

Application Type Renewal
 Facility Type Municipal
 Major / Minor Minor

**NPDES PERMIT FACT SHEET
INDIVIDUAL SEWAGE**

Application No. PA0082341
 APS ID 1186
 Authorization ID 1268965

Applicant and Facility Information

Applicant Name	<u>Hopewell Borough Bedford County</u>	Facility Name	<u>Hopewell Borough STP</u>
Applicant Address	<u>PO Box 160</u> <u>Hopewell, PA 16650-0160</u>	Facility Address	<u>PO Box 160</u> <u>Hopewell, PA 16650-0160</u>
Applicant Contact	<u>Vicky Smith</u>	Facility Contact	<u>Donald Kline</u>
Applicant Phone	<u>(814) 928-0044</u>	Facility Phone	<u>(814) 928-0095</u>
Client ID	<u>62687</u>	Site ID	<u>248543</u>
Ch 94 Load Status	<u>Not Overloaded</u>	Municipality	<u>Hopewell Borough</u>
Connection Status	<u>No Limitations</u>	County	<u>Bedford</u>
Date Application Received	<u>April 1, 2019</u>	EPA Waived?	<u>Yes</u>
Date Application Accepted	<u>April 17, 2019</u>	If No, Reason	<u></u>
Purpose of Application	<u>This is an application for NPDES renewal.</u>		

Summary of Review

Approve	Deny	Signatures	Date
X		Nicholas Hong, P.E. / Environmental Engineering Specialist	April 9, 2020
		Daniel W. Martin, P.E. / Environmental Engineer Manager	
		Maria Bebenek, P.E. / Environmental Program Manager	

Summary of Review

The application submitted by the applicant requests a NPDES renewal permit for the Hopewell Borough WWTP located at 411 Broad Street, Hopewell, PA 16650 in Bedford County, municipality of Hopewell Township. The existing permit became effective on October 1, 2014 and expired on September 30, 2019. The application for renewal was received by DEP Southcentral Regional Office (SCRO) on April 1, 2019.

The purpose of this Fact Sheet is to present the basis of information used for establishing the proposed NPDES permit effluent limitations. The Fact Sheet includes a description of the facility, a description of the facility's receiving waters, a description of the facility's receiving waters attainment/non-attainment assessment status, and a description of any changes to the proposed monitoring/sampling frequency. Section 6 provides the justification for the proposed NPDES effluent limits derived from technology based effluent limits (TBEL), water quality based effluent limits (WQBEL), total maximum daily loading (TMDL), antidegradation, anti-backsliding, and/or whole effluent toxicity (WET). A brief summary of the outlined descriptions has been included in the Summary of Review section.

The subject facility is a 0.0325 MGD treatment facility. The applicant does not anticipate any proposed upgrades to the treatment facility in the next five years. The NPDES application has been processed as a Minor Sewage Facility (Level 1) due to the type of sewage and the design flow rate for the facility. The applicant disclosed the Act 14 requirement to Bedford County Commissioners and Hopewell Township and the notice was received by the parties on March 4, 2019 and March 7, 2019. A planning approval letter was not necessary as the facility is neither new or expanding.

Utilizing the DEP's web-based Emap-PA information system, the receiving waters has been determined to be the Raystown Branch Juniata River. The sequence of receiving streams that the Raystown Branch Juniata River discharges into are the Juniata River and the Susquehanna River which eventually drains into the Chesapeake Bay. The subject site is subject to the Chesapeake Bay implementation requirements. The receiving water has protected water usage for trout stocking fish (TSF) and migratory fishes (MF). No Class A Wild Trout fisheries are impacted by this discharge. The absence of high quality and/or exceptional value surface waters removes the need for an additional evaluation of anti-degradation requirements.

The Raystown Branch Juniata River is a Category 2 stream listed in the 2018 Integrated List of All Waters (formerly 303d Listed Streams). This stream is an attaining stream that supports aquatic life. The receiving waters is not subject to a total maximum daily load (TMDL) plan to improve water quality in the subject facility's watershed.

The existing permit and proposed permit differ as follows:

- **Due to the Chesapeake Bay WIP, nitrogen species and phosphorus shall be monitored on a 2x/yr basis**

The proposed permit will expire five (5) years from the effective date.

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

Any additional information or public review of documents associated with the discharge or facility may be available at PA DEP Southcentral Regional Office (SCRO), 909 Elmerton Avenue, Harrisburg, PA 17110. To make an appointment for file review, contact the SCRO File Review Coordinator at 717.705.4700.

1.0 Applicant

1.1 General Information

This fact sheet summarizes PA Department of Environmental Protection's review for the NPDES renewal for the following subject facility.

Facility Name: Hopewell Borough WWTP

NPDES Permit # PA0082341

Physical Address: 411 Broad Street
Hopewell, PA16650

Mailing Address: PO Box 160
Hopewell, PA 16650

Contact: Saundra Thomas
Council President
Hpwl417.secretary@embarqmail.com
814-928-0044

Consultant: Tobias Nagle
Stiffler McGraw and Associates, Inc.
814-696-6280 ext 349
tnagle@stiffler-mcgraw.com

1.2 Permit History

Permit submittal included the following information.

- NPDES Application
- Flow Diagrams
- Influent Sample Data
- Effluent Sample Data

2.0 Treatment Facility Summary

2.1.1 Site location

The physical address for the facility is 411 Broad Street, Hopewell, PA16650. A topographical and an aerial photograph of the facility are depicted as Figure 1 and Figure 2.

Figure 1: Topographical map of the subject facility

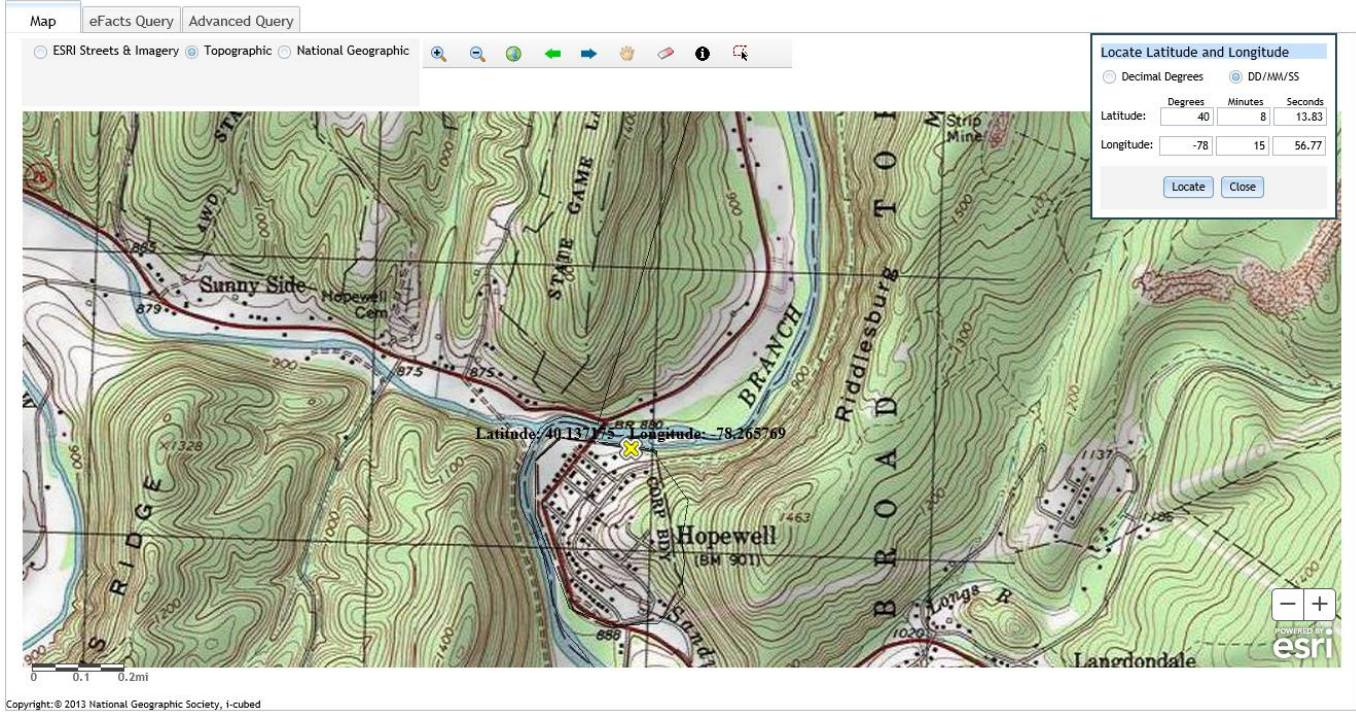
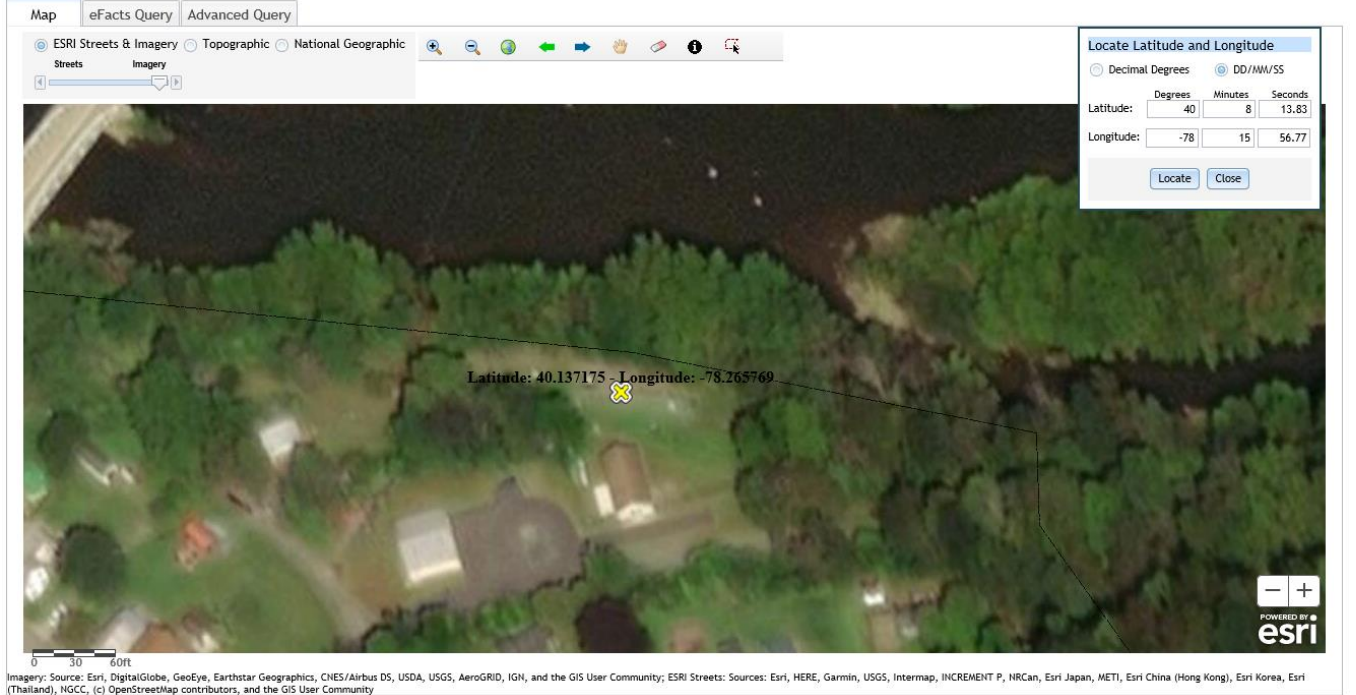


Figure 2: Aerial Photograph of the subject facility



2.1.2 Sources of Wastewater/Stormwater

State Contributions of flow to wastewater treatment plant

The facility receives 100% of the wastewater contributions from Hopewell Borough. The estimated population for the municipality is 230 persons.

The treatment plant receives wastewater from the following commercial facilities:

- Thomas Auto Care (automotive garage)
- Kline’s Garage (automotive garage)
- Hopewell Area Senior Center (senior center / community center)
- Hopewell Area Post Office (US Post Office)

The facility does not receive hauled-in wastes.

2.2 Description of Wastewater Treatment Process

The subject facility is a 0.0325 MGD design flow facility. The subject facility treats wastewater using a bar basket(s), an aeration tank, a clarifier(s), a dosing tank, and a chlorine contact tank(s) prior to discharge through the outfall. The facility is being evaluated for flow, pH, dissolved oxygen, TRC, CBOD5, TSS, fecal coliform, nitrogen species, and phosphorus.

The existing permits limits for the facility is summarized in Section 2.4.

The treatment process is summarized in the table.

Treatment Facility Summary				
Treatment Facility Name: Hopewell STP				
Waste Type	Degree of Treatment	Process Type	Disinfection	Avg Annual Flow (MGD)
Sewage	Secondary	Extended Aeration	Gas Chlorine	0.0325
Hydraulic Capacity (MGD)	Organic Capacity (lbs/day)	Load Status	Biosolids Treatment	Biosolids Use/Disposal
0.0325	61	Not Overloaded	Aerobic Digestion	Combination of methods

2.3 Facility Outfall Information

The facility has the following outfall information for wastewater.

Outfall No.	001	Design Flow (MGD)	.0325
Latitude	40° 8' 13.86"	Longitude	-78° 15' 55.89"
Wastewater Description:	Sewage Effluent		

2.3.1 Operational Considerations- Chemical Additives

Chemical additives are chemical products introduced into a waste stream that is used for cleaning, disinfecting, or maintenance and which may be detected in effluent discharged to waters of the Commonwealth. Chemicals excluded are those used for neutralization of waste streams, the production of goods, and treatment of wastewater.

The subject facility utilizes the following chemicals as part of their treatment process.

- Aluminum sulfate for phosphorus removal
- Sodium sulfite for dechlorination

2.4 Existing NPDES Permits Limits

The existing NPDES permit limits are summarized in the table.

3800-PM-BPNPSM0012 Rev. 5/2014
Permit

Permit No. PA0082341

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

I. A. For Outfall 001, Latitude 40° 8' 13.86", Longitude 78° 15' 55.89", River Mile Index 50.37, Stream Code 13349

Receiving Waters: Raystown Branch Juniata River

Type of Effluent: Treated Sewage

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge during the period from October 1, 2014 through September 30, 2019.
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	Weekly Average	Instant. Maximum		
Flow (MGD)	Report	Report	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	Continuous	Measured
pH (S.U.)	XXX	XXX	6.0	XXX	XXX	9.0	1/day	Grab
Dissolved Oxygen	XXX	XXX	5.0	XXX	XXX	XXX	1/day	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine	XXX	XXX	XXX	0.5	XXX	1.6	1/day	8-Hr Composite
CBOD5	6.8	10.8 Wkly Avg	XXX	25	40	50	2/month	8-Hr Composite
BOD5 Raw Sewage Influent	Report	Report	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	2/month	Grab
Total Suspended Solids Raw Sewage Influent	Report	Report	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	2/month	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	8.1	12.2 Wkly Avg	XXX	30	45	60	2/month	8-Hr Composite
Fecal Coliform (CFU/100 ml) May 1 - Sep 30	XXX	XXX	XXX	200 Geo Mean	XXX	1,000	2/month	Grab
Fecal Coliform (CFU/100 ml) Oct 1 - Apr 30	XXX	XXX	XXX	2,000 Geo Mean	XXX	10,000	2/month	Grab

Outfall 001, Continued (from October 1, 2014 through September 30, 2019)

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	Weekly Average	Instant. Maximum		
Total Phosphorus	0.5	XXX	XXX	2.0	XXX	4.0	2/month	8-Hr Composite
Nitrate-Nitrite as N	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report Annl Avg	XXX	XXX	1/year	8-Hr Composite
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report Annl Avg	XXX	XXX	1/year	8-Hr Composite
Total Nitrogen	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report Annl Avg	XXX	XXX	1/year	Calculation

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): at Outfall 001

3.0 Facility NPDES Compliance History

3.1 Summary of Inspections

A summary of the most recent inspections during the existing permit review cycle is as follows.

The DEP inspector noted the following during the inspection.

10/23/2014:

- The facility had several exceedances of fecal coliform this year.
- The facility had several days this month when the pH was below permit limits.
- The chlorine contact raceway had a thin layer of settled solids at the bottom of the tank. The facility was advised to clean the solids out. The 1st manhole with the orange lid after contact tank also had some solids build up.
- The facility was advised to record separate grab and analysis times for daily effluent composite sampling.

10/21/2015:

- The facility had a plant upset over the past winter and spring due to an infestation of midge fly larva. This led to multiple fecal violations and loss of solids in the aeration tank.
- The facility identified a problem with a leaking skimmer return line causing cloudiness in the clarifier.
- The weir behind the chlorine contact tank had leaves and debris.
- The facility was collecting 8-hr composite samples by grab. The facility was only collecting 2 grab samples to make the composite. Standard sample collection requires at least 4 grab samples over the 8-hr period. Individual grab times need to be recorded.

10/05/2016:

- In the last month, a leak was discovered on the side of the tank which contained the EQ, aeration, and clarifier. The leak was repaired with epoxy.
- The facility's engineer conducted an evaluation of the treatment plant and would be recommending that the plant be replaced or upgraded.
- The facility was unable to locate any biosolids paperwork during the inspection.
- The facility was taking the required minimum of 4 separate samples during the 8-hr period for the effluent composite sample.
- The facility was advised that all records stored electronically should be backed up by another device (i.e. flash drive external disk, or cloud).

06/07/2017:

- The inspection was precipitated by a hole in the steel aeration tank. The inspector noticed significant rusting and flaking along some sections of the interior wall especially at the seams between the clarifier and aeration tank. A few spots on the exterior of the tank wall had some long-term corrosion that has caused pitting in the steel.
- Stiffler-McGraw examined the treatment tank at the time of the leak and recommended that the tank be replaced.
- The facility also had issues with a broken airline in the aeration tank and the loss of electricity through the buried conduit. The facility was utilizing extension cords to operate the pumps and other equipment at the main tank.
- DEP requested that the facility have a qualified engineer perform an evaluation of the steel treatment tanks to determine their structural integrity and to prepare a report that includes recommendations regarding possible repair or replacement of the tanks.

10/31/2017

- The last compartment of the contact tank before the V-notch weir contained an abundance of leaves. The facility was advised to clean the leaves.
- The dechlorination tablet feeder was empty. The facility was advised to check the unit routinely.
- Some floating sludge along the clarifier weirs was observed. This could suggest a need for increased wasting or return.

- Due to wet weather, flow rates were above the design capacity for the treatment system. The facility was advised to research inflow and infiltration.
- Due to high flows, the operator may turn off the air in the aeration tank to prevent sewage solids from washing out to the receiving stream. The facility was advised that this is not considered proper operation of the treatment plant.

11/6/2018:

- The Dissolved Oxygen meter was not being properly calibrated each day it is used. Operator did not have the original manual for the instrument but intends to search for a copy on-line and begin properly calibrating.

03/25/2019:

- There was nothing significant to report

11/18/2019:

- Two additional rust holes were observed in the treatment tank. The holes were about 2 inches wide and were located near the top of the sludge digester tank. The sludge level should be kept below the holes until the repair is made next spring. Treatment tanks will likely be painted at that time.
- There was a leak from the chlorine storage tank earlier in the year. Leak was caused by a worn flange gasket. Leaking chlorine entered a floor drain that discharges to the chlorine contact tank. TRC limit was high the day of the leak but did not exceed the permit limit.

3.2 Summary of DMR Data

A review of approximately 7 months of DMR data shows that the monthly average flow data for the facility below the design capacity of the treatment system. The maximum average flow data for the DMR reviewed was 0.008 MGD. The design capacity of the treatment system is 0.0325 MGD.

DMR Data for Outfall 001 (from March 1, 2019 to February 29, 2020)

Parameter	FEB-20	JAN-20	DEC-19	NOV-19	OCT-19	SEP-19	AUG-19	JUL-19	JUN-19	MAY-19	APR-19	MAR-19
Flow (MGD) Average Monthly	0.008	0.0065	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.005					
Flow (MGD) Daily Maximum	0.012	0.025	0.012	0.015	0.013	0.009	0.008					
pH (S.U.) Instantaneous Minimum	7.0	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.1					
pH (S.U.) Instantaneous Maximum	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.4	7.7	7.5					
DO (mg/L) Instantaneous Minimum	5.7	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.9	5.4	5.6					
TRC (mg/L) Average Monthly	0.1	0.4	0.29	0.2	0.3	< 0.5	0.7					
CBOD5 (lbs/day) Average Monthly	0.2	< 0.2	0.1	< 0.1	< 0.12	0.1	< 0.1					
CBOD5 (lbs/day) Weekly Average	0.2	0.3	0.2	< 0.1	< 0.15	0.2	< 0.1					
CBOD5 (mg/L) Average Monthly	3.8	6.0	3.0	< 2.0	< 3.0	3.0	< 3.0					
CBOD5 (mg/L) Weekly Average	4.3	8.4	4.0	< 3.0	< 3.0	3.0	3.74					
BOD5 (lbs/day) Raw Sewage Influent Average Monthly	23.2	9	10	25	8	15	14					
BOD5 (lbs/day) Raw Sewage Influent Daily Maximum	31.5	11	17	34.6	8	21	15					
BOD5 (mg/L) Raw Sewage Influent Average Monthly	365	289	268	465	192	223	309					

**NPDES Permit Fact Sheet
Hopewell Borough STP**

NPDES Permit No. PA0082341

TSS (lbs/day) Average Monthly	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.07	0.1	0.2	0.1					
TSS (lbs/day) Raw Sewage Influent Average Monthly	19.1	5	4.0	9.6	30	18	9					
TSS (lbs/day) Raw Sewage Influent Daily Maximum	19.6	6	7.0	13.3	50	27	11					
TSS (lbs/day) Weekly Average	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.08	0.1	0.2	0.2					
TSS (mg/L) Average Monthly	4.4	10.0	5.0	1.3	2.4	4.0	4.0					
TSS (mg/L) Raw Sewage Influent Average Monthly	307	143	125	177	642	268	191					
TSS (mg/L) Weekly Average	5.2	15.0	7.0	1.6	2.4	4.0	4.0					
Fecal Coliform (No./100 ml) Geometric Mean	11	17	4.0	56	< 8	4	< 7.0					
Fecal Coliform (No./100 ml) Instantaneous Maximum	29.6	75	4.0	265	16.4	5	< 10.0					
Nitrate-Nitrite (mg/L) Annual Average			0.44									
Total Nitrogen (mg/L) Annual Average			10.0									
TKN (mg/L) Annual Average			9.6									
Total Phosphorus (lbs/day) Average Monthly	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.09					
Total Phosphorus (mg/L) Average Monthly	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.6	1.4	2.32					

3.3 Non-Compliance

3.3.1 Non-Compliance- NPDES Effluent

A summary of the non-compliance to the permit limits for the existing permit cycle for the last 12 months is as follows.

Effluent Violations for Outfall 001, from: April 1, 2019 To: February 29, 2020

Parameter	Date	SBC	DMR Value	Units	Limit Value	Units
TRC	08/31/19	Avg Mo	0.7	mg/L	0.5	mg/L
Total Phosphorus	08/31/19	Avg Mo	2.32	mg/L	2.0	mg/L

3.3.2 Non-Compliance- Enforcement Actions

A summary of the non-compliance enforcement actions for the current permit cycle is as follows:

**Summary of Enforcement Actions
Beginning October 1, 2014 and Ending April 8, 2020**

ENF ID	ENF TYPE	ENF CREATION DATE	EXECUTED DATE	VIOLATIONS	ENF FINALSTATUS	ENF CLOSED DATE
363229	NOV	04/20/2018	04/16/2018	271.905; 271.932	Comply/Closed	05/29/2018

3.4 Summary of Biosolids Disposal

A summary of the biosolids disposed of from the facility is as follows.

2019			
Sewage Sludge / Biosolids Production Information			
Hauled Off-Site			
Date (YEAR)	Gallons	% Solids	Dry Tons
October	16,000	1.9	1.268
Notes: Biosolids disposed at Chestnut Ridge Municipal Authority as sewage sludge			

3.5 Open Violations

No open violations existed as of April 2020.

4.0 Receiving Waters and Water Supply Information Detail Summary

4.1 Receiving Waters

The receiving waters has been determined to be the Raystown Branch Juniata River. The sequence of receiving streams that the Raystown Branch Juniata River discharges into are the Juniata River and the Susquehanna River which eventually drains into the Chesapeake Bay.

4.2 Public Water Supply (PWS) Intake

The closest PWS to the subject facility is the Saxton Municipal Water Authority located approximately 8 miles downstream of the subject facility on the Raystown Branch Juniata River. Based upon the distance and the flow rate of the facility, the PWS should not be impacted.

4.3 Class A Wild Trout Streams

Class A Wild Trout Streams are waters that support a population of naturally produced trout of sufficient size and abundance to support long-term and rewarding sport fishery. DEP classifies these waters as high-quality coldwater fisheries.

The information obtained from EMAP suggests that no Class A Wild Trout Fishery will be impacted by this discharge.

4.4 2018 Integrated List of All Waters (303d Listed Streams):

Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act requires States to list all impaired surface waters not supporting uses even after appropriate and required water pollution control technologies have been applied. The 303(d) list includes the reason for impairment which may be one or more point sources (i.e. industrial or sewage discharges) or non-point sources (i.e. abandoned mine lands or agricultural runoff and the pollutant causing the impairment such as metals, pH, mercury or siltation).

States or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) must determine the conditions that would return the water to a condition that meets water quality standards. As a follow-up to listing, the state or EPA must develop a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for each waterbody on the list. A TMDL identifies allowable pollutant loads to a waterbody from both point and non-point sources that will prevent a violation of water quality standards. A TMDL also includes a margin of safety to ensure protection of the water.

The water quality status of Pennsylvania's waters uses a five-part categorization (lists) of waters per their attainment use status. The categories represent varying levels of attainment, ranging from Category 1, where all designated water uses are met to Category 5 where impairment by pollutants requires a TMDL for water quality protection.

The receiving waters is listed in the 2018 Pennsylvania Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report as a Category 2 waterbody. The surface waters is an attaining stream that supports aquatic life. The designated use has been classified as protected waters for trout stocking fishes (TSF) and migratory fishes (MF).

4.5 Low Flow Stream Conditions

Water quality modeling estimates are based upon conservative data inputs. The data are typically estimated using either a stream gauge or through USGS web based StreamStats program. The NPDES effluent limits are based upon the combined flows from both the stream and the facility discharge.

A conservative approach to estimate the impact of the facility discharge using values which minimize the total combined volume of the stream and the facility discharge. The volumetric flow rate for the stream is based upon the seven-day, 10-year low flow (Q710) which is the lowest estimated flow rate of the stream during a 7 consecutive day period that occurs once in 10 -year time period. The facility discharge is based upon a known design capacity of the subject facility.

The closest WQN station to the subject facility is the Raystown Juniata River station at Saxton, PA (WQN223). This WQN station is located approximately 9 miles downstream of the subject facility.

The closest gauge station to the subject facility is the Raystown Juniata River station at Saxton, PA (USGS station number 1562000). This gauge station is located approximately 9 miles downstream of the subject facility.

For WQM modeling, pH and stream water temperature data from the water quality network station was used. pH was estimated to be 8.0 and the stream water temperature was estimated to be 23.3 C.

Stream hardness is 96 mg/ CaCO₃.

The low flow yield and the Q710 for the subject facility was estimated as shown below.

Gauge Station Data		
USGS Station Number	1562000	
Station Name	Raystown Branch Juniata River @ Saxton, PA	
Q710	67.1	ft ³ /sec
Drainage Area (DA)	756	mi ²
Calculations		
The low flow yield of the gauge station is:		
Low Flow Yield (LFY) = Q710 / DA		
LFY = (67.1 ft ³ /sec / 756 mi ²)		
LFY =	0.0888	ft ³ /sec/mi ²
The low flow at the subject site is based upon the DA of		
	724	mi ²
Q710 = (LFY@gauge station)(DA@Subject Site)		
Q710 = (0.0888 ft ³ /sec/mi ²)(724 mi ²)		
Q710 =	64.260	ft ³ /sec

4.6 Summary of Discharge, Receiving Waters and Water Supply Information

Outfall No.	<u>001</u>	Design Flow (MGD)	<u>.0325</u>
Latitude	<u>40° 8' 15.96"</u>	Longitude	<u>-78° 16' 10.33"</u>
Quad Name	<u></u>	Quad Code	<u></u>
Wastewater Description: <u>Sewage Effluent</u>			

Receiving Waters	<u>Raystown Branch Juniata River (TSF)</u>	Stream Code	<u>13349</u>
NHD Com ID	<u>65844207</u>	RMI	<u>48</u>
Drainage Area	<u>724</u>	Yield (cfs/mi ²)	<u>0.0888</u>
Q ₇₋₁₀ Flow (cfs)	<u>64.26</u>	Q ₇₋₁₀ Basis	<u>StreamStats/StreamGauge</u>
Elevation (ft)	<u>873</u>	Slope (ft/ft)	<u></u>
Watershed No.	<u>11-D</u>	Chapter 93 Class.	<u>TSF, MF</u>
Existing Use	<u>Same as Chapter 93 class.</u>	Existing Use Qualifier	<u></u>
Exceptions to Use	<u></u>	Exceptions to Criteria	<u></u>
Assessment Status	<u>Attaining Use(s) supports aquatic life.</u>		
Cause(s) of Impairment	<u>Not appl.</u>		
Source(s) of Impairment	<u>Not appl.</u>		
TMDL Status	<u>Not appl.</u>	Name	<u></u>

Background/Ambient Data		Data Source	
pH (SU)	<u>8.00</u>	WQN223; Median July to Sept	<u></u>
Temperature (°C)	<u>23.3</u>	WQN223; Median July to Sept	<u></u>
Hardness (mg/L)	<u>96</u>	Historical average	<u></u>
Other:	<u></u>		<u></u>

Nearest Downstream Public Water Supply Intake	<u>Saxton Municipal Water Authority</u>		
PWS Waters	<u>Raystown Juniata River</u>	Flow at Intake (cfs)	<u></u>
PWS RMI	<u></u>	Distance from Outfall (mi)	<u>8</u>

5.0: Overview of Presiding Water Quality Standards

5.1 General

There are at least six (6) different policies which determines the effluent performance limits for the NPDES permit. The policies are technology based effluent limits (TBEL), water quality based effluent limits (WQBEL), antidegradation, total maximum daily loading (TMDL), anti-backsliding, and whole effluent toxicity (WET) The effluent performance limitations enforced are the selected permit limits that is most protective to the designated use of the receiving waters. An overview of each of the policies that are applicable to the subject facility has been presented in Section 6.

5.2.1 Technology-Based Limitations

TBEL treatment requirements under section 301(b) of the Act represent the minimum level of control that must be imposed in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act (40 CFR 125.3). Available TBEL requirements for the state of Pennsylvania are itemized in PA Code 25, Chapter 92a.47.

The presiding sources for the basis for the effluent limitations are governed by either federal or state regulation. The reference sources for each of the parameters is itemized in the tables. The following technology-based limitations apply, subject to water quality analysis and best professional judgement (BPJ) where applicable:

Parameter	Limit (mg/l)	SBC	Federal Regulation	State Regulation
CBOD ₅	25	Average Monthly	133.102(a)(4)(i)	92a.47(a)(1)
	40	Average Weekly	133.102(a)(4)(ii)	92a.47(a)(2)
Total Suspended Solids	30	Average Monthly	133.102(b)(1)	92a.47(a)(1)
	45	Average Weekly	133.102(b)(2)	92a.47(a)(2)
pH	6.0 – 9.0 S.U.	Min – Max	133.102(c)	95.2(1)
Fecal Coliform (5/1 – 9/30)	200 / 100 ml	Geo Mean	-	92a.47(a)(4)
Fecal Coliform (5/1 – 9/30)	1,000 / 100 ml	IMAX	-	92a.47(a)(4)
Fecal Coliform (10/1 – 4/30)	2,000 / 100 ml	Geo Mean	-	92a.47(a)(5)
Fecal Coliform (10/1 – 4/30)	10,000 / 100 ml	IMAX	-	92a.47(a)(5)
Total Residual Chlorine	0.5	Average Monthly	-	92a.48(b)(2)

5.2.2 Mass Based Limits

For publicly owned treatment works (POTW), mass loadings are calculated based upon design flow rate of the facility and the permit limit concentration. The generalized calculation for mass loadings is shown below:

$$Quantity \left(\frac{lb}{day} \right) = (MGD)(Concentration)(8.34)$$

5.3 Water Quality-Based Limitations

WQBEL are based on the need to attain or maintain the water quality criteria and to assure protection of designated and existing uses (PA Code 25, Chapter 92a.2). The subject facility that is typically enforced is the more stringent limit of either the TBEL or the WQBEL.

Determination of WQBEL is calculated by spreadsheet analysis or by a computer modeling program developed by DEP. DEP permit engineers utilize the following computing programs for WQBEL permit limitations: (1) MS Excel worksheet for Total Residual Chlorine (TRC); (2) WQM 7.0 for Windows Wasteload Allocation Program for Dissolved Oxygen and Ammonia Nitrogen Version 1.0 (WQM Model) and (3) PENTOXSD for Windows 2.0 (PENTOXSD) for Toxics pollutants.

5.3.1 Water Quality Modeling 7.0

The WQM Model is a computer model that is used to determine NPDES discharge effluent limitations for Carbonaceous BOD (CBOD5), Ammonia Nitrogen (NH₃-N), and Dissolved Oxygen (DO) for single and multiple point source discharges scenarios. WQM Model is a complete-mix model which means that the discharge flow and the stream flow are assumed to instantly and completely mixed at the discharge node.

WQM recommends effluent limits for DO, CBOD5, and NH₃-N in mg/l for the discharge(s) in the simulation.

Four types of limits may be recommended. The limits are (a) a *minimum concentration for DO in the discharge as 30-day average*; (b) a *30-day average concentration for CBOD5 in the discharge*; (c) a *30-day average concentration for the NH₃-N in the discharge*; (d) *24-hour average concentration for NH₃-N in the discharge*.

The WQM Model requires several input values for calculating output values. The source of data originates from either EMAP, the National Map, or Stream Stats. Data for stream gauge information, if any, was abstracted from USGS Low-Flow, Base-Flow, and Mean-Flow Regression Equations for Pennsylvania Streams authored by Marla H. Stuckey (Scientific Investigations Report 2006-5130).

The input values utilized for the modeling are summarized in the table which can be found in Attachment B.

The applicable WQM Effluent Limit Type are discussed in Section 6 under the corresponding parameter which is either DO, CBOD, or ammonia-nitrogen.

5.3.2 PENTOXSD Modeling

The facility is not subject to PENTOXSD.

5.3.3 Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

The facility is not subject to WET.

5.4 Total Maximum Daily Loading (TMDL)

5.4.1 TMDL

The goal of the Clean Water Act (CWA), which governs water pollution, is to ensure that all of the Nation's waters are clean and healthy enough to support aquatic life and recreation. To achieve this goal, the CWA created programs designed to regulate and reduce the amount of pollution entering United States waters. Section 303(d) of the CWA requires states to assess their waterbodies to identify those not meeting water quality standards. If a waterbody is not meeting standards, it is listed as impaired and reported to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The state then develops a plan to clean up the impaired waterbody. This plan includes the development of a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for the pollutant(s) that were found to be the cause of the water quality violations. A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) calculates the maximum amount of a specific pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards.

Pennsylvania has committed to restoring all impaired waters by developing TMDLs and TMDL alternatives for all impaired waterbodies. The TMDL serves as the starting point or planning tool for restoring water quality.

5.4.1.1 Local TMDL

The subject facility does not discharge into a local TMDL.

5.4.1.2 Chesapeake Bay TMDL Requirement

The Chesapeake Bay Watershed is a large ecosystem that encompasses approximately 64,000 square miles in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York and the District of Columbia. An ecosystem is composed of interrelated parts that interact with each other to form a whole. All of the plants and animals in an ecosystem depend on each other in some way. Every living thing needs a healthy ecosystem to survive. Human activities affect the Chesapeake Bay ecosystem by adding pollution, using resources and changing the character of the land.

Most of the Chesapeake Bay and many of its tidal tributaries have been listed as impaired under Section 303(d) of the federal Water Pollution Control Act ("Clean Water Act"), 33 U.S.C. § 1313(d). While the Chesapeake Bay is outside the boundaries of Pennsylvania, more than half of the State lies within the watershed. Two major rivers in Pennsylvania are part of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. They are (a) the Susquehanna River and (b) the Potomac River. These two rivers total 40 percent of the entire Chesapeake Bay watershed.

The overall management approach needed for reducing nitrogen, phosphorus and sediment are provided in the Bay TMDL document and the Phase I, II, and III WIPs which is described in the Bay TMDL document and Executive Order 13508.

The Bay TMDL is a comprehensive pollution reduction effort in the Chesapeake Bay watershed identifying the necessary pollution reductions of nitrogen, phosphorus and sediment across the seven Bay watershed jurisdictions of Delaware, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia to meet applicable water quality standards in the Bay and its tidal waters.

The Watershed Implementation Plans (WIPs) provides objectives for how the jurisdictions in partnership with federal and local governments will achieve the Bay TMDL's nutrient and sediment allocations.

Phase 3 WIP provides an update on Chesapeake Bay TMDL implementation activities for point sources and DEP's current implementation strategy for wastewater. The latest revision of the supplement was December 17, 2019.

The Chesapeake Bay TMDL (Appendix Q) categorizes point sources into four sectors:

- Sector A- significant sewage dischargers;
- Sector B- significant industrial waste (IW) dischargers;
- Sector C- non-significant dischargers (both sewage and IW facilities); and

- Sector D- combined sewer overflows (CSOs).

All sectors contain a listing of individual facilities with NPDES permits that were believed to be discharging at the time the TMDL was published (2010). All sectors with the exception of the non-significant dischargers have individual wasteload allocations (WLAs) for TN and TP assigned to specific facilities. Non-significant dischargers have a bulk or aggregate allocation for TN and TP based on the facilities in that sector that were believed to be discharging at that time and their estimated nutrient loads.

Based upon the supplement the subject facility has been categorized as a Sector C discharger. The supplement defines Sector C as a non-significant discharger that includes sewage facilities (Phase 4 facilities: ≥ 0.2 MGD and < 0.4 MGD and Phase 5 facilities: > 0.002 MGD and < 0.2 MGD), small flow/single residence sewage treatment facilities (≤ 0.002 MGD), and non-significant IW facilities, all of which may be covered by statewide General Permits or may have individual NPDES permits.

At this time, there are approximately 850 Phase 4 and 5 sewage facilities, approximately 715 small flow sewage treatment facilities covered by a statewide General Permit, and approximately 300 non-significant IW facilities.

For Phase 5 sewage facilities with individual permits (average annual design flow on August 29, 2005 > 0.002 MGD and < 0.2 MGD), DEP will issue individual permits with monitoring and reporting for TN and TP throughout the permit term at a frequency no less than annually, unless 1) the facility has already conducted at least two years of nutrient monitoring and 2) a summary of the monitoring results are included in the next permit's fact sheet. If, however, Phase 5 facilities choose to expand, the renewed or amended permits will contain Cap Loads based on the lesser of a) existing TN/TP concentrations at current design average annual flow or b) 7,306 lbs/yr TN and 974 lbs/yr TP.

If no data are available to determine existing concentrations for expanding Phase 4 or 5 facilities, default concentrations of 25 mg/l TN and 4 mg/l TP may be used (these are the average estimated concentrations of all non-significant sewage facilities).

DEP will not issue permits to existing Phase 4 and 5 facilities containing Cap Loads unless it is done on a broad scale or unless the facilities are expanding.

For new Phase 4 and 5 sewage discharges, in general DEP will issue new permits containing Cap Loads of "0" and new facilities will be expected to purchase credits and/or apply offsets to achieve compliance, with the exception of small flow and single residence facilities.

This facility is subject to Sector C monitoring requirements. Monitoring for nitrogen and phosphorus shall be 2x/yr.

5.5 Anti-Degradation Requirement

Chapter 93.4a of the PA regulations requires that surface water of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania may not be degraded below levels that protect the existing uses. The regulations specifically state that *Existing instream water uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect the existing uses shall be maintained and protected*. Antidegradation requirements are implemented through DEP's guidance manual entitled Water Quality Antidegradation Implementation Guidance (Document #391-0300-02).

The policy requires DEP to protect the existing uses of all surface waters and the existing quality of High Quality (HQ) and Exceptional Value (EV) Waters. Existing uses are protected when DEP makes a final decision on any permit or approval for an activity that may affect a protected use. Existing uses are protected based upon DEP's evaluation of the best available information (which satisfies DEP protocols and Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) procedures) that indicates the protected use of the waterbody.

For a new, additional, or increased point source discharge to an HQ or EV water, the person proposing the discharge is required to utilize a nondischarge alternative that is cost-effective and environmentally sound when compared with the cost of the proposed discharge. If a nondischarge alternative is not cost-effective and environmentally sound, the person must use the best available combination of treatment, pollution prevention, and wastewater reuse technologies and assure that any discharge is nondegrading. In the case of HQ waters, DEP may find that after satisfaction of intergovernmental coordination and public participation requirements lower water quality is necessary to accommodate

important economic or social development in the area in which the waters are located. In addition, DEP will assure that cost-effective and reasonable best management practices for nonpoint source control in HQ and EV waters are achieved.

The subject facility's discharge will be to a non-special protection waters and the permit conditions are imposed to protect existing instream water quality and uses. Neither HQ waters or EV waters is impacted by this discharge.

5.6 Anti-Backsliding

Anti-backsliding is a federal regulation which prohibits a permit from being renewed, reissued, or modified containing effluent limitations which are less stringent than the comparable effluent limitations in the previous permit (40 CFR 122.1.1 and 40 CFR 122.1.2). A review of the existing permit limitations with the proposed permit limitations confirm that the facility is consistent with anti-backsliding requirements. The facility has proposed effluent limitations that are as stringent as the existing permit.

6.0 NPDES Parameter Details

The basis for the proposed sampling and their monitoring frequency that will appear in the permit for each individual parameter are itemized in this Section. The final limits are the more stringent of technology based effluent treatment (TBEL) requirements, water quality based (WQBEL) limits, TMDL, antidegradation, anti-degradation, or WET.

The reader will find in this section:

- a) a justification of recommended permit monitoring requirements and limitations for each parameter in the proposed NPDES permit;
- b) a summary of changes from the existing NPDES permit to the proposed permit; and
- c) a summary of the proposed NPDES effluent limits.

6.1 Recommended Monitoring Requirements and Effluent Limitations

A summary of the recommended monitoring requirements and effluent limitations are itemized in the tables. The tables are categorized by (a) Conventional Pollutants and Disinfection and (b) Nitrogen Species and Phosphorus

6.1.1 Conventional Pollutants and Disinfection

Summary of Proposed NPDES Parameter Details for Conventional Pollutants and Disinfection Hopewell Borough WWTP; PA0082341			
Parameter	Permit Limitation Required by ¹ :	Recommendation	
pH (S.U.)	TBEL	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be daily as a grab sample (Table 6-3).
		Effluent Limit:	Effluent limits may range from pH = 6.0 to 9.0
		Rationale:	The monitoring frequency has been assigned in accordance with Table 6-3 and the effluent limits assigned by Chapter 95.2(1).
Dissolved Oxygen	BPJ	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be daily as a grab sample (Table 6-3).
		Effluent Limit:	Effluent limits shall be greater than 5.0 mg/l.
		Rationale:	The monitoring frequency has been assigned in accordance with Table 6-3 and the effluent limits assigned by best professional judgement.
CBOD	TBEL	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be 2x/month as an 8-hr composite sample (Table 6-3).
		Effluent Limit:	Effluent limits shall not exceed 6.8 lbs/day and 25 mg/l as an average monthly.
		Rationale:	The monitoring frequency has been assigned in accordance with Table 6-3 and the effluent limits assigned by Chapter 92a.47(a)(1). WQM modeling indicates that the TBEL is more stringent than the WQBEL. Thus, the permit limit is confined to TBEL.
TSS	TBEL	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be 2/month as an 8-hr composite sample (Table 6-3).
		Effluent Limit:	Effluent limits shall not exceed 8.1 lbs/day and 30 mg/l as an average monthly.
		Rationale:	The monitoring frequency has been assigned in accordance with Table 6-3 and the effluent limits assigned by Chapter 92a.47(a)(1). While there is no WQM modeling for this parameter, the permit limit for TSS is generally assigned similar effluent limits as CBOD or BOD. Since the TBEL is more stringent than TBEL, TBEL will apply.
TRC	TBEL	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be on a daily basis as a grab sample (Table 6-3).
		Effluent Limit:	The average monthly limit should not exceed 0.5 mg/l and/or 1.6 mg/l as an instantaneous maximum.
		Rationale:	Chlorine in both combined (chloramine) and free form is extremely toxic to freshwater fish and other forms of aquatic life (Implementation Guidance Total Residual Chlorine 1). The TRC effluent limitations to be imposed on a discharger shall be the more stringent of either the WQBEL or TBEL requirements and shall be expressed in the NPDES permit as an average monthly and instantaneous maximum effluent concentration (Implementation Guidance Total Residual Chlorine 4). Based on the stream flow rate (lowest 7-day flow rate in 10 years) and the design flow rate of the subject facility calculated by the TRC Evaluation worksheet, the TBEL is more stringent than the WQBEL. The monitoring frequency has been assigned in accordance with Table 6-3 and the effluent limits assigned by Chapter 92a.48(b)(2)
Fecal Coliform	TBEL	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be 2x/month as a grab sample (Table 6-3).
		Effluent Limit:	Summer effluent limits shall not exceed 200 No./100 mL as a geometric mean. Winter effluent limits shall not exceed 2000 No./100 mL as a geometric mean.
		Rationale:	The monitoring frequency has been assigned in accordance with Table 6-3 and the effluent limits assigned by Chapter 92a.47(a)(4) and 92a.47(a)(5).

Notes:

- 1 The NPDES permit was limited by (a) anti-Backsliding, (b) Anti-Degradation, (c) SOP, (d) TBEL, (e) TMDL, (f) WQBEL, (g) WET, or (h) Other
- 2 Monitoring frequency based on flow rate of 0.0325 MGD.
- 3 Table 6-3 (Self Monitoring Requirements for Sewage Discharges) in Technical Guidance for the Development and Specification of Effluent Limitations and Other Permit Conditions in NPDES Permits (Document # 362-0400-001) Revised 10/97
- 4 Water Quality Antidegradation Implementaton Guidance (Document # 391-0300-002)
- 5 Phase 2 Watershed Implementation Plan Wastewater Supplement, Revised September 6, 2017

6.1.2 Nitrogen Species and Phosphorus

Summary of Proposed NPDES Parameter Details for Nitrogen Species and Phosphorus			
Hopewell Borough WWTP; PA0082341			
Parameter	Permit Limitation Required by ¹ :	Recommendation	
Ammonia-Nitrogen	Chesapeake Bay TMDL	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be 2x/yr as an 8-hr composite sample
		Effluent Limit:	No effluent requirements.
		Rationale:	Due to the Chesapeake Bay Implementation Plan, the facility is required to be monitored on a frequency at least 2x/yr.
Nitrate-Nitrite as N	Chesapeake Bay TMDL	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be 2x/yr as an 8-hr composite sample
		Effluent Limit:	No effluent requirements.
		Rationale:	Due to the Chesapeake Bay Implementation Plan, the facility is required to be monitored on a frequency at least 2x/yr.
Total Nitrogen	Chesapeake Bay TMDL	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be 2x/yr as an 8-hr composite sample
		Effluent Limit:	No effluent requirements.
		Rationale:	Due to the Chesapeake Bay Implementation Plan, the facility is required to be monitored on a frequency at least 2x/yr.
TKN	Chesapeake Bay TMDL	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be 2x/yr as an 8-hr composite sample
		Effluent Limit:	No effluent requirements.
		Rationale:	Due to the Chesapeake Bay Implementation Plan, the facility is required to be monitored on a frequency at least 2x/yr.
Total Phosphorus	Antibacksliding	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be 2x/month as an 8-hr composite sample
		Effluent Limit:	Effluent limits shall not exceed 2.0 mg/l as an average monthly.
		Rationale:	Due to antibacksliding, the current phosphorus limit used to protect the Raystown Lake will continue to the proposed permit.
Notes:			
1 The NPDES permit was limited by (a) anti-Backsliding, (b) Anti-Degradation, (c) SOP, (d) TBEL, (e) TMDL, (f) WQBEL, (g) WET, or (h) Other			
2 Monitoring frequency based on flow rate of 0.0325 MGD.			
3 Table 6-3 (Self Monitoring Requirements for Sewage Discharges) in Technical Guidance for the Development and Specification of Effluent Limitations and Other Permit Conditions in NPDES Permits) (Document # 362-0400-001) Revised 10/97			
4 Water Quality Antidegradation Implementaton Guidance (Document # 391-0300-002)			
5 Phase 2 Watershed Implementation Plan Wastewater Supplement, Revised September 6, 2017			

6.2 Summary of Changes From Existing Permit to Proposed Permit

A summary of how the proposed NPDES permit differs from the existing NPDES permit is summarized as follows.

Changes in Permit Monitoring or Effluent Quality		
Parameter	Existing Permit	Draft Permit
Ammonia-Nitrogen	No monitoring or effluent limits.	Due to the Chesapeake Bay WIP, the facility has been proposed to monitor on a 2x/yr basis.
Nitrate-Nitrite as N	The monitoring frequency is 1x/yr.	Due to the Chesapeake Bay WIP, the facility has been proposed to monitor on a 2x/yr basis.
Total Nitrogen	The monitoring frequency is 1x/yr.	Due to the Chesapeake Bay WIP, the facility has been proposed to monitor on a 2x/yr basis.
TKN	The monitoring frequency is 1x/yr.	Due to the Chesapeake Bay WIP, the facility has been proposed to monitor on a 2x/yr basis.

6.3.1 Summary of Proposed NPDES Effluent Limits

The limitations and monitoring requirements specified below are proposed for the draft permit, and reflect the most stringent limitations amongst technology, water quality and BPJ. Instantaneous Maximum (IMAX) limits are determined using multipliers of 2 (conventional pollutants) or 2.5 (toxic pollutants). Sample frequencies and types are derived from the "NPDES Permit Writer's Manual" (362-0400-001), SOPs and/or BPJ.

The proposed NPDES effluent limitations are summarized in the table below.

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

I. A. For Outfall 001, Latitude 40° 8' 13.86", Longitude 78° 15' 55.89", River Mile Index 48, Stream Code 13349

Receiving Waters: Raystown Branch Juniata River (TSF)

Type of Effluent: Sewage Effluent

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

Parameter	Effluent Limitations						Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass Units (lbs/day) ⁽¹⁾		Concentrations (mg/L)				Minimum ⁽²⁾ Measurement Frequency	Required Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Weekly Average	Minimum	Average Monthly	Weekly Average	Instant. Maximum		
Flow (MGD)	Report	Report Daily Max	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	Continuous	Measured
pH (S.U.)	XXX	XXX	6.0 Inst Min	XXX	XXX	9.0	1/day	Grab
Dissolved Oxygen	XXX	XXX	5.0 Inst Min	XXX	XXX	XXX	1/day	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	XXX	XXX	XXX	0.5	XXX	1.6	1/day	8-Hr Composite
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD5)	6.8	10.8	XXX	25.0	40.0	50	2/month	8-Hr Composite
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5) Raw Sewage Influent	Report	Report Daily Max	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	2/month	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	8.1	12.2	XXX	30.0	45.0	60	2/month	8-Hr Composite
Total Suspended Solids Raw Sewage Influent	Report	Report Daily Max	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	2/month	Grab
Fecal Coliform (No./100 ml) Oct 1 - Apr 30	XXX	XXX	XXX	2000 Geo Mean	XXX	10000	2/month	Grab
Fecal Coliform (No./100 ml) May 1 - Sep 30	XXX	XXX	XXX	200 Geo Mean	XXX	1000	2/month	Grab

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

Parameter	Effluent Limitations						Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass Units (lbs/day) ⁽¹⁾		Concentrations (mg/L)				Minimum ⁽²⁾ Measurement Frequency	Required Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Weekly Average	Minimum	Average Monthly	Weekly Average	Instant. Maximum		
Nitrate-Nitrite as N	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report SEMI AVG	XXX	XXX	1/6 months	8-Hr Composite
Total Nitrogen	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report SEMI AVG	XXX	XXX	1/6 months	8-Hr Composite
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report SEMI AVG	XXX	XXX	1/6 months	8-Hr Composite
Total Phosphorus	0.5	XXX	XXX	2.0	XXX	4	2/month	8-Hr Composite

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

at Outfall 001

6.3.2 Summary of Proposed Permit Part C Conditions

The subject facility has the following Part C conditions.

- Chlorine Minimization
- Hauled in Waste Restrictions
- Chesapeake Bay Nutrient Definitions
- Solids Management for Non-Lagoon Treatment Systems

Tools and References Used to Develop Permit	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WQM for Windows Model (see Attachment [redacted])
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PENTOXSD for Windows Model (see Attachment [redacted])
<input type="checkbox"/>	TRC Model Spreadsheet (see Attachment [redacted])
<input type="checkbox"/>	Temperature Model Spreadsheet (see Attachment [redacted])
<input type="checkbox"/>	Toxics Screening Analysis Spreadsheet (see Attachment [redacted])
<input type="checkbox"/>	Water Quality Toxics Management Strategy, 361-0100-003, 4/06.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Technical Guidance for the Development and Specification of Effluent Limitations, 362-0400-001, 10/97.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Policy for Permitting Surface Water Diversions, 362-2000-003, 3/98.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Policy for Conducting Technical Reviews of Minor NPDES Renewal Applications, 362-2000-008, 11/96.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Technology-Based Control Requirements for Water Treatment Plant Wastes, 362-2183-003, 10/97.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Technical Guidance for Development of NPDES Permit Requirements Steam Electric Industry, 362-2183-004, 12/97.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pennsylvania CSO Policy, 385-2000-011, 9/08.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Water Quality Antidegradation Implementation Guidance, 391-0300-002, 11/03.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Implementation Guidance Evaluation & Process Thermal Discharge (316(a)) Federal Water Pollution Act, 391-2000-002, 4/97.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Determining Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits, 391-2000-003, 12/97.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Implementation Guidance Design Conditions, 391-2000-006, 9/97.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Technical Reference Guide (TRG) WQM 7.0 for Windows, Wasteload Allocation Program for Dissolved Oxygen and Ammonia Nitrogen, Version 1.0, 391-2000-007, 6/2004.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Interim Method for the Sampling and Analysis of Osmotic Pressure on Streams, Brines, and Industrial Discharges, 391-2000-008, 10/1997.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Implementation Guidance for Section 95.6 Management of Point Source Phosphorus Discharges to Lakes, Ponds, and Impoundments, 391-2000-010, 3/99.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Technical Reference Guide (TRG) PENTOXSD for Windows, PA Single Discharge Wasteload Allocation Program for Toxics, Version 2.0, 391-2000-011, 5/2004.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Implementation Guidance for Section 93.7 Ammonia Criteria, 391-2000-013, 11/97.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Policy and Procedure for Evaluating Wastewater Discharges to Intermittent and Ephemeral Streams, Drainage Channels and Swales, and Storm Sewers, 391-2000-014, 4/2008.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Implementation Guidance Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) Regulation, 391-2000-015, 11/1994.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Implementation Guidance for Temperature Criteria, 391-2000-017, 4/09.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Implementation Guidance for Section 95.9 Phosphorus Discharges to Free Flowing Streams, 391-2000-018, 10/97.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Implementation Guidance for Application of Section 93.5(e) for Potable Water Supply Protection Total Dissolved Solids, Nitrite-Nitrate, Non-Priority Pollutant Phenolics and Fluorides, 391-2000-019, 10/97.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Field Data Collection and Evaluation Protocol for Determining Stream and Point Source Discharge Design Hardness, 391-2000-021, 3/99.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Implementation Guidance for the Determination and Use of Background/Ambient Water Quality in the Determination of Wasteload Allocations and NPDES Effluent Limitations for Toxic Substances, 391-2000-022, 3/1999.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Design Stream Flows, 391-2000-023, 9/98.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Field Data Collection and Evaluation Protocol for Deriving Daily and Hourly Discharge Coefficients of Variation (CV) and Other Discharge Characteristics, 391-2000-024, 10/98.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Evaluations of Phosphorus Discharges to Lakes, Ponds and Impoundments, 391-3200-013, 6/97.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pennsylvania's Chesapeake Bay Tributary Strategy Implementation Plan for NPDES Permitting, 4/07.
<input type="checkbox"/>	SOP: [redacted]
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other: [redacted]

Attachment A

Stream Stats/Gauge Data

14 Selected Streamflow Statistics for Streamgage Locations in and near Pennsylvania

Table 1. List of U.S. Geological Survey streamgage locations in and near Pennsylvania with updated streamflow statistics.—Continued

[Latitude and Longitude in decimal degrees; mi², square miles]

Streamgage number	Streamgage name	Latitude	Longitude	Drainage area (mi ²)	Regulated ¹
01561000	Brush Creek at Gapsville, Pa.	39.956	-78.254	36.8	N
01562000	Raystown Branch Juniata River at Saxton, Pa.	40.216	-78.265	756	N
01562500	Great Trough Creek near Marklesburg, Pa.	40.350	-78.130	84.6	N
01563200	Raystown Branch Juniata River below Rays Dam nr Huntingdon, Pa.	40.429	-77.991	960	Y
01563500	Juniata River at Mapleton Depot, Pa.	40.392	-77.935	2,030	Y
01564500	Aughwick Creek near Three Springs, Pa.	40.213	-77.925	205	N
01565000	Kishacoquillas Creek at Reedsville, Pa.	40.655	-77.583	164	N
01565700	Little Lost Creek at Oakland Mills, Pa.	40.605	-77.311	6.52	N
01566000	Tuscarora Creek near Port Royal, Pa.	40.515	-77.419	214	N
01566500	Cocolamus Creek near Millerstown, Pa.	40.566	-77.118	57.2	N
01567000	Juniata River at Newport, Pa.	40.478	-77.129	3,354	Y
01567500	Bixler Run near Loysville, Pa.	40.371	-77.402	15.0	N
01568000	Sherman Creek at Shermans Dale, Pa.	40.323	-77.169	207	N
01568500	Clark Creek near Carsonville, Pa.	40.460	-76.751	22.5	LF
01569000	Stony Creek nr Dauphin, Pa.	40.380	-76.907	33.2	N
01569800	Letort Spring Run near Carlisle, Pa.	40.235	-77.139	21.6	N
01570000	Conodoguinet Creek near Hogestown, Pa.	40.252	-77.021	470	LF
01570500	Susquehanna River at Harrisburg, Pa.	40.255	-76.886	24,100	Y
01571000	Paxton Creek near Penbrook, Pa.	40.308	-76.850	11.2	N
01571500	Yellow Breeches Creek near Camp Hill, Pa.	40.225	-76.898	213	N
01572000	Lower Little Swatara Creek at Pine Grove, Pa.	40.538	-76.377	34.3	N
01572025	Swatara Creek near Pine Grove, Pa.	40.533	-76.402	116	N
01572190	Swatara Creek near Inwood, Pa.	40.479	-76.531	167	N
01573000	Swatara Creek at Harper Tavern, Pa.	40.403	-76.577	337	N
01573086	Beck Creek near Cleona, Pa.	40.323	-76.483	7.87	N
01573160	Quittapahilla Creek near Bellegrove, Pa.	40.343	-76.562	74.2	N
01573500	Manada Creek at Manada Gap, Pa.	40.397	-76.709	13.5	N
01573560	Swatara Creek near Hershey, Pa.	40.298	-76.668	483	N
01574000	West Conewago Creek near Manchester, Pa.	40.082	-76.720	510	N
01574500	Codorus Creek at Spring Grove, Pa.	39.879	-76.853	75.5	Y
01575000	South Branch Codorus Creek near York, Pa.	39.921	-76.749	117	Y
01575500	Codorus Creek near York, Pa.	39.946	-76.755	222	Y
01576000	Susquehanna River at Marietta, Pa.	40.055	-76.531	25,990	Y
01576085	Little Conestoga Creek near Churchtown, Pa.	40.145	-75.989	5.82	N
01576500	Conestoga River at Lancaster, Pa.	40.050	-76.277	324	N
01576754	Conestoga River at Conestoga, Pa.	39.946	-76.368	470	N
01578310	Susquehanna River at Conowingo, Md.	39.658	-76.174	27,100	Y
01578400	Bowery Run near Quarryville, Pa.	39.895	-76.114	5.98	N
01580000	Deer Creek at Rocks, Md.	39.630	-76.403	94.4	N
01581500	Bynum Run at Bel Air, Md.	39.541	-76.330	8.52	N
01581700	Winters Run near Benson, Md.	39.520	-76.373	34.8	N
01582000	Little Falls at Blue Mount, Md.	39.604	-76.620	52.9	N
01582500	Gunpowder Falls at Glencoe, Md.	39.550	-76.636	160	Y
01583000	Slade Run near Glyndon, Md.	39.495	-76.795	2.09	N
01583100	Piney Run at Dover, Md.	39.521	-76.767	12.3	N

26 Selected Streamflow Statistics for Streamgage Locations in and near Pennsylvania

Table 2. Selected low-flow statistics for streamgage locations in and near Pennsylvania.—Continued

[ft³/s; cubic feet per second; —, statistic not computed; <, less than]

Streamgage number	Period of record used in analysis ¹	Number of years used in analysis	1-day, 10-year (ft ³ /s)	7-day, 10-year (ft ³ /s)	7-day, 2-year (ft ³ /s)	30-day, 10-year (ft ³ /s)	30-day, 2-year (ft ³ /s)	90-day, 10-year (ft ³ /s)
01546000	1912–1934	17	1.8	2.2	6.8	3.7	12.1	11.2
01546400	1986–2008	23	13.5	14.0	19.6	15.4	22.3	18.7
01546500	1942–2008	67	26.8	29.0	41.3	31.2	44.2	33.7
01547100	1969–2008	40	102	105	128	111	133	117
01547200	1957–2008	52	99.4	101	132	106	142	115
01547500	² 1971–2008	38	28.2	109	151	131	172	153
01547500	³ 1956–1969	14	90.0	94.9	123	98.1	131	105
01547700	1957–2008	52	.5	.6	2.7	1.1	3.9	2.2
01547800	1971–1981	11	1.6	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.9	3.5
01547950	1970–2008	39	12.1	13.6	28.2	17.3	36.4	23.8
01548005	² 1971–2000	25	142	151	206	178	241	223
01548005	³ 1912–1969	58	105	114	147	125	165	140
01548500	1920–2008	89	21.2	24.2	50.1	33.6	68.6	49.3
01549000	1910–1920	11	26.0	32.9	78.0	46.4	106	89.8
01549500	1942–2008	67	.6	.8	2.5	1.4	3.9	2.6
01549700	1959–2008	50	33.3	37.2	83.8	51.2	117	78.4
01550000	1915–2008	94	6.6	7.6	16.8	11.2	24.6	18.6
01551500	² 1963–2008	46	520	578	1,020	678	1,330	919
01551500	³ 1901–1961	61	400	439	742	523	943	752
01552000	1927–2008	80	20.5	22.2	49.5	29.2	69.8	49.6
01552500	1942–2008	67	.9	1.2	3.1	1.7	4.4	3.3
01553130	1969–1981	13	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.7
01553500	² 1968–2008	41	760	838	1,440	1,000	1,850	1,470
01553500	³ 1941–1966	26	562	619	880	690	1,090	881
01553700	1981–2008	28	9.1	10.9	15.0	12.6	17.1	15.2
01554000	² 1981–2008	28	1,830	1,990	3,270	2,320	4,210	3,160
01554000	³ 1939–1979	41	1,560	1,630	2,870	1,880	3,620	2,570
01554500	1941–1993	53	16.2	22.0	31.2	25.9	35.7	31.4
01555000	1931–2008	78	33.5	37.6	58.8	43.4	69.6	54.6
01555500	1931–2008	78	4.9	6.5	18.0	9.4	24.3	16.6
01556000	1918–2008	91	43.3	47.8	66.0	55.1	75.0	63.7
01557500	1946–2008	63	2.8	3.2	6.3	4.2	8.1	5.8
01558000	1940–2008	69	56.3	59.0	79.8	65.7	86.2	73.7
01559000	1943–2008	66	104	177	249	198	279	227
01559500	1931–1958	28	9.3	10.5	15.0	12.4	17.8	15.8
01559700	1963–1978	16	.1	.1	.2	.1	.3	.2
01560000	1941–2008	68	8.5	9.4	15.6	12.0	20.2	16.2
01561000	1932–1958	27	.4	.5	1.6	.8	2.5	1.7
01562000	1913–2008	96	64.1	67.1	106	77.4	122	94.5
01562500	1931–1957	27	1.1	1.6	3.8	2.3	5.4	3.7
01563200	² 1974–2008	35	—	—	—	112	266	129
01563200	³ 1948–1972	25	10.3	28.2	86.1	64.5	113	95.5
01563500	² 1974–2008	35	384	415	519	441	580	493
01563500	³ 1939–1972	34	153	242	343	278	399	333
01564500	1940–2008	69	3.6	4.2	10.0	6.2	14.4	10.6

Attachment B

Modeling Input Values

WQM 7.0 Modeling Output Values

Attachment C

TRC Evaluation