



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION III
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**Decision Rationale
Total Maximum Daily Loads
Middle Branch Big Run Watershed
For Acid Mine Drainage Affected Segments
Clinton County**

Signed

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I. Introduction

The Clean Water Act (CWA) requires a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) be developed for those waterbodies 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, that may be discharged to a water quality-limited waterbody without violating water quality standards.

The Pennsylvania Department of the Environmental Protection (PADEP), Bureau of Watershed Conservation, submitted the *Middle Branch Big Run Watershed TMDL*, dated March 17, 2004, (TMDL Report) electronically to EPA for final Agency review on February 15, 2005, followed by a printed copy which was received February 18, 2005. This report included Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for three metals (aluminum, iron, and manganese) and pH, and addresses one segment on Pennsylvania's 1996 Section 303(d) list of impaired waters, Middle Branch Big Run, which was renumbered on the 2002 and the proposed 2004 Section 303(d) list. The length of the water quality limited segment was increased on subsequent Section 303(d) lists.

EPA's rationale is based on the TMDL Report and information contained in the attachments to the report. EPA's review determined that the TMDL meets the following eight regulatory requirements pursuant to 40 CFR Part 130.

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

II. Summary

¹Pennsylvania's 1996, 1998 and 2002 Section 303(d) lists were approved by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The 1996 Section 303(d) list provides the basis for measuring progress under the 1996 lawsuit settlement of *American Littoral Society and Public Interest Group of Pennsylvania v. EPA*.

¹TMDL
Middle Branch Big Run Watershed
Clinton County, Pennsylvania

Table 1. 303(d) Sub-List								
State Water Plan (SWP) Subbasin: 09-C Middle Branch Big Run								
Year	Miles	Segment ID	DEP Stream Code	Stream Name	Designated Use	Data Source	Source	EPA 305(b) Cause Code
1996	5.5	7112	22662	Middle Branch Big Run	CWF	305(b) Report	RE	Metals
1996	0.5	7113	22662	Middle Branch Big Run	CWF	305(b) Report	RE	pH
1998	0.85	7112	22662	Middle Branch Big Run	CWF	SWMP	AMD	Metals & pH
1998	4.18	7113	22662	Middle Branch Big Run	CWF	SWMP	AMD	Metals
2002	1.2	7112	22662	Middle Branch Big Run	CWF	SWMP	AMD	Metals
2002	5.4	7113	22665	Middle Branch Big Run	CWF	SWMP	AMD	Metals & pH

Cold Water Fishes=CWF

Surface Water Monitoring Program = SWMP

Abandoned Mine Drainage = AMD

See Attachment D, *Excerpts Justifying Changes Between the 1996, 1998 and 2002 Section 303(d) Lists*.

The use designations for the stream segments in this TMDL can be found in PA Title 25 Chapter 93.

Table 1 presents the 1996, 1998, and 2002 Section 303(d) listing information for the water quality limited segments listed in 1996.

The TMDLs were developed using a statistical procedure to ensure that water quality criteria are met 99 percent of the time as required by Pennsylvania's water quality standards at Pennsylvania Code Title 25, Chapter 96.3(c). Table 3 shows the TMDLs for Middle Branch Big Run.

TMDLs are defined as the summation of the point source waste load allocations (WLAs) plus the summation of the nonpoint source load allocations (LAs) plus a margin of safety (MOS) and are often shown as:

$$\text{TMDL} = \sum \text{WLAS} + \sum \text{LAS} + \text{MOS}$$

The TMDL is a written plan and analysis established to ensure that a waterbody will attain and maintain water quality standards. The TMDL is a scientifically-based strategy which considers current and foreseeable conditions, the best available data, and accounts for uncertainty with the inclusion of a MOS value. Conditions, available data, and the understanding of the natural processes can change more than anticipated by the MOS. The option is always available to refine the TMDL for resubmittal to EPA for approval.

Pennsylvania's Unassessed Waters Protocol, PADEP's method of conducting biological assessments of Pennsylvania's waters, was developed in 1996 and implementation began in 1997. PADEP's goal is a statewide assessment of surface waters in Pennsylvania. After completion of the initial assessments, the long-range goal is to reassess all waters on a five-year cycle. Therefore, while the TMDL should not be modified at the expense of achieving water quality standards expeditiously, the TMDL may be modified when warranted by additional data or other information.

III. Background

The Middle Branch Big Run Watershed is located in North Central Pennsylvania, in the southwestern portion of Clinton County. The area within the Middle Branch Big Run Watershed covers approximately 6.3 square miles with land use dominated by forestland, including portions of Sproul State Forest, and previously mined land. The Avery Big Run site is the only mine site within the watershed. There are no permanent residences within the watershed but there are numerous camps that are used seasonally.

Middle Branch Big Run (Segment 7113) is 4.18 miles in length while an unnamed tributary (Segment 7112) is 0.85 miles in length. Most of the acid mine drainage (AMD) impaired waters discharging from the Avery Big Run mining site flow into the unnamed tributary and then into the Middle Branch Big Run. Middle Branch Big Run flows north to south from an elevation of 1900 feet above sea level in the headwaters to an elevation of 1150 feet above sea level at its confluence with the East Branch of Big Run. Eventually, the East Branch of the Big Run meets the West Branch of the Big Run to flow into Beech Creek which discharges to Bald Eagle Creek, a tributary of the Susquehanna River. Middle Branch Big Run is designated as a cold-water fishery in PA Title 25 Chapter 93.91.

Multiple seams of coal have been extensively mined in the Middle Branch Big Run Watershed by numerous operators over many decades. The earliest surface mining at or near the Middle Branch Big Run Watershed occurred in the late 1940s and early 1950s. During this time the entire perimeter of the Avery Big Run site was mined by Rochester and Pittsburgh (R&P) Coal Company. From 1950 to 1959, Parson Brothers mined the Clarion A coal seam. On July 1, 1975, Swistock and George applied for a permit to mine 310 acres of the Clarion A coal seam. On March 1, 1976, an application was filed requesting the transfer of Mine Drainage Permit #4675SM13 from Swistock and George to Swistock, Inc. This request was approved on April 14, 1976, and the permit was issued on September 14, 1976, to Swistock, Inc. Actual

mining by Swistock, Inc. commenced in 1977. On March 29, 1978, approval was given for a name change from Swistock, Inc. to Avery Coal Company, Inc. (Avery). On June 6, 1980, Avery submitted a revised application to mine 358.9 acres of the Clarion A and Clarion Rider coal seams, which was approved on October 17, 1980. During active mining at the Avery Big Run site, multiple Clarion Rider seams were encountered in addition to the primary Clarion A coal seams. Only the main Clarion A seam and the lower-most Clarion Rider seam were segregated for sale. The remaining Clarion Rider seams not segregated for sale were mixed with overburden. Back filling of the site was completed on September 17, 1984. There are currently no active mining operations or permitted point source discharges in the Middle Branch Big Run Watershed. All of the discharges in the watershed are from abandoned mines and will be treated as nonpoint sources.

For purposes of these TMDLs only, point sources are identified as permitted discharge points and nonpoint sources are identified as other discharges from abandoned mine lands which can include tunnel discharges, seeps, and surface runoff. Abandoned and reclaimed mine lands are treated in the allocations as nonpoint sources because there are no National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits associated with these areas. As such, the discharges associated with these landuses were assigned LAs (as opposed to WLAs). The decision to assign LAs to abandoned and reclaimed mine lands does not reflect any determination by EPA as to whether there are unpermitted point source discharges within these landuses. In addition, by approving these TMDLs with mine drainage discharges treated as LAs, EPA is not determining that these discharges are exempt from NPDES permitting requirements. PADEP treats each segment defined by the sampling points as a separate TMDL. The TMDLs are expressed as long-term averages. See the *Middle Branch Big Run Watershed TMDL* report, Attachment C, for TMDL calculations.

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA, Public Law 95-87) and its subsequent revisions were enacted to establish a nationwide program to, among other things, protect the beneficial uses of land or water resources, and public health and safety from the adverse effects of current surface coal mining operations, as well as promote the reclamation of mined areas left without adequate reclamation prior to August 3, 1977. SMCRA requires a permit for the development of new, previously mined, or abandoned sites for the purpose of surface mining. Permittees are required to post a performance bond that will be sufficient to ensure the completion of reclamation requirements by the regulatory authority in the event that the applicant forfeits. Mines that ceased operating by the effective date of SMCRA (often called “pre-law” mines) are not subject to the requirements of SMCRA.

These TMDLs were completed by PADEP to meet the eighth year (2005) TMDL milestone commitment under the requirements of the 1997 TMDL lawsuit settlement agreement. Eighth year milestones include the development of TMDLs for 40 percent of the waters listed on Pennsylvania’s 1996 Section 303(d) list of impaired waters by the effects of AMD or 81 waters since 2003, and 80 percent of waters listed impaired by non-AMD related impacts or 33 waters since 2003. Delisted waters may count for 20 percent of the requirement.

Computational Procedure

The TMDLs were developed using a statistical procedure to ensure that water quality criteria are met 99 percent of the time as required by Pennsylvania's water quality standards. The Middle Branch Big Run Watershed TMDL allocates loading to three sampling sites along the stream (MB03, MB05, and MB02), four abandoned treatment pond discharges (MB08, MB10, MB09, and MB07), and two springs (MB12 and MB13). Two other sample points (MB04 and MB06) were found to be unimpaired and therefore were not included in this TMDL. Sample sites MB05, MB07, MB08, MB09, and MB10 are all located within the unnamed tributary watershed (Segment 7112) which receives impaired AMD water from the Avery Big Run mining site. Sample sites MB02, MB03, MB12, and MB13 are all located within the Middle Branch Big Run watershed (Segment 7113). Between September 2000 and October 2002, seven or eight samples were collected in the Middle Branch Big Run Watershed at each of the sampling points.

A critical flow was not identified, and the reductions specified in this TMDL apply at all flow conditions. Regression and correlation analyses between flow and concentration almost always produce little or no correlation and disclose no critical condition.

TMDLs for each parameter were determined using a Monte Carlo simulation, @RISK,² with the measured, or existing, pollutant concentration data. For each source and pollutant, it was assumed that the observed data are lognormally distributed. Each pollutant was evaluated separately using @RISK.

Using the collected sample concentration parameters, mean and standard deviation, the simulation performs 5000 iterations and predicts an existing long-term average concentration and this analysis shows whether or not the existing data is from a population where water quality standards are exceeded more than one percent of the time. A second simulation of 5000 iterations is performed to calculate the percent reduction necessary to meet the criteria 99 percent of the time. Finally, using the calculated percent reductions, a final simulation is run to confirm that the target value for a long-term average concentration will result in meeting water quality criteria 99 percent of the time.

The existing and allowable long-term average loads were computed using the mean concentration from @RISK multiplied by the average flow. The TMDL Report points out that the loads are being computed based on average annual flow and should not be taken out of the context for which they are intended, which is to depict how the pollutants affect the watershed and where the sources and sinks are located spatially in the watershed. WLAs are calculated by multiplying the average measured flow and the best available technology (BAT) permit limits for each parameter.

²@RISK - Risk Analysis and Simulation Add-in for Microsoft Excel®, Palisade Corporation, Newfield, NY.

IV. Discussions of Regulatory Requirements

EPA has determined that these TMDLs are consistent with statutory and regulatory requirements and EPA policy and guidance.

1. *The TMDLs are designed to implement the applicable water quality standards.*

Water quality standards are state regulations that define the water quality goals of a waterbody. Standards are comprised of three components, including: (1) designated uses, (2) criteria necessary to protect those uses, and (3) antidegradation provisions that prevent the degradation of water quality. All of the stream segments evaluated in the Middle Branch Big Run Watershed have been designated by Pennsylvania as Cold Water Fisheries with criteria to protect the aquatic life uses. The designations for these stream segments can be found at Pennsylvania Title 25 § 93.91. To protect the designated uses, as well as the existing uses, the water quality criteria shown in Table 2 apply to all evaluated segments. The table includes the instream numeric criterion for each parameter and any associated specifications.

Table 2. Applicable Water Quality Criteria

Parameter	Criterion Value (mg/l)	Duration	Total Recoverable/ Dissolved
Aluminum (Al)	0.75	Maximum	Total Recoverable
Iron (Fe)	1.5 0.3	30-day Average Maximum	Total Recoverable Dissolved
Manganese (Mn)	1.0	Maximum	Total Recoverable
pH	6.0 - 9.0	Inclusive	N/A

Pennsylvania Title 25 § 96.3(c) requires that water quality criteria be achieved at least 99 percent of the time, and TMDLs expressed as long-term average concentrations, are expected to meet these requirements. That is, the statistical Monte Carlo simulation used to develop TMDLs and LAs for each parameter results in a determination that any required percent pollutant reduction assures that the water quality criteria will be met instream at least 99 percent of the time. The Monte Carlo simulation used 5000 iterations where each iteration was independent of all other iterations, and the observed data were assumed to be lognormally distributed for each source and pollutant.

EPA finds that these TMDLs will attain and maintain the applicable narrative and numerical water quality standards.

The pH values shown in Table 2 were used as the TMDL endpoints for these TMDLs. In the case of freestone streams with little or no buffering capacity, the allowable TMDL endpoint for pH may be the natural background water quality; these values can get as low as 5.4 (Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission). However, PADEP chose to set the pH standard between 6.0 to 9.0, inclusive, which is presumed to be met when the net alkalinity is maintained above zero. This presumption is based on the relationship between net alkalinity and pH, on which PADEP based its methodology to addressing pH in the watershed. See the *Middle Branch Big Run Watershed TMDL* report, Attachment B. A summary of the methodology is presented as follows.

The parameter of pH, a measurement of hydrogen ion acidity presented as a negative logarithm of effective hydrogen ion concentration, is not conducive to standard statistics. Additionally, pH does not measure latent acidity that can be produced from the hydrolysis of metals. PADEP is using the following approach to address the stream impairments noted on the Section 303(d) list due to pH. Because the concentration of acidity in a stream is partially dependent upon metals, it is extremely difficult to predict the exact pH values which would result from treatment of AMD. Therefore, net alkalinity will be used to evaluate pH in these TMDL calculations. This methodology assures that the standard for pH will be met because net alkalinity is able to measure the reduction of acidity. When acidity in a stream is neutralized or is restored to natural levels, pH will be acceptable (≥ 6.0). Therefore, the measured instream alkalinity at the point of evaluation in the stream will serve as the goal for reducing total acidity at that point. The methodology that is used to calculate the required alkalinity (and therefore, pH) is the same as that used for other parameters such as iron, aluminum, and manganese that have numeric water quality criteria. EPA finds this approach to pH to be reasonable.

PADEP also has an alkalinity standard. Alkalinity (of a minimum 20 mg/l calcium carbonate except where natural conditions are less) is related to but not identical with pH. Alkalinity is a measure of the buffering capacity of the water. Adequate buffering prevents large swings in pH with additions of small amounts of acid. Although many of the AMD-impacted streams are naturally low in alkalinity, available monitoring data does not always include upstream waters unimpacted by AMD. As PADEP does not list waters for inadequate alkalinity, TMDLs are not being developed for alkalinity but PADEP should monitor the waters for alkalinity and if, after these TMDLs are implemented, alkalinity is less than 20 mg/l or natural conditions, PADEP should list the waters for alkalinity and develop TMDLs.

2. *The TMDLs include a total allowable load as well as individual WLAs and LAs.*

There are no permitted dischargers in the watershed: therefore, the allocations are to nonpoint sources only. For purposes of these TMDLs only, point sources are identified as permitted discharge points and nonpoint sources are identified as other discharges from abandoned mine lands which can include, but are not limited to, tunnel discharges, seeps, and surface runoff. Abandoned and reclaimed mine lands were treated in the allocations as nonpoint sources because there are no NPDES permits associated with these areas. As such, the discharges associated with these landuses were assigned LAs (as opposed to WLAs). The decision to assign

LAs to abandoned and reclaimed mine lands does not reflect any determination by EPA as to whether there are unpermitted point source discharges within these landuses. In addition, by approving these TMDLs with mine drainage discharges treated as LAs, EPA is not determining that these discharges are exempt from NPDES permitting requirements.

The LA for each sampling point was computed using water-quality data collected from that point. The instream TMDLs for sampling points MB07, MB10, MB08, MB03, MB12, and MB13 consist of LAs made to the area above those points. The instream TMDLs for sampling points MB09, MB05, and MB02 consist of LAs to the area between them and the upstream sample points and upstream load. The sampling points are shown on the map in Attachment A.

Once PADEP determined the allowable concentration and load for each pollutant, a mass-balance accounting was performed starting at the top of the watershed and working down in sequence, see the flow diagram in Attachment A. This mass-balance or load tracking is explained below. Load tracking through the watershed utilizes the change in measured loads from sample location to sample location as a guide for expected changes in the allowable loads.

PADEP used two basic rules for the load tracking between two ends of a stream segment; (1) if the measured upstream loads are less than the downstream loads, it is indicative that there is an increase in load between the points being evaluated and no instream processes are assumed. (2) If the sum of the measured loads from the upstream points is greater than the measured load at the downstream point this is indicative that there is a loss of instream load between the points, and the ratio of the decrease shall be applied to the allowable load being tracked from the upstream point.

Tracking loads through the watershed provides a picture of how the pollutants are affecting the watershed, based on the available information. The analysis is done to insure that water quality standards will be met at all points in the stream. EPA finds this approach reasonable.

Table 3 presents a summary of the allowable loads for the Middle Branch Big Run Watershed. Note the reduction identified for sampling points MB09, MB05, and MB02 are the reductions necessary after upstream reductions have been made.

Table 3. Summary Table for Middle Branch Big Run Watershed

Station	Parameter	Existing Load (lbs/day)	TMDL Allowable Load (lbs/day)	WLA (lbs/day)	LA (lbs/day)	Load Reduction (lbs/day)	Reduction Identified* %
MB08 Settling Pond Discharge	Al	15.42	0.28	0	0.28	15.14	98
	Fe	3.17	0.19	0	0.19	2.98	94
	Mn	24.34	0.24	0	0.24	24.10	99
	Acidity	155.36	0.00	0	0.00	155.36	100
	Alkalinity	0.00					
MB10 PVC Pipe Discharge	Al	0.69	0.01	0	0.01	0.68	99
	Fe	5.83	0.02	0	0.02	5.81	99
	Mn	5.65	0.04	0	0.04	5.61	99
	Acidity	35.16	0.00	0	0.00	35.16	100
	Alkalinity	0.00					
MB07 Pond Discharge	Al	33.98	0.95	0	0.95	33.03	97
	Fe	418.96	2.10	0	2.10	416.86	99
	Mn	196.48	1.38	0	1.38	195.10	99
	Acidity	1,354.69	0.00	0	0.00	1,354.69	100
	Alkalinity	0.00					
MB09 Treatment Cell Discharge	Al	32.70	0.85	0	0.85	0.06	7
	Fe	153.67	1.69	0	1.69	0.00	0
	Mn	188.52	1.32	0	1.32	0.00	0
	Acidity	1,152.12	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	100
	Alkalinity	0.00					
MB05 AMD Tributary Instream Point	Al	67.24	1.55	0	1.55	18.02	92
	Fe	114.20	2.86	0	2.86	0.00	0
	Mn	253.74	2.03	0	2.03	34.79	94
	Acidity	1,452.48	0.00	0	0.00	109.84	100
	Alkalinity	0.00					
MB03 Instream Point above AMD Tributary	Al	12.99	7.38	0	7.38	5.61	43
	Fe	8.19	8.19				
	Mn	2.78	2.78				
	Acidity	229.58	51.20	0	51.20	178.38	78
	Alkalinity	182.80					
MB12 Spring Discharge	Al	1.04	0.02	0	0.02	1.02	98
	Fe	0.03	0.03				
	Mn	2.41	0.03	0	0.03	2.38	99
	Acidity	15.28	0.00	0	0.00	15.28	100
	Alkalinity	0.00					
MB13 Spring Discharge	Al	0.53	0.02	0	0.02	0.51	97
	Fe	0.05	0.03	0	0.03	0.02	48
	Mn	1.21	0.02	0	0.02	1.19	98
	Acidity	8.86	0.00	0	0.00	8.86	100
	Alkalinity	0.00					

Station	Parameter	Existing Load (lbs/day)	TMDL Allowable Load (lbs/day)	WLA (lbs/day)	LA (lbs/day)	Load Reduction (lbs/day)	Reduction Identified* %
MB02 Mouth of Middle Branch Big Run	Al	126.54	6.83	0	6.83	46.88	87
	Fe	139.04	19.33	0	19.33	8.35	30
	Mn	444.07	8.44	0	8.44	180.36	96
	Acidity	2,978.44	0.00	0	0.00	1,323.44	100
	Alkalinity	0.00					

LTA = Long Term Average

WLA = point source loads

LA = total nonpoint loads entering segment, including any upstream loads

ND = non detectable

*Reduction required after upstream reductions are made

PADEP allocated only to nonpoint sources as there are no current permitted mining operations in the watershed. Where there are active mining operations or post-mining discharge treatment in the watershed, Federal regulations require that subsequent to TMDL development and approval, point source permitted effluent limitations be water quality-based.³ In addition, PA Title 25, Chapter 96, Section 96.4(d) requires that WLAs shall serve as the basis for determination of permit limits for point source discharges regulated under Chapter 92 (relating to NPDES permitting, monitoring and compliance). Therefore, no new mining may be permitted within the watershed without reallocation of the TMDL.

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

Middle Branch Big Run is located in an area that was extensively mined. The TMDLs were developed using instream data which account for existing background conditions.

4. *The TMDLs consider critical environmental conditions.*

The reductions specified in this TMDL apply at all flow conditions. A critical flow condition was not identified from the data used for this analysis. The average flow for each sampling site was used to derive loading values for the TMDL.

5. *The TMDLs consider seasonal environmental variations.*

All sample sets included data points from various seasons which, together with the lack of correlations between flow and concentration, indicate that PADEP considered seasonal variations to the extent that data was available.

³It should be noted that technology-based permit limits may be converted to water quality-based limits according to EPA's *Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxics Control*, March 1991, recommendations.

6. *The TMDLs include a MOS.*

The CWA and Federal regulations require TMDLs to include a MOS to take into account any lack of knowledge concerning the relationship between effluent limitations and water quality. EPA guidance suggests two approaches to satisfy the MOS requirement. First, it can be met implicitly by using conservative model assumptions to develop the allocations. Alternately, it can be met explicitly by allocating a portion of the allowable load to the MOS.

PADEP used an implicit MOS in these TMDLs by assuming the treated instream concentration variability to be the same as the untreated stream's concentration variability. This is a more conservative assumption than the general assumption that a treated discharge has less variability than an untreated discharge. By retaining variability in the treated discharge, a lower average concentration is required to meet water quality criteria 99 percent of the time than if the variability of the treated discharge is reduced.

With respect to iron, PADEP identified an additional implicit MOS in the analysis and TMDL development by treating the iron water quality criterion as if the 1.50 mg/l were a maximum value instead of a thirty-day average value.

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

The *Recommendations* section highlights what can be done in the watershed to eliminate or treat pollutant sources. Aside from PADEP's primary efforts to improve water quality in the Middle Branch Big Run Watershed through reclamation of abandoned mine lands and through the NPDES permit program, additional opportunities for reasonable assurance exist. PADEP expects activities, such as research conducted by its Bureau of Abandoned Mine Reclamation (BAMR), funding from EPA's 319 grant program, and Pennsylvania's Growing Greener program will also help remedy abandoned mine drainage impacts. PADEP also has in place an initiative that aims to maximize reclamation of Pennsylvania's abandoned mineral extraction lands. Through Reclaim PA, Pennsylvania's goal is to accomplish complete reclamation of abandoned mine lands and plugging of orphaned wells. Pennsylvania strives to achieve this objective through legislative and policy land management efforts, and activities described in the TMDL report.

Currently, PADEP's BAMR is conducting various projects to address the AMD problems in the Middle Branch Big Run Watershed. The objective of this work is to create a high alkaline environment that ground or surface water will come in contact with before it reaches AMD. In addition, a watershed group for Beech Creek is conducting a watershed assessment for the Beech Creek watershed which includes Middle Branch Big Run as one of its tributaries. All of the tributaries and sources of AMD in Beech Creek watershed will be evaluated and prioritized based on their severity and flow. The watershed group for Beech Creek will then focus its attention on the top priorities for the watershed.

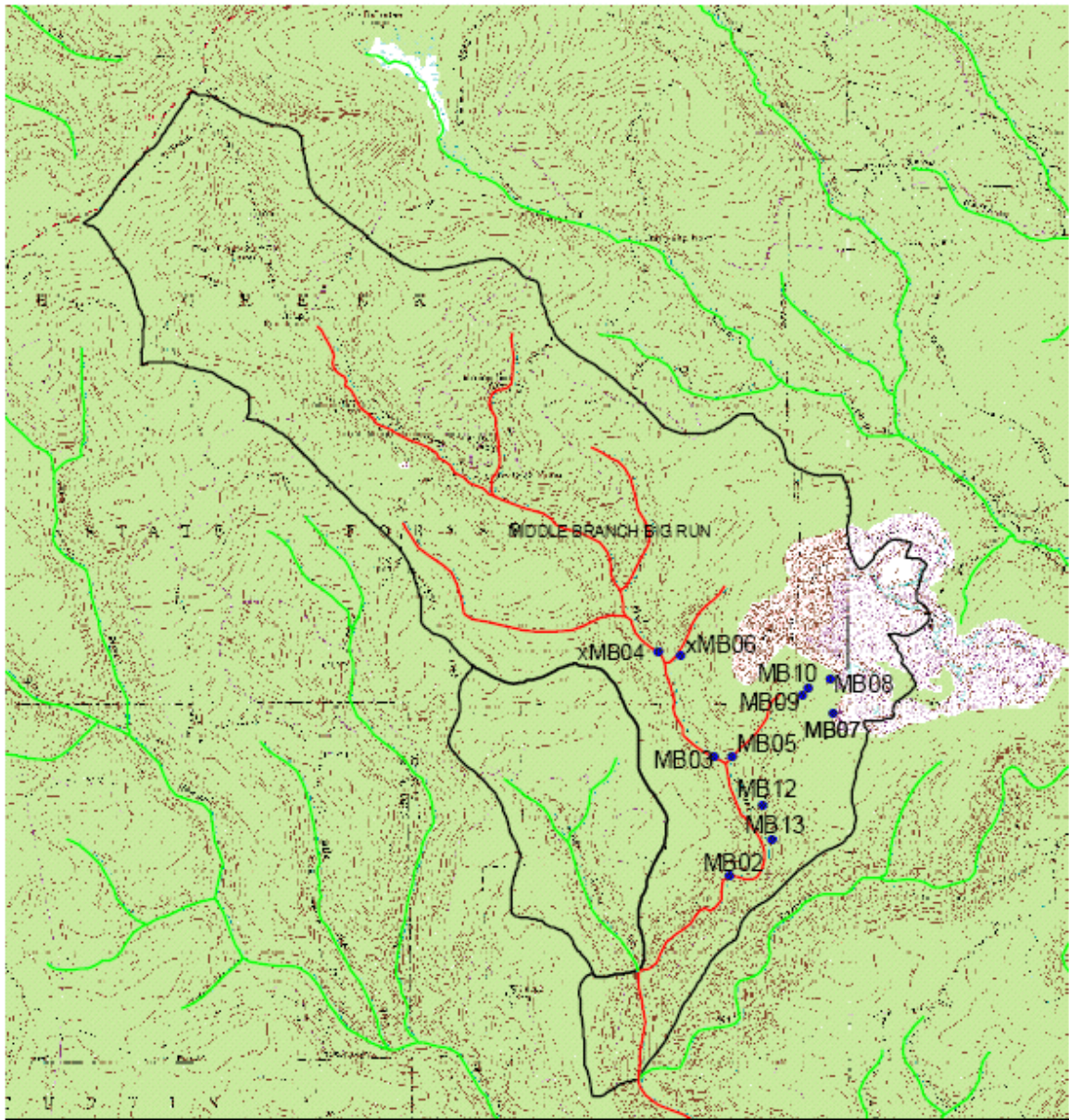
8. *The TMDLs have been subject to public participation.*

A 60-day public comment period was held from November 6, 2004 to January 5, 2005. PADEP public noticed the draft TMDLs in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin* on November 6, 2004, and in the *Centre Daily Times* in State College, Pennsylvania. A public meeting was held on November 15, 2004, at the Beech Creek Municipal Building in Beech Creek, Pennsylvania, to discuss the proposed TMDLs.

Although not specifically stated in the TMDL Report, PADEP routinely posts the approved TMDL report on their web site: www.dep.state.pa.us/watermanagement_apps/tmdl/.

Attachment A

Middle Branch Big Run Watershed Maps



Middle Branch Big Run - Clinton County

