pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Southcentral Regional Office
CLEAN WATER PROGRAM

NPDES PERMIT FACT SHEET
INDIVIDUAL SFTF/SRSTP

WQM: 0585404 T-3
NPDES: PA0246689

Application Type	**Renewal**	Application No.	**PA0246689**
Wastewater Type	**Sewage**	APS ID	**996415**
Facility Type	**SRSTP**	Authorization ID	**1278733**

Applicant, Facility and Project Information

Applicant Name	**Devin A Morris**	Facility Name	**Morris Residence**
Applicant Address	153 Hidden Valley Lane	Facility Address	153 Hidden Valley Lane
	Bedford, PA 15522-5365		Bedford, PA 15522-5365
Applicant Contact	Devin A Morris	Facility Contact	Devin A Morris
Applicant Phone	(814) 494-2705	Facility Phone	(814) 494-2705
Client ID	350878	Site ID	130211
SIC Code	6514	Municipality	Cumberland Valley Township
SIC Description	Fin, Ins & Real Est - Dwelling Operators, Except Apartments	County	Bedford
Date Application Received	May 23, 2019	WQM Required	
Date Application Accepted	July 3, 2019	WQM App. No.	

Project Description: This is an application for both transfer and renewal.

Approve	Deny	Signatures	Date
X		Nicholas Hong, P.E. / Environmental Engineering Specialist	December 5, 2019
		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 transfer and a NPDES renewal permit for the dwelling located at 153 Hidden Valley Lane, Bedford, PA 15522 in Bedford County, municipality of Cumberland Valley. The NPDES expired on August 31, 2019. The applicant has requested these permits be transferred to reflect the change of ownership from Rande Brown to Devin Morris. The corresponding NPDES permit number with this WQM Part II permit is 0585404. The application for transfer and renewal was received by DEP Southcentral Regional Office (SCRO) on May 23, 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 0.0004 MGD (400 GPD) treatment facility. The NPDES application has been processed as a Small Flows Treatment Facility due to the type of sewage and the design flow rate for the facility. The applicant disclosed the Act 14 requirement and the notice was received by the parties on August 28, 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 Tributary 61759 of Oster Run. The sequence of receiving streams that Tributary 61759 of Oster Run discharges into are Oster Run, Evitts Creek, and the Potomac River which eventually drains into the Chesapeake Bay. The subject site is not subject to the Chesapeake Bay implementation requirements. The receiving water has protected water usage for cold water fishes (CWF) and migratory fishes (MF). No Class A Wild Trout fisheries are impacted by this discharge. The presence of high quality and/or exceptional value surface waters initiates the need for an additional evaluation of anti-degradation requirements.

Tributary 61759 is a Category 2 stream listed in the 2016 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:

- Monitoring for pH has been eliminated.

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

Facility Name: Devin Morris Residence

NPDES Permit # PA0246689

Physical Address: 153 Hidden Valley Lane
Bedford, PA 15522

Mailing Address: 153 Hidden Valley Lane
Bedford, PA 15522

Contact: Devin Morris
Homeowner
Devinandrew19@gmail.com

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

1.2 Permit History

The former property owners were Amanda Riggleman/Alt and Rande Brown.

2.0 Treatment Facility Summary

2.1 Site location

The physical address for the facility is 153 Hidden Valley Lane, Bedford, PA. 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

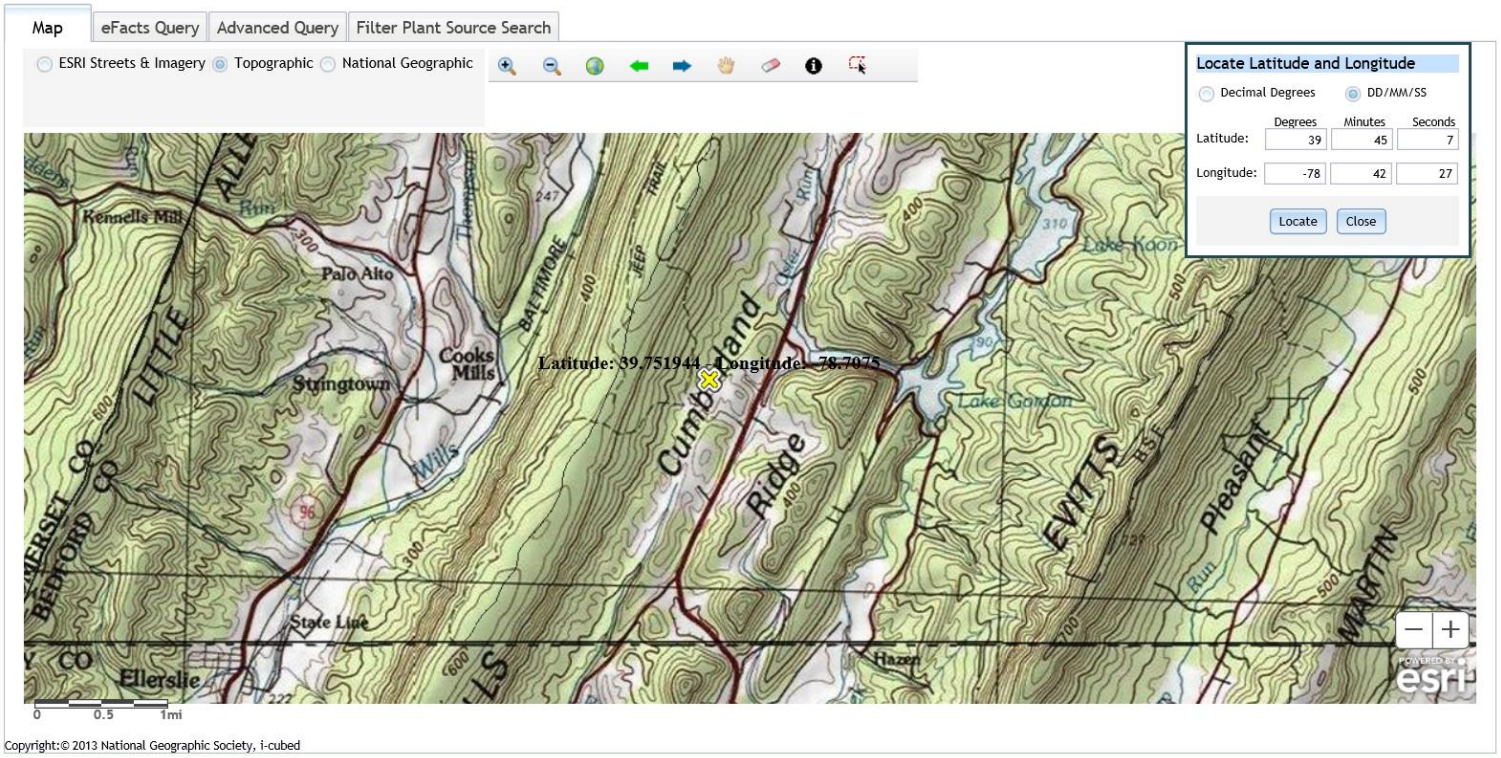
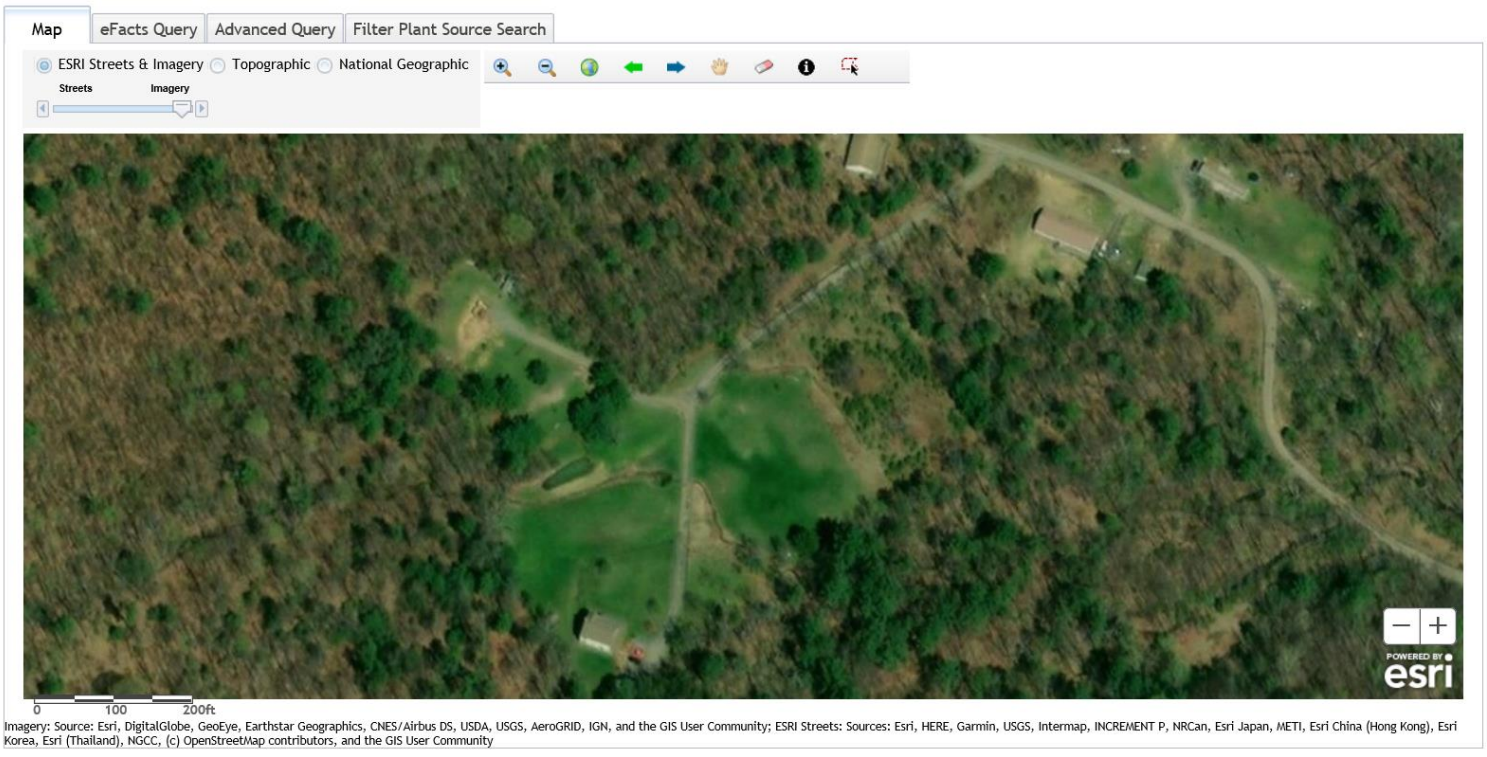


Figure 2: Aerial Photograph of the subject facility



2.2 Description of Wastewater Treatment Process

The subject facility is a 0.0004 MGD (400 GPD) design flow facility. The subject facility treats wastewater using a Norweco ATU, a 600 ft^2 sand filter, a 200-gallon chlorine contact tank before discharge through the outfall. The facility is being evaluated for flow, pH, CBOD, TSS, TRC, and fecal coliform. 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: Sfs Morris Devin

WQM Permit No.	Issuance Date
0585404	05/22/1985

Waste Type	Degree of Treatment	Process Type	Disinfection	Avg Annual Flow (MGD)
Sewage	Secondary	Activated Sludge	Hypochlorite	0.0004

Hydraulic Capacity (MGD)	Organic Capacity (lbs/day)	Load Status	Biosolids Treatment	Biosolids Use/Disposal
	1.02	Not Overloaded	Aerobic Digestion	Combination of methods

2.3 Facility Outfall Information

The facility has the following outfall information.

Outfall No. 001 **Design Flow (MGD)** .0004
Latitude 39º 45' 7.00" **Longitude** -78º 42' 27.00"
Wastewater Description: Sewage Effluent

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** 39° 45' 7.00" , **Longitude** 78° 42' 27.00" , **River Mile Index** _____ , **Stream Code** _____
Receiving Waters: Unnamed Tributary to Oster Run
Type of Effluent:

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge during the period from September 1, 2014 through August 31, 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		Minimum	Average Monthly		Instant. Maximum		
Flow (MGD)	Report	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	2/year	Estimate
pH (S.U.)	XXX	XXX	From 6.0 to 9.0 Inclusive				1/month	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/month	Grab
CBOD5	XXX	XXX	XXX	10	XXX	20	2/year	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	XXX	XXX	XXX	10	XXX	20	2/year	Grab
Fecal Coliform (CFU/100 ml)	XXX	XXX	XXX	200 Geo Mean	XXX	1,000	1/year	Grab

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.

There were no inspection reports in DEP records for the last 5 years. DEP operations staff have been notified to conduct an inspection at the facility.

3.2 Summary of DMR Data

There was no sampling data available.

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.

An extended review of the history of non-compliance was not determinable as there was no sampling data available for review.

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 September 1, 2014 and Ending December 4, 2019

ENF ID	ENF TYPE	ENF TYPE DESC	ENF CREATION DATE	EXECUTED DATE	INITIATED DATE	VIOLATIONS	# OF VIOLATIONS
373783	NOV	Notice of Violation	04/12/2019	04/11/2019	04/01/2019	92A.75(A)	1

3.4 Summary of Biosolids Disposal

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

Pumping of biosolids was conducted by Sloans Septic Service on September 6, 2019.

3.5 Open Violations

An open violation existed for failure to submit NPDES renewal application at least 180 days prior to expiration or later approved date. The open violation has been closed.

4.0 Receiving Waters and Water Supply Information Detail Summary

4.1 Receiving Waters

The receiving waters has been determined to be Tributary 61759 of Oster Run. The sequence of receiving streams that Tributary 61759 of Oster Run discharges into are Oster Run, Evitts Creek, and the Potomac River which eventually drains into the Chesapeake Bay.

4.2 Public Water Supply (PWS) Intake

The closest PWS to the subject facility is Evitts Creek located approximately 2 miles downstream of the subject facility on the Evitts Creek. 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 2016 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 2016 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 cold water fishes and migratory fishes.

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 Q710 was estimated using StreamStats as 0.00198 ft^3/s.

4.6 Summary of Discharge, Receiving Waters and Water Supply Information

Outfall No.	001	Design Flow (MGD)	.0004
Latitude	39Âº 45' 6.05"	Longitude	-78Âº 42' 25.90""
Quad Name		Quad Code	
Wastewater Description:	Sewage Effluent		
Receiving Waters	Unnamed Tributary to Oster Run (HQ-CWF, MF)	Stream Code	61757
NHD Com ID	45643901	RMI	0.33
Drainage Area	0.12	Yield (cfs/mi^2)	0.0165
Q_{7-10} Flow (cfs)	0.00198	Q_{7-10} Basis	StreamStats
Elevation (ft)	1400	Slope (ft/ft)	
Watershed No.	13A	Chapter 93 Class.	High Quality-Cold Water, Migratory Fish
Existing Use	Same as Chapter 93 Class	Existing Use Qualifier	
Exceptions to Use		Exceptions to Criteria	
Assessment Status	Attaining Use(s) supports aquatic life.		
Cause(s) of Impairment	Not applicable		
Source(s) of Impairment	Not applicable		
TMDL Status	Not applicable	Name	

Background/Ambient Data		Data Source
pH (SU)	Not appl.	
Temperature (°F)	Not appl.	
Hardness (mg/L)	Not appl.	
Other:		

Nearest Downstream Public Water Supply Intake	Evitts Creek		
PWS Waters	Evitts Creek	Flow at Intake (cfs)	
PWS RMI	Unknown	Distance from Outfall (mi)	2

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 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). Small flow treatment facilities are confined to permit limitations promulgated by the Small Flow Treatment Facilities Manual (Document # 36-0300-002) and the SOP- New and Reissuance Small Flow Treatment Facility Individual NPDES Permit Application (Revised January 13, 2015).

The permit limitations and monitoring requirements are summarized in the table.

Parameter	Avg Mo	IMAX	Sample Type	Frequency: SRSTPs
Flow (GPD)	Report	XXX	Estimate	1/year
BOD5 (mg/l)	10	20	Grab	1/year
TSS (mg/l)	10	20	Grab	1/year
TRC (mg/l)	Report for SRSTPs		Grab	1/month
Fecal Coliform (No/100 ml)	200 Geometric Mean		Grab	1/year

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 Chorine (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

WQM is not applicable to the subject facility.

5.3.2 PENTOXSD Modeling

PENTOXSD is not applicable to the subject facility.

5.3.3 Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

WET is not applicable to the subject facility.

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 and II 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. The jurisdictions have developed or will develop WIPs over three Phases.

Phase I and Phase II WIPs were developed and submitted to EPA in 2010 and 2012 for objectives to be implemented by 2017 and 2025 to achieve applicable water quality standards. The Phase II WIPs build on the initial Phase I WIPs platform by providing more specific local actions. In 2018, Phase III WIPs will be developed to include further actions for jurisdictions to implement between 2018 and 2025.

Section 7 of the Phase II WIP describes Pennsylvania's strategy for reducing nutrients to the Chesapeake Bay from wastewater facilities. The supplement to Section 7 of the Phase II WIP provides an update on Chesapeake Bay TMDL implementation activities for point sources and DEP's current implementation strategy for wastewater. The supplement is updated periodically to reflect changes due to PA DEP's permit actions as well as changes to strategies in managing the wastewater sector's allocated loads under the TMDL. The latest revision of the supplement was October 14, 2016.

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 sewage facility is considered non-significant dischargers if it is a Phase 4 facility or Phase 5 facility having a specified flow rate (i.e. Phase 4 facility ≥ 0.2 MGD and < 0.4 MGD, Phase 5 facility > 0.002 MGD and < 0.2 MGD), a small flow/single residence sewage treatment facilities (≤ 0.002 MGD), or a non-significant IW facilities. These facilities may be covered by statewide general permits or may have individual NPDES permits.

Currently, there are approximately 1,000 Phase 4 and 5 sewage facilities and approximately 740 small flow sewage treatment facilities covered by the general permit. There are also approximately 600 non-significant IW facilities.

Due to the low flow generated rate for the facility, this facility is not subject to Sector C monitoring requirements.

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 stream was designated HQ in 1979 as part of the Evitts Creek Watershed. The facility was issued a Part 2 permit on May 22, 1985.

Since the discharge is to an HQ surface water, an anti-degradation analysis was completed and approved as part of the Act 537 planning process per 25 PA Code Section 93.4. The analysis demonstrates that there is no environmentally sound and cost-effective non-discharge alternative exists for this discharge. As a result, the permit currently has effluent limits that can be achieved by the more stringent of Antidegradation Best Combination of Technology (ABACT) or treatment technology. These effluent limits were previously derived from DEP's Antidegradation guidance document. For the renewal, the effluent limits are still adequate to protect and maintain the existing quality of the receiving stream. Accordingly, all existing limits will be maintained in the permit (Fact Sheet dated from May 28, 2014).

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.

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.l.1 and 40 CFR 122.l.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 is categorized by Conventional Pollutants and Disinfection.

6.1.1 Conventional Pollutants and Disinfection

Summary of Proposed NPDES Parameter Details for Conventional Pollutants and Disinfection

Morris Residence, PA0246689

Parameter	Permit Limitation Required by[1]:	Recommendation	
CBOD	TBEL	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be 2x/yr as a grab sample (SOP)
		Effluent Limit:	Effluent limits shall not exceed 10 mg/l as an average monthly (SOP)
		Rationale:	The monitoring frequency and the effluent limits assigned by the SOP.
TSS	TBEL	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be 2x/yr as a grab sample (SOP).
		Effluent Limit:	Effluent limits shall not exceed 10 mg/l as an average monthly (SOP)
		Rationale:	The monitoring frequency and the effluent limits assigned by the SOP.
TRC	TBEL	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be on a 1x/mo basis as a grab sample (Table 6-3).
		Effluent Limit:	A peformance effluent limit is not required. However, the optimum TRC is 0.3 mg/l to 0.5 mg/l.
		Rationale: Chlorine in both combined (chloramine) and free form is extremely toxic to freshwater fish and other	
Fecal Coliform	TBEL	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be 1x/yr as a grab sample (SOP).
		Effluent Limit:	Effluent limits shall not exceed 200 MPN as a geometric mean (SOP).
		Rationale:	The monitoring frequency and the effluent limits assigned by the SOP.
Notes:			
1 The NPDES permit was limited by (a) anti-Backsliding, (b) Anti-Degradation, (c) SOP, (d) TBEL, (e) TMDL, (f) WQBEL, or (g) WET			
2 Monitoring frequency based on flow rate of 0.0004 MGD.			
3 SOP, New and Reissuance Small Flow Treatment Facility Individual NPDES Permit Applications, Revised January 13, 2015			
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.

- Monitoring for pH has been eliminated.

6.3 Summary of Proposed NPDES Effluent Limits

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** 39º 45' 7.00" , **Longitude** 78º 42' 27.00" , **River Mile Index** 0.33 , **Stream Code** 61757

Receiving Waters: Unnamed Tributary to Oster Run (HQ-CWF, MF)

Type of Effluent: Sewage Effluent

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

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

Parameter	Effluent Limitations						Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass Units (lbs/day) (1)		Concentrations (mg/L)				Minimum (2) Measurement Frequency	Required Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Minimum	Average Monthly	Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Flow (MGD)	Report	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	2/year	Estimate
CBOD5	XXX	XXX	XXX	10.0	XXX	20	2/year	Grab
TSS	XXX	XXX	XXX	10.0	XXX	20	2/year	Grab
Fecal Coliform (No./100 ml)	XXX	XXX	XXX	200 Geo Mean	XXX	1000	1/year	Grab

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

at Outfall 001