

**COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
STATE WATER CONTROL BOARD**

FACT SHEET

**REISSUANCE OF A GENERAL VPDES PERMIT TO DISCHARGE TO STATE WATERS AND
STATE CERTIFICATION UNDER THE STATE WATER CONTROL LAW**

Effective Date of Permit August 2, 2016

The State Water Control Board (Board) has under consideration the reissuance of a general VPDES permit for point source discharges from domestic sewage treatment works with a design flow of less than or equal to 1,000 gallons per day on a monthly average basis.

Permit Number: VAG40

Name of Permittee: Any owner of a domestic sewage treatment works with a design flow of less than or equal to 1,000 gallons per day on a monthly average basis in the Commonwealth of Virginia agreeing to be regulated under the terms of this general permit.

Facility Location: Commonwealth of Virginia

Receiving Waters: All surface waters within the boundaries of the Commonwealth of Virginia, except those waters specifically named in other Board regulations which prohibit such discharges.

Restrictions: An owner is not eligible to discharge under this general permit if the owner is required to obtain an individual permit; if the owner is proposing to discharge to surface waters specifically named in Board regulations which prohibit such discharges; if the owner is proposing to discharge to surface waters in an area where there are central sewage facilities reasonably available, as determined by the Board; if the owner has applied to the Virginia Department of Health (VDH) for an onsite sewage disposal system permit, and the VDH has determined that an onsite system is available to serve that parcel of land; if the discharge would violate the Virginia Water Quality Standards antidegradation policy; or if the discharge is not consistent with the assumptions and requirements of an approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL).

On the basis of preliminary review and application of lawful standards and regulations, the Board proposes to reissue the general permit subject to certain conditions and has prepared a draft permit. The Board has determined that this category of discharges is appropriately controlled under a general permit. The category of discharges to be included involves facilities with the same or similar types of operations and which discharge the same or similar types of wastewater. The draft general permit requires that all covered facilities meet standardized effluent limitations, permit conditions and monitoring requirements. This permit will maintain the water quality standards adopted by the Board. This general permit will replace the general permit VAG40 which expires on August 1, 2016.

All pertinent information is on file and may be inspected, and arrangements made for copying, by contacting Elleanore Daub at:

Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
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Activities Covered by this Permit

This general permit covers discharges to surface waters from domestic sewage wastewater treatment works with a design flow of less than or equal to 1,000 gallons per day on a monthly average basis.

Individual single family dwellings covered under this permit are also subject to the Alternative Discharging Sewage Treatment Regulations for Individual Single Family Dwellings (12VAC5-640) of the Virginia Department of Health (VDH).

Buildings or dwellings other than individual single family dwellings that are covered under this permit are also subject to the Sewage Collection and Treatment Regulations (9VAC25-790) adopted by the State Water Control Board.

Summary of Significant Changes From the 2011 General Permit

This general permit replaces the 2011 Domestic Sewage Discharges General Permit which was issued for a five-year term on August 2, 2011. Following is a list of significant changes included in the general permit regulation as compared to the 2011 regulation:

Section 10 - Definitions.

- Added definitions for "Board", "Combined Application", "Department", "Individual Single Family Dwelling", and "Receiving Water" to clarify these terms for this permit regulation. Deleted the definition of "Climatic Year" which was no longer needed.

Section 15 – Applicability of incorporated references based on the dates that they became effective.

- Added this section to define the applicable date of EPA 40 CFR references used in the regulation. This section is being added to all general permit regulations as they are reissued.

Section 60 - Authorization to Discharge.

- Modified section 60 A 1 to allow owners of individual single family dwellings to file either the VDH Combined Application or the SWCB Registration Statement to apply for permit coverage.
- Modified section 60 B 6 regarding the restriction on coverage for discharges to TMDL waters to state that the discharge would not be eligible for permit coverage if the discharge is not consistent with the assumptions and requirements of an approved TMDL.

Section 70 - Registration Statement

- Added an allowance to this section for individual single family dwellings to file either the VDH Combined Application or the SWCB Registration Statement to apply for permit coverage.
- Added section 70 B 2 to ask for a contact name, address, etc. if the owner will not be the occupant of the dwelling or building.
- Modified section 70 B 9. Changed the name to "Operation and Maintenance". Deleted the detail in 70 B 9 a, and stated that the operation and maintenance requirements for individual single family dwellings are specified in the VDH regulations at 12VAC5-640-500. Modified section 70 B 9 b for treatment works serving a building or dwelling other than an individual single family dwelling to remove the detail on what a valid maintenance contract needs to contain. The detail is in the permit itself at Part I D 2 b (3). Modified section 70 B 10 for treatment works serving a building or dwelling other than an individual single family dwelling to remove the detail on what

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an operation and maintenance plan needs to contain. The detail is in the permit itself at Part I D 3.

- Added section 70 D that allows Registration Statements to be delivered to DEQ by either postal or electronic mail.

Section 80 - General Permit

- Added a statement in the introductory paragraph that the authorized discharge shall be in accordance with the information submitted with the registration statement, this cover page, Part I- Effluent Limitations, Monitoring Requirements and Special Conditions, and Part II-Conditions Applicable to All VPDES Permits, as set forth herein. As with the information in the applications for individual permits, the information contained on the registration statements for general permits is important to reference. It is the information on which the permit is based.

Part I - Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

- Added footnote (6) to the table in Part I A 1 (Receiving waters where the 7Q10 flows are < 0.2 MGD) that states that the limits for TRC in the final effluent and the limits for D.O. do not apply when the receiving stream is an ephemeral stream. Also added the definition of ephemeral streams.
- Modified Part I A 2 and Part I B 2 to require that the monitoring results for treatment works serving buildings or dwellings other than individual single family dwellings be submitted on a DMR to DEQ by the 10th of September following the monitoring period. Stated that the monitoring period is September 1 through August 31. A copy of the maintenance log required by Part I D 2 b (4) also has to be submitted with the DMR.
- Added Part I C effluent limits and monitoring requirements for discharges to receiving waters subject to the Policy for the Potomac River Embayments (PPRE) (9VAC25-415). This was done to allow domestic sewage discharges <= 1,000 gpd in the area covered by this regulation to be covered under the general permit. The effluent limits are based on the requirements in the PPRE regulation.
- Special Conditions:
 - 2. Maintenance Contract - Changed the name to "Operation and Maintenance". Deleted the detail in 2 a, and stated that the operation and maintenance requirements for individual single family dwellings are specified in the VDH regulations at 12VAC5-640-500. Changed the name of 2 b to "Treatment works serving buildings or dwellings other than individual single family dwellings". Added 2 b (4) which requires the permittee to keep a log of all maintenance performed, and sets out the minimum items that must be included.
 - 4. Compliance Recordkeeping - Added quantification levels for cBOD₅, Ammonia as N, and Total Phosphorus, which were parameters added for the PPRE limits in Part I C.

Part II - Conditions Applicable To All VPDES Permits

- A. Monitoring – Added A 4 which requires that samples taken as required by this permit shall be analyzed in accordance with 1VAC30-45 (Certification for Noncommercial Environmental Laboratories) or 1VAC30-46 (Accreditation for Commercial Environmental Laboratories). This is being added to all general permits as they are reissued.
- Y. Transfer of Permits - Modified this section to be consistent with the way this is now being worded in all general permits.

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Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements (all apply to final effluent unless indicated otherwise)

Subcategory I - Discharges to receiving waters where the 7-day/10-year low flows (7Q10 flows) are less than 0.2 million gallons per day (MGD)

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Limitation</u>
BOD ₅	30 mg/l - maximum
Total Suspended Solids	30 mg/l - maximum
pH (standard units)	6.0 -minimum to 9.0 maximum
Dissolved Oxygen ⁽⁵⁾	5.0 mg/l - minimum
Total Residual Chlorine ⁽¹⁾	
After contact tank	1.0 mg/l - minimum
Final effluent ⁽⁵⁾	0.016 mg/l - maximum
E. coli ⁽²⁾	235/100 ml - maximum
enterococci ⁽³⁾	104/100 ml - maximum
Fecal Coliform Bacteria ⁽⁴⁾	200/100 ml - maximum

- (1) Applies only when chlorine is used for disinfection and the discharge is into freshwater (see 9VAC25-260-140.C for the classes of waters and boundary designations).
- (2) Applies only when methods other than chlorine are used for disinfection and the discharge is into freshwater (see 9VAC25-260-140.C for the classes of waters and boundary designations).
- (3) Applies only when the discharge is into saltwater or the transition zone, regardless of the disinfection methods (see 9VAC25-260-140.C for the classes of waters and boundary designations).
- (4) Applies only when the discharge is into shellfish waters (see 9VAC25-260-160 for the description of what are shellfish waters).
- (5) Does not apply when the receiving stream is an ephemeral stream. "Ephemeral streams" are drainage ways, ditches, hollows, or swales that contain only (a) flowing water during or immediately following periods of rainfall, or (b) water supplied by the discharger. These waterways would normally have no active aquatic community.

Subcategory II - Discharges to receiving waters where the 7Q10 flows are equal to or greater than 0.2 MGD.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Limitation</u>
BOD ₅	30 mg/l - maximum
Total Suspended Solids	30 mg/l - maximum
pH (standard units)	6.0 -minimum to 9.0 maximum
Total Residual Chlorine ⁽¹⁾	
After contact tank	1.0 mg/l - minimum
Final effluent	2.0 mg/l - maximum

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E. coli ⁽²⁾	235/100 ml - maximum
enterococci ⁽³⁾	104/100 ml - maximum
Fecal Coliform Bacteria ⁽⁴⁾	200/100 ml - maximum

- (1) Applies only when chlorine is used for disinfection and the discharge is into freshwater (see 9VAC25-260-140.C for the classes of waters and boundary designations).
- (2) Applies only when methods other than chlorine are used for disinfection and the discharge is into freshwater (see 9VAC25-260-140.C for the classes of waters and boundary designations).
- (3) Applies only when the discharge is into saltwater or the transition zone, regardless of the disinfection methods (see 9VAC25-260-140.C for the classes of waters and boundary designations).
- (4) Applies only when the discharge is into shellfish waters (see 9VAC25-260-160 for the description of what are shellfish waters).

Subcategory III - Discharges to receiving waters subject to the Policy for the Potomac River Embayments (9VAC25-415).

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Limitation</u>
pH (standard units)	6.0 -minimum to 9.0 maximum
cBOD ₅	5 mg/l - maximum
Total Suspended Solids	6.0 mg/l - maximum
Ammonia as N (Apr 1 – Oct 31)	1.0 mg/l - maximum
Ammonia as N (Nov 1 – Mar 31)	3.1 mg/l - maximum
Dissolved Oxygen	6.0 mg/l - minimum
E. coli ⁽²⁾	235/100 ml - maximum
enterococci ⁽³⁾	104/100 ml - maximum
Total Phosphorus	0.18 mg/l - maximum
Total Residual Chlorine ⁽¹⁾	
After contact tank	1.0 mg/l - minimum
Final effluent	0.016 mg/l - maximum

- (1) Applies only when chlorine is used for disinfection and the discharge is into freshwater (see 9VAC25-260-140.C for the classes of waters and boundary designations).
- (2) Applies only when methods other than chlorine are used for disinfection and the discharge is into freshwater (see 9VAC25-260-140.C for the classes of waters and boundary designations).
- (3) Applies only when the discharge is into saltwater or the transition zone, regardless of the disinfection methods (see 9VAC25-260-140.C for the classes of waters and boundary designations).

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For subcategory I and II monitoring is required annually by grab sample. Monitoring results for treatment works serving buildings and dwellings other than individual single family dwellings must be submitted to DEQ on a DMR by the 10th of September following the monitoring period. The monitoring period is September 1 through August 31. A copy of the maintenance log required by the permit Part I D 2 b (4) must be submitted along with the DMR.

For subcategory III monitoring is required quarterly by grab sample. Monitoring results must be submitted to DEQ on a DMR by the 10th day of the month following the monitoring period. The quarterly monitoring periods are January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December. A copy of the maintenance log required by the permit Part I D 2 b (4) must be submitted along with the DMR.

For subcategories I, II, and III, monitoring results for treatment works serving individual single family dwellings are submitted to the VDH in accordance with 12VAC5-640.

Basis for Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

Flow must be estimated each time effluent samples are taken. The design flow of the treatment works must be less than or equal to 1,000 gallons per day on a monthly average basis.

The general permit recognizes three subcategories within this discharge category. Subcategory I includes discharges to receiving waters where the 7Q10 flows are less than 0.2 MGD. The 7Q10 flow is the lowest mean stream flow averaged over 7 consecutive days which, on a statistical basis, can be expected to occur once every 10 years. These receiving waters provide low to moderate dilution of effluent discharges. Subcategory II includes discharges to waters where the 7Q10 flows are equal to or greater than 0.2 MGD. Discharges in this subcategory receive ample dilution. Subcategory III includes discharges to receiving waters subject to the Policy for the Potomac River Embayments (PPRE) (9VAC25-415). This includes all embayments and their tidal and nontidal tributaries, including their headwaters, of the Potomac River, from the fall line at Chain Bridge in Arlington County to the Route 301 Bridge in King George County. The Occoquan River watershed, upstream of the fall line at the Occoquan Dam, is not subject to these requirements, since those waters are governed by the Occoquan Policy (9VAC25-410-10 et seq.).

The effluent limitations for BOD₅, TSS, and pH in subcategories I and II are based on federal requirements for secondary treatment (40 CFR Part 133). BOD₅ and TSS concentrations of 30 mg/l are listed as 30-day averages in the federal regulation, but because of the annual sampling frequency here proposed, they are applied as instantaneous maximums in the general permit. These effluent concentrations are consistently achievable through proper operation and maintenance of treatment works typically installed to treat very small domestic sewage flows. The treatment works installed by the owners whose discharges are covered under this general permit are also expected to attain no less than 85 percent removal of the 30-day average influent BOD₅ and total suspended solids as anticipated by the federal requirements for secondary treatment (40 CFR Part 133).

The effluent limitations for cBOD₅, TSS, Total Phosphorus, and NH₃ (Apr 1 – Oct 31) in subcategory III are based on the effluent limitations given in the PPRE, and on similar individual permits in the Potomac Embayments area. The concentrations for these parameters are all listed as monthly averages in the PPRE, but because of the quarterly sampling frequency here proposed, they are applied as instantaneous maximums in the general permit.

The discharges from these treatment works are usually intermittent and vary according to the water use pattern in the home or business being served. The flow of 1,000 gallons per day is less than 1 gallon per minute on a continuous basis. When it stops and starts it roughly equates to a 5-gallon bucket of water every 7 minutes or a large trash can (45 gallons) every hour. Most treatment works of this type actually

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discharge in the range of 500 to 600 gallons per day. When they discharge, the effluent may infiltrate into the soil immediately below the discharge point, or it may persist in the receiving water course for a very short distance, typically less than 100 yards, except during wet weather. The validity of modeling the water quality impacts of discharges under these conditions is very suspect. The basic assumptions under which the economically feasible water quality models were formulated cannot be applied to these discharges. Steady state models are not applicable to a situation where the stream or the discharge is intermittent. When the receiving stream is of sufficient size to make water quality modeling a reasonable undertaking, a 1,000 gallon per day discharge is diluted by the stream to the point that meaningful results for parameters like BOD₅ are difficult to measure. It is rare that fish kills, water quality standards violations, pollution events or other significant environmental harm is caused by small ($\leq 1,000$ gpd) individual dischargers. Therefore, for subcategories I and II the general permit is drafted with secondary treatment limits for BOD₅ and TSS which are believed to provide adequate water quality protection. In the low to moderate dilution situations of Subcategory I, a minimum dissolved oxygen limitation of 5.0 mg/l is also included to reduce the potential for oxygen depletion in the receiving waters. However, when the receiving stream is an ephemeral stream there is no oxygen to deplete in the receiving waters, so the minimum dissolved oxygen limitation does not apply.

The general permit also imposes limitations to assure adequate disinfection of the wastewater prior to discharge. The draft permit requires sampling to be conducted annually for subcategories I and II, and quarterly for subcategory III. However, the Water Quality Standards require that a minimum of four weekly bacteria samples be collected in a calendar month in order to calculate a geometric mean. If there are insufficient data to calculate monthly geometric means, the standards allow that no more than 10% of the total samples in the assessment period shall exceed the freshwater value of 235 E.coli CFU/100 ml or the transition and saltwater value of 104 enterococci CFU/100 ml. To be conservative, these bacteria values from the Water Quality Standards are proposed for the permit limit as a single sample maximum limit for both E. coli (235 CFU/100 ml) and enterococci (104 CFU/100 ml). Since these are maximum values, it is believed that this approach will be more protective of water quality, since any and all bacteria samples taken will need to meet the limit, and averaging of multiple samples will not be allowed to let the discharge meet the limit.

The chlorine limitations in the permit vary according to subcategory. For discharges in Subcategory I, there will be limited to moderate dilution of the wastewater from the treatment works and the limitations that deal with disinfection for human health protection are more stringent as a result. When chlorine is used for disinfection and the discharge is in freshwater, the total residual chlorine limitation for final effluents is 0.016 mg/l, which was derived in accordance with the guidance on the development of limits for toxic pollutants (Guidance Memo #00-2011, dated August 24, 2000). A printout of the STATS program output is included at the end of this document. In order to assure adequate disinfection, the permit requires a minimum 1.0 mg/l chlorine residual at the end of the chlorine contact tank. This chlorine residual level is expected to reduce E. coli bacteria to at least an order of magnitude below the standard. Note that for discharges to ephemeral streams, the final effluent total residual chlorine limitation of 0.016 mg/l does not apply.

For discharges in Subcategory II, the chlorine limits are less stringent. The discharge of up to 1,000 gallons per day into a 7Q10 flow of 0.2 MGD (200,000 gallons per day) receiving stream represents at least a 200:1 dilution ratio. It is unlikely that residual chlorine from a small domestic sewage treatment works would be detectable after the stream flow and wastewater discharge mix. Even if the wastewater discharge contained the maximum chlorine limit of 2.0 mg/l, it would be diluted to 0.01 mg/l of chlorine under this scenario, well below the quantification level of 0.1 mg/l. In these cases, the general permit would not require dechlorination of the effluent. The dissolved oxygen limitation is unnecessary in this

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subcategory because any oxygen demand exerted by such a small wastewater discharge on a stream of 0.2 MGD or greater is un-measurable.

If disinfection is achieved by means other than chlorination, the permit imposes the E. coli limit for discharges into freshwater to assure compliance with the water quality standards. For discharges into saltwater and the transition zone, the permit imposes the enterococci limit, regardless of the methods of disinfection used. For discharges into shellfish waters, in addition to the appropriate chlorine, E. coli or enterococci limits, the general permit will continue to limit fecal coliform with an effluent limit of 200/100 ml. Although the Water Quality Standards have been amended to remove the reference to this criteria in shellfish waters, the Virginia Department of Health, Bureau of Shellfish Sanitation still uses fecal coliform as an indicator for determining the quality of shellfish waters, and the limit is necessary to ensure discharges meet this level.

Special Conditions and Their Basis

1. Restriction of discharges containing floating solids or visible foam.

This condition is required to comply with the general water quality standards (9VAC25-260-20).

2. Operation and Maintenance

For treatment works serving individual single family dwellings, the general permit clarifies that operation and maintenance requirements are specified in the VDH regulations at 12VAC5-640-500.

For treatment works serving buildings or dwellings other than individual single family dwellings, the general permit requires the permittee to obtain a maintenance contract, unless an exception to the maintenance contract requirement has been requested and granted by the Board. For proposed treatment works, prior to start-up the permittee must submit a certification that they have a valid maintenance contract to DEQ, unless an exception to the maintenance contract requirement has been requested and granted by the Board. If the permittee is required to have a maintenance contract, a contract must be kept in force throughout the permit term.

The permittee is also required to keep a log of all maintenance performed on the treatment works. The log must be submitted to DEQ along with the DMR.

3. Operation and Maintenance Plan.

For treatment works serving buildings or dwellings other than individual single family dwellings, in lieu of obtaining a maintenance contract, the permittee may choose to submit an Operation and Maintenance Plan to the Board for review and approval. Should the permittee fail to implement the approved Operation and Maintenance Plan, or if violations of effluent limitations occur, the Board reserves the right to require the permittee to obtain a maintenance contract.

The general permit does not anticipate that the covered treatment works will be treating sewage from other users or indirect dischargers. Therefore, the permit contains no conditions applicable to such users.

4. Compliance Recordkeeping Under Part I A, Part I B and Part I C

This special condition contains compliance recordkeeping instructions for the permittee regarding quantification levels (QLs) and significant digits. This language is routinely placed in individual permits so that permittees use a QL close to their effluent limit, and treat consistently any results < QL, and the rounding of recorded data. It was determined that would be a good requirement for general permits as well. For this reissuance cBOD₅, Ammonia as N and Total Phosphorus were added to address the new parameters that were added in Part I C (the PPRE limits).

5. Water Quality Standards

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This special condition is a general requirement for discharges authorized by this permit to meet water quality standards. While it is not expected that these treatment works will discharge water quality parameters other than those that are limited in the permit, it is a good reminder to the permittee that other pollutants should not be discharged.

General Permit Coverage

This general permit will have a fixed term of five (5) years. Every authorization to discharge under this general permit will expire at the same time and all authorizations to discharge will be renewed on the same date. However, an owner is allowed to continue to discharge under the terms of their previous permit until the Board either issues coverage to the owner under this permit, or notifies the owner that coverage under this permit is denied, provided the owner has submitted a complete registration statement (if the owner is required to submit a registration statement - see below) before the expiration date of the existing permit. This is also known as an administrative continuance.

All persons desiring to be covered by this general permit must either register with the DEQ by submitting a complete registration statement (or for individual single family dwellings a VDH Combined Application), or qualify for automatic permit coverage renewal. Facilities that DO NOT qualify for automatic permit coverage renewal will be notified by the Board in writing.

For new facilities, a registration statement (or for individual single family dwellings a VDH Combined Application) must be submitted at least 60 days prior to the date planned for commencing operation of the treatment works. A notification of permit coverage must be issued prior to any discharges occurring at the treatment works to be covered under the permit.

Any owner of a treatment works covered by an individual permit who wishes to be covered under this general permit may request that the individual permit be terminated and register for coverage under this general permit. Discharges covered by an individual VPDES permit will not be covered under this general permit until the individual permit has expired or has been terminated or revoked. Any owner of an existing treatment works covered by an individual VPDES permit who is proposing to be covered by this general permit must notify the Department and submit a complete registration statement (or for individual single family dwellings a VDH Combined Application) at least 240 days prior to the expiration date of the individual VPDES permit.

Any owner of a treatment works that was authorized to discharge under the general permit issued in 2011, and who intends to continue coverage under this general permit, is automatically covered under this general permit and is not required to submit a registration statement if:

- (1) The ownership of the treatment works has not changed since the registration statement for coverage under the 2011 general permit was submitted, or, if the ownership has changed, a new registration statement or VPDES Change of Ownership form was submitted to the Department at the time of the title transfer;
- (2) There has been no change in the design or operation of the treatment works since the registration statement for coverage under the 2011 general permit was submitted;
- (3) For treatment works serving individual single family dwellings, the VDH has no objection to the automatic permit coverage renewal for this treatment works based on system performance issues, enforcement issues, or other issues sufficient to the Board. If the VDH objects to the automatic renewal for this treatment works, the owner will be notified by the Board in writing; and
- (4) For treatment works serving buildings or dwellings other than individual single family dwellings, the Board has no objection to the automatic permit coverage renewal for this treatment works based on system performance issues, enforcement issues, or other issues sufficient to the Board. If the

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Board objects to the automatic renewal for this treatment works, the owner will be notified by the Board in writing.

Any owner of a treatment works not wishing to be covered or limited by this general permit may make application for an individual VPDES permit in accordance with the VPDES Permit Regulation (9VAC25-31) procedures.

This general permit does not apply to any discharge that will result in significant impacts to state waters. The determination of no significant impact is made in accordance with the Board's Antidegradation Policy contained in the Water Quality Standards (9VAC25-260).

All treatment works that the Board believes are eligible for coverage under this general permit will be authorized to discharge under the terms and conditions of the permit after a complete registration statement (or for individual single family dwellings a VDH Combined Application) is submitted (if the owner is required to submit a Registration Statement). If this general permit is inappropriate, the applicant will be so notified and the requirement that an individual permit is needed will remain in effect.

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STATS Program Output

8/23/04 11:39:37 AM

Facility = Domestic sewage discharges of less than or equal to 1,000
gpd

Chemical = Total Residual Chlorine

Chronic averaging period = 4

WLAa = 0.019

WLAc = 0.011

Q.L. = 0.1

samples/mo. = 1

samples/wk. = 1

Summary of Statistics:

observations = 1

Expected Value = .1

Variance = .0036

C.V. = 0.6

97th percentile daily values = .243341

97th percentile 4 day average = .166379

97th percentile 30 day average = .120605

< Q.L. = 0

Model used = BPJ Assumptions, type 2 data

A limit is needed based on Chronic Toxicity

Maximum Daily Limit = 1.60883226245856E-02

Average Weekly limit = 1.60883226245856E-02

Average Monthly Limit = 1.60883226245856E-02

The data are:

0.1