

Application Type Renewal
Wastewater Type Sewage
Facility Type SRSTP

**NPDES PERMIT FACT SHEET
INDIVIDUAL SFTF/SRSTP**

Application No. PA0261017
APS ID 644897
Authorization ID 1263004

Applicant, Facility and Project Information

Applicant Name	<u>Anna and Stanley Almony</u>	Facility Name	<u>Almony Residence</u>
Applicant Address	<u>302 Gemmill Road</u> <u>Delta, PA 17314-8867</u>	Facility Address	<u>302 Gemmill Road</u> <u>Delta, PA 17314-8867</u>
Applicant Contact	<u>Stanley Almony</u>	Facility Contact	<u>Stanley Almony</u>
Applicant Phone	<u>(443) 253-5472</u>	Facility Phone	<u>(443) 253-5472</u>
Client ID	<u>263795</u>	Site ID	<u>685318</u>
SIC Code	<u>4952</u>	Municipality	<u>Peach Bottom Township</u>
SIC Description	<u>Trans. & Utilities - Sewerage Systems</u>	County	<u>York</u>
Date Application Received	<u>January 30, 2019</u>	WQM Required	<u></u>
Date Application Accepted	<u>June 24, 2020</u>	WQM App. No.	<u></u>
Project Description	<u>This is an application for NPDES renewal.</u>		

Summary of Review

Approve	Deny	Signatures	Date
X		Nicholas Hong, P.E. / Environmental Engineer Nick Hong (via electronic signature)	July 13, 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 Almony Residence located at 302 Gemmill Road, Delta, PA 17314 in York County, municipality of Peach Bottom Township. The existing permit became effective on April 1, 2014 and expired on March 31, 2019. The application for renewal was received by DEP Southcentral Regional Office (SCRO) on January 30, 2019 with supplementary information on April 29, 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 York County and Peach Bottom Township and the notice was received by the parties on November 19, 2018 and November 21, 2018. 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 Neill Run. The sequence of receiving streams that Neill Run discharges into are Fishing Creek, Muddy Creek, and the Susquehanna River which eventually drains into the Chesapeake Bay. Due the 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 trout stocking fishes (TSF) 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 Neill Run 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 and fish consumption. The receiving waters is not subject to a total maximum daily load (TMDL) plan to improve water quality in the subject facility's watershed.

The existing permit and proposed permit differ as follows:

- The monitoring frequency for TRC shall be increased from 1/quarter to 1x/month.

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: Anna and Stanley Almony Residence
NPDES Permit # PA0261017
Physical Address: 302 Gemmill Road
Delta, PA 17314
Mailing Address: 302 Gemmill Road
Delta, PA 17314
Contact: Stanley Almony
Annaalmony2015@gmail.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 302 Gemmill Road. Delta, PA 17314. 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

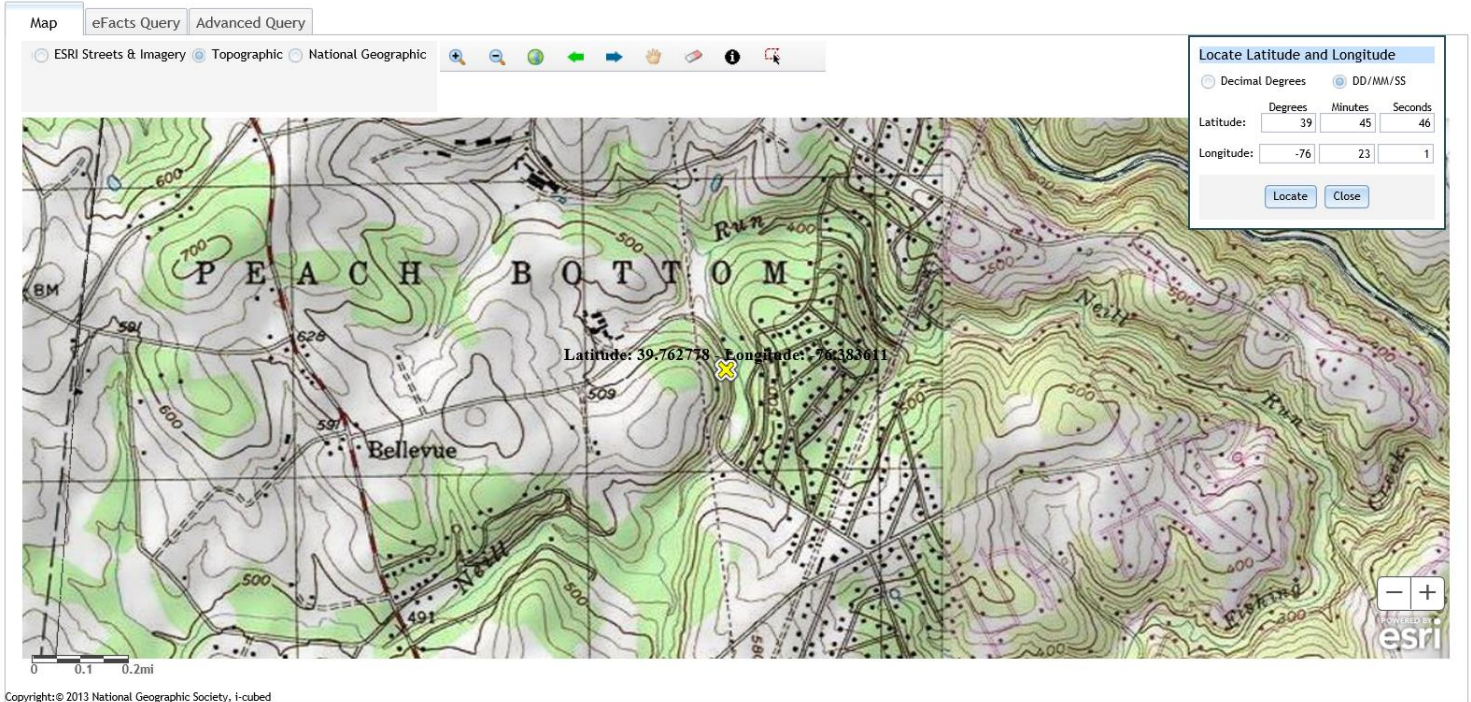
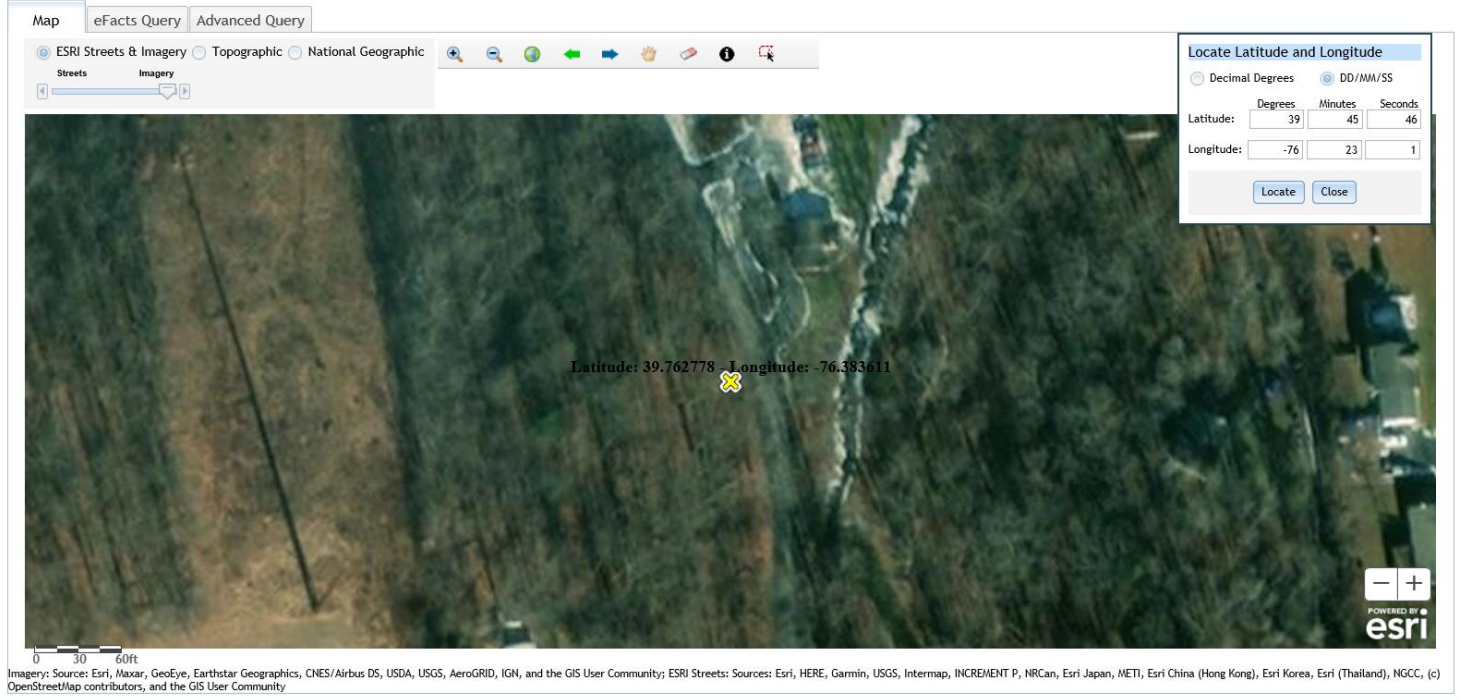


Figure 2: Aerial Photograph of the subject facility



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 1,500-gal dual compartment septic tank with 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, 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 Stanley And Anna Almony				
Waste Type	Degree of Treatment	Process Type	Disinfection	Avg Annual Flow (MGD)
Sewage	Tertiary	Ecoflo Peat Filter	Hypochlorite	0.0004
Hydraulic Capacity (MGD)	Organic Capacity (lbs/day)	Load Status	Biosolids Treatment	Biosolids Use/Disposal
0.0004		Not Overloaded		

2.3 Facility Outfall Information

The facility has the following outfall information for wastewater.

Outfall No.	<u>001</u>	Design Flow (MGD)	<u>.0004</u>
Latitude	<u>39° 45' 46.00"</u>	Longitude	<u>-76° 23' 1.00"</u>
Wastewater Description:	<u>Sewage Effluent</u>		

2.4 Existing NPDES Permits Limits

The existing NPDES permit limits are summarized in the table.

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

I. A. For Outfall 001, Latitude 39° 45' 46.00", Longitude 76° 23' 1.00", River Mile Index 2.43, Stream Code 07287
 Receiving Waters: Neill Run
 Type of Effluent: Treated Sewage

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge during the period from April 1, 2014 through March 31, 2019.
2. Based on the anticipated wastewater characteristics and flows described in the permit application and its supporting documents and/or amendments, the following effluent limitations and monitoring requirements apply (see also Additional Requirements and Footnotes).

Parameter	Effluent Limitations						Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass Units (lbs/day) ⁽¹⁾		Concentrations (mg/L)				Minimum ⁽²⁾ Measurement Frequency	Required Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Minimum	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Flow (MGD)	Report	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	2/year	Estimate
pH (S.U.)	XXX	XXX	6.0	XXX	XXX	9.0	2/year	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
CBOD5	XXX	XXX	XXX	10	XXX	20	2/year	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	XXX	XXX	XXX	10	XXX	20	2/year	Grab
Fecal Coliform (CFU/100 ml)	XXX	XXX	XXX	200 Geo Mean	XXX	1,000	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.

08/25/2015: The DEP inspector noted the following during the inspection.

- The chlorine dispenser system consisted of two separate tubes for tablets. One of the tubes did not have any tablets. The other tube had some unidentifiable substance at the bottom of the tube.
- The AMR from 6/2014 thru 5/2015 only included TRC results. Absent from the AMR are flow, pH, CBOD, TSS, and fecal coliform laboratory results.

09/25/2018:

- The treatment tanks were replaced with peat by Walters Environmental Services.

3.2 Summary of DMR Data

The following sampling data was available in DEP files. Data was not available for pH and CBOD.

Summary of Monitoring Data		
Sample Collection Date	TSS	Fecal
	mg/l	CFU/100 mL
6/28/2013	<2	32
10/29/2013	19	3500
6/24/2014	8	32
12/29/2014	46	16000
3/26/2019	<5	<1
Notes:		
Highlighted results represent non-compliance with NPDES effluent limits		

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 2013 to 2019, the compliance with the parameter limits itemized in the NPDES limit is inconclusive. The parameters pH and CBOD were not sampled. Fecal coliform did show elevated values. This may be attributed to an empty chlorine tablet dispenser.

3.3.2 Non-Compliance- Enforcement Actions

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

Summary of Enforcement Actions
Beginning April 1, 2014 and Ending July 12, 2020

ENF ID	ENF TYPE	ENF TYPE DESC	ENF CREATION DATE	EXECUTED DATE	INITIATED DATE	VIOLATIONS	ENF FINALSTATUS	ENF CLOSED DATE
369176	NOV	Notice of Violation	11/07/2018	11/02/2018	11/01/2018	92A.21(B)	Comply/Closed	01/30/2019

3.4 Summary of Biosolids Disposal

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

On January 29, 2013, biosolids was disposed from four different tanks by Miller and Sons.

3.5 Open Violations

No open violations existed as of July 2020.

4.0 Receiving Waters and Water Supply Information Detail Summary

4.1 Receiving Waters

The receiving waters has been determined to be Neill Run. The sequence of receiving streams that Neill Run discharges into are Fishing Creek, Muddy Creek, 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 Chester Water Authority (PWS ID #1230004) 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 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 and fish consumption. The designated use has been classified as protected waters for trout stocking fishes (TSF) and migratory fishes (MF).

4.5 Low Flow Stream Conditions

Water quality modeling estimates are based upon conservative data inputs. The data are typically estimated using either a stream gauge or through USGS web based StreamStats program. The NPDES effluent limits are based upon the combined flows from both the stream and the facility discharge.

A conservative approach to estimate the impact of the facility discharge using values which minimize the total combined volume of the stream and the facility discharge. The volumetric flow rate for the stream is based upon the seven-day, 10-year low flow (Q710) which is the lowest estimated flow rate of the stream during a 7 consecutive day period that occurs once in 10 -year time period. The facility discharge is based upon a known design capacity of the subject facility.

StreamStats was utilized to estimate Q710 and drainage area. The Q710 is 0.438 ft³/s and the drainage area is 4.23 mi².

The low flow yield is 0.10 ft³/s/mi² (0.438 ft³ /s / 4.23 mi² = 0.10 ft³/s/mi²).

4.6 Summary of Discharge, Receiving Waters and Water Supply Information

Outfall No.	<u>001</u>	Design Flow (MGD)	<u>.0004</u>
Latitude	<u>39° 45' 45.85"</u>	Longitude	<u>-76° 22' 59.40"</u>
Quad Name	<u></u>	Quad Code	<u></u>
Wastewater Description: <u>Sewage Effluent</u>			

Receiving Waters	<u>Neill Run (CWF (existing use))</u>	Stream Code	<u>7287</u>
NHD Com ID	<u>57473375</u>	RMI	<u>2.13</u>
Drainage Area	<u>4.23</u>	Yield (cfs/mi ²)	<u>0.10</u>
Q ₇₋₁₀ Flow (cfs)	<u>0.438</u>	Q ₇₋₁₀ Basis	<u>StreamStats</u>
Elevation (ft)	<u>439</u>	Slope (ft/ft)	<u></u>
Watershed No.	<u>071</u>	Chapter 93 Class.	<u>TSF/ MF</u>
Existing Use	<u>Same as Chapter 93 class.</u>	Existing Use Qualifier	<u></u>
Exceptions to Use	<u></u>	Exceptions to Criteria	<u></u>
Assessment Status	<u>Attaining Use(s) supports aquatic life and fish consumption</u>		
Cause(s) of Impairment	<u>Not applicable</u>		
Source(s) of Impairment	<u>Not applicable</u>		
TMDL Status	<u>Not applicable</u>	Name	<u></u>

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

Nearest Downstream Public Water Supply Intake	<u>Chester Water Authority</u>		
PWS Waters	<u>Susquehanna River</u>	Flow at Intake (cfs)	<u></u>
PWS RMI	<u>16.5</u>	Distance from Outfall (mi)	<u>15.1</u>

5.0: Overview of Presiding Water Quality Standards

5.1 General

There are at least six (6) different policies which determines the effluent performance limits for the NPDES permit. The policies are technology based effluent limits (TBEL), water quality based effluent limits (WQBEL), antidegradation, total maximum daily loading (TMDL), anti-backsliding, and whole effluent toxicity (WET) The effluent performance limitations enforced are the selected permit limits that is most protective to the designated use of the receiving waters. An overview of each of the policies that are applicable to the subject facility has been presented in Section 6.

5.2.1 Technology-Based Limitations

TBEL treatment requirements under section 301(b) of the Act represent the minimum level of control that must be imposed in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act (40 CFR 125.3). 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

While the above table recommends that the monitoring frequency shall be 1/yr for the parameters except TRC, the facility will continue monitoring for parameters 2x/yr and TRC at 1x/month. In violation of the current NPDES permit, the facility did not collect samples as prescribed. Should the facility collect samples as prescribed in the proposed permit and the sampling data meets effluent limits, the monitoring frequency in future renewals may be reduced.

5.3 Water Quality-Based Limitations

The facility is not subject to Water Quality Based Limits.

5.3.1 Water Quality Modeling 7.0

The facility is not subject to Water Quality Modeling.

5.3.2 PENTOXSD Modeling

The facility is not subject to PENTOXSD.

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

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and reported to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The state then develops a plan to clean up the impaired waterbody. This plan includes the development of a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for the pollutant(s) that were found to be the cause of the water quality violations. A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) calculates the maximum amount of a specific pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards.

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

5.4.1.1 Local TMDL

The subject facility does not discharge into a local TMDL.

5.4.1.2 Chesapeake Bay TMDL Requirement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.5 Anti-Degradation Requirement

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

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

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

The 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 122.1.1 and 40 CFR 122.1.2). A review of the existing permit limitations with the proposed permit limitations confirm that the facility is consistent with anti-backsliding requirements. The facility has proposed effluent limitations that are as stringent as the existing permit.

6.0 NPDES Parameter Details

The basis for the proposed sampling and their monitoring frequency that will appear in the permit for each individual parameter are itemized in this Section. The final limits are the more stringent of technology based effluent treatment (TBEL) requirements, water quality based (WQBEL) limits, TMDL, antidegradation, anti-degradation, or WET.

The reader will find in this section:

- a) a justification of recommended permit monitoring requirements and limitations for each parameter in the proposed NPDES permit;
- b) a summary of changes from the existing NPDES permit to the proposed permit; and
- c) a summary of the proposed NPDES effluent limits.

6.1 Recommended Monitoring Requirements and Effluent Limitations

A summary of the recommended monitoring requirements and effluent limitations is itemized in the table. 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 Almony Residence, PA0261017			
Parameter	Permit Limitation Required by ¹ :	Recommendation	
CBOD	TBEL	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be 2x/yr as a grab sample.
		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.
		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.
pH	Anti-backsliding	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be 2x/yr as a grab sample.
		Effluent Limit:	The effluent limit should range between 6.0 and 9.0.
		Rationale:	Due to antibacksliding regulations, pH shall continue in the proposed permit.
TRC	TBEL	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be on a 1x/mo basis as a grab sample (Table 6-3).
		Effluent Limit:	A performance 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.
		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.

- The monitoring frequency for TRC shall be increased from 1/quarter to 1x/month.

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 39° 45' 46.00", Longitude 76° 23' 1.00", River Mile Index 2.13, Stream Code 7287

Receiving Waters: Neill Run

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 (MGD)	Report SEMI AVG	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	2/year	Estimate
pH (S.U.)	XXX	XXX	6.0 Inst Min	XXX	9.0 Daily Max	XXX	2/year	Grab
TRC	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/month	Grab
CBOD5	XXX	XXX	XXX	10.0	XXX	20.0	2/year	Grab
TSS	XXX	XXX	XXX	10.0	XXX	20.0	2/year	Grab
Fecal Coliform (No./100 ml)	XXX	XXX	XXX	200	XXX	1000	2/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