pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Southcentral Regional Office
CLEAN WATER PROGRAM

NPDES PERMIT FACT SHEET
INDIVIDUAL SFTF/SRSTP

Application Type	**New**	Application No.	**PA0294381 0724404**
Wastewater Type	**Sewage**	APS ID	**1108998**
Facility Type	**SRSTP**	Authorization ID	**1475958**

Applicant, Facility and Project Information

Applicant Name	**Noemie M Eardley**	Facility Name	**Eardley Residence**
Applicant Address	736 Nicholson Avenue	Facility Address	1244 Ferncliff Road
	Douglassville, PA 19518-1569		Altoona, PA 16601-7249
Applicant Contact	Noemie Eardley	Facility Contact	Noemie Eardley
Applicant Phone	(610) 476-7394	Facility Phone	(610) 476-7394
Client ID	384342	Site ID	871158
SIC Code	8811	Municipality	Logan Township
SIC Description	Services - Private Households	County	Blair
Date Application Received	March 5, 2024	WQM Required	
Date Application Accepted	March 22, 2024	WQM App. No.	0724404

Project Description: This is an application request for a new NPDES/WQM permit(s)

Approve	Deny	Signatures	Date
X		Nicholas Hong, P.E. / Environmental Engineer Nick Hong (via electronic signature)	April 19, 2024
x		Daniel W. Martin, P.E. / Environmental Engineer Manager Maria D. Bebenek for	April 19, 2024
x		Maria D. Bebenek, P.E. / Environmental Program Manager Maria D. Bebenek	April 19, 2024

Summary of Review

The application submitted by the applicant requests a new NPDES/WQM permit(s) for the Eardley residence located at 1244 Ferncliff Road, Altoona, PA 16601 in Blair County, municipality of Logan Township. The application was received by DEP Southcentral Regional Office (SCRO) on March 5, 2024.

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, and a description of the facility's receiving waters attainment/non-attainment assessment status. Section 5 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 0.0005 MGD (500 gpd) treatment facility. 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 Blair County and Logan Township and the notice was received by the parties on August 16, 2023. A planning approval letter was issued by DEP on April 15, 2024 (DEP Code No A3-07916-391-3s).

Utilizing the DEP's web-based Emap-PA information system, the receiving waters has been determined to be Tributary 16033 to Homer Gap Run. The sequence of receiving streams that the Tributary 16033 to Homer Gap Run discharges into are Homer Gap Run, Little Juniata River, Juniata River, and the Susquehanna River which eventually drains into the Chesapeake Bay. Since the facility discharges a low volume of wastewater, the subject site is not subject to the Chesapeake Bay implementation requirements. The receiving water has protected water usage for warm water fish (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 Tributary 16033 to Homer Gap Run is a Category 2 stream listed in the 2024 Integrated List of All Waters (formerly 303d Listed Streams). This stream is an attaining stream that supports aquatic life. The receiving waters is subject to a local total maximum daily load (TMDL) plan to improve water quality in the subject facility's watershed.

Sludge use and disposal description and location(s): Since this is a new discharge, this is not applicable. Future renewals will detail sludge use and disposal information.

The proposed permit will expire five (5) years from the effective date.

Based on the review in this report, it is recommended that the permit be drafted. DEP will publish notice of the receipt of the NPDES permit application and a tentative decision to issue the individual NPDES permit in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin* in accordance with 25 Pa. Code § 92a.82. Upon publication in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*, DEP will accept written comments from interested persons for a 30-day period (which may be extended for one additional 15-day period at DEP's discretion), which will be considered in making a final decision on the application. Any person may request or petition for a public hearing with respect to the application. A public hearing may be held if DEP determines that there is significant public interest in holding a hearing. If a hearing is held, notice of the hearing will be published in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin* at least 30 days prior to the hearing and in at least one newspaper of general circulation within the geographical area of the discharge.

Any additional information or public review of documents associated with the discharge or facility may be available at PA DEP Southcentral Regional Office (SCRO), 909 Elmerton Avenue, Harrisburg, PA 17110. To make an appointment for file review, contact the SCRO File Review Coordinator at 717.705.4700.

1.0 Applicant

1.1 General Information

This fact sheet summarizes PA Department of Environmental Protection's review for the NPDES renewal for the following subject facility.

Facility Name:	Eardley residence
NPDES Permit #	PA0294381
Physical Address:	1244 Ferncliff Road Altoona, PA 16601
Mailing Address:	736 Nicholson Avenue Douglassville, PA 19518
Contact:	Noemie Eardley (610) 476-7394 Homeowner Noemie-e26@hotmail.com
Consultant:	John DeLacio (724) 312-8619 Advanced Treatment Delacio.john@gmail.com

1.2 Permit History

A Hydrogeological Investigation report was prepared by Michael Kern, PG of Mountain Research LLC in February 2024. The report concluded the following:

- The mass balance / dilution calculation of 9.34 mg/l nitrate does not exceed the 10 mg/l nitrate concentration.
- The one potable well within the 200' buffer of the proposed discharge path does not intersect with the drainage channel. This supports that the proposed treatment will not impact existing groundwater supplies.

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 1244 Ferncliff Road, Altoona, PA 16601. 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

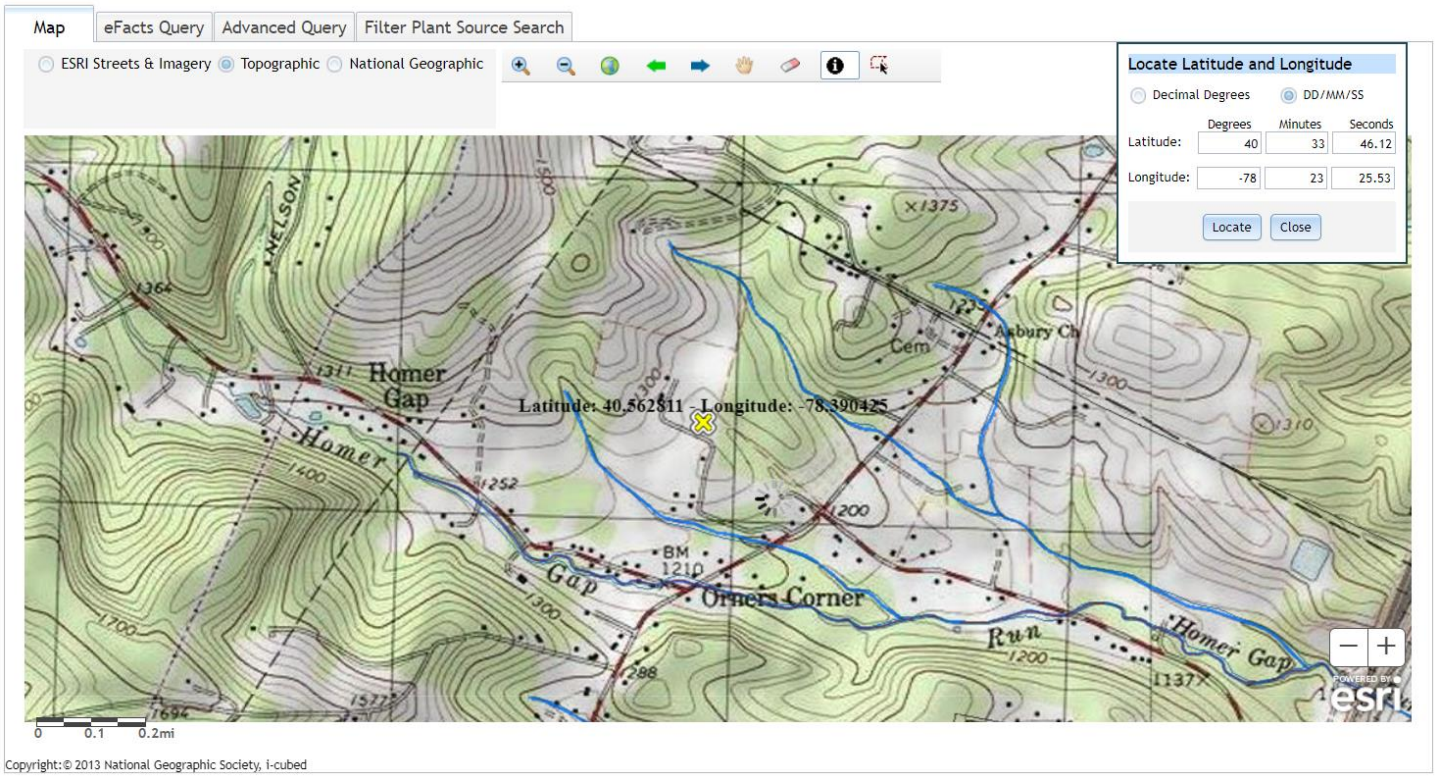
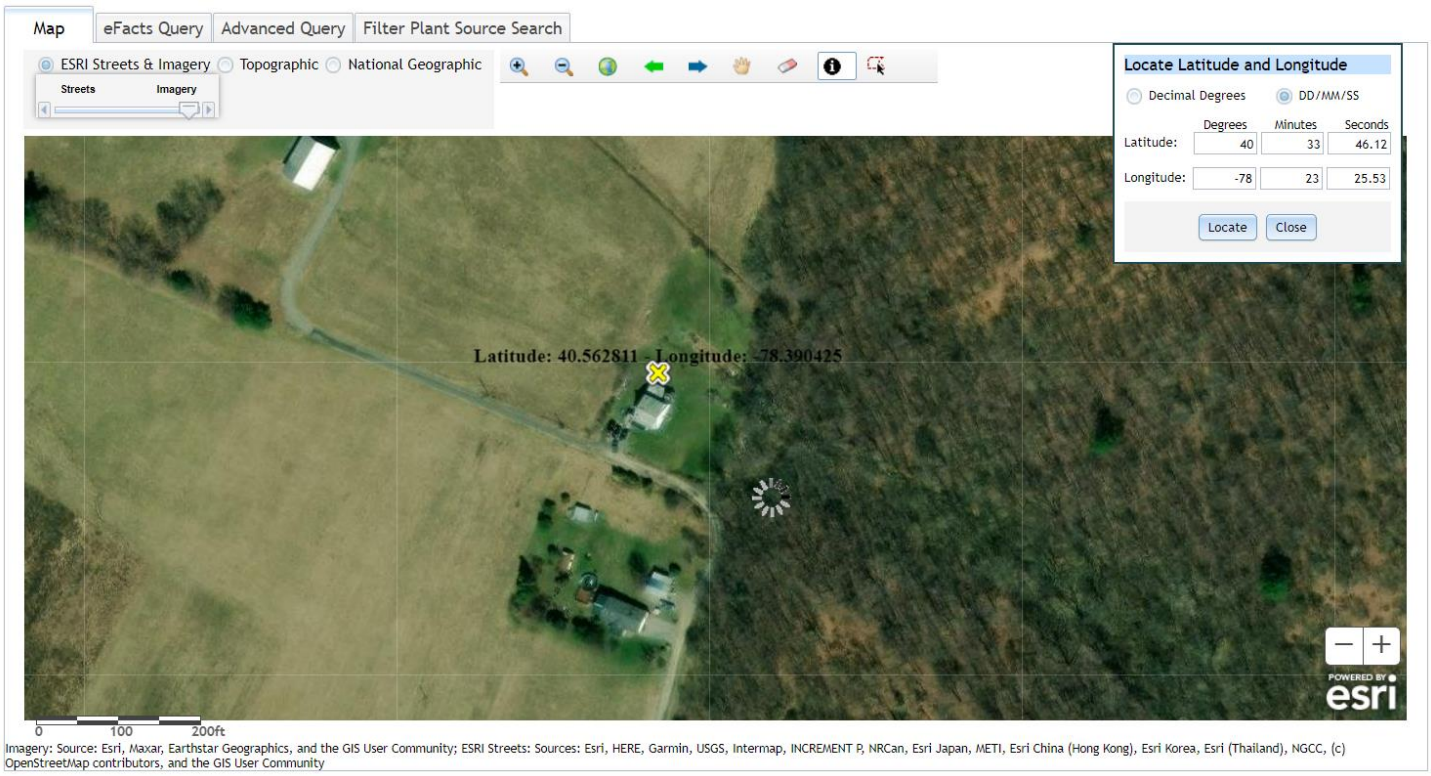


Figure 2: Aerial Photograph of the subject facility



2.2 Description of Wastewater Treatment Process

The subject facility is a 0.0005 MGD design flow facility. The subject facility treats wastewater using EC7-750-P-P-PACK-DiUV coco filter prior to discharge through the outfall. The facility shall be evaluated for flow, BOD5, TSS, and fecal coliform.

The treatment process is summarized in the table.

Treatment Facility Summary

Treatment Facility Name: SRSTP 1244 Ferncliff Road Altoona PA - Noemie Eardley

WQM Permit No.	Issuance Date
0724404	TBD

Waste Type	Degree of Treatment	Process Type	Disinfection	Avg Annual Flow (MGD)
Sewage	Tertiary	ECOFLO Coco Filter	Ultraviolet	0.0005

Hydraulic Capacity (MGD)	Organic Capacity (lbs/day)	Load Status	Biosolids Treatment	Biosolids Use/Disposal
0.0005		Not Overloaded		

2.3 Facility Outfall Information

The facility has the following outfall information for wastewater.

Outfall No. 001 **Design Flow (MGD)** .0005
Latitude 40º 33' 46.00" **Longitude** -78º 23' 26.00"
Wastewater Description: Sewage Effluent

3.0 Receiving Waters and Water Supply Information Detail Summary

3.1 Receiving Waters

The receiving waters has been determined to be Tributary 16033 to Homer Gap Run. The sequence of receiving streams that the Tributary 16033 to Homer Gap Run discharges into are Homer Gap Run, Little Juniata River, Juniata River, and the Susquehanna River which eventually drains into the Chesapeake Bay.

3.2 Public Water Supply (PWS) Intake

The closest PWS to the subject facility is Mifflintown MA (PWS ID #4340008) located approximately 95 miles downstream of the subject facility on the Juniata River. Based upon the distance and the flow rate of the facility, the PWS should not be impacted.

3.3 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.

3.4 2024 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 2024 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).

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

The Q710 is 0.000402 $ft^3/s/mi^2$ and low flow yield is 0.00418 ft^3/s.

3.6 Summary of Discharge, Receiving Waters and Water Supply Information

Outfall No.	001	Design Flow (MGD)	.0005
Latitude	40º 33' 49.72"	Longitude	-78º 23' 13.28"
Quad Name		Quad Code	
Wastewater Description:	Sewage Effluent		
Receiving Waters	Unnamed Tributary to Homer Gap Run (WWF, MF)	Stream Code	16033
NHD Com ID	65606754	RMI	1.24
Drainage Area	0.0961	Yield (cfs/mi^2)	0.00418
Q_{7-10} Flow (cfs)	0.000402	Q_{7-10} Basis	StreamStats
Elevation (ft)	1229	Slope (ft/ft)	
Watershed No.	11-A	Chapter 93 Class.	WWF, MF
Existing Use		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	Final	Name	Little Juniata River Watershed

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

Nearest Downstream Public Water Supply Intake	Mifflintown MA		
PWS Waters	Juniata River	Flow at Intake (cfs)	
PWS RMI	37	Distance from Outfall (mi)	95

4.0: Overview of Presiding Water Quality Standards

4.1 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.

4.2.1 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

4.3 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 1.1 (WQM Model) and (3) Toxics using DEP Toxics Management Spreadsheet for Toxics pollutants.

The modeling point nodes utilized for this facility are summarized below.

General Data 1	***(Modeling Point #1)***	***Units***
Stream Code	16033	
River Mile Index	1.24	miles
Elevation	1229	feet
Latitude	40.565941	
Longitude	-78.3887	
Drainage Area	0.0961	sq miles
Low Flow Yield	0.00418	cfs/sq mile

4.3.1 Water Quality Modeling 7.0

The facility is not subject to water quality modeling.

4.3.2 Toxics Modeling

The facility is not subject to toxics modeling.

4.3.3 Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

The facility is not subject to WET.

4.4 Total Maximum Daily Loading (TMDL)

4.4.1 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.

A TMDL for a given pollutant and waterbody is composed of the sum of individual wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point sources and load allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources and natural background levels. In addition, the TMDL must include an implicit or explicit margin of safety (MOS) to account for the uncertainty in the relationship between pollutant loads and the quality of the receiving waterbody. The TMDL components are illustrated using the following equation:

$$TMDL = \Sigma WLAs + \Sigma LAs + MOS$$

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.

4.4.1.1 Local TMDL

The subject facility discharges into a local TMDL- Little Juniata River Watershed TMDL.

The Little Juniata River is part of State Water Plan subbasin 11A (Frankstown Branch, Juniata River) and is located within and north of the City of Altoona in Blair County, Pennsylvania. The Little Juniata is approximately 30 miles in length, with 5 miles designated as impaired. The impaired region of the Little Juniata River watershed is located primarily in the Ridge and Valley physiographic province. The northwest portion of the impaired region is located in the Appalachian Plateaus physiographic province.

Pennsylvania's 2003 303(d) list identified 4.81 miles of the Little Juniata River as impaired by siltation from urban runoff and storm sewers, and organic enrichment from municipal point source dischargers. The impairments on the Little Juniata begin at the headwaters in the city of Altoona and terminate at the downstream end of the study reach. In addition to impairments on the Little Juniata River, portions of Spring Run and Kettle Creek tributaries are also identified on the Pennsylvania 2003 303(d) list as being impaired by siltation from urban runoff and storm sewers. In an effort to address the nutrient impairments found in the Little Juniata River watershed, Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) were developed for sediment and total phosphorus.

Due to the low flow rate generated by the facility, the facility will not be subject to the local TMDL.

4.4.1.2 Chesapeake Bay TMDL Requirement

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

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

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

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

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

Phase 3 WIP provides an update on Chesapeake Bay TMDL implementation activities for point sources and DEP's current implementation strategy for wastewater. The latest revision of the supplement was September 13, 2021.

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

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

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

Cap Loads will be established in permits as Net Annual TN and TP loads (lbs/yr) that apply during the period of October 1 – September 30. For facilities that have received Cap Loads in any other form, the Cap Loads will be modified accordingly when the permits are renewed.

Offsets have been incorporated into Cap Loads in several permits issued to date. From this point forward, permits will be issued with the WLAs as Cap Loads and will identify Offsets separately to facilitate nutrient trading activities and compliance with the TMDL.

Based upon the supplement the subject facility has been categorized as a Sector C discharger. The supplement defines Sector C as a non-significant dischargers which 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.

4.5 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.

4.6 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).

Since this is a new discharger, anti-backsliding does not apply. However, future renewals may be subject to anti-backsliding.

5.0 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; and
b) a summary of the proposed NPDES effluent limits.

5.1 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 and Conventional Pollutants and Disinfection.

5.1.1 Conventional Pollutants and Disinfection

Summary of Proposed NPDES Parameter Details for Conventional Pollutants and Disinfection			
Eardley Residence, PA0294381			
Parameter	**Permit Limitation Required by[1]:**	**Recommendation**	
BOD	TBEL	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be 1x/yr as a grab sample (SOP)
		Effluent Limit:	Effluent limits shall not exceed 10 mg/l as an average monthly (SOP)
		Rationale:	The monitoring frequency and the effluent limits assigned by the SOP.
TSS	TBEL	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be 1x/yr as a grab sample (SOP)
		Effluent Limit:	Effluent limits shall not exceed 10 mg/l as an average monthly (SOP)
		Rationale:	The monitoring frequency and the effluent limits assigned by the SOP.
Fecal Coliform	TBEL	Monitoring:	The monitoring frequency shall be 1x/yr as a grab sample (SOP)
		Effluent Limit:	Effluent limits shall not exceed 200 MPN as a geometric mean (SOP).
		Rationale:	The monitoring frequency and the effluent limits assigned by the SOP.
Notes:			
1 The NPDES permit was limited by (a) anti-Backsliding, (b) Anti-Degradation, (c) SOP, (d) TBEL, (e) TMDL, (f) WQBEL, or (g) WET			
2 Monitoring frequency based on flow rate of 0.0005 MGD.			
3 SOP, New and Reissuance Small Flow Treatment Facility Individual NPDES Permit Applications, Revised November 9, 2023			
4 Water Quality Antidegradation Implementaton Guidance (Document # 391-0300-002)			
5 Phase 2 Watershed Implementation Plan Wastewater Supplement, Revised September 6, 2017			

5.3.1 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° 33' 46.00" , **Longitude** 78° 23' 26.00" , **River Mile Index** 1.24 , **Stream Code** 16033

Receiving Waters: Unnamed Tributary to Homer Gap Run (WWF, MF)

Type of Effluent: Sewage Effluent

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

Parameter	Effluent Limitations						Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass Units (lbs/day) (1)		Concentrations (mg/L)				Minimum (2) Measurement Frequency	Required Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Minimum	Annual Average	Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Flow (MGD)	Report Annl Avg	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	1/year	Estimate
BOD5	XXX	XXX	XXX	10.0	XXX	20.0	1/year	Grab
TSS	XXX	XXX	XXX	10.0	XXX	20.0	1/year	Grab
Fecal Coliform (No./100 ml)	XXX	XXX	XXX	200	XXX	XXX	1/year	Grab

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s):

at Outfall 001

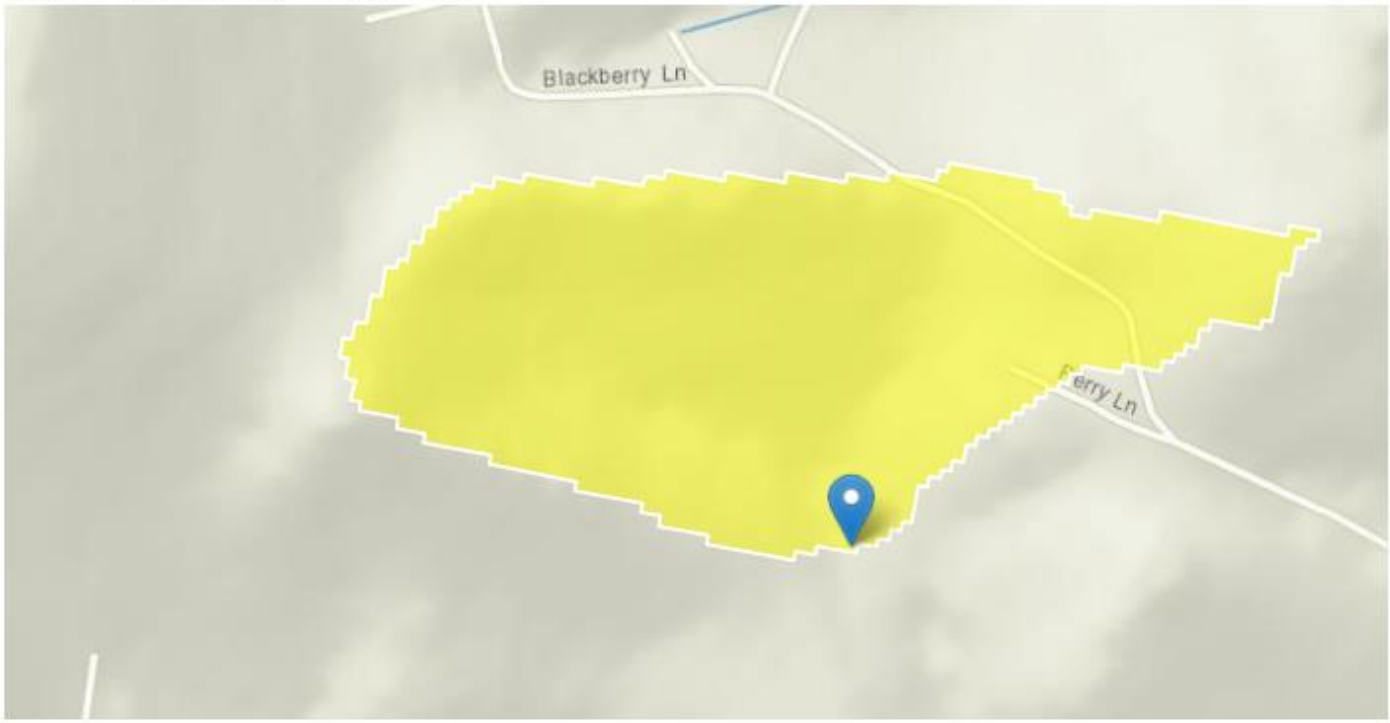
5.3.2 Summary of Proposed Permit Part C Conditions

The subject facility has the following Part C conditions.

- SFTF Maintenance

StreamStats Report

Region ID: PA
Workspace ID: PA20240325164654907000
Clicked Point (Latitude, Longitude): 40.56590, -78.38872
Time: 2024-03-25 12:47:16 -0400



Eardley Residence PA0294381 Modeling Point #1 March 2024

Collapse All

Basin Characteristics

Parameter Code	Parameter Description	Value	Unit
CARBON	Percentage of area of carbonate rock	0	percent
DRNAREA	Area that drains to a point on a stream	0.0961	square miles
PRECIP	Mean Annual Precipitation	39	inches
ROCKDEP	Depth to rock	3	feet
STRDEN	Stream Density -- total length of streams divided by drainage area	2.15	miles per square mile

Low-Flow Statistics

Low-Flow Statistics Parameters [Low Flow Region 2]

Parameter Code	Parameter Name	Value	Units	Min Limit	Max Limit
DRNAREA	Drainage Area	0.0961	square miles	4.93	1280
PRECIP	Mean Annual Precipitation	39	inches	35	50.4
STRDEN	Stream Density	2.15	miles per square mile	0.51	3.1
ROCKDEP	Depth to Rock	3	feet	3.32	5.65
CARBON	Percent Carbonate	0	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	0.002	ft^3/s
30 Day 2 Year Low Flow	0.00359	ft^3/s
7 Day 10 Year Low Flow	0.000402	ft^3/s
30 Day 10 Year Low Flow	0.000786	ft^3/s
90 Day 10 Year Low Flow	0.00197	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/)