

Application Type Renewal  
Facility Type Industrial  
Major / Minor Minor

## NPDES PERMIT FACT SHEET ADDENDUM

Application No. PA0276014  
APS ID 944794  
Authorization ID 1410350


### Applicant and Facility Information

Applicant Name	<u>Lake Naomi Club</u>	Facility Name	<u>Lake Naomi Club</u>
Applicant Address	<u>Rte 423, PO Box T</u> <u>Pocono Pines, PA 18350</u>	Facility Address	<u>Rte 423, PO Box T</u> <u>Pocono Pines, PA 18350</u>
Applicant Contact	<u>John Lamberton</u>	Facility Contact	<u>John Lamberton</u>
Applicant Phone	<u>(570) 646-9191</u>	Facility Phone	<u>(570) 646-9191</u>
Client ID	<u>33102</u>	Site ID	<u>450103</u>
SIC Code	<u>7999,9999</u> <u>Public Admin. - Nonclassifiable</u> <u>Establishment, Services - Amusement</u> <u>and Recreation, Nec</u>	Municipality	<u>Tobyhanna Township</u>
SIC Description		County	<u>Monroe</u>
Date Published in PA Bulletin	<u>January 21, 2023</u>	EPA Waived?	<u>Yes</u>
Comment Period End Date	<u>February 20, 2023</u>	If No, Reason	<u>-</u>
Purpose of Application	<u>Renewal of NPDES permit.</u>		

### Internal Review and Recommendations

Public notification of draft permit issuance was published in the PA Bulletin on January 21, 2023. Final permit issuance was on hold until the results botanical survey of Branching Bur-reed (*Sparganium angrocladum*) and Yellow Cowlily (*Nuphar microphylla*) were received by PA DEP. The results of the survey were provided in an email dated December 16, 2024. The survey results and PA DCNR's response letter are attached to the fact sheet and key findings of the survey are summarized below:

- A possible occurrence of Yellow Cowlily was found on the southern shoreline of Lake Naomi.
- The proposed algaecide application is not anticipated to impact Yellow Cowlily or its habitat, however, it's recommended avoid herbicide applications in the two-acre area within the stream inlet near where the possible occurrence of Yellow Cowlily was found.
- The permittee shall obtain a PA DCNR Wild Plant Management Permit for continued monitoring of the two specimens in 2025.
- monitoring of the specimens is required on a weekly to bi-weekly basis during the 2025 growing season to observe potential flowering (during the summer flowering season).
- If a flower(s) appears, please take photographs of the blossom and entire plant (including leaf undersides), and carefully take measurements of the blossom's width and height.
- Report the findings to the PA DCNR in accordance with the procedures outlined in the issued Wild Plant Management Permit.

Approve	Return	Deny	Signatures	Date
X			 Brian Burden, E.I.T. / Project Manager	December 17, 2024
X			Amy M. Bellanca (signed) Amy M. Bellanca, P.E. / Program Manager	12-27-24

**Internal Review and Recommendations**

- Finally, monitor the immediate area for any new occurrences of smaller-sized lilies.
- Several best management practices (BMPs) were recommended.

The following Part C special condition is added to the NPDES permit:

**VII. YELLOW COWLILY**

The permittee shall avoid herbicide applications in the two-acre area within the stream inlet near where the possible occurrence of Yellow Cowlily was found.

The permittee shall obtain a PA DCNR Wild Plant Management Permit for continued monitoring of the two specimens in 2025. Monitoring of the specimens shall be performed as directed in the permit during the 2025 summer flowering season.

If a flower(s) appears, photographs of the blossom and entire plant (including leaf undersides) shall be taken as well as measurements of the blossom's width and height. The immediate area shall be monitored for any new occurrences of smaller-sized lilies.

The findings shall be provided to the PA DCNR in accordance with the procedures outlined in the issued Wild Plant Management Permit. A copy of the findings shall be uploaded to DEP's Public Upload program in concurrence with the DCNR submittal.

Best management practices (BMPs):

- a. Use a conservative approach to project design that minimizes permanent and temporary disturbances to soil and native vegetation. This will conserve habitat and limit opportunities for invasive plants.
- b. Clean boot treads, tools, construction equipment, watercraft, and vehicles thoroughly (especially the undercarriage and wheels) before they are brought on site. This will remove invasive plant seeds and invasive earthworms/cocoons that may have been picked up at other worksites.
- c. Use clean project materials (e.g., weed-free straw, topsoil, rock fill, etc.) or materials native to the worksite to avoid introducing invasive species from contaminated sources.
- d. Do not use seed mixes that include invasive species.
- e. Use habitat appropriate seed mixes, and when available use PA ecotypes.
- f. Use native plants for landscaping, revegetation, and stormwater management. Do not use nonnative invasive species. Reduce the area of lawn and impermeable surfaces to the fullest extent practicable in favor of native gardens or habitat restoration.
- g. Plant forest buffers where trees were historically present along streams, wetlands, and bodies of water. Buffers should be a minimum of 35 feet in width (ideally at least 100 feet in width). Where trees are not appropriate (e.g., powerline rights-of-way), buffer with native shrubs and herbaceous plants.
- h. Manage road/utility rights-of-way, median strips, edges, and other green spaces for diverse native plant communities and wildlife. In seed mixes, include PA native wildflowers that have overlapping bloom periods and provide forage for pollinators throughout the growing season.
- i. Avoid blanket herbicide applications; instead, spot-treat undesirable tall woody vegetation and invasive weeds. Where mowing is necessary, reduce frequency to once every few years during the dormant season (i.e., after first frost in late fall and before bird nesting in early spring), leaving some refugia for overwintering wildlife.

Internal Review and Recommendations

- j. Monitor for invasive plants before, during, and after project activities and promptly control any identified infestations. Frequent monitoring allows for early detection and rapid response.

Another draft permit will be issued with a new public comment period.



Lake Naomi  
Survey.pdf



DCNR Survey  
Response.pdf