pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Southcentral Regional Office
CLEAN WATER PROGRAM

Application Type	**Renewal**	Application No.	**PA0248720**
Wastewater Type	**Sewage**	APS ID	**593612**
Facility Type	**SRSTP**	Authorization ID	**1280816**

NPDES PERMIT FACT SHEET
INDIVIDUAL SFTF/SRSTP

Applicant, Facility and Project Information

Applicant Name	**Brian Nicodemus**	Facility Name	**Nicodemus Residence**
Applicant Address	6091 Cortland Road	Facility Address	6091 Cortland Road
	Alum Bank, PA 15521-8021		Alum Bank, PA 15521-8021
Applicant Contact	Brian Nicodemus	Facility Contact	Brian Nicodemus
Applicant Phone	(814) 839-4398	Facility Phone	(814) 839-4398
Client ID	250885	Site ID	669002
SIC Code	4952	Municipality	West Saint Clair Township
SIC Description	Trans. & Utilities - Sewerage Systems	County	Bedford
Date Application Received	July 18, 2019	WQM Required	
Date Application Accepted	July 22, 2019	WQM App. No.	

Project Description: This is application for NPDES renewal.

Summary of Review

Approve	Deny	Signatures	Date
X		Nicholas Hong, P.E. / Environmental Engineering Specialist	April 6, 2020
		Daniel W. Martin, P.E. / Environmental Engineer Manager	
		Maria Bebenek, P.E. / Environmental Program Manager	

Summary of Review

The application submitted by the applicant requests a NPDES renewal permit for the Nicodemus Residence located at 6091 Cortland Road, Alum Bank, PA 15521 in Bedford County, municipality of West St. Clair Township. The existing permit became effective on March 1, 2015 and expired on February 29, 2020. The application for renewal was received by DEP Southcentral Regional Office (SCRO) on July 18, 2019.

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

The subject facility is a 0.0004 MGD (400 GPD) treatment facility. The applicant does not 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 and West St. Clair Township and the notice was received by the parties on August 1, 2019. A planning approval letter was not necessary as the facility is neither new or expanding.

Utilizing the DEP's web-based Emap-PA information system, the receiving waters has been determined to be Tributary 14959 to Dunning Creek. The sequence of receiving streams that Tributary 14959 to Dunning Creek discharges into are Dunning Creek, the Raystown Branch Juniata River, the 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 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.

Tributary 14959 to Dunning Creek is a Category 2 stream listed in the 2018 Integrated List of All Waters (formerly 303d Listed Streams). This stream is an attaining stream that supports aquatic life. The receiving waters is not subject to a total maximum daily load (TMDL) plan to improve water quality in the subject facility's watershed.

The existing permit and proposed permit differ as follows:

- **pH has been eliminated from monitoring.**

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:	Nicodemus Residence
NPDES Permit #	PA0248720
Physical Address:	6091 Cortland Road Alum Bank, PA 15521
Mailing Address:	6091 Cortland Road Alum Bank, PA 15521
Contact:	Brian Nicodemus Homeowner bnicodemus@zieglerchevy.com
Consultant:	There was not a consultant utilized for this NPDES renewal.

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 6091 Cortland Road, Alum Bank, PA 15521. 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

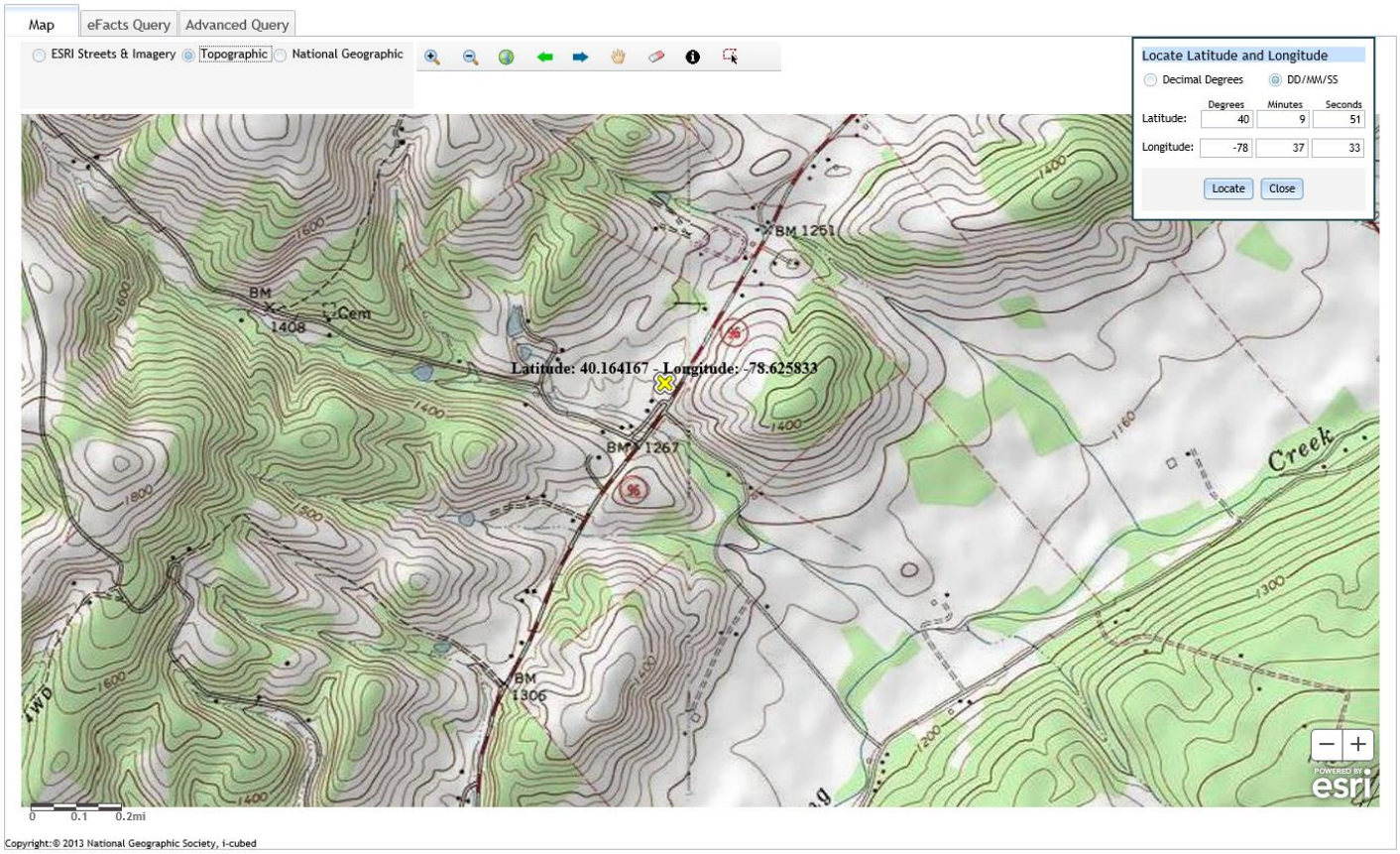
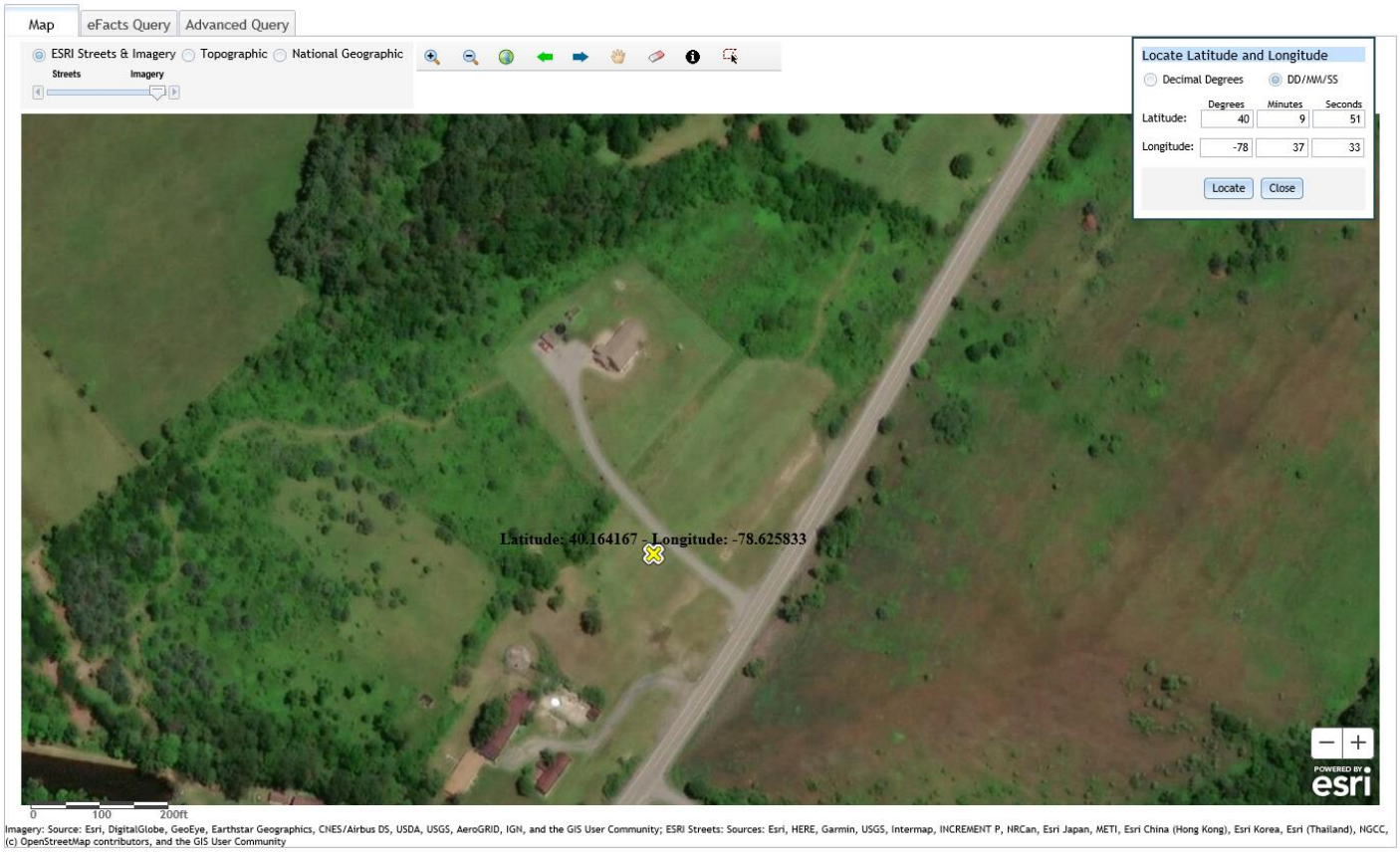


Figure 2: Aerial Photograph of the subject facility



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 with grease trap, an effluent filter, a peat filter with a discharge pump, and a chlorine contact tank for disinfection prior to discharge through the outfall. The facility is being evaluated for flow, pH, TRC, CBOD, TSS, and fecal coliform. The existing permits limits for the facility is summarized in Section 2.4.

The treatment process is summarized in the table.

Treatment Facility Summary				
Treatment Facility Name: Sfs Brian Nicodemus				
Waste Type	**Degree of Treatment**	**Process Type**	**Disinfection**	**Avg Annual Flow (MGD)**
Sewage	Tertiary	Septic Tank Sand Filter W/Sol Removal	Hypochlorite	0.0004
Hydraulic Capacity (MGD)	**Organic Capacity (lbs/day)**	**Load Status**	**Biosolids Treatment**	**Biosolids Use/Disposal**
	1.02	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 9' 51.00" **Longitude** -78º 37' 33.00"
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** 40° 9' 51.00" , **Longitude** 78° 37' 33.00" , **River Mile Index** 0.83 , **Stream Code** 14959
Receiving Waters: Unnamed Tributary to Dunning Creek
Type of Effluent: Treated Sewage

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 (GPD)	Monitor and Report	Monitor and Report	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	2/year	Measured
pH (S.U.)	XXX	XXX	From 6.0 to 9.0 inclusive				1/month	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	Monitor and Report	1/month	Grab
CBOD5	XXX	XXX	XXX	10	XXX	20	2/year	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	XXX	XXX	XXX	10	XXX	20	2/year	Grab
Fecal Coliform (No./100 ml)	XXX	XXX	XXX	200 Geo Mean	XXX	XXX	2/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.

No inspection records were located in the DEP files.

3.2 Summary of DMR Data

DEP files do not have AMRs from the facility from 2015 to 2019. DEP operations staff have been informed for potential enforcement action for failure to submit AMR(s). There was no available sampling results.

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.

No sampling data was submitted. Thus, no evaluation of the treatment effluent could be completed.

3.3.2 Non-Compliance- Enforcement Actions

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

There were no enforcement actions from March 1, 2015 to April 5, 2020.

3.4 Summary of Biosolids Disposal

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

No solids pumping disposal data was submitted with the NPDES renewal application.

3.5 Open Violations

No open violations existed as of April 2020.

4.0 Receiving Waters and Water Supply Information Detail Summary

4.1 Receiving Waters

The receiving waters has been determined to be Tributary 14959 to Dunning Creek. The sequence of receiving streams that Tributary 14959 to Dunning Creek discharges into are Dunning Creek, the Raystown Branch Juniata River, the Juniata River, and the Susquehanna River which eventually drains into the Chesapeake Bay.

4.2 Public Water Supply (PWS) Intake

The closest PWS to the subject facility is Saxton Municipal Water Authority located approximately 68 miles downstream of the subject facility on the Raystown Branch Juniata River. Based upon the distance and the flow rate of the facility, the PWS should not be impacted.

4.3 Class A Wild Trout Streams

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

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

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

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

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

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

The receiving waters is listed in the 2018 Pennsylvania Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report as a Category 2 waterbody. The surface waters is an attaining stream that supports aquatic life. The designated use has been classified as protected waters for 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 Q710 was not available from StreamStats.

4.6 Summary of Discharge, Receiving Waters and Water Supply Information

Outfall No.	001	Design Flow (MGD)	.0004
Latitude	40Âº 9' 46.39"	Longitude	-78Âº 37' 35.36""
Quad Name		Quad Code	
Wastewater Description:	Sewage Effluent		
Receiving Waters	Unnamed Tributary to Dunning Creek (WWF)	Stream Code	14959
NHD Com ID	65844647	RMI	0.76
Drainage Area	0.0377	Yield (cfs/mi^2)	Not available from StreamStats
Q_{7-10} Flow (cfs)	Not available from StreamStats	Q_{7-10} Basis	StreamStats
Elevation (ft)	1255	Slope (ft/ft)	
Watershed No.	11C	Chapter 93 Class.	Warm water fishes, Migratory fishes
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)	Not appl.	
Temperature (°C)	Not appl.	
Hardness (mg/L)	Not appl.	
Other:		

Nearest Downstream Public Water Supply Intake	Saxton Municipal Authority		
PWS Waters	Raystown Branch Juniata River	Flow at Intake (cfs)	
PWS RMI		Distance from Outfall (mi)	68

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 January 13, 2015).

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

5.3 Water Quality-Based Limitations

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

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

5.3.1 Water Quality Modeling 7.0

The subject facility is not subject to WQM.

5.3.2 PENTOXSD Modeling

The subject facility is not subject to PENTOXSD.

5.3.3 Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

The subject 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 and II WIPs which is described in the Bay TMDL document and Executive Order 13508.

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

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

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

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

- Sector A- significant sewage dischargers;
- Sector B- significant industrial waste (IW) dischargers;
- Sector C- non-significant dischargers (both sewage and IW facilities); and
- Sector D- combined sewer overflows (CSOs).

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

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

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

Due to the flow rate generated by the facility, the 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 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 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			
Nicodemus Residence, PA0248720			
Parameter	**Permit Limitation Required by[1]:**	**Recommendation**	
CBOD	TBEL	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be 2x/yr as a grab sample (SOP)
		Effluent Limit:	Effluent limits shall not exceed 10 mg/l as an average monthly (SOP)
		Rationale:	The monitoring frequency and the effluent limits assigned by the SOP.
TSS	TBEL	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be 2x/yr as a grab sample (SOP).
		Effluent Limit:	Effluent limits shall not exceed 10 mg/l as an average monthly (SOP)
		Rationale:	The monitoring frequency and the effluent limits assigned by the SOP.
TRC	TBEL	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be on a 1x/mo basis as a grab sample (Table 6-3).
		Effluent Limit:	A peformance effluent limit is not required. However, the optimum TRC is 0.3 mg/l to 0.5 mg/l.
		Rationale: Chlorine in both combined (chloramine) and free form is extremely toxic to freshwater fish and other 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).	
Fecal Coliform	TBEL	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be 2x/yr as a grab sample (SOP).
		Effluent Limit:	Effluent limits shall not exceed 200 No./100 mL 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.

- **pH has been eliminated from monitoring.**

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° 9' 51.00" , **Longitude** 78° 37' 33.00" , **River Mile Index** 0.76 , **Stream Code** 14959

Receiving Waters: Unnamed Tributary to Dunning Creek (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	Semi-Annual Average	Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Flow (GPD)	Report SEMI AVG	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	1/year	Estimate
TRC	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/month	Grab
CBOD5	XXX	XXX	XXX	10.0	XXX	20	1/6 months	Grab
TSS	XXX	XXX	XXX	10.0	XXX	20	1/6 months	Grab
Fecal Coliform (No./100 ml)	XXX	XXX	XXX	200	XXX	XXX	1/6 months	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