pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Southcentral Regional Office
CLEAN WATER PROGRAM

Application Type	**Renewal**	Application No.	**PA0246816**
Facility Type	**Non-Municipal**	APS ID	**371244**
Major / Minor	**Minor**	Authorization ID	**1343730**

NPDES PERMIT FACT SHEET
INDIVIDUAL SEWAGE

Applicant and Facility Information

Applicant Name	**Lenker Estates Homeowners Assoc**	Facility Name	**Lenker Estates Subdivision**
Applicant Address	PO Box 123	Facility Address	Along Route 147
	Dauphin, PA 17018-0123		Dauphin, PA 17018
Applicant Contact	Gary Lenker	Facility Contact	Gary Lenker
Applicant Phone	(717) 921-2293	Facility Phone	(717) 921-2293
Client ID	163299	Site ID	553120
Ch 94 Load Status	Not Overloaded	Municipality	Halifax Township
Connection Status	No Limitations	County	Dauphin
Date Application Received	February 23, 2021	EPA Waived?	Yes
Date Application Accepted	March 10, 2021	If No, Reason	

Purpose of Application: This is an application request for NPDES renewal.

Approve	Deny	Signatures	Date
X		Nicholas Hong, P.E. / Environmental Engineer Nick Hong (via electronic signature)	February 2, 2022
x		Daniel W. Martin, P.E. / Environmental Engineer Manager Maria D. Bebenek for	February 9, 2022
x		Maria D. Bebenek, P.E., Environmental Program Manager Maria D. Bebenek	February 9, 2022

Summary of Review

The application submitted by the applicant requests a NPDES renewal permit for the Lenker Estates Homeowner Association located at Along Route 147, Dauphin, PA in Dauphin County, municipality of Halifax. The existing permit became effective on September 1, 2016 and expired on August 31, 2021. The application for renewal was received by DEP Southcentral Regional Office (SCRO) on February 23, 2021.

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 0.046 MGD treatment facility. The applicant does not anticipate any proposed upgrades to the treatment facility in the next five years. The NPDES application has been processed as a Minor Sewage Facility (Level 1) due to the type of sewage and the design flow rate for the facility. The applicant disclosed the Act 14 requirement to Dauphin County Commissioners and Halifax Township and the notice was received by the parties on February 3, 2021 and February 1, 2021. 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 16782 to Susquehanna River. The sequence of receiving streams that the Tributary 16782 to Susquehanna River discharges into is 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 warm water fishes (WWF) and migratory fishes (MF). No Class A Wild Trout fisheries are impacted by this discharge. The absence of high quality and/or exceptional value surface waters removes the need for an additional evaluation of anti-degradation requirements.

The Tributary 16782 to Susquehanna River is a Category 2 stream listed in the 2020 Integrated List of All Waters (formerly 303d Listed Streams). This stream is an attaining stream that supports aquatic life. The receiving waters is not subject to a total maximum daily load (TMDL) plan to improve water quality in the subject facility's watershed.

The existing permit and proposed permit differ as follows:

- **Due to the EPA triennial review, monitoring for E.coli shall be required 1x/yr.**

Sludge use and disposal description and location(s): Sewage sludge disposed by Walter's Environmental Services at other treatment plant

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:	Lenker Estates Homeowners Association
NPDES Permit #	PA0246816
Physical Address:	Along Route 147 Dauphin, PA 17018
Mailing Address:	PO Box 123 Dauphin, PA 17016
Contact:	Gary Lenker Owner gary@sturbrig.comcastbiz.net
Consultant:	Justin T. Matincheck Skelly and Loy, Inc. jmatincheck@skellyloy.com

1.2 Permit History

Permit submittal included the following information.

- NPDES Application
- Effluent Sample Data

2.0 Treatment Facility Summary

2.1.1 Site location

The physical address for the facility is Along Route 147, Dauphin, PA 17018. 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

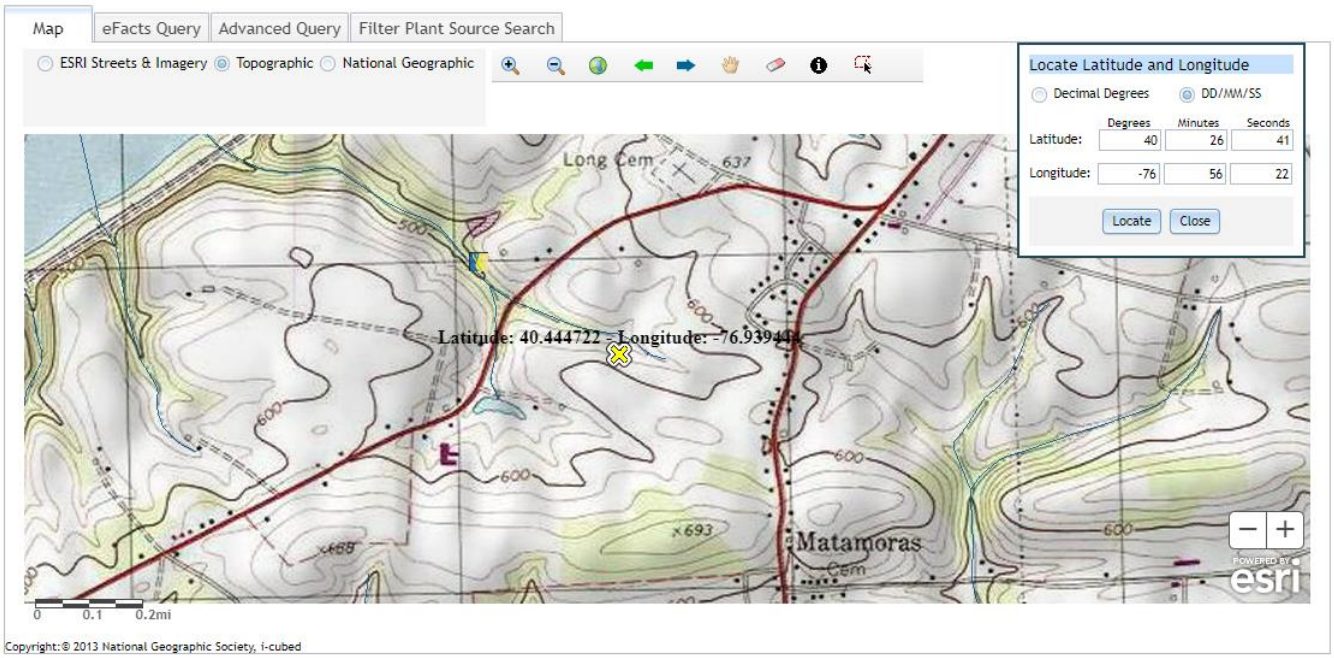
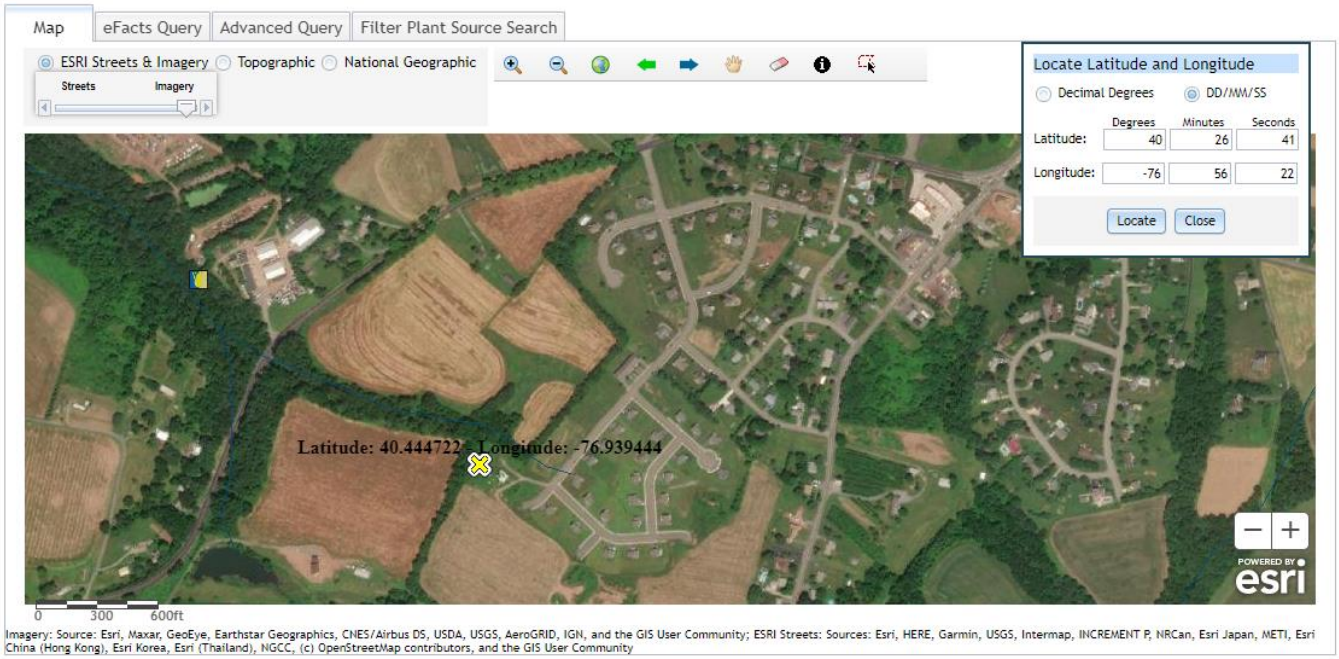


Figure 2: Aerial Photograph of the subject facility



2.2 Description of Wastewater Treatment Process

The subject facility is a 0.046 MGD design flow facility. The subject facility treats wastewater using a Cromaglass modified SBR, a Netafim filter system, a sludge processing tank, a chlorination tank for disinfection, a dechlorination tank, and an aeration tank prior to discharge through the outfall.

Three (3) additional Cromaglass units will be added in phases when an average monthly flow exceeds 80 percent of the installed capacity for a total of four (4) Cromaglass units at build-out. Construction of the sewage treatment facilities approved under the WQM permit number 2204404 will occur as follows: The 2nd, 3rd and 4th Cromaglass units shall be installed when an average monthly flow equal to or greater than 0.0092MGD, 0.0184MGD and 0.0276MGD consecutively. (Abstracted from Fact Sheet dated March 31, 2016)

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: Lenker Estates Subdivision				
Waste Type	**Degree of Treatment**	**Process Type**	**Disinfection**	**Avg Annual Flow (MGD)**
Sewage	Tertiary	Sequencing Batch Reactor W/Sol Removal	Chlorine With Dechlorination	0.046
Hydraulic Capacity (MGD)	**Organic Capacity (lbs/day)**	**Load Status**	**Biosolids Treatment**	**Biosolids Use/Disposal**
0.046	92	Not Overloaded		

2.3 Facility Outfall Information

The facility has the following outfall information for wastewater.

Outfall No.	001	**Design Flow (MGD)**	.046
Latitude	40º 26' 41.00"	**Longitude**	-76º 56' 22.00"
Wastewater Description:	Sewage Effluent		

2.3.1 Operational Considerations- Chemical Additives

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

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

- Sodium Hypochlorite for disinfection
- Sodium Bisulfate for dechlorination

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° 26' 41.00", Longitude 76° 56' 22.00", River Mile Index 1.1, Stream Code 16782

Receiving Waters: Unnamed Tributary to Susquehanna River

Type of Effluent: Sewage Effluent

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

Parameter	Effluent Limitations						Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass Units (lbs/day) [1]		Concentrations (mg/L)				Minimum [2] Measurement Frequency	Required Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Minimum	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Flow (MGD)	Report	Report	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	Continuous	Measured
pH (S.U.)	XXX	XXX	6.0	XXX	9.0	XXX	1/day	Grab
Dissolved Oxygen	XXX	XXX	5.0	XXX	XXX	XXX	1/day	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	XXX	XXX	XXX	0.03	XXX	0.1	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 (CFU/100 ml) Oct 1 - Apr 30	XXX	XXX	XXX	2000 Geo Mean	XXX	10000	2/month	Grab
Fecal Coliform (CFU/100 ml) May 1 - Sep 30	XXX	XXX	XXX	200 Geo Mean	XXX	1000	2/month	Grab
Nitrate-Nitrite as N	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/quarter	8-Hr Composite
Total Nitrogen	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/quarter	Calculation
Ammonia-Nitrogen Nov 1 - Apr 30	XXX	XXX	XXX	6.0	XXX	12	2/month	8-Hr Composite
Ammonia-Nitrogen May 1 - Oct 31	XXX	XXX	XXX	2.0	XXX	4	2/month	8-Hr Composite
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/quarter	8-Hr Composite
Total Phosphorus	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/quarter	8-Hr Composite

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

3.0 Facility NPDES Compliance History

3.1 Summary of Inspections

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

The DEP inspector noted the following during the inspection.

07/01/2016:

- The facility stated that a new concrete floor has been proposed to be poured on control building due to damage from animals.

05/11/2017:

- The facility recorded TRC of 0.17 mg/l and 0.20 mg/l. This exceeds the instantaneous maximum of 0.1 mg/l in the NPDES permit.

01/10/2019:

- The aeration/clarifier tank had overflowed on 01/07/2019 and was reported to DEP on 01/08/2019. Lime covered the ground surface where the overflow occurred.
- The facility was advised to retain three (3) years of records and five (5) years of sludge hauling.
- The facility was advised to have the flow meter calibrated.

12/04/2020: There was nothing significant to report.

12/07/2020:

- The facility reported increased rag issues during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The facility was advised to retain sludge hauling records
- Due to fecal coliform instantaneous maximum exceedance, the final tanks were cleaned.
- The dechlorination location was changed to the discharge pipe.

05/04/2021: There was nothing significant to report.

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 0.0121 MGD. The design capacity of the treatment system is 0.046 MGD.

The off-site laboratory used for the analysis of the parameters was ALS Environmental located at 301 Fulling Mill Road, Middletown, PA 17057.

DMR Data for Outfall 001 (from December 1, 2020 to November 30, 2021)

Parameter	NOV-21	OCT-21	SEP-21	AUG-21	JUL-21	JUN-21	MAY-21	APR-21	MAR-21	FEB-21	JAN-21	DEC-20
Flow (MGD) Average Monthly	0.009	0.0091	0.002	0.01	0.0121	0.0082	0.008	0.0083	0.01	0.01	0.009	0.009
Flow (MGD) Daily Maximum	0.012	0.012	0.002	0.016	0.0181	0.0122	0.013	0.012	0.015	0.031	0.011	0.019
pH (S.U.) Minimum	7.0	6.9	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.7	6.9	6.7
pH (S.U.) Daily Maximum	7.6	7.9	8.0	7.5	7.9	7.5	7.6	8.2	8.1	7.4	7.6	7.8
DO (mg/L) Minimum	5.8	5.8	5.7	6.2	6.4	5.1	6.0	5.8	6.5	6.2	6.5	5.2
TRC (mg/L) Average Monthly	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.04	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
TRC (mg/L) Instantaneous Maximum	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.05	< 0.09	0.09	0.08	0.03	0.04	< 0.01	0.1	0.04
CBOD5 (mg/L) Average Monthly	4.4	2.9	7.8	< 2.4	4.2	11.8	4.7	5.4	4.6	4.9	4.5	2
TSS (mg/L) Average Monthly	10	8	9	< 5.0	8	16	< 6	10.0	8	< 5	< 6	5
Fecal Coliform (CFU/100 ml) Geometric Mean	155	287	51	< 4	< 10	52	< 2	< 5.0	3	62	22	< 6
Fecal Coliform (CFU/100 ml) Instantaneous Maximum	365	> 2419.6	91	20	101	387	3	27.0	7	240	44	32
Nitrate-Nitrite (mg/L) Average Quarterly			19.2			27			18.8			12.9
Total Nitrogen (mg/L) Average Quarterly			20.8			< 28			21.1			< 13.9
Ammonia (mg/L) Average Monthly	< 0.146	0.201	0.238	1.039	< 0.133	0.682	0.349	0.421	0.447	< 0.13	0.227	0.128
TKN (mg/L) Average Quarterly			1.6			< 1.0			2.3			< 1.0
Total Phosphorus (mg/L) Average Quarterly			6			7.8			6.4			4.3

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 September 1, 2016 to January 30, 2022, the following were observed effluent non-compliances.

Non-Compliance	Non Compliance Type Description	Non Compliance Category Description	Parameter	Sample Value	Violation Conditio	Permit Value	Unit of Measure	Statistical Base Code
5/26/2019	Violation of permit condition	Effluent	Total Suspended Solids	< 11	>	10	mg/L	Average Monthly
6/26/2019	Violation of permit condition	Effluent	Fecal Coliform	2700	>	1000	CFU/100 ml	Instantaneous Maximum
8/26/2020	Violation of permit condition	Effluent	Fecal Coliform	3800	>	1000	CFU/100 ml	Instantaneous Maximum
7/27/2021	Violation of permit condition	Effluent	Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD5)	11.8	>	10	mg/L	Average Monthly
7/27/2021	Violation of permit condition	Effluent	Total Suspended Solids	16	>	10	mg/L	Average Monthly

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 September 1, 2016 to January 30, 2022, the following were observed enforcement actions.

Summary of Enforcement Actions
Beginning September 1, 2016 and Ending January 30, 2022

ENF ID	ENF TYPE	ENF TYPE DESC	ENF CREATION DATE	EXECUTED DATE	VIOLATIONS	ENF FINAL STATUS	ENF CLOSED DATE
357893	NOV	Notice of Violation	09/15/2017	05/02/2017	92A.44	Comply/Closed	05/16/2017
379540	NOV	Notice of Violation	10/08/2019	10/08/2019	302.202	Comply/Closed	10/17/2019

3.4 Summary of Biosolids Disposal

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

2021			
Sewage Sludge / Biosolids Production Information			
Hauled Off-Site			
Date (YEAR)	Gallons	% Solids	Dry Tons
November	5000	2	0.417
Notes:			
Sewage sludge disposed by Walter's Environmental Services at other treatment plant			

3.5 Open Violations

No open violations existed as of January 30, 2022.

4.0 Receiving Waters and Water Supply Information Detail Summary

4.1 Receiving Waters

The receiving waters has been determined to be Tributary 16782 to Susquehanna River. The sequence of receiving streams that the Tributary 16782 to Susquehanna River discharges into is 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 Suez Water (PWS ID #7220015) located approximately 15 miles downstream of the subject facility on the Susquehanna 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 2 waterbody. The surface waters is an attaining stream that supports aquatic life. The designated use has been classified as protected waters for warm water fishes (WWF) 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 Susquehanna River station at Harrisburg, PA (WQN202). This WQN station is located approximately 21 miles downstream of the subject facility.

The closest gauge station to the subject facility is the Susquehanna River station at Harrisburg, PA (USGS station number 1570500). This gauge station is located approximately 21 miles downstream of the subject facility.

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

Gauge Station Data			
USGS Station Number	1570500		
Station Name	Susquehanna River at Harrisburg, PA		
Q710	3,200	ft^3/sec	
Drainage Area (DA)	24,100	mi^2	
Calculations			
The low flow yield of the gauge station is:			
Low Flow Yield (LFY) = Q710 / DA			
LFY =	(3,200 ft^3/sec / 24,100 mi^2)		
LFY =	0.1328	$ft^3/sec/mi^2$	
The low flow at the subject site is based upon the DA of		0.0642	mi^2
Q710 = (LFY@gauge station)(DA@Subject Site)			
Q710 = (0.1328 $ft^3/sec/mi^2$)(0.0642 mi^2)			
Q710 =	0.009	ft^3/sec	

4.6 Summary of Discharge, Receiving Waters and Water Supply Information

Outfall No.	001	Design Flow (MGD)	.045375
Latitude	40º 26' 42.52"	Longitude	-76º 56' 21.36"
Quad Name		Quad Code	
Wastewater Description:	Sewage Effluent		

Receiving Waters	Unnamed Tributary to Susquehanna River (WWF)	Stream Code	16782
NHD Com ID	54975019	RMI	0.94
Drainage Area	0.0642	Yield (cfs/mi^2)	0.1328
Q_{7-10} Flow (cfs)	0.01 (rounded from 0.009)	Q_{7-10} Basis	StreamGauge
Elevation (ft)	575	Slope (ft/ft)	
Watershed No.	6-C	Chapter 93 Class.	WWF, MF
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 appl.		
Source(s) of Impairment	Not appl.		
TMDL Status	Not appl.	Name	

Background/Ambient Data		Data Source
pH (SU)	8.25	Median July to Sept; WQN 202
Temperature (°C)	23.75	Median July to Sept; WQN 202
Hardness (mg/L)	109	Historical median; WQN 202
Other:		

Nearest Downstream Public Water Supply Intake		Suez Water	
PWS Waters	Susquehanna River	Flow at Intake (cfs)	
PWS RMI	75	Distance from Outfall (mi)	15

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 Chorine (TRC); (2) WQM 7.0 for Windows Wasteload Allocation Program for Dissolved Oxygen and Ammonia Nitrogen Version 1.1 (WQM Model) and (3) Toxics using DEP Toxics Management Spreadsheet for Toxics pollutants.

The modeling point nodes utilized for this facility are summarized below.

General Data 1	***Input Value***	***Units***
Stream Code	16782	
River Mile Index	0.94	miles
Elevation	575	feet
Latitude	40.444722	
Longitude	-76.939444	
Drainage Area	0.0642	sq miles
Low Flow Yield	0.1328	cfs/sq mile
General Data 2	***Input Value***	***Units***
Stream Code	16782	
River Mile Index	0	miles
Elevation	349	feet
Latitude	40.450796	
Longitude	-76.95455	
Drainage Area	0.7	sq miles
Low Flow Yield	0.1328	cfs/sq mile

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 NH_3-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 NH_3-N in the discharge;
(d) *24-hour average concentration for NH_3-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 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.

A TMDL for a given pollutant and waterbody is composed of the sum of individual wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point sources and load allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources and natural background levels. In addition, the TMDL must include an implicit or explicit margin of safety (MOS) to account for the uncertainty in the relationship between pollutant loads and the quality of the receiving waterbody. The TMDL components are illustrated using the following equation:

$$TMDL = \Sigma WLAs + \Sigma LAs + MOS$$

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 September 13, 2021.

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.

Cap Loads will be established in permits as Net Annual TN and TP loads (lbs/yr) that apply during the period of October 1 – September 30. For facilities that have received Cap Loads in any other form, the Cap Loads will be modified accordingly when the permits are renewed.

Offsets have been incorporated into Cap Loads in several permits issued to date. From this point forward, permits will be issued with the WLAs as Cap Loads and will identify Offsets separately to facilitate nutrient trading activities and compliance with the TMDL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

This facility is subject to Sector C monitoring requirements. Monitoring for nitrogen species and phosphorus shall be 1x/quarter.

5.5 Anti-Degradation Requirement

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

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

information (which satisfies DEP protocols and Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) procedures) that indicates the protected use of the waterbody.

For a new, additional, or increased point source discharge to an HQ or EV water, the person proposing the discharge is required to utilize a nondischarge alternative that is cost-effective and environmentally sound when compared with the cost of the proposed discharge. If a nondischarge alternative is not cost-effective and environmentally sound, the person must use the best available combination of treatment, pollution prevention, and wastewater reuse technologies and assure that any discharge is nondegrading. In the case of HQ waters, DEP may find that after satisfaction of intergovernmental coordination and public participation requirements lower water quality is necessary to accommodate important economic or social development in the area in which the waters are located. In addition, DEP will assure that cost-effective and reasonable best management practices for nonpoint source control in HQ and EV waters are achieved.

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

5.6 Anti-Backsliding

Anti-backsliding is a federal regulation which prohibits a permit from being renewed, reissued, or modified containing effluent limitations which are less stringent than the comparable effluent limitations in the previous permit (40 CFR 122.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 are categorized by (a) Conventional Pollutants and Disinfection and (b) Nitrogen Species and Phosphorus.

6.1.1 Conventional Pollutants and Disinfection

Summary of Proposed NPDES Parameter Details for Conventional Pollutants and Disinfection
Lenker Estates Homeowners Association, PA0246816

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	Dry Stream Guidance	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 Policy and Procedures for Evaluating Wastewater Discharges to Intermittent and Ephermeral Streams, Drainage Channel and Swales, and Storm Sewers (Document # 391-2000-014). Dry stream limits apply since they are more stringent than WQBEL.
TSS	Dry Stream Guidance	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 Policy and Procedures for Evaluating Wastewater Discharges to Intermittent and Ephermeral Streams, Drainage Channel and Swales, and Storm Sewers
TRC	WQBEL	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 0.03 mg/l and/or 0.1 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 WQBEL is more stringent than the TBEL. The monitoring frequency has been assigned in accordance with Table 6-3 and the effluent limits assigned by WQBEL	
Fecal Coliform	TBEL	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be 2x/month as a grab sample (Table 6-3).
		Effluent Limit:	Summer effluent limits shall not exceed 200 No./100 mL as a geometric mean. Winter effluent limits shall not exceed 2000 No./100 mL as a geometric mean.
		Rationale:	The monitoring frequency has been assigned in accordance with Table 6-3 and the effluent limits assigned by Chapter 92a.47(a)(4) and 92a.47(a)(5).
E. Coli	SOP; Chapter 92a.61	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be 1x/yr as a grab sample (SOP).
		Effluent Limit:	No effluent requirements.
		Rationale:	Consistent with the SOP- Establishing Effluent Limitations for Individual Sewage Permits (Revised March 22, 2019) and under the authority of Chapter 92a.61, the facility will be required to monitor for E.Coli.

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 0.046 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 Chesapeake Bay Phase 3 Watershed Implementation Plan Wastewater Supplement, Revised September 13, 2021

6.1.2 Nitrogen Species and Phosphorus

Summary of Proposed NPDES Parameter Details for Nitrogen Species and Phosphorus

Lenker Estates Homeowners Association, PA0246816

Parameter	Permit Limitation Required by[1]:	Recommendation	
Ammonia-Nitrogen	WQBEL	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 2.0 mg/l. During the months of November 1 to April 30, effluent limits shall not exceed 6.0 mg/l.
		Rationale:	Water quality modeling recommends effluent limits.
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 a calculation
		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	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.
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 0.046 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 Chesapeake Bay Phase 3 Watershed Implementation Plan Wastewater Supplement, Revised September 13, 2021			

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
E.Coli	No monitoring or effluent limits.	Due to the EPA triennial review, monitoring shall be required 1x/yr

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° 26' 41.00" , **Longitude** 76° 56' 22.00" , **River Mile Index** 0.94 , **Stream Code** 16782

Receiving Waters: Unnamed Tributary to Susquehanna River (WWF)

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	Daily 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	9.0	XXX	1/day	Grab
Dissolved Oxygen	XXX	XXX	5.0 Inst Min	XXX	XXX	XXX	1/day	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	XXX	XXX	XXX	0.03	XXX	0.1	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
E. Coli (No./100 ml)	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	1/year	Grab
Nitrate-Nitrite as N	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report Avg Qrtly	XXX	XXX	1/quarter	8-Hr Composite
Total Nitrogen	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report Avg Qrtly	XXX	XXX	1/quarter	8-Hr Composite

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

Parameter	Effluent Limitations						Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass Units (lbs/day) [1]		Concentrations (mg/L)				Minimum [2] Measurement Frequency	Required Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Minimum	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Ammonia-Nitrogen Nov 1 - Apr 30	XXX	XXX	XXX	6.0	XXX	12	2/month	8-Hr Composite
Ammonia-Nitrogen May 1 - Oct 31	XXX	XXX	XXX	2.0	XXX	4	2/month	8-Hr Composite
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report Avg Qrtly	XXX	XXX	1/quarter	8-Hr Composite
Total Phosphorus	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report Avg Qrtly	XXX	XXX	1/quarter	8-Hr Composite

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

at Outfall 001

6.3.2 Summary of Proposed Permit Part C Conditions

The subject facility has the following Part C conditions.

- Chlorine Minimization
- SBR Batch Discharge Condition
- Chesapeake Bay Nutrient Definitions
- Solids Management for Non-Lagoon Treatment Systems

Tools and References Used to Develop Permit	
☒	WQM for Windows Model (see Attachment)
☐	Toxics Management Spreadsheet (see Attachment)
☐	TRC Model Spreadsheet (see Attachment)
☐	Temperature Model Spreadsheet (see Attachment)
☐	Water Quality Toxics Management Strategy, 361-0100-003, 4/06.
☐	Technical Guidance for the Development and Specification of Effluent Limitations, 362-0400-001, 10/97.
☐	Policy for Permitting Surface Water Diversions, 362-2000-003, 3/98.
☐	Policy for Conducting Technical Reviews of Minor NPDES Renewal Applications, 362-2000-008, 11/96.
☐	Technology-Based Control Requirements for Water Treatment Plant Wastes, 362-2183-003, 10/97.
☐	Technical Guidance for Development of NPDES Permit Requirements Steam Electric Industry, 362-2183-004, 12/97.
☐	Pennsylvania CSO Policy, 385-2000-011, 9/08.
☐	Water Quality Antidegradation Implementation Guidance, 391-0300-002, 11/03.
☐	Implementation Guidance Evaluation & Process Thermal Discharge (316(a)) Federal Water Pollution Act, 391-2000-002, 4/97.
☐	Determining Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits, 391-2000-003, 12/97.
☐	Implementation Guidance Design Conditions, 391-2000-006, 9/97.
☐	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.
☐	Interim Method for the Sampling and Analysis of Osmotic Pressure on Streams, Brines, and Industrial Discharges, 391-2000-008, 10/1997.
☐	Implementation Guidance for Section 95.6 Management of Point Source Phosphorus Discharges to Lakes, Ponds, and Impoundments, 391-2000-010, 3/99.
☐	Technical Reference Guide (TRG) PENTOXSD for Windows, PA Single Discharge Wasteload Allocation Program for Toxics, Version 2.0, 391-2000-011, 5/2004.
☐	Implementation Guidance for Section 93.7 Ammonia Criteria, 391-2000-013, 11/97.
☐	Policy and Procedure for Evaluating Wastewater Discharges to Intermittent and Ephemeral Streams, Drainage Channels and Swales, and Storm Sewers, 391-2000-014, 4/2008.
☐	Implementation Guidance Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) Regulation, 391-2000-015, 11/1994.
☐	Implementation Guidance for Temperature Criteria, 391-2000-017, 4/09.
☐	Implementation Guidance for Section 95.9 Phosphorus Discharges to Free Flowing Streams, 391-2000-018, 10/97.
☐	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.
☐	Field Data Collection and Evaluation Protocol for Determining Stream and Point Source Discharge Design Hardness, 391-2000-021, 3/99.
☐	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.
☐	Design Stream Flows, 391-2000-023, 9/98.
☐	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.
☐	Evaluations of Phosphorus Discharges to Lakes, Ponds and Impoundments, 391-3200-013, 6/97.
☐	Pennsylvania's Chesapeake Bay Tributary Strategy Implementation Plan for NPDES Permitting, 4/07.
☒	SOP: New and Reissuance Sewage Individual NPDES Permit Applications, rev October 11, 2013
☐	Other:

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

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

Streamgage number	Streamgage name	Latitude	Longitude	Drainage area (mi²)	Regulated[1]
01561000	Brush Creek at Gapsville, Pa.	39.956	-78.254	36.8	N
01562000	Raystown Branch Juniata River at Saxton, Pa.	40.216	-78.265	756	N
01562500	Great Trough Creek near Marklesburg, Pa.	40.350	-78.130	84.6	N
01563200	Raystown Branch Juniata River below Rays Dam nr Huntingdon, Pa.	40.429	-77.991	960	Y
01563500	Juniata River at Mapleton Depot, Pa.	40.392	-77.935	2,030	Y
01564500	Aughwick Creek near Three Springs, Pa.	40.213	-77.925	205	N
01565000	Kishacoquillas Creek at Reedsville, Pa.	40.655	-77.583	164	N
01565700	Little Lost Creek at Oakland Mills, Pa.	40.605	-77.311	6.52	N
01566000	Tuscarora Creek near Port Royal, Pa.	40.515	-77.419	214	N
01566500	Cocolamus Creek near Millerstown, Pa.	40.566	-77.118	57.2	N
01567000	Juniata River at Newport, Pa.	40.478	-77.129	3,354	Y
01567500	Bixler Run near Loysville, Pa.	40.371	-77.402	15.0	N
01568000	Sherman Creek at Shermans Dale, Pa.	40.323	-77.169	207	N
01568500	Clark Creek near Carsonville, Pa.	40.460	-76.751	22.5	LF
01569000	Stony Creek nr Dauphin, Pa.	40.380	-76.907	33.2	N
01569800	Letort Spring Run near Carlisle, Pa.	40.235	-77.139	21.6	N
01570000	Conodoguinet Creek near Hogestown, Pa.	40.252	-77.021	470	LF
01570500	Susquehanna River at Harrisburg, Pa.	40.255	-76.886	24,100	Y
01571000	Paxton Creek near Penbrook, Pa.	40.308	-76.850	11.2	N
01571500	Yellow Breeches Creek near Camp Hill, Pa.	40.225	-76.898	213	N
01572000	Lower Little Swatara Creek at Pine Grove, Pa.	40.538	-76.377	34.3	N
01572025	Swatara Creek near Pine Grove, Pa.	40.533	-76.402	116	N
01572190	Swatara Creek near Inwood, Pa.	40.479	-76.531	167	N
01573000	Swatara Creek at Harper Tavern, Pa.	40.403	-76.577	337	N
01573086	Beck Creek near Cleona, Pa.	40.323	-76.483	7.87	N
01573160	Quittapahilla Creek near Bellegrove, Pa.	40.343	-76.562	74.2	N
01573500	Manada Creek at Manada Gap, Pa.	40.397	-76.709	13.5	N
01573560	Swatara Creek near Hershey, Pa.	40.298	-76.668	483	N
01574000	West Conewago Creek near Manchester, Pa.	40.082	-76.720	510	N
01574500	Codorus Creek at Spring Grove, Pa.	39.879	-76.853	75.5	Y
01575000	South Branch Codorus Creek near York, Pa.	39.921	-76.749	117	Y
01575500	Codorus Creek near York, Pa.	39.946	-76.755	222	Y
01576000	Susquehanna River at Marietta, Pa.	40.055	-76.531	25,990	Y
01576085	Little Conestoga Creek near Churchtown, Pa.	40.145	-75.989	5.82	N
01576500	Conestoga River at Lancaster, Pa.	40.050	-76.277	324	N
01576754	Conestoga River at Conestoga, Pa.	39.946	-76.368	470	N
01578310	Susquehanna River at Conowingo, Md.	39.658	-76.174	27,100	Y
01578400	Bowery Run near Quarryville, Pa.	39.895	-76.114	5.98	N
01580000	Deer Creek at Rocks, Md.	39.630	-76.403	94.4	N
01581500	Bynum Run at Bel Air, Md.	39.541	-76.330	8.52	N
01581700	Winters Run near Benson, Md.	39.520	-76.373	34.8	N
01582000	Little Falls at Blue Mount, Md.	39.604	-76.620	52.9	N
01582500	Gunpowder Falls at Glencoe, Md.	39.550	-76.636	160	Y
01583000	Slade Run near Glyndon, Md.	39.495	-76.795	2.09	N
01583100	Piney Run at Dover, Md.	39.521	-76.767	12.3	N

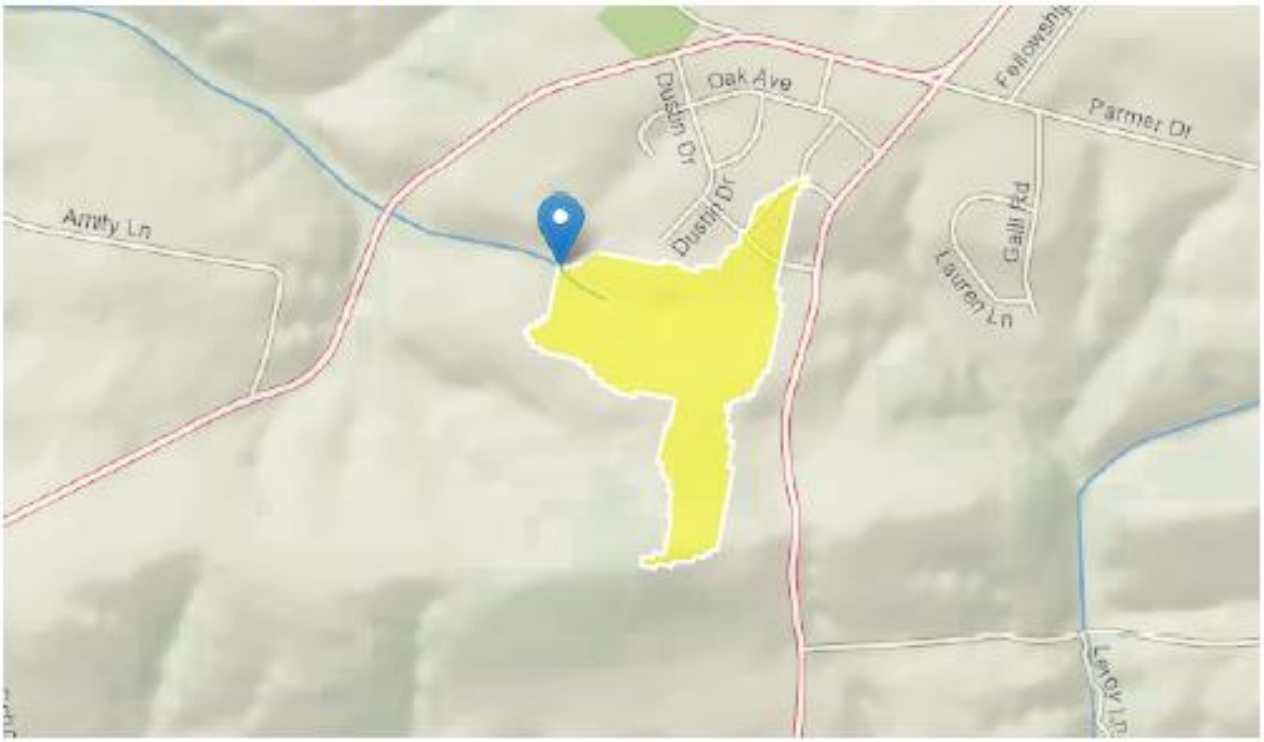
Table 2. Selected low-flow statistics for streamgage locations in and near Pennsylvania.—Continued

[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 (ft³/s)	7-day, 10-year (ft³/s)	7-day, 2-year (ft³/s)	30-day, 10-year (ft³/s)	30-day, 2-year (ft³/s)	90-day, 10-year (ft³/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	[3]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	[3]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	[3]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

StreamStats Report

Region ID: PA
Workspace ID: PA20220130133400704000
Clicked Point (Latitude, Longitude): 40.44513, -76.93923
Time: 2022-01-30 08:34:20 -0500



Lenker Estates Homeowner Association PA0246816 Modeling Point #1 January 2022

Basin Characteristics

Parameter Code	Parameter Description	Value	Unit
DRNAREA	Area that drains to a point on a stream	0.0642	square miles
PRECIP	Mean Annual Precipitation	41	inches
STRDEN	Stream Density -- total length of streams divided by drainage area	1.39	miles per square mile
ROCKDEP	Depth to rock	4	feet
CARBON	Percentage of area of carbonate rock	0	percent

Low-Flow Statistics Parameters [Low Flow Region 2]

Parameter Code	Parameter Name	Value	Units	Min Limit	Max Limit
DRNAREA	Drainage Area	0.0642	square miles	4.93	1280
PRECIP	Mean Annual Precipitation	41	inches	35	50.4
STRDEN	Stream Density	1.39	miles per square mile	0.51	3.1
ROCKDEP	Depth to Rock	4	feet	3.32	5.65
CARBON	Percent Carbonate	0	percent	0	99

Low-Flow Statistics Disclaimers [Low Flow Region 2]

One or more of the parameters is outside the suggested range. Estimates were extrapolated with unknown errors

Low-Flow Statistics Flow Report [Low Flow Region 2]

Statistic	Value	Unit
7 Day 2 Year Low Flow	0.00395	ft^3/s
30 Day 2 Year Low Flow	0.0061	ft^3/s
7 Day 10 Year Low Flow	0.00117	ft^3/s
30 Day 10 Year Low Flow	0.00186	ft^3/s
90 Day 10 Year Low Flow	0.00378	ft^3/s

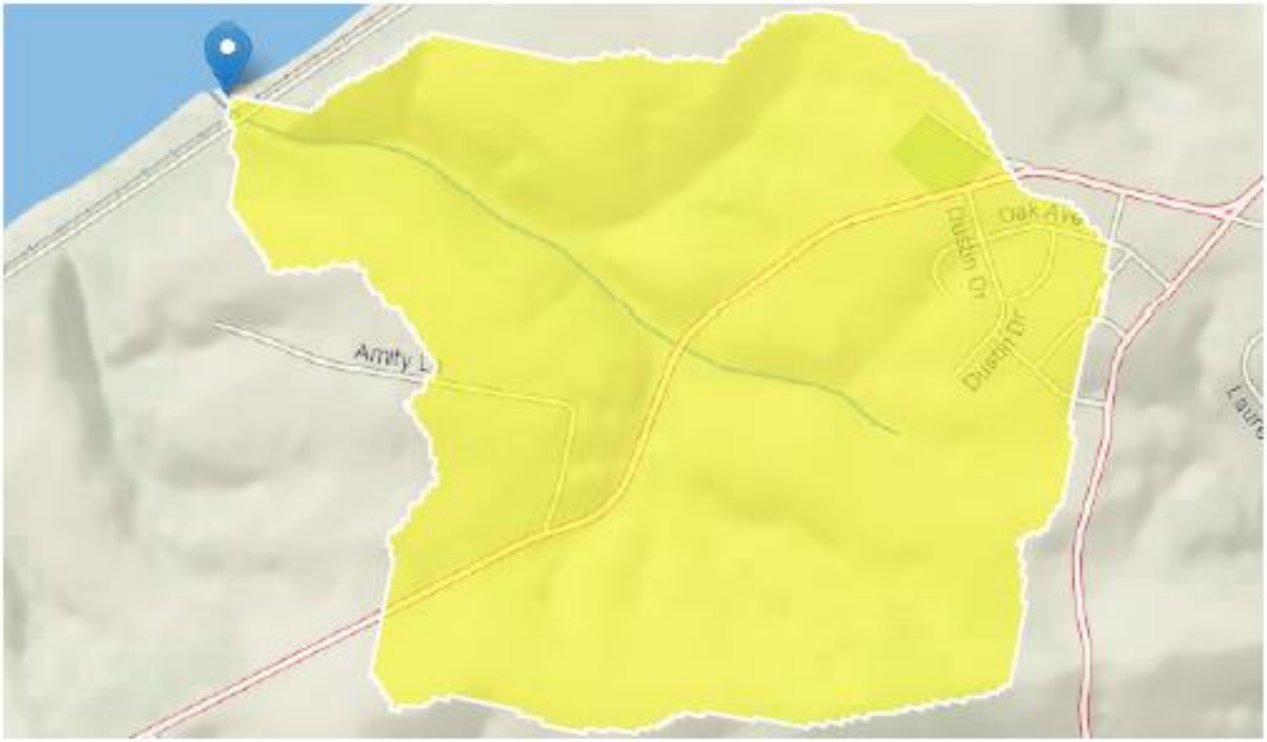
Low-Flow Statistics Citations

Stuckey, M.H.,2006, Low-flow, base-flow, and mean-flow regression equations for Pennsylvania streams: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2006-5130, 84 p. (http://pubs.usgs.gov/sir/2006/5130/)

Application Version: 4.6.2
StreamStats Services Version: 1.2.22
NSS Services Version: 2.1.2

StreamStats Report

Region ID: PA
Workspace ID: PA20220130133818698000
Clicked Point (Latitude, Longitude): 40.45064, -76.95386
Time: 2022-01-30 08:38:38 -0500



Lenker Estates Homeowners Association PA0246816 Modeling Point #2 January 2022

Basin Characteristics

Parameter Code	Parameter Description	Value	Unit
DRNAREA	Area that drains to a point on a stream	0.7	square miles
PRECIP	Mean Annual Precipitation	41	inches
STRDEN	Stream Density -- total length of streams divided by drainage area	1.74	miles per square mile
ROCKDEP	Depth to rock	4.8	feet
CARBON	Percentage of area of carbonate rock	0	percent

Low-Flow Statistics Parameters [Low Flow Region 2]

Parameter Code	Parameter Name	Value	Units	Min Limit	Max Limit
DRNAREA	Drainage Area	0.7	square miles	4.93	1280
PRECIP	Mean Annual Precipitation	41	inches	35	50.4
STRDEN	Stream Density	1.74	miles per square mile	0.51	3.1
ROCKDEP	Depth to Rock	4.8	feet	3.32	5.65
CARBON	Percent Carbonate	0	percent	0	99

Low-Flow Statistics Disclaimers [Low Flow Region 2]

One or more of the parameters is outside the suggested range. Estimates were extrapolated with unknown errors

Low-Flow Statistics Flow Report [Low Flow Region 2]

Statistic	Value	Unit
7 Day 2 Year Low Flow	0.0627	ft^3/s
30 Day 2 Year Low Flow	0.0873	ft^3/s
7 Day 10 Year Low Flow	0.0266	ft^3/s
30 Day 10 Year Low Flow	0.0363	ft^3/s
90 Day 10 Year Low Flow	0.0606	ft^3/s

Low-Flow Statistics Citations

Stuckey, M.H.,2006, Low-flow, base-flow, and mean-flow regression equations for Pennsylvania streams: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2006-5130, 84 p. (http://pubs.usgs.gov/sir/2006/5130/)

Application Version: 4.6.2
StreamStats Services Version: 1.2.22
NSS Services Version: 2.1.2

WQM 7.0 Effluent Limits

SWP Basin	Stream Code	Stream Name
06C	16782	Trib 16782 to Susquehanna River

RMI	Name	Permit Number	Disc Flow (mgd)	Parameter	Effl. Limit 30-day Ave. (mg/L)	Effl. Limit Maximum (mg/L)	Effl. Limit Minimum (mg/L)
0.940	Lenker Estates	PA0246816	0.046	CBOD5	25		
				NH3-N	2.04	4.08	
				Dissolved Oxygen			5

WQM 7.0 Wasteload Allocations

SWP Basin	Stream Code	Stream Name
06C	16782	Trib 16782 to Susquehanna River

NH3-N Acute Allocations

RMI	Discharge Name	Baseline Criterion (mg/L)	Baseline WLA (mg/L)	Multiple Criterion (mg/L)	Multiple WLA (mg/L)	Critical Reach	Percent Reduction
0.940	Lenker Estates	15.61	17.37	15.61	17.37	0	0

NH3-N Chronic Allocations

RMI	Discharge Name	Baseline Criterion (mg/L)	Baseline WLA (mg/L)	Multiple Criterion (mg/L)	Multiple WLA (mg/L)	Critical Reach	Percent Reduction
0.940	Lenker Estates	1.79	2.04	1.79	2.04	0	0

Dissolved Oxygen Allocations

RMI	Discharge Name	CBOD5		NH3-N		Dissolved Oxygen		Critical Reach	Percent Reduction
		Baseline (mg/L)	Multiple (mg/L)	Baseline (mg/L)	Multiple (mg/L)	Baseline (mg/L)	Multiple (mg/L)		
0.94	Lenker Estates	25	25	2.04	2.04	5	5	0	0

Input Data WQM 7.0

SWP Basin	Stream Code	Stream Name	RMI	Elevation (ft)	Drainage Area (sq mi)	Slope (ft/ft)	PWS Withdrawal (mgd)	Apply FC
06C	16782	Trib 16782 to Susquehanna River	0.940	575.00	0.06	0.00000	0.00	☑

Stream Data

Design Cond.	LFY (cfsm)	Trib Flow (cfs)	Stream Flow (cfs)	Rch Trav Time (days)	Rch Velocity (fps)	WD Ratio	Rch Width (ft)	Rch Depth (ft)	Tributary Temp (°C)	Tributary pH	Stream Temp (°C)	Stream pH
Q7-10	0.133	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.00	0.00	23.75	8.25	0.00	0.00
Q1-10		0.00	0.00	0.000	0.000							
Q30-10		0.00	0.00	0.000	0.000							

Discharge Data

Name	Permit Number	Existing Disc Flow (mgd)	Permitted Disc Flow (mgd)	Design Disc Flow (mgd)	Reserve Factor	Disc Temp (°C)	Disc pH
Lenker Estates	PA0246816	0.0460	0.0460	0.0460	0.000	20.00	7.00

Parameter Data

Parameter Name	Disc Conc (mg/L)	Trib Conc (mg/L)	Stream Conc (mg/L)	Fate Coef (1/days)
CBOD5	25.00	2.00	0.00	1.50
Dissolved Oxygen	5.00	8.24	0.00	0.00
NH3-N	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.70

Input Data WQM 7.0

SWP Basin	Stream Code	Stream Name	RMI	Elevation (ft)	Drainage Area (sq mi)	Slope (ft/ft)	PWS Withdrawal (mgd)	Apply FC
06C	16782	Trib 16782 to Susquehanna River	0.000	349.00	0.70	0.00000	0.00	☑

Stream Data

Design Cond.	LFY (cfsm)	Trib Flow (cfs)	Stream Flow (cfs)	Rch Trav Time (days)	Rch Velocity (fps)	WD Ratio	Rch Width (ft)	Rch Depth (ft)	Tributary Temp (°C)	Tributary pH	Stream Temp (°C)	Stream pH
Q7-10	0.133	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.00	0.00	23.75	8.25	0.00	0.00
Q1-10		0.00	0.00	0.000	0.000							
Q30-10		0.00	0.00	0.000	0.000							

Discharge Data

Name	Permit Number	Existing Disc Flow (mgd)	Permitted Disc Flow (mgd)	Design Disc Flow (mgd)	Reserve Factor	Disc Temp (°C)	Disc pH
		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	25.00	7.00

Parameter Data

Parameter Name	Disc Conc (mg/L)	Trib Conc (mg/L)	Stream Conc (mg/L)	Fate Coef (1/days)
CBOD5	25.00	2.00	0.00	1.50
Dissolved Oxygen	3.00	8.24	0.00	0.00
NH3-N	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.70

WQM 7.0 D.O.Simulation

SWP Basin	Stream Code	Stream Name
06C	16782	Trib 16782 to Susquehanna River

RMI	Total Discharge Flow (mgd)	Analysis Temperature (°C)	Analysis pH
0.940	0.046	20.401	7.046
Reach Width (ft)	**Reach Depth (ft)**	**Reach WDRatio**	**Reach Velocity (fps)**
1.830	0.389	4.708	0.112
Reach CBOD5 (mg/L)	**Reach Kc (1/days)**	**Reach NH3-N (mg/L)**	**Reach Kn (1/days)**
22.54	1.479	1.82	0.722
Reach DO (mg/L)	**Reach Kr (1/days)**	**Kr Equation**	**Reach DO Goal (mg/L)**
5.347	29.012	Owens	5
Reach Travel Time (days)			
0.513			

Subreach Results

TravTime (days)	CBOD5 (mg/L)	NH3-N (mg/L)	D.O. (mg/L)
0.051	20.86	1.76	6.79
0.103	19.31	1.69	7.22
0.154	17.88	1.63	7.41
0.205	16.55	1.57	7.54
0.256	15.32	1.51	7.66
0.308	14.18	1.46	7.76
0.359	13.12	1.41	7.85
0.410	12.15	1.36	7.93
0.462	11.25	1.31	8.01
0.513	10.41	1.26	8.09

WQM 7.0 Hydrodynamic Outputs

SWP Basin	Stream Code	Stream Name
06C	16782	Trib 16782 to Susquehanna River

RMI	Stream Flow (cfs)	PWS With (cfs)	Net Stream Flow (cfs)	Disc Analysis Flow (cfs)	Reach Slope (ft/ft)	Depth (ft)	Width (ft)	W/D Ratio	Velocity (fps)	Reach Trav Time (days)	Analysis Temp (°C)	Analysis pH
Q7-10 Flow												
0.940	0.01	0.00	0.01	.0712	0.04554	.389	1.83	4.71	0.11	0.513	20.40	7.05
Q1-10 Flow												
0.940	0.01	0.00	0.01	.0712	0.04554	NA	NA	NA	0.11	0.515	20.38	7.04
Q30-10 Flow												
0.940	0.01	0.00	0.01	.0712	0.04554	NA	NA	NA	0.11	0.508	20.45	7.05

WQM 7.0 Modeling Specifications

Parameters	Both	Use Inputted Q1-10 and Q30-10 Flows	☐
WLA Method	EMPR	Use Inputted W/D Ratio	☐
Q1-10/Q7-10 Ratio	0.94	Use Inputted Reach Travel Times	☐
Q30-10/Q7-10 Ratio	1.15	Temperature Adjust Kr	☑
D.O. Saturation	90.00%	Use Balanced Technology	☑
D.O. Goal	5		

Lenker Estates HOA
PA0246816

January 2022

TRC EVALUATION

Input appropriate values in B4:B8 and E4:E7

0.01	= Q stream (cfs)	0.5	= CV Daily
0.046	= Q discharge (MGD)	0.5	= CV Hourly
30	= no. samples	1	= AFC_Partial Mix Factor
0.3	= Chlorine Demand of Stream	1	= CFC_Partial Mix Factor
0	= Chlorine Demand of Discharge	15	= AFC_Criteria Compliance Time (min)
0.5	= BAT/BPJ Value	720	= CFC_Criteria Compliance Time (min)
0	= % Factor of Safety (FOS)	0	=Decay Coefficient (K)

Source	Reference	AFC Calculations	Reference	CFC Calculations
TRC	1.3.2.iii	WLA afc = 0.064	1.3.2.iii	WLA cfc = 0.055
PENTOXSD TRG	5.1a	LTAMULT afc = 0.373	5.1c	LTAMULT cfc = 0.581
PENTOXSD TRG	5.1b	LTA_afc= 0.024	5.1d	LTA_cfc = 0.032

Source		Effluent Limit Calculations	
PENTOXSD TRG	5.1f	AML MULT = 1.231	
PENTOXSD TRG	5.1g	AVG MON LIMIT (mg/l) = 0.029	AFC
		INST MAX LIMIT (mg/l) = 0.096	

WLA afc	**(.019/e(-k*AFC_tc)) + [(AFC_Yc*Qs*.019/Qd*e(-k*AFC_tc))... ...+ 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))... ...+ 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)**