



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) DISCHARGE PERMIT

SIC Code:	4952	NAICS Code:	221320	SPDES Number:	NY0026841
Discharge Class (CL):	05	DEC Number:	1-2822-00043/00001		
Toxic Class (TX):	N	Effective Date (EDP):	EDP		
Major-Sub Drainage Basin:	17 - 02	Expiration Date (ExDP):	ExDP		
Water Index Number:	LNB	Item No.:	885 - 3	Modification Dates (EDPM):	
Compact Area:	IEC				

This SPDES permit is issued in compliance with Title 8 of Article 17 of the Environmental Conservation Law of New York State and in compliance with the Clean Water Act, as amended, (33 U.S.C. '1251 et.seq.)

PERMITTEE NAME AND ADDRESS					
Name:	Belgrave Water Pollution Control District			Attention:	Brian Wirta, Superintendent
Street:	34-01 255th Street			State:	NY Zip Code: 11363
City:	Little Neck			Phone:	(516) 487 - 2759
Email:	belgrave1call@yahoo.com				

is authorized to discharge from the facility described below:

FACILITY NAME, ADDRESS, AND PRIMARY OUTFALL										
Name:	Belgrave Water Pollution Control District									
Address / Location:	34-01 255th Street						County:	Nassau		
City:	Little Neck				State:	NY	Zip Code:	11363		
Facility Location:	Latitude:	40 °	46 ' ,	40 " N	& Longitude:	73 °	44 ' ,	44 " W		
Primary Outfall No.:	001	Latitude:	40 °	47 ' ,	02 " N	& Longitude:	73 °	45 ' ,	06 " W	
Outfall Description:	Treated Sanitary	Receiving Water:	Little Neck Bay				Class:	SB	Standard:	SB

in accordance with: effluent limitations; monitoring and reporting requirements; other provisions and conditions set forth in this permit; and 6 NYCRR Part 750-1 and 750-2.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire on midnight of the expiration date shown above and the permittee shall not discharge after the expiration date unless this permit has been renewed or extended pursuant to law. To be authorized to discharge beyond the expiration date, the permittee shall apply for permit renewal not less than 180 days prior to the expiration date shown above.

DISTRIBUTION:

- CO BWP - Permit Coordinator
- BWP – Permit Writer
- CO BWC - SCIS
- RWE
- RPA
- EPA Region II
- NYSEFC

Permit Administrator:			
Address:	625 Broadway Albany, NY 12233-1750		
Signature:		Date:	/ /

DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION
7-Day Geo Mean	The highest allowable geometric mean of daily discharges over a calendar week.
7-Day Average	The average of all daily discharges for each 7-days in the monitoring period. The sample measurement is the highest of the 7-day averages calculated for the monitoring period.
12-Month Rolling Average (12 MRA)	The current monthly value of a parameter, plus the sum of the monthly values over the previous 11 months for that parameter, divided by the number of months for which samples were collected in the 12-month period.
30-Day Geometric Mean	The highest allowable geometric mean of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the antilog of: the sum of the log of each of the daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.
Action Level	Action level means a monitoring requirement characterized by a numerical value that, when exceeded, triggers additional permittee actions and department review to determine if numerical effluent limitations should be imposed.
Compliance Level / Minimum Level	A compliance level is an effluent limitation. A compliance level is given when the water quality evaluation specifies a Water Quality Based Effluent Limit (WQBEL) below the Minimum Level. The compliance level shall be set at the Minimum Level (ML) for the most sensitive analytical method as given in 40 CFR Part 136, or otherwise accepted by the Department.
Daily Discharge	The discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for the purposes of sampling. For pollutants expressed in units of mass, the 'daily discharge' is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the 'daily discharge' is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.
Daily Maximum	The highest allowable Daily Discharge.
Daily Minimum	The lowest allowable Daily Discharge.
Effective Date of Permit (EDP or EDPM)	The date this permit is in effect.
Effluent Limitations	Effluent limitation means any restriction on quantities, quality, rates and concentrations of chemical, physical, biological, and other constituents of effluents that are discharged into waters of the state.
Expiration Date of Permit (ExDP)	The date this permit is no longer in effect.
Instantaneous Maximum	The maximum level that may not be exceeded at any instant in time.
Instantaneous Minimum	The minimum level that must be maintained at all instants in time.
Monthly Average	The highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of each of the daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.
Outfall	The terminus of a sewer system, or the point of emergence of any waterborne sewage, industrial waste or other wastes or the effluent therefrom, into the waters of the State.
Range	The minimum and maximum instantaneous measurements for the reporting period must remain between the two values shown.
Receiving Water	The classified waters of the state to which the listed outfall discharges.
Sample Frequency / Sample Type / Units	See NYSDEC's "DMR Manual for Completing the Discharge Monitoring Report for the SPDES" for information on sample frequency, type and units.

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
001	Year Round	Little Neck Bay	EDP	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location		
								Inf.	Eff.	
Flow	Monthly Average	2.0	MGD			Continuous	Recorder		X	
pH	Daily Minimum	6.0	SU			2/day	Grab		X	
	Daily Maximum	9.0	SU							
Temperature	Daily Maximum	Monitor	°F			2/day	Grab		X	
CBOD ₅	Monthly Average	25	mg/L	420	lbs/d	1/week	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	1
	7-Day Average	40	mg/L	670	lbs/d	1/week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
BOD ₅	6 cons. hour. mean	50	mg/L						X	2
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Monthly Average	30	mg/L	500	lbs/d	1/week	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	1
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	7-Day Average	45	mg/L	750	lbs/d	1/week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	6 cons. hour. mean	50	mg/L						X	2
Settleable Solids	Daily Maximum	0.3	mL/L			2/day	Grab		X	
Total Phosphorus (as P)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L			1/quarter	24-hr. Comp.		X	10
Orthophosphate (as P)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L			1/quarter	24-hr. Comp.		X	10
Total Copper	Daily Maximum	0.034	mg/L			1/month	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Biennial Pollutant Scan						1/Two Years	-		X	8
ACTION LEVEL PARAMETERS	Type	Action Level	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
Ammonia (as N)	Monthly Average	7.13	mg/L			1/week	24-hr. Comp.		X	11
EFFLUENT DISINFECTION		Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
Required All Year										
Coliform, Fecal	30-Day Geometric Mean	200	No./100 mL			1/week	Grab		X	3, 4
Coliform, Fecal	7-Day Geometric Mean	400	No./100 mL			1/week	Grab		X	3, 4
Coliform, Fecal	6 consecutive hour geometric mean	800	No./100 mL						X	2
Coliform, Fecal	Individual Sample	2400	No./100 mL						X	2
Coliform, Total	Monthly Median	700	No./100 mL			1/week	Grab		X	3, 4, 6

Enterococci	30-Day Geometric Mean	35	No./100 mL							9
	Daily Maximum	Monitor	No./100 mL							
Chlorine, Total Residual	Daily Maximum	0.076	mg/L			2/day	Grab		X	5
WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TESTING		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
WET - Acute Invertebrate	See footnote			1.98	TUa	Quarterly	See footnote		X	10, 12
WET - Acute Vertebrate	See footnote			1.98	TUa	Quarterly	See footnote		X	10, 12
WET - Chronic Invertebrate	See footnote			10.1	TUc	Quarterly	See footnote		X	10, 12
WET - Chronic Vertebrate	See footnote			10.1	TUc	Quarterly	See footnote		X	10, 12

FOOTNOTES:

- Effluent shall not exceed 15% and 15% of influent concentration values for CBOD₅ & TSS respectively.
- This is an Interstate Environmental Commission (IEC) requirement. The permittee is not required to perform this sampling but shall be required to meet the permit limit at all times. EPA, DEC, or IEC may perform the sampling.
- Each April and August, the permittee shall analyze grab samples (a) taken every 2 hours on one day to assure adequacy and consistency of disinfection; (b) taken twice on each of seven consecutive days to compute a seven-day geometric mean; and (c) report above results in an addendum to the applicable Discharge Monitoring Report.
- Samples shall be taken during periods of normal daily maximum flows.
- Sampling and reporting for total residual chlorine are only necessary if chlorine is used for disinfection, elsewhere in the treatment process, or the facility otherwise has reasonable potential to discharge chlorine. Otherwise, the permittee shall report NODI-9 on the DMR.
- The most probable number (MPN) method, by the multiple fermentation tube technique, is the only approved fecal and total coliform testing procedure. No more than 10% of the samples shall exceed an MPN of 3300/100mL for the 3 tube per decimal dilution MPN test, nor an MPN of 2300/100mL for the 5 tube per decimal dilution MPN test.
- Notification of initiation of an anticipated bypass or treatment reduction necessitated by construction or reconstruction of sewage treatment works, must be performed in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 750 and 21 NYCRR Part 550.4. Notification must be made to IEC and EPA, as well as DEC.
- Biennial Pollutant Scan: The permittee shall perform effluent sampling every two (2) years for all applicable pollutants identified in the NY-2A Application, Tables A - D. Sampling data shall be collected according to the guidance in the NY-2A application and maintained by the permittee. Monitoring results shall not be submitted on the DMR. Data shall be submitted with the next submission of the NY-2A form.
- This is a final effluent limitation. See Schedule of Compliance for any applicable interim effluent limitations.
- Quarterly samples shall be collected in calendar quarters (Q1 – January 1st to March 31st; Q2 – April 1st to June 30th; Q3 – July 1st to September 30th; Q4 – October 1st to December 31st).
- Action Levels: If the action level is exceeded, the additional monitoring requirement is triggered, and the permittee shall undertake a short-term, high-intensity, monitoring program for Ammonia, Total (as N). Samples identical to those required for routine monitoring purposes shall be taken on each of at least three consecutive days and analyzed. Results shall be expressed in both mass and concentration. If levels higher than the action levels are confirmed, the permittee shall evaluate the treatment system operation and identify and employ actions to reduce concentrations present in the discharge. The permit may also be reopened by the Department for consideration of

revised action levels or effluent limits. Action level monitoring results and the effectiveness of the actions taken shall be summarized and submitted with the DMR data.

12. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing:

Testing Requirements – Chronic WET testing is required, but report both the acute and chronic results. Testing shall be performed in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136 and TOGS 1.3.2 unless prior written approval has been obtained from the Department. The test species shall be *Mysidopsis bahia* (mysid shrimp - invertebrate) and *Cyprinodon variegatus* (sheepshead minnow - vertebrate). Artificial salt water should be used for dilution. All tests conducted should be static-renewal (two 24-hr composite samples with one renewal for Acute tests and three 24-hr composite samples with two renewals for Chronic tests). The appropriate dilution series should be used to generate a definitive test endpoint, otherwise an immediate rerun of the test may be required. WET testing shall be coordinated with the monitoring of chemical and physical parameters limited by this permit so that the resulting analyses are also representative of the sample used for WET testing. The ratio of critical receiving water flow to discharge flow (i.e. dilution ratio) is 6.6:1 for acute, and 10.1:1 for chronic. Discharges which are disinfected using chlorine should be dechlorinated prior to WET testing or samples shall be taken immediately prior to the chlorination system.

Monitoring Period - WET testing shall be performed quarterly (calendar quarters) during calendar years ending in 4 and 9.

Reporting - Toxicity Units shall be calculated and reported on the DMR as follows: $TU_a = (100)/(48\text{-hr LC50})$ [note that Acute data is generated by both Acute and Chronic testing] and $TU_c = (100)/(7\text{-day NOEC})$ or $(100)/(7\text{-day IC25})$ when Chronic testing has been performed or $TU_c = (TU_a) \times (10)$ when only Acute testing has been performed and is used to predict Chronic test results, where the 48-hr LC50, 7-day NOEC and/or IC25 are all expressed in % effluent. This must be done, including the Chronic prediction from the Acute data, for both species unless otherwise directed. For Chronic results, report the most sensitive endpoint (i.e., survival, growth and/or reproduction) corresponding to the lowest 7-day NOEC or IC25 and resulting highest TU_c . For Acute results, report a TU_a of 0.3 if there is no statistically significant mortality in 100% effluent as compared to the control. Report a TU_a of 1.0 if there is statistically significant mortality in 100% effluent as compared to the control, but insufficient mortality to generate a 48-hr LC50. Also, in the absence of a 48-hr LC50, use 1.0 TU_a for the Chronic prediction from the Acute data, and report a TU_c of 10.0.

The complete test report including all bench sheets, statistical analyses, reference toxicity data, daily average flow at the time of sampling and other appropriate supporting documentation, shall be submitted within 60 days following the end of each test period with your WET DMR and to the WET@dec.ny.gov email address. A summary page of the test results for the invertebrate and vertebrate species indicating TU_a , 48-hr LC50 for Acute tests and/or TU_c , NOEC, IC25, and most sensitive endpoints for Chronic tests, should also be included at the beginning of the test report.

WET Testing Action Level Exceedances - If an action level is exceeded then the Department may require the permittee to conduct additional WET testing including Acute and/or Chronic tests. Additionally, the permittee may be required to perform a Toxicity Identification/Reduction Evaluation (TI/RE) in accordance with Department guidance. Enforceable WET limits may also apply. The permittee shall be notified in writing by their Regional DEC office of additional requirements. The written notification shall include the reason(s) why such testing, TI/RE and/or limits are required.

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING

Long Island Sound Management Zone 10 (Great Neck District, Glen Cove, Oyster Bay, Port Washington, Belgrave, Village of Great Neck) Second Increment (100%) Water Quality Based Effluent Limits and Monitoring

Outfall No.	Limitations Apply:	Receiving Water	Effective	Expiring
001	All year	Long Island Sound Study Management Zone 10	April 1, 2014	ExDP

Parameter	Enforceable Effluent Limitations					Monitoring Requirements				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location		
								Inf.	Eff.	
Total Nitrogen (LISS Zone 10 POTW Aggregate)	12 Month Rolling Average			959	lbs/day	1/month	Calculated		X	1, 2, 3, 4
Total Nitrogen	12 Month Rolling Average			Monitor	lbs/day	1/month	Calculated		X	1, 3, 4, 5
Total Nitrogen (LISS Zone 10 POTW Aggregate)	Monthly Average			Monitor	lbs/day	1/month	Calculated		X	2, 3
Total Nitrogen	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/l	Monitor	lbs/day	1/week	Calculated	X	X	3
Nitrogen, Ammonia (as N)	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/l			1/week	24-hr comp	X	X	
Nitrogen, TKN (as N)	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/l			1/week	24-hr comp	X	X	
Nitrate (NO ₃) as N	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/l			1/week	24-hr comp	X	X	
Nitrite (NO ₂) as N	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/l			1/week	24-hr comp	X	X	

FOOTNOTES FOR LONG ISLAND SOUND WATER QUALITY BASED EFFLUENT LIMITS AND MONITORING

- (1) The Long Island Sound Study (LISS) Management Conference has adopted "*Phase III Actions for Hypoxia Management*". The States of New York and Connecticut have jointly established the "*Total Maximum Total Daily Load Analysis to Achieve Water Quality Standards for Dissolved Oxygen in Long Island Sound*" which was approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on April 5, 2001. Appendix C of the TMDL establishes individual POTW and total CSO Waste Load Allocations (WLAs) for LISS Management Zones. The TMDL requires a reduction of 58.5% of total nitrogen from in-basin sources by August 1, 2014.

The LISS is currently reviewing the basis for the nitrogen reduction targets. This evaluation may result in proposed modifications to the TMDL. If the TMDL is modified and approved by EPA, the Department may propose a modification to these effluent limits to reflect the WLAs in the approved modified TMDL. The permittee may request a modification to these limits to reflect the WLAs in the modified TMDL approved by EPA.

These are the final Water Quality Based Effluent Limits based on the Waste Load Allocations developed pursuant to the TMDL.

- (2) LISS Management Zone 10 POTW Aggregate – is defined as the sum of effluent discharges from Great Neck District, Glen Cove, Oyster Bay, Port Washington, and Belgrave POTWs.
- (3) Total Nitrogen = Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) + Nitrite (NO₂) + Nitrate (NO₃).
- (4) The Individual 12 month rolling average (12-MRA) is defined as the current monthly average value averaged with the eleven previous months for each facility in Zone 10. The individual 12-MRAs are then summed to calculate the Aggregate 12-MRA. The 12-MRA is enforced as a 30-day average limit, therefore any reported exceedance of the 12-MRA will be considered 30 days of violation. The permittees in Zone 10 shall calculate the Aggregate 12-MRA limit and the result shall be reported by each of the individual permittees on their own DMR. The permittee shall provide the current monthly average value for total nitrogen to the other permittees in Zone 10 so that the aggregate 12-MRA may be developed and reported on each permittee's DMR.
- (5) If the aggregate twelve month rolling average limit is exceeded, the individual waste load allocations shall be used, for purposes of compliance, to determine whether the permittee was the cause of the exceedance. The individual waste load allocations for this permittee, published in the "*Total Maximum Total Daily Load Analysis to Achieve Water Quality Standards for Dissolved Oxygen in Long Island Sound*", are 159, 111, and 77 lbs/day for the periods August 1, 2004 through July 31, 2009, August 1, 2009 through July 31, 2014, and August 1, 2014 through ExDP, respectively.

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS

NO EXPOSURE CERTIFICATION

The permittee submitted a Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure Form on 1/13/2023, certifying that all industrial activities and materials are completely sheltered from exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or stormwater runoff. The permittee must maintain a condition of no exposure for the exclusion to remain applicable. If conditions change resulting in the exposure of materials and activities to stormwater, the permittee must notify the Regional Water Engineer. The permittee must recertify a condition of no exposure every five years by completing the "No Exposure Certification Form" found on the NYSDEC website.

DRAFT

MERCURY MINIMIZATION PROGRAM (MMP) - Type IV

On 3/29/2023, the permittee submitted a Conditional Exclusion Certification, certifying that the facility does not have any of the mercury sources listed in Part III.A.3. of DOW 1.3.10.

1. **General** - The permittee must develop, implement, and maintain a mercury minimization program (MMP), containing the elements set forth below.
2. **MMP Elements** - The MMP must be a written document and must include any necessary drawings or maps of the facility and/or collection system. Other related documents already prepared for the facility may be used as part of the MMP and may be incorporated by reference. At a minimum, the MMP must include the following elements¹ as described in detail below:
 - a. **Conditional Exclusion Certification** - A certification (Appendix D of DOW 1.3.10), signed in accordance with 750-1.8 Signature of SPDES forms, must be submitted once every five (5) years to the Regional Water Engineer and to the Bureau of Water Permits certifying that the facility is neither a mercury source nor receives flows from a mercury source. Criteria to determine if a facility has a mercury source are as follows:
 - The facility is or receives discharge from 1) individually permitted combined sewer overflow (CSOs)² communities and/or 2) Type II sanitary sewer overflow (SSO)³ facilities;
 - One or more effluent samples which exceed 12 ng/L, including samples taken as a result of the SPDES application process;
 - Internal or tributary waste stream samples exceed the GLCA effluent limitation **AND** the final effluent samples are less than the GLCA due primarily to dilution by uncontaminated or less contaminated waste streams. Both components of this criterion may include samples taken as a result of the SPDES application process;
 - A permit application or other information indicates that mercury is handled on site and could be discharged through outfalls;
 - Outfalls which contain legacy mercury contamination;
 - The facility's collection system receives discharges from a dental and/or categorical industrial user (CIU)⁴ that may discharge mercury;
 - The facility accepts hauled wastes; or,
 - The facility is defined as a categorical industry that may discharge mercury. This may also include dentists, universities, hospitals, or laboratories which have their own SPDES permit.
 - b. **Control Strategy** - The control strategy must contain the following minimum elements:
 - i. **Equipment and Materials** – Equipment and materials (e.g., thermometers, thermostats) used by the permittee, which may contain mercury, must be evaluated by the permittee. As equipment and materials containing mercury are updated/replaced, the permittee must use mercury-free alternatives, if possible.
 - ii. **Bulk Chemical Evaluation** – For chemicals, used at a rate which exceeds 1,000 gallons/year or 10,000 pounds/year, the permittee must obtain a manufacturer's certificate of analysis, a chemical analysis performed by a certified laboratory, and/or a notarized affidavit which describes the substances' mercury concentration and the detection limit achieved. If possible, the permittee must only use bulk chemicals utilized in the wastewater treatment process which contain <10 ppb mercury.

¹Neither monitoring nor outreach is required for facilities meeting the criteria for MMP Type IV, but monitoring and/or outreach can be included in the permittee's control strategy.

²CSO permits are included under the 05 and 07 permit classifications.

³These are overflow retention facilities (ORFs) and are included under the 05 and 07 permit classifications.

⁴CIUs include those listed under Federal Regulation in 40 CFR Part 400.

MERCURY MINIMIZATION PROGRAM (MMP) – Type IV (Continued)

- c. **Status Report** - An **annual** status report must be developed and maintained on site, in accordance with the [Schedule of Additional Submittals](#), summarizing:
- i. Review of criteria to determine if the facility has a potential mercury source;
 - a. If the permittee no longer meets the criteria for MMP Type IV, the permittee must notify the Department for a permittee-initiated permit modification;
 - ii. All actions undertaken, pursuant to the control strategy, during the previous year; and
 - iii. Actions planned, pursuant to the control strategy, for the upcoming year.

The permittee must maintain a file with all MMP documentation. The file must be available for review by Department representatives and copies must be provided upon request in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(i) and 750-2.5(c)(4).

3. **MMP Modification** - The MMP must be modified whenever:
- a. Changes at the facility, or within the collection system, increase the potential for mercury discharges;
 - b. A letter from the Department identifies inadequacies in the MMP.

The Department may use information in the annual status reports, in accordance with 2.c of this MMP, to determine if the permit limitations and MMP Type is appropriate for the facility.

DEFINITIONS:

Potential mercury source – a source identified by the permittee that may reasonably be expected to have total mercury contained in the discharge. Some potential mercury sources include switches, fluorescent lightbulbs, cleaners, degreasers, thermometers, batteries, hauled wastes, universities, hospitals, laboratories, landfills, Brownfield sites, or raw material storage.

DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

- (a) The permittee shall install and maintain identification signs at all outfalls to surface waters listed in this permit, unless the Permittee has obtained a waiver in accordance with the Discharge Notification Act (DNA). Such signs shall be installed before initiation of any new discharge location.
- (b) Subsequent modifications to or renewal of this permit does not reset or revise the deadline set forth in (a) above, unless a new deadline is set explicitly by such permit modification or renewal.
- (c) The Discharge Notification Requirements described herein do not apply to outfalls from which the discharge is composed exclusively of storm water, or discharges to ground water.
- (d) The sign(s) shall be conspicuous, legible and in as close proximity to the point of discharge as is reasonably possible while ensuring the maximum visibility from the surface water and shore. The signs shall be installed in such a manner to pose minimal hazard to navigation, bathing or other water related activities. If the public has access to the water from the land in the vicinity of the outfall, an identical sign shall be posted to be visible from the direction approaching the surface water.

The signs shall have **minimum** dimensions of eighteen inches by twenty-four inches (18" x 24") and shall have white letters on a green background and contain the following information:

<p>N.Y.S. PERMITTED DISCHARGE POINT</p> <p>SPDES PERMIT No.: NY _____</p> <p>OUTFALL No. : _____</p> <p>For information about this permitted discharge contact:</p> <p>Permittee Name: _____</p> <p>Permittee Contact: _____</p> <p>Permittee Phone: () - ### - #####</p> <p>OR:</p> <p>NYSDEC Division of Water Regional Office Address:</p> <p>NYSDEC Division of Water Regional Phone: () - ### - #####</p>

- (e) Upon request, the permittee shall make available electronic or hard copies of the sampling data to the public. In accordance with the RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS page of your permit, each DMR shall be maintained (either electronically or as a hard copy) on record for a period of five years.
- (f) The permittee shall periodically inspect the outfall identification sign(s) in order to ensure they are maintained, are still visible, and contain information that is current and factually correct. Signs that are damaged or incorrect shall be replaced within 3 months of inspection.

SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE

a) The permittee shall comply with the following schedule:

Outfall(s)	Compliance Action	Compliance Date ⁵
001	<p><u>BACTERIAL ASSESSMENT STUDY</u> The permittee shall conduct a three-year BAS to determine the applicable monitoring requirements or effluent limitations for enterococci bacteria consistent with the applicable standards adopted by the state under 6 NYCRR 703.4 (Enterococci standards). The BAS must evaluate the WPCD effluent Enterococci performance and compliance with the Enterococci standards in the ambient receiving water, considering locations at the edge of both the acute and chronic mixing zone boundary for WPCD discharge. Sampling events shall be under normal dry-weather operating conditions (i.e., no measurable rainfall in the 48 hours preceding).</p> <p><u>BAS WORKPLAN</u> The permittee shall submit an approvable BAS Workplan that includes both a sampling plan and a quality assurance project plan (QAPP) for the BAS. The BAS Workplan must identify the sampling parameters, sampling location(s), frequency, and procedure for evaluating compliance with the Enterococci standards, and will include an evaluation of microbial source tracking.</p> <p><u>SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE STATUS REPORTS</u> Submit interim status reports on the progress related to the BAS.</p> <p><u>BAS COMMENCEMENT</u> The permittee shall commence the three-year BAS in accordance with the approved BAS Workplan and QAPP.</p> <p><u>BAS REPORT</u> The permittee shall submit an approvable BAS report that includes the results of the BAS and an assessment of attainment of the Enterococci standard in the receiving water at the sampling locations.</p> <p>Upon review and approval of BAS report, DEC will notify the permittee in writing whether the Enterococci standard is met based upon the reported sampling and microbial source tracking data. In the same notification:</p> <p>a) If the Enterococci standard is met, DEC will also provide the applicable monitoring requirements or effluent limitations. DEC will propose a modification of the permit to include the applicable monitoring requirements or effluent limitations.</p> <p>b) If the Enterococci standard is not met, DEC will also provide the applicable effluent limitations. DEC will propose a modification of the permit to include the applicable effluent limitations. The permittee will also conduct an Engineering Analysis, as outlined below, of potential alternatives necessary to comply with the applicable effluent limitations.</p> <p><u>ENGINEERING ANALYSIS</u></p>	<p>EDP + 1 year</p> <p>NYSDEC approval of BAS Workplan + 6 months, and every 6 months thereafter, until completion of the BAS</p> <p>BAS Workplan + 60 days</p> <p>Completion of the BAS + 6 months</p> <p>Receipt of the BAS + 6 months</p> <p>NYSDEC Notification + 48</p>

⁵ 6 NYCRR 750-1.14 (a)

Outfall(s)	Compliance Action	Compliance Date ⁵
	<p>The Engineering Analysis must evaluate potential alternatives necessary to comply with the applicable effluent limitations. The Engineering Analysis shall also identify the recommended alternative(s) and provide a schedule for implementation of the recommended alternative(s). The permittee shall submit the information in an approvable report to NYSDEC. Upon approval of the report for the Engineering Analysis, all schedules for implementation, design, and construction shall become enforceable under this permit.</p> <p>If treatment system upgrades are determined to be necessary, the permittee shall also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) Include a schedule for development of Basis of Design Report; d) Submit an approvable Basis of Design Report. The Basis of Design Report will provide the schedule of development of approvable final plans and specifications, as well as a schedule of construction; and <p>Construct the treatment system described in the approved report, plans, and specifications and achieve compliance with the applicable effluent limitations.</p>	<p>months</p> <p>In accordance with the approved schedule</p>

Unless noted otherwise, the above actions are one-time requirements.

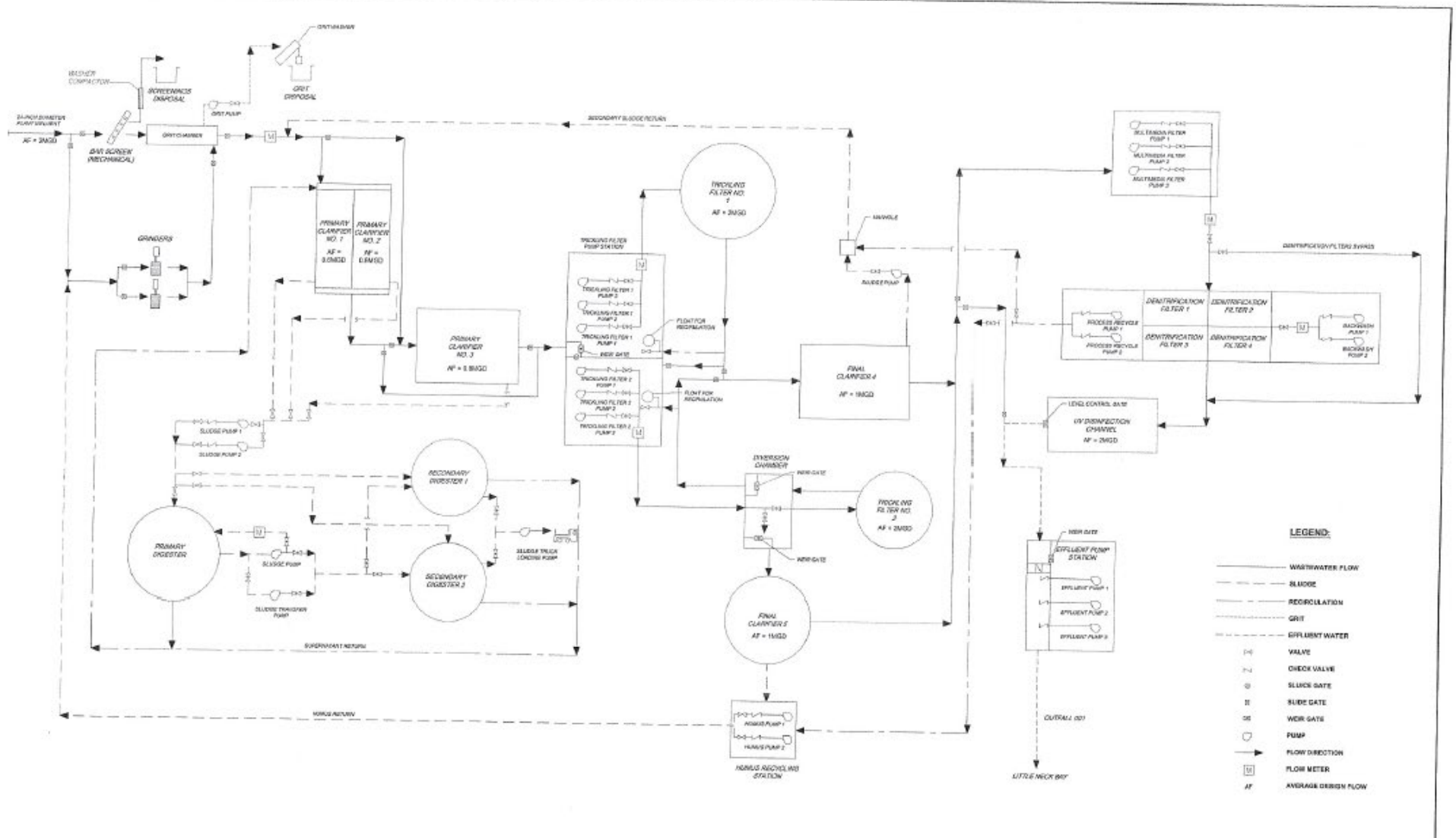
INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITS FOR PARAMETERS SUBJECT TO THIS SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE

Outfall	Parameter(s) Affected	Interim Effluent Limit			Limits Apply	Notes	Interim Limits Expire
		Type	Limit	Units			
001	Enterococci	30-day GM	Monitor	No./100mL	Year-Round	1	TBD
Notes:	1. Sample Frequency shall be as specified on the Permit Limits, Levels, and Monitoring pages of this permit. Samples shall be collected as Grabs.						

- b) The permittee shall submit a written notice of compliance or non-compliance with each of the above schedule dates no later than 14 days following each elapsed date, unless conditions require more immediate notice as prescribed in 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.2(a) and 750-2. All such compliance or non-compliance notification shall be sent to the locations listed under the section of this permit entitled RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS. Each notice of non-compliance shall include the following information:
 1. A short description of the non-compliance;
 2. A description of any actions taken or proposed by the permittee to comply with the elapsed schedule requirements without further delay and to limit environmental impact associated with the non-compliance;
 3. Any details which tend to explain or mitigate an instance of non-compliance; and
 4. An estimate of the date the permittee will comply with the elapsed schedule requirement and an assessment of the probability that the permittee will meet the next scheduled requirement on time.
- c) The permittee shall submit copies of any document required by the above schedule of compliance to the NYSDEC Regional Water Engineer and to the Bureau of Water Permits.

MONITORING LOCATIONS

The permittee shall take samples and measurements, to comply with the monitoring requirements specified in this permit, at the location(s) specified below:



GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

A. The regulations in 6 NYCRR Part 750 are hereby incorporated by reference and the conditions are enforceable requirements under this permit. The permittee shall comply with all requirements set forth in this permit and with all the applicable requirements of 6 NYCRR Part 750 incorporated into this permit by reference, including but not limited to the regulations in paragraphs B through I as follows:

B. General Conditions

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Duty to comply | 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(e) & 2.4 |
| 2. Duty to reapply | 6 NYCRR 750-1.16(a) |
| 3. Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense | 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(g) |
| 4. Duty to mitigate | 6 NYCRR 750-2.7(f) |
| 5. Permit actions | 6 NYCRR 750-1.1(c), 1.18, 1.20 & 2.1(h) |
| 6. Property rights | 6 NYCRR 750-2.2(b) |
| 7. Duty to provide information | 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(i) |
| 8. Inspection and entry | 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(a) & 2.3 |

C. Operation and Maintenance

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Proper Operation & Maintenance | 6 NYCRR 750-2.8 |
| 2. Bypass | 6 NYCRR 750-1.2(a)(17), 2.8(b) & 2.7 |
| 3. Upset | 6 NYCRR 750-1.2(a)(94) & 2.8(c) |

D. Monitoring and Records

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Monitoring and records | 6 NYCRR 750-2.5(a)(2), 2.5(a)(6), 2.5(c)(1), 2.5(c)(2), & 2.5(d) |
| 2. Signatory requirements | 6 NYCRR 750-1.8 & 2.5(b) |

E. Reporting Requirements

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Reporting requirements | 6 NYCRR 750-2.5, 2.7 & 1.17 |
| 2. Anticipated noncompliance | 6 NYCRR 750-2.7(a) |
| 3. Transfers | 6 NYCRR 750-1.17 |
| 4. Monitoring reports | 6 NYCRR 750-2.5(e) |
| 5. Compliance schedules | 6 NYCRR 750-1.14(d) |
| 6. 24-hour reporting | 6 NYCRR 750-2.7(c) & (d) |
| 7. Other noncompliance | 6 NYCRR 750-2.7(e) |
| 8. Other information | 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(f) |
| 9. Additional conditions applicable to a POTW | 6 NYCRR 750-2.9 |

F. Planned Changes

1. The permittee shall give notice to the Department as soon as possible of planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility when:
 - a. The alteration or addition to the permitted facility may meet any of the criteria for determining whether facility is a new source in 40 CFR §122.29(b); or
 - b. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject either to effluent limitations in the permit, or to notification requirements under 40 CFR §122.42(a)(1); or
 - c. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.

In addition to the Department, the permittee shall submit a copy of this notice to the United States Environmental Protection Agency at the following address: U.S. EPA Region 2, Clean Water Regulatory Branch, 290 Broadway, 24th Floor, New York, NY 10007-1866.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS (continued)

2. Notification Requirement for POTWs

All POTWs shall provide adequate notice to the Department and the USEPA of the following:

- a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to section 301 or 306 of CWA if it were directly discharging those pollutants; or
- b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit.
- c. For the purposes of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on:
 - i. the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW, and
 - ii. any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

POTWs shall submit a copy of this notice to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, at the following address:

U.S. EPA Region 2, Clean Water Regulatory Branch, 290 Broadway, 24th Floor, New York, NY 10007-1866

G. Sludge Management

The permittee shall comply with all applicable requirements of 6 NYCRR Part 360.

H. SPDES Permit Program Fee

The permittee shall pay to the Department an annual SPDES permit program fee within 30 days of the date of the first invoice, unless otherwise directed by the Department, and shall comply with all applicable requirements of ECL 72-0602 and 6 NYCRR Parts 480, 481 and 485. Note that if there is inconsistency between the fees specified in ECL 72-0602 and 6 NYCRR Part 485, the ECL 72-0602 fees govern.

I. Water Treatment Chemicals (WTCs)

New or increased use and discharge of a WTC requires prior Department review and authorization. At a minimum, the permittee must notify the Department in writing of its intent to change WTC use by submitting a completed *WTC Notification Form* for each proposed WTC. The Department will review that submittal and determine if a SPDES permit modification is necessary or whether WTC review and authorization may proceed outside of the formal permit administrative process. The majority of WTC authorizations do not require SPDES permit modification. In any event, use and discharge of a WTC shall not proceed without prior authorization from the Department. Examples of WTCs include biocides, coagulants, conditioners, corrosion inhibitors, defoamers, deposit control agents, flocculants, scale inhibitors, sequestrants, and settling aids.

1. WTC use shall not exceed the rate explicitly authorized by this permit or otherwise authorized in writing by the Department.
2. The permittee shall maintain a logbook of all WTC use, noting for each WTC the date, time, exact location, and amount of each dosage, and, the name of the individual applying or measuring the chemical. The logbook must also document that adequate process controls are in place to ensure that excessive levels of WTCs are not used.
3. The permittee shall submit a completed WTC Annual Report Form each year that they use and discharge WTCs. This form shall be submitted in electronic format and attached to either the December DMR or the annual monitoring report required below. The *WTC Notification Form and WTC Annual Report Form* are available from the Department's website at: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/permits/93245.html>

RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

- A. The monitoring information required by this permit shall be retained for a period of at least five years from the date of the sampling for subsequent inspection by the Department or its designated agent.
- B. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs): Completed DMR forms shall be submitted for each 1 month reporting period in accordance with the DMR Manual available on Department's website.

DMRs must be submitted electronically using the electronic reporting tool (NetDMR) specified by NYSDEC. Instructions on the use of NetDMR can be found at <https://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/8461.html>. **Hardcopy paper DMRs will only be received at the address listed below, directed to the Bureau of Water Compliance, if a waiver from the electronic submittal requirements has been granted by DEC to the facility.**

Attach the monthly "Wastewater Facility Operation Report" (form 92-15-7) and any required DMR attachments electronically to the DMR or with the hardcopy submittal.

The first monitoring period begins on the effective date of this permit, and, unless otherwise required, the reports are due no later than the 28th day of the month following the end of each monitoring period.

- C. Additional information required to be submitted by this permit shall be summarized and reported to the Regional Water Engineer and Bureau of Water Permits at the following addresses:

Department of Environmental Conservation
 Division of Water, Bureau of Water Permits
 625 Broadway, Albany, New York 12233-3505 Phone: (518) 402-8111

Department of Environmental Conservation
 Regional Water Engineer, Region 1
 50 Circle Road, Stony Brook, New York, 11790-3409 Phone: (631) 444-0405

- D. Bypass and Sewage Pollutant Right to Know Reporting: In accordance with the Sewage Pollutant Right to Know Act (ECL § 17-0826-a), Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) are required to notify DEC and Department of Health within two hours of discovery of an untreated or partially treated sewage discharge and to notify the public and adjoining municipalities within four hours of discovery. Information regarding reporting and other requirements of this program may be found on the Department's website. In addition, POTWs are required to provide a five-day incident report and supplemental information to the DEC in accordance with Part 750-2.7(d) by utilizing the Division of Water Report of Noncompliance Event form unless waived by DEC on a case-by-case basis.

- E. Schedule of Additional Submittals:

The permittee shall submit the following information to the Regional Water Engineer and to the Bureau of Water Permits, unless otherwise instructed:

SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS		
Outfall(s)	Required Action	Due Date
	<u>BIENNIAL POLLUTANT SCAN</u> The permittee shall implement an ongoing monitoring program and perform effluent sampling every two years as specified in footnote of the permit limits table.	Retain and submit with next NY-2A Application

SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS		
Outfall(s)	Required Action	Due Date
	<u>WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TESTING</u> WET testing shall be performed as required in the footnote of the permit limits table. The toxicity test report including all information requested of this permit shall be attached to your WET DMRs and sent to the WET@dec.ny.gov email address.	Within 60 days following the end of each monitoring period
	<u>STORMWATER NO EXPOSURE CERTIFICATION</u> Permittee must recertify every five years a condition of no exposure to stormwater in order to continue to qualify for the no exposure exclusion. The No Exposure Certification Form can be found on the NYSDEC website.	EDP + 5 Years, and every 5 years thereafter
	<u>MERCURY - CONDITIONAL EXCLUSION CERTIFICATION</u> Permittee must submit a mercury conditional exclusion certification every five years in order to maintain MMP Type IV status. As part of the certification the permittee will be required to sample the effluent and measure <12 ng/L.	3/29/2028 and every 5 years thereafter
	<u>MERCURY MINIMIZATION PLAN</u> The permittee must complete and maintain onsite an annual mercury minimization status report in accordance with the requirements of this permit.	Maintained Onsite EDP + 12 months, annually thereafter

Unless noted otherwise, the above actions are one-time requirements.

- F. Monitoring and analysis shall be conducted using sufficiently sensitive test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.
- G. More frequent monitoring of the discharge(s), monitoring point(s), or waters of the State than required by the permit, where analysis is performed by a certified laboratory or where such analysis is not required to be performed by a certified laboratory, shall be included in the calculations and recording of the data on the corresponding DMRs.
- H. Calculations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this permit.
- I. Unless otherwise specified, all information recorded on the DMRs shall be based upon measurements and sampling carried out during the most recently completed reporting period.
- J. Any laboratory test or sample analysis required by this permit for which the State Commissioner of Health issues certificates of approval pursuant to section 502 of the Public Health Law shall be conducted by a laboratory which has been issued a certificate of approval. Inquiries regarding laboratory certification should be directed to the New York State Department of Health, Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program.

SPDES Permit Fact Sheet
Belgrave Water Pollution
Control District
Belgrave Water Pollution
Control District
NY0026841

DRAFT



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

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Summary of Permit Changes

A State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) EBPS permit renewal has been drafted for the Belgrave Water Pollution Control District. The changes to the permit are summarized below:

- **General**
 - Updated permit format, definitions, and general conditions
 - Updated permittee attention
 - Removed Schedule of Compliance for Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) and Nitrogen from permit
 - Removed Quantification and Removals Study for Copper from permit
 - Added Mercury Minimization Program (MMP) – Type IV in accordance with TOGS 1.3.10
 - Updated process schematic in permit
 - Added Schedule of Compliance for Bacterial Assessment Study (BAS) for Enterococci
 - Added Schedule of Additional Submittals for Biennial Pollutant Scan; Mercury Conditional Exclusion Certification; Mercury Minimization Program Annual Status Report (maintained onsite); Stormwater No Exposure Certification; and Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing

- **Outfall 001**
 - Updated Total Copper limit of 0.42 lbs/d (mass) to 0.034 mg/L (concentration)
 - Added Biennial Pollutant Scan to permit limits table
 - Added summer (June 1 – October 31) Nitrogen, Ammonia Total (as N) Action Level of 7.13 mg/L to permit limits table
 - Added Enterococci Daily Max monitoring and 35 No./100mL 30-Day Geo. Mean. final effluent limit to permit limits table
 - Reduced Total Residual Chlorine Limit from 0.55 mg/L to 0.076 mg/L to reflect appropriate dilution
 - Added WET testing action levels of 1.98 TU_a and 10.1 TU_c to permit limits table with appropriate footnotes
 - Updated percent removal for CBOD₅ and TSS from 75% to 85% removal based on secondary treatment occurring at the facility

- **LISS TMDL**
 - Removed The First Incremental (40%) Water Quality Based Effluent Limits and Monitoring LISS TMDL table from permit
 - Removed The Second Incremental (75%) Water Quality Based Effluent Limits and Monitoring LISS TMDL table from permit
 - Updated Nitrogen, Ammonia (as NH₃) to Nitrogen, Ammonia (as N) for simpler data reporting

This factsheet summarizes the information used to determine the effluent limitations (limits) and other conditions contained in the permit. General background information including the regulatory basis for the effluent limitations and other conditions are in the [Appendix](#) linked throughout this factsheet.

Administrative History

3/1/2005 The last full technical review was performed and the SPDES permit became effective with a new five-year term and expiration date of 2/28/2010. The 2005 permit has formed the basis of this permit.

The permit was administratively renewed in 2010 and again in 2015. The current permit administrative renewal is effective until 2/29/2020.

3/1/2020 The current permit was allowed to stay in effect pursuant to SAPA¹.

9/28/2022 Department issued a Request for Information (RFI) to modify and renew the SPDES permit due to the facility's EBPS score². At the time of the RFI, the facility had an EBPS score of 230 and ranking of 58.

1/13/2023 The Belgrave Water Pollution Control District submitted a NY-2A permit application.

The Notice of Complete Application, published in the [Environmental Notice Bulletin](#) and newspapers, contains information on the public notice process.

Facility Information

This facility is a publicly owned treatment works that receives flow from domestic users, with effluent consisting of treated sanitary. The collection system consists of separate sewers. The facility does not have any significant industrial users (SIUs).

The current 2 MGD treatment plant consists of:

- Preliminary Treatment: Screening, Grit Removal
- Primary Treatment: Primary Clarification
- Secondary Treatment: Trickling Filter, Denitrification Filter
- Disinfection: UV

Sludge is digested and sent off-site for disposal.

The primary outfall (Outfall 001) is a 24" pipe constructed in 2022 from Belgrave WPCD into Little Neck Bay.

The facility does not have any planned improvements.

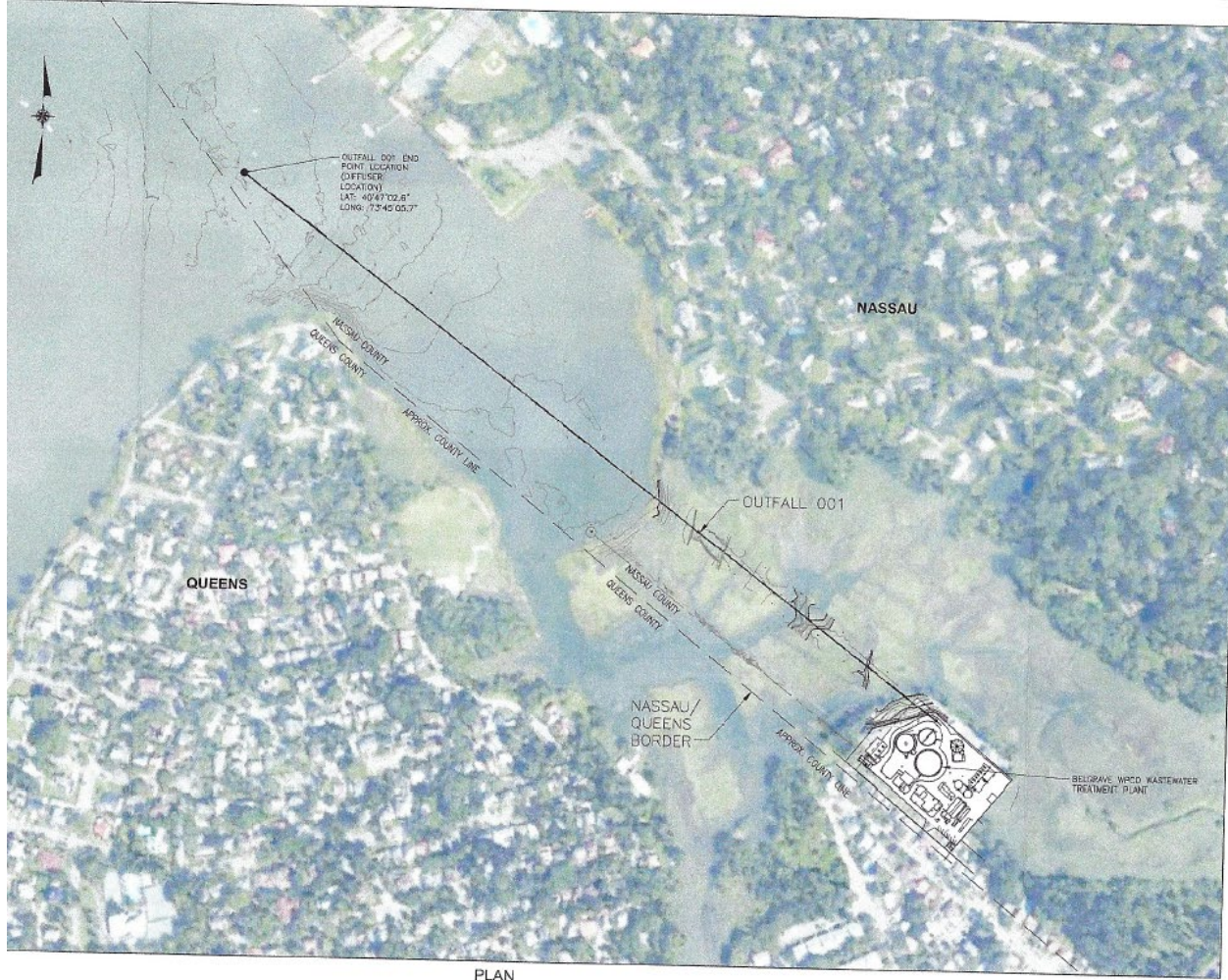
The facility accepts wastewater from the following municipalities:

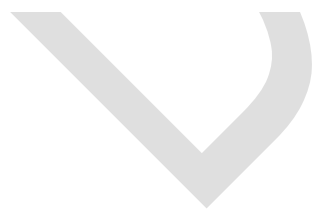
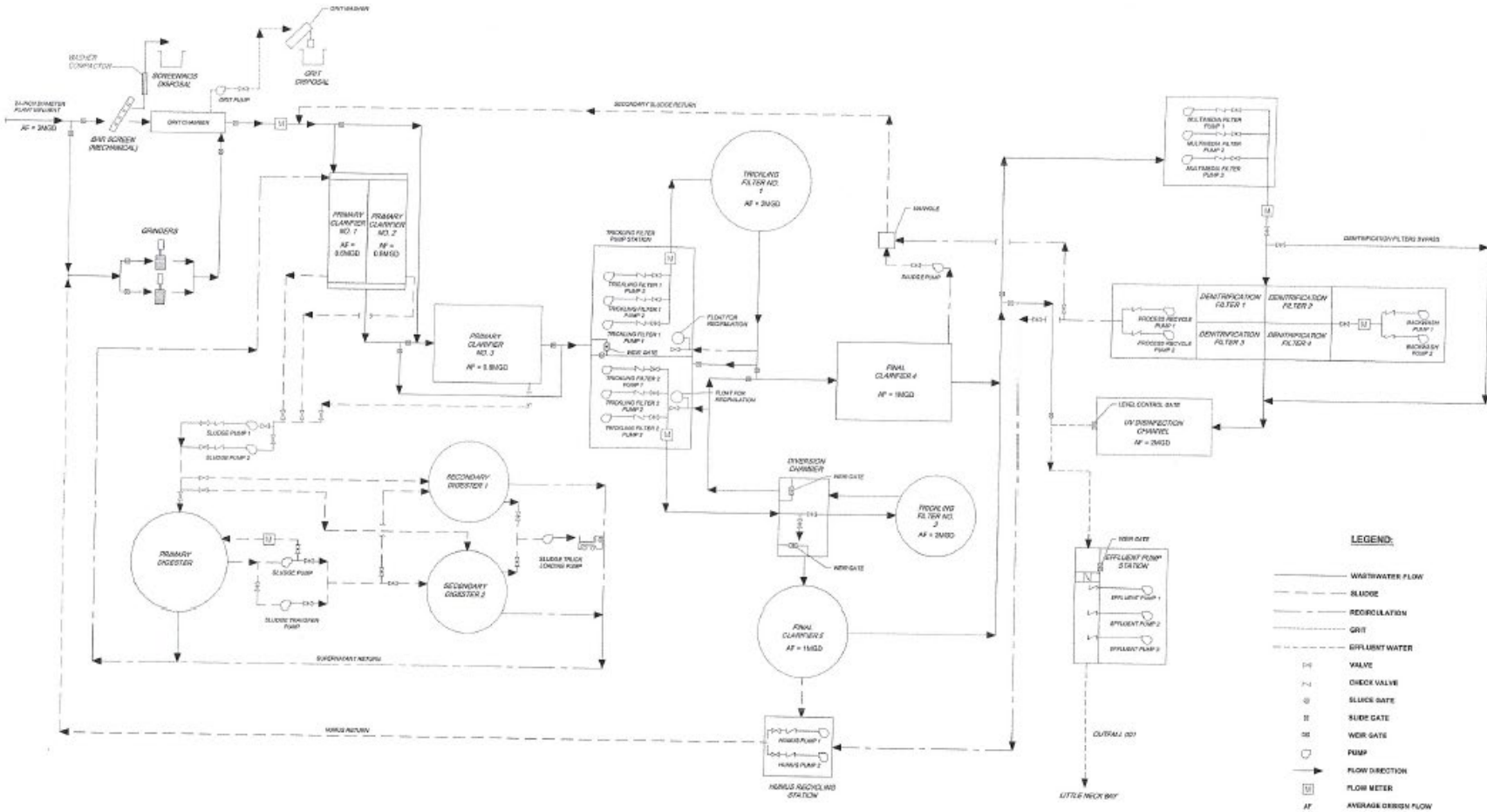
Municipality	POSS # or SPDES #	Collection System
Belgrave Water Pollution Control District	NY0026841	Separate
Lake Success		Separate

¹ State Administrative Procedures Act Section 401(2) and 6 NYCRR 621.11(l)

² Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.18 and NYS Environmental Benefit Permit Strategy (EBPS)

Site Overview





Enforcement History

The facility is operating under Order on Consent R1-20190215-60 dated 04/28/2019. The Order requires the following compliance actions:

- Replacement of existing outfall (including decommissioning of existing outfall)
- Construction of effluent pumping station

The work under this Order has been completed and the Order has been closed.

Compliance and enforcement information can be found on the EPA's [Enforcement and Compliance History Online \(ECHO\)](#) website.

Existing Effluent Quality

The [Pollutant Summary Table](#) presents the existing effluent quality and effluent limitations. The existing effluent quality was determined from Discharge Monitoring Reports and the application submitted by the permittee for the period 2/28/2018 to 1/31/2023. [Appendix Link](#)

Interstate Water Pollution Control Agencies

Outfall(s) 001 is located within the Interstate Environmental Commission (IEC) compact area which places additional requirements in the SPDES permit. [Appendix Link](#)

Additional Site-Specific Concerns

The facility is located in a sole source aquifer. As required by ECL 17-0828, the permittee submitted a completed *Application Supplement B: Discharges within Sole Source Aquifers* form identifying the following water purveyors within a three-mile radius of the facility: Kings/Queens counties SSA & Nassau/Suffolk counties SSA.

Receiving Water Information

The facility discharges via the following outfalls:

Outfall No.	SIC Code	Wastewater Type	Receiving Water
001	4952	Treated Sanitary Sewage	Little Neck Bay, Class SB

Reach Description: Little Neck Bay (LNB) consists of waters within Nassau County, southeast of a line extending from Elm Point to Willets Point. The segment of Little Neck Bay at the point of discharge is classified as SB (6 NYCRR 885.6 – Table I – Item 3).

See the [Outfall and Receiving Water Summary Table](#) and [Appendix](#) for additional information.

Impaired Waterbody Information

The Little Neck Bay segment (PWL No. 1702-0029) was first listed on the 1998 [New York State Section 303\(d\) List](#) of Impaired/TMDL Waters as impaired due to fecal coliform from urban/stormwater runoff, municipal. The segment continues to be listed as of the 2018 NYS Section 303(d) List. A TMDL has not been developed to address the impairment and, therefore, there are no applicable wasteload allocations (WLAs) for this facility.

Belgrave WPCD was also listed under the 2001 “*Total Maximum Daily Load Analysis to Achieve Water Quality Standards for Dissolved Oxygen in Long Island Sound*,” approved by EPA which establishes individual POTW and total CSO waste load allocations (WLAs) for LISS Management

Zones. Belgrave WPCD falls under LISS Management Zone 10. As part of the TMDL, the discharges from the following outfalls are subject to the listed waste load allocations (WLA) for the following parameters:

Outfall No.	Parameter	Wasteload Allocation
001	Nitrogen	77 lbs/day

Critical Receiving Water Data & Mixing Zone

Consistent with TOGS 1.3.1, the outfall information submitted in the mixing zone form was used to develop a mixing zone model to establish dilution ratios for the water quality analysis. The model showed the mixing is dominated by either the positive buoyancy of the discharge or the upward vertical orientation of the discharge port.

Outfall No.	Acute Dilution Ratio A(A)	Chronic Dilution Ratio A(C)	Human, Aesthetic, Wildlife Dilution Ratio (HEW)	Basis
001	6.6:1	10.1:1	10.1:1	CORMIX

Critical receiving water data are listed in the [Pollutant Summary Table](#) at the end of this fact sheet. [Appendix Link](#)

Permit Requirements

The technology based effluent limitations ([TBELs](#)), water quality-based effluent limitations ([WQBELs](#)), [Existing Effluent Quality](#) and a discussion of the selected effluent limitation for each pollutant present in the discharge are provided in the [Pollutant Summary Table](#).

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing

An evaluation of the discharge indicates the potential for toxicity based on the following criteria: [Appendix Link](#)

- Treatment plants which equal or exceed a discharge of 1MGD. (#7)

The requirement for WET testing is new. No previous WET data was available to perform a reasonable potential analysis. Consistent with TOGS 1.3.2, given the dilution available and location outside of the Great Lakes basin, the permit requires chronic WET testing. WET testing action levels of 1.98 TUa and 10.1 TUC have been included in the permit for each species. The acute action level for each species represent the acute dilution ratio times a factor of 0.3. The chronic action levels represent the chronic dilution ratio. Samples will be collected quarterly for years ending in 4 and 9.

Anti-backsliding

The following effluent limitations are subject to an antibacksliding determination.

Total Copper: In accordance with 40 CFR 122.45(f)(1)(ii), since the WQS is expressed as concentration, the limitation will be expressed as concentration and the mass will be discontinued. Additionally, under 6 NYCRR 750-1.10(c)(1), “a permit may be modified to contain a less stringent effluent limit...if...material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility occurred after permit issuance, which justify the application of a less stringent effluent limitation.” The facility replaced their outfall pipe in 2022 which modified the dilution ratios

applicable to facility's discharge. As such, a less stringent limit based on the calculated WQBEL is being imposed.

[Appendix Link](#)

Antidegradation

The permit contains effluent limitations which ensure that the best usages of the receiving waters will be maintained. The Notice of Complete Application published in the Environmental Notice Bulletin contains information on the State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR)³ determination.

[Appendix Link](#)

Discharge Notification Act Requirements

In accordance with the Discharge Notification Act (ECL 17-0815-a), the permittee is required to post a sign at each point of wastewater discharge to surface waters, unless a waiver is obtained. This requirement is being continued from the previous permit.

Additionally, the permit contains a requirement to make the DMR sampling data available to the public upon request. This requirement is being continued from the previous permit.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Requirements

The facility is a publicly owned treatment works ≥ 1 MGD that requires SPDES permit coverage under 40 CFR 122.26 (b)(14)(ix).

On 1/13/2023, the permittee submitted a Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure Form, certifying that all industrial activities and materials are completely sheltered from exposure. This condition must be maintained for the exclusion to remain applicable. The schedule of submittals also includes a due date for re-certification every five years as required by 40 CFR 122.26(g)(iii). This requirement is new.

Mercury⁴

The multiple discharge variance (MDV) for mercury provides the framework for NYSDEC to require mercury monitoring and mercury minimization programs (MMPs), through SPDES permitting. [Appendix Link](#)

On 03/29/2023, the permittee submitted a Conditional Exclusion Certification, certifying that the facility does not have any of the mercury sources listed in Part III.A.3. of DOW 1.3.10 and the effluent measured <12 ng/L. Therefore, consistent with DOW 1.3.10, the permit includes requirements for the implementation of MMP Type IV and does not include mercury effluent limitations. The [Schedule of Additional Submittals](#) includes a mercury minimization plan annual status report (maintained onsite), and re-certification of the exclusion every five years. As part of the re-certification, the effluent must be sampled and continue to measure <12 ng/L. This requirement is new.

Biennial Pollutant Scan

Three effluent samples for applicable parameters must be submitted with an NY-2A Application⁵. The permit includes a requirement to perform biennial sampling (once every two years) of the WWTP effluent for the parameters in the NY-2A Application, Tables A – D. This requirement ensures the data is representative of effluent conditions over the permit term and will be available for the next application submittal and permit review. This requirement is new.

³ As prescribed by 6 NYCRR Part 617

⁴ In accordance with DOW 1.3.10 Mercury – SPDES Permitting & Multiple Discharge Variance (MDV), December 30, 2020.

⁵ Pursuant to 40 CFR 122.21(j)(4)(vi).

Schedule(s) of Compliance

A Schedule of Compliance is being included⁶ for the following items ([Appendix Link](#)):

- Bacterial Assessment Study (BAS) for Enterococci
 - This is a new requirement, and the permittee cannot immediately comply with the WQBEL.

Schedule(s) of Additional Submittals

A schedule of additional submittals has been included for the following ([Appendix Link](#)):

- Biennial Pollutant Scan
- Mercury Conditional Exclusion Certification
- Mercury Minimization Program Annual Status Report (maintained onsite)
- Stormwater No Exposure Certification
- Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing

⁶ Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.14

OUTFALL AND RECEIVING WATER SUMMARY TABLE

Outfall	Latitude	Longitude	Receiving Water Name	Water Class	Water Index No. / Priority Waterbody Listing (PWL) No.	Major / Sub Basin	Hardness (mg/l)	1Q10 (MGD)	7Q10 (MGD)	30Q10 (MGD)	Critical Effluent Flow (MGD)	Dilution Ratio		
												A(A)	A(C)	HEW
001	40° 17' 2.6" N	73° 45' 5.7" W	Little Neck Bay	SB	LNB PWL: 1702-0029	17 / 02	-	-	-	-	2.0	6.6:1	10.1:1	10.1:1

POLLUTANT SUMMARY TABLE

Outfall 001

Outfall #	Description of Wastewater: Treated Sanitary Sewage														
	Type of Treatment: Screening, Grit Removal, Primary Clarification, Trickling Filter, Denitrification, UV														
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁷	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
General Notes: Existing discharge data from 2/28/2018 to 1/31/2023 was obtained from Discharge Monitoring Reports provided by the permittee. All applicable water quality standards were reviewed for development of the WQBELs. The standard and WQBEL shown below represent the most stringent.															
Flow Rate	MGD	Monthly Avg	2.0	1.35 Actual Average	60/0	2.0	Design Flow	Narrative: No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	TBEL	
	Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3, a monthly average flow limitation equal to the average daily design capacity of the treatment plant is specified.														
pH	SU	Minimum	6.0	6.3 Actual Minimum	60/0	6.0	TOGS 1.3.3	-	-	6.5 – 8.5	Range	-	703.3	-	TBEL
		Maximum	9.0	7.9 Actual Maximum	60/0	9.0		Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3 for POTWs, TBELs reflect secondary treatment standards. Given the available dilution an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL is protective of the WQS.							
Temperature	°F	Daily Max	Monitor	87.54	60/0	Monitor	750-1.13 Monitor	-	Narrative (Estuary): The water temperature at the surface of an estuary shall not be raised to more than 90F at any point.			704.2	-	Monitor	
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(a), monitoring is required and may be used to inform future permitting decisions. This requirement is continued from the previous permit.														

⁷ Existing Effluent Quality: Daily Max = 99% lognormal; Monthly Avg = 95% lognormal (for datasets with ≤3 nondetects); Daily Max = 99% delta-lognormal; Monthly Avg = 95% delta-lognormal (for datasets with >3 nondetects)

Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Treated Sanitary Sewage													
		Type of Treatment: Screening, Grit Removal, Primary Clarification, Trickling Filter, Denitrification, UV													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁷	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
5-day Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD ₅)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	25	18.43	60/0	25	TOGS 1.3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TBEL
		7 Day Avg	40	28.11	60/0	40	TOGS 1.3.3								
	lbs/d	Monthly Avg	420	210.22	60/0	420	TOGS 1.3.3								
		7 Day Avg	670	330.83	60/0	670	TOGS 1.3.3								
	% Rem	Minimum	75	85.7 Actual Minimum	60/0	85	TOGS 1.3.3								
Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3 for POTWs, TBELs reflect secondary treatment standards. Given that adequate dilution is available, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL, and consistent with TOGS 1.3.3., is protective of WQS.															
5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	mg/L	6 cons. hourly avg.	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IEC
	This is an Interstate Environmental Commission (IEC) requirement. The permittee is not required to perform this sampling but shall be required to meet the permit limit at all times. EPA, DEC, or IEC may perform the sampling.														
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	30	11.71	60/0	30	TOGS 1.3.3	-	Narrative: None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages.	-	703.2	-	TBEL		
		7 Day Avg	45	15.93	60/0	45	TOGS 1.3.3								
	lbs/d	Monthly Avg	500	131.29	60/0	500	TOGS 1.3.3								
		7 Day Avg	750	243.47	60/0	750	TOGS 1.3.3								
	% Rem	Minimum	75	90.7 Actual Minimum	60/0	85	TOGS 1.3.3								
Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3 for POTWs, TBELs reflect secondary treatment standards. Given that adequate dilution is available, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL, and consistent with TOGS 1.3.3, is protective of water quality standards.															
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	6 cons. hourly avg.	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IEC	
		This is an Interstate Environmental Commission (IEC) requirement. The permittee is not required to perform this sampling but shall be required to meet the permit limit at all times. EPA, DEC, or IEC may perform the sampling.													

Outfall #	Description of Wastewater: Treated Sanitary Sewage																
	Type of Treatment: Screening, Grit Removal, Primary Clarification, Trickling Filter, Denitrification, UV																
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement		
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁷	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL				
Settleable Solids	mL/L	Daily Max	0.3	0.1	21/39	0.3	TOGS 1.3.3	-	Narrative: None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages				703.2	-	TBEL		
			Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3, the effluent limitation is equal to the TBEL of 0.3 mL/L for POTWs providing secondary treatment without filtration. Given that adequate dilution is available the TBEL is protective of WQS.														
Nitrogen, Ammonia (as N) June 1 st – Oct. 31 st	mg/L	Monthly Avg	Monitor	7.13	60/0	-	-	-	0.70594	0.749	A(C)	7.13-AL	40CFR 122.44 (RSAT)	-	Action Level		
			The chronic summer WQS was translated from an unionized ammonia of 0.035 mg/L (as NH ₃) to 0.91 mg/L (as NH ₃) (0.749 mg/L (as N)) using the 10 th percentile for surface salinity of 23.5 g/kg, a surface temperature of 25°C, and the 90 th percentile for surface pH of 7.9 SU for Little Neck Bay. The WQBEL was then determined by applying the chronic dilution ratio to the WQS of 0.749 mg/L (as N). A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates no reasonable potential to violate the WQS. However, the existing effluent quality is showing that an exceedance of the WQS is likely. Therefore, an action level equal to the 95% lognormal of existing data is being included. Additionally, monitoring is being continued under the LISS TMDL.														
			Reporting for Ammonia has been changed from (as NH ₃) to (as N) for simpler data reporting, as this is consistent with the laboratory reporting units. Values can be converted using the equation: Ammonia (as N) = Ammonia (as NH ₃) x 0.8224. The existing effluent quality of 8.67 mg/L (as NH ₃) was converted to 7.13 mg/L (as N).														
Nitrogen, Ammonia (as N) Nov. 1 st – May 31 st	mg/L	Monthly Avg	Monitor	7.13	60/0	-	-	-	0.70594	1.548	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	40CFR 122.44 (RSAT)	-	No Limitation		
			The chronic winter WQS was translated from an unionized ammonia of 0.035 mg/L (as NH ₃) to 1.88 mg/L (as NH ₃) (1.548 mg/L (as N)) using the 10 th percentile for surface salinity of 23.5 g/kg, a surface temperature of 15°C, and the 90 th percentile for surface pH of 7.9 SU for Little Neck Bay. The WQBEL was then determined by applying the chronic dilution ratio to the WQS of 1.548 mg/L (as N). A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates no reasonable potential to violate the WQS. Therefore, no limitation is being imposed. Monitoring is being continued under the LISS TMDL.														
			Reporting for Ammonia has been changed from (as NH ₃) to (as N) for simpler data reporting, as this is consistent with the laboratory reporting units. Values can be converted using the equation: Ammonia (as N) = Ammonia (as NH ₃) x 0.8224. The existing effluent quality of 8.67 mg/L (as NH ₃) was converted to 7.13 mg/L (as N).														
Total Phosphorus (as P)	mg/L	Daily Max	Monitor	5.91	20/0	Monitor	TOGS 1.3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor		
			Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3 permits for discharges with design flows greater than 1 MGD and to saline waters shall require influent and effluent monitoring for total phosphorus.														
Orthophosphate (as P)	mg/L	Daily Max	Monitor	4.36	20/0	Monitor	TOGS 1.3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor		
			Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3 permits for discharges with design flows greater than 1 MGD and to saline waters shall require influent and effluent monitoring for orthophosphate.														

Permittee: Belgrave Water Pollution Control District
 Facility: Belgrave Water Pollution Control District
 SPDES Number: NY0026841
 USEPA Major/Class 05 Municipal

Date: June 6, 2023 v.1.17
 Permit Writer: Gwendolyn Temple
 Water Quality Reviewer: Gwendolyn Temple
 Full Technical Review

Outfall #	Units	Description of Wastewater: Treated Sanitary Sewage													
		Type of Treatment: Screening, Grit Removal, Primary Clarification, Trickling Filter, Denitrification, UV													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁷	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
Total Mercury	ng/L	Daily Max	-	<0.5	1/0	-	ILCA	-	-	0.7	H(FC)	-	-	-	DOW 1.3.10
See Mercury section of this factsheet.															
Coliform, Fecal	#/100 ml	30d Geo Mean	200	31.08	60/0	200	TOGS 1.3.3	-	Narrative: The monthly geometric mean, from a minimum of five examinations, shall not exceed 200.				703.4	-	TBEL
		7d Geo Mean	400	1010.38	60/0	400	TOGS 1.3.3	-					-	-	IEC
		6 cons. hourly mean	800	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	IEC
		Individual Sample	2400	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	IEC
Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3, effluent disinfection is required year-round due to the class of the receiving waterbody. Fecal coliform effluent limitations equal to the TBEL are specified.															
6 hr. geometric mean and individual sample are both Interstate Environmental Commission (IEC) requirements. The permittee is not required to perform this sampling but shall be required to meet the permit limit at all times. EPA, DEC, or IEC may perform the sampling.															
Coliform, Total	#/100 ml	Monthly Median	700	173.38	60/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	703.4	-	WQBEL
Due to shellfishing on the north shore, this sampling requirement is being continued from the previous permit.															
Enterococci	#/100 ml	30-Day Geometric Mean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	35	703.4	-	WQBEL
		Daily Maximum	-	-	-	Monitor	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	In accordance with 6 NYCRR 703.4(d), a final 30-Day Geometric Mean effluent limitation of 35 #/100mL is being included in the permit with an interim limit of monitor only and a Schedule of Compliance requirement to complete a Bacterial Assessment Study (BAS).														
Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(a), daily maximum monitoring is required and may be used to inform future permitting decisions. This requirement is new.															

Outfall #	Description of Wastewater: Treated Sanitary Sewage														
	Type of Treatment: Screening, Grit Removal, Primary Clarification, Trickling Filter, Denitrification, UV														
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁷	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	mg/L	Daily Max	0.55	-	-	2.0	TOGS 1.3.3	-	-	0.0075	A(C)	0.076	703.5	-	WQBEL
	Effluent disinfection is currently required year-round and will remain a permit requirement. The WQBEL was calculated by multiplying the WQS by the chronic dilution ratio. Due to the low dilution, the calculated WQBEL is less than the TBEL and an effluent limitation equal to the WQBEL is appropriate. There was no discharge of chlorine during the reporting period.														
Copper, Total	mg/L	-	0.025	0.029	-	-	-	-	0.00264	0.0034	A(C)	0.034	40 CFR 122.44 (RSAT)	-	WQBEL
	lb/d	Daily Max	0.42	0.5	60/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mass Discontinued
	The WQBEL was calculated from the chronic water quality standard and through applying the chronic dilution ratio. A negligible upstream ambient concentration was assumed. A metals translator of 1.04 was applied to convert between the total and dissolved form in accordance with the STORET Database, EPA Document 823-B-96-007, TriBasin RIBS calculation. While the existing permit limit is less than the calculated WQBEL, the outfall has been modified and thus, new dilution imposed. The permit limit is specified in concentration as 40 CFR 122.45 specifies "when applicable standards and limitations are expressed in terms of other units of measurement," pollutants shall not have limitations expressed in terms of mass.														
Total Nitrogen (LISS Zone 10 POTW Aggregate)	lb/d	12 MRA	959	683.11	60/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LISS TMDL
		Monthly Avg	Monitor	827.77	60/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
LISS Management Zone 10 POTW Aggregate is defined as the sum of effluent discharges from Great Neck, Glen Cove, Oyster Bay, Port Washington, and Belgrave POTW.															
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	Monthly Avg	Monitor	10.79	60/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LISS TMDL
	lb/d	Monthly Avg	Monitor	120.84	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		12 MRA	Monitor	126.29	60/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
The Long Island Sound Study (LISS) Management Conference has adopted "Phase III Actions for Hypoxia Management." The States of New York and Connecticut have jointly established the "Total Maximum Daily Load Analysis to Achieve Water Quality Standards for Dissolved Oxygen in Long Island Sound" which was approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on April 5, 2001. Belgrave WPCD falls under Zone 10, following the zone's individual POTW and total CSO Waste Load Allocations (WLAs). These are the final Water Quality Based Effluent Limits based on the Waste Load Allocations in the TMDL.															

Outfall #	Description of Wastewater: Treated Sanitary Sewage														
	Type of Treatment: Screening, Grit Removal, Primary Clarification, Trickling Filter, Denitrification, UV														
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁷	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
Nitrogen, Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	Monitor	7.13	60/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LISS TMDL
	<p>The Long Island Sound Study (LISS) Management Conference has adopted "Phase III Actions for Hypoxia Management." The States of New York and Connecticut have jointly established the "Total Maximum Daily Load Analysis to Achieve Water Quality Standards for Dissolved Oxygen in Long Island Sound" which was approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on April 5, 2001. Belgrave WPCD falls under Zone 10, following the zone's individual POTW and total CSO Waste Load Allocations (WLAs). These are the final Water Quality Based Effluent Limits based on the Waste Load Allocations in the TMDL.</p> <p>Reporting for Ammonia has been changed from (as NH₃) to (as N) for simpler data reporting, as this is consistent with the laboratory reporting units. Values can be converted using the equation: Ammonia (as N) = Ammonia (as NH₃) x 0.8224. The existing effluent quality of 8.67 mg/L (as NH₃) was converted to 7.13 mg/L (as N).</p>														
Nitrogen, TKN (as N)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	Monitor	9.76	60/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LISS TMDL
	<p>The Long Island Sound Study (LISS) Management Conference has adopted "Phase III Actions for Hypoxia Management." The States of New York and Connecticut have jointly established the "Total Maximum Daily Load Analysis to Achieve Water Quality Standards for Dissolved Oxygen in Long Island Sound" which was approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on April 5, 2001. Belgrave WPCD falls under Zone 10, following the zone's individual POTW and total CSO Waste Load Allocations (WLAs). These are the final Water Quality Based Effluent Limits based on the Waste Load Allocations in the TMDL.</p>														
Nitrate (NO ₃) as N	mg/L	Monthly Avg	Monitor	4.52	47/13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LISS TMDL
	<p>The Long Island Sound Study (LISS) Management Conference has adopted "Phase III Actions for Hypoxia Management." The States of New York and Connecticut have jointly established the "Total Maximum Daily Load Analysis to Achieve Water Quality Standards for Dissolved Oxygen in Long Island Sound" which was approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on April 5, 2001. Belgrave WPCD falls under Zone 10, following the zone's individual POTW and total CSO Waste Load Allocations (WLAs). These are the final Water Quality Based Effluent Limits based on the Waste Load Allocations in the TMDL.</p>														
Nitrite (NO ₂) as N	mg/L	Monthly Avg	Monitor	0.50	60/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LISS TMDL
	<p>The Long Island Sound Study (LISS) Management Conference has adopted "Phase III Actions for Hypoxia Management." The States of New York and Connecticut have jointly established the "Total Maximum Daily Load Analysis to Achieve Water Quality Standards for Dissolved Oxygen in Long Island Sound" which was approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on April 5, 2001. Belgrave WPCD falls under Zone 10, following the zone's individual POTW and total CSO Waste Load Allocations (WLAs). These are the final Water Quality Based Effluent Limits based on the Waste Load Allocations in the TMDL.</p>														

Permittee: Belgrave Water Pollution Control District
 Facility: Belgrave Water Pollution Control District
 SPDES Number: NY0026841
 USEPA Major/Class 05 Municipal

Date: June 6, 2023 v.1.17
 Permit Writer: Gwendolyn Temple
 Water Quality Reviewer: Gwendolyn Temple
 Full Technical Review

Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Treated Sanitary Sewage													
		Type of Treatment: Screening, Grit Removal, Primary Clarification, Trickling Filter, Denitrification, UV													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁷	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
Additional Pollutants Detected															
Zinc, Total	mg/L	-	-	0.05	1/0	-	-	-	0.031	0.066	A(C)	No reasonable potential	40 CFR 122.44 (RSAT)	-	No Limitation
	Zinc, Total was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2A application. The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum reported effluent concentration of 0.05 mg/L and an ambient upstream concentration of 0 mg/L. A multiplier, as recommended in EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3, of 6.20, was applied to the projected effluent to account for the number of samples. A metals translator of 1.02 was applied to convert between the total and dissolved form in accordance with EPA Document 823-B-96-007. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Therefore, no WQBEL is specified.														
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	-	-	4.7	1/0	-	-	-	-	3.0 Minimum	A(A)	-	703.3	-	No Limitation
	Dissolved Oxygen was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2A application. The existing effluent quality shows that the Dissolved Oxygen concentration in the effluent is higher than the daily average acute WQS of 3.0 mg/L. Therefore, no limitation is being imposed.														
Oil & Grease	mg/L	-	-	11.9	1/0	-	-	-	Narrative: No residue attributable to sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes, nor visible oil film nor globules of grease.			703.2	-	No Limitation	
	Oil & Grease was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2A application. A numeric water quality standard for Oil & Grease does not exist for Class SB waterbodies. Therefore, no WQBEL is specified.														
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	-	-	554	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Total Dissolved Solids was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2A application. A numeric water quality standard for Total Dissolved Solids does not exist for Class SB waterbodies. Therefore, no WQBEL is specified.														

Appendix: Regulatory and Technical Basis of Permit Authorizations

The Appendix is meant to supplement the factsheet for multiple types of SPDES permits. Portions of this Appendix may not be applicable to this specific permit.

Regulatory References

The provisions of the permit are based largely upon 40 CFR 122 subpart C and 6 NYCRR Part 750 and include monitoring, recording, reporting, and compliance requirements, as well as general conditions applicable to all SPDES permits. Below are the most common citations for the requirements included in SPDES permits:

- Clean Water Act (CWA) 33 section USC 1251 to 1387
- Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Articles 17 and 70
- Federal Regulations
 - 40 CFR, Chapter I, subchapters D, N, and O
- State environmental regulations
 - 6 NYCRR Part 621
 - 6 NYCRR Part 750
 - 6 NYCRR Parts 700 - 704 – Best use and other requirements applicable to water classes
 - 6 NYCRR Parts 800 – 941 - Classification of individual surface waters
- NYSDEC water program policy, referred to as Technical and Operational Guidance Series (TOGS)
- USEPA Office of Water Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control, March 1991, Appendix E

The following is a quick guide to the references used within the factsheet:

SPDES Permit Requirements	Regulatory Reference
Anti-backsliding	6 NYCRR 750-1.10(c)
Best Management Practices (BMPS) for CSOs	6 NYCRR 750-2.8(a)(2)
Environmental Benefits Permit Strategy (EBPS)	6 NYCRR 750-1.18, NYS ECL 17-0817(4), TOGS 1.2.2 (revised January 25,2012)
Exceptions for Type I SSO Outfalls (bypass)	6 NYCRR 750-2.8(b)(2), 40 CFR 122.41
Mercury Multiple Discharge Variance	Division of Water Program Policy 1.3.10 (DOW 1.3.10)
Mixing Zone and Critical Water Information	TOGS 1.3.1 & Amendments
PCB Minimization Program	40 CFR Part 132 Appendix F Procedure 8, 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(a) and 750-1.14(f), and TOGS 1.2.1
Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP)	6 NYCRR 750-1.13(a), 750-1.14(f), TOGS 1.2.1
Schedules of Compliance	6 NYCRR 750-1.14
Sewage Pollution Right to Know (SPRTK)	NYS ECL 17-0826-a, 6 NYCRR 750-2.7
State Administrative Procedure Act (SAPA)	State Administrative Procedure Act Section 401(2), 6 NYCRR 621.11(l)
State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR)	6 NYCRR Part 617
USEPA Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs)	40 CFR Parts 405-471
USEPA National CSO Policy	33 USC Section 1342(q)
Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing	TOGS 1.3.2
General Provisions of a SPDES Permit Department Request for Additional Information	NYCRR 750-2.1(i)

Outfall and Receiving Water Information

Impaired Waters

The [NYS 303\(d\) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters](#) identifies waters where specific best usages are not fully supported. The state must consider the development of a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) or other strategy to reduce the input of the specific pollutant(s) that restrict waterbody uses, in order to restore and protect such uses. SPDES permits must include effluent limitations necessary to implement a WLA of an EPA-approved TMDL (6 NYCRR 750-1.11(a)(5)(ii)), if applicable. In accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(a), permittees discharging to waters which are on the list but do not yet have a TMDL developed may be required to perform additional monitoring for the parameters causing the impairment. Accurate monitoring data is needed to

determine the existing capabilities of the wastewater treatment plants and to assure that wasteload allocations (WLAs) are allocated equitably.

Interstate Water Pollution Control Agencies

Some POTWs may be subject to regulations of interstate basin/compact agencies including: Interstate Sanitation Commission (ISC), International Joint Commission (IJC), Delaware River Basin Commission (DRBC), Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO), and the Susquehanna River Basin Commission (SRBC). Generally, basin commission requirements focus principally on water quality and not treatment technology. However, interstate/compact agency regulations for the ISC, IJC, DRBC and NYC Watershed contain explicit effluent limits which must be addressed during permit drafting. 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(d) requires SPDES permits for discharges that originate within the jurisdiction of an interstate water pollution control agency, to include any applicable effluent standards or water quality standards (WQS) promulgated by that interstate agency.

Existing Effluent Quality

The existing effluent quality is determined from a statistical evaluation of effluent data in accordance with TOGS 1.2.1 and the USEPA Office of Water, Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control, March 1991, Appendix E (TSD). The existing effluent quality is equal to the 95th (monthly average) and 99th (daily maximum) percentiles of the lognormal distribution of existing effluent data. When there are greater than three non-detects, a delta-lognormal distribution is assumed, and delta-lognormal calculations are used to determine the monthly average and daily maximum pollutant concentrations. Statistical calculations are not performed for parameters where there are less than ten data points. If additional data is needed, a monitoring requirement may be specified either through routine monitoring or a short-term high intensity monitoring program. The [Pollutant Summary Table](#) identifies the number of sample data points available.

Permit Requirements

Basis for Effluent Limitations

Sections 101, 301, 304, 308, 401, 402, and 405 of the CWA and Titles 5, 7, and 8 of Article 17 ECL, as well as their implementing federal and state regulations, and related guidance, provide the basis for the effluent limitations and other conditions in the permit.

When conducting a full technical review of an existing permit, the previous effluent limitations form the basis for the next permit. Existing effluent quality is evaluated against the existing effluent limitations to determine if these should be continued, revised, or deleted. Generally, existing limitations are continued unless there are changed conditions at the facility, the facility demonstrates an ability to meet more stringent limitations, and/or in response to updated regulatory requirements. Pollutant monitoring data is also reviewed to determine the presence of additional contaminants that should be included in the permit based on a reasonable potential analysis to cause or contribute to a water quality standards violation.

Anti-backsliding

Anti-backsliding requirements are specified in the CWA sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4), ECL 17-0809, and regulations at 40 CFR 122.44(l) and 6 NYCRR 750-1.10(c) and (d). Generally, the relaxation of effluent limitations in permits is prohibited unless one of the specified exceptions applies, which will be cited on a case-by-case basis in this factsheet. Consistent with current case law⁸ and USEPA interpretation⁹ anti-backsliding requirements do not apply should a revision to the final effluent limitation take effect before the scheduled date of compliance for that final effluent limitation.

⁸ American Iron and Steel Institute v. Environmental Protection Agency, 115 F.3d 979, 993 n.6 (D.C. Cir. 1997)

⁹ U.S. EPA, Water Quality Standards; Establishment of Numeric Criteria for Priority Toxic Pollutants for the State of California; 65 Fed. Reg. 31682, 31704 (May 18, 2000); Proposed Water Quality Guidance for the Great Lakes System, 58 Fed. Reg. 20802, 20837 & 20981 (April 16, 1993)

Antidegradation Policy

New York State implements the antidegradation portion of the CWA based upon two documents: (1) Organization and Delegation Memorandum #85-40, "Water Quality Antidegradation Policy" (September 9, 1985); and, (2) TOGS 1.3.9, "Implementation of the NYSDEC Antidegradation Policy – Great Lakes Basin (Supplement to Antidegradation Policy dated September 9, 1985) (undated)." The permit for the facility contains effluent limitations which ensure that the existing best usage of the receiving waters will be maintained. To further support the antidegradation policy, SPDES applications have been reviewed in accordance with the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR) as prescribed by 6 NYCRR Part 617.

Effluent Limitations

In developing a permit, the Department determines the technology-based effluent limitations (TBELs) and then evaluates the water quality expected to result from technology controls to determine if any exceedances of water quality criteria in the receiving water might result. If there is a reasonable potential for exceedances of water quality criteria to occur, water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) are developed. A WQBEL is designed to ensure that the water quality standards of receiving waters are met. In general, the CWA requires that the effluent limitations for a particular pollutant are the more stringent of either the TBEL or WQBEL.

Technology-based Effluent Limitations (TBELs)

CWA sections 301(b)(1)(B) and 304(d)(1), 40 CFR 133.102, ECL section 17-0509, and 6 NYCRR 750-1.11 require technology-based controls, known as secondary treatment. These and other requirements are summarized in TOGS 1.3.3. Where the TBEL is more stringent than the WQBEL, the TBEL is applied as a limit in accordance with TOGS 1.3.3. Equivalent secondary treatment, as defined in 40 CFR 133.105, allow for effluent limitations of the more stringent of the consistently achievable concentrations or monthly/weekly averages of 45/65 mg/l, and the minimum monthly average of at least 65% removal. Consistently achievable concentrations are defined in 40 CFR 133.101(f) as the 95th percentile value for the 30-day (monthly) average effluent quality achieved by the facility in a period of two years. The achievable 7-day (weekly) average value is equal to 1.5 times the 30-day average value calculated above. Equivalent secondary treatment applies to those facilities where the principal treatment process is either a trickling filter or a waste stabilization pond; the treatment works provides significant biological treatment of municipal wastewater; and, the effluent concentrations consistently achievable through proper operation and maintenance of the facility cannot meet traditional secondary treatment requirements. There are no federal technology-based standards for toxic pollutants from POTWs. A statistical analysis of existing effluent data, as described in TOGS 1.2.1, may be used to establish other performance-based TBELs.

Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

In addition to the TBELs, permits must include additional or more stringent effluent limitations and conditions, including those necessary to protect water quality. CWA sections 101 and 301(b)(1)(C), 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1), and 6 NYCRR Parts 750-1.11 require that permits include limitations for all pollutants or parameters which are or may be discharged at a level which may cause or contribute to an exceedance of any State water quality standard adopted pursuant to NYS ECL 17-0301. Water quality standards can be found under 6 NYCRR Parts 700-704. The limitations must be stringent enough to ensure that water quality standards are met and must be consistent with any applicable WLA which may be in effect through a TMDL for the receiving water. These and other requirements are summarized in TOGS 1.1.1, 1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1.3.5 and 1.3.6. The Department considers a mixing zone analysis, critical flows, and reasonable potential analysis when developing a WQBEL.

Mixing Zone Analyses

In accordance with TOGS 1.3.1., the Department may perform additional analysis of the mixing condition between the effluent and the receiving waterbody. Mixing zone analyses using plume dispersion modeling are conducted in accordance with the following: "EPA Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control" (March 1991); EPA Region VIII's "Mixing Zones and Dilution Policy" (December 1994); NYSDEC TOGS 1.3.1, "Total

Maximum Daily Loads and Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations” (July 1996); “CORMIX v11.0” (2019).

Critical Flows

In accordance with TOGS 1.2.1 and 1.3.1, WQBELs are developed using dilution ratios that relate the critical low flow condition of the receiving waterbody to the critical effluent flow. The critical low flow condition used in the dilution ratio will be different depending on whether the limitations are for aquatic or human health protection. For chronic aquatic protection, the critical low flow condition of the waterbody is typically represented by the 7Q10 flow and is calculated as the lowest average flow over a 7-day consecutive period within 10 years. For acute aquatic protection, the critical low flow condition is typically represented by the 1Q10 and is calculated as the lowest 1-day flow within 10 years. However, NYSDEC considers using 50% of the 7Q10 to be equivalent to the 1Q10 flow. For the protection of human health, the critical low flow condition is typically represented by the 30Q10 flow and is calculated as the lowest average flow over a 30-day consecutive period within 10 years. However, NYSDEC considers using 1.2 x 7Q10 to be equivalent to the 30Q10. The 7Q10 or 30Q10 flow is used with the critical effluent flow to calculate the dilution ratio. The critical effluent flow can be the maximum daily flow reported on the permit application, the maximum of the monthly average flows from discharge monitoring reports for the past three years, or the facility design flow. When more than one applicable standard exists for aquatic or human health protection for a specific pollutant, a reasonable potential analysis is conducted for each applicable standard and corresponding critical flow to ensure effluent limitations are sufficiently stringent to ensure all applicable water quality standards are met as required by 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(i). For brevity, the pollutant summary table reports the results of the most conservative scenario.

Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA)

The Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA) is a statistical estimation process, outlined in the 1991 USEPA Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control (TSD), Appendix E. This process uses existing effluent quality data and statistical variation methodology to project the maximum amounts of pollutants that could be discharged by the facility. This projected instream concentration (PIC) is calculated using the appropriate ratio and compared to the water quality standard (WQS). When the RPA process determines the WQS may be exceeded, a WQBEL is required. The procedure for developing WQBELs includes the following steps:

- 1) identify the pollutants present in the discharge(s) based upon existing data, sampling data collected by the permittee as part of the permit application or a short-term high intensity monitoring program, or data gathered by the Department;
- 2) identify water quality criteria applicable to these pollutants;
- 3) determine if WQBELs are necessary (i.e. reasonable potential analysis (RPA)). The RPA will utilize the procedure outlined in Chapter 3.3.2 of EPA's Technical Support Document (TSD). As outlined in the TSD, for parameters with limited effluent data the RPA may include multipliers to account for effluent variability; and,
- 4) calculate WQBELs (if necessary). Factors considered in calculating WQBELs include available dilution of effluent in the receiving water, receiving water chemistry, and other pollutant sources.

The Department uses modeling tools to estimate the expected concentrations of the pollutant in the receiving water and develop WQBELs. These tools were developed in part using the methodology referenced above. If the estimated concentration of the pollutant in the receiving water is expected to exceed the ambient water quality standard or guidance value (i.e. numeric interpretation of a narrative water quality standard), then there is a reasonable potential that the discharge may cause or contribute to an exceedance of any State water quality standard adopted pursuant to NYS ECL 17-0301. If a TMDL is in place, the facility's WLA for that pollutant is applied as the WQBEL.

For carbonaceous and nitrogenous oxygen demanding pollutants, the Department uses a model which incorporates the Streeter-Phelps equation. The equation relates the decomposition of inorganic and organic materials along with oxygen reaeration rates to compute the downstream dissolved oxygen concentration for comparison to water quality standards.

A Watershed Maximum Daily Load (WMDL) may be developed by the Department to account for the cumulative effect of multiple discharges of conservative toxic pollutants to ensure water quality standards are met in downstream segments. The WMDL uses a simple dilution model, assuming full mix in the receiving stream, to calculate the maximum allowable pollutant load that can be discharged and still meet water quality standards during critical low flow in downstream segments such as those with sensitive receptors (e.g. public water supply) or higher water classification. WQBELs are established to ensure that the cumulative mass load from point source discharges does not exceed the maximum allowable load to ensure permit limits are protective of water quality.

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing:

WET tests use small vertebrate and invertebrate species to measure the aggregate toxicity of an effluent. There are two different durations of toxicity tests: acute and chronic. Acute toxicity tests measure survival over a 96-hour test exposure period. Chronic toxicity tests measure reductions in survival, growth, and reproduction over a 7-day exposure. TOGS 1.3.1 includes guidance for determining when aquatic toxicity testing should be included in SPDES permits. The authority to require toxicity testing is in 6NYCRR 702.9. TOGS 1.3.2 describes the procedures which should be followed when determining whether to include toxicity testing in a SPDES permit and how to implement a toxicity testing program. Per TOGS 1.3.2, WET testing may be required when any one of the following seven criteria are applicable:

1. There is the presence of substances in the effluent for which ambient water quality criteria do not exist.
2. There are uncertainties in the development of TMDLs, WLAs, and WQBELs, caused by inadequate ambient and/or discharge data, high natural background concentrations of pollutants, available treatment technology, and other such factors.
3. There is the presence of substances for which WQBELs are below analytical detectability.
4. There is the possibility of complex synergistic or additive effects of chemicals, typically when the number of metals or organic compounds discharged by the permittee equals or exceeds five.
5. There are observed detrimental effects on the receiving water biota.
6. Previous WET testing indicated a problem.
7. POTWs which exceed a discharge of 1 MGD. Facilities of less than 1 MGD may be required to test, e.g., POTWs <1 MGD which are managing industrial pretreatment programs.

Minimum Level of Detection

Pursuant to 40 CFR 122.44(i)(1)(iv) and 6 NYCRR 750-2.5(d), SPDES permits must contain monitoring requirements using sufficiently sensitive test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136. A method is "sufficiently sensitive" when the method's minimum level (ML) is at or below the level of the effluent limitation established in the permit for the measured pollutant parameter; or the lowest ML of the analytical methods approved under 40 CFR Part 136. The ML represents the lowest level that can be measured within specified limitations of precision and accuracy during routine laboratory operations on most effluent matrices. When establishing effluent limitations for a specific parameter (based on technology or water quality requirements), it is possible that the calculated limitation will fall below the ML established by the approved analytical method(s). In these instances, the calculated limitation is included in the permit with a compliance level set equal to the ML of the most sensitive method.

Monitoring Requirements

CWA section 308, 40 CFR 122.44(i), 6 NYCRR 750-1.13, and 750-2.5 require that monitoring be included in permits to determine compliance with effluent limitations. Additional effluent monitoring may also be required to gather data to determine if effluent limitations may be required. The permittee is responsible for conducting the monitoring and reporting results on Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs). The permit contains the monitoring

requirements for the facility. Monitoring frequency is based on the minimum sampling necessary to adequately monitor the facility's performance and characterize the nature of the discharge of the monitored flow or pollutant. Variable effluent flows and pollutant levels may be required to be monitored at more frequent intervals than relatively constant effluent flow and pollutant levels (6 NYCRR 750-1.13). For industrial facilities, sampling frequency is based on guidance provided in TOGS 1.2.1. For municipal facilities, sampling frequency is based on guidance provided in TOGS 1.3.3.

Other Conditions

Mercury

The multiple discharge variance (MDV) for mercury was developed in accordance with 6 NYCRR 702.17(h) "to address widespread standard or guidance value attainment issues including the presence of a ubiquitous pollutant or naturally high levels of a pollutant in a watershed." The first MDV was issued in October 2010, and subsequently revised and reissued in 2015; each subsequent iteration of the MDV is designed to build off the previous version, to make reasonable progress towards the water quality standard (WQS) of 0.7 ng/L dissolved mercury. The MDV is necessary because human-caused conditions or sources of mercury prevent attainment of the WQS and cannot be remedied (i.e., mercury is ubiquitous in New York waters at levels above the WQS and compliance with a water quality based effluent limitation (WQBEL) for mercury cannot be achieved with demonstrated effluent treatment technologies). The Department has determined that the MDV is consistent with the protection of public health, safety, and welfare. During the effective period of this MDV, any increased risks to human health are mitigated by fish consumption advisories issued periodically by the NYSDOH.

All surface water SPDES permittees are eligible for authorization by the MDV provided they meet the requirements specified in DOW 1.3.10.

Schedules of Compliance

Schedules of compliance are included in accordance with 40 CFR Part 132 Attachment F, Procedure 9, 40 CFR 122.47 and 6 NYCRR 750-1.14. Schedules of compliance are intended to, in the shortest reasonable time, achieve compliance with applicable effluent standards and limitations, water quality standards, and other applicable requirements. Where the time for compliance is more than nine months, the schedule of compliance must include interim requirements and dates for their achievement. If the time necessary to complete the interim milestones is more than nine months, and not readily divisible into stages for completion, progress reports must be required.

Schedule(s) of Additional Submittals

Schedules of Additional Submittals are used to summarize the deliverables required by the permit not identified in a separate Schedule of Compliance.