

Application Type Renewal
 Facility Type Non-Municipal
 Major / Minor Minor

**NPDES PERMIT FACT SHEET
INDIVIDUAL SEWAGE**

Application No. PA0082635
 APS ID 713062
 Authorization ID 1301180

Applicant and Facility Information

Applicant Name	<u>Els Sun Valley LP</u>	Facility Name	<u>Sun Valley Campground</u>
Applicant Address	<u>2 N Riverside Pz Suite 800</u> <u>Chicago, IL 60606</u>	Facility Address	<u>451 E Maple Grove Road</u> <u>Narvon, PA 17555-9347</u>
Applicant Contact	<u>Greggory Kane</u>	Facility Contact	<u>Brian Norris</u>
Applicant Phone	<u>(312) 279-1400</u>	Facility Phone	<u>(610) 633-8009</u>
Client ID	<u>278845</u>	Site ID	<u>444147</u>
Ch 94 Load Status	<u>Not Overloaded</u>	Municipality	<u>Brecknock Township</u>
Connection Status	<u>No Limitations</u>	County	<u>Lancaster</u>
Date Application Received	<u>December 27, 2019</u>	EPA Waived?	<u>Yes</u>
Date Application Accepted	<u>January 16, 2020</u>	If No, Reason	<u></u>
Purpose of Application	<u>This is an application for NPDES renewal.</u>		

Approve	Deny	Signatures	Date
X		Nicholas Hong P.E./ Environmental Engineer Nick Hong (via electronic signature)	March 16, 2021
		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 Sun Valley Campground located at 451 E Maple Grove Road, Narvon, PA 17555 in Lancaster County, municipality of Brecknock Township. The existing permit became effective on July 1, 2015 and expired on June 30, 2020. The application for renewal was received by DEP Southcentral Regional Office (SCRO) on December 27, 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 0.02 MGD hydraulic design capacity 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 Lancaster County Commissioners and Brecknock Township Supervisors and the notice was received by the parties on December 16, 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 Rock Run. The sequence of receiving streams that Rock Run discharges into are Muddy Creek, the Conestoga 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 fish (MF). No Class A Wild Trout fisheries are impacted by this discharge. The presence of high quality and/or exceptional value surface waters triggers the need for an additional evaluation of anti-degradation requirements.

Rock Run is a Category 5 stream listed in the 2020 Integrated List of All Waters (formerly 303d Listed Streams). This stream is an impaired stream for aquatic life for siltation/sediment/nutrients from grazing in riparian/shoreline zones. 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:

- **The monitoring frequency for nitrogen species has been reduced to 1x/quarter.**

Sludge use and disposal description and location(s): Sewage Sludge/Biosolids disposed at Exeter Township WWTP in Birdsboro Township, Berks County.

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: Sun Valley Campground

NPDES Permit # PA0082635

Physical Address: 451 E Maple Grove Road
Narvon, PA 17555-9347

Mailing Address: 2 North Riverside Plaza
Suite 800
Chicago, IL 60606

Contact: Gregory Kane
Vice President
Greg-kane@equitylifestyle.com

Brian Norris
Owner and Operator
Clean Water, Inc.
bknorris@comcast.net

Consultant: There was not a consultant utilized for this NPDES renewal.

1.2 Permit History

Description of Facility

The WWTP serves 265 campsites and seven permanent homes. Flows are seasonal but do continue throughout the year due to the homes. The outfall is located by the side of a highway near a culvert. The chief source of streamflow is an overflow pipe from a pond at the campground entrance. Other sources of streamflow are from stormwater runoff and groundwater contributions in the spring season. The stream has been observed to be dry for extended period during the summer months. The dry stream continues through some isolated woods approximately 500 feet where it combines with Rock Run. The point of first use was determined in 1988 to be at the confluence with Rock Run. Another campground (Oak Creek Campground) with a permitted discharge to Rock Run exists about 3,000 feet downstream (Abstracted from Fact Sheet dated for February 25, 2015).

Permit submittal included the following information.

- NPDES Application
- Flow Diagrams

2.0 Treatment Facility Summary

2.1.1 Site location

The physical address for the facility is 451 E Maple Grove Road, Narvon, PA 17555-9347.

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

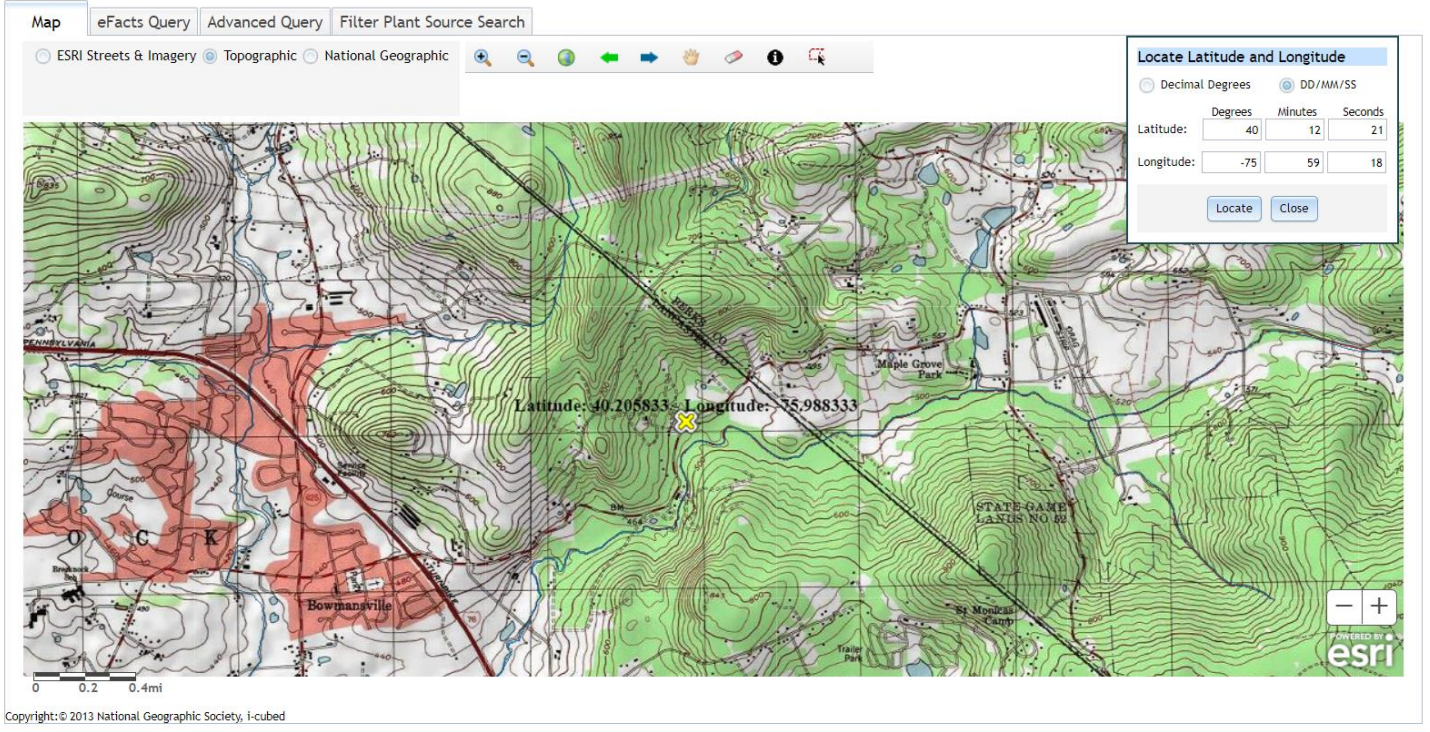
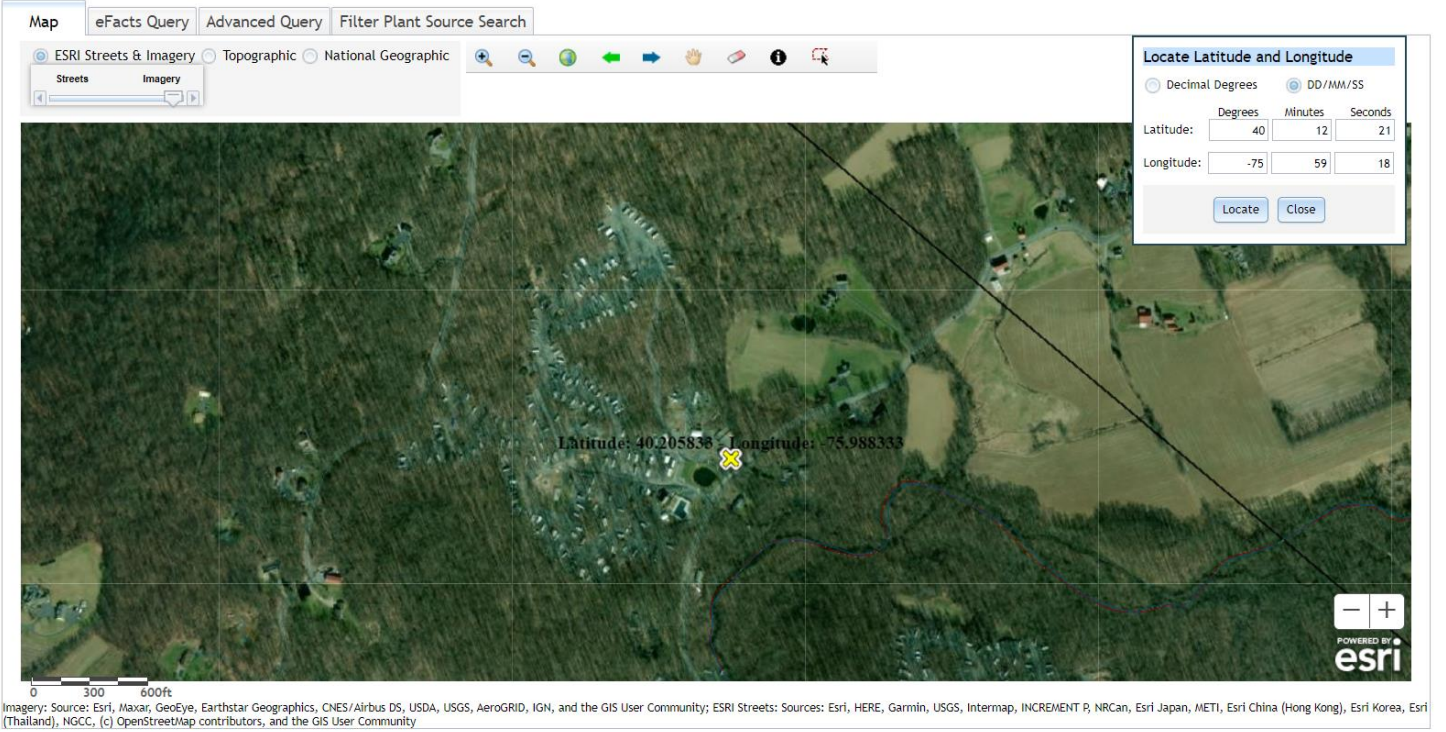


Figure 2: Aerial Photograph of the subject facility



2.2 Description of Wastewater Treatment Process

The subject facility is a 0.02 MGD hydraulic design flow treatment facility. The subject facility treats wastewater using a comminutor/bar screen, an equalization basin, an extended aeration, a clarifier, a backwash filter, and chlorine disinfection 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: Sun Valley Campground				
Waste Type	Degree of Treatment	Process Type	Disinfection	Avg Annual Flow (MGD)
Sewage	Tertiary	Activated Sludge With Solids Removal	Hypochlorite	0.02
Hydraulic Capacity (MGD)	Organic Capacity (lbs/day)	Load Status	Biosolids Treatment	Biosolids Use/Disposal
0.02		Not Overloaded	Aerobic Digestion	Other WWTP

2.3 Facility Outfall Information

The facility has the following outfall information for wastewater.

Outfall No.	<u>001</u>	Design Flow (MGD)	<u>.02</u>
Latitude	<u>40° 12' 20.70"</u>	Longitude	<u>-75° 59' 17.61"</u>
Wastewater Description:	<u>Sewage Effluent</u>		

The subject facility outfall is within the vicinity of another sewage/wastewater outfall. The downstream outfall is Oak Creek Campground (PA0033111) which is about 0.4 miles from the subject facility. The flow rate for Oak Creek Campground is 0.0042 MGD.

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.

- Ferric chloride for phosphorus removal
- Sodium hypochlorite for disinfection
- Light soda ash for pH control

2.4 Existing NPDES Permits Limits

The existing NPDES permit limits are summarized in the table.

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

I. A. For Outfall 001, Latitude 40° 12' 21", Longitude 75° 59' 18", River Mile Index 0.06, Stream Code NA (to 07781)
 Receiving Waters: Unnamed Tributary to Rock Run
 Type of Effluent: Sewage

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge during the period from July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2020.
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	Total Monthly Report Daily Max	Minimum	Average Monthly		Instant. Maximum		
Flow (MGD)	Report	Report Daily Max	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	0.50	XXX	1.6	1/day	Grab
CBOD5	XXX	XXX	XXX	10	XXX	20	2/month	8-Hr Composite
Total Suspended Solids	XXX	XXX	XXX	10	XXX	20	2/month	8-Hr Composite
Ammonia-Nitrogen May 1 - Oct 31	XXX	XXX	XXX	3.0	XXX	6.0	2/month	8-Hr Composite
Ammonia-Nitrogen Nov 1 - Apr 30	XXX	XXX	XXX	9.0	XXX	18	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
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	Report	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/month	8-Hr Composite
Nitrate-Nitrite as N	Report	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/month	8-Hr Composite

Outfall 001, Continued (from July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2020)

Parameter	Effluent Limitations						Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass Units (lbs/day) ⁽¹⁾		Concentrations (mg/L)				Minimum ⁽²⁾ Measurement Frequency	Required Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Total Monthly Report	Minimum	Average Monthly		Instant. Maximum		
Total Nitrogen	Report	Report	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/month	Calculation
Total Nitrogen	XXX	Report Total Annual	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	1/month	Calculation
Total Phosphorus	Report	Report	XXX	2.0	XXX	4.0	2/month	8-Hr Composite
Total Phosphorus	XXX	Report Total Annual	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	2/month	Calculation

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

at discharge from facility.

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.

05/18/2016:

- There was nothing significant to report.

10/10/2019:

- The campground is operational from April through October.
- The equalization tank had approximately 70% coverage of grease.
- The settling tank walls and trough had an accumulation of moss, algae, and solids.
- Media filters had an accumulation of solids in influent trough

05/21/2020:

- An administrative inspection was conducted on the facility.
- The facility reported that the campground remains active all year due to onsite office personnel. Campsites open to the public on May 1st.

3.2 Summary of DMR Data

A review of approximately 1-year 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 0.00484 MGD in April 2020. The design capacity of the treatment system is 0.02 MGD.

The off-site laboratory used for the analysis of the parameters was MJ Reider Associates, Inc. located at 107 Anjelica St., Reading, PA 19611.

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DMR Data for Outfall 001 (from February 1, 2020 to January 31, 2021)

Parameter	JAN-21	DEC-20	NOV-20	OCT-20	SEP-20	AUG-20	JUL-20	JUN-20	MAY-20	APR-20	MAR-20	FEB-20
Flow (MGD) Average Monthly	0.00184	0.00469	0.00263	0.00292	0.00268	0.00313	0.00309	0.00257	0.00253	0.00484	0.00422	0.00304
Flow (MGD) Daily Maximum	0.01680	0.03790	0.01020	0.00800	0.01110	0.01660	0.0085	0.0058	0.00790	0.02110	0.02170	0.0088
pH (S.U.) Minimum	7.51	7.35	6.79	6.65	6.53	6.61	6.50	6.40	6.70	7.33	7.63	7.71
pH (S.U.) Maximum	8.07	7.67	7.67	7.59	7.33	7.42	7.31	7.55	7.89	8.10	7.97	8.15
DO (mg/L) Minimum	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.5	7.0
TRC (mg/L) Average Monthly	0.155	0.192	0.200	0.201	0.204	0.303	0.321	0.220	0.251	0.236	0.286	0.306
TRC (mg/L) Instantaneous Maximum	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.35	0.29	0.36	0.51	0.34	0.33	0.34	0.44	0.44
CBOD5 (mg/L) Average Monthly	4.3	< 3.15	< 2.55	5.5	5.15	5.4	5.05	8.4	6.9	5.3	3.75	< 2
TSS (mg/L) Average Monthly	3.5	6	3	< 4	< 1	7	3.5	< 1	1.5	7.5	2	3
Fecal Coliform (CFU/100 ml) Geometric Mean	< 5.1	< 2	24.5	< 2	< 2	< 2.4	< 2	< 2	33	< 2.4	< 2	< 2
Fecal Coliform (CFU/100 ml) Instantaneous Maximum	13	< 2	40	< 2	< 2	3	< 2	< 2	136	3	< 2	< 2
Nitrate-Nitrite (lbs/day) Average Monthly	0.039	0.365	0.345	0.709	0.939	0.837	0.796	3.391	0.003	0.04	0.2	0.02
Nitrate-Nitrite (mg/L) Average Monthly	3.09	21.9	41.4	65.4	51.2	30.4	68.2	107	0.4	2.22	6.21	3.23
Total Nitrogen (lbs/day) Average Monthly	< 0.045	0.381	0.354	0.73	0.952	0.906	0.808	3.439	< 0.006	0.048	0.222	0.025
Total Nitrogen (lbs/day) Total Monthly	< 1.39	11.83	10.63	22.62	28.57	28.1	25.06	103.16	< 0.19	1.43	6.89	0.73
Total Nitrogen (mg/L) Average Monthly	< 3.59	22.87	42.49	67.31	51.91	32.93	69.24	108.5	< 0.9	2.73	7.01	3.79

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Total Nitrogen (lbs) Other Annual Final Effluent Total Annual		< 242.46										
Ammonia (mg/L) Average Monthly	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.815	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
TKN (lbs/day) Average Monthly	< 0.006	0.016	0.009	0.021	0.013	0.07	0.012	0.048	< 0.003	0.009	0.025	0.004
TKN (mg/L) Average Monthly	< 0.5	0.97	1.09	1.91	0.71	2.53	1.04	1.5	< 0.5	0.51	0.8	0.56
Total Phosphorus (lbs/day) Average Monthly	0.0025	0.0074	0.0095	0.0123	0.0235	0.0257	0.017	0.0112	0.0009	0.0101	0.0041	0.0013
Total Phosphorus (lbs/day) Total Monthly	0.077	0.229	0.285	0.381	0.705	0.796	0.527	0.335	0.028	0.304	0.126	0.038
Total Phosphorus (mg/L) Average Monthly	0.295	0.455	0.865	1.24	1.645	1.995	1.805	0.65	0.145	0.235	0.16	0.195
Total Phosphorus (lbs) Other Annual Final Effluent Total Annual		4.06										

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 is as follows.

From the DMR data beginning in July 1, 2015 to March 6, 2021, the table summarizes observed effluent non-compliances.

**Summary of Effluent Non-Compliance with NPDES Permit Limits
Beginning July 1, 2015 and Ending March 6, 2021**

NON COMPLIANCE DATE	NON COMPLIANCE CATEGORY	PARAMETER	SAMPLE VALUE	VIOLATION CONDITION	PERMIT VALUE	UNIT OF MEASURE	STATISTICAL BASE CODE
04/25/2019	Concentration 3 Effluent Violation	Fecal Coliform	> 20000	>	10000	CFU/100 ml	Instantaneous Maximum

3.3.2 Non-Compliance- Enforcement Actions

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

Beginning in July 1, 2015 to March 6, 2021, there were no observed enforcement actions.

3.4 Summary of Biosolids Disposal

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

2020			
Sewage Sludge / Biosolids Production Information			
Hauled Off-Site			
Date (YEAR)	Gallons	% Solids	Dry Tons
January	0		
February	0		
March	0		
April	0		
May	5000	1	0.209
June	0		
July	4000	1	0.167
August	0		
September	0		
October	0		
November	4000	1	0.167
December	0		
Notes:			
Sewage Sludge /Biosolids disposed at Exeter Township WWTP in Birdsboro Township, Berks County.			

3.5 Open Violations

No open violations existed as of March 2021.

4.0 Receiving Waters and Water Supply Information Detail Summary

4.1 Receiving Waters

The receiving waters has been determined to be Rock Run. The sequence of receiving streams that Rock Run discharges into are Muddy Creek, the Conestoga 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 City of Lancaster (PWS ID #7360058) located approximately 30 miles downstream of the subject facility on the Conestoga 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 2020 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 2020 Pennsylvania Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report as a Category 5 waterbody. The surface waters is an impaired stream for aquatic life due to siltation/sediment/nutrients from grazing in riparian/shoreline zones. 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 Conestoga station (WQN273). This WQN station is located approximately 52 miles downstream of the subject facility.

The closest gauge station to the subject facility is the Conestoga River station at Lancaster, PA (USGS station number 1576500). This gauge station is located approximately 30 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 8.2 and the stream water temperature was estimated to be 22.7 C.

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

Gauge Station Data		
USGS Station Number	1576500	
Station Name	Conestoga River at Lancaster, PA	
Q710	38.6	ft ³ /sec
Drainage Area (DA)	324	mi ²
Calculations		
The low flow yield of the gauge station is:		
Low Flow Yield (LFY) = Q710 / DA		
LFY = (38.6 ft ³ /sec / 324 mi ²)		
LFY =	0.1191	ft ³ /sec/mi ²
The low flow at the subject site is based upon the DA of		
	6.27	mi ²
Q710 = (LFY@gauge station)(DA@Subject Site)		
Q710 = (0.1191 ft ³ /sec/mi ²)(6.27 mi ²)		
Q710 =	0.747	ft ³ /sec

4.6 Summary of Discharge, Receiving Waters and Water Supply Information

Outfall No.	<u>001</u>	Design Flow (MGD)	<u>.02</u>
Latitude	<u>40° 12' 16.46"</u>	Longitude	<u>-75° 59' 15.63"</u>
Quad Name	<u></u>	Quad Code	<u></u>
Wastewater Description: <u>Sewage Effluent</u>			

Receiving Waters	<u>Unnamed Tributary to Muddy Creek (HQ-TSF)</u>	Stream Code	<u>7781</u>
NHD Com ID	<u>57461637</u>	RMI	<u>2.93</u>
Drainage Area	<u>6.27</u>	Yield (cfs/mi ²)	<u>0.1191</u>
Q ₇₋₁₀ Flow (cfs)	<u>0.747</u>	Q ₇₋₁₀ Basis	<u>StreamStats/Streamgauge</u>
Elevation (ft)	<u>497</u>	Slope (ft/ft)	<u></u>
Watershed No.	<u>7-J</u>	Chapter 93 Class.	<u>HQ-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>Impaired for aquatic life</u>		
Cause(s) of Impairment	<u>NUTRIENTS, SILTATION</u>		
Source(s) of Impairment	<u>GRAZING IN RIPARIAN OR SHORELINE ZONES, GRAZING IN RIPARIAN OR SHORELINE ZONES</u>		
TMDL Status	<u>Not appl</u>	Name	<u></u>

Background/Ambient Data		Data Source	
pH (SU)	<u>8.2</u>	WQN273; Median July to Sept	<u></u>
Temperature (°C)	<u>22.7</u>	WQN273; Median July to Sept	<u></u>
Hardness (mg/L)	<u>Not appl</u>		<u></u>
Other:	<u></u>		<u></u>

Nearest Downstream Public Water Supply Intake	<u>City of Lancaster</u>		
PWS Waters	<u>Conestoga Creek</u>	Flow at Intake (cfs)	<u></u>
PWS RMI	<u>23.1</u>	Distance from Outfall (mi)	<u>30.1</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)

5.3 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) Toxics using DEP Toxics Management Spreadsheet 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 Toxics Modeling

The facility is not subject to toxics modeling.

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.

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.

Due to the Chesapeake Bay WIP, this facility is subject to Sector C monitoring requirements. Nitrogen species shall be monitored on a 1x/quarter basis. Since the facility discharges to high quality waters, phosphorus shall be monitored on a 2x/month basis.

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 special protection waters and the permit conditions are imposed to protect existing instream water quality and uses.

An aquatic survey was conducted on Rock Run on December 15, 1998 to determine if the Sun Valley discharge had any impacts on the HQ stream. The survey found no impacts on the stream (Fact Sheet dated for January 11, 2000).

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.

For water quality modeling, Sun Valley Campground and Oak Creek Campground were modelled together. Oak Creek Campground is about 0.4 miles downstream from Sun Valley Campground. The model confirmed that the appropriate limits for Sun Valley Campground shall be 10 mg/ CBOD and 3 mg/l ammonia-nitrogen. The two campground did not exhibit interaction when modelled together.

For phosphorus, due to the high quality classification, a stream enrichment risk analysis was conducted in 2004. The analysis concluded that the project would create a potential nutrient problem. Thus, a phosphorus limitation of 2 mg/l was imposed.

6.1.1 Conventional Pollutants and Disinfection

Summary of Proposed NPDES Parameter Details for Conventional Pollutants and Disinfection Sun Valley Campground; PA0082635			
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	Policy on Wastewater Discharges to Dry Stream (391-2000-014)	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be 2x/month as an 8-hr composite sample (Table 6-3).
		Effluent Limit:	Effluent limits shall not exceed 10 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 the Policy on Procedure for Evaluating Wastewater Discharges to Intermittent and Ephemeral Streams, Drainage Channels and Swales, and Storm Sewers (Document 391-2000-014). The effluent limits are assigned due to discharge to a dry ditch.
TSS	Policy on Wastewater Discharges to Dry Stream (391-2000-014)	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be 2x/month as an 8-hr composite sample (Table 6-3).
		Effluent Limit:	Effluent limits shall not exceed 10 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 the Policy on Procedure for Evaluating Wastewater Discharges to Intermittent and Ephemeral Streams, Drainage Channels and Swales, and Storm Sewers (Document 391-2000-014).
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 (May 1 to Sept 30) shall not exceed 200 No./100 mL as a geometric mean. Winter effluent limits (October 1 to April 30) 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 0.02 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			
Sun Valley Campground; PA0082635			
Parameter	Permit Limitation Required by ¹ :	Recommendation	
Ammonia-Nitrogen	Anti-backsliding	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be 2x/mo as an 8-hr composite sample
		Effluent Limit:	During the months of May 1 to October 31, effluent limits shall not exceed 3.0 mg/l as an average monthly. During the months of November 1 to April 30, effluent limits shall not exceed 9.0 mg/l as an average monthly.
		Rationale:	Due to anti-backsliding regulations, the current permit for ammonia nitrogen will continue to the proposed permit.
Nitrate-Nitrite as N	Chesapeake Bay TMDL	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be 1x/quarter 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 1x/quarter.
Total Nitrogen	Chesapeake Bay TMDL	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be 1x/quarter 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 1x/quarter.
TKN	Chesapeake Bay TMDL	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be 1x/quarter 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 1x/quarter.
Total Phosphorus	Antibacksliding	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be 2x/mo as an 8-hr composite sample
		Effluent Limit:	Effluent limits shall not exceed 2 mg/l as an average monthly.
		Rationale:	Due to antibacksliding regulations, the current permit limits for phosphorus shall 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 0.02 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
Nitrate-Nitrite as N	Monitoring is required 1x/month	Monitoring will be reduced to 1x/quarter. Monitoring shall be required due to the Chesapeake Bay WIP.
Total Nitrogen	Monitoring is required 1x/month	Monitoring will be reduced to 1x/quarter. Monitoring shall be required due to the Chesapeake Bay WIP.
TKN	Monitoring is required 1x/month	Monitoring will be reduced to 1x/quarter. Monitoring shall be required due to the Chesapeake Bay WIP.

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° 12' 20.70", Longitude 75° 59' 17.61", River Mile Index 2.93, Stream Code 7781

Receiving Waters: Unnamed Tributary to Muddy Creek (HQ-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	Average Weekly Report Daily Max	Minimum	Average Monthly	Maximum	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	Grab
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD5)	XXX	XXX	XXX	10	XXX	20	2/month	8-Hr Composite
Total Suspended Solids	XXX	XXX	XXX	10	XXX	20	2/month	8-Hr Composite
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
Nitrate-Nitrite as N	Report Avg Qrtly	XXX	XXX	Report Avg Qrtly	XXX	XXX	1/quarter	8-Hr Composite
Total Nitrogen	Report Avg Qrtly	XXX	XXX	Report Avg Qrtly	XXX	XXX	1/quarter	Calculation
Total Nitrogen (Total Load, lbs) (lbs)	XXX	Report Total Annual	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	1/year	Calculation

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	Average Weekly	Minimum	Average Monthly	Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Ammonia-Nitrogen Nov 1 - Apr 30	XXX	XXX	XXX	9.0	XXX	18	2/month	8-Hr Composite
Ammonia-Nitrogen May 1 - Oct 31	XXX	XXX	XXX	3.0	XXX	6	2/month	8-Hr Composite
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	Report Avg Qtrly	XXX	XXX	Report Avg Qtrly	XXX	XXX	1/quarter	8-Hr Composite
Total Phosphorus	Report	Report Total Mo	XXX	2.0	XXX	4	2/month	8-Hr Composite
Total Phosphorus (Total Load, lbs) (lbs)	XXX	Report Total Annual	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	1/year	Calculation

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

at Outfall 001

6.3.2 Summary of Proposed Permit Part C Conditions

The subject facility has the following Part C conditions.

- SFTF Maintenance
- Chlorine Minimization
- Dry Stream
- 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 type="checkbox"/>	Toxics Management Spreadsheet (see Attachment [redacted])
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TRC Model Spreadsheet (see Attachment [redacted])
<input type="checkbox"/>	Temperature Model 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SOP: New and Reissuance Sewage Individual NPDES Permit Applications, rev October 11, 2013
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other: [redacted]

Attachment A

Stream Stats/Gauge Data

14 Selected Streamflow Statistics for Streamgauge Locations in and near Pennsylvania

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

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

Streamgauge number	Streamgauge 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 Bellegrave, 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

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)
01565000	1941–2008	37	17.6	18.6	28.6	20.3	32.4	24.4
01565700	1965–1981	17	.4	.4	.9	.5	1.1	.8
01566000	1913–2008	52	4.3	7.9	18.8	12.4	25.6	19.2
01566500	1932–1958	27	1.7	2.4	4.0	3.2	5.7	4.9
01567000	² 1974–2008	35	504	534	725	589	857	727
01567000	³ 1901–1972	72	311	367	571	439	704	547
01567500	1955–2008	54	2.0	2.2	3.3	2.6	3.8	3.1
01568000	1931–2008	78	12.7	15.5	25.5	19.2	32.0	26.0
01568500	² 1943–1997	55	1.8	2.3	4.3	2.7	5.0	3.1
01569000	1939–1974	14	2.6	4.0	7.4	5.1	9.4	7.8
01569800	1978–2008	31	15.9	17.0	24.4	18.4	26.1	20.3
01570000	¹ 1913–1969	35	—	63.1	110	76.1	124	95.3
01570000	² 1971–2008	38	63.1	69.3	109	78.3	125	97.8
01570500	¹ 1901–1972	72	2,310	2,440	4,000	2,830	4,950	3,850
01570500	² 1974–2008	35	3,020	3,200	5,180	3,690	6,490	4,960
01571000	1941–1995	16	.1	.2	.6	.3	1.2	.8
01571500	1911–2008	62	81.6	86.8	115	94.0	124	105
01572000	1921–1984	14	2.1	2.3	4.8	3.0	6.5	4.5
01572025	1990–2008	17	15.2	16.4	26.7	18.5	34.6	27.7
01572190	1990–2008	17	19.1	20.5	36.2	23.9	45.8	35.3
01573000	1920–2008	89	18.0	22.0	52.0	30.8	69.2	50.9
01573086	1965–1981	17	.5	.6	2.6	.8	3.3	1.1
01573160	1977–1994	18	26.9	29.6	46.4	33.6	51.9	39.5
01573500	1939–1958	20	1.3	1.4	2.5	1.8	3.2	2.6
01573560	1977–2008	30	50.3	62.0	104	76.9	131	108
01574000	1930–2008	79	8.0	11.1	32.0	17.7	47.0	33.9
01574500	² 1968–2008	41	14.2	24.0	35.9	29.4	42.0	33.3
01574500	³ 1930–1966	34	2.3	7.1	11.5	9.3	14.8	12.7
01575000	² 1973–1995	23	.7	1.4	6.7	3.2	12.0	9.3
01575000	³ 1929–1971	43	.1	.6	10.3	2.3	15.0	6.1
01575500	² 1948–1996	49	12.1	18.7	41.3	23.9	50.0	33.8
01576000	¹ 1933–1972	40	2,100	2,420	4,160	2,960	5,130	4,100
01576000	² 1974–2008	35	2,990	3,270	5,680	3,980	7,180	5,540
01576085	1984–1995	12	.4	.5	.8	.7	1.2	1.2
01576500	1931–2008	78	27.2	38.6	79.4	49.1	97.3	66.1
01576754	1986–2008	23	74.2	84.9	151	106	189	147
⁴ 01578310	1969–2008	40	549	2,820	5,650	4,190	7,380	6,140
01578400	1964–1981	18	1.4	1.5	2.7	1.9	3.2	2.5
⁴ 01580000	1928–2008	81	19.7	22.8	48.1	28.1	51.8	35.4
⁴ 01581500	1946–2008	28	.2	.3	1.2	.8	1.7	1.5
⁴ 01581700	1969–2008	40	4.7	5.5	17.5	8.1	18.3	12.0
⁴ 01582000	1946–2008	63	11.3	12.5	25.0	15.5	28.0	20.3
⁴ 01582500	1979–2008	27	41.2	43.9	78.8	53.8	90.6	74.1
⁴ 01583000	1949–1981	33	.3	.3	.7	.3	1.0	.6
⁴ 01583100	1984–2008	15	2.1	2.4	5.5	3.2	6.0	4.2

Attachment B

WQM 7.0 Modeling Output Values

Attachment C

TRC Evaluation

Sun Valley Campground
PA0082635

March 2021

1A	B	C	D	E	F	G
2	TRC EVALUATION					
3	Input appropriate values in B4:B8 and E4:E7					
4	0.747	= Q stream (cfs)		0.5	= CV Daily	
5	0.02	= Q discharge (MGD)		0.5	= CV Hourly	
6	30	= no. samples		1	= AFC_Partial Mix Factor	
7	0.3	= Chlorine Demand of Stream		1	= CFC_Partial Mix Factor	
8	0	= Chlorine Demand of Discharge		15	= AFC_Criteria Compliance Time (min)	
9	0.5	= BAT/BPJ Value		720	= CFC_Criteria Compliance Time (min)	
	0	= % Factor of Safety (FOS)		0	= Decay Coefficient (K)	
10	Source	Reference	AFC Calculations	Reference	CFC Calculations	
11	TRC	1.3.2.iii	WLA_afc = 7.721	1.3.2.iii	WLA_cfc = 7.520	
12	PENTOXSD TRG	5.1a	LTAMULT_afc = 0.373	5.1c	LTAMULT_cfc = 0.581	
13	PENTOXSD TRG	5.1b	LTA_afc = 2.877	5.1d	LTA_cfc = 4.372	
14						
15	Source	Effluent Limit Calculations				
16	PENTOXSD TRG	5.1f	AML_MULT = 1.231			
17	PENTOXSD TRG	5.1g	AVG MON LIMIT (mg/l) = 0.500		BAT/BPJ	
18			INST MAX LIMIT (mg/l) = 1.635			
	WLA_afc	$(.019/e^{-k^*AFC_tc}) + [(AFC_Yc^*Qs^*.019/Qd^*e^{-k^*AFC_tc}) \dots + Xd + (AFC_Yc^*Qs^*Xs/Qd)]^{(1-FOS/100)}$				
	LTAMULT_afc	$EXP((0.5^*LN(cvh^*2+1))-2.326^*LN(cvh^*2+1)^*0.5)$				
	LTA_afc	wla_afc^*LTAMULT_afc				
	WLA_cfc	$(.011/e^{-k^*CFC_tc}) + [(CFC_Yc^*Qs^*.011/Qd^*e^{-k^*CFC_tc}) \dots + Xd + (CFC_Yc^*Qs^*Xs/Qd)]^{(1-FOS/100)}$				
	LTAMULT_cfc	$EXP((0.5^*LN(cvd^*2/no_samples+1))-2.326^*LN(cvd^*2/no_samples+1)^*0.5)$				
	LTA_cfc	wla_cfc^*LTAMULT_cfc				
	AML_MULT	$EXP(2.326^*LN((cvd^*2/no_samples+1)^*0.5)-0.5^*LN(cvd^*2/no_samples+1))$				
	AVG MON LIMIT	MIN(BAT_BPJ,MIN(LTA_afc,LTA_cfc)^*AML_MULT)				
	INST MAX LIMIT	1.5^*((av_mon_limit/AML_MULT)/LTAMULT_afc)				