pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

outhcentral Regional Office
CLEAN WATER PROGRAM

Application Type	**Renewal**	Application No.	**PA0247707**
Wastewater Type	**Sewage**	APS ID	**548568**
Facility Type	**SRSTP**	Authorization ID	**1371381**

NPDES PERMIT FACT SHEET INDIVIDUAL SFTF/SRSTP

Applicant, Facility and Project Information

Applicant Name	**William Bratton**	Facility Name	**Bratton Residence**
Applicant Address	275 Guyer Corner Road	Facility Address	275 Guyer Corner Road
	New Enterprise, PA 16664-8234		New Enterprise, PA 16664-8234
Applicant Contact	William Bratton	Facility Contact	William Bratton
Applicant Phone	(814) 766-2499	Facility Phone	(814) 766-2499
Client ID	239689	Site ID	648941
SIC Code	6514	Municipality	South Woodbury Township
SIC Description	Fin, Ins & Real Est - Dwelling Operators, Except Apartments	County	Bedford
Date Application Received	September 30, 2021	WQM Required	
Date Application Accepted	October 6, 2021	WQM App. No.	
Project Description	This is an application for a NPDES renewal.		

Summary of Review

The application submitted by the applicant requests a NPDES renewal permit for the Bratton Residence located at 275 Guyer Corner Road, New Enterprise, PA 16664 in Bedford County, municipality of South Woodbury Township. The existing permit became effective on May 1, 2017 and expires(d) on April 30, 2022. The application for renewal was received by DEP Southcentral Regional Office (SCRO) on October 6, 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 0.0004 MGD (400 gpd) treatment facility. The applicant did not mark if the facility should anticipate any proposed upgrades to the treatment facility in the next five years. The NPDES application has been processed as a Small Flow Treatment Facility due to the type of sewage and the design flow rate for the facility. The applicant disclosed the Act 14 requirement to Bedford County Conservation District and South Woodbury Township and the notice was received by the parties on October 28, 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 13902 to Beaver Creek. The sequence of receiving streams that Tributary 13902 to Beaver Creek discharges into are Beaver Creek,

Approve	Deny	Signatures	Date
X		Nicholas Hong, P.E. / Environmental Engineer Nick Hong (via electronic signature)	November 16, 2021
X		Daniel W. Martin, P.E. / Environmental Engineer Manager /s/	November 17, 2021

Summary of Review

Yellow Creek, Raystown Branch Juniata River, Juniata River and the Susquehanna River which eventually drains into the Chesapeake Bay. Due to the low flow rate generated by the facility, 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 triggers the need for an additional evaluation of anti-degradation requirements.

The Tributary 13902 to Beaver Creek is a Category 4a stream listed in the 2020 Integrated List of All Waters (formerly 303d Listed Streams). This stream is an impaired stream for aquatic life due to nutrients from agriculture. The receiving stream is also impaired for aquatic life due to siltation from sediment. The receiving waters is subject to the Yellow Creek Watershed 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:

- **No changes to the monitoring frequency or permit limits.**

Sludge use and disposal description and location(s): The application package did not enclose sludge disposal information.

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:	Bratton Residence
NPDES Permit #	PA0247707
Physical Address:	275 Guyer Corner Road New Enterprise, PA 16664
Mailing Address:	275 Guyer Corner Road New Enterprise, PA 16664
Contact:	William Bratton
Consultant:	James A (Bud) Ratchford Operator

1.2 Permit History

Permit submittal included the following information.

- NPDES Application

2.0 Treatment Facility Summary

2.1.1 Site location

The physical address for the facility is 275 Guyer Corner Road, New Enterprise, PA 16664. 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

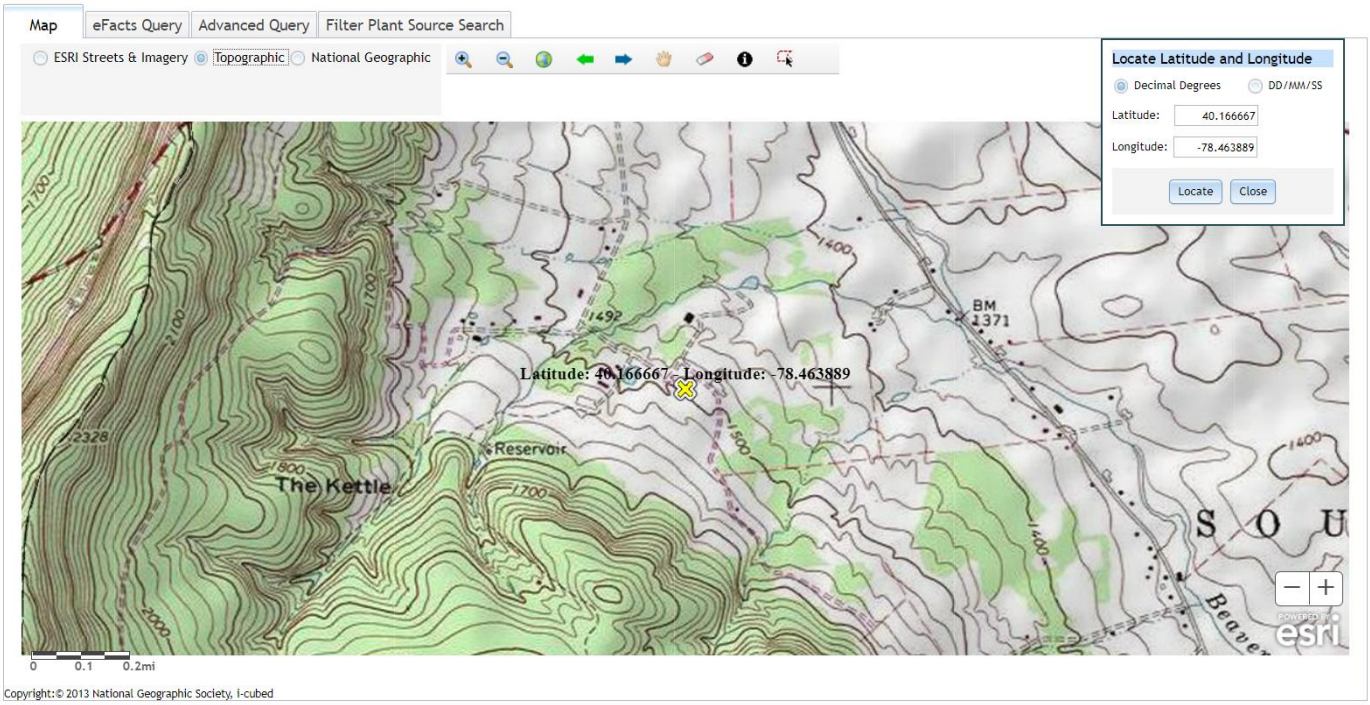
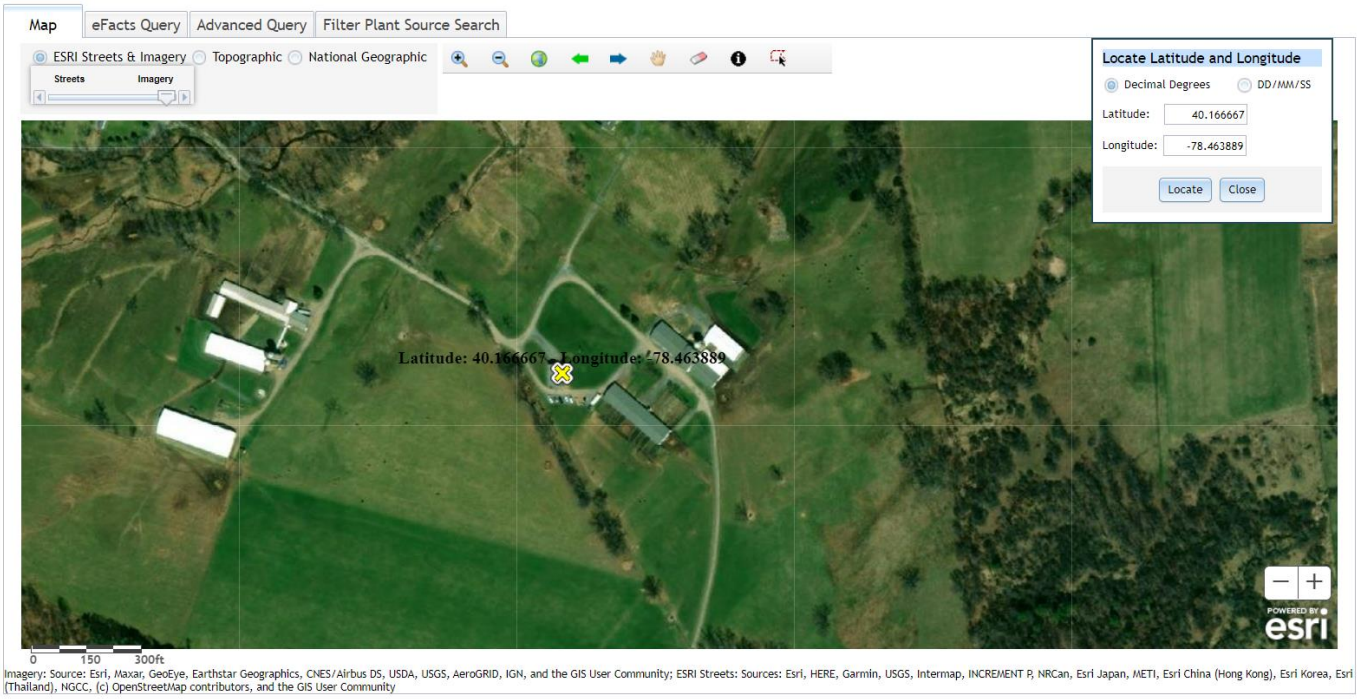


Figure 2: Aerial Photograph of the subject facility



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 septic tank, an effluent filter, an Ecoflo peat filter, and a chlorine contact tank for disinfection prior to discharge through the outfall. The facility is being evaluated for flow, TRC, BOD5, TSS, 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 William Bratton				
Waste Type	**Degree of Treatment**	**Process Type**	**Disinfection**	**Avg Annual Flow (MGD)**
Sewage	Secondary	Septic Tank Sand Filter	Hypochlorite	0.0004
Hydraulic Capacity (MGD)	**Organic Capacity (lbs/day)**	**Load Status**	**Biosolids Treatment**	**Biosolids Use/Disposal**
0.0004		Not Overloaded	Anaerobic Digestion	Combination of methods

2.3 Facility Outfall Information

The facility has the following outfall information for wastewater.

Outfall No. 001 **Design Flow (MGD)** .0004
Latitude 40º 10' 10.00" **Longitude** -78º 27' 50.00"
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** 40º 10' 10.00" , **Longitude** -78º 27' 50.00" , **River Mile Index** 0.57 , **Stream Code** 13902

Receiving Waters: Dry Swale to Unnamed Tributary to Beaver Creek

Type of Effluent: Sewage Effluent

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge during the period from **May 1, 2017** through **April 30, 2022**.
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	1/year	Estimate
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	XXX	XXX	0.3	XXX	XXX	XXX	1/month	Grab
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5)	XXX	XXX	XXX	10.0	XXX	20	1/year	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	XXX	XXX	XXX	10.0	XXX	20	1/year	Grab
Fecal Coliform (CFU/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

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.

04/28/2020: An administrative inspection was conducted for the facility. The facility was cited for no record of an Annual Maintenance Report (AMR) for 2018-2019 compliance year. The facility was advised that sampling should be done in accordance to the permit. The homeowner stated that he contracts with someone to collected monthly chlorine readings and maintaining the tablets in the chlorinator, and to take annual samples. The owner also has someone to inspect the treatment system each year. He indicated he would search for his AMR and submit them to DEP.

08/04/2020: An administrative inspection was conducted for the facility. DEP received the 2019-2020 Annual Maintenance Report on May 21, 2020. The report was generally complete and submitted by the due date. The sample results for TSS, CBOD, and Fecal Coliform were within the permit limits, but the attached lab reports show that the samples were taken on August 28, 2018. The discharge should have been sampled again between June 1, 2019 and May 31, 2020. Monthly results for total residual chlorine are sometimes higher than the recommended level of 0.3 - 0.5 mg/L. As mentioned in footnote 1 of the inspection report, "if the TRC result is outside of the recommended range, perform corrective actions and resample on subsequent days until the result is within range." The treatment system was inspected by Chris Bixler with Cawley Environmental Services, Inc. on June 13, 2019. No problems were noted. The septic tanks were not pumped out this year.

3.2 Summary of DMR Data and Non-Compliance with NPDES Effluent Limits

A summary of the 2019 and 2020 monitoring data is shown in the table. Non-compliance with NPDES effluent limits are highlighted.

Summary of Monitoring Data

Sample Collection Date	TRC	CBOD (lbs/day)	TSS (lbs/day)	Fecal (mg/l)
Existing NPDES permit	**Report**	**10**	**10**	**200**
8/27/2019	NR	10.5	<4	327
9/24/2019	NR	5.9	NS	8,400
11/26/2019	NR	NS	NS	4,200
1/28/2020	NR	NS	NS	19,863
2/12/2020	NR	NS	NS	<20
3/4/2020	NR	NS	NS	2
4/1/2020	NR	NS	NS	770.1
11/20/2020	NR	6.64	2.8	1

Note:

Highlighted represents exceedances with NPDES permit limits

NR Not Reported

NS No Sample

The off-site laboratory used for the analysis of the parameters was Suburban Testing Labs located at 1037F MacArthur Road, Reading, PA 19605 and at Fairway Laboratories located at 2019 Ninth Avenue, Altoona, PA 16603.

3.3 Non-Compliance

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 May 1, 2017 to October 20, 2021, there were no observed enforcement actions.

3.4 Summary of Biosolids Disposal

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

The application package did not enclose sludge disposal information.

3.5 Open Violations

No open violations existed as of October 2021.

4.0 Receiving Waters and Water Supply Information Detail Summary

4.1 Receiving Waters

The receiving waters has been determined to be Tributary 13902 to Beaver Creek. The sequence of receiving streams that Tributary 13902 to Beaver Creek discharges into are Beaver Creek, Yellow Creek, Raystown Branch Juniata River, Juniata River and the Susquehanna River which eventually drains into the Chesapeake Bay.

4.2 Public Water Supply (PWS) Intake

The closest PWS to the subject facility is Saxton Municipal Water Authority (PWS ID #4050021) located approximately 26 miles downstream of the subject facility on the Juniata River. Based upon the distance and the flow rate of the facility, the PWS should not be impacted.

4.3 Class A Wild Trout Streams

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

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

4.4 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. This stream is an impaired stream for aquatic life due to nutrients from agriculture. The receiving stream is also impaired for aquatic life due to siltation from sediment. The designated use has been classified as protected waters for cold water fishes (CWF) 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 discharge is into a dry swale that confluences with UNT 13902 to Beaver Creek. A point of first use survey was conducted on February 1, 2005 because of the dry stream discharge. The survey concluded that the discharge was in a dry stream, which confluences with UNT Beaver creek, the UNT to Beaver creek is a HQ-CWF stream with a sensitive and diverse community, and the POFU was at confluence with dry stream and UNT 13902 (Fact Sheet dated for January 23, 2017).

The low flow yield and the Q710 for the subject facility was estimated using StreamStats.

The low flow yield was 1.23 $ft^3/s/mi^2$

The Q710 was 0.0177 ft^3/s.

4.6 Summary of Discharge, Receiving Waters and Water Supply Information

Outfall No.	001	Design Flow (MGD)	.0004
Latitude	40º 10' 10.47"	Longitude	-78º 27' 50.15"
Quad Name		Quad Code	
Wastewater Description:	Sewage Effluent		

Receiving Waters	Unnamed Tributary to Beaver Creek (HQ-CWF, MF)	Stream Code	13902
NHD Com ID	65844019	RMI	0.7
Drainage Area	1.23	Yield (cfs/mi^2)	0.014
Q_{7-10} Flow (cfs)	0.0177	Q_{7-10} Basis	StreamStats
Elevation (ft)	1506	Slope (ft/ft)	
Watershed No.	11-D	Chapter 93 Class.	HQ-CWF, MF
Existing Use	Same as Chapter 93 class	Existing Use Qualifier	
Exceptions to Use		Exceptions to Criteria	
Assessment Status	Impaired for aquatic life		
Cause(s) of Impairment	NUTRIENTS, SILTATION		
Source(s) of Impairment	AGRICULTURE, AGRICULTURE		
TMDL Status	Final	Name	Yellow Creek Watershed

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

Nearest Downstream Public Water Supply Intake		Saxton Municipal Water Authority	
PWS Waters	Juniata River	Flow at Intake (cfs)	
PWS RMI	41	Distance from Outfall (mi)	26

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). 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 May 17, 2019).

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

The facility is not subject to water quality based effluent limits.

5.3.1 Water Quality Modeling 7.0

The facility is not subject to water quality modeling.

5.3.2 Toxics Modeling

The facility is not subject to toxics modeling.

5.3.3 Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

The facility is not subject to WET.

5.4 Total Maximum Daily Loading (TMDL)

5.4.1 TMDL

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

the water quality violations. A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) calculates the maximum amount of a specific pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards.

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

5.4.1.1 Local TMDL

The subject facility does not discharge into a local TMDL.

5.4.1.2 Chesapeake Bay TMDL Requirement

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

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

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

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

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

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

Due to the low flow rate generated by this 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 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. The discharge is into a stream segment designated as High Quality (HQ), Cold Water Fishes (CWF) and Migratory Fishes (MF.) The discharge into HQ stream was justified by Chapter 93.4c.(b)(1)(iii) on Social or economic justification (SEJ) in High Quality Waters (Fact Sheet dated for January 23, 2017). 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 table 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
Bratton Residence, PA0247707

Parameter	Permit Limitation Required by[1]:	Recommendation	
BOD	TBEL	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be 1x/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 1x/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	Anti-backsliding	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be on a 1x/mo basis as a grab sample (Table 6-3).
		Effluent Limit:	Effluent limits shall have a minimum of 0.3 mg/l TRC.
		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). Due to anti-backsliding regulations, TRC shall continue to the proposed permit.	
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.

No changes to the monitoring frequency or effluent limits.

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° 10' 10.00", **Longitude** 78° 27' 50.00", **River Mile Index** 0.7, **Stream Code** 13902

Receiving Waters: Unnamed Tributary to Beaver Creek (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	Annual Average	Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Flow (MGD)	Report Annl Avg	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	1/year	Estimate
TRC	XXX	XXX	0.3 Inst Min	XXX	XXX	XXX	1/month	Grab
BOD5	XXX	XXX	XXX	10.0	XXX	20	1/year	Grab
TSS	XXX	XXX	XXX	10.0	XXX	20	1/year	Grab
Fecal Coliform (No./100 ml)	XXX	XXX	XXX	200	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

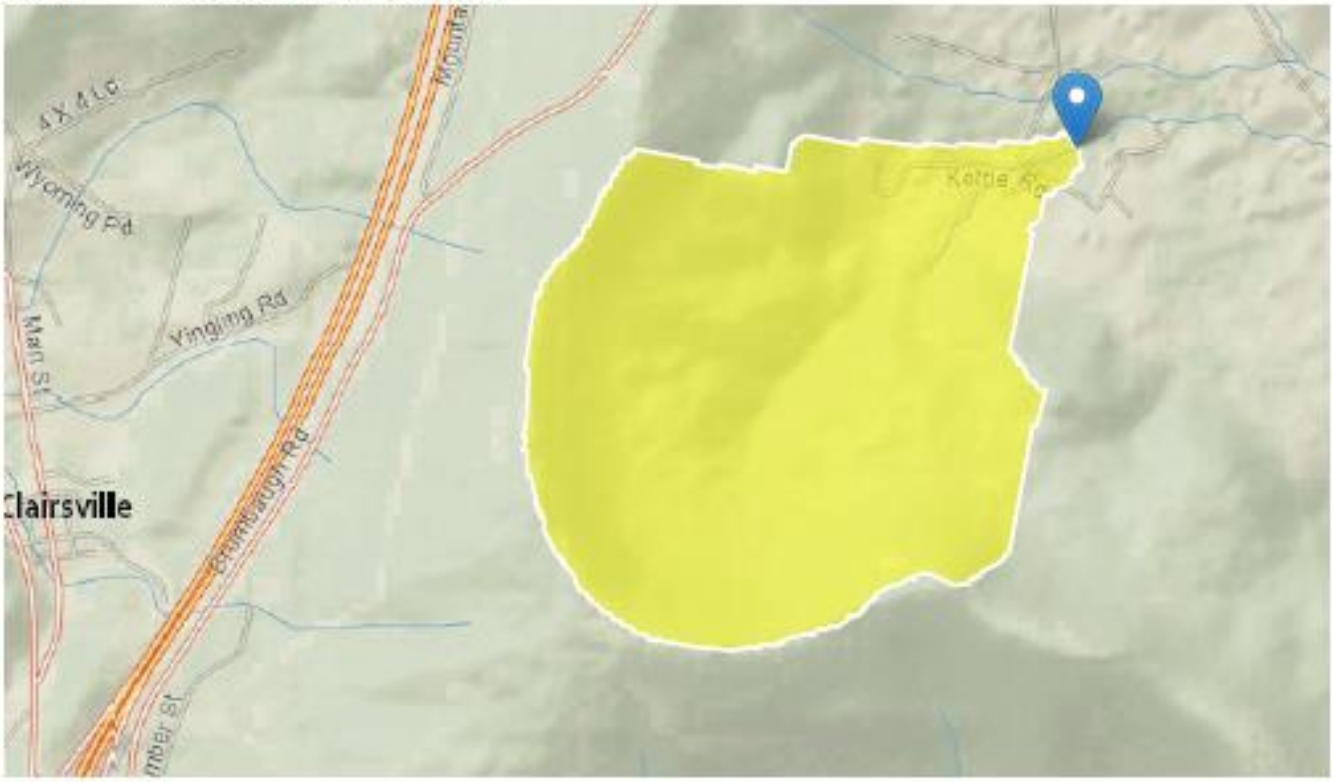
6.3.2 Summary of Proposed Permit Part C Conditions

The subject facility has the following Part C conditions.

- SFTF Maintenance
- Chlorine Minimization

StreamStats Report

Region ID: PA
Workspace ID: PA20211021121400694000
Clicked Point (Latitude, Longitude): 40.16884, -78.46536
Time: 2021-10-21 08:14:20 -0400



Bratton Residence PA0247707 Modeling Point #1 October 2021

Basin Characteristics

Parameter Code	Parameter Description	Value	Unit
DRNAREA	Area that drains to a point on a stream	1.23	square miles
PRECIP	Mean Annual Precipitation	38	inches
STRDEN	Stream Density -- total length of streams divided by drainage area	2.11	miles per square mile
ROCKDEP	Depth to rock	4	feet
CARBON	Percentage of area of carbonate rock	0.18	percent

Low-Flow Statistics Parameters [Low Flow Region 2]

Parameter Code	Parameter Name	Value	Units	Min Limit	Max Limit
DRNAREA	Drainage Area	1.23	square miles	4.93	1280
PRECIP	Mean Annual Precipitation	38	inches	35	50.4
STRDEN	Stream Density	2.11	miles per square mile	0.51	3.1
ROCKDEP	Depth to Rock	4	feet	3.32	5.65
CARBON	Percent Carbonate	0.18	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	0.0524	ft^3/s
30 Day 2 Year Low Flow	0.08	ft^3/s
7 Day 10 Year Low Flow	0.0177	ft^3/s
30 Day 10 Year Low Flow	0.0276	ft^3/s
90 Day 10 Year Low Flow	0.0534	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