

Application Type Renewal
Facility Type Sewage
Major / Minor Major

**NPDES PERMIT FACT SHEET
ADDENDUM**

Application No. PA0026042
APS ID 785283
Authorization ID 980088

Applicant and Facility Information

Applicant Name	<u>Bethlehem City Northampton County</u>	Facility Name	<u>Bethlehem City POTW (STP & Sewer System)</u>
Applicant Address	<u>10 East Church Street</u> <u>Bethlehem, PA 18018</u>	Facility Address	<u>144 Shimersville Road</u> <u>Bethlehem, PA 18015</u>
Applicant Contact	<u>Edward Boscola</u>	Facility Contact	<u>William Reese</u>
Applicant Phone	<u>(610) 865-7207</u>	Facility Phone	<u>(610) 865-7168</u>
Client ID	<u>74720</u>	Site ID	<u>443353</u>
SIC Code	<u>4952</u>	Municipality	<u>Bethlehem City</u>
SIC Description	<u>Trans. & Utilities - Sewerage Systems</u>	County	<u>Northampton</u>
Date Published in PA Bulletin	<u>August 10, 2025</u>	EPA Waived?	<u>No</u>
Comment Period End Date	<u>September 10, 2025</u>	If No, Reason	<u>Major; CSOs</u>
Purpose of Application	<u>Application for a renewal of an NPDES permit for discharge of treated Sewage</u>		

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This is the FS Addendum for Redraft NPDES Permit Action for this Major POTW with CSOs.

- Previous Redraft NPDES Permit: Issued July 22, 2025 for public comment.
- New Redraft NPDES Permit: The City asked for a 59-month schedule of compliance for the new Ammonia-N daily max limit and DO instantaneous minimum (IMIN) limit. That is a significant change requiring a Part C.II (Schedule of Compliance Condition) in the Redraft NPDES Permit per Chapter 92a.51. In addition, the NPDES Permit template language has been updated, and other changes were made to improve the Redraft NPDES Permit.

Changes to previous Redraft NPDES Permit:

- **General:** Permit regeneration resulted in renumbering Part C permit conditions. Other minor editing was done for clarity and updated cross-references.
- **Modified Part A.I.A (Outfall 001 Interim Limits), Part A.I (Outfall 006 Interim Limits), Part A.I.B (Outfall 001 Final Limits), and Part A.I (Outfall 006 Final Limits):** The effective dates for the Daily Max Ammonia-N Final Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits (WQBELs) and Instantaneous Minimum DO Final WQBEL have been adjusted per City request (to last month of the new NPDES Permit Term) per the new Part C.II (Schedule of Compliance).
- **Part A.I.C (Outfall 001):** DO limit moved from Part A.I.C (Outfall 001) to Parts A.I.A and A.I.B per Part C.II Schedule of Compliance.
- **Part A.I.E (Outfall 006 Interim Limits) and A.I.F (Outfall 006 Final Limits):** Changed to “daily when discharging” to reflect intermittent nature of this emergency discharge (when river levels prevent usage of Outfall 001).
- **Part A.III.C.4.b (Unanticipated Noncompliance or Potential Pollution Reporting):** Updated POTW Standard NPDES Permit Template language regarding reporting of CSOs, SSOs and anticipated/unanticipated bypasses

Approve	Return	Deny	Signatures	Date
X			James D. Berger (signed) James D. Berger, P.E. / Environmental Engineer	March 4, 2026
X			 Edward Dudick, P.E. / Environmental Engineer Manager	March 4, 2026
NA			NA – not required for Redraft Amy M. Bellanca, P.E. / Program Manager	NA

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electronically has been incorporated. In practical terms, the electronic reporting system details are not currently available with applicable DMR Supplemental Forms (CSO monitoring forms, Noncompliance form for SSOs, and plant bypass reporting) required to be submitted via EDMR. Added to Part A.I.K (CSO) cross-referencing.

- **New Part C.H (Operator in Responsible Charge notification)**: As DEP E-facts does not appear to have been updated to identify the current operator-in-responsible-charge (termination dates were entered for the previous designated personnel), this notification requirement has been added. This requirement pertains to the entire POTW (Treatment Plant and Sewer System).
- **New Part C.II (Daily Maximum Ammonia-N & Instantaneous Minimum DO schedule of Compliance)**: 59-month Schedule of Compliance added per City request.
- **Part C.V (IPP)**: Standard condition modified to require submittal of Annual IPP Report with the Chapter 94 Annual Municipal Wasteload Report via DEP Public Upload.

Public Comments: Responses in bold. Comments summarized/edited for brevity. For ease of reference, previous NPDES permit numbering retained in comment/responses (but assorted Part C conditions are renumbered in this Redraft)

EPA Verbal Comments: EPA (Dana Hales) telephone call (September 2025), without written follow-up, noted concern that Part C.III.C.3 LTCP permit language did not match up with broader US EPA CSO Policy language, specifically:

Redraft NPDES Permit Part C.II.C.3: Presumption Goal Minimum treatment level requirements include: primary clarification, removal of solids and floatables, and disinfection to meet the applicable Water Quality Standards (including removal of harmful disinfection chemical residuals where necessary).

US EPA CSO Policy (Federal Register Vol. 59, No. 75, April 19, 1994) Notice Part II.C.4.a.iii requirement: Combined Sewer flows remaining after implementation of the Nine Minimum Controls (NMCs) and within the chosen Part II.C.4.a.i (4 CSO events/year) and Part II.C.4.a.ii (85% capture rate) Presumption LTCP Goal criteria should receive a minimum of:

- Primary clarification (removal of floatables and settleable solids may be achieved by any combination of treatment technologies or methods that are shown to be equivalent to primary clarification.)
- Solids and floatables disposal; and
- Disinfection of effluent, if necessary, to meet WQS, protect designated uses and protect human health, including removal of harmful disinfection chemical residuals, where necessary.

The Department deleted the previous language (as it was not part of current Part C CSO template condition). A revised LTCP Update is due within 24 months of PED. EPA is otherwise free to discuss updating the NPDES Permit Template language to clarify any applicable Federal requirement.

City of Bethlehem (City) public comments: The 9/8/2025 Bethlehem (Boscola) Public Comment letter contained the following:

New Site Contact: New site contact information was provided for the Bethlehem WWTP. **Noted. Please note that the POTW NPDES Permit applies to both the Treatment Plant and Sewer System.**

Part A.I.B and Part A.I.F (New Ammonia-N Effluent Daily Maximum Limits for Outfalls Nos. 001 and 006, pages 3 and 9 in effect on the 25th month after PED: Bethlehem requested that all the new seasonal, maximum daily effluent limits for Ammonia-Nitrogen found on Page Nos. 3 & 9 in Part A of the Re-draft Permit which become effective during the second year of the Permit term be removed from the final version of the City's NPDES Permit. Should the Department refuse to take this action, the City will reserve its right to appeal these new, unacceptable seasonal, maximum daily effluent limits for Ammonia-Nitrogen. **The Department could not grant this request for reasons discussed below. For Background:**

- **Site History:** See previous Draft NPDES Permit Fact Sheet and Fact Sheet Addendums for the history of Ammonia-N issues at this facility. See compliance section below for more recent Ammonia-N-related compliance history.
- **PA Chapter 16.21 (Acute and Protection):** To provide for protection of aquatic life, it is necessary to consider both chronic, that is, long-term (reproduction, growth, survival) and acute or short-term (survival) endpoints. Aquatic life can generally survive excursions of elevated concentrations of a pollutant as long as the excursion is of relatively short duration and does not frequently recur. However, to provide protection over a lifetime, a lower concentration shall be maintained. Thus, each aquatic life criterion consists of two magnitudes. The EPA defines these as a criterion maximum concentration (CMC) for acute protection and a criterion continuous concentration (CCC) for

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chronic protection. Each criterion is defined in terms of magnitude (a scientifically derived number), duration (the period of time over which the number must be achieved), and the maximum desired frequency (the number of repetitions per unit time) of occurrence. Consistent with this approach, the Department whenever possible develops acute and chronic criteria and specifies the applicable magnitude and duration. The frequency of occurrence is accounted for through the specification of factors appropriate to the criteria and in Chapter 96 (relating to water quality standards implementation). Basis for the magnitude, duration and frequency is described in criteria development rationale or other appropriate supporting documentation.

- **PA Chapter 93 (Water Quality Standards):** PA Chapter 93.7 (Specific Water Quality Criteria) sets forth the 1-hour average Criteria Maximum Concentration (CMC) for Ammonia-N. The toxicity of Ammonia-N is affected by temperature, allowing for development and use of less stringent seasonal cold water (November - April) limits in NPDES permitting. In the absence of seasonal limits, the more stringent warm weather (May through October) limits would apply throughout the year.
- **Water Quality Based Effluent Limits (WQBELs):**
 - See Model output (below) from the 2022 Fact Sheet Addendum modeling. It identifies a “Effluent Limit Maximum (mg/l)” that is the Daily Maximum/IMAX limit. Short term exceedances can impact a stream (as discussed above).
 - The new Daily Maximum Limit is based on the existing IMAX (Instantaneous Maximum) limit. The primary difference between Daily Max and IMAX limits is the sampling method and reporting requirements. Daily Maximum Limits are based upon flow-proportional 24-hour composite sampling already required for the monthly average limits; IMAX limits are based upon grab sampling. The Department generally does not require both 24-hour composite sampling and grab sampling for the same constituent because that would increase sampling costs for the Permittee when there is adequate and more accurate composite sample data already required. In those cases, the IMAX limits allow for direct determination of facility permit compliance by DEP grab sampling and for protection of the waters of the Commonwealth.

WQM 7.0 Effluent Limits

<u>SWP Basin</u>		<u>Stream Code</u>		<u>Stream Name</u>			
02C		3335		LEHIGH RIVER			
<u>RMI</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Permit Number</u>	<u>Disc Flow (mgd)</u>	<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Effl. Limit 30-day Ave. (mg/L)</u>	<u>Effl. Limit Maximum (mg/L)</u>	<u>Effl. Limit Minimum (mg/L)</u>
9.540	Bethlehem STP	PA0026042	20.000	CBOD5	25		
				NH3-N	5	10	
				Dissolved Oxygen			4

Bethlehem requested that all of these new effluent limits for both outfalls be removed from the final version of the City's NPDES Permit based on the following facts:

- The United States Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA's) NPDES Permit Writers Manual (September 2010) does not recommend maximum daily limits in NPDES Permits for water quality based, non-conventional pollutants such as Ammonia-Nitrogen. **The referenced EPA technical guidance sets forth minimum nationwide requirements & technical guidance, but does not prohibit more additional or more stringent requirements based on state requirements and/or site-specific considerations and/or other factors.**
- The Department's Technical Guidance for the Development and Specification of Effluent Limitations and Other Permit Conditions in NPDES Permits (October 1997) does not recommend maximum daily limits in NPDES Permits for water quality based, non- conventional pollutants such as Ammonia-Nitrogen. In fact, Table 5-3: Methods of

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Expressing Effluent Limits for Sewage Discharges in this guidance manual (copy attached) specifically indicates that maximum daily limits are not required for water quality based, non-conventional pollutants such as Ammonia-Nitrogen. **The referenced PADEP technical guidance (available via DEP E-library) sets forth minimum statewide requirements & technical guidance, but does not prohibit additional and/or more stringent requirements based on site-specific considerations and/or other factors.**

- These new, seasonal, maximum daily effluent limits for Ammonia-Nitrogen have no technical basis owing to the fact that they were simply calculated by multiplying the average monthly effluent limits by a factor of two (2). Page 16, in Chapter 2 of the Department's Technical Guidance for the Development and Specification of Effluent Limitations and Other Permit Conditions in NPDES Permits (October 1997) provides a table of default multipliers (copy attached) for use in developing "instantaneous maximum" effluent concentrations based upon "average monthly" concentrations in the absence of case-specific statistical analyses based on an adequate number of effluent quality data points. However, this table does not provide a default multiplier for sewage dischargers for the determination of maximum daily limits. **In practical terms, any duration of exceedance of the existing Instantaneous Maximum (IMAX) limit is an exceedance of the Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits (WQBEL) determined by scientifically-supported DEP Water Quality modeling (see above WQM Model output above and previous FS Addendums for complete WQ modeling) that incorporates the scientifically-supported DEP Technical Guidance Policies.**
 - EDMR data (see Compliance Section below) and the City's own public comment's Ammonia-N data (see below) indicate the need for this limit.
 - The Daily Max limit (based on flow-proportional 24-hour Composite sampling data) was set at the existing IMAX limit (based on grab sampling) in the permit. No additional multiplier applied or was needed unless the POTW wished for a more stringent Daily Max limit. In practical terms, any duration of exceedance of an IMAX limit is a known exceedance of that permit limit.
 - The referenced DEP Technical Guidance document Table is not the sum total of all applicable DEP Clean Water Program Technical Guidance (to be found in DEP E-library, Technical Guidance Section, Clean Water Program). The water quality model incorporated other Technical Guidance requirements.
 - More statistical sampling data would not change the Final WQBEL which is based upon the Chapter 93 Water Quality Standards (WQS) and critical design conditions used in the modeling.
 - Statistical sampling data is primarily used in determining whether a constituent is likely to be present at concentrations exceeding the Water Quality-Based Effluent Limit set to prevent exceedances of the Chapter 93 WQS in the receiving stream. Ammonia-N is always expected to be present in treated sewage unlike EPA Priority Pollutants that might not be present or present in significant concentrations.
 - The long-term pattern of Ammonia-N monthly average WQBEL exceedances and the City's own public comments (showing monthly average concentrations above the Daily Max limit) demonstrate need for permit limits without any need for statistical analysis.
- Other major WWTPs in the Northeast Region of Pennsylvania, and in other regions of the State of Pennsylvania for that matter, do not have maximum daily limits in their recently issued NPDES Permits for water quality based, non-conventional pollutants such as Ammonia-Nitrogen. **Many other facilities are receiving Daily Max limits going forward. In this case, the site-specific long-term pattern of Ammonia-N monthly average limits exceedances and available data (including the City-provided data below) demonstrate the need for the new Daily Max limit to protect the waters of the Commonwealth. The new WQBEL is also needed to directly address the apparent City assumption that frequent exceedances of an existing IMAX limit (shown from its own sampling data) is not a problem.**
- The following is a summary of potential violations of the new, seasonal, maximum daily effluent limits for Ammonia-Nitrogen proposed in the Re-draft Permit by year based on actual data. **See above. This public comment shows the need for a Daily Maximum limit and for City action to stop such exceedances.**
 - 2020: 25
 - 2021: 173
 - 2022: 213
 - 2023: 125
 - 2024: 45
 - 2025 (Up to July 31st): 54
- The City completed substantial upgrades to both intermediate clarifiers (part of the secondary treatment process) in the 2021 to 2023 time frame which required tanks to be out of service for extended periods of time. This adversely affected secondary treatment capability, hence the high number of potential daily maximum Ammonia-Nitrogen

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violations noted above. The potential exceedances have decreased significantly since those upgrades were completed. Future planned modification of the aeration tanks will continue to improve compliance, however, equipment outages during construction may adversely affect compliance with new daily maximum limits. **Post-2023 (post-upgrade) exceedances (documented above and in the Compliance Section below) and City expectation of additional exceedances make the Daily Maximum Limit more required, not less. There is no compliance exemption due to construction. See also NPDES permit requirements regarding bypassing and reporting anticipated/unanticipated noncompliance. The public comments did not identify the aeration tanks "future planned modifications" or schedule for consideration, with City comments implying doubts whether the proposed modifications will ensure compliance with Final WQBELs.**

- These new, seasonal, maximum daily effluent limits for Ammonia-Nitrogen are arbitrary, capricious and could create excessive financial burdens and unnecessary liability for the City should the following occur: (a) exceedances of these new limits, (b) payment of stipulated civil penalties proposed as part of the ongoing Consent Order and Agreement (CO&A) negotiations with the Department, (c) potential payment of other fines, (d) other enforcement actions or (e) lawsuits by environmental groups. For example, the current version of the Department's CO&A includes a stipulated civil penalty of \$500 per effluent limit violation. The City is concerned with its potential financial exposure should this penalty apply to new maximum daily limits, especially as we plan for upgrades to the aeration tanks.
 - **Protection of the waters of the Commonwealth is not "arbitrary" or "capricious".**
 - **Potential compliance costs do not negate statutory, regulatory, and permit requirements to protect the public health, safety, welfare and environment. There is no exemption from permit limits due to construction. The City can contact the DEP Northeast Monitoring & Compliance Section (570-826-2511) directly if it wishes to further discuss or address its concerns via a Consent Order & Agreement (CO&A).**
 - **The Department cannot shield any permittee from third-party litigation based on information that is publicly available.**

Part A.I.B and Part A.I.F (Compliance Date New Ammonia-N Effluent Maximum Daily Limits for Outfalls Nos. 001 and 006), pages 3 and 9: If the Department can extend the effective implementation date for the new, seasonal, maximum daily effluent limits for Ammonia-Nitrogen, the City may be able to accept these new limits in the final version of the City's NPDES Permit and achieve compliance with these limits, if and only if, sufficient time is provided by the Department.

- As discussed previously with the Department, the City has completed the Chemically Enhanced Primary Treatment (CEPT) System and initiated concept study work on the Aeration System Upgrades Project to achieve consistent compliance with existing average monthly effluent limits for Ammonia-Nitrogen. Furthermore, design and the majority of the construction of the CEPT System was completed prior to the City having any knowledge of the possibility of having to comply with new, seasonal, maximum daily effluent limits for Ammonia-Nitrogen. **The City and its technical consultants were aware of the existing Ammonia-N IMAX permit limits found in the December 12, 2012 NPDES Permit Amendment (which are identical to the new Daily Maximum Limits).**
- If the Department refuses to remove the new, seasonal, maximum daily effluent limits for Ammonia-Nitrogen from the final version of the City's NPDES Permit, the City requests that implementation of these new effluent limits for Outfall Nos. 001 and 006 be delayed until at least the 59th month of the Permit term, a compliance time which has been included in other NPDES Permits by the Department, to allow for equipment and tankage being taken out of service during the construction of the Aeration System Upgrades which could cause operational challenges and potential compliance issues with these new effluent limits as well as start-up, testing, seasonal operational adjustments of this system and collection of performance data. **The Department has included the requested 59-month Part C.II Schedule of Compliance per City request.**
 - **In practical terms, the facility has already explored multiple other Ammonia-N-related options (as discussed in the previous Fact Sheet and Fact Sheet Addendums). The City indicated it is pursuing unspecified further Aeration Tank upgrades (with no schedule given) but does not know if the upgrades will ensure compliance the (Ammonia-N Daily Max and DO Instantaneous Minimum) Final WQBELs. In other words, a substantial plant upgrade might be required.**

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- A substantial Treatment Plant upgrade would involve WQM permitting and potentially other requirements. The City already has Act 537 Planning Approval, DRBC Docket Approval, and CSO Long Term Control Plan (LTCP) approval for construction of a new second Extended Aeration System train (replacing the second-stage Trickling Filter train denitrification system with known substantial O&M issues), which would likely to address both new Ammonia-N and DO Final WQBELs. The City previously committed to constructing this WWTP upgrade to fully address all CSO LTCP requirements by the CSO final compliance milestone (December 31, 2042). The CSO LTCP Final Compliance Milestone is now within the recommended 20-year planning horizon for POTWs. Therefore, this Schedule of Compliance has been coordinated with the Part C.IV (CSO) LTCP Implementation Schedule with Final Plan due with concurrent LTCP Updating.
- See NPDES Permit bypass and noncompliance reporting requirements regarding any anticipated or non-anticipated noncompliance. There is no exemption from statutory, regulatory, or permit requirements (including WQBELs) due to construction.

Part A.I.C & A.I.G (Compliance Date for New Effluent Limits for Dissolved Oxygen for Outfalls 001), page 4 and 10:

The Redraft Permit contains new effluent monitoring and reporting requirements and a new effluent limit of 4.0 mg/l - minimum for Dissolved Oxygen (D.O.) for Outfall No. 001. These new requirements become effective on the Permit Effective Date (PED). Page No. 10 in Part A of the Re-draft Permit contains new effluent monitoring and reporting requirements and a new effluent limit of 4.0 mg/l - minimum for D.O. for Outfall No. 006. These new requirements become effective on the PED. The City requests that implementation of these new effluent limits for D.O. for Outfall Nos. 001 and 006 also be delayed until at least the 59th month of the Permit term, a compliance time which has been included in other NPDES Permits by the Department, to allow for equipment and tankage being taken out of service during the construction of the Aeration System Upgrades which could cause operational challenges and potential compliance issues with these new effluent limits. **The Department has added the requested (Chapter 92a.51) Part C.II Schedule of Compliance time-frame per City request.**

Part A.I.C (Compliance Date for New CBODS and TSS Minimum Monthly Average Removal Requirements for Outfall 001), page 4:

The Redraft Permit contains new minimum monthly average removal monitoring and reporting requirements for the monthly average removal of CBOD5 and TSS. In addition, Condition No. 2 on Page No. 17 states that the monthly average percent removal for CBOD5 and TSS must be 85% except for facilities with combined sewer systems which meet the requirements of 25 PA Code Chapter 92a.47 (g) and (h). The City requests that implementation of these new minimum monthly average removal requirements for CBOD5 and TSS for Outfall No. 001 also be delayed until at least the 59th month of the Permit term, a compliance time which has been included in other NPDES Permits by the Department, to allow for equipment and tankage being taken out of service during the construction of the Aeration System Upgrades which could cause operational challenges and potential compliance issues with these new effluent requirements. **The Department cannot grant the request for a schedule of compliance, because these are existing regulatory (Chapter 92a.47) and NPDES Permit Part A.I Additional Requirement Item 2 limits. There can be no relief unless the POTW demonstrates that it qualifies for relief under Chapter 92a.47 (g) and/or (h) in the next CSO Long Term Control Plan (LTCP) update due within 24 months of PED (Part C.III.D.3 LTCP Implementation Schedule). There is also the complicating factor that the receiving Lehigh River has existing impairments for organic enrichment CBOD5 (Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand – 5 day test) and TSS (Total Suspended Solids) that might also prevent relief. See NPDES Permit bypass and noncompliance reporting requirements regarding any anticipated or non-anticipated noncompliance.**

Part A.I.B, A.I.C, A.I.E, A.I.F, A.I.G (Instantaneous Maximum (IMAX) Limits for Ammonia-Nitrogen, CBODS, TSS and TDS), page 2 - 10:

The Redraft Permit contain instantaneous maximum limits for Ammonia-Nitrogen, CBOD5, TSS and TDS. Page No. 9 of the City's existing NPDES Permit contains Footnote No. 2 which states that "instantaneous maximum limitations are for compliance use for DEP only". Since this footnote has been eliminated in the Re-draft Permit and there are no grab sampling requirements for Ammonia-Nitrogen, CBOD5, TSS or TDS included in the Re-draft Permit to determine compliance with the instantaneous maximum limits for Ammonia-Nitrogen, CBOD5, TSS and TDS, we request that these limits be deleted in the final version of the City's NPDES Permit. Alternatively, we request the Department clarify monitoring requirements for these instantaneous limits. **The Department cannot concur with deleting these limits. These IMAX limits allow for Department field grab sampling to determine if the facility is operating in compliance. As noted by the City, the POTW is not required to conduct any grab sampling or reporting for these constituents by the NPDES Permit, therefore the previous footnote had been omitted as unnecessary.**

Part A.I.C and Part C.IV (Inconsistent Monitoring Requirements for PFAS Compounds), page 6 & 43: The Redraft Permit contains new quarterly effluent monitoring of 4 specific PFAS compounds. Page No. 6 in Part A of the Re-draft Permit

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states that monitoring for these 4 specific PFAS compounds may be discontinued "if the results in 4 consecutive monitoring periods indicate non-detect results at or below quantitative limits (as defined)." Page No. 44 in Part C.IV (POTW Pretreatment Program Implementation) of the Re-draft Permit requires "quarterly influent, effluent, and sludge analysis for 40 PFAS parameters" and states that this monitoring may be discontinued "after 12 consecutive quarterly sampling events have been conducted." We request that the Department clarify these conflicting PFAS monitoring requirements in the final version of the City's NPDES Permit. **The requirements are not conflicting and are in accordance with concurrent separate EPA and DEP PFAS Strategy requirements.**

- **The Part A.I.C Outfall No. 001 Effluent sampling is for Major POTW effluent being discharged directly into the waters of the Commonwealth to gather information per the DEP PFAS Strategy.**
- **The Part C.IV.B.4 (Industrial Pretreatment Program) requirements pertain to the EPA-approved Industrial Pretreatment Program. As EPA is the lead for the Industrial Pretreatment Program, contact the EPA Pretreatment Program (directly) regarding any questions about the Part C IPP requirements.**

Part A.I.J (Influent Monitoring for CBODS, BODS and TSS: Outfall/Internal Monitoring Point No. 101): The Redraft Permit includes a new outfall created by the Department to describe influent monitoring requirements for CBOD5, BODS and TSS. This new outfall does not accurately depict existing influent piping conditions at the City's WWTP. The plant has two influent lines which join together after the addition of centrate and hauled waste flows. The two influent lines have always been monitored independently and the monitoring data is then combined using flow-weighted averages to calculate total influent concentrations and loadings. We request that the Department clarify the WWTP influent monitoring procedures followed by the City in the final version of the City's NPDES Permit. **Clarification:**

- **The Outfall 101 Internal Monitoring Point/Outfall is an administratively created outfall to allow for reporting of influent flows and influent loadings.**
- **The Department has changed the IMP/Outfall No. 101 constituent requirements to reporting calculations (instead of direct sampling), but the main issue is to account for the influent flows and loadings (CBOD5, BOD5, and TSS) from all influent sources (influent pipelines; hauled-in wastewaters; Centrate; etc.) for Chapter 94 requirements (monitoring & reporting; Annual Municipal Wasteload Reporting; and hydraulic/organic loading) and minimum monthly average reductions per existing Chapter 92a.47 regulatory requirements and Part A.I Additional Requirements Item 2 conditions. Recycle flows/loadings should not be included in influent monitoring (as they would bias the influent data and Chapter 92a.47 calculations) but might be critical to treatment plant process management. Process monitoring do not have to be submitted to the Department (unless Part A.III.B.7 applies).**
- **Please note that the Department has not approved any site-specific methodology for these calculations.**

Compliance History: One (1) open violation by client number per 3/2/2025 WMS Query (open violations by client number). See previous Fact Sheet & Fact Sheet Addendums for additional historic compliance information.

INSP PROGRAM	INSP ID	VIOLATION ID	VIOLATION DATE	VIOLATION CODE	VIOLATION
WPC NPDES	3290099	938124	12/06/2021	92A.44	NPDES - Violation of effluent limits in Part A of permit

- Effluent Violations for Outfall 001, from: September 1, 2024 To: January 1, 2026

Parameter	Date	SBC	DMR Value	Units	Limit Value	Units
CBOD5	07/31/25	Avg Mo	> 522	lbs/day	4170	lbs/day
CBOD5	07/31/25	Wkly Avg	> 730	lbs/day	6672	lbs/day
CBOD5	07/31/25	Avg Mo	> 6	mg/L	25	mg/L
CBOD5	05/31/25	Avg Mo	28	mg/L	25	mg/L
CBOD5	07/31/25	Wkly Avg	> 8	mg/L	40	mg/L

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TSS	05/31/25	Avg Mo	36	mg/L	30	mg/L
TSS	05/31/25	Wkly Avg	50	mg/L	45	mg/L
Ammonia	10/31/25	Avg Mo	1286	lbs/day	834	lbs/day
Ammonia	09/30/24	Avg Mo	1219	lbs/day	834	lbs/day
Ammonia	06/30/25	Avg Mo	2591	lbs/day	834	lbs/day
Ammonia	05/31/25	Avg Mo	1902	lbs/day	834	lbs/day
Ammonia	10/31/25	Avg Mo	15.45	mg/L	5.0	mg/L
Ammonia	09/30/25	Avg Mo	9.8	mg/L	5.0	mg/L
Ammonia	07/31/25	Avg Mo	6.78	mg/L	5.0	mg/L
Ammonia	06/30/25	Avg Mo	28.1	mg/L	5.0	mg/L
Ammonia	05/31/25	Avg Mo	18.47	mg/L	5.0	mg/L
Ammonia	04/30/25	Avg Mo	19.2	mg/L	15.0	mg/L
Ammonia	03/31/25	Avg Mo	18.1	mg/L	15.0	mg/L
Ammonia	10/31/24	Avg Mo	8.9	mg/L	5.0	mg/L
Ammonia	09/30/24	Avg Mo	14.5	mg/L	5.0	mg/L

In terms of proposed Daily maximum Ammonia-N Final WQBELs, the bolded monthly average values would have been exceedances of the Daily Maximum Final WQBEL:

DMR Data for Outfall 001 (from February 1, 2025 to January 31, 2026):

Parameter	JAN-26	DEC-25	NOV-25	OCT-25	SEP-25	AUG-25	JUL-25	JUN-25	MAY-25	APR-25	MAR-25	FEB-25
Ammonia (lbs/day) Average Monthly	401	540	836	1286	808	421	612	2591	1902	1712	1520	918
Ammonia (mg/L) Average Monthly	5.1	6.7	10.4	15.45	9.8	5.0	6.78	28.1	18.47	19.2	18.1	10.73

Communications Log:

7/22/2025: Redraft NPDES Permit issued.

7/22/2025: City (Boscola) E-mail acknowledging receipt of Redraft NPDES Permit.

9/8/2025: City (Boscola) Public Comment Letter

9/11/2025: DEP (Berger) E-mail to EPA (Dana Hales) inquiring if they had received the Redraft NPDES Permit and had any comments. No written EPA comments subsequently received. Dana Hales telephone call (uncertain date) noted some concern about a potential conflict with the CSO LTCP language, specifically: The USEPA CSO Policy language requirements were indicated to say that Combined Sewer flows remaining after implementation of the Nine Minimum Controls (NMCs) and within the LTCP criteria should receive a minimum of:

- Primary clarification (removal of floatables and settleable solids may be achieved by any combination of treatment technologies or methods that are shown to be equivalent to primary clarification.)
- Solids and floatables disposal; and

Internal Review and Recommendations

- Disinfection of effluent, if necessary, to meet WQS, protect designated uses and protect human health, including removal of harmful disinfection chemical residuals, where necessary.