

3.2 Ambient Information

Outfall ID	30Q3 (cfs)	7Q10 (cfs)	1Q10 (cfs)	Annual Average Flow (cfs)	Hardness (mg CaCO ₃ /L)	Upstream Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)
001	0.02	0.006	0.003	0.83	17 ⁽¹⁾	10 ⁽²⁾

- (1) Hardness value based on EPD’s *Hardness in Georgia Waterbodies*, 2021, for Ecoregion 65h – Tifton Upland (10th percentile).
- (2) Not available. A conservative value of 10 mg/L will be used for the reasonable potential analysis calculations.

3.3 Georgia 305(b)/303(d) List Documents

Reach Name/ID	Reach Location/County	River Basin/ Use	Assessment/ Data Provider	Cause/ Source	Size/Unit	Category/ Priority	Notes
Tributary to Franks Creek	Pond 780 feet upstream of Union Road to Franks Creek	Suwannee	Not Supporting	DO, Ammonia Toxicity	1	5	Ammonia toxicity will be addressed through an NPDES Permit. TMDL for DO to be drafted by 2026. The source of ammonia toxicity is M and for DO it is NP & M.
GAR031102040504	Lowndes	Fishing	1	NP, M	Miles	2026, 2030	

The unnamed tributary of Franks Creek is listed on the 2022 305(b)/303(d) list as not supporting its designated use (fishing).

3.4 Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

There are no TMDLs for the receiving stream at this time.

3.5 Wasteload Allocation (WLA)

WLA for reissuance was issued on XXXXXX. Refer to *Appendix A* of the Fact Sheet for a copy of the WLA.

4. PERMIT CONDITIONS AND EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

4.1 Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs) & Technology Based Effluent Limits (TBELs)

When drafting a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, a permit writer must consider the impact of the proposed pollutants in a discharge on the quality of the receiving water. Water quality goals for a waterbody are defined by state water quality criteria or standards. By analyzing the effect of a pollutant in the discharge on the receiving water, a permit writer could find that technology-based effluent limitations (TBELs) alone will not achieve the applicable water quality standards or protect downstream users. In such cases, the Clean Water Act (CWA) and its implementing regulations require development of water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs). WQBELs help meet the CWA objective of restoring and maintaining the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation’s waters and the goal of water quality that provides for the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water (fishable/swimmable).