
Continue Implementation of the LTCP	Permit effective date
Submit Annual CSO Status Report to Department with Chapter 94 Report	March 31 of each year
Submit DMR Supplemental Reports for CSOs	Within 28 days of the end of a month
Submit a post construction monitoring plan adequate to verify compliance with water quality standards as well as ascertain the effectiveness of CSO controls.	Within 180 days of Permit effective date.

III. SOLIDS MANAGEMENT

- A. The permittee shall manage and properly dispose of sewage sludge produced by the system by balancing the amount of solids maintained within the lagoon. The permittee shall monitor sludge blanket depth in all

lagoons by taking measurements on an annual basis. A sampling grid shall be established for each lagoon in a manner that will measure deposition throughout the lagoon. The permittee shall develop a detailed plan and schedule for removal of excess sewage sludge when the sludge blanket volume exceeds twenty (20%) of the lagoon volume or 18 inches in depth, or at a lesser accumulated volume or depth if sludge accumulation is causing or contributing to effluent violations. The plan shall be implemented as needed and made available to DEP upon request.

- B. When sewage sludge is removed from a lagoon, the permittee shall submit the Supplemental Report entitled, "Supplemental Report – Sewage Sludge/Biosolids Production and Disposal" (Form No. 3800-FM-BPNPSM0438), as an attachment to the DMR. When applicable, the permittee shall submit the Supplemental Reports entitled, "Supplemental Report – Hauled In Municipal Wastes" (Form No. 3800-FM-BPNPSM0437) and "Supplemental Report – Hauled In Residual Wastes" (Form No. 3800-FM-BPNPSM0450), as attachments to the DMR.
- C. The permittee shall properly dispose of sludge in accordance with the Pennsylvania Solid Waste Management Act.