pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF CLEAN WATER

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

NPDES PERMIT NO: PA0070386

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.*,

Shenandoah Municipal Sewer Authority Schuylkill County
15 W Washington Street Borough Hall
Shenandoah, PA 17976-1708

is authorized to discharge from a facility known as **Shenandoah Municipal Sewer Authority (SMSA) Public Owned Treatment Works (POTW)**, located in **West Mahanoy Township and Shenandoah Borough, Schuylkill County**, to **Shenandoah Creek (CWF, MF)** in Watershed(s) **6-B** 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 DRAFT

THIS PERMIT SHALL EXPIRE AT MIDNIGHT ON DRAFT

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

1. If there is a conflict between the application, its supporting documents and/or amendments and the terms and conditions of this permit, the terms and conditions shall apply.

2. Failure to comply with the terms, conditions or effluent limitations of this permit is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application. (40 CFR 122.41(a))

3. A complete application for renewal of this permit, or notice of intent to cease discharging by the expiration date, must be submitted to DEP at least 180 days prior to the above expiration date (unless permission has been granted by DEP for submission at a later date), using the appropriate NPDES permit application form. (40 CFR 122.41(b), 122.21(d))

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

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

DATE PERMIT ISSUED DRAFT

ISSUED BY DRAFT
Amy M. Bellanca, P.E.
Environmental Program Manager
Northeast Regional Office

Permit No. PA0070386

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

I. A. For Outfall 001 , **Latitude** 40º 48' 50.10" , **Longitude** 76º 12' 55.40" , **River Mile Index** - , **Stream Code** 17683

Receiving Waters: Shenandoah Creek (CWF, MF)

Type of Effluent: Sewage Effluent

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge during the period from **Permit Effective Date** through **Third Year of Permit**.

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	Daily Maximum	Minimum	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Aluminum, Total (ug/L)	Report	Report	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/month	24-Hr Composite
Copper, Total (ug/L)	Report	Report	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/month	24-Hr Composite
Iron, Dissolved (ug/L)	Report	Report	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/month	24-Hr Composite
Zinc, Total (ug/L)	Report	Report	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/month	24-Hr Composite
Acrolein (ug/L)	Report	Report	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/month	24-Hr Composite
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate (ug/L)	Report	Report	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/month	24-Hr Composite
Indeno (1,2,3-cd)Pyrene (ug/L)	Report	Report	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/month	24-Hr Composite
Vinyl Chloride (ug/L)	Report	Report	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/month	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** 40º 48' 50.10" **, Longitude** 76º 12' 55.40" **, River Mile Index** - **, Stream Code** 17683

Receiving Waters: Shenandoah Creek (CWF, MF)

Type of Effluent: Sewage Effluent

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge during the period from **Permit Effective Date** through **Startup of New or Upgraded Facilities***.

2. Based on the anticipated wastewater characteristics and flows described in the permit application and its supporting documents and/or amendments, the following effluent limitations and monitoring requirements apply (see also Additional Requirements and Footnotes).

Parameter	Effluent Limitations						Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass Units (lbs/day) (1)		Concentrations (mg/L)				Minimum (2) Measurement Frequency	Required Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Weekly Average	Minimum	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Dissolved Oxygen	XXX	XXX	Report Inst Min	XXX	XXX	XXX	1/day	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	XXX	XXX	XXX	1.00	XXX	2.00	1/day	Grab
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD5)	417.0	667.0	XXX	25.0	40.0	50.0	2/week	24-Hr Composite
Ammonia-Nitrogen	Report	Report Daily Max	XXX	17.2	34.4	34.4	2/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

* First calendar reporting month after WQM Permit No. 5422401 Phase I substantial completion.

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

I. C. For Outfall 001 , **Latitude** 40º 48' 50.10" , **Longitude** 76º 12' 55.40" , **River Mile Index** - , **Stream Code** 17683

Receiving Waters: Shenandoah Creek (CWF, MF)

Type of Effluent: Sewage Effluent

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge during the period from **Startup of New or Upgraded Facilities*** 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	Instantaneous Minimum	Average Monthly	Weekly Average	Instant. Maximum		
Dissolved Oxygen	XXX	XXX	6.0 Inst Min	XXX	XXX	XXX	1/day	
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	XXX	XXX	XXX	0.07	XXX	0.17	See Permit Part C.X.D	Grab
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD5)	166.8	250.2	XXX	10.0	15.0	20.0	2/week	24-Hr Composite
Ultraviolet light intensity (µw/cm²)	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	XXX	1/day	Measured
Ammonia-Nitrogen Nov 1 - Apr 30	Report	Report Daily Max	XXX	6.12	12.24 Daily Max	12.24	2/week	24-Hr Composite
Ammonia-Nitrogen May 1 - Oct 31	Report	Report Daily Max	XXX	2.04	4.08 Daily Max	4.08	2/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

* Second calendar reporting month after WQM Permit No. 5422401 Phase I substantial completion.

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

I. D. For Outfall 001 , **Latitude** 40º 48' 50.10" , **Longitude** 76º 12' 55.40" , **River Mile Index** - , **Stream Code** 17683

Receiving Waters: Shenandoah Creek (CWF, MF)

Type of Effluent: Sewage Effluent

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge during the period from **Fourth Year of Permit Term** 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	Daily Maximum	Minimum	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Aluminum, Total (ug/L)	12.5	12.8	XXX	750.0	766.0	766.0	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Copper, Total (ug/L)	0.18	0.27	XXX	11.1	16.5	16.5	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Iron, Dissolved (ug/L)	6.49	10.1	XXX	300.0	607.0	972.0	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Zinc, Total (ug/L)	1.83	2.08	XXX	110.0	124.0	124.0	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Acrolein (ug/L)	0.050	0.065	XXX	3.0	3.89	3.89	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate (ug/L)	Report	Report	XXX	1.2*	1.61*	2.58*	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene (ug/L)	Report	Report	XXX	0.003*	0.005*	0.008*	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Vinyl Chloride (ug/L)	0.001	0.002	XXX	0.064	0.10	0.16	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

*See Part C.XI (WQBELs below Quantitation Limits).

Permit No. PA0070386

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

I. E. **For Outfall** 001 , **Latitude** 40º 48' 50.10" , **Longitude** 76º 12' 55.40" , **River Mile Index** - , **Stream Code** 17683

Receiving Waters: Shenandoah Creek (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	Daily Maximum	Minimum	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Flow (MGD)	Report	Report	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	Continuous	Measured
pH (S.U.)	XXX	XXX	6.0 Inst Min	XXX	XXX	9.0	1/day	Grab
BOD5 Minimum % Removal (%)	Report* Min Mo Avg	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	1/month	Calculation
Total Suspended Solids	500	750 Wkly Avg	XXX	30.0	45.0 Wkly Avg	60.0	2/week	24-Hr Composite
Total Suspended Solids Minimum % Removal (%)	Report* Min Mo Avg	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	1/month	24-Hr Composite
Fecal Coliform (No./100 ml) Oct 1 - Apr 30	XXX	XXX	XXX	2000	XXX	10000	2/week	Grab
Fecal Coliform (No./100 ml) May 1 - Sep 30	XXX	XXX	XXX	200	XXX	1000	2/week	Grab
E. Coli (No./100 ml)	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	1/month	Grab
Total Phosphorus	Report	Report	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	2/week	24-Hr Composite
Cobalt, Total (ug/L)	Report	Report	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/month	24-Hr Composite
Iron, Total (ug/L)	Report	Report	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/month	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	Daily Maximum	Minimum	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Lead, Total (ug/L)	Report	Report	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/month	24-Hr Composite
Manganese, Total (ug/L)	Report	Report	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/month	24-Hr Composite
Magnesium, Total	Report Avg Qrtly	Report	XXX	Report Avg Qrtly	Report	XXX	1/quarter	24-Hr Composite
Nickel, Total (ug/L)	Report	Report	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/month	24-Hr Composite
Carbon Tetrachloride (ug/L)	Report	Report	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/month	24-Hr Composite
Dichlorobromomethane (ug/L)	Report	Report	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/month	24-Hr Composite
Chloroform (ug/L)	Report	Report	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/month	24-Hr Composite
Trichloroethylene (ug/L)	Report	Report	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/month	24-Hr Composite
Toxicity, Chronic - Ceriodaphnia Survival (TUc)	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	1.29	XXX	See Permit Part C.VIII	24-Hr Composite
Toxicity, Chronic - Ceriodaphnia Reproduction (TUc)	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	1.29	XXX	See Permit Part C.VIII	24-Hr Composite
Toxicity, Chronic - Pimephales Survival (TUc)	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	1.29	XXX	See Permit Part C.VIII	24-Hr Composite
Toxicity, Chronic - Pimephales Growth (TUc)	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	1.29	XXX	See Permit Part C.VIII	24-Hr Composite

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

at Outfall 001

*See Part A.I Additional Requirements Item 2 requirements.

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

I. F. **For Outfall** 015 - 017 , **Latitude** 40º 48' 54.20" 40º 48' 53.30" 40º 48' 52.40" , **Longitude** 76º 12' 54.70" 76º 12' 55.00" 76º 12' 55.30" , **River Mile Index** - , **Stream Code** 17683

Receiving Waters: Shenandoah Creek (CWF, MF)

Type of Effluent: Stormwater

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge during the period from **Permit Effective Date** through **Startup of New or Upgraded Facilities***.

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	Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
pH (S.U.)	XXX	XXX	6.0 Inst Min	XXX	XXX	9.0	1/6 months	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	1/6 months	Grab
Oil and Grease	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	30.0	1/6 months	Grab
Iron, Total (ug/L)	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	1/6 months	Grab

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

at Outfall 015, 016, and 017

*WQM Permit No. 5422401 Phase II substantial completion.

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

I. G. **For Outfall** 018 - 020 , **Latitude** 40º 48' 50.20" 40º 48' 51.40" 40º 48' 51.40" , **Longitude** 76º 12' 56.10" 76º 12' 52.70" 76º 12' 52.70" , **River Mile Index** - , **Stream Code** 17683

Receiving Waters: Shenandoah Creek (CWF, MF)

Type of Effluent: Stormwater

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge during the period from **Startup of New or Upgraded Facilities*** 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	Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
pH (S.U.)	XXX	XXX	6.0 Inst Min	XXX	XXX	9.0	1/6 months	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	1/6 months	Grab
Oil and Grease	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	30.0	1/6 months	Grab
Iron, Total (ug/L)	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	1/6 months	Grab

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

at Outfall 018, 019, and 020

*Upon construction of the new Stormwater Outfalls.

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

I. H. For Outfall 101 , **Latitude** 40º 48' 50.98" , **Longitude** 76º 12' 55.09" , **River Mile Index** - , **Stream Code** 17683

Receiving Waters: Shenandoah Creek (CWF, MF) via WWTP

Type of Effluent: Raw Sewage Influent

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	Daily Maximum	Minimum	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Flow (MGD)	Report	Report	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	Continuous	Measured
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5)	Report	Report	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Total Suspended Solids	Report	Report	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Total Aluminum	Report	Report	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	Upon Request	24-Hr Composite
Total Iron	Report	Report	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	Upon Request	24-Hr Composite
Total Manganese	Report	Report	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	Upon Request	24-Hr Composite
Dissolved Iron	Report	Report	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	Upon Request	24-Hr Composite

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

at Outfall 101 (at headworks)

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. The monthly average percent removal of BOD_5 or $CBOD_5$ and TSS must be at least 85% for POTW facilities on a concentration basis except where 25 Pa. Code 92a.47(g) and (h) are applicable to facilities with combined sewer overflows (CSOs) or as otherwise specified in this permit. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.47(a)(3))

3. If the permit requires the reporting of average weekly statistical results, the maximum weekly average concentration and maximum weekly average mass loading shall be reported, regardless of whether the results are obtained for the same or different weeks.

4. The permittee shall monitor the sewage effluent discharge(s) for the effluent parameters identified in the Part A limitations table(s) during all bypass events at the facility, using the sample types that are specified in the limitations table(s). Where the required sample type is “composite”, the permittee must commence sample collection within one hour of the start of the bypass, wherever possible. The results shall be reported on the Daily Effluent Monitoring supplemental form (3800-FM-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

(1) The hydraulic design capacity of 2.0 million gallons per day for the treatment facility is used to prepare the annual Municipal Wasteload Management Report to help determine whether a "hydraulic overload" situation exists, as defined in Title 25 Pa. Code Chapter 94.

(2) The effluent limitations for Outfall 001 were determined using an effluent discharge rate of 2.0 MGD.

(3) The organic design capacity of 3400 lbs BOD_5 per day for the treatment facility is used to prepare the annual Municipal Wasteload Management Report to determine whether an “organic overload” condition exists, as defined in 25 Pa. Code Chapter 94.

Permit No. PA0070386

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

I. I. For Outfall 001 **, Latitude** 40º 48' 50.10" **, Longitude** 76º 12' 55.40" **, River Mile Index** - **, Stream Code** 17683

Receiving Waters: Shenandoah Creek (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
	Monthly	Annual	Monthly	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Ammonia--N	Report	Report	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	2/week	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	Report	36529	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	1/month	Calculation
Net Total Phosphorus	Report	4871	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	1/month	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.

I. J IDENTIFICATION OF COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW DISCHARGES

The outfalls identified below serve as combined sewer overflows necessitated by storm water entering the sewer system and exceeding the hydraulic capacity of the sewers and/or the treatment plant and are permitted to discharge only for this reason. Dry weather discharges from these outfalls are prohibited. Each discharge shall be monitored for cause, frequency, duration, and quantity of flow. The data must be recorded on the CSO Supplemental Reports (3800-FM-BCW0441 and 0442) and shall be reported monthly as an attachment to the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) or as otherwise authorized in the permit.

Outfall No.	Location Description	Receiving Stream Name	Location	
			Latitude	Longitude
002*	S. Gilbert Street (by creek)	Shenandoah Creek (CWF, MF)	40º 48' 52.80"	-76º 12' 14.40"
003**	Poplar & White Streets	Shenandoah Creek (CWF, MF)	40º 49' 4.20"	-76º 11' 56.10"
004**	White & Abbatoir Streets	Shenandoah Creek (CWF, MF)	40º 49' 5.20"	-76º 11' 56.10"
005**	White Street (by 5-bay garage)	Shenandoah Creek (CWF, MF)	40º 49' 5.80"	-76º 11' 55.90"
006*	Emerick, Grant & Oak Streets	Shenandoah Creek (CWF, MF)	40º 49' 10.30"	-76º 11' 48.90"
007*	New York & Union Streets	Shenandoah Creek (CWF, MF)	40º 49' 13.90"	-76º 11' 45.30"
008***	Bridge & New York Streets	Shenandoah Creek (CWF, MF)	40º 49' 15.00"	-76º 11' 41.30"
009**	Centre & Franklin Streets	Shenandoah Creek (CWF, MF)	40º 49' 19.70"	-76º 11' 36.90"
010**	W. Centre Street (in IGA lot)	Shenandoah Creek (CWF, MF) via Kohinoor Creek	40º 49' 9.10"	-76º 12' 33.00"
011**	W. Lloyd Street	Shenandoah Creek (CWF, MF) via Kohinoor Creek	40º 49' 13.50"	-76º 12' 30.80"
012**	W. Arlington Street	Shenandoah Creek (CWF, MF) via Kohinoor Creek	40º 49' 15.00"	-76º 12' 31.60"

013 (FKA 013A)**	Coal & Vine Streets	Shenandoah Creek (CWF, MF) via Kohinoor Creek	40º 49' 15.20"	-76º 12' 31.70"
014**	Belmont Street (near PS#1)	Shenandoah Creek (CWF, MF) via Sewer Creek	40º 49' 10.60"	-76º 12' 57.00"
021 (FKA 013B)**	Coal & Vine Streets	Shenandoah Creek (CWF, MF) via Kohinoor Creek	40º 49' 15.20"	-76º 12' 31.70"

* Bulk-head type diversion manhole.
** Flat Weir-plate diversion manhole.
***Standpipe Flat Weir-plate diversion manhole.

See also Part A.I Additional Item No. 1; Part C.III; and Part C.IV requirements.

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)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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)

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

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.

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

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

III. SELF-MONITORING, REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING

A. Representative Sampling

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

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

   Notice is required when:

   a. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR §122.29(b). (40 CFR 122.41(l)(1)(i))

   b. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are not subject to effluent limitations in this permit. (40 CFR 122.41(l)(1)(ii))

   c. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan. (40 CFR 122.41(l)(1)(iii))

   d. The planned change may result in noncompliance with permit requirements. (40 CFR 122.41(l)(2))

2. Planned Changes to Waste Stream – Under the authority of 25 Pa. Code § 92a.24(a) and 40 CFR 122.42(b), the permittee shall provide notice to DEP and EPA as soon as possible but no later than 45 days prior to any planned changes in the volume or pollutant concentration of its influent waste stream as a result of indirect discharges or hauled-in wastes, as specified in paragraphs 2.a. and 2.b., below. Notice shall be provided on the “Planned Changes to Waste Stream” Supplemental Report (3800-FM-BCW0482), available on DEP’s website. The permittee shall provide information on the quality and quantity of waste introduced into the POTW, and any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW (40 CFR 122.42(b)(3)). The Report shall be sent via Certified Mail or other means to confirm DEP’s receipt of the notification. DEP will determine if the submission of a new application and receipt of a new or amended permit is required.

   a. Introduction of New Pollutants (25 Pa. Code § 92a.24(a), 40 CFR 122.42(b)(1))

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

(i) Any pollutants that were not detected in the facilities' influent waste stream as reported in the permit application; and have not been approved to be included in the permittee's influent waste stream by DEP in writing.

(ii) Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to Sections 301 or 306 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants. (40 CFR 122.42(b)(1))

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

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

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

(i) Were detected in the facilities' influent waste stream as reported in the permittee's permit application; or have been previously approved to be included in the permittee's influent waste stream by DEP in writing.

(ii) Have an effluent limitation or monitoring requirement in this permit.

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

3. Reporting Requirements for Hauled-In Wastes

a. Receipt of Residual Waste

(i) The permittee shall document the receipt of all hauled-in residual wastes (including but not limited to wastewater from conventional 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) In accordance with 40 CFR Part 435, Subpart C, the permittee shall not accept wastewater pollutants associated with production, field exploration, drilling, well completion, or well treatment for unconventional oil and gas extraction (including, but not limited to, drilling muds, drill cuttings, produced sand, produced water). Unconventional oil and gas means crude oil and natural gas produced by a well drilled into a shale and/or tight formation (including, but not limited to, shale gas, shale oil, tight gas, and tight oil). This prohibition does not apply to wastewater generated from stripper wells as defined at 40 CFR Part 435, Subpart F.

(iii) 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. Each load of residual waste received must be covered by a chemical analysis if the generator is required to complete it.

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 BOD_5 concentration (mg/l) and load (lbs) for the wastes received.

(4) The location(s) where wastes were disposed of within the treatment facility.

(ii) Sampling and analysis of hauled-in municipal wastes must be completed to characterize the organic strength of the wastes, unless composite sampling of influent wastewater is performed at a location downstream of the point of entry for the wastes. The influent BOD_5 characterization for the treatment facility, as reported in the annual Municipal Wasteload Management Report per 25 Pa. Code Chapter 94, must be representative of the hauled-in municipal wastes received.

4. Unanticipated Noncompliance or Potential Pollution Reporting

   a. Immediate Reporting - The permittee shall immediately report any incident causing or threatening pollution in accordance with the requirements of 25 Pa. Code §§ 91.33 and 92a.41(b).

      (i) If, because of an accident, other activity or incident a toxic substance or another substance which would endanger users downstream from the discharge, or would otherwise result in pollution or create a danger of pollution or would damage property, the permittee shall immediately notify DEP by telephone of the location and nature of the danger. Oral notification to the Department is required as soon as possible, but no later than 4 hours after the permittee becomes aware of the incident causing or threatening pollution.

      (ii) If reasonably possible to do so, the permittee shall immediately notify downstream users of the waters of the Commonwealth to which the substance was discharged. Such notice shall include the location and nature of the danger.

      (iii) The permittee shall immediately take or cause to be taken steps necessary to prevent injury to property and downstream users of the waters from pollution or a danger of pollution and, in addition, within 15 days from the incident, shall remove the residual substances contained thereon or therein from the ground and from the affected waters of this Commonwealth to the extent required by applicable law.

   b. The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 122.41(l)(6). These requirements include the following obligations:

      (i) 24 Hour Reporting - The permittee shall orally report any noncompliance with this permit which may endanger health or the environment within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph (40 CFR 122.41(l)(6)(ii)):

         (1) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit;

         (2) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit; and

         (3) Violation of the maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in the permit as being subject to the 24-hour reporting requirement.

      (ii) Written Report - A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

      (iii) Waiver of Written Report - DEP may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the associated oral report has been received within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances which may endanger health or the environment. Unless such a waiver is expressly granted by DEP, the permittee shall submit a written report in accordance with this paragraph. (40 CFR 122.41(l)(6)(iii))

5. Other Noncompliance

   The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under paragraph C.4 of this section or specific requirements of compliance schedules, at the time DMRs are submitted, on the Non-Compliance Reporting Form (3800-FM-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

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. The permittee shall provide the following information in the annual Municipal Wasteload Management Report, required under the provisions of Title 25 Pa. Code Chapter 94:

   a. The requirements identified in 25 Pa. Code § 94.12.

   b. The identity of any indirect discharger(s) served by the POTW which are subject to pretreatment standards adopted under Section 307(b) of the Clean Water Act; the POTW shall also specify the total volume of discharge and estimated concentration of each pollutant discharged into the POTW by the indirect discharger.

   c. A “Solids Management Inventory” if specified in Part C of this permit.

   d. The total volume of hauled-in residual and municipal wastes received during the year, by source.

   e. The Annual Report requirements for permittees required to implement an industrial pretreatment program listed in Part C, as applicable.

D. General Pretreatment Requirements

1. Any POTW (or combination of POTWs operated by the same authority) with a total design flow greater than 5 million gallons per day (MGD) and receiving from industrial users pollutants which pass through or interfere with the operation of the POTW or are otherwise subject to Pretreatment Standards will be required to establish a POTW Pretreatment Program unless specifically exempted by the Approval Authority. A POTW with a design flow of 5 MGD or less may be required to develop a POTW Pretreatment Program if the Approval Authority finds that the nature or volume of the industrial influent, treatment process upsets, violations of effluent limitations, contamination of sludge, or other circumstances warrant in order to prevent interference or pass through. (40 CFR 403.8)

2. Each POTW with an approved Pretreatment Program pursuant to 40 CFR 403.8 shall develop and enforce specific limits to implement the prohibitions listed in 40 CFR 403.5(a)(1) and (b), and shall continue to develop these limits as necessary and effectively enforce such limits. This condition applies, for example, when there are planned changes to the waste stream as identified in Part A III.C.2. If the permittee is required to develop or continue implementation of a Pretreatment Program, detailed requirements will be contained in Part C of this permit.

3. For all POTWs, where pollutants contributed by indirect dischargers result in interference or pass through, and a violation is likely to recur, the permittee shall develop and enforce specific limits for indirect dischargers and other users, as appropriate, that together with appropriate facility or operational changes, are necessary to ensure renewed or continued compliance with this permit or sludge use or disposal practices. Where POTWs do not have an approved Pretreatment Program, the permittee shall submit a copy of such limits to DEP when developed. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.47(d))

4. Each POTW without an approved Pretreatment Program shall, within six (6) months of the permit effective date, develop a list of IUs in industry categories expected or suspected of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substance (PFAS) discharges to the POTW and submit the list to EPA at EPA_R3_Pretreatment@epa.gov and to DEP at . 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 list must contain the names, addresses, NAICS codes, and industry categories (as listed above) of any IUs identified.

E. Proper Operation and Maintenance

1. The permittee shall employ operators certified in compliance with the Water and Wastewater Systems Operators Certification Act (63 P.S. §§ 1001-1015.1).

2. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes, but is not limited to, adequate laboratory controls including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision also includes the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by the permittee, only when necessary to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. (40 CFR 122.41(e))

F. Duty to Mitigate

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

G. Bypassing

1. Bypassing Not Exceeding Permit Limitations - The permittee may allow a bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions in paragraphs two, three and four of this section. (40 CFR 122.41(m)(2))

2. Other Bypassing - In all other situations, bypassing is prohibited and DEP may take enforcement action against the permittee for bypass unless:

   a. A bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury or "severe property damage." (40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A))

   b. There are no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance. (40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(i)(B))

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

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

4. Notice

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

   b. Unanticipated Bypass – The permittee shall submit oral notice of any 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.

3. The permittee shall submit the NOT to the DEP regional office with jurisdiction over the county in which the operation 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; and (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 that has demonstratedany 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 DEP 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 (NO_2+NO_3-N), where TKN and NO_2+NO_3-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.

7. Offsets may be approved for the acceptance of hauled-in septage at the permittee's facility from residential sources within the municipal Act 537 planning area. Three pounds (3 lbs) of TN Offsets per year may be approved per 1,000 gallons of septage accepted and processed at the facility. Offsets may be approved for the acceptance of residential septage only. For the purpose of these Offsets, septage is defined as material removed from a septic tank by pumping. No other hauled-in wastes, including but not limited to holding tank wastes, solids and sludges generated at other facilities, may be approved. Such approved Offsets may only be applied in the Compliance Year in which the septage was accepted, 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 as an attachment to the Chesapeake Bay Annual DMR, unless instructed otherwise by DEP.

II. SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE (CBOD5, TSS, TRC, Ammonia-N, DO via WWTP Upgrade Project): The (attached) September 28, 2020 US EPA Administrative Order for Compliance on Consent (AOCC) Docket No. CWA-03-2020-0067DN (as amended) is incorporated by reference. This condition does not grant any relief from existing interim NPDES Permit Limits (CBOD5, TSS, Ammonia-N, DO).

A. The permittee shall achieve compliance with final effluent limitations or terminate this discharge in accordance with the following schedule:

1.	Solicit Construction Bids	June 25, 2024
2.	Construction progress report(s)	Quarterly upon PED
3.	End construction (Phase I and II)	June 30, 2028
4.	Written notification of Phase I and/or II construction completions	14 days after completion of substantial construction of each Phase
5.	Submittal of updated O&M Manual and sampling SOPs	3 months after Phase I substantial construction completion
7.	Compliance with Final effluent limitations	2 months after Phase I substantial construction completion or August 30, 2028, whichever is earlier

B. No later than 14 calendar days following a date identified in the above schedule of compliance, the permittee shall submit to DEP a written notice of compliance or non-compliance with the specific schedule requirement. Each notice of non-compliance shall include the following information:

1. A short description of the non-compliance.

2. A description of any actions taken or proposed by the permittee to comply with the elapsed schedule requirement.

3. A description of any factors which tend to explain or mitigate the non-compliance.

4. An estimate of the date that compliance with the elapsed schedule requirement will be achieved and an assessment of the probability that the next scheduled requirement will be met on time.

III. MAXIMIZING TREATMENT AT THE EXISTING POTW

A CSO-related bypass of the secondary treatment portion of the POTW 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 (post-WWTP upgrade) POTW treatment plant, as a result of a precipitation or snow-melt events, exceeds 5.83 MGD (post-WWTP Upgrade daily max flow) via using SBR “storm mode” peak daily flow set forth in an approved High Flow Management Plan/Wet Weather Operating Plan. 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.

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 POTW either to exceed the effluent limits contained in its permit or to cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards. The permittee shall report any substantial changes in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the POTW 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 POTW 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.

IV. COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS

A. Authorized Discharges

The permittee is authorized to discharge from the combined sewer overflow (CSO) outfalls identified in Part A of this permit when flows in combined sewer systems (CSSs) exceed the design capacity of the conveyance or treatment facilities of the system during or immediately after wet weather periods, provided that the discharge complies with paragraphs B and C of this section. Overflows that occur without an accompanying precipitation event or snow-melt are termed “dry weather overflows” and are prohibited.

B. Continued Implementation of Nine Minimum Controls

Upon issuance of this permit, the permittee shall continue implementing the Nine Minimum Controls (NMCs) and demonstrate system-wide compliance with the NMCs. The permittee shall maintain all documentation of NMC implementation in accordance with Part A III.A.2 of this permit. The permittee shall implement the following NMCs:

1. Conduct proper operations and regular maintenance programs – The permittee shall implement the operation and maintenance plan for the CSS that includes the elements listed below. The permittee

shall also update the plan to incorporate any changes to the system and shall operate and maintain the system according to the plan.

a. Daily inspections of CSOs regulator/manholes, Pump Station No. 1, and accessible CSO Outfalls for presence of deposited solids/debris, dry weather overflows, and surcharging. Pump Station No. 1 run-times shall be recorded.
   i. Precipitation amount shall be reported for each operating day. SMSA shall install and operate a digital rain gauge capable of recording to 0.01" accuracy. (Response Letter Item 6.aa.v)
   ii. Observed Pipe Flow Depth in CSO Outfall Discharge Pipe(s) shall be recorded with date and time.
   iii. Accessible Outfall locations shall be inspected for solids and floatables and/or other nuisance on minimum annual basis.
b. Manholes are to be inspected once every five (5) years at minimum.
c. Sewer lines are to be inspected at the same time the connecting manholes are inspected once every 5 years.
d. Pump Station No. 1 Inspection frequency will stay daily after SCADA tie-in.
e. Future sewer system televising will be done as problems are found during inspections, complaints are made by the public, and as determined by future flow studies in order to determine the most appropriate areas to maximize the use of limited funds. Records of sewer system areas inspected and date of inspection and/or maintenance action will be retained at the WWTP.

2. Maximize use of the collection system for storage – The permittee shall maximize the in-line storage capacity.
   a. No influent "throttling" is authorized at the Flat Weir Plate CSO diversion manholes/regulators unless explicitly authorized in the approved LTCP. The minimum flat horizontal weir plate opening size(s), as set forth in the LTCP, and/or larger flat weir plate openings must be maintained at all time.

3. Review and modify pretreatment program – The permittee shall continue to implement selected CSO controls to minimize the impact of non-domestic discharges on CSOs. The permittee shall reevaluate at an appropriate frequency whether additional modifications to its pretreatment program are feasible or are practical.
   a. The (base) Pretreatment Program includes compliance with NPDES Permit Part A.III.C.2 (Planned Changes to Waste Stream), B.I.C.4 (Annual Report requirements), B.I.D (General Pretreatment Requirements), and Part C.V (IPP) requirements. Any Fats, Oils & Grease (FOG) Program requirements are incorporated by reference as part of the Permittee's Pretreatment Program.
   b. Any acceptance of non-sewage wastewater will require Part A.III.C.2 (Planned Changes in Waste Stream) notification at least ninety (90) days prior to acceptance. The Part A.III.C.2 notification shall identify any CSO Outfall (if any) that might receive industrial wastes/wastewater. The Department reserves the right to require an LTCP Update as needed.
   c. The WWTP shall retain records onsite of commercial/industrial indirect dischargers with applicable SIC Code, discharger address and discharger contact information.

4. Maximize flow to the POTW – The permittee shall operate the POTW such that all flows are delivered to the POTW within the capacity of the treatment facility.
   a. Adjustments will be made to all flat/horizontal weir plate manhole openings to ensure maximum influent flow is directed to the Treatment Plant.

5. Prohibit combined sewer overflows during dry weather – Dry weather overflows from CSO outfalls are prohibited. All dry weather overflows must be reported to DEP in accordance with Part A III.C.4.a of this permit. When the permittee detects a dry weather overflow, the permittee shall begin corrective action immediately. The permittee shall inspect the dry weather overflow each subsequent day until the overflow has been eliminated.
   a. Chalking, block testing, bottle-on-a-string or other Department-approved methodology (meeting EPA Technical Guidance requirements) shall be installed at each CSO Diversion Structure/Outfall, that can be checked and reset after each inspection. Resetting the visual aid shall be verified by digital photograph with date stamp retained in the WWTP Records with the CSO Monitoring Report for that calendar month.

b. Any CSO discharges continuing >48 hours after significant precipitation (≥0.01-inches) has ceased, must be reported as a potential dry weather and/or unauthorized CSO discharge. The permittee shall investigate and report the cause of the discharge to the Department within seven (7) days. The CSO Monitoring Reports shall record daily precipitation, whether CSO discharges were seen during inspection, indications of previous CSO discharges, visual aid resetting, and observed CSO discharge pipe flow depth during inspection and/or as otherwise indicated by visual aids or other means (debris elevation on trash racks, etc.).

6. Control solid and floatable materials in CSOs – The permittee shall implement measures to control solid and floatable materials in CSOs.

   a. Bar screens and duckbill check valves will be placed at each CSO as provided within the LTCP Schedule of Implementation.
   b. Screens and backflow preventers are to be installed at the CSOs.

7. Develop and implement a pollution prevention program – The permittee shall implement a pollution prevention program focused on reducing the impact of CSOs on receiving waters.
   a. Street Sweeping: The Shenandoah Borough Street Sweeping Map-identified streets shall be swept on a monthly basis. The remaining streets will be swept annually.
   b. Catch Basins shall be inspected once per year (minimum) and cleaned as needed. (Response Letter Item 6.r)
   c. The permittee shall record and retain records of any Borough/other party street sweeping or catch basin cleaning within the collection system. The records shall include street sweeping and catch basin cleaning (date, street block, and CSO sewer shed or other). A full-sized drawing shall show the locations of all known catch basins/manholes within the CSO Outfall sewer sheds. If third party cleaning of catch basins is not documented, the permittee shall conduct catch basin inspection and cleaning for that calendar year.

8. Notify the public of CSOs – The permittee shall implement a public notification plan to inform citizens of when and where CSOs occur. The process must include a mechanism to alert persons using all receiving water bodies affected by CSOs, and a system to determine the nature and duration of conditions that are potentially harmful to users of these receiving water bodies.
   a. Additional signs will be ordered and placed at the (underground stream segment with CSOs) daylighting location areas as a public notice.
   b. Authority and/or Borough website shall include a CSO Outfall/Stream map with explicit warning regarding potential exposure during wet weather events, using CSO sign location and warning language. Social media outreach options may include notification of customers by social media, callouts, and/or flyers at public buildings.

9. Monitor to effectively characterize CSO impacts and the efficacy of CSO controls – The permittee shall regularly monitor CSO outfalls to effectively characterize CSO impacts and the efficacy of CSO controls.
   a. The CSO Monitoring Reports shall include all information required by this NPDES Permit and the applicable DEP CSO Report form (monthly and annual), and document inspection information including CSO Discharge Pipe flow depths, precipitation per day, etc.
   b. Minimum annual Stream monitoring (including E Coli and all known causes of stream impairment) is required. In-stream water quality monitoring data shall be reported via DMR Supplemental Report "Surface Water Data Monitoring Report" via eDMR in addition to the CSO Annual Status Report
   c. Minimum annual CSO discharge sampling (one CSO outfall plus other CSO outfalls at locations of apparent stream impact by pathogens, organic enrichment, and zinc) is required.

C. Implementation of Long-Term Control Plan

1. The permittee's August 17, 2023 Long-Term Control Plan (LTCP) and schedule are approved and are incorporated by reference into this NPDES Permit (except as superseded by statutory, regulatory, and/or permit requirements). The permittee shall implement the LTCP as set forth in paragraph C.2, below.

2. CSO Water Quality-Based Effluent Limit

The permittee shall comply with a minimum of one of the following under design conditions of an annual average year of precipitation (to be determined in the Long Term Control Plan):

a) A planned control program that has been demonstrated to be adequate to meet the water quality-based requirements of the CWA ("demonstration approach"), or

b) A minimum level of treatment that is presumed to meet the water quality-based requirements of the CWA, unless data indicate otherwise ("presumption approach") if a demonstration approach is not required due to ongoing stream impairment:

i. Eliminate or capture for treatment, or storage and subsequent treatment, at least 85% of the system-wide combined sewage volume collected in the combined sewer system during precipitation events under design conditions; or

ii. Discharge no more than an average of [4, 5, or 6] overflow events per year; or

iii. Eliminate or remove no less than the mass of the pollutants identified as causing water quality impairment, for the volumes that would be eliminated or captured for treatment under the 85% capture by volume approach.

- E. coli monitoring (during the swimming season of May 1 through September 30) must be included in Post-construction compliance monitoring (PCCM) plans and in-stream monitoring plan to verify compliance with water quality standard and designated uses.

3. LTCP Implementation Schedule

The permittee shall implement the LTCP in accordance with the following schedule:

Milestone	Completion Date
Continue Implementation of the NMCs	Upon PED
Continue Implementation of the LTCP including all documents incorporated by reference (including attachments).	Upon PED
Continue GPS mapping of Sewer System with concurrent cleaning, televising and evaluation, plus concurrent manhole inspections	Upon PED
Implementation of EPA-approved I&I Abatement Plan (CSS and separated sewer sheds)	Upon PED
WWTP Upgrade Project Construction	NPDES Permit Part C.II (Schedule of Compliance is incorporated by reference)
Submit Annual CSO Status Report to Department with Chapter 94 Report including all Permit/Form-required information incorporated into the form itself. Update shall be included for any Chapter 94 separated sewer system Corrective Action Plan* milestone status, findings, and identification of any required or proposed corrective action. The Annual CSO Status Report Form shall include all required information reported on the form itself).	March 31 of each year
Submit DMR Supplemental Reports for CSOs including CSO discharge pipe flow depth and all NPDES Permit-	Within 28 days of the end of a month

required information reported on the submitted form itself.	
Submit proof of CSO O&M NMC signage at each CSO discharge location and where underground segments (with CSOs) discharge daylights (LTCP Section 3.8)	Three (3) months of PED
Annual sewer system (Borough and West Mahanoy Township) Street sweeping with catch basin inlet cleaning as needed.	Annually by December 31
Submit proof of Chalking, block testing, bottle-on-a-string or other Department-approved inspection visual aid (meeting EPA Technical Guidance requirements) shall be installed at each CSO Diversion Structure/Outfall, that can be checked and reset after each inspection. Resetting the visual aid shall be verified by digital photograph with date stamp retained in the WWTP Records with the CSO Monitoring Report for that calendar month.	Three (3) months of PED
Repair of bulkhead-type CSO Outfall Nos. 002, 006, 007 (LTCP Section 3.1) and Flat Weir Plate-type CSO Outfall resetting weir plate settings to greater or equal to identified minimum openings (set forth in the LTCP Sections 3.2 and 3.4).	Three (3) months of PED
Adopt Updated Industrial Pretreatment Ordinance	Three (3) months of PED
Plugging Pump Station No. 001 bypass to prevent any potential CSO discharge	Three (3) months of PED unless the Department specifies an alternate schedule in writing.
Submittal of PA Professional Engineer-signed and sealed engineering report identifying a visual aid, mechanical device or other option (consistent with EPA Technical Guidance) for each CSO Diversion Chamber/Outfall structure able to detect dry or wet CSO discharges.	Four (4) months of PED
Submittal of complete and technically adequate Part II Water Quality Management (WQM) Permit application for: Installation of tide gates (duck bill check valves) at all CSOs and Installation of any needed trash rack or bar screen or other solids/floatable controls and method of measuring CSO discharge pipe flow depth (LTCP Sections 3.1, 3.2).	Six (6) months of PED
Submittal of revised CSO and CSS Flow Study Plan (LTCP Section 3.4) to quantify CSS and CSO flows and to develop/calibrate any CSO Flow Model (LTCP Section 3.9). The US EPA Small Systems CSO Model can be used if CSO manhole regulator discharges are calibrated with actual flow data for all storm events that take place during the minimum 12-month monitoring period. The Flow Study Plan shall include hydraulic correlations of observed CSO discharge pipe flow depths to CSO discharge rate with reporting of estimated observed discharge rates reported in CSO Monitoring Reports thereafter.	Six (6) months of PED
Submittal of revised In-stream Water Quality Monitoring Plan able to address Demonstration LTCP Goal requirements (including CSO discharge sampling, sampling of stream for E Coli, Ammonia-N, TP).	Six (6) months of PED
Installation of tide gates (duck bill check valves) at all CSOs and Installation of any needed trash rack or bar	Twelve (12) months after WQM permit approval

screen or other solids/floatable controls. (Response Letter Item 6.l AND)	
Manhole inserts will be used to keep floodwaters out of identified manholes within the FEMA-identified 100-year floodplain areas and as needed in event of manhole location flooding elsewhere. (Response Letter Item 6.j.v)	Twelve (12) months of PED
Engineering Evaluation of Weir Settings (and bulkhead weir settings) to maximize storage within the collection system prior to discharge to Treatment Plant and maximize flow to the Treatment Plant. (LTCP Sections 3.2 and 3.4)	Twelve (12) months of PED
Implement DEP-approved CSO/CSS Flow Study Plan	Upon DEP Approval with conditions
Implement DEP-approved Stream Water Quality Monitoring Plan (first year monitoring and annual monitoring thereafter)	Upon DEP Approval with conditions
CSO Flow Study Report submittal with calibration of chosen model for calculation of CSO discharge (volume, frequency, duration, and intensity) and/or schedule for installation of CSO Flow Meters. Flow Study Report shall include recommended plan/schedule for any sewer system projects to allow for compliance with NMCs and Long Term Control Plan Goal.	15 months of DEP Approval of the CSO Flow Study Plan
Stream Water Quality Monitoring Report Submittal determining stream conditions, any CSO discharge impact on the receiving stream, and whether any Chapter 93 Water Quality Standards are exceeded therein. The burden falls on the permittee to demonstrate that any Presumptive LTCP Goal will allow for compliance with the Chapter 93 Water Quality Standards. Minimum Annual (summer) monitoring thereafter.	15 months of DEP Approval of the Stream Water Quality Study Plan
Submittal of stand-alone LTCP Update with chosen LTCP Goal, addressing all requirements with all supporting data/analysis (with summarization tables) and information, addressing any applicable Chapter 92a.47(g, h) requirements, updated LTCP Schedule of Compliance addressing all CSO-related projects and permit requirements (including PCCM Plan), and an engineering study to determine if CSO's 008, 009, and 014 can be eliminated (Response Letter Item 6.j.iv). The LTCP Update shall include all still applicable CSO-related information including CSO discharge pipe flow depth correlations.	30 months of PED
Implementation of the LTCP Update	Upon Department approval or approval with conditions in writing (NPDES permit amendment or otherwise)
Submit LTCP Update with Post-Construction Compliance Monitoring (PCCM) Plan. Corrective action plan (sewer separation projects) and schedule required if projected CSS flows exceed 8.0 MGD peak instantaneous flows and/or 2.0 MGD WWTP hydraulic design capacity.	54 months after PED
Implement LTCP Update	Upon Department Approval via NPDES permit renewal or otherwise.

LTCP Final Compliance Date	December 31, 2042

*Separated Sewer System Areas I&I corrective actions (including SSOs) are not subject to CSO conditions/regulations and are subject to the Chapter 92a.51 requirements (5-year schedule of compliance).

If this permit is administratively extended, the permittee shall continue to implement its approved LTCP and approved PCCM Plan, as applicable, in accordance with the approved schedule.

4. LTCP Revisions

When a revision to the permittee's LTCP is deemed necessary by the permittee or DEP, the revised LTCP shall be consistent with EPA's "Guidance for Long-Term Control Plan" (832-B-95-002) or other EPA guidance, and shall include the following:

a. Continued implementation of the NMCs*.

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 development and implementation*.

f. An implementation schedule and financing plan for the selected control options.

g. Maximizing treatment at the existing POTW treatment plant.

h. A PCCM Plan*.

i. A CSO System Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan.

If the revisions to the LTCP include changes to the milestones set forth in paragraph C.2, above, the permittee shall submit an application for an amendment to this permit concurrently with the revised LTCP.
*Minimum Small System LTCP requirements.

5. Public Participation for LTCP Revisions

Prior to submitting a revised LTCP to DEP for approval, the permittee shall solicit public involvement and participation, as described below.

a. The permittee shall make a complete copy of the proposed LTCP available for public review.

b. The permittee shall publish, in a newspaper of general circulation in the area, a public notice containing a statement describing the LTCP, where it may be reviewed by the public, and the length of time the permittee will provide for the receipt of comments.

c. The permittee shall accept written comments for a minimum of 30 days from the date of public notice.

d. The permittee shall accept comments from any interested member of the public at a public meeting or hearing, which may include a regularly scheduled meeting of the governing body of the municipality or municipal authority that is the permittee.

e. The permittee shall consider and make a written record of the consideration of each timely comment received from the public during the public comment period concerning the plan, identifying any changes made to the plan in response to the comment.

Revised LTCPs that are submitted to DEP must include a copy of the newspaper notice, a copy of all written comments received from the public and a copy of the permittee's record of consideration of all timely comments received in the public comment period. DEP will publish notice of the approval of the LTCP in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*.

D. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

1. Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Supplemental Reports for CSOs

a. 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 DEP within 28 days of the end of the month. For CSOs that are part of a permitted POTW, the DMR Supplemental Reports for CSOs must be submitted with the permittee's monthly DMR.

b. If dry weather overflows are detected, the permittee shall, in addition to providing immediate notification to DEP in accordance with Part A III.C.4.a of this permit, provide a plan and implementation schedule to correct the overflows with the DMR Supplemental Reports for CSOs.

c. The permittee shall report the following for wet weather overflows with the DMR Supplemental Reports for CSOs, where applicable:

- 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.

2. Annual CSO Status Report

By March 31 of each year, an Annual CSO Status Report shall be submitted to DEP with the annual "Municipal Wasteload Management Report" required by 25 Pa. Code § 94.12. For a satellite CSO system, a copy of the annual report shall also be provided to the POTW providing treatment for its wastewater. The permittee shall use DEP's Annual CSO Status Report template (3800-PM-BCW0076e).

The permittee shall include the following information in the Annual CSO Status Report, at a minimum:

a. A summary of the frequency, duration and volume of the CSO discharges for the past calendar year.

b. The operational status of all CSO outfalls.

c. An identification of known in-stream water quality impacts, their causes, and their effects on downstream water uses.

d. A summary of all actions taken to implement the NMCs and the LTCP and their effectiveness.

e. An evaluation and progress report on implementing the NMCs and LTCP, including proposed revisions.

f. Rain gauge data, to the nearest 0.01 inch, that caused each CSO discharge reported in the DMR Supplemental Reports for CSOs.

g. Annual inspections and maintenance activities, as follows:

- 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.

h. Additional Reporting:

i. Annual Calculations shall be provided regarding whether the percentage Volume treated during the reporting year. The Report shall define the number of "CSO events" (CSO discharges during or immediately after the same precipitation event) and the minimum precipitation magnitude (to the closest 0.01-inch rainfall) triggering CSO discharges. The number, dates, and volumes of Part C.III bypasses (with precipitation amount) shall be summarized in table format.

ii. The Annual CSO Status Report shall quantify non-CSS sewer shed peak wet weather flow contributions in a provided table with drainage area, receiving Discharge Chamber (if any), and precipitation data from nearest rain gage. The Table shall note any implemented and/or proposed Corrective Action Plan to address any Separated Sewer System sewer shed's excessive stormwater Inflow & Infiltration (I&I).

iii. Any Treatment Plant overflows (outside of secondary containment) shall be summarized in a table, with date, estimated release, and identification of overflow cause (peak wet weather influent flows or other).

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

DEP may modify, revoke and reissue this permit pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62 and 124.5 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, or to include new or revised conditions based on new information resulting from implementation of the LTCP or other plans or data.

V. POTW PRETREATMENT PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. General Requirement – The permittee shall develop, operate and implement a POTW pretreatment program in accordance with the federal Clean Water Act, the Pennsylvania Clean Streams Law, and the federal General Pretreatment Regulations at 40 CFR Part 403. Development of the program shall conform to the provisions in 40 CFR § 403.8 and ensure that all of the applicable requirements specified in this permit are achieved. The program shall also be implemented in accordance with the permittee's approved pretreatment program and any modifications thereto submitted by the permittee and approved by the Approval Authority.

B. Submission and Implementation Schedule – The permittee shall submit the proposed pretreatment program to EPA and DEP and implement the pretreatment program in accordance with the following schedule:

1. Submit pretreatment program to EPA and DEP — Within 1 month of permit issuance date

2. Begin implementation of approved pretreatment program — Within 3 months of program approval

The permittee shall provide a revised submission within three (3) months of receipt of comments from EPA or DEP unless a longer period of time is granted in writing by EPA or DEP.

C. Headworks Analysis – As part of its pretreatment program submission, the permittee shall submit to EPA and DEP an evaluation of its local limits based on a headworks analysis of its treatment plant. In order to ensure that the permittee's discharge complies with water quality standards, the reevaluation of local 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 POTW is subject to an effluent limitation for the pollutant in Part A of this permit. A sampling plan for collection of necessary data and the list of pollutants to be evaluated, shall be submitted to EPA and DEP as indicated above. Unless otherwise approved in writing, the list of pollutants shall include arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, cyanide, lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, silver, zinc, BOD_5, TSS, ammonia, any pollutants for which a local limit currently exists, any pollutant limited in this permit, as well as any other pollutants that have been identified in the POTW 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. For example, facilities receiving residual waste from oil and gas operations should include pollutants such as Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), specific ions such as chlorides and sulfates, specific radionuclides, metals such as barium and strontium, and other pollutants that could reasonably be expected to be present.

D. Annual Report Requirements – The permittee shall submit a Pretreatment Annual Report by March 31 of each year to DEP and EPA that describes the permittee's pretreatment activities for the previous calendar year. The Pretreatment Annual Report shall include a description of pretreatment activities in all municipalities from which wastewater is received at the permittee's POTW. The submission to DEP shall be incorporated into the permittee's Annual Municipal Wasteload Management Report required by 25 Pa. Code Chapter 94 and referenced in Part B I.C.4 of this permit. Upon receiving notification by EPA, the permittee shall begin using the "NETTPPR: NeT - Pretreatment Program Report" to submit the Pretreatment Annual Report required under 40 CFR 403.12(i). The electronic reporting tool shall be accessed at the following Uniform Resource Locator (URL): https://cdx.epa.gov/. The Pretreatment Annual Report shall include the following information, at minimum:

1. Industrial Listing – The Annual Report shall contain an updated industrial listing providing the names and addresses of all current Significant Industrial Users (SIUs) and Non-Significant Categorical Industrial Users (NSCIUs), as defined in 40 CFR § 403.3, and the categorical standard, if any, applicable to each. The listing must: (1) identify any users that are subject to reduced reporting requirements under 40 CFR § 403.12(e)(3); (2) identify which users are NSCIUs; (3) identify any users that have been granted a monitoring waiver in accordance with 40 CFR § 403.12(e)(2) as well as the pollutants for which the waiver was granted and the date of the last POTW sampling event for each pollutant; and (4) identify any categorical industrial users that have been given mass-based limits in place of concentration-based categorical limits in accordance with 40 CFR § 403.6(c)(5) or concentration-based limits in place of mass-based categorical limits in accordance with 40 CFR § 403.6(c)(6).

   In addition, the Annual Report shall contain a summary of any hauled-in wastes accepted at the POTW including the source of the wastes (domestic, commercial or industrial) and the receiving location for acceptance of the wastes. For each industrial source (whether or not classified as an SIU), 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; (4) whether the source facility is a categorical industrial user (including NSCIU), significant industrial users, or non-significant industrial user; and (5) any controls imposed on the user.

   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.

2. Control Mechanism Issuance – The Annual Report shall contain a summary of SIU control mechanism issuance, including a list of issuance, effective, and expiration dates for each SIU control mechanism. For each general control mechanism issued, provide the names of all SIUs covered by the general control mechanism and an explanation of how the users meet the criteria of 40 CFR § 403.8(f)(1)(iii)(A) for issuance of a general control mechanism.

3. Sampling and Inspection – The Annual Report shall contain a summary of the number and types of inspections and sampling events of SIUs by the permittee, including a list of all SIUs either not sampled or not inspected, and the reason that the sampling and/or inspection was not conducted. For any user subject to reduced reporting under 40 CFR § 403.12(e)(3), the list shall include the date of the last POTW sampling event and the date of the last POTW inspection of the user. In addition, the report shall include a summary of the number of self-monitoring events conducted by each SIU and the number required to be conducted, including a list of all SIUs that did not submit the required number of reports and the reason why the reports were not submitted. For NSCIUs, the report shall provide the date of the compliance certification required under 40 CFR § 403.12(q).

4. Industrial User Compliance and POTW Enforcement – The Annual Report shall contain a summary of the number and type of violations of pretreatment standards and requirements, including local limits, and the actions taken by the permittee to obtain compliance, including compliance schedules, penalty assessments and actions for injunctive relief. The report shall state whether each SIU was in significant noncompliance, as that term is defined in 40 CFR Section 403.8(f)(2)(viii), and include the parameter(s) in violation, the period of violation, the actions taken by the POTW in response to the violations, and the compliance status at the end of the reporting period. A copy of the publication of users meeting the significant noncompliance criteria shall be included. In addition, the report shall provide a list of users previously designated as NSCIUs that have violated (to any extent) any pretreatment standard or requirement during the year and the date and description of the violation(s).

5. The permittee shall commence or require annual sampling of the following types of IUs that discharge process wastewater or sludge into the POTW: 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 POTW, 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.

6. Summary of POTW Operations – The Annual Report shall contain a summary of any interference, pass-through, or permit violations by the POTW and indicate the following: (1) which, if any, permit violations may be attributed to industrial users; (2) which IU(s) are responsible for such violations; and (3) the actions taken to address these events. The report shall also include all sampling and analysis of POTW treatment plant influent, effluent, and sludge conducted during the year for local limit and priority pollutants identified pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1313(d).

7. Pretreatment Program Changes – The Annual Report shall contain a summary of any changes made or proposed to the approved program during the period covered by the report and the date of submission to the Approval Authority.

E. 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 local limits have been established, and an annual priority pollutant scan for influent and sludge.

1. 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.

F. Notification of Pass Through or Interference – The permittee shall notify EPA and DEP, in writing, of any instance of pass through or interference, as defined at 40 CFR §§ 403.3(p) and (k), respectively, known or suspected to be related to a discharge from an IU into the POTW. The notification shall be attached to the DMR submitted to EPA and DEP and shall describe the incident, including the date, time, length, cause (including responsible user if known), and the steps taken by the permittee and IU (if identified) to address the incident. A copy of the notification shall also be sent to the EPA at the address provided below.

G. Changes to Pretreatment Program – EPA and DEP may require the permittee to submit for approval changes to its pretreatment program if any one or more of the following conditions is present:

1. The program is not implemented in accordance with 40 CFR Part 403;

2. Problems such as interference, pass through or sludge contamination develop or continue;

3. The POTW proposes to introduce new pollutants or an increased loading of approved pollutants as described in Part A III.C.2 of this permit;

4. Federal, State, or local requirements change;

5. Changes are needed to assure protection of waters of the Commonwealth.

Program modification is necessary whenever there is a significant change in the operation of the pretreatment program that differs from the information contained in the permittee's submission, as approved under 40 CFR § 403.11.

H. Procedure for Pretreatment Program Changes – Upon submittal by the permittee, and written notice of approval by the Approval Authority to the permittee of any changes to the permittee's approved pretreatment program, such changes are effective and binding upon the permittee unless the permittee objects within 30 days of receipt of the written notice of approval. Any objection must be submitted in writing to EPA and DEP.

I. Correspondence – The Approval Authority shall be EPA at the following address:

Pretreatment Coordinator (3WD41)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Four Penn Center
1600 John F Kennedy Blvd
Philadelphia, PA 19103-2029

Copies of all correspondence and reports dealing with this program shall be sent to:

Department of Environmental Protection
Northeast Regional Office
Clean Water Program
2 Public Square
Wilkes-Barre, PA 18701

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 (using the DEP Spreadsheet available on the DEP website). Sludge quantities shall be expressed as dry weight in addition to gallons or other appropriate units. The volume of sludge, age of sludge, utilized storage capacity and available unused storage capacity within the anaerobic/aerobic digester(s) and any other sludge processing/storage areas shall be provided in table format in the annual Inventory submittal.

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 on 48 months after PED ("WQBEL Effective Date") unless DEP issues an amendment to this permit prior to that date:

Outfall No.	Pollutant	Average Monthly (ug/L)	Maximum Daily (ug/L)	IMAX (ug/L)
001	Aluminum, Total	750.0	766.0	766.0
001	Copper, Total	11.1	16.5	16.5
001	Iron, Dissolved	389.0	607.0	972.0
001	Zinc, Total	110.0	124.0	124.0
001	Acrolein	3.0	3.89	3.89
001	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	1.03*	1.61*	2.58*
001	Indeno(1,2,3-cd) Pyrene	0.003*	0.005*	0.008*
001	Vinyl Chloride	0.064*	0.10*	0.16*

*See Part C.XI (WQBELs below Quantitation Limits)

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 shall collect site-specific data for all of 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. **For Metals Only: 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. **For Metals Only: 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. **For Highly Volatile Organic Compounds Only: 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. Specifically, the permittee shall implement a Lead and Copper Corrosion Control Feasibility Study as part of the TRE. The Feasibility Study shall consist, at a minimum, of an evaluation of treatment alternatives, an evaluation of lead and copper solubility, and effects of treatment alternatives on other water treatment processes.

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	12 months after PED
Complete TRE and Site-Specific Data Collection	24 months after PED
Begin Implementing Actions Identified in the TRE to Reduce Pollutant Load (if applicable)	27 months after PED
Submit Final WQBEL Compliance Report	36 months after PED
Complete Actions Identified in TRE and Comply with Final Permit Limit	48 months after PED

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.

d. 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: 19%, 39%, 77%, 89%, and 100% effluent, with a control, where 77% 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 quarterly, beginning within 30 days of the permit effective date and continuing until four tests have been completed. Tests shall be completed within calendar quarters, i.e., one test each during the periods of January 1 – March 31, April 1 – June 30, July 1 – September 30, and October 1 – December 31. 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.

2. If no endpoint failures occur in the initial four quarterly tests, the permittee may reduce WET monitoring to annually during the period January 1 – December 31. This minimum WET monitoring frequency will remain in place until the permit is reissued, unless more frequent monitoring is triggered in accordance with paragraph B.5. The permittee must 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 quarterly or annual monitoring, the permittee shall initiate a re-test for the species with the failure, at a minimum, 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 quarterly or annual monitoring, as applicable.

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 must report the results of each test endpoint that has a WET limit in Part A of this permit on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR). Test results shall be reported on the DMR in terms of acute or chronic Toxicity Units (TUa or TUc), where TUa is used for acute tests and TUc is used for chronic tests. If DEP's WET Analysis Spreadsheet indicates a passing result for an endpoint, report the value obtained from the expression "1/TIWC", which is equivalent to the permit limit. If the Spreadsheet indicates a failure, report the value obtained from the expression "> 1/TIWC". If a dilution higher than the TIWC dilution is used for the comparison with the control, report the value obtained from the expression "1/dilution". For example, an acute test endpoint failure at a TIWC dilution of 50% would be reported as "> 2.0 TUa" (1/0.5).

7. The permittee shall attach a completed 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 Phase I TRE process is triggered, quarterly WET testing shall be initiated for both species and continue 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 report 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.2 may be initiated or resume.

4. If the four WET tests produce at least one failing result during the Phase I TRE process, the permittee shall continue quarterly WET 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.

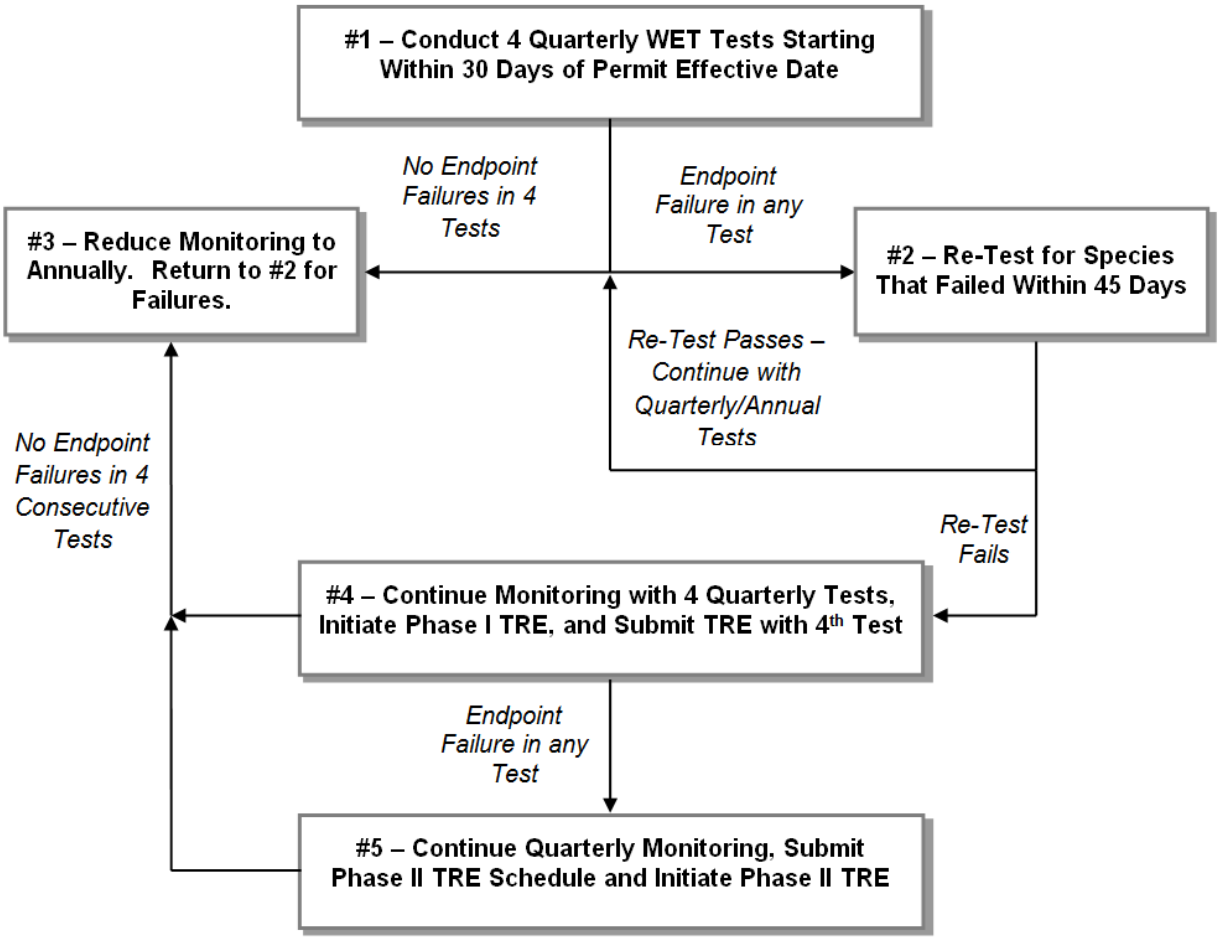
D. Phase II Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)

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.2 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 ≤ 6°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. REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO STORMWATER OUTFALLS

A. The permittee is authorized to discharge non-polluting stormwater from its site, alone, through the following outfalls:

Outfall No.	Area Drained (ft^2)	Latitude	Longitude	Description
015	1,300	40°48'54"	76°12'53"	Pre-WWTP upgrade outfall
016	440	40°48'53"	76°12'54"	Pre-WWTP upgrade outfall
017	870	40°48'52"	76°12'54"	Pre-WWTP upgrade outfall
018 (FKA EWE-1)	236,095	40º 48' 50.20"	76º 12' 56.10"	Post-WWTP upgrade outfall to drainage channel to Shenandoah Creek
019 (FKA EWB-1)	143,748	40º 48' 51.40"	76º 12' 52.70"	Post-WWTP upgrade outfall to Shenandoah Creek
020 (FKA EWA-1)	39,640	40º 48' 51.40"	76º 12' 52.70"	Post-WWTP upgrade outfall to Shenandoah Creek, will receive highway stormwater runoff

Monitoring requirements and effluent limitations for these outfalls are specified in Part A of this permit, if applicable.

B. Preparedness, Prevention and Contingency (PPC) Plan

1. The permittee shall develop and implement a PPC Plan in accordance with 25 Pa. Code § 91.34 following the guidance contained in DEP's "Guidelines for the Development and Implementation of Environmental Emergency Response Plans" (DEP ID 400-2200-001), its NPDES-specific addendum and the minimum requirements below.

   a. The PPC Plan must identify all potential sources of pollutants that may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges from the facility.

   b. The PPC Plan must describe preventative measures and BMPs that will be implemented to reduce or eliminate pollutants from coming into contact with stormwater resulting from routine site activities and spills.

   c. The PPC Plan must address actions that will be taken in response to on-site spills or other pollution incidents.

   d. The PPC Plan must identify areas which, due to topography or other factors, have a high potential for soil erosion, and identify measures to limit erosion. Where necessary, erosion and sediment control measures must be developed and implemented in accordance with 25 Pa. Code Chapter 102 and DEP's "Erosion and Sediment Pollution Control Manual" (DEP ID 363-2134-008).

   e. The PPC Plan must address security measures to prevent accidental or intentional entry which could result in an unintentional discharge of pollutants.

   f. The PPC Plan must include a plan for training employees and contractors on pollution prevention, BMPs, and emergency response measures.

   g. If the facility is subject to SARA Title III, Section 313, the PPC Plan must identify releases of "Water Priority Chemicals" within the previous three years. Water Priority Chemicals are those identified in

EPA's "Guidance for the Determination of Appropriate Methods for the Detection of Section 313 Water Priority Chemicals" (EPA 833-B-94-001, April 1994). The Plan must include an evaluation of all activities that may result in the stormwater discharge of Water Priority Chemicals.

h. Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans may be used to meet the requirements of this section if the minimum requirements are addressed.

2. The permittee shall review and if necessary update the PPC Plan on an annual basis, at a minimum, and when one or more of the following occur:

a. Applicable DEP or federal regulations are revised, or this permit is revised.

b. The PPC Plan fails in an emergency.

c. The facility's design, industrial process, operation, maintenance, or other circumstances change in a manner that materially increases the potential for fires, explosions or releases of toxic or hazardous constituents; or which changes the response necessary in an emergency.

d. The list of emergency coordinators or equipment changes.

e. When notified in writing by DEP.

The permittee shall maintain all PPC Plan updates on-site, make the updates available to DEP upon request.

C. Minimum Required BMPs

In addition to BMPs identified in the PPC Plan, the permittee shall implement the following minimum BMPs relating to stormwater pollution prevention:

1. If applicable, post-construction stormwater BMPs that are required under 25 Pa. Code Chapter 102 must be maintained.

2. Manage sludge in accordance with all applicable permit requirements.

3. Store chemicals in secure and covered areas on impervious surfaces away from storm drains.

4. For new facilities and upgrades, design wastewater treatment facilities to avoid, to the maximum extent practicable, stormwater commingling with sanitary wastewater, sewage sludge, and biosolids.

5. Efficiently use herbicides for weed control. Where practicable, use the least toxic herbicide that will achieve pest management objectives. Do not apply during windy conditions.

6. Do not wash parts or equipment over impervious surfaces that wash into storm drains.

7. Implement infiltration techniques, including infiltration basins, trenches, dry wells, porous pavement, etc., wherever practicable

8. Implementation of Borough Ordinance for land development plans to include stormwater requirement and Erosion & Sedimentation controls for new development.

9. Vegetated channels at WWTP facility.

10. Street Sweeping to minimize pollutants entering stormwater systems.

D. Routine Inspections.

Areas contributing to a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity shall be visually inspected

for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. BMPs in the PPC Plan and required by this permit shall be inspected on a semiannual basis, at a minimum, to determine whether they are adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the terms of this permit or whether additional control measures are needed. Documentation of inspections shall be maintained on-site.

E. Stormwater Sampling Requirements

If stormwater sampling is required in Part A of this permit, the following requirements apply:

1. All samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inch in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. The 72-hour storm interval is waived when the preceding storm did not yield a measurable discharge, or if the permittee is able to document that a less than 72-hour interval is representative for local storm events during the sample period.

2. Grab samples shall be taken during the first 30 minutes of the discharge. If the collection of a grab sample during the first 30 minutes is not possible, a grab sample can be taken during the first hour of the discharge, in which case the discharger shall provide an explanation of why a grab sample during the first 30 minutes was not possible.

F. Annual Report

The permittee shall submit a complete Annual Report to the DEP office that issued the permit by May 1 each year using DEP's Annual Report template, attached to this permit. The Annual Report shall address activities under the permit for the previous calendar year. If the permittee discharges to a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), a copy of the Annual Report shall be submitted to the operator of the MS4. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.61(g))

G. Stormwater Benchmarks.

1. In the event that stormwater discharge concentrations for a parameter exceeds the benchmark values identified below at the same outfall for two or more consecutive monitoring periods, the permittee shall develop a corrective action plan to reduce the concentrations of the parameters in stormwater discharges. The permittee shall submit the corrective action plan to DEP within 90 days of the end of the monitoring period triggering the need for the plan, and shall implement the plan immediately upon submission or at a later time if authorized by DEP in writing. The permittee shall, in developing the plan, evaluate alternatives to reduce stormwater concentrations and select one or more BMPs or control measures for implementation, unless the permittee can demonstrate in the plan that (1) the exceedances are solely attributable to natural background sources; (2) no further pollutant reductions are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice; or (3) further pollutant reductions are not necessary to prevent stormwater discharges from causing or contributing to an exceedance of applicable water quality standards.

Parameter	Benchmark Value (mg/L)
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100.0

X. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

A. No storm water from pavements, area ways, roofs, foundation drains or other sources shall be directly admitted to the (separated) sanitary sewers associated with the herein approved discharge.

B. The approval herein given is specifically made contingent upon the permittee acquiring all necessary property rights by easement or otherwise, providing for the satisfactory construction, operation, maintenance or replacement of all sewers or sewerage structures associated with the herein approved discharge in, along, or across private property, with full rights of ingress, egress and regress.

C. Collected screenings, slurries, sludges, and other solids shall be handled and disposed of in compliance with 25 Pa. Code, Chapters 271, 273, 275, 283, and 285 (related to permits and requirements for landfilling, land application, incineration, and storage of sewage sludge), Federal Regulation 40 CFR 257, Pennsylvania Clean Streams Law, Pennsylvania Solid Waste Management Act of 1980, and the Federal Clean Water Act and its amendments. The permittee is responsible to obtain or assure that contracted agents have all necessary permits and approvals for the handling, storage, transport, and disposal of solid waste materials generated as a result of wastewater treatment.

D. The permittee shall optimize chlorine dosages used for disinfection or other purposes to minimize the concentration of Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) in the effluent, meet applicable effluent limitations, and reduce the possibility of adversely affecting the receiving waters. Optimization efforts may include an evaluation of wastewater characteristics, mixing characteristics, and contact times, adjustments to process controls, and maintenance of the disinfection facilities. If DEP determines that effluent TRC is causing adverse water quality impacts, DEP may reopen this permit to apply new or more stringent effluent limitations and/or require implementation of control measures or operational practices to eliminate such impacts.

Upon WWTP upgrade, UV disinfection becomes the approved method of disinfection. Where the permittee does not use chlorine for primary or (WQM Permit-approved) backup disinfection, but proposes the use of chlorine for cleaning or other purposes, the following monitoring and reporting requirements pertain:

1. Daily, when using chlorine, the operator shall take grab samples to measure the TRC instantaneous maximum.

2. In addition to the average monthly value and instantaneous maximum value DMR reporting requirements, the DMR comment section shall be used to report the utilization or non-utilization of chlorine, the number of days of chlorine utilization, and the purpose of chlorine utilization for that time period. The eDMR NODI Code GG (Conditional Monitoring – Not Required) shall be used for eDMR reporting that chlorine has not been utilized during that time period.

E. The attention of the permittee is directed to the fact that effluent is discharged to a location with little or no assimilative capacity or dilution during critical periods. If the effluent creates a health hazard or nuisance, the permittee shall, upon notice from DEP, provide such additional treatment as may be required by DEP.

F. CSBR Batch Discharge: In the event that the Department determines that the permittee's SBR batch discharges are causing impairment to the aquatic life of the receiving stream due to the magnitude and frequency of the discharges, the permittee shall submit a Corrective Action Plan to equalize decant flows prior to discharge with a schedule to complete the improvements.

1. The Corrective Action Plan and schedule shall be submitted within sixty (60) days of the Department's written notification. If site construction changes are required to prevent negative stream impacts, the Corrective Action Plan shall include a NPDES Permit Part A.III.C.1 (Planned Changes to Physical Facilities) notification.
2. A complete and technically adequate Part II Water Quality Management (WQM) Permit Amendment Application for any changes to the WWTP physical facilities work shall be submitted within sixty (60) days of written Department request.

G. Responsible Certified Operator and DMR/EDMR Reporting:

1. Notification of the designation of the responsible certified operator for the POTW (Treatment Plant and sewer system) must be submitted to the permitting agency by the permittee within sixty (60) days after the effective date of the permit and from time to time thereafter as the operator is replaced.

2. The responsible certified operator shall sign and verify accuracy and completeness of all DMR & Supplemental Monitoring Reports submitted to the Department. DMR/EDMR reporting shall include notification of any WWTP overflow and/or off-line WWTP treatment unit during the calendar month in the comment section.
3. The Client and Site Contact information (name, title, site contact company or other legal entity, mailing address, telephone number, and e-mail address) must be submitted to the permitting agency by the permittee within sixty (60) days after the effective date of the permit and from time to time thereafter as the client or site contact is replaced.

H. New WWTP O&M Plan:

The permittee shall develop a treatment facility operations and maintenance (O&M) plan addressing key wastewater processes for WWTP. The plan shall be submitted to DEP for review within three (3) calendar months of Phase I substantial construction completion. Thereafter, the plan shall be reviewed annually and updated when appropriate. For the purpose of this paragraph, a key wastewater process includes any equipment or process that, if it fails, may cause the discharge of raw wastewater or wastewater that fails to meet NPDES permit discharge requirements, or a failure that may threaten human or environmental health. The O&M plan shall include the following, at a minimum:

1. A process control strategy that includes a schedule for process control sampling, monitoring, testing, and recordkeeping.

2. A plan that identifies how key wastewater processes shall be monitored and adjusted while the facility is staffed.

3. A plan that identifies how key wastewater processes will be monitored while the treatment facility is not staffed.

4. For treatment plants that are impacted by wet weather flows, the permittee shall develop and implement a wet weather operations strategy a.k.a. High Flow Management Plan (HFMP) a.k.a. Wet Weather Operating Plan that minimizes or eliminates the wash-out of solids from the treatment system while maximizing the flow through the treatment plant.

    a. The HFMP shall contain a process for treating the maximum amount of flow through the plant while protecting the components of the treatment plant and minimizing the potential impact to the receiving stream. The HFMP shall include measures to be taken when wet weather is predicted to prepare the plant for the high flow conditions as well as operational activities to be undertaken when high flows actually occur. The HFMP shall identify peak instantaneous flow that can be handled by the limiting plant unit and indicate how long that flow can be maintained without a bypass or overflow. The HFMP shall explicitly identify the CSBR “superstorm mode” and “storm mode” flows and operational requirements.
    b. The HFMP shall comply with all NPDES permit (as amended) requirements including but not limited to:
        i. Handling of 8.0 MGD peak instantaneous/hourly wet weather flows sustained over a 24-hour day period.
        ii. Part A.I Additional Requirements bypass sampling requirements; Part B.I.G (bypassing); and Part A/C CSO-related conditions including maximizing horizontal flat weir plate manhole/regulator openings to maximize capture/storage of wet weather flows.

5. An emergency plan that identifies how the facility will be operated during times of emergency. For example, the plan shall detail how key wastewater processes will be repaired or replaced in the event of a failure while minimizing loss of life and property damage to the facility. This plan shall also include emergency contact numbers for local emergency response agencies, plant personnel, critical suppliers and vendors, and DEP contacts, at a minimum.

6. A preventative maintenance plan that includes a schedule for preventative maintenance for all equipment within the treatment system. A spare parts inventory shall be included as part of this plan.

7. A solids management plan that identifies how solids produced by the facility will be wasted, treated, and ultimately disposed of. In addition the O&M Plan shall include:

    a. A contingency plan for grit/solids removal from the WWTP treatment units/equipment while maintaining compliance with NPDES permit discharge requirements. Holding excess sludge/solids within CSBR units or in the disinfection process is not permissible.
    b. A contingency plan for sludge storage/treatment/removal in event that the sludge rotary filter press is offline and/or out-of-service for more than thirty (30) days, that shows how sludge can be stored, treated (if feasible) and shipped offsite without spills, leaks or other releases.

8. The O&M Plan shall specify that the responsible operator shall notify the Department in writing if any WWTP unit/equipment is offline and/or otherwise out-of-service for more than thirty (30) days. The written notification shall include anticipated schedule for return-to-service and proposed corrective action plan.

9. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for accurate and representative sampling per the NPDES Permit Part A requirements, including during peak wet weather flows. The SOP shall include an up-to-date process flow diagram showing influent and effluent composite sampling locations and methods used in flow-proportional 24-hour composite sampling and grab sampling to prevent biasing from RAS, WAS, Utility Water (recycling and withdrawal), and other recycle flows during both dry weather and variable wet weather flows.

10. An up-to-date WWTP chain-of-command/organizational chart explicitly identifying the person (name, title and organizational position) who has the authority and responsibility for implementation of the Operations & Maintenance (O&M) Plan onsite and in the sewer collection/conveyance system.

I. The High Flow Management Plan (HFMP) a.k.a. Wet Weather Operating Plan shall be submitted to DEP upon Phase I substantial construction of the WWTP Upgrade Project (WQM Permit No. 5422401). Thereafter, the HFMP shall be reviewed and updated as part of each NPDES permit renewal application.

J. The permittee shall conduct quarterly Chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing (WETT) for the first year of this permit cycle, and submit the results and analysis to the Department. The Chronic WETT shall be completed with a dilution series of 100%, 89%, 77%, 39.0%, 24.0%, and 19.0%. The Target IWCc Limit is 77%. This is based upon a design discharge flow of 2.00 million gallons per day (MGD) and an estimated Q7-10 low stream flow of 0.9162 cubic feet per second (CFS). A list of PA Accredited Environmental Laboratories for WETT can be found on the DEP web site www.depweb.state.pa.us under the Laboratory Accreditation Program. The WETT will require testing with fathead minnow, Pimephales promelas and daphnia, Ceriodaphnia dubia. The protocol for the Chronic WETT is EPA's Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Water to Freshwater Organisms: 1000.0 Fathead minnow, Pimephales promelas, larval survival and growth and 1002.0 Daphnia, Ceriodaphnia dubia, survival and reproduction (or most current version, www.epa.gov/waterscience/methods/wet/.) The WETT results shall be expressed as No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) and a dose-response curve shall be plotted. The results shall also be reported per Part A.I.E requirements.

K. POTW Operator: Within ninety (90) days of Permit Effective date, the Permittee (SMSA) must either:
    1. Terminate the existing POTW lease agreement and take over all NPDES/WQM permittee responsibilities (removing Shenandoah Borough from the POTW Chain-of-Command and operational decision-making (including financial decision-making)); with submittal of updated NPDES permit documents including organizational charts, site PPC plan, O&M Plans, etc.) addressing this change in operational control and demonstrating the Authority has the capability of meeting all NPDES/WQM permit requirements. Copies of any lease and/or other written agreements with the Borough must be submitted. Copies of any contract with a contracted third party facility operator must be included in the submittal.
    2. Submit a complete and technically adequate NPDES/WQM Permit Transfer Application (with EDMR registration) to add Shenandoah Borough as co-permittee for all POTW (Treatment Plant and sewer system) NPDES and WQM permits. Copies of any lease and/or other written agreements with the Borough must be submitted.

See September 28, 2020 US EPA Administrative Order for Compliance on Consent (AOCC) Docket No. CWA-03-2020-0067DN (as amended) requirements in event of permit transfer and/or amendments of AOCC-required documentation.

L. Sampling Upon request: Within ninety (90) days of written Department request, the permittee shall submit new sampling and analytical results for Pollutant Group Tables 1 through 7 (with completed Item 2 “GC/MS "Five Peaks" Pollutants” table) as contained in DEP’s NPDES Application for Individual Permit to Discharge Sewage Effluent for Major Sewage Facilities (3800-PM-BCW0009b), in the form of completed Major Sewage NPDES Permit Application “Pollutant Identification and Analysis” Section and Pollutant Group Tables (with lab sheets).

XI. WQBELs BELOW QUANTITATION LIMITS

A. The parameter(s) listed below are subject to water quality-based effluent limits (WQBELs) in Part A of this permit that are necessary to comply with state water quality standards, but may be less than quantitation limits (QLs), as defined in 25 Pa. Code § 252.1, that are generally achievable by conventional analytical technology. The permittee shall analyze the parameter(s) using methods that will achieve the QL(s) as listed below. For the purpose of compliance, a statistical value reported on the DMR that is less than the QL(s) (i.e., “non-detect”) will be considered to be in compliance.

Parameter Name	Quantitation Limit
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	5.0 ug/l
Indeno(1,2,3-cd) Pyrene	2.5 ug/l
Vinyl Chloride	0.5 ug/l

B. The permittee shall, where determined to be feasible by the permittee, achieve a QL less than the QL identified above to improve the level of confidence that state water quality standards are being met in the receiving waters.

C. The permittee shall manage non-detect values and report statistical results to DEP in accordance with published DMR guidance (3800-BK-DEP3047). Where a mixed data set exists containing non-detect results and “detected” values (i.e., results greater than or equal to the QL), the QL shall be used for non-detect results to compute average statistical results.