pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Southwest Regional Office
CLEAN WATER PROGRAM

Application Type	**Renewal**	Application No.	**PAS706101**
Facility Type	**Storm Water**	APS ID	**1117185**
Major / Minor	**Minor**	Authorization ID	**1491117**

NPDES PERMIT FACT SHEET INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIAL WASTE (IW) AND IW STORMWATER

Applicant and Facility Information

Applicant Name	**Derry Construction Company, Inc.**	Facility Name	**Delmont Asphalt Plant**
Applicant Address	527 State Route 217	Facility Address	6762 State Route 22
	Latrobe, PA 15650-3451		Greensburg, PA 15601-8826
Applicant Contact	Paul Pavsek	Facility Contact	Same as applicant
Applicant Phone	(724) 502-0066	Facility Phone	Same as applicant
Client ID	28164	Site ID	453872
SIC Code	2951	Municipality	Salem Township
SIC Description	Manufacturing - Asphalt Paving Mixtures And Blocks	County	Westmoreland
Date Application Received	July 3, 2024	EPA Waived?	Yes
Date Application Accepted		If No, Reason	

Purpose of Application: Individual NPDES Permit Renewal for Industrial Stormwater Discharges to High-Quality Waters

Summary of Review

The Department received a renewal NPDES permit application from Derry Construction Company, Inc. on July 3, 2024 for coverage of its Delmont Asphalt Plant. The Delmont Asphalt Plant manufactures Hot Mix Asphalt and operates under SIC code 2951, asphalt road compounds made from purchased asphaltic materials.

The site previously had three outfalls that discharge stormwater from the site to an unnamed tributary to Beaver Run, designated in 25 PA Code Chapter 93 as a High-Quality Cold-Water Fishery. With the renewal application, a fourth outfall, Outfall 004, was reported. All stormwater catch basins that drain to the site's outfalls have stormwater catch basin filters.

Approve	Deny	Signatures	Date
X		Jamie Ley Jamie Ley / Environmental Engineering Specialist	December 4, 2024
X		Michael E. Fifth Michael E. Fifth, P.E. / Environmental Engineer Manager	December 9, 2024

Summary of Review

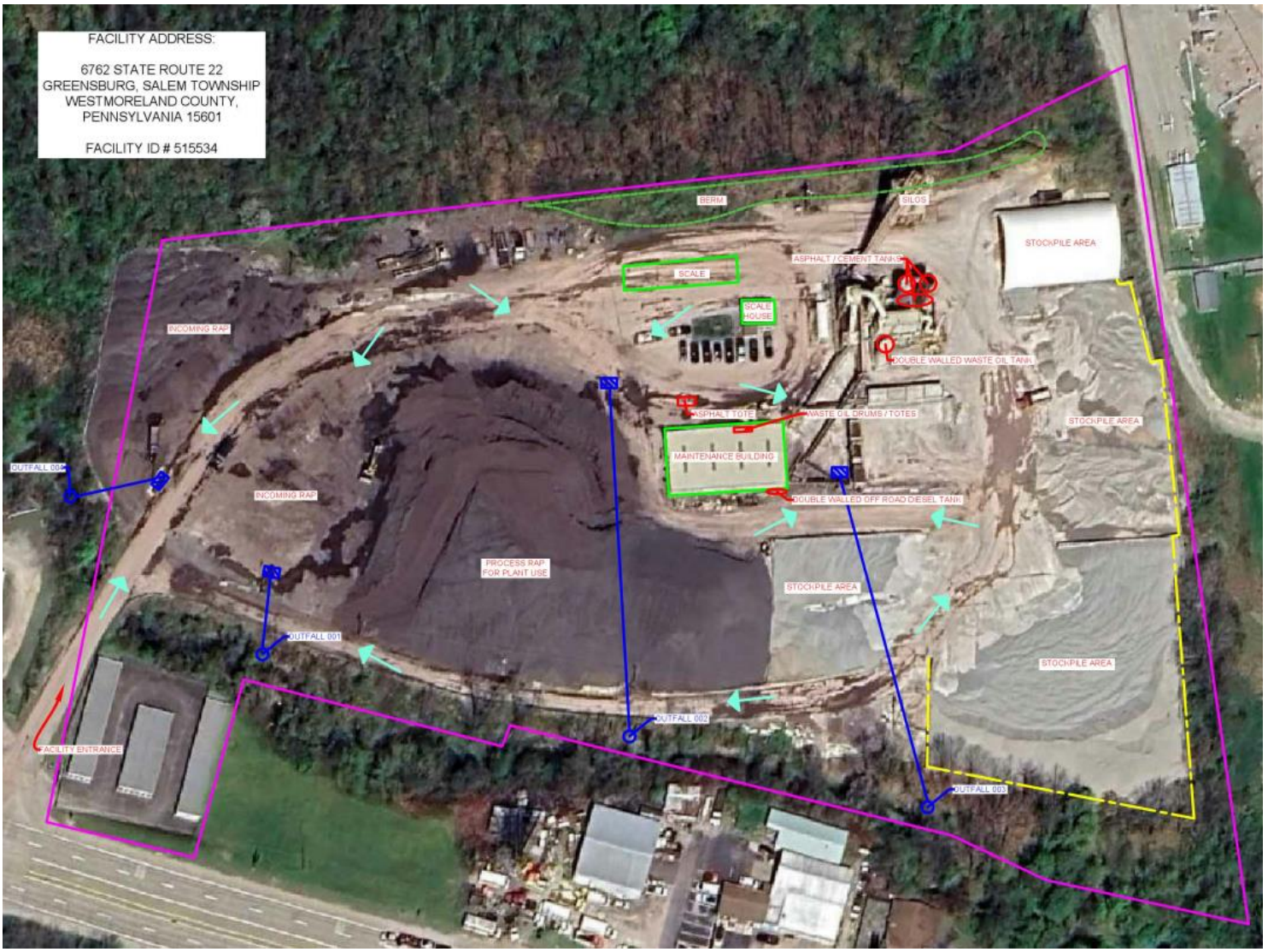


Figure 1 – Site Layout

A non-discharge alternative analysis was conducted because of the addition of Outfall 004 and because site stormwater discharges to high quality. It was concluded that since the discharge is stormwater, there are no technically feasible, cost effective or environmentally sound alternatives to the stormwater discharge. Non-degrading effluent limitations were not developed or imposed because the discharge is stormwater-only.

The following inspections were conducted for the facility during the current permit cycle:

PERMIT	FACILITY NAME	PF KIND	INSP REGION	COUNTY	MUNICIPALITY	INSP ID	INSP CATEGORY	INSPECTED DATE	INSP TYPE
PAS706101	DELMONT ASPHALT FAC	Stormwater-Industrial	SWRO	Westmoreland	Salem Twp	3797853	PF	04/11/2024	Compliance Evaluation
PAS706101	DELMONT ASPHALT FAC	Stormwater-Industrial	SWRO	Westmoreland	Salem Twp	3797854	PF	07/18/2024	Administrative/File Review

No violations were noted but it was recommended in the Compliance Evaluation Inspection Report for the inspection conducted April 11, 2024 that the stormwater catch basin filters be changed as soon as possible due to overall poor condition and that the filters be maintained on a more frequent schedule.

For the third quarter of 2024, elevated concentrations of TSS were reported at Outfalls 002-004. Elevated concentrations of Oil & Grease were also reported at Outfalls 002 and 004. A Corrective Action Plan (CAP) was submitted to the Department

Summary of Review

November 22, 2024. The CAP stated that the roadways within the permitted boundary of the facility are typically maintained every other month to reduce the accumulation of dust and dirt. The facility experienced a drought during the 2024 production season, which lead to a higher than usual dust and dirt accumulating on the facility's roadways. The facility will now maintain the roads every month during the production season to further reduce dust and dirt accumulation on the roadways. In addition, to further reduce TSS and Oil & Grease, the facility purchased and installed a PIG® Oil & Sediment Catch Basin Filtration Insert System into each of the stormwater inlets throughout the facility. The facility will replace the filter within each PIG® System three times a year or more if the facility determines it necessary. The filters will be changed in the beginning of April (start of the production season), beginning of July (middle of production season), and in the beginning of October.

Draft Permit issuance is recommended.

Public Participation

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.

Discharge, Receiving Waters and Water Supply Information

Outfall No.	001, 002, 003, 004	Design Flow (MGD)	0
Latitude	40º 23' 57" 40º 23' 58" 40º 23' 59" 40º 23' 57"	Longitude	-79º 33' 46" -79º 33' 43" -79º 33' 39" -79º 33' 49"
Quad Name	Slickville	Quad Code	1509
Wastewater Description:	Stormwater		
Receiving Waters	Unnamed Tributary to Beaver Run (HQ-CWF)	Stream Code	43024
NHD Com ID	125291651	RMI	0.42
Drainage Area	2.4 mi^2	Yield (cfs/mi^2)	N/A
Q_{7-10} Flow (cfs)	N/A	Q_{7-10} Basis	N/A
Elevation (ft)	1118	Slope (ft/ft)	N/A
Watershed No.	18-B	Chapter 93 Class.	HQ-CWF
Existing Use		Existing Use Qualifier	
Exceptions to Use		Exceptions to Criteria	
Assessment Status	Impaired		
Cause(s) of Impairment	SILTATION		
Source(s) of Impairment	HIGHWAY/ROAD/BRIDGE RUNOFF (NON-CONSTRUCTION RELATED)		
TMDL Status	Final	Name	Kiskiminetas-Conemaugh River Watersheds TMDL
Nearest Downstream Public Water Supply Intake	MAWC Sweeney Plant		
PWS Waters	Beaver Run	Flow at Intake (cfs)	1.38
PWS RMI	7.1	Distance from Outfall (mi)	9.41

Changes Since Last Permit Issuance:

Other Comments: Drainage area differs from the previous permit renewal due to updates to StreamStats (see Attachment A).

Development of Effluent Limitations

Outfall No.	001, 002, 003, & 004	**Design Flow (MGD)**	0
	40º 23' 57"		-79º 33' 46"
	40º 23' 58"		-79º 33' 43"
	40º 23' 59"		-79º 33' 39"
Latitude	40º 23' 57"	**Longitude**	-79º 33' 49"

Wastewater Description: Stormwater

Technology-Based Limitations

Stormwater Technology Limits

In accordance with Chapter 6 of the Department's Technical Guidance for the *Development and Specification of Effluent Limitations and Other Permit Conditions in NPDES Permits*, pH effluent limitations should not be imposed for discharges of stormwater runoff. The guidance recommends the use of 'monitor only' and no numerical limits since it has been documented across the state that rainfall pH is below 6.0 standard units. Previously, an instantaneous maximum effluent limitation of 9.0 S.U. was imposed at all site outfalls. This effluent limitation will be removed.

Outfalls 001-004 will be subject to PAG-03 General Stormwater Permit conditions as a minimum requirement because the outfalls discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity. The SIC code for the site is 2951 and the corresponding appendix of the PAG-03 that would apply to the facility is Appendix M. The reporting requirements applicable to stormwater discharges are shown in Table 1 below. Along with the monitoring requirements, sector specific BMPs included in Appendix M of the PAG-03 will also be included in Part C of the Draft Permit.

Table 1: PAG-03 Appendix (M) Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Max Daily Concentration (mg/L)	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
pH (S.U.)	Monitor and Report	1/6 Months	Grab
Total Nitrogen	Monitor and Report	1/6 Months	Grab
Total Phosphorus	Monitor and Report	1/6 Months	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Monitor and Report	1/6 Months	Grab
Oil and Grease	Monitor and Report	1/6 Months	Grab

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)

As part of the renewal application, stormwater sample results were reported for Oil and Grease, BOD_5, COD, TSS, Total Nitrogen, Total Phosphorus, and pH. For all site outfalls, a concentration above the Department's no exposure benchmark of 30 mg/L for COD was reported. At Outfalls 001, 002, and 004 the reported concentrations were four times the Department's no exposure benchmark for COD. Therefore, monitoring requirements for COD will be imposed at Outfalls 001-004.

Five-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)

Outfall 002 reported a BOD_5 concentration that was four times the Department's no exposure benchmark. Therefore, monitoring requirements for BOD_5 will be imposed at Outfall 002.

Best Professional Judgement (BPJ) Analysis for TSS and Oil and Grease in Stormwater Discharges

BPJ limits are derived when EPA has not promulgated technology based effluent limitations. In this case, the Department has considered the pollutants identified at Delmont Asphalt Plant as well as the typical effectiveness of technologies used to manage stormwater runoff. Based upon this information, the Department evaluated the need to control the pollutant load for TSS and Oil and Grease for all Delmont Asphalt Plant outfalls.

TSS discharge concentrations reported in facility eDMRs and as part of the renewal application range from non-detect to over 1000 mg/L. TSS is an indicator pollutant which serves well to reveal the adequacy of onsite best management practices. Considering the proposed metals benchmarks (discussed later), it will be crucial for Delmont Asphalt Plant to control its solids discharges. Effluent limitations for TSS are readily achievable through the utilization of BMPs, including routine street sweeping, adequate housekeeping and material handling practices, catch basin inlet protections, stormwater drainage line cleaning, and stormwater sedimentation technologies. The Department proposes a TSS effluent limitation of 30.0 mg/L daily maximum based upon the Department's No Exposure Stormwater Benchmark Values. As a proposed effluent limitation, compliance is generally achievable using a combination of site-specific BMPs.

Oil and Grease discharge concentrations reported in facility eDMRs and as part of the renewal application range from non-detect to over 20 mg/L. Due to discharge to high quality waters, the Department proposes an Oil and Grease effluent limitation of 5.0 mg/L daily maximum based upon the Department's No Exposure Stormwater Benchmark Values.

There are no Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs) developed for stormwater discharges from this class of industrial activity. In the absence of any ELGs, technology limitations are developed based on BPJ. In establishing limitations on a case-by-case basis, the appropriate technology for the applicant is considered. When evaluating appropriate BPJ limits for a permittee, the Department considers six factors as required by 40 CFR § 125.3. The six factors are: (1) the age of the equipment and facility, (2) the process employed, (3) the engineering aspects of the application of various types of control technique, (4) process changes, (5) the cost of achieving such effluent reduction and, (6) non-water quality environmental impact (including energy requirements). Factors specific to each level of control technology include costs, pollutant reduction benefits and economic achievability. Each of these factors are discussed below as they relate to Delmont Asphalt Plant.

1. Equipment and Facility Age – Storm water pollutants should be controlled through the implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) including proper handling and disposal of waste fluids and the prevention of leaks and spills at material handling areas. As such, equipment age is not an applicable consideration when evaluating costs associated with meeting proposed effluent limitations. Based upon the wastewater source (stormwater), quantity (variable) and quality (sample analysis results), the Department anticipates compliance with the NPDES permit through the continued implementation of BMPs and housekeeping procedures. If Delmont Asphalt Plant is unable to achieve compliance with the proposed TSS and Oil and Grease effluent limitations, it may be necessary to install additional BMPs or supplementary treatment. The cost of this supplementary treatment has not been evaluated in this report since the implementation of BMPs should preclude the installation of onsite TSS and Oil and Grease treatment. In any case, treatment systems designed to control the effluent quality for similar discharges are widely available, proven effective and commonly used.

2. The Process Employed – Delmont Asphalt Plant may utilize a combination of best management practices and treatment technologies for TSS and Oil and Grease removal where effluent limitations are not met. BPJ effluent limitations are not based upon the installation of nor limited by the availability of specific treatment systems. As mentioned in the previous paragraph, the Department anticipates compliance with the proposed effluent limitations through implementation of BMPs. As such, any expenses associated with BMP implementation are minimal.

3. Engineering Aspects of Control Techniques – Pollutants are currently controlled through BMPs and unit treatment processes. Additional engineering solutions may be necessary if the facility is unable to meet its proposed effluent limitations. Technologies that may be needed to meet the proposed effluent limitations are commonly available (off-the-shelf).

4. Process Changes – Operations at the site may need to be evaluated to identify and reduce the pollutant source(s) of TSS and Oil and Grease. These changes may include additional housekeeping measures or training of personnel. Additional remedies may be necessary if Delmont Asphalt Plant cannot meet its proposed effluent limitations. Implementation of additional BMPs will not necessarily impact the core objectives of the facility and are anticipated to be minimal. As such, process changes are not expected to add to the overall cost of operating the facility.

5. The Cost of Achieving Such Effluent Reduction – Additional efforts may be necessary if Delmont Asphalt Plant is unable to meet its effluent limitations. The Department recommends that Delmont Asphalt Plant first adopt additional BMPs; the cost of which would be negligible compared to the installation of an onsite treatment system. The cost of implementing these BMPs are not expected to be burdensome.

6. Non-Water Quality Environmental Impacts (Including Energy Requirements) – There are no known non-water quality environmental impacts or energy requirements associated with the installation of BMPs.

Based upon these considerations, the Department is justified in proposing TSS and Oil and Grease effluent limitations.

Water Quality-Based Limitations

Stormwater WQBELs

Water quality analyses are typically performed under low-flow (Q7-10) conditions. Stormwater discharges occur at variable rates and frequencies but not however during Q7-10 conditions. Since the discharges from Outfalls 001, 002, 003, and 004 are composed entirely of stormwater, a formal water quality analysis cannot be accurately conducted. Accordingly, water quality-based effluent limitations are not proposed.

Anti-Degradation

Antidegradation regulations under Chapter 93.4c(a)(l)(i) requires dischargers to protect the existing use of receiving waters. Chapter 93.4c(b) requires dischargers to consider non-discharge alternatives, public participation and social/economic justification when proposing new, additional or increased discharges to high quality or exceptional value streams. Existing use protection required under Chapter 93.4c(a)(l)(i) is ensured for discharges to high quality streams imposing the most stringent of technology-based, water quality based and non-degrading effluent limitations. To ensure that the discharge does not degrade the receiving stream, the no exposure benchmark values will be used as the benchmark values in the permit. The goal for the permittee is to discharge pollutant concentrations that are consistently below these benchmark values; doing so confirms that the discharges are uncontaminated stormwater and will maintain and protect the existing quality of the receiving waters. A Part C condition is included in the Draft Permit requiring a Corrective Action Plan when there is an exceedance of the listed benchmark values. The benchmark values are also displayed below in Table 2. These values are not effluent limitations, and an exceedance of the benchmark value is not considered to be an effluent violation. If, however, there is an exceedance of the benchmark value, a Corrective Action Plan must be developed to evaluate site stormwater controls and supplemental BMPs. Benchmark monitoring is a feedback tool, along with routine inspections and visual assessments, for assessing the effectiveness of stormwater controls and BMPs. An exceedance of the benchmark provides permittees with an indication that the facility's controls may not be sufficiently controlling pollutants in stormwater. To ensure that the stormwater discharge is not degrading the high-quality waters, the no exposure benchmark values will be imposed in the permit.

Table 2: Benchmark Values

Parameter	Concentrations (mg/L)
Five-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	10.0
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	30.0
Total Nitrogen	2.0
Total Phosphorus	1.0
pH (S.U.)	9.0

Total Maximum Daily Loads

Wastewater discharges from the Delmont Asphalt Plant are located within the Kiskiminetas-Conemaugh River Watersheds for which the Department has developed a TMDL. The TMDL was finalized on January 29, 2010 and establishes waste load allocations for the discharge of aluminum, iron and manganese within the Kiskiminetas-Conemaugh River Watersheds. Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Water Quality Planning and Management Regulations (codified at Title 40 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 130) require states to develop a TMDL for impaired water bodies. A TMDL establishes the amount of a pollutant that a water body can assimilate without exceeding the water quality criteria for that pollutant. TMDLs provide the scientific basis for a state to establish water quality-based controls to reduce pollution from both point and non-point sources in order to restore and maintain the quality of the state's water resources (USEPA 1991a). Stream reaches within the Kiskiminetas-Conemaugh River Watersheds are included in the state's 2008 Section 303(d) list because of various impairments, including metals, pH and sediment. The TMDL includes consideration for each river and tributary within the target watershed and its impairment sources. Stream data is then used to calculate minimum pollutant reductions that are necessary to attain water quality criteria levels. Target concentrations published in the TMDL were based on established water quality criteria of 0.750 $^{mg}/_{L}$

total recoverable aluminum, 1.5 $^{mg}/_{L}$ total recoverable iron based on a 30-day average and 1.0 $^{mg}/_{L}$ total recoverable manganese. The reduction needed to meet the minimum water quality standards is then divided between each known point and non-point pollutant source in the form of a watershed allocation. TMDLs prescribe allocations that minimally achieve water quality criteria (i.e., 100 percent use of a stream's assimilative capacity).

The Delmont Asphalt Plant permit, (PAS706101), is not listed in the Appendix G of the Kiskiminetas-Conemaugh River Watersheds TMDL and therefore, wasn't provided load allocations. It was assumed that discharges from Delmont Asphalt do not contain aluminum, iron, and manganese since they are not permitted to discharge these metals. Therefore, these point sources were not considered as potential sources of the metal impairments in the Kiskiminetas-Conemaugh River Watersheds. In other words, if it is determined that a site is discharging wastewater containing these parameters, the site must meet the instream criterion values for these parameters at the point of discharge. However, in this case the only discharge from Outfalls 001 - 004 is stormwater, therefore, only monitor and report for aluminum, iron and manganese will be imposed at Outfall 001-004 based on the Kiskiminetas-Conemaugh River Watersheds TMDL.

However, over the previous two years (2022-2024), Outfall 002 has frequently reported concentrations of iron above 1.5 mg/L and manganese above 1.0 mg/L. The highest reported iron and manganese concentrations at Outfall 002 during the previous two years were 35 mg/L and 3.49 mg/L. In addition, since monitoring of Outfall 004 began (1st Quarter of 2024), reported concentrations of aluminum are consistently above 0.75 mg/L. The highest reported aluminum concentration at Outfall 004 was 1.52 mg/L.

As a result of the elevated metals concentrations reported at Outfalls 002 and 004, the TMDL criteria for aluminum, iron, and manganese of 0.75 mg/L, 1.5 mg/L, and 1.0 mg/L will be imposed as benchmarks in the permit. As with the no exposure benchmarks discussed above, a Part C condition is included in the Draft Permit requiring a Corrective Action Plan when there is an exceedance of the listed benchmark values. These values are not effluent limitations, and an exceedance of the benchmark value is not considered to be an effluent violation. If, however, there is an exceedance of the benchmark value, a Corrective Action Plan must be developed to evaluate site stormwater controls and supplemental BMPs.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

In addition, to effectively address the site's elevated BOD_5, COD and metals concentrations, Derry Construction Company, Inc. must complete and implement a SWPPP for Delmont Asphalt Plant within one year following issuance of the permit. A copy of the SWPPP shall be submitted to the Department upon completion.

Anti-Backsliding

Previous limits can be used pursuant to EPA's anti-backsliding regulation, 40 CFR 122.44(l) and are displayed below in Table 3.

Table 3: Current Effluent Limitations Outfalls 001-003

Parameter	Instant. Minimum	Daily Maximum	Instant. Maximum	Benchmark Values	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (MGD)	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/quarter	Estimate
pH (S.U.)	6.0	XXX	9.0	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
TSS (mg/L)	XXX	XXX	60.0	30.0	1/quarter	Grab
Oil and Grease (mg/L)	XXX	XXX	30.0	5.0	1/quarter	Grab
Total Iron (mg/L)	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
Total Aluminum (mg/L)	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
Total Manganese (mg/L)	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/quarter	Grab

Proposed Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

The proposed effluent monitoring requirements for Outfalls 001-004 are displayed in Table 4 and Table 5 below. A Part C condition is included in the Draft Permit requiring a Corrective Action Plan when there is an exceedance of the benchmark values, which are also included in the Part C condition. The benchmark values are also displayed below in Table 4. These values are not effluent limitations, an exceedance of the benchmark value is not a violation. As describe above, if there is an exceedance of the benchmark values, a Corrective Action Plan must be conducted to evaluate site stormwater controls and BMPs. Benchmark monitoring is a feedback tool, along with routine inspections and visual assessments, for assessing the effectiveness of stormwater controls and BMPs. An exceedance of the benchmark provides permittees with an indication

that the facility's controls may not be sufficiently controlling pollutants in stormwater. To ensure that the discharge is not degrading the high-quality waters, the no exposure benchmark values will be used as the benchmark values in the permit.

Table 4: Proposed Effluent Limitations Outfalls 001, 003 and 004

Parameter	Instant. Minimum	Daily Maximum	Instant. Maximum	Benchmark Values	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (MGD)	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/quarter	Estimate
pH (S.U.)	XXX	Report	XXX	9.0	1/quarter	Grab
TSS (mg/L)	XXX	XXX	30.0	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
COD (mg/L)	XXX	Report	XXX	30.0	1/quarter	Grab
Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	XXX	Report	XXX	2.0	1/quarter	Grab
Total Phosphorus (mg/L)	XXX	Report	XXX	1.0	1/quarter	Grab
Oil and Grease (mg/L)	XXX	XXX	5.0	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
Total Iron (mg/L)	XXX	Report	XXX	1.5	1/quarter	Grab
Total Aluminum (mg/L)	XXX	Report	XXX	0.75	1/quarter	Grab
Total Manganese (mg/L)	XXX	Report	XXX	1.0	1/quarter	Grab

Table 5: Proposed Effluent Limitations Outfalls 002

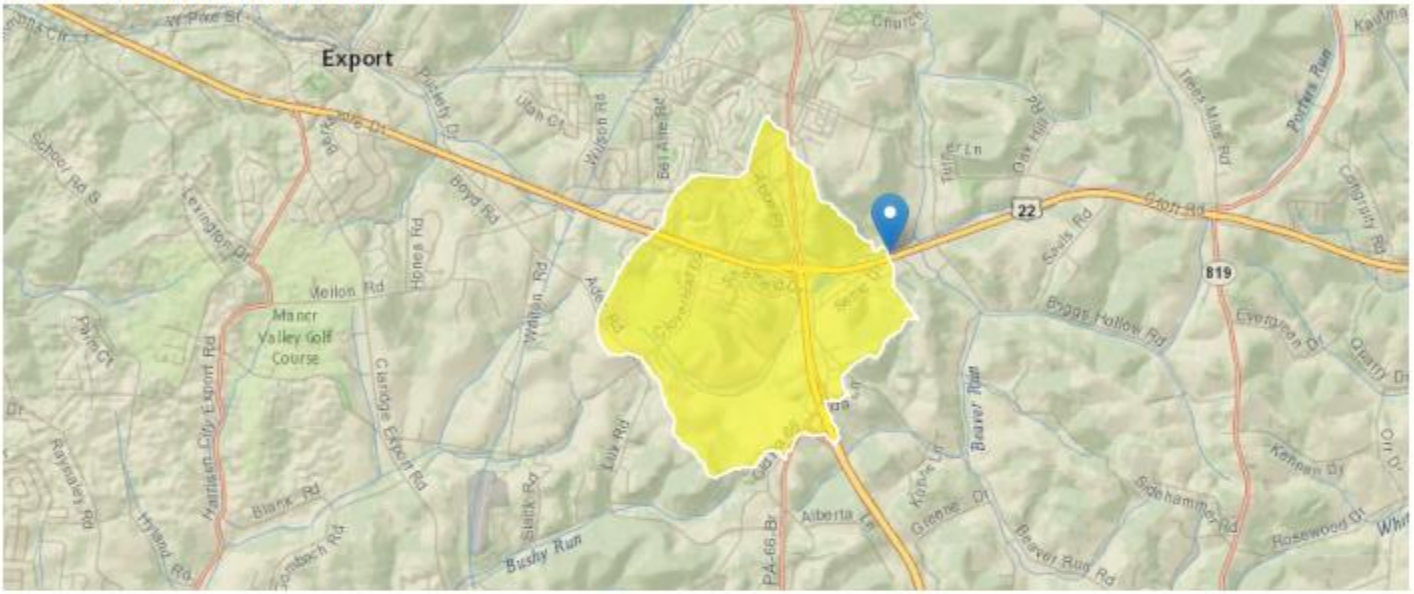
Parameter	Instant. Minimum	Daily Maximum	Instant. Maximum	Benchmark Values	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (MGD)	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/quarter	Estimate
pH (S.U.)	XXX	Report	XXX	9.0	1/quarter	Grab
TSS (mg/L)	XXX	XXX	30.0	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
BOD_5 (mg/L)	XXX	Report	XXX	10.0	1/quarter	Grab
COD (mg/L)	XXX	Report	XXX	30.0	1/quarter	Grab
Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	XXX	Report	XXX	2.0	1/quarter	Grab
Total Phosphorus (mg/L)	XXX	Report	XXX	1.0	1/quarter	Grab
Oil and Grease (mg/L)	XXX	XXX	5.0	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
Total Iron (mg/L)	XXX	Report	XXX	1.5	1/quarter	Grab
Total Aluminum (mg/L)	XXX	Report	XXX	0.75	1/quarter	Grab
Total Manganese (mg/L)	XXX	Report	XXX	1.0	1/quarter	Grab

Tools and References Used to Develop Permit	
☐	WQM for Windows Model (see Attachment)
☐	Toxics Management Spreadsheet (see Attachment)
☐	TRC Model Spreadsheet (see Attachment)
☐	Temperature Model Spreadsheet (see Attachment)
☐	Water Quality Toxics Management Strategy, 361-0100-003, 4/06.
☐	Technical Guidance for the Development and Specification of Effluent Limitations, 386-0400-001, 10/97.
☐	Policy for Permitting Surface Water Diversions, 386-2000-019, 3/98.
☐	Policy for Conducting Technical Reviews of Minor NPDES Renewal Applications, 386-2000-018, 11/96.
☐	Technology-Based Control Requirements for Water Treatment Plant Wastes, 386-2183-001, 10/97.
☐	Technical Guidance for Development of NPDES Permit Requirements Steam Electric Industry, 386-2183-002, 12/97.
☐	Pennsylvania CSO Policy, 386-2000-002, 9/08.
☐	Water Quality Antidegradation Implementation Guidance, 391-0300-002, 11/03.
☐	Implementation Guidance Evaluation & Process Thermal Discharge (316(a)) Federal Water Pollution Act, 386-2000-008, 4/97.
☐	Determining Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits, 386-2000-004, 12/97.
☐	Implementation Guidance Design Conditions, 386-2000-007, 9/97.
☐	Technical Reference Guide (TRG) WQM 7.0 for Windows, Wasteload Allocation Program for Dissolved Oxygen and Ammonia Nitrogen, Version 1.0, 386-2000-016, 6/2004.
☐	Interim Method for the Sampling and Analysis of Osmotic Pressure on Streams, Brines, and Industrial Discharges, 386-2000-012, 10/1997.
☐	Implementation Guidance for Section 95.6 Management of Point Source Phosphorus Discharges to Lakes, Ponds, and Impoundments, 386-2000-009, 3/99.
☐	Technical Reference Guide (TRG) PENTOXSD for Windows, PA Single Discharge Wasteload Allocation Program for Toxics, Version 2.0, 386-2000-015, 5/2004.
☐	Implementation Guidance for Section 93.7 Ammonia Criteria, 386-2000-022, 11/97.
☐	Policy and Procedure for Evaluating Wastewater Discharges to Intermittent and Ephemeral Streams, Drainage Channels and Swales, and Storm Sewers, 386-2000-013, 4/2008.
☐	Implementation Guidance Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) Regulation, 386-2000-011, 11/1994.
☐	Implementation Guidance for Temperature Criteria, 386-2000-001, 4/09.
☐	Implementation Guidance for Section 95.9 Phosphorus Discharges to Free Flowing Streams, 386-2000-021, 10/97.
☐	Implementation Guidance for Application of Section 93.5(e) for Potable Water Supply Protection Total Dissolved Solids, Nitrite-Nitrate, Non-Priority Pollutant Phenolics and Fluorides, 386-2000-020, 10/97.
☐	Field Data Collection and Evaluation Protocol for Determining Stream and Point Source Discharge Design Hardness, 386-2000-005, 3/99.
☐	Implementation Guidance for the Determination and Use of Background/Ambient Water Quality in the Determination of Wasteload Allocations and NPDES Effluent Limitations for Toxic Substances, 386-2000-010, 3/1999.
☐	Design Stream Flows, 386-2000-003, 9/98.
☐	Field Data Collection and Evaluation Protocol for Deriving Daily and Hourly Discharge Coefficients of Variation (CV) and Other Discharge Characteristics, 386-2000-006, 10/98.
☐	Evaluations of Phosphorus Discharges to Lakes, Ponds and Impoundments, 386-3200-001, 6/97.
☐	Pennsylvania's Chesapeake Bay Tributary Strategy Implementation Plan for NPDES Permitting, 4/07.
☒	SOP: BCW-PMT-001, BCW-PMT-032, BCW-PMT-037, 3800-PM-BCW0083f
☐	Other:

Attachment A – Outfall 003 StreamStats Report

StreamStats Report_Outfall 003

Region ID: PA
Workspace ID: PA20240724184555406000
Clicked Point (Latitude, Longitude): 40.39964, -79.56079
Time: 2024-07-24 14:46:18 -0400



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	2.4	square miles
ELEV	Mean Basin Elevation	1247	feet
FOREST	Percentage of area covered by forest	29.4844	percent
PRECIP	Mean Annual Precipitation	41	inches
URBAN	Percentage of basin with urban development	15.3189	percent