



**AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-MUNICIPAL
SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS**

NPDES PERMIT NO: PA0026492

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.*,

**Pennsylvania American Water Company
852 Wesley Drive
Mechanicsburg, PA 17055**

is authorized to discharge from a facility known as **Scranton WWTP**, located in **Scranton City, Lackawanna County**, to the **Lackawanna River (CWF, MF)** in Watershed(s) **5-A** 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 _____

THIS PERMIT SHALL EXPIRE AT MIDNIGHT ON _____

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)(2))

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 _____

ISSUED BY _____

**Amy M. Bellanca, P.E.
Environmental Program Manager
Northeast Regional Office**

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

I. A. For Outfall 001, Latitude 41° 23' 13", Longitude -75° 41' 37", River Mile Index _____, Stream Code _____

Receiving Waters: Lackawanna River (CWF, MF)

Type of Effluent: Sewage Effluent

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge during the period from **Permit Effective Date** through **3 Years After Permit Effective 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	Average Weekly	Minimum	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Cadmium, Total (ug/L)	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Acrolein (ug/L)	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Chloroform (ug/L)	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/week	24-Hr Composite

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. For Outfall 001, Latitude 41° 23' 13", Longitude -75° 41' 37", River Mile Index _____, Stream Code _____

Receiving Waters: Lackawanna River (CWF, MF)

Type of Effluent: Sewage Effluent

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge during the period from **Permit Effective Date** through **1 Year After Permit Effective 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	Average Weekly	Minimum	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Copper, Total (ug/L)	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Cyanide, Free (ug/L)	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Zinc, Total	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/week	24-Hr Composite

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. C. For Outfall 001, Latitude 41° 23' 13", Longitude -75° 41' 37", River Mile Index _____, Stream Code _____

Receiving Waters: Lackawanna River (CWF, MF)

Type of Effluent: Sewage Effluent

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge during the period from **1 Year After 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	Average Weekly	Minimum	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Copper, Total (ug/L)	XXX	XXX	XXX	16.2	21.7	21.7	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Cyanide, Free (ug/L)	XXX	XXX	XXX	7.43	11.6	18.6	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Zinc, Total	XXX	XXX	XXX	0.13	0.18	0.18	1/week	24-Hr Composite

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. D. For Outfall 001, Latitude 41° 23' 13", Longitude -75° 41' 37", River Mile Index _____, Stream Code _____

Receiving Waters: Lackawanna River (CWF, MF)

Type of Effluent: Sewage Effluent

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge during the period from **3 Years After 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	Average Weekly	Minimum	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Cadmium, Total (ug/L)	XXX	XXX	XXX	0.55	0.85	1.36	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Acrolein (ug/L)	XXX	XXX	XXX	3.00	4.02	4.02	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Chloroform (ug/L)	XXX	XXX	XXX	10.6	16.5	26.5	1/week	24-Hr Composite

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. E. For Outfall 001, Latitude 41° 23' 13", Longitude -75° 41' 37", River Mile Index _____, Stream Code _____

Receiving Waters: Lackawanna River (CWF, MF)

Type of Effluent: Sewage Effluent

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	Instant. Minimum	Average Monthly	Weekly Average	Instant. Maximum		
Flow (MGD)	Report	Report Daily Max	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	Continuous	Recorded Daily Flow
pH (S.U.)	XXX	XXX	6.0	XXX	XXX	9.0	1/day	Grab
Dissolved Oxygen	XXX	XXX	5.0	XXX	XXX	XXX	1/day	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	1.33	1/Shift When Discharging	Grab
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD5)	3,750	5,600	XXX	18.0	27.0	36.0	1/day	24-Hr Composite
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5) Raw Sewage Influent	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Total Suspended Solids	6,255	9,380	XXX	30.0	45.0	60.0	1/day	24-Hr Composite
Total Suspended Solids Raw Sewage Influent	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Total Dissolved Solids	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/month	24-Hr Composite
Fecal Coliform (No./100 ml) Oct 1 - Apr 30	XXX	XXX	XXX	2,000 Geo Mean	XXX	10,000	1/day	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	Instant. Minimum	Average Monthly	Weekly Average	Instant. Maximum		
Fecal Coliform (No./100 ml) May 1 - Sep 30	XXX	XXX	XXX	200 Geo Mean	XXX	1,000	1/day	Grab
Ammonia-Nitrogen Nov 1 - Apr 30	1,875	XXX	XXX	9.0	XXX	18.0	1/day	24-Hr Composite
Ammonia-Nitrogen May 1 - Oct 31	625	XXX	XXX	3.0	XXX	6.0	1/day	24-Hr Composite
Total Phosphorus	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	2/week	24-Hr Composite
Aluminum, Total	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/month	24-Hr Composite
Arsenic, Total (ug/L)	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/month	24-Hr Composite
Iron, Total	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/month	24-Hr Composite
Manganese, Total	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/month	24-Hr Composite
Sulfate, Total	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/month	24-Hr Composite
1,4-Dioxane (ug/L)	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/month	24-Hr Composite
Chloride	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/month	24-Hr Composite
Bromide	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/month	24-Hr Composite
Chlorodibromomethane (ug/L)	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	See Part C.IV.D.	24-Hr Composite
Dichlorobromomethane (ug/L)	XXX	XXX	XXX	2.86	5.72	5.72	See Part C.IV.D.	24-Hr Composite
Boron, Total	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/month	24-Hr Composite
Iron, Dissolved	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/month	24-Hr Composite
**Hexachlorobutadiene (ug/L)	XXX	XXX	XXX	0.052	0.081	0.130	1/week	24-Hr Composite
**1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ug/L)	XXX	XXX	XXX	0.13	0.20	0.32	1/week	24-Hr Composite

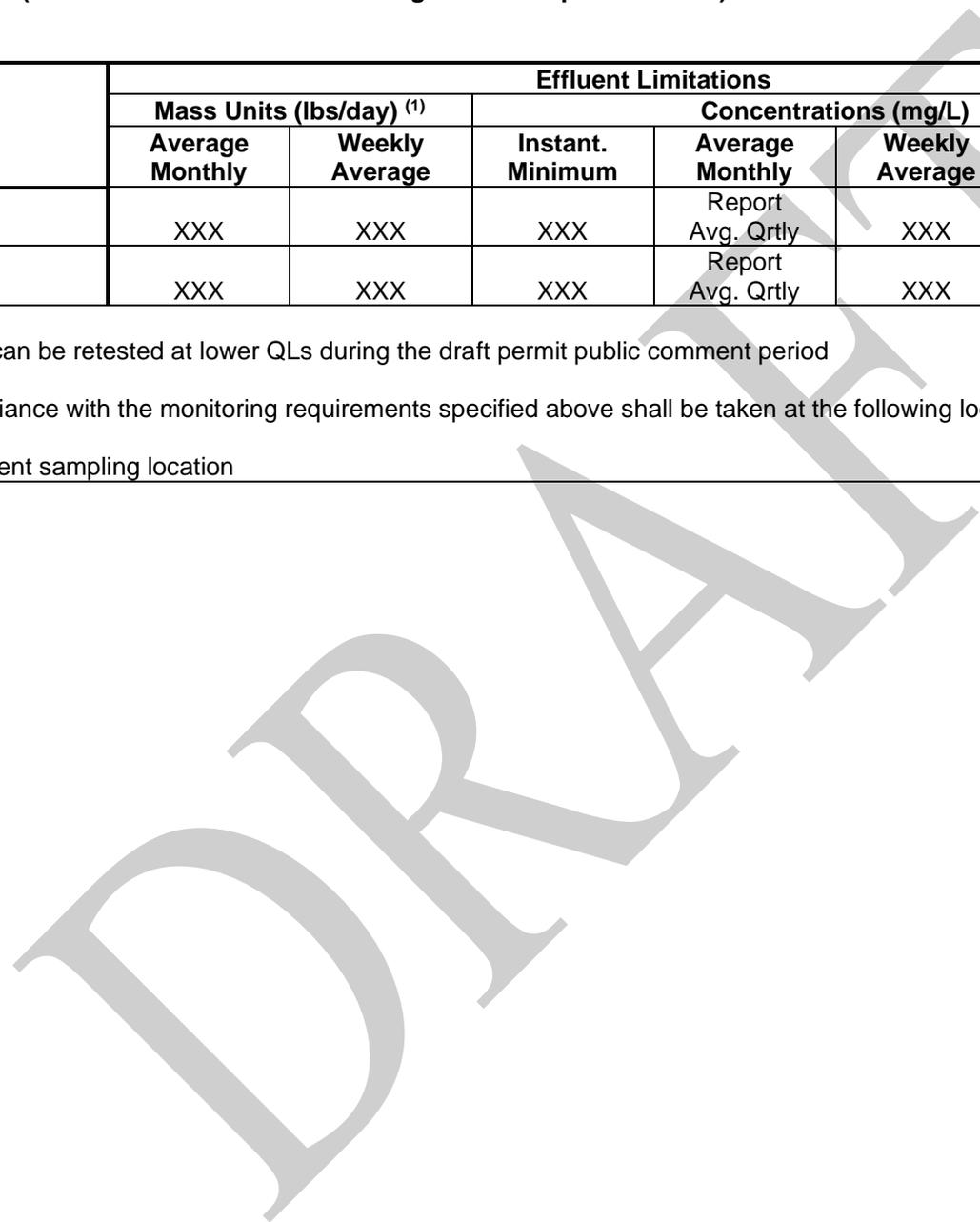
Outfall 001 , Continued (from Permit Effective Date through Permit Expiration Date)

Parameter	Effluent Limitations						Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass Units (lbs/day) ⁽¹⁾		Concentrations (mg/L)				Minimum ⁽²⁾ Measurement Frequency	Required Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Weekly Average	Instant. Minimum	Average Monthly	Weekly Average	Instant. Maximum		
Aldrin (ug/L)	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report Avg. Qrtly	XXX	XXX	1/quarter	24-Hr Composite
beta-BHC (ug/L)	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report Avg. Qrtly	XXX	XXX	1/quarter	24-Hr Composite

** Non-detect pollutant can be retested at lower QLs during the draft permit public comment period

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

at Outfall 001 and influent sampling location



**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), § 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. For the purpose of determining compliance with this condition, DEP will compare conditions in the receiving water upstream of the discharge to conditions in the receiving water approximately 100 feet downstream of the discharge to determine if there is an observable change in the receiving water. (25 Pa Code § 92a.41(c))
2. 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.
3. 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-BCW0435) 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

The concentration-based effluent limitations for Outfall 001 were determined using an average dry weather flow rate of 20 MGD. The mass-based effluent limitations were determined using the hydraulic design capacity of 25 MGD.

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

I. F. For Outfall 001, Latitude 41° 23' 13", Longitude -75° 41' 37", River Mile Index _____, Stream Code _____

Receiving Waters: Lackawanna River (CWF, MF)

Type of Effluent: Sewage Effluent

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) ⁽¹⁾		Concentrations (mg/L)				Minimum ⁽²⁾ Measurement Frequency	Required Sample Type
	Monthly	Annual	Monthly	Monthly Average	Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Ammonia--N	Report	Report	XXX	See Part A.I.E.	XXX	See Part A.I.E.	1/day	24-Hr Composite
Kjeldahl--N	Report	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	2/week	24-Hr Composite
Nitrate-Nitrite as N	Report	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	2/week	24-Hr Composite
Total Nitrogen	Report	Report	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/month	Calculation
Total Phosphorus	Report	Report	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	2/week	24-Hr Composite
Net Total Nitrogen	XXX	365,292	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	1/year	Calculation
Net Total Phosphorus	XXX	48,706	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	1/year	Calculation

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

at Outfall 001

Footnotes:

- (1) See Part C for Chesapeake Bay Requirements.
- (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 required.

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 pollutant loading to surface waters of the Commonwealth. The term also includes treatment requirements, operating procedures and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. The term includes activities, facilities, measures, planning or procedures used to minimize accelerated erosion and sedimentation and manage stormwater to protect, maintain, reclaim, and restore the quality of waters and the existing and designated uses of waters within this Commonwealth before, during and after earth disturbance activities. (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, 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)

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

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.

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

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)

Municipal Waste means garbage, refuse, industrial lunchroom or office waste and other material, including solid, liquid, semisolid or contained gaseous material resulting from operation of residential, municipal, commercial or institutional establishments and from community activities; and sludge not meeting the definition of residual or hazardous waste under this section from a municipal, commercial or institutional water supply treatment plant, waste water treatment plant or air pollution control facility. (25 Pa. Code § 271.1)

Residual Waste means garbage, refuse, other discarded material or other waste, including solid, liquid, semisolid or contained gaseous materials resulting from industrial, mining and agricultural operations and sludge from an industrial, mining or agricultural water supply treatment facility, wastewater treatment facility or air pollution control facility, if it is not hazardous. The term does not include coal refuse as defined in the Coal Refuse Disposal Control Act. The term does not include treatment sludges from coal mine drainage treatment plants, disposal of which is being carried on under and in compliance with a valid permit issued under the Clean Streams Law. (25 Pa Code § 287.1)

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.

Total Dissolved Solids means the total dissolved (filterable) solids as determined by use of the method specified in 40 CFR Part 136.

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)

DRAFT

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, 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

- a. 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.
- b. Test procedures (methods) for the analysis of pollutants or pollutant parameters shall be those approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or required under 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapters N or O, unless the method is specified in this permit or has been otherwise approved in writing by DEP. (40 CFR 122.41(j)(4), 122.44(i)(1)(iv))
- c. Test procedures (methods) for the analysis of pollutants or pollutant parameters shall be sufficiently sensitive. A method is sufficiently sensitive when 1) the method minimum level is at or below the level of the effluent limit established in the permit for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or 2) the method has the lowest minimum level of the analytical methods approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or required under 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapters N or O, for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or 3) the method is specified in this permit or has been otherwise approved in writing by DEP for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter. Permittees have the option of providing matrix or sample-specific minimum levels rather than the published levels. (40 CFR 122.44(i)(1)(iv))

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. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a), 92a.44, 92a.61(i) and 40 CFR §§ 122.41(e), 122.44(i)(1))
2. The permittee shall use DEP's electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (eDMR) system to report the results of compliance monitoring under this permit (see www.dep.pa.gov/edmr). Permittees that are not using the eDMR system as of the effective date of this permit shall submit the necessary registration and trading partner agreement forms to DEP's Bureau of Clean Water (BCW) within 30 days of the effective date of this permit and begin using the eDMR system when notified by DEP BCW to do so. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a), 92a.61(g) and 40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4))
3. Submission of a physical (paper) copy of a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) is acceptable under the following circumstances:
 - a. For a permittee that is not yet using the eDMR system, the permittee shall submit a physical copy of a DMR to the DEP regional office that issued the permit during the interim period between the submission of registration and trading partner agreement forms to DEP and DEP's notification to begin using the eDMR system.
 - b. For any permittee, as a contingency a physical DMR may be mailed to the DEP regional office that issued the permit if there are technological malfunction(s) that prevent the successful submission of a DMR through the eDMR system. In such situations, the permittee shall submit the DMR through the eDMR system within 5 days following remedy of the malfunction(s).
4. DMRs must be completed in accordance with DEP's published DMR instructions (3800-FM-BCW0463). DMRs must be received by DEP no later than 28 days following the end of the monitoring period. DMRs are based on calendar reporting periods and must be received by DEP 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.
5. The permittee shall complete all Supplemental Reporting forms (Supplemental DMRs) attached to this permit, or an approved equivalent, and submit the signed, completed forms as attachments to the DMR, through DEP's eDMR system. DEP's Supplemental Laboratory Accreditation Form (3800-FM-BCW0189) must be completed and submitted to DEP with the first DMR following issuance of this permit, and anytime thereafter when changes to laboratories or methods occur. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a), 92a.61(g) and 40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4))
6. 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 and for co-permittees, 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))

7. 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 Requirements

1. 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), the permittee shall provide notice to DEP 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-BCW0482), available on DEP’s website. The permittee shall provide information on the quality and quantity of waste introduced into the facility, and any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the facility. 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 a new application and receipt of a new or amended permit is required.
 - a. Introduction of New Pollutants (25 Pa. Code § 92a.24(a))

New pollutants are defined as parameters that meet all of the following criteria:

- (i) Were not detected in the facilities’ influent waste stream as reported in the permit application; and

- (ii) Have not been approved to be included in the permittee's influent waste stream by DEP in writing.

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 written approval.

b. Increased Loading of Approved Pollutants (25 Pa. Code § 92a.24(a))

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; or
- (ii) Have been approved to be included in the permittee's influent waste stream by DEP in writing; or
- (iii) 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, 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 facility (as defined at 40 CFR 403.3), or (4) may cause exceedances of the applicable water quality standards in the receiving stream. Unless specified otherwise in this permit, if DEP 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 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), as defined at 25 Pa. Code § 287.1, that are 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-BCW0450) 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.

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 or the permittee has not otherwise received the information from the generator, the residual wastes shall not be accepted by the permittee until such time as the permittee receives such information from the transporter or generator.

- (ii) The following conditions apply to the characterization of residual wastes received by the permittee:
- (1) If the generator is required to complete a chemical analysis of residual wastes in accordance with 25 Pa. Code § 287.51, the permittee must receive and maintain on file a chemical analysis of the residual wastes it receives. The chemical analysis must 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 covered by a chemical analysis if the generator is required to complete it.
 - (2) For wastewater generated from hydraulic fracturing operations ("frac wastewater") within the first 30 production days of a well site, the chemical analysis may be a general frac wastewater characterization approved by DEP. Thereafter, the chemical analysis must be waste-specific and be 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), as defined at 25 Pa. Code § 271.1, that are 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-BCW0437) 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.

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:
 - (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. (40 CFR 122.44(g))
 - (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-BCW0440). The reports shall contain the information listed in paragraph C.4.b. (ii) of this section. (40 CFR 122.41(l)(7))

D. Annual Fee (25 Pa. Code § 92a.62)

Permittees shall pay an annual fee in accordance with 25 Pa. Code § 92a.62. As of the effective date of this permit, the facility covered by the permit is classified in the **Major Sewage Facility with CSO** fee category, which has an annual fee of **\$7,500**.

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. Permittees may contact the DEP at 717-787-6744 with questions related to annual fees. The fee identified above is subject to change if DEP publishes changes to 25 Pa. Code § 92a.62.

Payment for annual fees shall be remitted to DEP at the address below or through DEP's electronic payment system (www.depgreenport.state.pa.us/NPDESpay) by the due date specified on the invoice. Checks, if used for payment, should be made payable to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

PA Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Clean Water
Re: Chapter 92a Annual Fee
P.O. Box 8466
Harrisburg, PA 17105-8466

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PART B

I. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

A. Compliance

1. The permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit. If a compliance schedule has been established in this permit, the permittee shall achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit within the time frames specified in this permit. (40 CFR 122.41(a)(1))
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. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.51(c), 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 Title 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. If the sewage treatment facility provides service in part or whole to a municipality, through a contract or agreement between the operator and municipality, an annual report shall be submitted to DEP by March 31 containing the following information, at a minimum:
 - a. The information identified in 25 Pa. Code § 94.12.
 - b. A "Solids Management Inventory" if specified in Part C of this permit.
 - c. The total volume of hauled-in residual and municipal wastes received during the year, by source.

D. General Pretreatment Requirements

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. 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 G.4.a. and b. 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 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.

I. Termination of Permit Coverage (25 Pa. Code § 92a.74 and 40 CFR 122.64)

1. Notice of Termination (NOT) – If the permittee plans to cease operations or will otherwise no longer require coverage under this permit, the permittee shall submit DEP’s NPDES Notice of Termination (NOT) for Permits Issued Under Chapter 92a (3800-BCW-0410), signed in accordance with Part A III.B.6 of this permit, at least 30 days prior to cessation of operations or the date by which coverage is no longer required.
2. Where the permittee plans to cease operations, NOTs must be accompanied with an operation closure plan that identifies how tankage and equipment will be decommissioned and how pollutants will be managed, as applicable.
3. The permittee shall submit the NOT to the DEP regional office with jurisdiction over the county in which the facility is located.

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; (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.

PART C

I. CHESAPEAKE BAY NUTRIENT REQUIREMENTS

A. The Annual Net Total Nitrogen (TN) and Annual Net Total Phosphorus (TP) Mass Load effluent limitations (“Cap Loads”) in Part A of this permit are required in order to meet the downstream water quality standards of the State of Maryland, as required by 25 Pa. Code Chapter 92a, the federal Clean Water Act, and implementing regulations.

B. Definitions

Annual Net Mass Load (lbs): The Annual Total Mass Load for one year beginning October 1st and ending September 30th, adjusted for Credits sold and applied and Offsets applied. Annual Net Mass Loads are compared to Cap Loads to determine compliance.

Cap Load (lbs): The mass load of a pollutant authorized by an NPDES permit. Cap Loads for TN and TP are implemented in NPDES permits by the establishment of Annual Net Mass Load limits. The term “Net” is used to recognize that Credits and Offsets may be used to comply with the limits. The Annual Net Mass Load must be less than or equal to the Cap Load to achieve compliance.

Certification: Written approval by DEP of a proposed pollutant reduction activity to generate credits before the credits are verified and registered to be used to comply with NPDES permit effluent limitations.

Compliance Year: The year-long period starting October 1st and ending September 30th. The Compliance Year will be named for the year in which it ends. For example, the period of October 1, 2015 through September 30, 2016 is Compliance Year 2016.

Credit: The tradable unit of compliance that corresponds with a unit of reduction of a pollutant as recognized by DEP which, when certified, verified and registered, may be used to comply with NPDES permit effluent limitations.

Delivery Ratio: A ratio that compensates for the natural attenuation of a pollutant as it travels in water before it reaches a defined compliance point.

Offset: The pollutant load reduction measured in pounds (lbs) that is created by an action, activity or technology which when approved by DEP may be used to comply with NPDES permit effluent limitations, conditions and stipulations under 25 Pa. Code Chapter 92a (relating to NPDES permitting, monitoring and compliance.) The offset may only be used by the NPDES permittee that DEP determines is associated with the load reduction achieved by the action, activity or technology.

Registration: An accounting mechanism used by DEP to track certified and verified credits before they may be used to comply with NPDES permit effluent limitations.

Total Mass Load (lbs):

Monthly Total Mass Load = The sum of the actual daily discharge loads for TN and TP (lbs/day) divided by the number of samples per month, multiplied by the number of days in the month in which there was a discharge. The daily discharge load for TN and TP (lbs/day) equals the average daily flow (MGD) on the day of sampling, multiplied by that day’s sample concentration for TN and TP (mg/l), multiplied by 8.34.

Annual Total Mass Load = The sum of the actual daily discharge loads for TN and TP (lbs/day) divided by the number of samples per Compliance Year, multiplied by the number of days in the Compliance Year in which there was a discharge.

Total Nitrogen: For concentration and load, 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.

Truing Period: The time provided following each Compliance Year for a permittee to comply with Cap Loads through the application of Credits and Offsets. The Truing Period will start on October 1st and end on November 28th of the same calendar year, unless DEP extends this period. During this period, compliance for the specified year may be achieved by using registered Credits that were generated during that Compliance Year. For example, Credits that are used to achieve compliance in Compliance Year 2016 must have been generated during Compliance Year 2016. Approved Offsets that have been generated may also be applied during the Truing Period.

Verification: Assurance that the verification plan contained in a certification, permit or other approval issued by DEP has been implemented. Verification is required prior to registration of the credits for use in an NPDES permit to comply with NPDES permit effluent limitations.

C. Nutrient Credits

1. Credits may be used for compliance with the Cap Loads when authorized under 25 Pa. Code § 96.8 (Use of offsets and tradable credits from pollution reduction activities in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed), including amendments, updates and revisions thereto; in accordance with DEP's Phase 3 WIP Wastewater Supplement (see www.dep.pa.gov/npdes-bay); and in accordance with DEP's Phase 3 WIP Nutrient Trading Supplement (see www.dep.pa.gov/nutrient_trading).
2. Where effluent limitations for TN and/or TP are established in Part A of the permit for reasons other than the Cap Load assigned for protection of the Chesapeake Bay ("local nutrient limits"), the permittee may purchase and apply credits for compliance with the Cap Load(s) only when the permittee has demonstrated that local nutrient limits have been achieved.
3. Where local nutrient limits are established in Part A of the permit, the permittee may sell any credits generated only after the permittee has demonstrated that local nutrient limits have been achieved and those credits have been verified in accordance with the procedures established in the Phase 3 WIP Nutrient Trading Supplement.

D. Use of Offsets for Compliance

1. Offsets can only be used by the permittee to comply with its Cap Loads. Offsets are not eligible for use as Credits.
2. Offsets must be approved by DEP in writing before they may be applied for compliance with Cap Loads.
3. Offsets that are approved under this permit are listed in Part A, Footnotes. These Offsets may be applied each Compliance Year toward compliance with the Cap Loads. The application of these Offsets must be reported on an annual basis. Additional Offsets may be approved throughout the permit term.
4. Offsets may be approved for the connection of on-lot sewage disposal systems that existed prior to January 1, 2003 to public sewers. Twenty five pounds (25 lbs) of TN Offsets per year may be approved for each on-lot system retirement. These approved Offsets are cumulative. For example, if 10 on-lot systems are retired in year 1 (250 lbs TN approved Offsets) and 10 on-lot systems are retired in year 2, 500 lbs TN Offsets may be used toward compliance with the TN Cap Load in year 2 and thereafter.
5. For DEP to approve on-lot system retirement Offsets, the permittee must submit documentation indicating the on-lot systems existed prior to January 1, 2003 and were eliminated by connection to public sewers after January 1, 2003. This documentation must be retained by the permittee for as long as the Offsets are used to achieve compliance with Cap Loads.
6. Offsets may be approved for the transfer of load between facilities owned by the same entity if (1) the facility receiving Offsets does not discharge to waters classified as impaired for nutrients and (2) the Delivery Ratios approved by DEP for TN or TP, as applicable, are the same. Delivery ratios for the facility authorized to discharge under this permit are listed in DEP's Phase 3 Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP) Wastewater Supplement, available at the following website:

www.dep.pa.gov/npdes-bay

Such Offsets may only be applied in the Compliance Year in which the transfer occurred, and are not cumulative.

E. Reporting Requirements

1. eDMR System – The permittee shall utilize DEP’s electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (eDMR) system to submit DMR data and Supplemental DMR forms.
2. Chesapeake Bay Annual DMR – The permittee shall submit the Chesapeake Bay Annual DMR through the eDMR system to report Annual Total Mass Loads and Annual Net Mass Loads by November 28th following each Compliance Year.
3. Supplemental Reports – The permittee shall utilize DEP’s Annual Chesapeake Bay Spreadsheet (“Spreadsheet”), available at www.dep.pa.gov/npdes-bay, to record all nutrient concentrations and loads throughout the Compliance Year. The permittee shall also use the Spreadsheet to document all Credits sold and purchased and Offsets applied in order to calculate the facility’s Annual Net Mass Loads for TN and TP. The permittee shall submit the Spreadsheet through the eDMR system at the time the Chesapeake Bay Annual DMR is submitted.

II. OPERATING AND MONITORING PROTOCOLS FOR OUTFALL 003:

Operating Protocols:

- A. Operating mechanisms shall be set to convey a peak sanitary flow of 60 MGD to the WWTP.
- B. A CSO-related bypass of the secondary treatment portion of the treatment plant is authorized only when (1) the permittee is implementing Nine Minimum Controls and a Long Term Control Plan and the bypass is part of the operational plan for implementing Nine Minimum Controls and the Long Term Control Plan, (2) it is in accordance with the provision of 40 CFR 122.41 (m) and (3) the flow rate to the treatment plant, as a result of a precipitation or snow-melt events, exceeds 46 MGD. Bypasses that occur when the flow at the time of the bypass is less than the above specified flow rate are not authorized under this condition.
- C. In the event of a CSO-related bypass authorized under this condition, the permittee shall minimize the discharge of pollutants to the receiving water. At a minimum, the CSO-related bypass flows must receive primary clarification, solids and floatables removal, and disinfection. The bypass may not cause the effluent from the WWTP to exceed the effluent limits contained in its permit.
- D. Set the BNR Max Flow Set Point to 46 MGD and the BNR Bypass Gate Maximum Flow Set Point to 14 MGD.
- E. The BNR Reactor Max Flow Set Point shall be no less than 46 MGD directing forward flow to the aeration basins. Forward flow in excess of 46 MGD up to 14 MGD may be directed to the BNR Bypass Channel.
- F. Outfall 003 may discharge combined sewer overflow during wet weather conditions to the extent that the primary clarifiers are full, the BNR Reactor is receiving at least 46 MGD of forward flow, and the BNR Bypass Channel is receiving at least 14 MGD of flow.
- G. Operating protocols are to be reevaluated on at least an annual basis to ensure maximum wastewater treatment.

Monitoring Protocols:

- A. Permittee shall collect data indicating the date, time, flow, cause, duration, and total quantity measured in MGD of discharges from Outfall 003.
- B. Permittee shall collect data on the flow through the WWTP measured in MGD on an hourly basis.

- C. The monitoring information described in this Paragraph shall be submitted to Department of Environmental Protection's Northeast Regional Office on a monthly basis for each instance in which there is a discharge through Outfall 003.

Reporting:

- A. In the event there is a discharge from Outfall 003 in violation of the operating protocol set forth in paragraph C of Operating Protocols, above, permittee shall notify DEP and EPA within 30 days of the discharge. Such notification shall describe the cause of the discharge (including the underlying cause of any condition, such as excess grit, that resulted in the discharge) and shall propose a schedule to implement corrective action to prevent a recurrence.
- B. The permittee shall report any substantial changes in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the WWTP or that may be present in the CSO-related bypass. Authorization of CSO-related bypasses under this provision may be modified or terminated when there is a substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced to the WWTP or in the bypassed flow. The permittee shall provide notice to the permitting authority of bypasses authorized under this condition within 24 hours of occurrence of the bypass.
- C. A report that details the reevaluation(s) to the wet weather operating protocols shall be submitted on an annual basis.

III. 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 during or immediately after wet weather periods. Overflows that occur without an accompanying precipitation event or snow-melt 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) specifically 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 and the NMCs are listed as follows:
 - a. Proper operation and regular maintenance programs for the sewer system and the CSOs.
 - b. Maximum use of the collection system for storage.
 - c. Review and modification of pretreatment requirements to assure CSO impacts are minimized.
 - d. Maximization of flow to the WWTP for treatment.
 - e. Prohibition of CSOs during dry weather.
 - f. Control of solid and floatable materials in CSOs.
 - g. Pollution prevention.
 - h. Public notification to ensure that the public receives adequate notification of CSO occurrences and CSO impacts.
 - i. Monitoring to effectively characterize CSO impacts and the efficacy of CSO controls.
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. Characterization, monitoring and modeling of overflows and assessment of water quality impacts;
 - d. Evaluation and selection of control alternative - presumptive or demonstrative approach;
 - e. Public participation in LTCP plan development and implementation;
 - f. Implementation schedule and financing plan for selected control options;
 - g. Maximizing treatment at the existing treatment plant;
 - h. 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; and,
 - i. CSO System Operational Plan.
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.
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. Notwithstanding any other provision of the permit, the permittee will achieve the interim steps or milestones identified in the LTCP.

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 WWTP, the DMR Supplemental Reports for CSOs must be submitted with the permittee's regular DMR. Copies of the DMR Supplemental Reports for CSOs must be retained at the Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) site 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 WWTP providing treatment for its wastewater. DEP's Annual CSO Status Report template (3800-PM-BPNPSM0076e) shall be used.

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 supplemental DMR Supplemental Reports for CSOs.
- (2) Inspections and maintenance.
 - Total number of permittee/owner 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 discharge 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:

Schedule Activity Description	-	Compliance Due Date
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
Complete Implementation of the LTCP	-	December 1, 2037

H. Combined Sewer Overflow Performance Standard

As set forth the in LTCP, the permittee shall on a system-wide annual average basis compared to the typical year (1) allow no more than four activations occur from a CSO to the natural channels of the tributary streams and no more than nine activations occur from a CSO to channelized sections of the tributary streams and the Lackawanna River; and (2) eliminate or capture for treatment, or storage and subsequent treatment, at least 90 percent of the system-wide combined sewage volume collected in the CSS during precipitation events. Captured combined sewage shall receive the treatment specified in the LTCP but at a minimum, primary clarification, solids and floatables disposal and disinfection. For purposes of this condition, a "typical year" is defined as a year with precipitation characteristics that are not materially different than the characteristics of 1982 as described in Section 2.5.1 of the Long-Term Control Plan dated October 23, 2013.

IV. 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. Where the permittee does not use chlorine for primary disinfection, but proposes the use of chlorine for backup disinfection, cleaning or other purposes, the permittee shall monitor TRC concentrations in the effluent 1/shift on each day in which chlorine is used.

If chlorine disinfection is utilized as an alternative to ultraviolet disinfection, the monitoring of dichlorobromomethane and chlorodibromomethane must be performed and reported on the DMR for the appropriate monitoring period. If no chlorine disinfection is utilized during the monitoring period, then NODI code "GG" for conditional monitoring would be reported on the DMR for the parameters.

- E. The permittee shall report operation of the ultraviolet (UV) disinfection system on a daily basis using the Daily Effluent Monitoring Form (3800-FM-BCW0435) and the parameter named "UV Functional" The permittee shall report values of "1" for Yes (i.e., the UV system is functional) and "< 1" for No (i.e., the UV system is not functional). The UV system shall be considered functional when all components that are necessary for disinfection to achieve effluent limitations in Part A of this permit are operating properly.

V. INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM

- A. The permittee shall develop and implement an industrial pretreatment program ("program") to assure that the permittee's facilities are capable of maintaining compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit and are not subject to pass through, interference, or reductions in sludge quality due to contributions from industrial users as defined by 25 Pa. Code § 94.1. The permittee shall submit a copy of the industrial pretreatment program to DEP within sixty (60) days from the date of permit issuance. The permittee's program shall include the following elements:
 - 1. Establishment of Industrial User Limits – The permittee shall establish and enforce pollutant limits for industrial users ("industrial user limits") that assure the mass of pollutants entering the permittee's treatment plant will not result in non-compliance with the permittee's effluent limitations contained in Part A of this permit. The permittee's industrial user limits shall, at a minimum, be consistent with the technology-based pretreatment standards contained in 40 CFR Parts 405 through 471, as applicable. The permittee shall submit industrial user limits to DEP upon request.
 - 2. Reevaluation of Industrial User Limits.
 - a. The permittee shall conduct a headworks analysis in order to reevaluate its industrial user limits within one year of the effective date of this permit or, if a headworks analysis of the treatment plant has been completed within the previous five years, within five years from completion of the previous headworks analysis. The reevaluation of industrial user limits shall consider, at a minimum, all water quality standards under 25 Pa. Code Chapter 93 applicable to the pollutants included in the reevaluation, unless the permittee is subject to an effluent limitation for the pollutant in Part A of this permit. Unless otherwise approved in writing, the list of pollutants shall include arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, cyanide, lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, silver, zinc, BOD₅, TSS, ammonia, any pollutants for which an industrial user limit currently exists, any pollutant limited in this

permit, as well as any other pollutants that have been identified in the treatment plant through monitoring or the receipt of indirect discharges and hauled-in wastes in quantities that have the potential to cause pass through and/or interference. The headworks analysis shall be submitted to DEP upon completion.

- b. The permittee shall consider any changes that have occurred to federal pretreatment standards in 40 CFR Parts 405 through 471 that have been promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency since the previous reevaluation.
 - c. Within four months of completion of the headworks analysis, the permittee shall revise industrial user limits as necessary and notify industrial users of any revised limits.
3. Routine Monitoring – The permittee shall conduct monitoring at its treatment plant that, at a minimum, includes quarterly influent, effluent, and sludge analysis for all pollutants for which industrial user limits have been established, and an annual priority pollutant scan for influent and sludge.

The permittee shall conduct monitoring at its treatment plant that, at a minimum, includes quarterly influent, effluent, and sludge analysis for the 40 PFAS parameters detectable by EPA Method 1633. Monitoring data for any analytes listed in EPA Method 1633 shall be summarized and submitted as part of the Annual Report.

Parameter	Maximum Daily	Monitoring Requirements	
		Frequency	Sample Type
40 PFAS Analytes ⁽¹⁾ – Influent (ng/L)	Report	1/Quarter for 12 Quarters	Grab
40 PFAS Analytes ⁽¹⁾ – Effluent (ng/L)	Report	1/Quarter for 12 Quarters	Grab
40 PFAS Analytes ⁽¹⁾ – Sludge (ng/g)	Report	1/Quarter for 12 Quarters	Grab

⁽¹⁾ Report in nanograms per liter for aqueous samples and nanograms per gram for solid samples. Monitoring shall be conducted using EPA Method 1633. This reporting requirement for the listed PFAS parameters takes effect 6 months after the effective date of this permit. The permittee may discontinue influent, effluent and sludge sampling at the treatment works after 12 consecutive quarterly sampling events have been conducted.

- 4. Notification of Pass Through or Interference – The permittee shall notify DEP in writing of any instance of pass through or interference, as defined by 25 Pa. Code § 94.1 respectively, known or suspected to be related to a discharge from an industrial user into the treatment plant. The notification shall be attached to the DMR for the month in which the incident occurred, and shall describe the incident, including the date, time, length, cause (including responsible user if known), and the steps taken by the permittee and industrial user (if identified) to address the incident.
- B. Annual Report – By March 31 of each year, the permittee shall submit to DEP a report documenting its activities under the industrial pretreatment program for the previous calendar year. The permittee shall attach the report to the annual report that is required by 25 Pa. Code § 94.12 (“Chapter 94 Report”). The permittee shall provide the following information in its annual industrial user management program report, at minimum:
- 1. An updated industrial listing providing the names and addresses of all current industrial users.
 - 2. A summary of any hauled-in wastes accepted at the treatment plant including the source of the wastes (domestic, commercial or industrial) and the receiving location for acceptance of the wastes. For each industrial source, the report shall indicate (1) the name and address of the industrial source; (2) the average daily amount of wastewater received; (3) a brief description of the type of process operations conducted at the industrial facility; and (5) any controls imposed on the user.

3. A summary of the number and types of inspections and sampling events of industrial users by the permittee, including a list of all industrial users either not sampled or not inspected, and the reason that the sampling and/or inspection was not conducted.

The permittee shall commence or require annual sampling of the following types of IUs that discharge process wastewater or sludge into the WWTP: airports; centralized waste treatment; electroplating; electric and electronic components; fire training; landfills; leather tanning & finishing; metal finishing; organic chemicals, plastics & synthetic fibers (OCPSF); paint formulating; plastics molding & forming; pulp, paper & paperboard; textile mills; sites known or suspected of PFAS contamination; and any other sources expected or suspected of PFAS discharges. Sampling shall occur at the point of discharge to the WWTP, and where local limits are applied. Monitoring data for any analytes listed in EPA Method 1633 shall be summarized and submitted as part of the Annual Report.

Sampling and analysis shall be for the following PFAS parameters:

Industrial User Effluent Parameter	Maximum Daily	Monitoring Requirements	
		Frequency	Sample Type
40 PFAS Analytes ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ (ng/l)	Report	1/Year for 5 Years	Grab

⁽¹⁾ Report in nanograms per liter (ng/L). Monitoring shall be conducted using EPA Method 1633. This reporting requirement for the listed PFAS parameters takes effect 6 months after the effective date of this permit.

⁽²⁾ The permittee and/or IU may discontinue the IU discharge monitoring requirements for the 40 PFAS parameters detectable by EPA Method 1633 after 5 annual sampling events have been conducted.

4. A summary of the number and type of violations of industrial user limits, and the actions taken by the permittee to obtain compliance.
 5. A summary of any interference, pass through, or permit violations at the treatment plant with an indication of the following: (1) which, if any, permit violations may be attributed to industrial users; (2) which industrial users are responsible for such violations; and (3) the actions taken to address these events. The report shall also include all sampling and analysis of treatment plant influent, effluent, and sludge conducted during the year for industrial user limit pollutants and priority pollutants.
 6. A summary of any changes made or proposed to the program during the period covered by the report and the date of submission to DEP.
 7. The Annual Report shall contain an updated listing of IUs in industry categories expected or suspected of PFAS discharges. These industry categories shall include airports; centralized waste treatment; electroplating; electric and electronic components; fire training; landfills; leather tanning & finishing; metal finishing; organic chemicals, plastics & synthetic fibers (OCPSF); paint formulating; plastics molding & forming; pulp, paper & paperboard; textile mills; sites known or suspected of PFAS contamination; and any other sources expected or suspected of PFAS discharges. The listing must contain the names, addresses, NAICS codes, and industry categories (as listed above) of any IUs identified. The Annual Report shall also provide a summary of actions taken by IUs to reduce, substitute, or eliminate PFAS, such as best management practices (BMPs) implemented by IUs.
- C. Program Changes – DEP may require the permittee to submit changes to its industrial pretreatment program if any one or more of the following conditions occur:
1. Problems such as interference, pass through or sludge contamination develop or continue.

2. The treatment plant proposes to introduce new pollutants or an increased loading of approved pollutants as described in Part A III.C.2 of this permit.
3. Federal, State, or local requirements change;
4. Changes are needed to assure protection of waters of the Commonwealth.

VI. SOLIDS MANAGEMENT

- A. The permittee shall manage and properly dispose of sewage sludge and/or biosolids by performing sludge wasting that maintains an appropriate mass balance of solids within the treatment system. The wasting rate must be developed and implemented considering the specific treatment process type, system loadings, and seasonal variation while maintaining compliance with effluent limitations. Holding excess sludge within clarifiers or in the disinfection process is not permissible.
- B. The permittee shall submit the Supplemental Reports entitled, "Supplemental Report – Sewage Sludge/Biosolids Production and Disposal" (Form No. 3800-FM-BCW0438) and "Supplemental Report – Influent & Process Control" (Form No. 3800-FM-BCW0436), as attachments to the DMR on a monthly basis. When applicable, the permittee shall submit the Supplemental Reports entitled, "Supplemental Report – Hauled In Municipal Wastes" (Form No. 3800-FM-BCW0437) and "Supplemental Report – Hauled In Residual Wastes" (Form No. 3800-FM-BCW0450), as attachments to the DMR.
- C. By March 31 of each year, the permittee shall submit a "Sewage Sludge Management Inventory" that summarizes the amount of sewage sludge and/or biosolids produced and wasted during the calendar year from the system. The "Sewage Sludge Management Inventory" may be submitted with the Municipal Wasteload Management Report required by Chapter 94. This summary shall include the expected sewage sludge production (estimated using the methodology described in the U.S. EPA handbook, "Improving POTW Performance Using the Composite Correction Approach" (EPA-625/6-84-008)), compared with the actual amount disposed during the year. Sludge quantities shall be expressed as dry weight in addition to gallons or other appropriate units.

VII. WATER QUALITY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS FOR TOXIC POLLUTANTS

- A. Final Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

The final WQBELs listed below will become effective Three Years After Permit Effective Date ("WQBEL Effective Date") unless DEP issues an amendment to this permit prior to that date:

Outfall No.	Pollutant	Average Monthly (µg/L)	Maximum Daily (µg/L)	IMAX (µg/L)
001	Cadmium, Total	0.55	0.85	1.36
001	Acrolein	3.00	4.02	4.02
001	Chloroform	10.6	16.5	26.5

These limits are necessary to achieve water quality standards in the receiving waters. The permittee has not demonstrated the ability to achieve these limits as of the effective date of the permit. Prior to the WQBEL Effective Date, the permittee shall complete studies as described below.

- B. Site-Specific Data Collection Studies

The WQBELs were developed by DEP using the default or model-derived estimates for the parameters listed below in DEP's Toxics Management Spreadsheet (TMS). The permittee may collect site-specific data for the parameters listed below and submit the data to DEP as part of a Final WQBEL Compliance Report.

1. **Discharge pollutant concentration coefficients of variability** using DEP's *Field Data Collection and Evaluation Protocol for Deriving Daily and Hourly Discharge Coefficients of Variation (CV) and Other Discharge Characteristics* (391-2000-024).
2. **Discharge and background Total Hardness concentrations** using DEP's *Field Data Collection and Evaluation Protocol for Determining Stream and Point Source Discharge Design Hardness* (391-2000-021).
3. **Background / ambient pollutant concentrations** using DEP's *Implementation Guidance for the Determination and Use of Background/Ambient Water Quality in the Determination of Wasteload Allocations and NPDES Effluent Limitations for Toxic Substances* (391-2000-022).
4. **Chemical translator(s)** using EPA's *The Metals Translator: Guidance for Calculating A Total Recoverable Permit Limit From A Dissolved Criterion* (EPA 823-B-96-007) or other EPA guidance.
5. **The slope and width of the receiving waters** for the reach of stream modeled by DEP using the TMS as measured in the field.
6. **The velocity of the receiving waters** for the reach of stream modeled by DEP using the TMS as measured through a time of travel study that provides an estimate of velocity under design stream flow conditions.
7. **The acute and chronic partial mix factors** for the reach of stream modeled by DEP using the TMS as determined through a mixing study that provides an estimate of mixing under design stream flow conditions.
8. **Volatilization rates** using DEP's *Protocol for Estimating First Order Pollutant Fate Coefficients for Volatile Organic Substances* (391-2000-020).

The permittee may, at its discretion, submit a work plan to DEP for review and comment prior to initiating the site-specific data collection studies. If the permittee decides to submit a work plan, DEP's approval is not necessary prior to commencing the studies.

C. Toxics Reduction Evaluation (TRE)

The permittee shall conduct a TRE in accordance with DEP's *Water Quality Toxics Management Strategy, Appendix C, Permittee Guidance for Conducting a Toxics Reduction Evaluation (TRE)* (361-0100-003). The permittee shall investigate and address the following as part of the TRE:

1. The source(s) of the toxic pollutants in the effluent through a comprehensive review of influent and effluent quality and contributors to the facility, if applicable.
2. An evaluation of approaches and strategies that exist to reduce or eliminate sources in order to achieve the final WQBELs.
3. An evaluation of approaches and strategies that exist to provide treatment to achieve the final WQBELs.
4. An analysis of the feasibility of the approaches and strategies identified in paragraphs 2 and 3, above.

The permittee shall develop a TRE work plan and submit the work plan to DEP for review and comment when requested by DEP. DEP's approval of the work plan is not necessary prior to commencing the TRE.

D. Schedule and Final WQBEL Compliance Report

1. The permittee shall submit complete required studies and a Final WQBEL Compliance Report to DEP in accordance with the following schedule:

Action	Due Date
Complete TRE Work Plan and Submit Work Plan if Requested by DEP	6 months after permit effective date
Complete TRE and Site-Specific Data Collection	18 months after permit effective date
Begin Implementing Actions Identified in the TRE to Reduce Pollutant Load (if applicable)	18 months after permit effective date
Submit Final WQBEL Compliance Report	24 months after permit effective date
Complete Actions Identified in TRE and Comply with Final Permit Limit	36 months after permit effective date

2. The Final WQBEL Compliance Report shall consist of the following components:
 - a. Site-specific data collected in accordance with paragraph B, above.
 - b. If the permittee is requesting a modification to the final WQBELs based on the site-specific data, the permittee shall submit:
 - (1) Printouts of the TMS using the site-specific data along with all other assumptions and data used by DEP to establish the final WQBELs; and
 - (2) An application (3800-PM-BCW0027b) to DEP for a Major Amendment to the permit.
 - c. A TRE Report including a feasibility analysis or study, if applicable.
 - d. An assessment of whether the permittee will be capable of achieving the final WQBELs on the WQBEL Effective Date. The permittee shall notify DEP of one of the following conclusions:
 - (1) The permittee will achieve the final WQBELs on the WQBEL Effective Date. The permittee shall notify DEP of the measures that will be taken to comply.
 - (2) The permittee will or may be able to achieve the final WQBELs, but after the WQBEL Effective Date. The permittee shall notify DEP of its proposed alternative WQBEL Effective Date and include justification for the alternative date.
 - (3) The permittee will not be able to achieve the final WQBELs because all alternatives to control the toxic pollutant(s) are infeasible.
 - e. An application (3800-PM-BCW0027b) for a Major Amendment to the permit if the permittee concludes that it is not capable of achieving the final WQBELs on the WQBEL Effective Date or compliance is infeasible, or if the permittee believes the final WQBELs should be modified based on site-specific data.
3. In response to the receipt of the Final WQBEL Compliance Report, DEP may:
 - a. Request additional research, studies or clarification if the permittee concludes that it cannot achieve final WQBELs by the WQBEL Effective Date or compliance is infeasible and DEP disagrees with this conclusion or believes that additional efforts are necessary before reaching this conclusion. The permittee shall comply with the schedule provided by DEP in writing for such additional efforts or an alternative agreed upon schedule.
 - b. Issue a draft Major Amendment to the permit that modifies the WQBELs in response to site-specific data or modifies the WQBEL Effective Date, for public comment.

- c. Deny the application for a Major Amendment to the permit or place review of the application on hold until additional research or studies requested by DEP are complete.
- d. Notify the permittee that DEP will consider a time extension to achieve the final WQBELs under 25 Pa. Code § 95.4 for the discharge upon the receipt of a request submitted by the permittee using Form No. 3800-FM-BCW0302, if it can be demonstrated that the criteria for a time extension under § 95.4 are met.
- e. Notify the permittee that DEP will consider the submission of a site-specific criterion study (SSCS) to further modify WQBELs, where applicable. The permittee shall comply with the requirements set forth in DEP's notification letter for completion of a SSCS, including submission of a SSCS work plan.

VIII. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET)

A. General Requirements

1. The permittee shall conduct Chronic WET tests as specified in this section. The permittee shall collect discharge samples and perform WET tests to generate chronic survival and reproduction data for the cladoceran, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* and chronic survival and growth data for the fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas*.
2. Samples shall be collected at Outfall 001 in accordance with paragraph E.
3. The permittee shall perform testing using the following dilution series: 14%, 27%, 54%, 77%, and 100% effluent, with a control, where 40 is the facility-specific Target In-Stream Waste Concentration (TIWC).
4. The determination of whether a test endpoint passes or fails shall be made using DEP's WET Analysis Spreadsheet (available at www.dep.pa.gov/wett) by comparing replicate data for the control with replicate data for the TIWC dilution or any dilution greater than the TIWC.
5. The permittee shall submit only valid WET test results to DEP.

B. Test Frequency and Reporting

1. WET testing shall be conducted annually, at a minimum, during the period January 1 – December 31. Annual WET tests must be completed at least 6 months apart, and shall start in the year the permit becomes effective if the permit effective date is prior to October 1.
2. A complete WET test report shall be submitted to the DEP regional office that issued the permit within 45 days of test completion. A complete WET test report submission shall include the information contained in paragraph H, below. The permittee shall continue annual WET monitoring, at a minimum, during the permit renewal review period and during any period of administrative extension of this permit.
3. If a test failure is determined for any endpoint during annual monitoring, the permittee shall initiate a re-test for the species with the failure within 45 days of test completion. All endpoints for the species shall be evaluated in the re-test. The results of the re-test shall be submitted to the DEP regional office that issued the permit.
4. If a passing result is determined for all endpoints in a re-test, the permittee may resume annual monitoring.
5. If there is a failure for one or more endpoints in a re-test, the permittee shall initiate or continue quarterly WET testing for both species until there are four consecutive passing results for all endpoints. The results of all tests shall be submitted to the DEP regional office that issued the permit. In addition, the permittee shall initiate a Phase I Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) as specified in paragraph C, below.

6. The permittee shall attach the WET Analysis Spreadsheet for the latest four consecutive WET tests to the NPDES permit renewal application that is submitted to DEP at least 180 days prior to the permit expiration date.

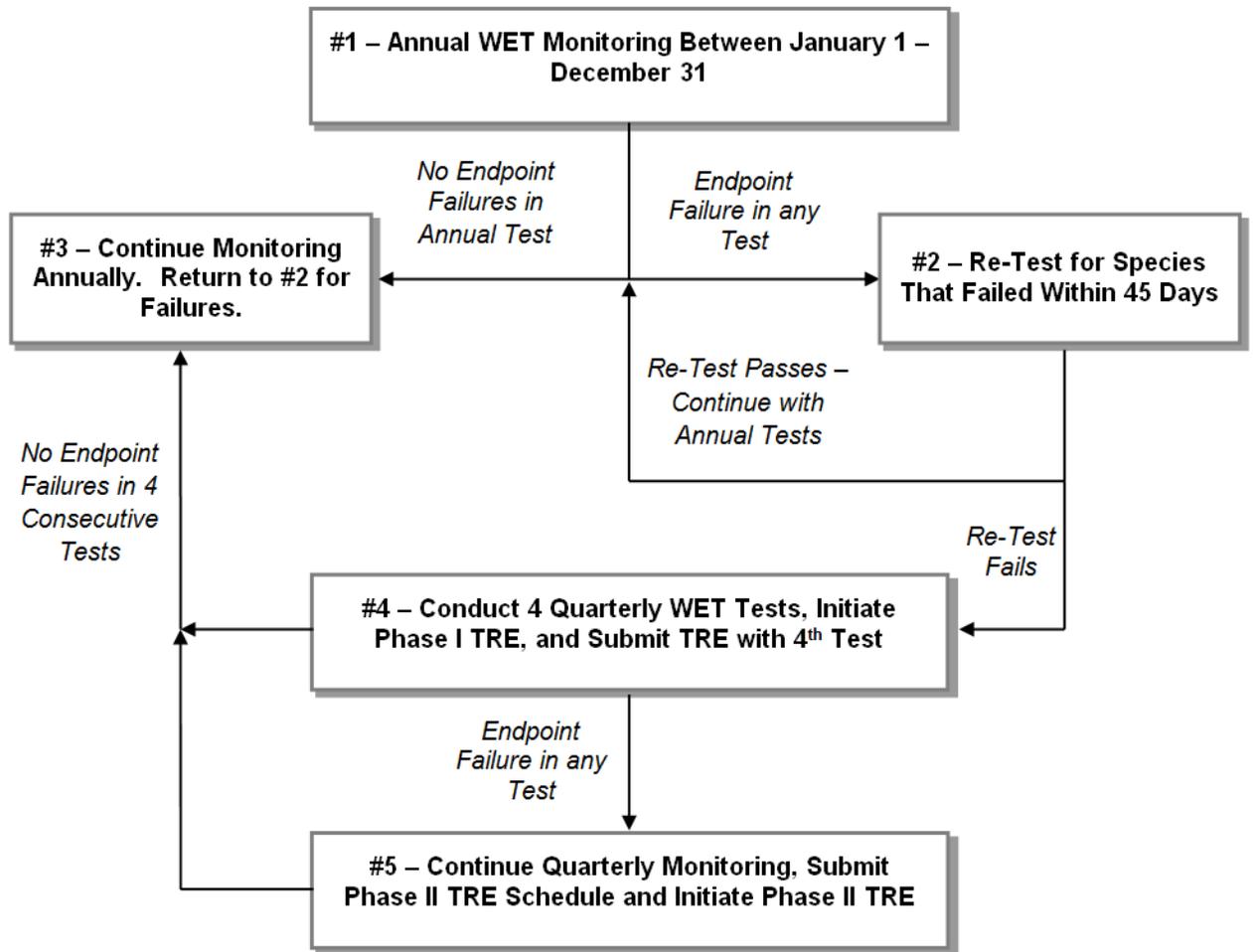
C. Phase I Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)

1. The Phase I TRE trigger is one WET endpoint failure followed by a re-test that confirms the failure for the same species. When the TRE process is triggered, quarterly WET testing shall be initiated for both species until there are four consecutive passing results for all endpoints. The Phase I TRE may include a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) if the permittee cannot immediately identify the possible causes of the effluent toxicity and the possible sources of the causative agents.
2. The permittee shall, within one year following the Phase I TRE trigger, submit a Phase I TRE report to the DEP regional office that issued the permit. The Phase I TRE shall be conducted in accordance with EPA's guidance, "Toxicity Reduction Evaluation for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants" (EPA/833B-99/002), "Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations" (EPA/600/2-88/070), and other relevant EPA guidance, as applicable. If a TIE is conducted as part of the Phase I TRE, it shall conform to EPA's guidance, "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations Phase I" (EPA/600/6-91/003), "Phase II" (EPA/600/R-92/080), "Phase III" (EPA/600/R-92/081) and other relevant EPA guidance. The Phase I TRE report shall be submitted with the fourth quarterly WET test report that is completed following the Phase I TRE trigger. The TRE shall include all activities undertaken to identify the cause(s) and source(s) of toxicity and any control efforts.
3. If all four quarterly WET tests produce passing results for all endpoints during the Phase I TRE process, performance of a Phase II TRE is not required, and annual WET testing in accordance with paragraph B.1 may resume.
4. If the four WET tests produce at least one failing result during the Phase I TRE process, the permittee shall continue quarterly WETT monitoring for both species and initiate a Phase II TRE in accordance with paragraph D. In this case, the Phase I TRE must include a schedule for completion of the Phase II TRE. The schedule must include interim milestones and a final completion date not to exceed two years from the initiation of the Phase II TRE. The permittee shall implement the Phase II TRE in accordance with the schedule unless DEP issues written approval to modify the schedule or cease performance of the Phase II TRE.
5. Re-tests during the TRE process are required for invalid tests but are optional and at the discretion of the permittee for valid tests. The results of all re-tests must be submitted to the DEP regional office that issued the permit along with the required elements in paragraph H.

D. Phase II Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)

1. The Phase II TRE trigger is one WET endpoint failure during performance of the Phase I TRE. A Phase II TRE, if required, shall conform to EPA's guidance, "Toxicity Reduction Evaluation for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants" (EPA/833B-99/002), "Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations" (EPA/600/2-88/070), and other relevant EPA guidance, as applicable. A Phase II TRE evaluates the possible control options to reduce or eliminate the effluent toxicity and the implementation of controls.
2. Once initiated, the Phase II TRE must continue until the source(s) of toxicity are controlled as evidenced by four consecutive WET test passing results for all endpoints, and a final TRE report must be submitted on or before the date specified in the schedule, unless otherwise approved by DEP in writing.
3. If four consecutive quarterly WET tests produce passing results for all endpoints during the Phase II TRE process, annual WET testing in accordance with paragraph B.1 may be initiated or resume.

An overview of the process described in paragraphs B, C and D is presented below:



E. Sample Collection

For each acute testing event, a 24-hour flow-proportioned composite sample shall be collected. For each chronic testing event, three 24-hour flow-proportioned, composite samples shall be collected over a seven day exposure period. The samples must be collected at a frequency of not greater than every two hours and must be flow-proportioned. The samples must be collected at the permit compliance sampling location. Samples must be analyzed within 36 hours from the end of the compositing period and must be placed on ice and held at $\leq 6^{\circ}\text{C}$. Refer to the sample handling and preservation regulations set forth in 40 CFR 136, 25 Pa. Code Chapter 252, The NELAC Institute (TNI) Standard, and the appropriate EPA methods.

F. Test Conditions and Methods

Laboratories must be accredited by the DEP Laboratory Accreditation Program in order to perform and report WET tests for NPDES permit compliance. Laboratories must be either State or NELAP accredited.

1. Acute tests shall be completed in accordance with EPA's "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms" (EPA-821-R-02-012, latest edition). Forty eight (48) hour static non-renewal tests shall be used.
2. Chronic tests shall be completed in accordance with EPA's "Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms" (EPA-821-R-02-013, latest edition). Seven (7) day tests shall be used with renewal every 24 hours.

3. The quality assurance and control (QA/QC) requirements and test acceptability standards specified in EPA's test methods and the requirements set forth in 25 Pa Code Chapter 252 or the TNI Standard must be followed.
4. If the permittee or its accredited laboratory determines that QA/QC requirements and/or test acceptability standards have not been met, a re-test shall be initiated within 45 days. Original test data must be maintained by the laboratory and be submitted to DEP upon request. The justification for a re-test must be clearly documented and kept on file with the sample results.

G. Chemical Analyses

Chemical analyses must follow the requirements of the EPA methods and applicable State and/or Federal regulations.

1. Chemical analysis on effluent samples shall include pH, Conductivity, Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness, Total Residual Chlorine, Total Ammonia (Unionized Ammonia), Dissolved Oxygen and temperature. Chemical analyses as described in the EPA Methods (above) shall be performed for each sampling event, including each new batch of dilution water and each testing event.
2. In addition to the chemical analyses required above, those parameters listed in Part A of the NPDES permit for the outfall(s) tested shall be analyzed concurrently with the WET test by using the method(s) specified in the permit.

H. WET Report Elements

WET test reports that are submitted to DEP must include the requirements identified in 25 Pa. Code § 252.401(j)(1) – (15) or in the TNI Standard, or equivalent, as well as the following information:

1. A general test description, including the origin and age of test organisms, dates and results of reference toxicant tests, light and temperature regimes, and other documentation that QA and test acceptability criteria as specified in EPA's methods and DEP's QA Summaries have been met.
2. A description of sample collection procedures and sampling location.
3. Name(s) of individual(s) collecting and transporting samples, including sample renewals, and the date(s) and time(s) of sample collection.
4. All chemical and physical data including laboratory quantitation limits and observations made on the species. The hardness shall be reported for each test condition.
5. Copies of raw data sheets and/or bench sheets with data entries and signatures.
6. When effluents are dechlorinated, dechlorination procedures must be described and if applicable a thiosulfate control used in addition to the normal dilution water control. If the thiosulfate control results are significantly different from the normal control, as determined using DEP's WET Analysis Spreadsheet, the thiosulfate control shall be used in the spreadsheet for comparison with the TIWC condition. The WET report must specify which control was used to determine whether the test result is pass or fail.
7. A description of all observations or test conditions that may have affected the test outcome.
8. Control charts for the species tested regarding age, temperature test range, mortality data and all reference toxicant tests.
9. A completed WET test summary report (3800-FM-BCW0485).
10. A DEP WET Analysis Spreadsheet printout that provides control and TIWC replicate data and displays the outcome of the test (pass or fail) for each endpoint tested.

WETT reports shall be submitted to the DEP regional office that issued the permit and, for discharges to the Delaware River basin, the Delaware River Basin Commission (DRBC).

IX. CHAPTER 94 REPORTING

- A. The permittee shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 94, Municipal Wasteload Management. The permittee shall submit a complete and accurate Wasteload Management Annual Report to the Department, in duplicate, by March 31st of each year. The Report shall contain the information under Section 94.12 of the Department's wasteload management regulations, Title 25, Chapter 94.

X. REQUIREMENTS FOR FACILITIES WITH BUILT-IN EXCESS HYDRAULIC CAPACITY

- A. The "average monthly flow" is based upon the actual hydraulic design capacity of 25.0 MGD which has been specifically designed to accommodate stormwater inflow within the facility's tributary wastewater collection/conveyance system. In order to protect and maintain such built-in excess hydraulic capacity, the quantities of dry weather waste flow from existing and future residential, commercial and industrial sources must be closely managed. For the purpose of demonstrating compliance with these management requirements the permittee shall monitor and report both "average monthly flow" and "average dry weather flow."
- B. The term "average dry weather flow" means the arithmetic mean of daily measurements taken during the calendar month of flow which is attributable primarily to residential, commercial, and industrial sources tributary to the permittee's wastewater treatment facilities.
- C. The "average dry weather flow" for the permittee's wastewater treatment facilities has been determined to be 20 MGD based upon information provided by the permittee.

When the "average dry weather flow" is exceeded for a period of three (3) consecutive months, the Department will consider the official Act 537 plan(s) for sewage facilities of the municipality(ies) concerned as inadequate and may require a revision to such plan(s) to ensure sufficient treatment plant capacity.

- D. When the "average monthly flow" is exceeded for a period of three (3) consecutive months, the Department will consider the treatment facilities as "hydraulically overloaded" under the provisions of the Department's rules and regulations 25 PA Code Chapter 94, Municipal Wasteload Management.
- E. The concentration based effluent limitations in Part A are based upon the average dry weather flow of 20 MGD.
- F. The mass-based effluent limitations for CBOD₅, TSS and NH₃-N in Part A are based upon the hydraulic design capacity of 25 MGD.