



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION III
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103-2029
2/20/2006

Dr. Richard Eskin, Director
Technical and Regulatory Services Administration
Maryland Department of the Environment
1800 Washington Boulevard, Suite 540
Baltimore, MD 21230-1718

Dear Dr. Eskin:

The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is pleased to approve the Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for fecal coliform for the Manokin River and St. Peter's Creek in the Manokin River Basin, Somerset County, Maryland. The TMDL report was submitted by the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) on September 19, 2005, to EPA for review and approval. These TMDLs were established and submitted in accordance with Section 303(d)(1)(c) and (2) of the Clean Water Act to address impairments of water quality as identified in Maryland's Section 303(d) list. The Manokin River Basin (02-13-02-08) was first identified on Maryland's 1996 Section 303(d) list for nutrient, sediment, and fecal coliform bacteria impairments. Maryland's 2004 Section 303(d) list refined the fecal coliform impairment with the identification of two specific restricted shellfish harvesting areas. The TMDLs described in this document were developed to address localized water quality impairments identified within the watersheds, specifically excessive bacteria concentrations in the restricted shellfish areas of the Manokin River Basin. The sediment impairments in the watershed will be addressed by MDE at a future date. A TMDL to address the nutrient impairment was approved by EPA in 2000.

EPA's approval of the Manokin River Basin TMDLs is based on EPA's understanding that MDE will complete a Bacterial Source Tracking (BST) study in this watershed. MDE will evaluate the BST data when it becomes available in order to verify the nonpoint source loading estimates contained in the TMDL Report. The TMDLs analyses identify the current loadings, relate the current loadings to the applicable water quality standard, and identify the necessary reductions for TMDLs that will achieve the applicable water quality standard.

In accordance with Federal regulations at 40 CFR §130.7, a TMDL must comply with the following requirements: (1) be designed to attain and maintain the applicable water quality standards, (2) include a total allowable loading and as appropriate, wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point sources and load allocations for nonpoint sources, (3) consider the impacts of background pollutant contributions, (4) take critical stream conditions into account (the conditions when water quality is most likely to be violated), (5) consider seasonal variations, (6) include a margin of safety (which accounts for uncertainties in the relationship between pollutant loads and in-stream water quality), (7) consider reasonable assurance that the TMDL can be met,



and (8) be subject to public participation. The enclosure to this letter describes how the fecal coliform TMDLs for the Manokin River Basin satisfy each of these requirements.

Following the approval of this TMDL, Maryland shall incorporate the TMDLs into the Water Quality Management Plan pursuant to 40 CFR § 130.7(d)(2). As you know, all new or revised National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits must be consistent with the TMDL WLA pursuant to 40 CFR §122.44 (d)(1)(vii)(B). Please submit all such permits to EPA for review as per EPA's letter dated October 1, 1998.

If you have any questions or comments concerning this letter, please do not hesitate to contact Mr. Thomas Henry at (215) 814-5752.

Sincerely,

Signed

Jon M. Capacasa, Director
Water Protection Division

Enclosure

cc: Melissa Chatham, MDE-TARSA





UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
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1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103-2029

Decision Rationale
Total Maximum Daily Loads of Fecal Coliform
For Restricted Shellfish Harvesting Areas
In the Manokin River and St. Peter's Creek of the
Manokin River Basin in Somerset County, Maryland

Signed

Jon M. Capacasa, Director
Water Protection Division

Date: 2/20/2006



Decision Rationale

Total Maximum Daily Loads of Fecal Coliform for Restricted Shellfish Harvesting Areas in the Manokin River and St. Peter's Creek of the Manokin River Basin in Somerset County, Maryland

I. Introduction

The Clean Water Act (CWA) requires a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) to be developed for those water bodies identified as impaired by the state where technology-based and other controls will not provide for attainment of water quality standards. A TMDL is a determination of the amount of a pollutant from point, nonpoint, and natural background sources, including a margin of safety (MOS) that may be discharged to a water quality-limited water body.

This document sets forth the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) rationale for approving the TMDLs for fecal coliform in the Manokin River Basin. The TMDLs were established to address impairments of water quality, caused by bacteria (i.e., evidenced by fecal coliform), as identified in Maryland's 1996 Section 303(d) list for water quality-limited segments. The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) submitted the report, *Total Maximum Daily Loads of Fecal Coliform for Restricted Shellfish Harvesting Areas in the Manokin River and St. Peter's Creek in the Manokin River Basin in Somerset County, Maryland* on September 19, 2005. The TMDLs in this report address two individual sub-basins of the Manokin River Basin as identified on Maryland's Section 303(d) lists. The basin identification for the Manokin River Basin is 02-13-02-08.

EPA's rationale is based on the information contained in the TMDLs and WQA Report, information contained in the Appendix to the report, the Comment Response Document, and MDE's responses to EPA's comments. EPA's review determined that the TMDLs meet the following eight regulatory requirements pursuant to 40 CFR Part 130.

1. The TMDLs are designed to implement applicable water quality standards.
2. The TMDLs include a total allowable load as well as individual waste load allocations (WLA) and load allocations (LA).
3. The TMDLs consider the impacts of background pollutant contributions.
4. The TMDLs consider the critical environmental conditions.
5. The TMDLs consider seasonal environmental variations.
6. The TMDLs include a MOS.
7. There is reasonable assurance that the TMDLs can be met.
8. The TMDLs have been subject to public participation.

II. Summary

TMDLs specifically allocate the allowable fecal coliform loading to each of the two restricted shellfish harvesting areas within the Manokin River Basin. There are four permitted point sources of fecal coliform bacteria which received a WLA. The fact that the TMDLs do not assign WLAs to any other sources in the watershed should not be construed as a determination by either

EPA or MDE that there are no additional sources in the watershed that are subject to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. In addition, the fact that EPA is approving these TMDLs does not mean that EPA has determined whether some of the sources discussed in the TMDLs, under appropriate conditions, might be subject to the NPDES program. TMDLs for each area were expressed as a median and a 90th percentile load, which is consistent with the format of Maryland's bacteriological criteria, which assign numeric threshold criteria for fecal coliform based on the median and 10 percent of sample data.

Table 1 – Fecal Coliform Median TMDLs Summary

Area	Rate	TMDL	Wasteload Allocation (WLA)	Load Allocation (LA)	Margin of Safety (MOS)
Manokin River Basin Segments					
Manokin River	Counts/day	6.21 x10 ¹¹	1.30 x10 ⁹	6.20 x10 ¹¹	Implicit
St. Peter's Creek	Counts/day	4.11 x10 ¹⁰	0.00 x10 ¹	4.11 x10 ¹⁰	Implicit

Table 2 – Fecal Coliform 90th Percentile TMDLs Summary

Area	Rate	TMDL	Wasteload Allocation (WLA)	Load Allocation (LA)	Margin of Safety (MOS)
Manokin River Basin Segments					
Manokin River	Counts/day	4.33 x10 ¹²	2.96 x10 ¹²	1.37 x10 ¹²	Implicit
St. Peter's Creek	Counts/day	1.35 x10 ¹¹	1.06 x10 ¹¹	2.90 x10 ¹⁰	Implicit

TMDLs are written plans and analyses established to ensure that a waterbody will attain and maintain water quality standards. TMDLs are scientifically based strategies that consider current and foreseeable conditions, the best available data, and account for uncertainty with the inclusion of a MOS value. Conditions, available data, and the understanding of the natural processes can change more than what was anticipated by the MOS. The option is always available to refine the TMDLs for re-submittal to EPA for approval.

III. Background

The Magothy River Basin is located on Maryland's western shore of the Chesapeake Bay in Anne Arundel County. Forked and Deep Creeks are in the southern portion of the watershed and drain directly to the Magothy River. Tar Cove which is the northern portion of the watershed drains directly to the Magothy River near its mouth. The Magothy River drains directly to the Chesapeake Bay. The Magothy River Watershed is largely developed with urban lands accounting for at least

50 percent of the watershed area in each of the listed segments. Section 2.0 of Maryland's TMDL Report provides additional information about the Magothy River and its listed sub-basins, including land use information.

The Magothy River Basin was identified on the 1996 303(d) list submitted to EPA by MDE as impaired by nutrients, sediments and fecal coliform, and listings for biological impacts in the non-tidal portions of the watershed were added to Maryland's 2002 Section 303(d) List. The 2004 Section 303(d) list refined the fecal coliform impairment by specifically identifying the impaired shellfish harvesting areas and adding biological impacts to the tidal portion of the watershed. The Creeks listed above are classified as restricted shellfish harvesting areas because water quality data has documented bacteria concentrations exceeding Maryland's water quality standards for fecal coliform. As a result of this restricted classification, these areas are closed to shellfish harvesting. Maryland's TMDLs Report addresses the fecal coliform impairment specific to these sub-basins: the other impairments will be addressed at a future date

The monitoring and analysis for these bacteria TMDLs were performed using fecal coliform data. Fecal coliform is a bacterium that can be found within the intestinal tract of all warm-blooded animals. Fecal coliform in itself is generally not a pathogenic organism. However, fecal coliform indicates the presence of fecal wastes and the potential for the existence of other pathogenic bacteria. The higher concentrations of fecal coliform indicate the elevated likelihood of the presence of pathogenic organisms in shellfish that are harvested from polluted waters and subsequently consumed. Maryland's current water quality standards provide bacteriological criteria for Shellfish Harvesting (i.e., Use II) waters based on numeric criteria for fecal coliform.

The Surface Water Use Designation for these sub-basins of the Magothy River Basin is Use II: *Shellfish Harvesting Waters* (Code of Maryland Regulations, COMAR, 26.08.02.08L). Maryland's water quality standards provide bacteriological criteria for Use II waters, stating that a public health hazard will be presumed if the most probable number (MPN) of fecal coliform organisms exceeds a median concentration of 14 MPN per 100 milliliters (ml) or if more than 10 percent of samples taken exceed 49 MPN per 100 ml (for a three-tube decimal dilution test).

Maryland's current standards provide a classification system for Use II shellfish waters. Use II waters may be classified as approved, conditionally approved, restricted, or prohibited. Maryland's listing methodology for shellfish waters provides that approved and conditionally approved shellfish waters are not placed on the Section 303(d) list of water quality limited segments. Shellfish waters may be classified as "Approved" if the median fecal coliform MPN of at least 30 water samples taken over a three-year period to incorporate inter-annual variability does not exceed 14 MPN per 100 ml, and, in areas affected by point source discharges, the 90th percentile of water samples does not exceed an MPN of 49 per 100 ml (for a three-tube decimal dilution test); the restricted shellfish areas of the Magothy River Basin were classified as such because they do not meet shellfish water quality standards for an approved classification. The Magothy River Basin was placed on Maryland's Section 303(d) list because the shellfish areas within this system, which are currently classified as restricted, violate Maryland's protective bacteriological criteria for Use II Waters. The most recent five-year dataset documenting the median and 90th percentile concentrations for these areas is shown in Table 2.3.1 of Maryland's TMDL Report. Based on this

Table, all of the waters were able to attain the geometric mean criteria but the Magothy River, Forked Creek and Tar Cove were unable to attain the 90th percentile criteria.

CWA Section 303(d) and its implementing regulations require that TMDLs be developed for waterbodies identified as impaired by the state where technology-based and other required controls do not provide for attainment of water quality standards. The TMDLs submitted by MDE are designed to attain the bacteriological water quality criteria and support the Use II designation. Refer to Tables 1 and 2 above for a summary of allowable loads.

For this TMDL analysis, Maryland used fecal coliform data from several shellfish monitoring stations in the Magothy River Basin, one station in each Forked and Deep Creek and four stations in both the Magothy River and Tar Cove. Observations and data from the period spanning 1999-2004 were used. Maryland selected a five-year period for TMDL development because it covers a longer time span than the 30-sample minimum requirement and is consistent with MDE's shellfish program sanitary survey schedule. TMDLs analyses utilized a tidal prism model in order to account for the tidal influences in the Basin. The transport of fecal coliform is most influenced by the tide and the amount of freshwater discharge into the shellfish harvesting areas. The steady state tidal prism method assumes that freshwater input, tidal range, and the first-order decay rate of fecal coliform are all constant. The steady state mass inputs include: upstream loading of fecal coliform, loading from the local area within the tidal cycle, and fecal coliform associated with ocean water that does not exit the embayment on the previous ebb tide. Mass outputs include: fecal coliform associated with embayment water that does not enter the system on the previous flood tide, and fecal coliform lost through decay or removal. The given or known parameters are: tidal period, fecal coliform decay rate, tidal range, freshwater discharge flow rate, ocean tidal exchange ratio (estimated from salinity data), embayment volume, fecal coliform concentration and water quality criterion. These values are used to derive the TMDLs (i.e., using the water quality criterion) and the current load (i.e., using the current median concentration). The differences between these loads are used to compute the percentage load reductions that are required to meet the TMDLs. Section 4.2 and Appendix A of the TMDLs Report provide a thorough description of the tidal prism model and calculations.

Maryland conducted a nonpoint source assessment by reviewing several sources of population and land use data to estimate the contributions of fecal coliform by the following categories: wildlife, human, pets, and livestock. Any contributions from boat discharges, resuspension from sediments, and regrowth of fecal coliform were neglected due to insufficient data. The contributions from each of these four sources were derived by multiplying the population densities by fecal coliform production rates. For the wildlife contribution, the population density estimates for each major wildlife animal type was multiplied by the associated acreage or stream mile for that animal, and multiplied again by the estimated fecal coliform production rate for each animal type. For human contributions, Maryland used census coverage and estimated daily discharges of wastewater per person, fecal coliform concentration of the wastewater, and septic system failure rate to calculate the human loading for areas having no or partial public sewer system. Pet contributions were calculated using survey-based estimates of dogs walked per household, percentage cleaned up, and estimated fecal coliform production rate per dog. Livestock contributions were derived from livestock census data and estimated fecal coliform production rates

and manure washoff rates. Detailed explanations of the nonpoint source assessment and estimated parameters for each category are described in Appendix C of the TMDL Report.

The results of the nonpoint assessment allowed Maryland to calculate the percent contribution for each of the four major types of nonpoint sources. This method is described further below in Section IV. Maryland is conducting a one-year bacteria source tracking (BST) study for each shellfish harvesting area in order to verify the categorized nonpoint source estimates and LAs in the TMDLs.

IV. Discussion of Regulatory Conditions

EPA finds that MDE has provided sufficient information to meet all of the eight basic requirements for establishing fecal coliform TMDLs for the restricted shellfish areas within the Magothy River Basin. MDE also provided monitoring data collected from 199-2004 from Deep Creek that document its attainment of the applicable water quality criteria. EPA therefore approves these TMDLs and WQA for fecal coliform in the Magothy River Basin. This approval is outlined below according to the eight regulatory requirements.

1) The TMDLs are designed to implement applicable water quality standards

Water Quality Standards consist of three components: designated and existing uses; narrative and/or numerical water quality criteria necessary to support those uses; and an anti-degradation statement.

The Surface Water Use Designation for these areas of the Magothy River Basin is Use II: *Shellfish Harvesting Waters* (Code of Maryland Regulations, COMAR, 26.08.02.08M). Use II waters may be classified as approved, conditionally approved, restricted, or prohibited. Maryland's listing methodology for shellfish waters provides that approved and conditionally approved shellfish waters are not placed on the Section 303(d) list of water quality limited segments. For Use II waters, Maryland's water quality standards provide bacteriological criteria of (1) fecal coliform organisms not to exceed a median concentration of 14 MPN per 100 ml; and (2) no more than 10 percent of samples taken may exceed 49 MPN per 100 ml (for a three-tube decimal dilution test). Shellfish waters may be classified as "approved" if the median fecal coliform MPN of at least 30 water samples taken over a three-year period to incorporate inter-annual variability does not exceed 14 per 100 ml, and, in areas affected by point source discharges, the 90th percentile of water samples does not exceed an MPN of 49 per 100 ml (for a three-tube decimal dilution test). Recent monitoring data (1999-2004) document a geometric mean concentration of 3.60 MPN per 100 ml and a 90th percentile concentration of 41.78 MPN per 100 ml. Deep Creek is therefore attaining the applicable criteria and a TMDL for fecal coliform is no longer warranted.

Maryland developed the bacteria TMDLs for the Magothy River Basin in terms of fecal coliform because Maryland's current water quality standards contain specific numerical criteria for bacteria in Use II waters that are based on the concentration of fecal coliform, as described above. The TMDLs therefore use these applicable numerical criteria as an endpoint. TMDLs were calculated and expressed as median TMDLs and 90th percentile TMDLs in order to meet the

associated numerical criteria. EPA believes that this is a reasonable and appropriate water quality goal.

- 2) *The TMDLs include a total allowable load as well as individual waste load allocations and load allocations.*

Total Allowable Load

As described above, MDE used as endpoints a median concentration of 14 MPN per 100 ml and a 90th percentile concentration of 49 MPN per 100 ml. Separate TMDLs were developed for each restricted shellfish area of the Magothy River Basin based on these two endpoints. No TMDL was developed for Deep Creek as it is currently attaining the applicable criteria. The TMDLs and allocations are presented as mass loading rates of counts per day. Expressing TMDLs as daily mass loading rates is consistent with Federal regulations at 40 CFR § 130.2(i), which state that TMDLs can be expressed in terms of either mass per time, toxicity, or other appropriate measure.

EPA regulations at 40 CFR § 130.2(i) state that the total allowable load shall be the sum of individual WLAs for point sources, and LAs for nonpoint sources, and natural background concentrations. The TMDLs for fecal coliform for the Magothy River Basin are consistent with 40 CFR § 130.2(i) because the total loads provided by MDE equal the sum of the individual WLAs for point sources and the land-based LAs for nonpoint sources. Pursuant to 40 CFR § 130.6 and § 130.7(d)(2), these TMDLs and the supporting documentation should be incorporated into Maryland's current water quality management plan. See Tables 1 and 2 for a summary of allowable loads.

Waste Load Allocations

According to the TMDL Report, the only point source permitted to discharge bacteria in the basin is the County of Anne Arundell. Anne Arundell holds an MS-4 permit (MD0068306) for the discharge of stormwater runoff into the basin. The WLA for the MS-4 area was estimated based on the proportion of urban lands within each of the impacted sub-basins. For example 54 percent of Tar Cove was classified as urban land. Therefore, the total load (5.91E+11) was multiplied by percent urban land (0.54) to get the WLA (3.21E+11). Additional information on how the WLA was calculated can be found in Appendix E.

Load Allocations

The TMDL summary in Tables 1 and 2 contain the LAs for each restricted shellfish area. As described above in Section III, Maryland conducted a nonpoint source assessment in order to estimate the contributions of wildlife, humans, pets, and livestock to the overall nonpoint source loadings. As stated above, Maryland developed two types of fecal coliform TMDLs for each restricted Shellfish area consistent with the two numeric criteria for Use II waters that are based on median and 90th percentile data. For each shellfish area, the TMDL for the median case is more restrictive than the 90th percentile TMDL in terms of mass loading rate. However, larger percentage

and overall mass reductions are required in the 90th percentile TMDL case based on the difference between the TMDL and the current load to each shellfish area (see Tables 4.4.1 and 4.4.2 of the TMDL Report). For example, in order to meet the median TMDL for Forked Creek, no reductions are required to meet the allowable load of 3.85×10^{10} . In order to meet the 90th percentile TMDL, a reduction of approximately 26 percent or 4.8×10^{11} counts/day is required to attain the allowable load of 1.35×10^{11} counts/day. Therefore, although a larger load can be assimilated to meet the 90th percentile, it is more restrictive because the reductions are more stringent and will insure compliance with both criteria. Note that the percentage reductions are not strictly comparable between the two TMDLs because the baseline, or current, loads are different: the loads were calculated using the corresponding median concentration or 90th percentile concentration of the current condition.

The TMDL analysis for Magothy River and Tar Cove looked at the four monitoring stations within each of these watersheds. Two of the four monitoring stations within each of these sub-segments were attaining the applicable criteria and no reductions were needed. The other monitoring stations recorded violations of the criteria. Therefore, reductions were needed in order to address the localized impairments within each sub-segment. When analyzing the entire sub-segments of the Magothy River and Tar Cove it appears that additional assimilative capacity exists.

According to Federal regulations at 40 CFR § 130.2(g), LAs are best estimates of the loading, which may range from reasonably accurate estimates to gross allotments, depending on the availability of data and appropriate techniques for predicting the loading. Wherever possible, natural and nonpoint source loadings should be distinguished. MDE has used several sources of census, population, and land use coverage data in order to estimate and account for the major types of nonpoint, natural and background sources. Tables in section 2.4 of the TMDLs report provide a breakdown of the existing bacteria load from the four nonpoint source categories (livestock, pets, wildlife and humans). A similar breakdown was not developed for the allocations, which instead were developed with a gross LA. This was done because the implementation will target anthropogenic sources and monitor the basins to determine if the TMDLs can be achieved through controls on pets, livestock and humans. Also, BST has not yet been completed within the basins to confirm the percent contribution from each of the four nonpoint source categories.

Federal regulations at 40 CFR § 122.44(d)(1)(vii)(B) require that, for an NPDES permit for an individual point source, the effluent limitations must be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of any available WLA for the discharge prepared by the state and approved by EPA. EPA has authority to object to the issuance of an NPDES permit that is inconsistent with WLAs established for that point source. To ensure consistency with these TMDLs, if an NPDES permit is issued for a point source that discharges one or more of the pollutants of concern in the Magothy River Basin, any deviation from the WLAs set forth in the TMDLs Report and described herein for a point source must be documented in the permit Fact Sheet and made available for public review along with the proposed draft permit and the Notice of Tentative Decision. The documentation should:

- 1) demonstrate that the loading change is consistent with the goals of the TMDL and will implement the applicable water quality standards, 2) demonstrate that the changes embrace the assumptions and methodology of the TMDL, and, 3) describe that portion of the total allowable loading determined in the state's approved TMDL Report that remains for any other point sources (and future growth

where included in the original TMDL) not yet issued a permit under the TMDL. It is also expected that Maryland will provide this Fact Sheet for review and comment to each point source included in the TMDLs analyses as well as any local and state agency with jurisdiction over land uses for which LA changes may be impacted. It is also expected that MDE will require periodic monitoring of the point source(s) for fecal coliform and total suspended solids, through the NPDES permit process, in order to monitor and determine compliance with the TMDLs WLAs.

In addition, EPA regulations and program guidance provides for effluent trading. Federal regulations at 40 CFR § 130.2(i) state: “if Best Management Practices (BMP) or other nonpoint source pollution controls make more stringent LAs practicable, then WLAs may be made less stringent. Thus, the TMDL process provides for nonpoint source control tradeoffs.” The state may trade between point sources and nonpoint sources identified in the TMDL as long as three general conditions are met: 1) the total allowable load to the waterbody is not exceeded; 2) the trading of loads from one source to another continues to properly implement the applicable water quality standards and embraces the assumptions and methodology of the TMDL; and, 3) the trading results in enforceable controls for each source. Final control plans and loads should be identified in a publicly available planning document, such as the state’s water quality management plan (see 40 CFR § 130.6 and § 130.7(d)(2)). These final plans must be consistent with the goals of the approved TMDLs.

Based on the foregoing, EPA has determined that the TMDLs are consistent with the regulations and requirements of 40 CFR Section 130. Pursuant to 40 CFR § 130.6 and § 130.7(d)(2), these TMDLs and the supporting documentation, including MDE’s responses to comments, should be incorporated into Maryland’s current water quality management plan.

3) *The TMDLs consider the impacts of background pollutant contributions.*

The TMDLs consider the impact of background pollutants by considering the bacterial load from natural sources such as wildlife.

4) *The TMDLs consider critical environmental conditions.*

EPA regulations at 40 CFR § 130.7(c)(1) require TMDLs to account for critical conditions for stream flow, loading, and water quality parameters. The intent of the regulations is to ensure that 1) the TMDLs are protective of human health, and 2) the water quality of the waterbodies is protected during the times when they are most vulnerable.

Critical conditions are important because they describe the factors that combine to cause a violation of water quality standards and will help in identifying the actions that may have to be undertaken to meet water quality standards¹. Critical conditions are a combination of environmental factors (e.g., flow, temperature, etc.), which have an acceptably low frequency of occurrence. In

¹EPA memorandum regarding EPA Actions to Support High Quality TMDLs from Robert H. Wayland III, Director, Office of Wetlands, Oceans, and Watersheds to the Regional Management Division Directors, August 9, 1999.

specifying critical conditions in the waterbody, an attempt is made to use a reasonable worst-case scenario condition. MDE modeled the 90th percentile current load and allowable load. The 90th percentile concentration is that which one would expect to see exceeded no more than 10 percent of the time. For each shellfish area, the actual 90th percentile concentration from the most recent data set (i.e., five years) was used in these calculations, thereby incorporating the critical condition. Further, Maryland compared the 90th percentile and median TMDLs to determine which value represented the critical condition and to determine the basis for the critical condition. Greater reductions in the median TMDL suggest that, on average, water column concentrations are very high with limited variation. Greater reductions in the 90th percentile TMDL suggest a less frequent occurrence of high fecal coliform concentrations due to the variation of hydrological conditions.

5) *The TMDLs consider seasonal environmental variations.*

Seasonal variations involve changes in flow as a result of hydrologic and climatological patterns. Generally, water column data for fecal coliform may sometimes exhibit seasonal trends. For example, bacteria levels tend to be lower during the colder months in some areas, but this is not always the case. In order to account for seasonal variation and inter-annual variability, Maryland's shellfish monitoring program collects samples on a monthly basis and a minimum data set of 30 samples over three years (in this case, five years) is used. The monitoring design and the statistical analysis used to evaluate water quality attainment therefore implicitly includes the effect of seasonality. Further, Maryland's water quality standard itself reflects the need to account for seasonal variation in assigning both a median (i.e., average condition) criterion and 90th percentile criterion (i.e., to account for fluctuations around the median).

The BST study to be conducted by Maryland in conjunction with these TMDLs may generate additional information as to the seasonality of loadings by the types of nonpoint sources investigated in the study.

6) *The TMDLs include a margin of safety*

The requirement for a MOS is intended to add a level of conservatism to the modeling process in order to account for uncertainty. Based on EPA guidance, the MOS can be achieved through two approaches. One approach is to reserve a portion of the loading capacity as a separate term, and the other approach is to incorporate the MOS as part of the design conditions. MDE has adopted an implicit MOS for these TMDLs. In the tidal prism model, an implicit MOS was incorporated to account for the uncertainty of certain model parameters. For example, the decay rate was determined to be the most sensitive parameter, and was therefore, set at the conservative end of its known range (i.e., 0.7 per day) for the TMDL calculation.

7) *There is reasonable assurance that the TMDLs can be met.*

EPA requires that there be a reasonable assurance that the TMDLs can be implemented. WLAs will be implemented through the NPDES permit process. According to 40 CFR § 122.44(d)(1)(vii)(B), the effluent limitations for an NPDES permit must be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of any available WLA for the discharge prepared by the state and

approved by EPA. Furthermore, EPA has the authority to object to issuance of an NPDES permit that is inconsistent with WLAs established for that point source.

Nonpoint source controls to achieve LAs will be implemented in an iterative process that places priority on those sources having the largest impact on water quality, with consideration given to ease of implementation and cost. BMPs can be implemented through a number of existing programs and funding sources, including: Maryland's Agricultural Cost Share Program, Environmental Quality and Incentives Program, State Water Quality Revolving Loan Fund, and Stormwater Pollution Cost Share Program. Also, low interest loans available through MDE to address failing septic systems. Also, sources of fecal coliform stemming from boats and marinas can be addressed through the Clean Marina Program, no discharge zone program, and grant funds available through Maryland Department of Natural Resources to install a pumpout station. Under existing Maryland law, certain new and existing marinas are required to have a pumpout station.

Pursuant to the National Shellfish Sanitation Program, Maryland will continue to monitor shellfish waters and classify harvesting areas. In addition to water quality monitoring and shoreline surveys, MDE will be conducting a bacteria source tracking study that will be used to confirm the source estimates presented in the TMDL Report.

As mentioned above, Maryland and EPA acknowledge that while the TMDL does not promote changing natural background conditions due to wildlife, it is possible that implementation measures taken to reduce nonpoint controllable sources will also reduce wildlife loadings. In areas where wildlife is the dominant source of fecal coliform inputs to the shellfish waters and where water quality standards cannot be attained following TMDL implementation for controllable sources, then MDE would consider conducting either a risk-based water quality assessment or a Use Attainability Analysis to recognize these natural conditions.

8) *The TMDLs have been subject to public participation.*

MDE provided an opportunity for public review of and comment on the fecal coliform TMDLs for the restricted shellfish harvesting areas within the Magothy River Basin. The public review and comment period was open from May 12, 2005 through June 28, 2005 for the Magothy River Basin TMDLs. Written comments were submitted from Anne Arundel County and Magothy River Association. MDE responded to these comments.

Copies of the reports were sent to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service pursuant to Section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act, requesting the Services' concurrence with EPA's findings that approval of these TMDLs does not adversely affect any listed endangered and threatened species and their critical habitats.