pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Southcentral Regional Office
CLEAN WATER PROGRAM

Application Type	**Renewal**	Application No.	**PA0265969**
Wastewater Type	**Sewage**	APS ID	**851728**
Facility Type	**SFTF**	Authorization ID	**1317864**

NPDES PERMIT FACT SHEET
INDIVIDUAL SFTF/SRSTP

Applicant, Facility and Project Information

Applicant Name	**Wesley Crooks**	Facility Name	**Happy Hollow Restaurant**
Applicant Address	10924 Raystown Road	Facility Address	10924 Raystown Road
	Saxton, PA 16678-8034		Saxton, PA 16678-8034
Applicant Contact	Wesley Crooks	Facility Contact	Wesley Crooks
Applicant Phone	(814) 285-1097	Facility Phone	(814) 285-1097
Client ID	314522	Site ID	444077
SIC Code	5812	Municipality	Liberty Township
SIC Description	Retail Trade - Eating Places	County	Bedford
Date Application Received	June 9, 2020	WQM Required	
Date Application Accepted	July 13, 2020	WQM App. No.	

Project Description: This is an application for NPDES renewal.

Summary of Review

Approve	Deny	Signatures	Date
X		Nicholas Hong, P.E. / Environmental Engineer Nick Hong (via electronic signature)	August 18, 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 Happy Hollow Restaurant located at 10924 Raystown Road, Saxton, PA 16678 in Bedford County, municipality of Liberty 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 June 9, 2020.

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 0.002 MGD (2000 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 Liberty Township and the notice was received by the parties on April 2, 2020 and March 31, 2020. 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 an unnamed tributary of Sugar Camp Run. The sequence of receiving streams that the unnamed tributary of Sugar Camp Run discharges into are Sugar Camp Run, Raystown Branch Juniata River, Juniata River, and the Susquehanna River which eventually drains into the Chesapeake Bay. Due to 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 warm water fishes (WWF) and migratory fishes (MF). No Class A Wild Trout fisheries are impacted by this discharge. The absence of high quality and/or exceptional value surface waters removes the need for an additional evaluation of anti-degradation requirements.

The unnamed tributary of Sugar Camp 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. 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:

- Flow rate measurements shall be 1x/month.
- The monitoring frequency for pH shall be at least 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:	Happy Hollow Restaurant
NPDES Permit #	PA0265969
Physical Address:	10924 Raystown Road Saxton, PA 16678
Mailing Address:	10924 Raystown Road Saxton, PA 16678
Contact:	Wesley L. Crooks Homeowner wesleycrooks1368@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 10924 Raystown Road, Saxton, PA 16678. 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

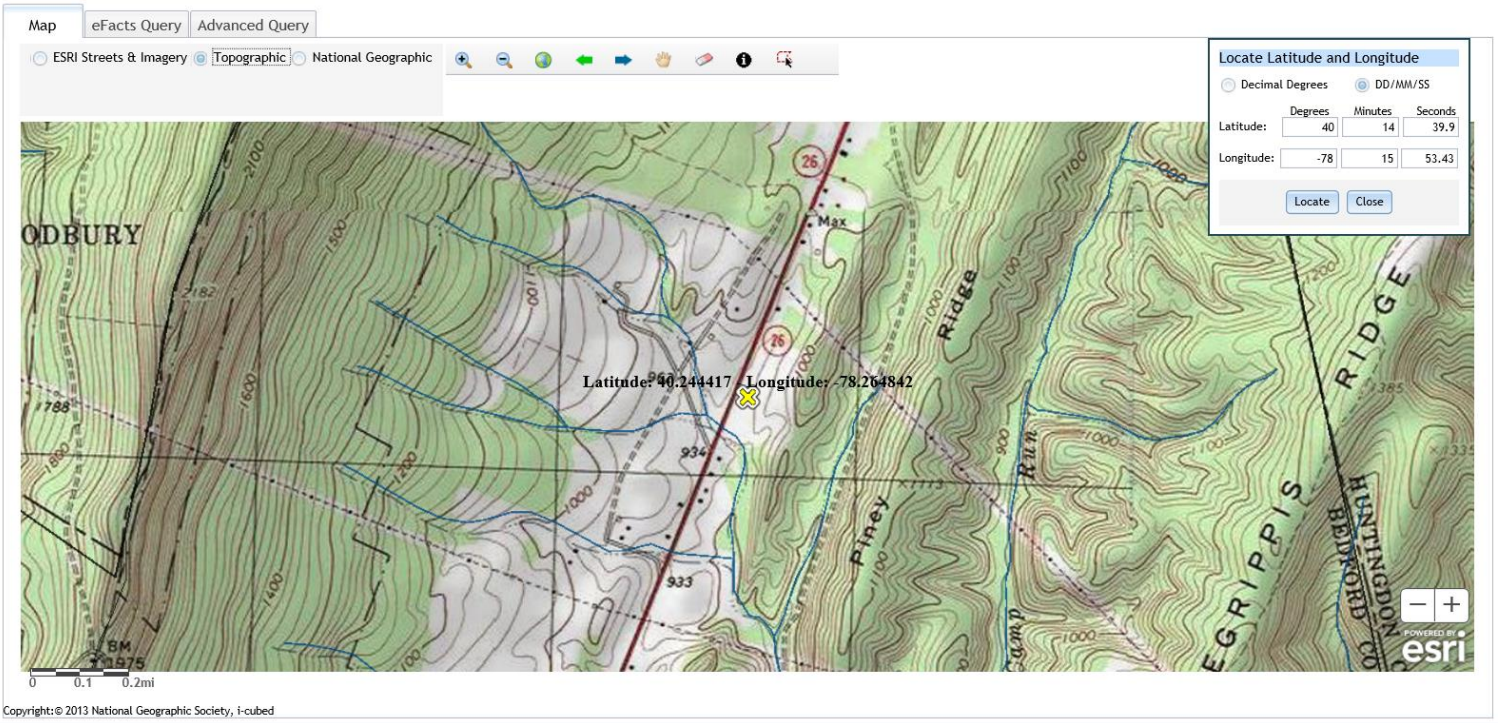
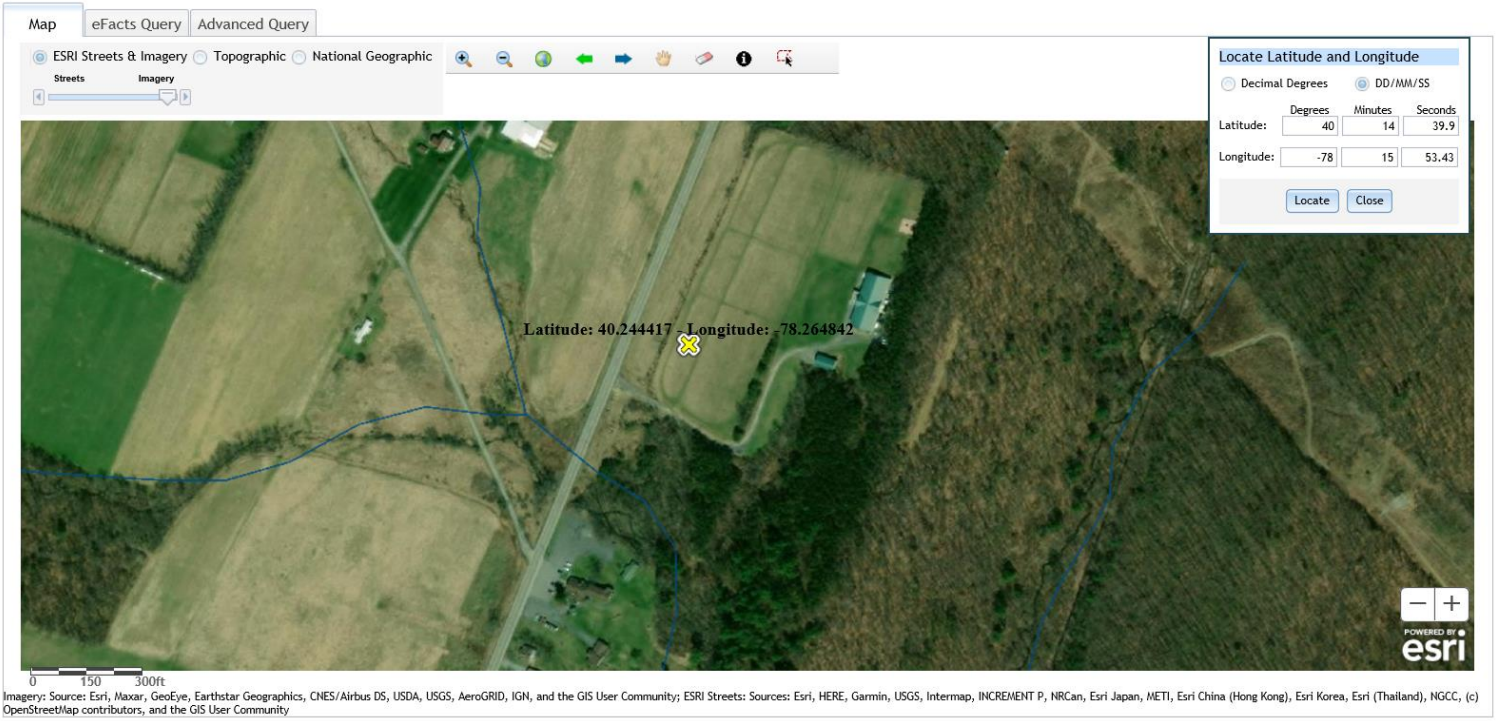


Figure 2: Aerial Photograph of the subject facility



2.2 Description of Wastewater Treatment Process

The subject facility is a 0.002 MGD (2000 GPD) design flow facility. The subject facility treats wastewater using a 1000-gal grease trap, three (3) 1,500-gal septic tanks, 1,000-gal dosing tank, a subsurface sand filter (53' x 70'), a chlorine disinfection unit prior to discharge through the outfall. There is also an adjacent home that has a 1,000- gal septic tank that also goes to the dosing tank.

Wastewater flows are measured by the well water meter.

The facility is being evaluated for flow, pH, TRC, CBOD5, 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: Happy Hollow Restaurant

WQM Permit No.	Issuance Date
0583403	02/20/2015

Waste Type	Degree of Treatment	Process Type	Disinfection	Avg Annual Flow (MGD)
Sewage	Secondary	Septic Tank Sand Filter	Hypochlorite	0.002

Hydraulic Capacity (MGD)	Organic Capacity (lbs/day)	Load Status	Biosolids Treatment	Biosolids Use/Disposal
0.002	11	Not Overloaded	Anaerobic Digestion	Other WWTP

2.3 Facility Outfall Information

The facility has the following outfall information for wastewater.

Outfall No. 001 **Design Flow (MGD)** .002
Latitude 40º 14' 30.91" **Longitude** -78º 15' 53.43"
Wastewater Description: Sewage Effluent

2.4 Existing NPDES Permits Limits

The existing NPDES permit limits are summarized in the table.

The effective dates in the existing permit shown below mis-typed the effective date. The effective date should be March 1, 2015.

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

I. A. **For Outfall** 001 , **Latitude** 40° 14' 30.90" , **Longitude** 78° 15' 53.43" , **River Mile Index** 0.38 , **Stream Code** 13744
Receiving Waters: Unnamed Tributary to Sugar Camp Run
Type of Effluent: Treated Sewage and treated restaurant wastewater

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge during the period from March 1, 2014 through February 29, 2020.

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		Instant. Maximum		
Flow (MGD)	Report	Report	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	1/week	Measured
pH (S.U.)	XXX	XXX	6.0	XXX	XXX	9.0	Upon Request	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine	XXX	XXX	XXX	0.5	XXX	1.6	1/month	Grab
CBOD5	XXX	XXX	XXX	25	XXX	50	1/month	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	XXX	XXX	XXX	30	XXX	60	1/month	Grab
Fecal Coliform (CFU/100 ml) May 1 - Sep 30	XXX	XXX	XXX	200 Geo Mean	XXX	1,000	1/month	Grab
Fecal Coliform (CFU/100 ml) Oct 1 - Apr 30	XXX	XXX	XXX	2,000 Geo Mean	XXX	10,000	1/month	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.

11/25/2015:

- The facility reported that the tanks were pumped before Mr. Crooks obtain control of the facility. Discharge from the plant wasn't noticed until June.
- The owner was not cognizant of permit requirements and monitoring requirements.
- Discharges were infrequent so effluent samples were collected from the chlorine contact tank.

11/14/2017:

- The facility stated they were out of supply of chlorine tablets and would purchase more.
- The outfall pipe was buried beneath mud and debris but was located during the inspection.
- The facility anticipated installing a water meter as part of an upgrade to the water softener system.
- The facility had DMR violations for fecal coliform in February/May 2017.

3.2 Summary of DMR Data

A review of approximately 1-year of DMR data shows that the monthly average flow data for the facility below the design capacity of the treatment system. The maximum average flow data for the DMR reviewed was 0.0002 MGD. The design capacity of the treatment system is 0.002 MGD. More recent DMR data was not available in DEP files.

Summary of Monitoring Data for 2018

Sample Collection Date	Flow	TRC		CBOD (mg/l)	TSS (mg/l)	Fecal (mg/l)	
Existing NPDES permit	Report	Ave 0.5	IMAX 1.6	Ave 25 IMAX 50	Ave 30 IMAX 60	May-Sept 200	Oct - Apr 2000
January	0.0020	0.05	0.05	5.84	4.6		10
February	0.0002	0.05	0.05	7.5	4.4		10
March	0.0002	2.20	2.20	3	1.6		10
April	0.0002	0.21	0.21	3	4		10
May	0.0002	2.20	2.20	3	2.2	4	
June	0.0002	0.05	NS	3.64	5.6	2,909	
July	0.0002	0.05	0.05	<3	2.4	<10	
August	0.0002	0.05	0.05	3	1	10	
September	0.0002	0.05	0.05	3	1.6	24,196	
October	0.0002	0.05	0.05	3	1.6		10
November	0.0002	0.05	0.05	3	1.2		43.6
December	0.0002	0.05	0.05	<3	<0.8		<10

Notes:

- Highlighted signify non-compliance with NPDES effleunt limits
- The flow rate for January 2018 may have been erroneously reported on DMR. The flow rate could be 0.0002 MGD.

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.

DMR data from 2018 had NPDES non-compliances with TRC and fecal coliforms.

Refer to the table in Section 3.2 for non-compliance values.

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 March 1, 2015 to July 15, 2020, the following were the enforcement actions.

Summary of Enforcement Actions
Beginning March 1, 2015 and Ending July 15, 2020

ENF ID	ENF TYPE	ENF TYPE DESC	ENF CREATION DATE	EXECUTED DATE	INITIATED DATE	VIOLATIONS	# OF VIOLATIONS	ENF FINALSTATUS	ENF CLOSED DATE
360815	NOV	Notice of Violation	01/17/2018	12/29/2017		92A.41(A)5	1	Comply/Closed	12/29/2017
379155	NOV	Notice of Violation	09/26/2019	09/26/2019	09/01/2019	92A.75(A)	1	Administrative Close Out	06/09/2020

3.4 Summary of Biosolids Disposal

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

On September 17, 2018, the facility had their tanks pumped by Burns Septic Service.

3.5 Open Violations

No open violations existed as of August 2020.

4.0 Receiving Waters and Water Supply Information Detail Summary

4.1 Receiving Waters

The receiving waters has been determined to be an unnamed tributary of Sugar Camp Run. The sequence of receiving streams that the unnamed tributary of Sugar Camp Run discharges into are Sugar Camp Run, 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 Lake Raystown Resort (PWS ID #4310821) located approximately 12 miles downstream of the subject facility on the Raystown Lake. 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 closest gauge station to the subject facility is the Raystown Branch Juniata River station at Saxton, PA (USGS station number 1562000). This gauge station is located approximately 1.7 miles downstream of the subject facility.

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

Gauge Station Data			
USGS Station Number	1562000		
Station Name	Raystown Branch Juniata River at Saxton, PA		
Q710	67.1	ft^3/sec	
Drainage Area (DA)	756	mi^2	
Calculations			
The low flow yield of the gauge station is:			
Low Flow Yield (LFY) = Q710 / DA			
LFY =	(67.1 ft^3/sec / 756 mi^2)		
LFY =	0.0888	$ft^3/sec/mi^2$	
The low flow at the subject site is based upon the DA of		1.01	mi^2
Q710 = (LFY@gauge station)(DA@Subject Site)			
Q710 = (0.0888 $ft^3/sec/mi^2$)(1.01 mi^2)			
Q710 =	0.090	ft^3/sec	

4.6 Summary of Discharge, Receiving Waters and Water Supply Information

Outfall No.	001	Design Flow (MGD)	.002
Latitude	40Âº 14' 30.92"	Longitude	-78Âº 15' 53.55""
Quad Name		Quad Code	
Wastewater Description:	Sewage Effluent		

Receiving Waters	Unnamed Tributary to Sugar Camp Run (WWF)	Stream Code	13744
NHD Com ID	65842081	RMI	0.48
Drainage Area	1.01	Yield (cfs/mi^2)	0.0888
Q_{7-10} Flow (cfs)	0.090	Q_{7-10} Basis	StreamStats/StreamGauge
Elevation (ft)	935	Slope (ft/ft)	
Watershed No.	11D	Chapter 93 Class.	WWF / MF
Existing Use	Same as Chapter 93 class	Existing Use Qualifier	
Exceptions to Use		Exceptions to Criteria	
Assessment Status	Attaining Use(s) supports aquatic life.		
Cause(s) of Impairment	Not applicable.		
Source(s) of Impairment	Not applicable.		
TMDL Status	Not applicable.	Name	

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

Nearest Downstream Public Water Supply Intake	Lake Raystown Resort		
PWS Waters	Raystown Lake	Flow at Intake (cfs)	
PWS RMI	28.1	Distance from Outfall (mi)	12.7

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: SFTFs
Flow (GPD)	Report	XXX	Measured	1/month
BOD5 (mg/l)	10	20	Grab	1/month
TSS (mg/l)	10	20	Grab	1/month
TRC (mg/l)	TRC Spreadsheet or 0.02 mg/l AML		Grab	1/month
Fecal Coliform (No/100 ml)	200 Geometric Mean		Grab	1/month

5.3 Water Quality-Based Limitations

5.3.1 Water Quality Modeling 7.0

The facility is not subject to WQM.

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 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 low flow rate generated by 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.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 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			
Happy Hollow Restaurant, PA0265969			
Parameter	**Permit Limitation Required by[1]:**	**Recommendation**	
CBOD	TBEL	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be 1x/mo as a grab sample (SOP)
		Effluent Limit:	Effluent limits shall not exceed 25 mg/l as an average monthly (SOP)
		Rationale:	The monitoring frequency assigned by the SOP and the effluent limits assigned by 92a.47.
TSS	TBEL	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be 1x/mo as a grab sample (SOP)
		Effluent Limit:	Effluent limits shall not exceed 30 mg/l as an average monthly (SOP)
		Rationale:	The monitoring frequency assigned by the SOP and the effluent limits assigned by 92a.47.
pH	Antibacksliding	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be 1x/mo as a grab sample
		Effluent Limit:	The effluent limits shall range between 6.0 to 9.0.
		Rationale:	Due to anti-backsliding regulations, monitoring for 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:	The effluent limit shall not exceed 0.5 mg/l as an average monthly.
		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 1x/mo as a grab sample (SOP)
		Effluent Limit:	During the months of May 1 to Sept 30, effluent limits shall not exceed 200 CFU/100 mL as a geometric mean (SOP). During the months of Oct 1 to Apr 30, effluent limits shall not exceed 2000 CFU/100 mL as a geometric mean (SOP).
		Rationale:	The monitoring frequency assigned by the SOP and the effluent limits assigned by 92a.47.
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 0.002 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.

- Flow rate measurements shall be reduced from 1x/week to 1x/month.
- The monitoring frequency for pH shall change from Upon Request 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 40° 14' 30.91", Longitude 78° 15' 53.43", River Mile Index 0.48, Stream Code 13744

Receiving Waters: Unnamed Tributary to Sugar Camp Run (WWF)

Type of Effluent: Sewage Effluent

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

Parameter	Effluent Limitations						Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass Units (lbs/day) (1)		Concentrations (mg/L)				Minimum (2) Measurement Frequency	Required Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Minimum	Average Monthly	Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Flow (MGD)	Report	Report Daily Max	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	1/month	Measured
pH (S.U.)	XXX	XXX	6.0 Inst Min	XXX	XXX	9.0	1/month	Grab
TRC	XXX	XXX	XXX	0.5	XXX	1.6	1/month	Grab
CBOD5	XXX	XXX	XXX	25	XXX	50	1/month	Grab
TSS	XXX	XXX	XXX	30	XXX	60	1/month	Grab
Fecal Coliform (No./100 ml) Oct 1 - Apr 30	XXX	XXX	XXX	2000 Geo Mean	XXX	10000	1/month	Grab
Fecal Coliform (No./100 ml) May 1 - Sep 30	XXX	XXX	XXX	200 Geo Mean	XXX	1000	1/month	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.

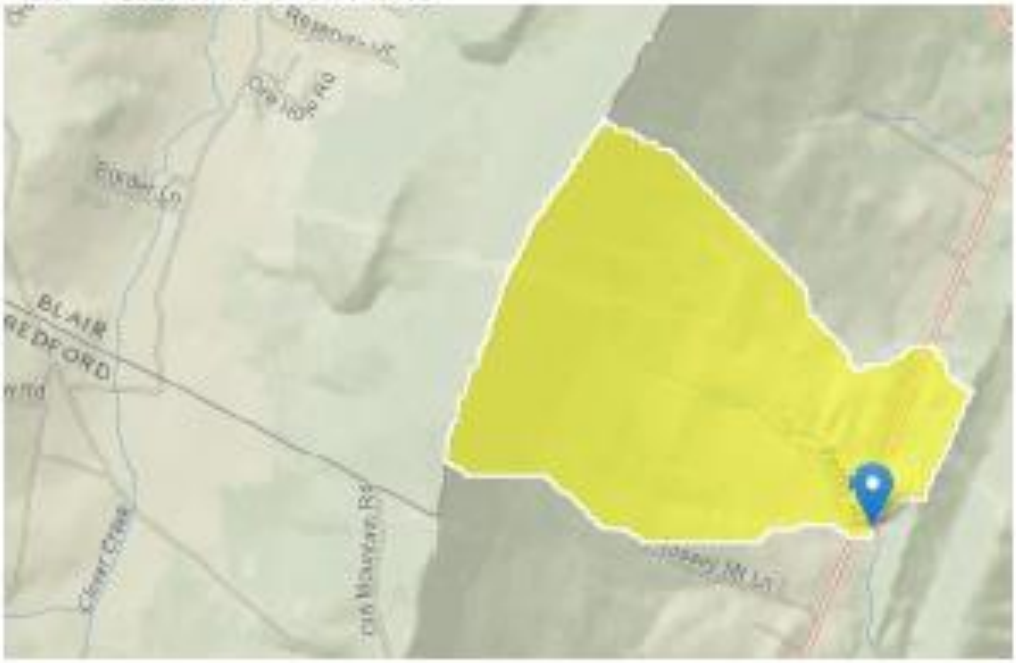
- SFTF Maintenance

Attachment A

Stream Stats/Gauge Data

StreamStats Report

Region ID: PA
Workspace ID: PA20200716171244753000
Clicked Point (Latitude, Longitude): 40.24298, -78.26542
Time: 2020-07-16 13:13:01 -0400



Happy Hollow Restaurant PA0265969 Modeling Point #1 July 2020

Basin Characteristics

Parameter Code	Parameter Description	Value	Unit
DRNAREA	Area that drains to a point on a stream	1.01	square miles
PRECIP	Mean Annual Precipitation	38	inches
STRDEN	Stream Density -- total length of streams divided by drainage area	2.96	miles per square mile

Parameter Code	Parameter Description	Value	Unit
ROCKDEP	Depth to rock	5.4	feet
CARBON	Percentage of area of carbonate rock	16	percent

Low-Flow Statistics Parameters[Low Flow Region 2]

Parameter Code	Parameter Name	Value	Units	Min Limit	Max Limit
DRNAREA	Drainage Area	1.01	square miles	4.93	1280
PRECIP	Mean Annual Precipitation	38	inches	35	50.4
STRDEN	Stream Density	2.96	miles per square mile	0.51	3.1
ROCKDEP	Depth to Rock	5.4	feet	3.32	5.65
CARBON	Percent Carbonate	16	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	0.0666	ft^3/s
30 Day 2 Year Low Flow	0.0886	ft^3/s
7 Day 10 Year Low Flow	0.0331	ft^3/s
30 Day 10 Year Low Flow	0.0421	ft^3/s
90 Day 10 Year Low Flow	0.0621	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: 4.3.11

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

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

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

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

[ft³/s; cubic feet per second; —, statistic not computed; <, less than]

Streamgage number	Period of record used in analysis[1]	Number of years used in analysis	1-day, 10-year (ft³/s)	7-day, 10-year (ft³/s)	7-day, 2-year (ft³/s)	30-day, 10-year (ft³/s)	30-day, 2-year (ft³/s)	90-day, 10-year (ft³/s)
01546000	1912–1934	17	1.8	2.2	6.8	3.7	12.1	11.2
01546400	1986–2008	23	13.5	14.0	19.6	15.4	22.3	18.7
01546500	1942–2008	67	26.8	29.0	41.3	31.2	44.2	33.7
01547100	1969–2008	40	102	105	128	111	133	117
01547200	1957–2008	52	99.4	101	132	106	142	115
01547500	[2]1971–2008	38	28.2	109	151	131	172	153
01547500	[3]1956–1969	14	90.0	94.9	123	98.1	131	105
01547700	1957–2008	52	.5	.6	2.7	1.1	3.9	2.2
01547800	1971–1981	11	1.6	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.9	3.5
01547950	1970–2008	39	12.1	13.6	28.2	17.3	36.4	23.8
01548005	[2]1971–2000	25	142	151	206	178	241	223
01548005	[3]1912–1969	58	105	114	147	125	165	140
01548500	1920–2008	89	21.2	24.2	50.1	33.6	68.6	49.3
01549000	1910–1920	11	26.0	32.9	78.0	46.4	106	89.8
01549500	1942–2008	67	.6	.8	2.5	1.4	3.9	2.6
01549700	1959–2008	50	33.3	37.2	83.8	51.2	117	78.4
01550000	1915–2008	94	6.6	7.6	16.8	11.2	24.6	18.6
01551500	[2]1963–2008	46	520	578	1,020	678	1,330	919
01551500	[3]1901–1961	61	400	439	742	523	943	752
01552000	1927–2008	80	20.5	22.2	49.5	29.2	69.8	49.6
01552500	1942–2008	67	.9	1.2	3.1	1.7	4.4	3.3
01553130	1969–1981	13	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.7
01553500	[2]1968–2008	41	760	838	1,440	1,000	1,850	1,470
01553500	[3]1941–1966	26	562	619	880	690	1,090	881
01553700	1981–2008	28	9.1	10.9	15.0	12.6	17.1	15.2
01554000	[2]1981–2008	28	1,830	1,990	3,270	2,320	4,210	3,160
01554000	[3]1939–1979	41	1,560	1,630	2,870	1,880	3,620	2,570
01554500	1941–1993	53	16.2	22.0	31.2	25.9	35.7	31.4
01555000	1931–2008	78	33.5	37.6	58.8	43.4	69.6	54.6
01555500	1931–2008	78	4.9	6.5	18.0	9.4	24.3	16.6
01556000	1918–2008	91	43.3	47.8	66.0	55.1	75.0	63.7
01557500	1946–2008	63	2.8	3.2	6.3	4.2	8.1	5.8
01558000	1940–2008	69	56.3	59.0	79.8	65.7	86.2	73.7
01559000	1943–2008	66	104	177	249	198	279	227
01559500	1931–1958	28	9.3	10.5	15.0	12.4	17.8	15.8
01559700	1963–1978	16	.1	.1	.2	.1	.3	.2
01560000	1941–2008	68	8.5	9.4	15.6	12.0	20.2	16.2
01561000	1932–1958	27	.4	.5	1.6	.8	2.5	1.7
01562000	1913–2008	96	64.1	67.1	106	77.4	122	94.5
01562500	1931–1957	27	1.1	1.6	3.8	2.3	5.4	3.7
01563200	[2]1974–2008	35	—	—	—	112	266	129
01563200	[3]1948–1972	25	10.3	28.2	86.1	64.5	113	95.5
01563500	[2]1974–2008	35	384	415	519	441	580	493
01563500	[3]1939–1972	34	153	242	343	278	399	333
01564500	1940–2008	69	3.6	4.2	10.0	6.2	14.4	10.6

Attachment C

TRC Evaluation

Happy Hollow July 2020
PA0265969

1A	B	C	D	E	F	G
2	**TRC EVALUATION**					
3	Input appropriate values in B4:B8 and E4:E7					
4	0.09	= Q stream (cfs)		0.5	= CV Daily	
5	0.002	= Q discharge (MGD)		0.5	= CV Hourly	
6	30	= no. samples		1	= AFC_Partial Mix Factor	
7	0.3	= Chlorine Demand of Stream		1	= CFC_Partial Mix Factor	
8	0	= Chlorine Demand of Discharge		15	= AFC_Criteria Compliance Time (min)	
9	0.5	= BAT/BPJ Value		720	= CFC_Criteria Compliance Time (min)	
	0	= %Factor of Safety (FOS)		0	= Decay Coefficient (K)	
10	Source	Reference	AFC Calculations		Reference	CFC Calculations
11	TRC	1.3.2.iii	WLA afc = 9.298		1.3.2.iii	WLA cfc = 9.058
12	PENTOXSD TRG	5.1a	LTAMULT afc = 0.373		5.1c	LTAMULT cfc = 0.581
13	PENTOXSD TRG	5.1b	LTA_afc= 3.465		5.1d	LTA_cfc = 5.266
14						
15	Source		Effluent Limit Calculations			
16	PENTOXSD TRG	5.1f	AML MULT = 1.231			
17	PENTOXSD TRG	5.1g	AVG MON LIMIT (mg/l) = 0.500		BAT/BPJ	
18			INST MAX LIMIT (mg/l) = 1.635			

WLA afc	**(.019/e(-k*AFC_tc)) + [(AFC_Yc*Qs*.019/Qd*e(-k*AFC_tc))...** **...+ Xd + (AFC_Yc*Qs*Xs/Qd)]*(1-FOS/100)**
LTAMULT afc	EXP((0.5*LN(cvh^2+1))-2.326*LN(cvh^2+1)^0.5)
LTA_afc	wla_afc*LTAMULT_afc
WLA_cfc	**(.011/e(-k*CFC_tc) + [(CFC_Yc*Qs*.011/Qd*e(-k*CFC_tc))...** **...+ Xd + (CFC_Yc*Qs*Xs/Qd)]*(1-FOS/100)**
LTAMULT_cfc	EXP((0.5*LN(cvd^2/no_samples+1))-2.326*LN(cvd^2/no_samples+1)^0.5)
LTA_cfc	wla_cfc*LTAMULT_cfc
AML MULT	EXP(2.326*LN((cvd^2/no_samples+1)^0.5)-0.5*LN(cvd^2/no_samples+1))
AVG MON LIMIT	MIN(BAT_BPJ,MIN(LTA_afc,LTA_cfc)*AML_MULT)
INST MAX LIMIT	**1.5*((av_mon_limit/AML_MULT)/LTAMULT_afc)**