

 Application Type
 New

 Facility Type
 Storm Water

 Major / Minor
 Minor

NPDES PERMIT FACT SHEET INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIAL WASTE (IW) AND IW STORMWATER

 Application No.
 PA0285099

 APS ID
 1084741

 Authorization ID
 1433123

Applicant and Facility Information

Applicant Name	Hemmi	nger Auto and Truck Inc.	Facility Name	Hemminger Auto and Truck Inc.
Applicant Address	6288 P	enn Avenue	Facility Address	6288 Penn Avenue
	Frieder	is, PA 15541-8804		Friedens, PA 15541-8804
Applicant Contact	James	Rose	Facility Contact	James Rose
Applicant Phone	(814) 2	41-5920	Facility Phone	(814) 241-5920
Client ID	367188		Site ID	525651
SIC Code	5015		Municipality	Jenner Township
SIC Description	Wholesale Trade - Motor Vehicle Parts, Used		County	Somerset
Date Application Received		March 27, 2023	EPA Waived?	Yes
Date Application Accepted		March 30, 2023	If No, Reason	
Purpose of Application		New Individual IW Stormwater NPI	DES Permit replacing P	AG-03 Permit in High Quality watershed

Summary of Review

The Department received a new NPDES Permit application for IW Stormwater from Hemminger Auto and Truck Inc. on 3/27/2023 following denial of coverage under the PAG-03 Permit due to being located in a High Quality watershed. In operation for over 50 years, Hemminger Auto and Truck Inc. operates as a distributor of old and new automobile and truck parts and provides vehicle pick-up, delivery, engine removal, and vehicle dismantling services under SIC code 5015—Motor Vehicle Parts, Used. Shown in Attachment A, the facility consists of vehicle storage lots, a storage warehouse, a storage shed, and a building used as for an office and parts storage & sales. Most of the site is unpaved with the 662,112 square foot drainage area being only about 5% impervious. Vehicles are drained of fluids upon arrival to the facility, any storage drums or containers on site are inspected for deterioration and leaks, and general good housekeeping is utilized on site to minimize stormwater pollution potential.

Stormwater drains as sheet flow from the facility to a stormwater retention pond that discharges from Outfall 001. Outfall 001 flows overland to Tributary 45665 to Beaverdam Creek, a stream with a High Quality-Cold Water Fishes designated use (source: 2022 Integrated Report). The stormwater retention pond receives most of its stormwater from the vehicle storage lots.

The site discharges stormwater to a High Quality stream; therefore, an antidegradation analysis must be conducted. A nondischarge alternative analysis was not conducted because the discharge is an existing stormwater discharge. Non-degrading limitations were not developed or imposed because the discharge is stormwater-only. To ensure that the discharge does not degrade the stream, the No Exposure benchmark values will be used as the benchmark values in the permit. The goal for the permittee is to be consistently below these benchmark values; doing this shows that the discharges are uncontaminated stormwater and will maintain and protect the existing quality of the receiving waters.

Approve	Deny	Signatures	Date
x		Jace William Marsh / Environmental Engineering Trainee	May 23, 2023
х		Michael E. Fifth, P.E. / Environmental Engineer Manager	June 30, 2023

Summary of Review

Public Participation

DEP will publish notice of the receipt of the NPDES permit application and a tentative decision to issue the individual NPDES permit in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin* in accordance with 25 Pa. Code § 92a.82. Upon publication in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*, DEP will accept written comments from interested persons for a 30-day period (which may be extended for one additional 15-day period at DEP's discretion), which will be considered in making a final decision on the application. Any person may request or petition for a public hearing with respect to the application. A public hearing may be held if DEP determines that there is significant public interest in holding a hearing. If a hearing is held, notice of the hearing will be published in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin* at least 30 days prior to the hearing and in at least one newspaper of general circulation within the geographical area of the discharge.

Discharge, Receiv	ving Waters and Water Supply Information	ation	
Outfall No. 00)1	Design Flow (MGD)	n/a
Latitude 40	0° 06' 22.89"	Longitude	-79º 02' 38.65"
Quad Name	Somerset	Quad Code	1813
Wastewater Des	cription: Stormwater		
	Unnamed Tributary to Beaverdam	Otra ana Oa da	45005
Receiving water	S Creek (HQ-CWF)	Stream Code	40000
NHD Com ID	123723254	RMI	2.13
Drainage Area	0.0473 mi ²	Yield (cfs/mi ²)	0.0351
Q ₇₋₁₀ Flow (cfs)	0.00166	Q ₇₋₁₀ Basis	USGS StreamStats
Elevation (ft)	_2245	Slope (ft/ft)	0.1
Watershed No.	18-E	Chapter 93 Class.	HQ-CWF
Existing Use	HQ-CWF	Existing Use Qualifier	Aquatic Life
Exceptions to Us	se n/a	Exceptions to Criteria	n/a
Assessment Sta	tus Attaining Use		
Cause(s) of Imp	airment n/a		
Source(s) of Imp	pairment n/a		
TMDL Status	Final	Kiskiminetas Name Watersheds	-Conemaugh River TMDL
Nearest Downst	ream Public Water Supply Intake	Hooversville Municipal Author	ity
PWS Waters	Stony Creek River	Flow at Intake (cfs)	9.09
PWS RMI	25.6	Distance from Outfall (mi)	10.7

Changes Since Last Permit Issuance: n/a

Development of Effluent Limitations

Outfall No.	001	Design Flow (MGD)	n/a
Latitude	40° 06' 22.89"	Longitude	-79º 02' 38.65"
Wastowator I	Description: Stormwater		

Stormwater Technology Limits

Outfall 001 will be subject to PAG-03 General Stormwater permit conditions as a minimum requirement because the outfalls discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity. The SIC code for the site is 5015—Motor Vehicle Parts, Used and the corresponding appendix of the PAG-03 that would apply to the facility is Appendix O—Automobile Salvage Yards. The reporting requirements applicable to stormwater discharges are shown in Table 1 below. Along with the monitoring requirements, sector specific BMPs included in Appendix S of the PAG-03 will also be included in Part C of the Draft Permit.

Parameter	Benchmark Values (mg/L)	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Total Nitrogen	XXX	1/6 Months	Grab
Total Phosphorus	XXX	1/6 Months	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100	1/6 Months	Grab
Oil & Grease	30	1/6 Months	Grab
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120	1/6 Months	Grab
Total Aluminum	XXX	1/6 Months	Grab
Total Iron	XXX	1/6 Months	Grab
Total Lead	XXX	1/6 Months	Grab

Water Quality-Based Limitations

Stormwater WQBELs

Water quality analyses are typically performed under low-flow (Q7-10) stream conditions. Stormwater discharges occur at variable rates and frequencies but not however during Q7-10 conditions. Since the discharge from Outfall 001 is composed entirely of stormwater, a formal water quality analysis cannot be accurately conducted. Accordingly, water quality-based effluent limitations are not proposed.

Anti-Degradation

Antidegradation regulations under Chapter 93.4c(a)(I)(i) require dischargers to protect the existing use of receiving waters. Chapter 93.4c(b) requires dischargers to consider non-discharge alternatives, public participation and social/economic justification when proposing new, additional or increased discharges to high quality or exceptional value streams. Existing use protections required under Chapter 93.4c(a)(l)(i) are ensured for discharges to high quality streams imposing the most stringent of technology-based, water quality-based and non-degrading effluent limitations. To ensure that the discharge does not degrade the stream, the No Exposure benchmark values shown in Table 2 below, will be used as the benchmark values in the Draft Permit. The goal for the permittee is to consistently achieve pollutant discharge concentrations that are below these benchmark values: doing this shows that the discharges are uncontaminated stormwater and will maintain and protect the existing quality of the receiving waters. These benchmark values are not effluent limitations, and an exceedance of the benchmark value is not a violation. Benchmark monitoring is a feedback tool, along with routine inspections and visual assessments, for assessing the effectiveness of stormwater controls and Best Management Practices (BMPs). An exceedance of the benchmark provides permittees with an indication that the facility's BMPs may not be sufficiently controlling pollutants in stormwater. A Part C condition is included in the Draft Permit requiring a Corrective Action Plan to evaluate site stormwater controls and BMPs when there is an exceedance of the benchmark values, which are also included in the Part C condition. Based on the discharge data included in the permit application, Hemminger Auto and Truck Inc. is expected to meet the No Exposure benchmark values.

Table 2. No Exposure benchmark values

Parameter	Benchmark Value (mg/L)	
Oil & Grease	5.0	
BOD5	10	
COD	30	
Total Nitrogen	2.0	
TSS	30	
Total Phosphorus	1.0	
pH (S.U.)	6.0-9.0	
Total Iron	7.0	

Total Maximum Daily Loads

Stormwater discharges from Hemminger Auto and Truck Inc. are located within the Kiskiminetas-Conemaugh River Watersheds for which the Department has developed a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). The TMDL was finalized on January 29, 2010 and establishes waste load allocations for the discharge of aluminum, iron and manganese within the Kiskiminetas-Conemaugh River Watersheds. Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Water Quality Planning and Management Regulations (codified at Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 130) require states to develop a TMDL for impaired water bodies. A TMDL establishes the amount of a pollutant that a water body can assimilate without exceeding the water guality criteria for that pollutant. TMDLs provide the scientific basis for a state to establish water quality-based controls to reduce pollution from both point and non-point sources in order to restore and maintain the quality of the state's water resources (USEPA 1991a). Stream reaches within the Kiskiminetas-Conemaugh River Watersheds are included in the state's 2008 Section 303(d) list because of various impairments including metals, pH and sediment. The TMDL includes consideration for each river and tributary within the target watershed and its impairment sources. Stream data is then used to calculate minimum pollutant reductions that are necessary to attain water quality criteria levels. Target concentrations published in the TMDL were based on established water quality criteria of 0.750 mg/L total recoverable aluminum, 1.5 mg/L total recoverable iron based on a 30-day average and 1.0 mg/L total recoverable manganese. The reduction needed to meet the minimum water quality standards is then divided between each known point and non-point pollutant source in the form of wasteload allocations (WLAs) and load allocations (Las) respectively. TMDLs prescribe allocations that minimally achieve water quality criteria (i.e., 100 percent use of a stream's assimilative capacity).

Hemminger Auto and Truck Inc. currently operates under the PAG-03 General Permit and is not listed in Appendix G under "Non-Mining WLAs" or "Future Growth WLAs" of the Kiskiminetas-Conemaugh River Watersheds TMDL and therefore wasn't provided any wasteload allocations. If it is determined that a site is discharging wastewater containing these parameters, the site must meet the instream criterion values for these parameters at the point of discharge. Aggregate WLAs are provided in Appendix G under "Negligible Discharge Gross WLAs". Facilities identified in Appendix C under "Negligible Discharge Facilities" currently are without metals permits limits. EPA developed aggregate WLAs based on the sum of the available information regarding flow from each facility multiplied by the applicable numeric water quality criterion. If information on effluent flows was unavailable, effluent flow was determined on the basis of best professional judgement using flows from the permits of similar facilities. These facilities do not currently have permit limits for the pollutants of concern, and there may not be reasonable potential for the NPDES permitting authority to determine a numeric effluent limit in the permit is necessary. The decision to provide an aggregate WLA to these sources does not reflect any determination by EPA that an effluent limit is needed or required in an NPDES permit. The PAG-03 General Permit that Hemminger Auto and Truck Inc. currently operates under (PAR606146) is listed in Appendix C "Negligible Discharge Facilities" so monitoring of Total Manganese will not be required and a benchmark value will not be assigned to monitoring of Total Aluminum required in the Stormwater Technology Limits section above. A benchmark value for Total Iron was established in the Anti-Degradation section above.

Anti-Backsliding

Previous limits can be used pursuant to EPA's anti-backsliding regulation, 40 CFR 122.44(I). Previous benchmarks imposed at Outfall 001 from the permittee's PAG-03 General Permit issued in 2016 are displayed below in Table 3.

Table 3. PAG-03 Appendix O 2016 monitoring requirements

Parameter	Benchmark Values (mg/L)	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
TSS	100	1/6 Months	Grab
Oil &			
Grease	30	1/6 Months	Grab
Total			
Aluminum	XXX	1/6 Months	Grab
Total Iron	XXX	1/6 Months	Grab
Total			
Lead	XXX	1/6 Months	Grab

Proposed Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

The proposed effluent monitoring requirements for Outfall 001 are displayed in Table 4 below. To ensure that the discharge is not degrading the High Quality waters, the No Exposure benchmark values will be used as the benchmark values in the permit. These values are not effluent limitations, an exceedance of the benchmark value is not a violation. A Part C condition is included in the Draft Permit requiring a Corrective Action Plan to evaluate site stormwater controls and BMPs when there is an exceedance of the benchmark values, which are also included in the Part C condition. Benchmark monitoring is a feedback tool, along with routine inspections and visual assessments, for assessing the effectiveness of stormwater controls and BMPs. An exceedance of the benchmark provides permittees with an indication that the facility's controls may not be sufficiently controlling pollutants in stormwater. If Hemminger Auto and Truck Inc. is unable to consistently achieve the non-degrading benchmark values, the Department may consider the imposition of effluent limitations in the future. Monitoring requirements for Total Aluminum and Total Lead consistent with PAG-03 Appendix O are also included, but they will only have to be monitored and reported as there is, at this time, no No Exposure conditions for Total Aluminum and Total Lead.

Parameter	Daily Maximum (mg/L)	Benchmark Value (mg/L)	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
Oil & Grease	Report	5.0	1/6 Months	Grab
BOD5	Report	10	1/6 Months	Grab
COD	Report	30	1/6 Months	Grab
Total Nitrogen	Report	2.0	1/6 Months	Grab
TSS	Report	30	1/6 Months	Grab
Total Phosphorus	Report	1.0	1/6 Months	Grab
pH (S.U.)	Report	9.0	1/6 Months	Grab
Total Iron	Report	7.0	1/6 Months	Grab
Total Aluminum	Report	XXX	1/6 Months	Grab
Total Lead	Report	XXX	1/6 Months	Grab

Table 4. Proposed Effluent Limitations

Tools and References Used to Develop Permit			
	WOM for Windows Model (ass Attachment		
	Toxice Management Spreadsheet (see Attachment		
	Tampereture Medel Spreadsheet (see Attachment)		
	We ten Quel'te Tenties Management Questerne 201 0100 000 1/00		
	Water Quality Toxics Management Strategy, 361-0100-003, 4/06.		
	Lechnical Guidance for the Development and Specification of Effluent Limitations, 362-0400-001, 10/97.		
	Policy for Permitting Surface Water Diversions, 362-2000-003, 3/98.		
	Policy for Conducting Technical Reviews of Minor NPDES Renewal Applications, 362-2000-008, 11/96.		
	Technology-Based Control Requirements for Water Treatment Plant Wastes, 362-2183-003, 10/97. Technical Guidance for Development of NPDES Permit Requirements Steam Electric Industry, 362-2183-004, 12/97.		
	Pennsylvania CSO Policy, 385-2000-011, 9/08.		
	Water Quality Antidegradation Implementation Guidance, 391-0300-002, 11/03.		
	Implementation Guidance Evaluation & Process Thermal Discharge (316(a)) Federal Water Pollution Act, 391-2000-002, 4/97.		
	Determining Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits, 391-2000-003, 12/97.		
	Implementation Guidance Design Conditions, 391-2000-006, 9/97.		
	Technical Reference Guide (TRG) WQM 7.0 for Windows, Wasteload Allocation Program for Dissolved Oxygen and Ammonia Nitrogen, Version 1.0, 391-2000-007, 6/2004.		
	Interim Method for the Sampling and Analysis of Osmotic Pressure on Streams, Brines, and Industrial Discharges, 391-2000-008, 10/1997.		
	Implementation Guidance for Section 95.6 Management of Point Source Phosphorus Discharges to Lakes, Ponds, and Impoundments, 391-2000-010, 3/99.		
	Technical Reference Guide (TRG) PENTOXSD for Windows, PA Single Discharge Wasteload Allocation Program for Toxics, Version 2.0, 391-2000-011, 5/2004.		
	Implementation Guidance for Section 93.7 Ammonia Criteria, 391-2000-013, 11/97.		
	Policy and Procedure for Evaluating Wastewater Discharges to Intermittent and Ephemeral Streams, Drainage Channels and Swales, and Storm Sewers, 391-2000-014, 4/2008.		
	Implementation Guidance Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) Regulation, 391-2000-015, 11/1994.		
	Implementation Guidance for Temperature Criteria, 391-2000-017, 4/09.		
	Implementation Guidance for Section 95.9 Phosphorus Discharges to Free Flowing Streams, 391-2000-018, 10/97.		
	Implementation Guidance for Application of Section 93.5(e) for Potable Water Supply Protection Total Dissolved Solids, Nitrite-Nitrate, Non-Priority Pollutant Phenolics and Fluorides, 391-2000-019, 10/97.		
	Field Data Collection and Evaluation Protocol for Determining Stream and Point Source Discharge Design Hardness, 391-2000-021, 3/99.		
	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, 3/1999.		
	Design Stream Flows, 391-2000-023, 9/98.		
	Field Data Collection and Evaluation Protocol for Deriving Daily and Hourly Discharge Coefficients of Variation (CV) and Other Discharge Characteristics, 391-2000-024, 10/98.		
	Evaluations of Phosphorus Discharges to Lakes, Ponds and Impoundments, 391-3200-013, 6/97.		
	Pennsylvania's Chesapeake Bay Tributary Strategy Implementation Plan for NPDES Permitting, 4/07.		
	SOP:		
\square	Other: USGS StreamStats Report (see Attachment B)		

Attachment A



Low-Flow Statistics Disclaimers [Low Flow Region 3]

One or more of the parameters is outside the suggested range. Estimates were extrapolated with unknown errors.

Low-Flow Statistics Flow Report [Low Flow Region 3]

Statistic	Value	Unit
7 Day 2 Year Low Flow	0.00528	ft*3/s
30 Day 2 Year Low Flow	0.00793	ft^3/s
7 Day 10 Year Low Flow	0.00166	ft^3/s
30 Day 10 Year Low Flow	0.00248	ft^3/s
90 Day 10 Year Low Flow	0.0039	ft^3/s

Low-Flow Statistics Citations

Stuckey, M.H.,2006, Low-flow, base-flow, and mean-flow regression equations for Pennsylvania streams: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2006-5130, 84 p. (http://pubs.usgs.gov/sir/2006/5130/)

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