State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) DISCHARGE PERMIT

Department of Environmental Conservation

SIC Code:	7215	NAICS Code:	812310	SPDES Number:	NY0267082
Discharge Class (CL):	01			DEC Number:	1-4722-05225/0001
Toxic Class (TX):	N			Effective Date (EDP):	EDP
Major-Sub Drainage Basin:	17 - 01			Expiration Date (ExDP):	ExDP
Water Index Number:	Groundwater	Item No.:	-	Modification Dates (EDPM):	-
Compact Area:	-				

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:	Princes Clean Laundromat Inc.	Attention:	[redacted]		
Street:	115 Smith Ave.				
City:	Holbrook	State:	NY	Zip Code:	11738
Email:	bill@thecountryprinter.com	Phone:	631-495-0959		

is authorized to discharge from the facility described below:

FACILITY NAME, ADDRESS, AND PRIMARY OUTFALL														
Name:	Laundry Place													
Address / Location:	411-B Horseblock Road										County:	Suffolk		
City:	Farmingville						State:	NY			Zip Code:	11738		
Facility Location:		Latitude:	40	°	50	'	9	" N	& Longitude:	73	°	02	'	55 " W
Primary Outfall No.:	001	Latitude:	40	°	50	'	9	" N	& Longitude:	73	°	02	'	55 " W
Wastewater Description:	Laundromat Wastewater	Receiving Water:	Groundwater				NAICS:	812310	Class:	GA		Standard:	-	

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:
BWP Permit Coordinator (permit.coordinator@dec.ny.gov)
RWE
RPA

Permit Administrator:	
Address:	50 Circle Road Stony Brook, NY 11790
Signature	Date

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL OUTFALLS

Outfall	Wastewater Description	NAICS Code	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
GMW-1	Intake from Well	812310	**40** ° **50** ' **9** " N	**73** ° **02** ' **55** " W
Receiving Water:	**Groundwater**		Class:	**GA**

Outfall	Wastewater Description	NAICS Code	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
002	Sanitary Wastewater Only-No monitoring Required	812310	**40** ° **50** ' **9** " N	**73** ° **02** ' **55** " W
Receiving Water:	**Groundwater**		Class:	**GA**

NO MONITORING REQUIRED FOR OUTFALL 002

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 DEC.
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 DEC'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	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
001	Laundromat Wastewater	Groundwater	EDP	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
								Location		
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	
Flow	Daily Maximum	66,000	GPD	-	-	Continuous	Meter	-	X	-
pH	Daily Minimum	6.5	SU	-	-	Monthly	Grab	-	X	-
	Daily Maximum	8.5	SU	-	-					-
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Daily Maximum	30	mg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab	-	X	-
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	Daily Maximum	1,000	mg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab	-	X	-
Oil & Grease	Daily Maximum	15	mg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab	-	X	-
Surfactants (MBAS)	Daily Maximum	1	mg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab	-	X	-
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	Daily Maximum	2.7	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,2,3
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	Daily Maximum	6.7	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,2,3
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,3
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,3
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,3
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,3
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,3
Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,3
Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,3
Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,3
Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTiA)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,3
Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTeA)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,3
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,3

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
								Location		
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	
Perfluoropentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,3
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,3
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,3
Perfluorononanesulfonic Acid (PFNS)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,3
Perfluorodecanesulfonic Acid (PFDS)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,3
Perfluorododecane-sulfonic Acid (PFDoS)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,3
Perfluorooctane-sulfonamide (FOSA)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,3
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,3
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,3
4:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,3
6:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,3
8:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,3
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amide (NEtFOSA)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,3
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amide (NMeFOSA)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,3
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoethanol (NMeFOSE)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,3
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoethanol (NEtFOSE)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,3
9-Chlorohexadeca-fluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,3
Hexafluoro-propylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA or GenX)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,3

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
								Location		
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,3
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic Acid (ADONA)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,3
3-Perfluoropropyl Propanoic Acid (3:3 FTCA)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,3
2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (5:3 FTCA)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,3
3-Perfluoroheptyl Propanoic Acid (7:3 FTCA)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,3
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,3
Perfluoro-4-methoxy-butanoic Acid (PFMBA)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,3
Perfluoro-3-methoxy-propanoic Acid (PFMPA)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,3
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic Acid (PFEESA)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Grab	-	X	1,3

FOOTNOTES:

1. Samples shall be analyzed in accordance with EPA analytical method 1633.

2. This is a final effluent limitation. See Schedule of Compliance for any applicable interim effluent limitations.

3. 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).

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING (CONTINUED)

OUTFALL	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
GMW-1	Intake from Well	N/A	EDP	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
								Location		
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	
Surfactants	N/A	0.5	mg/l	-	-	Monthly	Grab	-	X	1

FOOTNOTES:

1. Samples for DMR analysis shall be collected from this monitoring well immediately after a minimum of three casing volumes of water have been purged from the well.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs) FOR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

Note that for some facilities, especially those with few employees or limited industrial activities, some of the below BMPs may not be applicable. It is acceptable in these cases to indicate "Not Applicable" for the portion(s) of the BMP Plan that do not apply to your facility, along with an explanation.

1. **General** - The permittee shall develop, maintain, and implement a Best Management Practices (BMP) plan to prevent releases of significant amounts of pollutants to the waters of the State through plant site runoff; spillage and leaks; sludge or waste disposal; and stormwater discharges including, but not limited to, drainage from raw material storage. The BMP plan shall be documented in narrative form and shall include the 13 minimum BMPs and any necessary plot plans, drawings, or maps. Other documents already prepared for the facility such as a Safety Manual or a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan may be used as part of the plan and may be incorporated by reference. A copy of the current BMP plan shall be submitted to the DEC as required in item (2.) below and a copy must be maintained at the facility and shall be available to authorized DEC representatives upon request.
2. **Compliance Deadlines** – The initial BMP plan shall be submitted in accordance with the Schedule of Submittals to the Regional Water Engineer. The BMP plan shall be implemented within 6 months of submission, unless a different time frame is approved by the Department. The BMP plan **shall be reviewed annually** and shall be modified whenever (a) changes at the facility materially increase the potential for releases of pollutants; (b) actual releases indicate the plan is inadequate, or (c) a letter from the DEC identifies inadequacies in the plan. The permittee shall certify in writing, as an attachment to the December Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR), that the annual review has been completed. Subsequent modifications to or renewal of this permit does not reset or revise these deadlines unless a new deadline is set explicitly by such permit modification or renewal.
3. **Facility Review** - The permittee shall review all facility components or systems (including but not limited to material storage areas; in-plant transfer, process, and material handling areas; loading and unloading operations; storm water, erosion, and sediment control measures; process emergency control systems; and sludge and waste disposal areas) where materials or pollutants are used, manufactured, stored or handled to evaluate the potential for the release of pollutants to the waters of the State. In performing such an evaluation, the permittee shall consider such factors as the probability of equipment failure or improper operation, cross-contamination of storm water by process materials, settlement of facility air emissions, the effects of natural phenomena such as freezing temperatures and precipitation, fires, and the facility's history of spills and leaks. The relative toxicity of the pollutant shall be considered in determining the significance of potential releases. The review shall address all substances present at the facility that are identified in the SPDES application Form NY-2C (available at https://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/permits_ej_operations_pdf/form2c.pdf) or that are required to be monitored for by the SPDES permit.
4. **13 Minimum BMPs:** Whenever the potential for a release of pollutants to State waters is determined to be present, the permittee shall identify BMPs that have been established to prevent or minimize such potential releases. Where BMPs are inadequate or absent, appropriate BMPs shall be established. In selecting appropriate BMPs, the permittee shall consider good industry practices and, where appropriate, structural measures such as secondary containment and erosion/sediment control devices and practices. USEPA guidance for development of stormwater elements of the BMP is available in *Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan A Guide for Industrial Operators*, February 2009, EPA 833-B-09-002. As a minimum, the plan shall include the following BMPs:

1. BMP Pollution Prevention Team
2. Reporting of BMP Incidents
3. Risk Identification & Assessment
4. Employee Training
5. Inspections and Records
6. Security
7. Preventive Maintenance
8. Good Housekeeping
9. Materials/Waste Handling, Storage, & Compatibility
10. Spill Prevention & Response
11. Erosion & Sediment Control
12. Management of Runoff
13. Street Sweeping

BMPs FOR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES (continued)

5. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) Required for Discharges of Stormwater from Construction Activity to Surface Waters -** A SWPPP shall be developed prior to commencing any construction activity that will result in soil disturbance of one or more acres of uncontaminated area[1]. (Note: the disturbance threshold is 5000 SF in the New York City East of Hudson Watershed). The SWPPP shall conform to the current version of the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity (CGP), including the *New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control* and *New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual.* The permittee shall submit a copy of the SWPPP and any amendments thereto to the local governing body and any other authorized agency having jurisdiction or regulatory control over the construction activity **at least 30 days prior to soil disturbance**. The SWPPP shall be maintained on-site and submitted to the Department only upon request. When a SWPPP is required, a properly completed *Notice of Intent* (NOI) form shall be submitted (available at www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/43133.html) prior to soil disturbance. Note that submission of the NOI is required for informational purposes; the permittee is not eligible for and will not obtain coverage under any SPDES general permit for stormwater discharges. SWPPPs must be developed for subsequent site disturbances in accordance with the above requirements. The permittee is responsible for ensuring that the provisions of each SWPPP are properly implemented.

6. **Required Sampling For "Hot Spot" Identification** - Development of the BMP plan shall include sampling of waste stream segments for the purpose of pollutant "hot spot" identification. The economic achievability of effluent limits will not be considered until plant site "hot spot" sources have been identified, contained, removed or minimized through the imposition of site specific BMPs or application of internal facility treatment technology. For the purposes of this permit condition a "hot spot" is a segment of an industrial facility (including but not limited to soil, equipment, material storage areas, sewer lines etc.) which contributes elevated levels of problem pollutants to the wastewater or stormwater collection system of that facility. For the purposes of this definition, problem pollutants are substances for which treatment to meet a water quality or technology requirement may, considering the results of waste stream segment sampling, be deemed unreasonable. For the purposes of this definition, an elevated level is a concentration or mass loading of the pollutant in question which is sufficiently higher than the concentration of that same pollutant at the compliance monitoring location so as to allow for an economically justifiable removal, isolation, or B.A.T. treatment of wastewaters emanating from the segment.

[1] Uncontaminated area means soils which are free of contamination by any toxic or non-conventional pollutants identified in the tables of SPDES Application Form NY-2C. Disturbance of any size contaminated area(s) and the resulting discharge of contaminated stormwater is not authorized by this permit unless the discharge is under State or Federal oversight as part of a remedial program or after review by the Regional Water Engineer; nor is such discharge authorized by any SPDES general permit for stormwater discharges.

SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE

a) The permittee shall comply with the following schedule:

Outfall(s)	Compliance Action	Compliance Date[2]
001	DESIGN DOCUMENTS The permittee shall submit approvable[2] Design Documents including a Basis of Design Report (BODR), Plans, Specifications, and Construction Schedule for the selected alternative that will ensure compliance with final effluent limitation(s) for Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) and Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA).	EDP + 6 Months
001	INTERIM STATUS REPORTS The permittee shall submit interim status reports on the progress related to meeting the specified final limits for Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) and Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA).	EDP + 6 months, and every 6 months thereafter
001	COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION The permittee shall provide a Construction Completion Certification[3] to the DEC (send to the Regional Water Engineer and NetDMR@dec.ny.gov) that the disposal system has been fully completed in accordance with the approved Design Documents.	EDP + 24 Months
001	COMMENCE OPERATION Following receipt of DEC acceptance of the Construction Completion Certification, the permittee shall comply with the final effluent limitation(s) described in this permit for Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) and Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA).	Upon Department Acceptance
Unless noted otherwise, the above actions are one-time requirements.		

OUTFALL	PARAMETER	INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMIT					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				Notes
		Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location Inf.	Location Eff.	
001	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Calculated	-	X	1
001	Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-	-	1 / Quarter	Calculated	-	X	1
Notes:	1. Interim Effluent Limits shall expire upon commencement of operation of the upgraded treatment system.										

b) The permittee shall submit a Report of Non-compliance Event form 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 notifications 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:

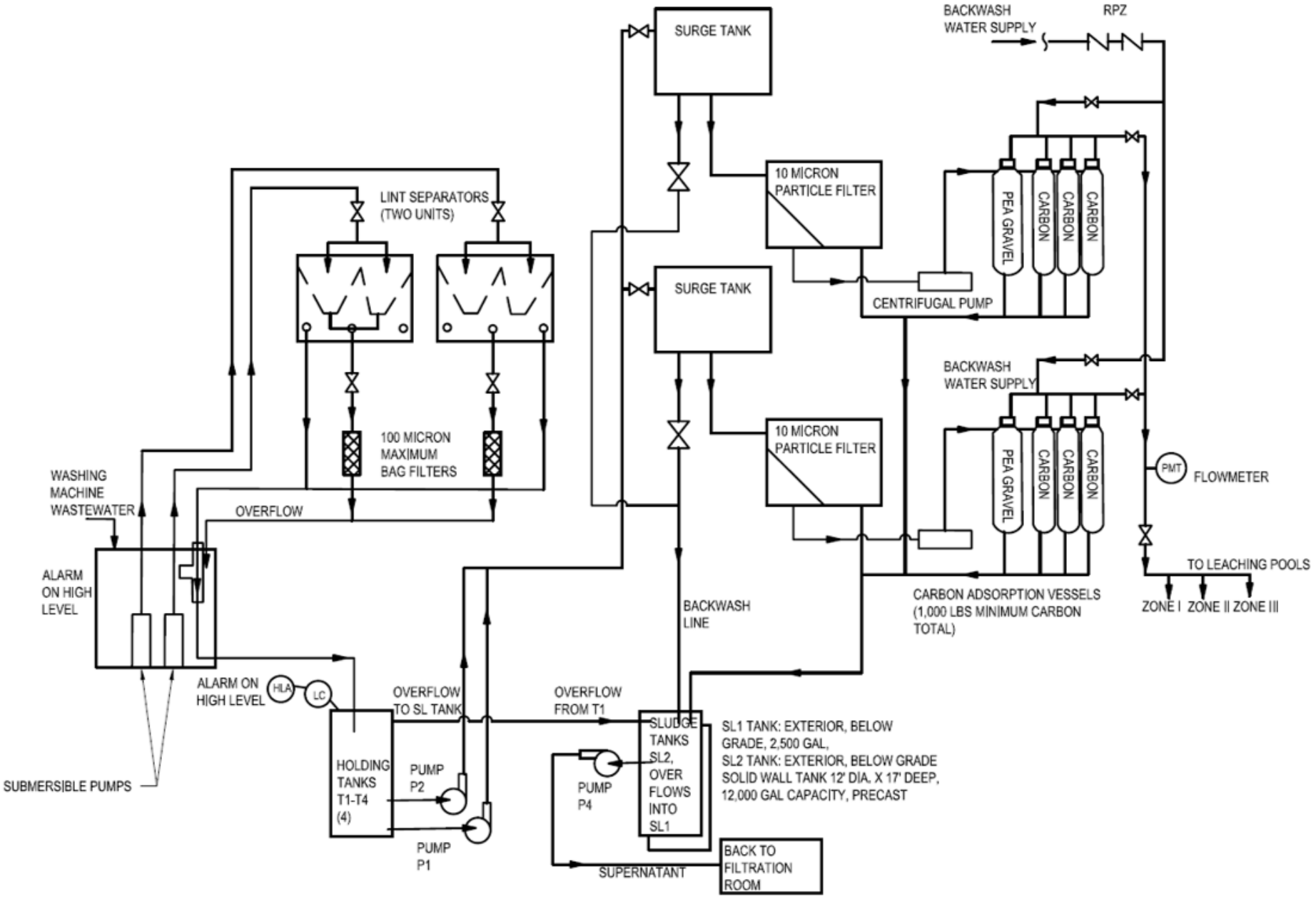
1. A short description of the non-compliance;
2. A description of any actions taken or proposed by the permittee to comply with the elapsed schedule requirements without further delay and to limit environmental impact associated with the non-compliance;
3. Any details which tend to explain or mitigate 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 DEC Regional Water Engineer and to the Bureau of Water Permits.

[2] 6 NYCRR 750-1.14 (a)
[3] 6 NYCRR 750-2.10 (c)

MONITORING LOCATIONS

The permittee shall take samples and measurements, to comply with the monitoring requirements specified in this permit, at the locations(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 H 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 for non-POTWs	6 NYCRR 750-2.5, 2.6, 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)

F. Sludge Management

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

G. SPDES Permit Program Fee

The permittee shall pay to the DEC an annual SPDES permit program fee within 30 days of the date of the first invoice, unless otherwise directed by the DEC, 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.

H. Water Treatment Chemicals (WTCs)

New or increased use and discharge of a WTC requires prior DEC review and authorization. At a minimum, the permittee must notify the DEC in writing of its intent to change WTC use by submitting a completed *WTC Notification Form* for each proposed WTC. The DEC 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 DEC. 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 by the DEC.
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 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 DEC'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 DEC's website.

DMRs must be submitted electronically using the electronic reporting tool (NetDMR) specified by DEC. Instructions on the use of NetDMR can be found at: How To Complete And Submit Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) - NYSDEC. **Hardcopy paper DMRs will only be accepted if a waiver from the electronic submittal requirements has been granted by DEC to the facility.**

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. 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:

Outfall(s)	SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS - Required Action	Due Date
001	BMP PLAN The permittee shall submit and annually review the completed BMP plan. The BMP plan shall be modified whenever: (a) changes at the facility materially increase the potential for releases of pollutants, (b) actual releases indicate the plan is inadequate, or (c) a letter from the DEC identifies inadequacies in the plan. The permittee shall certify in writing, as an attachment to the December Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR), that the annual review has been completed. All BMP plan revisions must be submitted to the Regional Water Engineer within 30 days.	EDP + 6 Months, Annually thereafter on January 28th
001	WATER TREATMENT CHEMICAL (WTC) ANNUAL REPORT FORM The permittee shall submit a completed WTC Annual Report Form each year that Water Treatment Chemicals are used. The form shall be attached to the December DMR.	Annually on January 28th

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

E. 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.

F. 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.

G. Calculations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this permit.

H. 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.

I. 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 Fact Sheet
Princes Clean Laundromat Inc.
Laundry Place
NY0267082

Summary of Permit Changes

A new State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit has been drafted for Laundry Place. The changes to the permit are summarized below:

- Updated permit format, definitions, and general conditions
- A new daily maximum effluent limit of 2.7 ng/l has been added for Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) with quarterly sample frequency.
- A new daily maximum effluent limit of 6.7 ng/l has been added for Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) with quarterly sample frequency.
- A new monitoring requirement for the remaining 38 PFAS analytes has been added with quarterly sample frequency.
- A Schedule of compliance was added to provide the facility time to determine whether upgrades or operational changes were necessary to meet the new PFOA and PFOS limits.
- An updated process flow diagram has been added.

This fact sheet 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 fact sheet.

Administrative History

7/31/2021 The SPDES permit expired.

6/29/2022 Princes Clean Laundromat Inc. submitted a new NY-2C permit application to renew the expired permit.

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

Facility Information

This is an industrial facility (SIC code(s) 7215) that produces laundry wastewater. Effluent consists of treated laundry wastewater. The current treatment system was constructed to provide laundry wastewater treatment and includes the following treatment units:

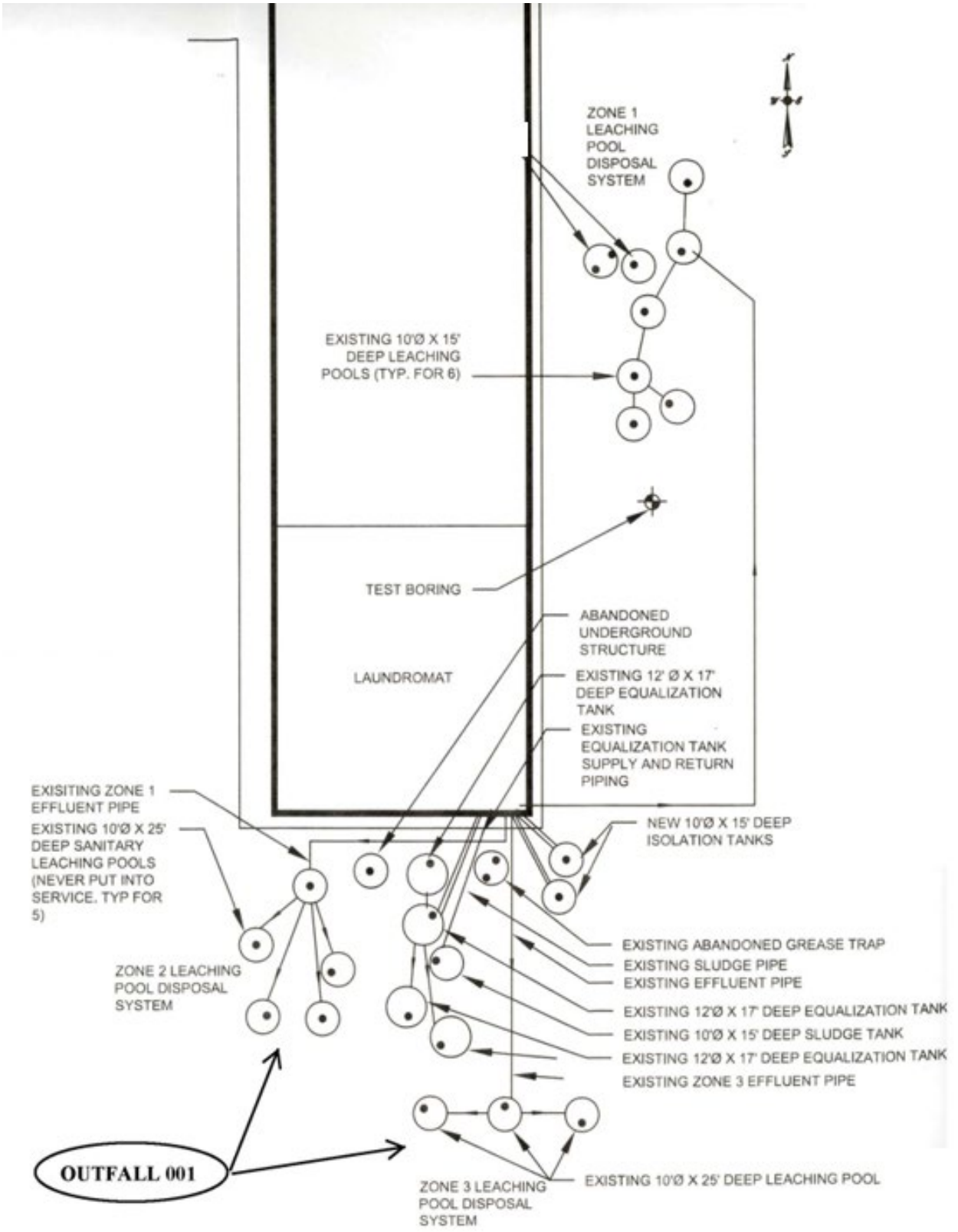
- Treatment System: Lint Separator, Holding Tank, Surge Tank, Micron Particle Filter, Carbon Filter

Sludge is hauled to a landfill.

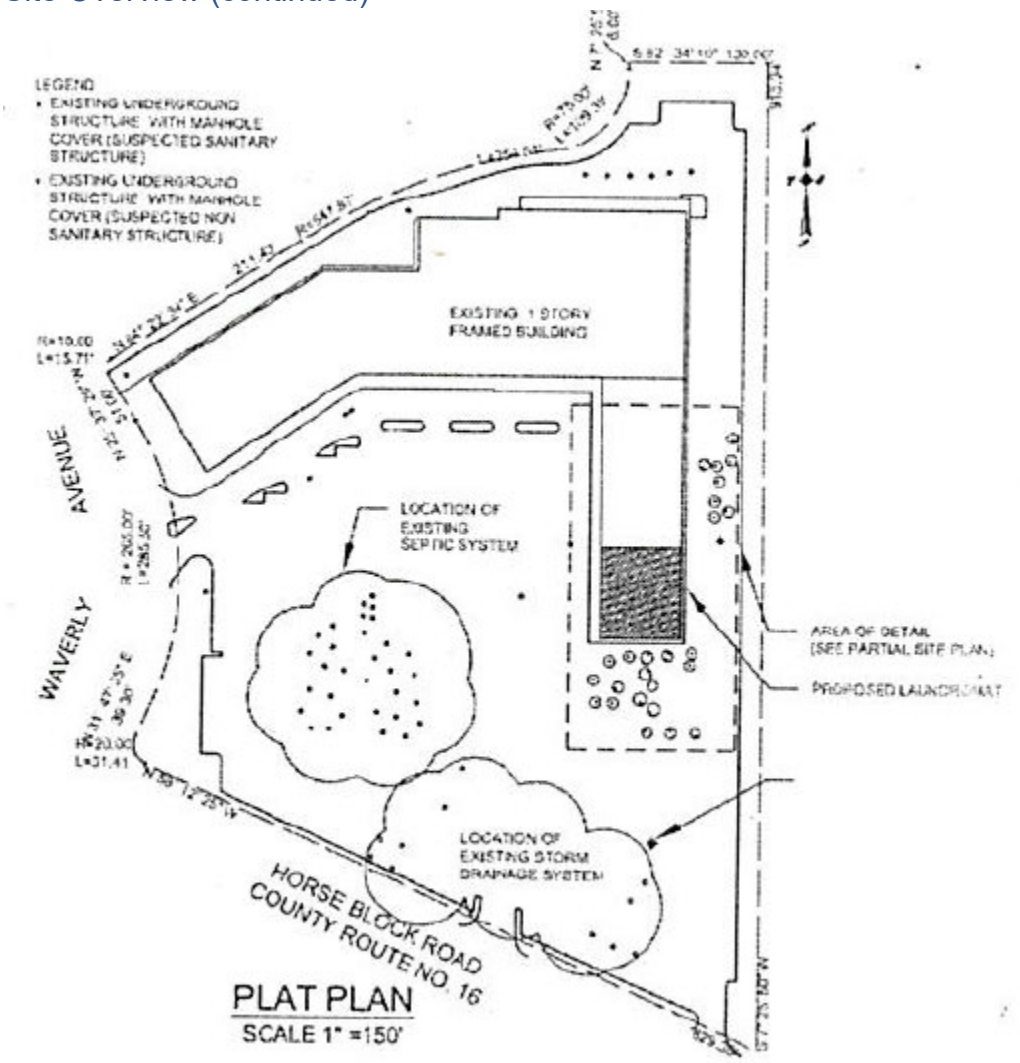
Outfall 001 discharges to groundwater.

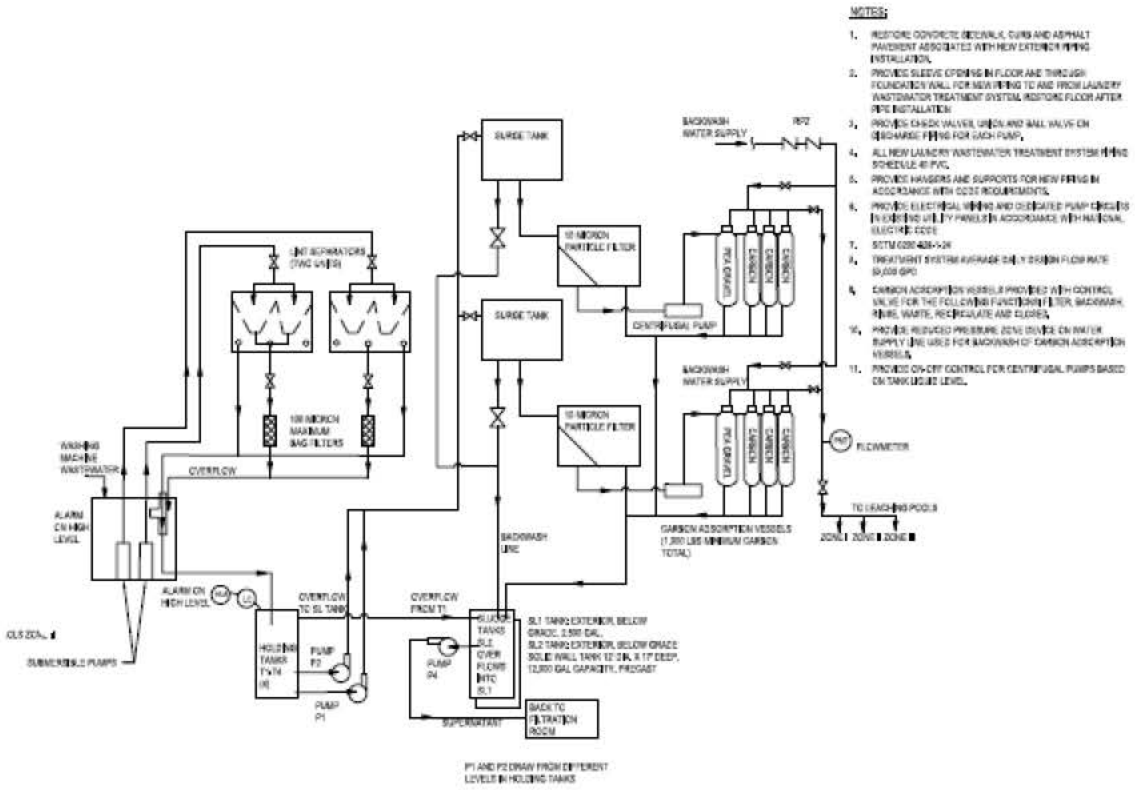
The facility also has a groundwater monitoring well (GMW-1) on-site and a second outfall (Outfall 002) to groundwater that receives only sanitary wastewater.

Site Overview



Site Overview (continued)





Enforcement History

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

Existing Effluent Quality

The existing effluent quality was determined from Discharge Monitoring Reports submitted by the permittee for the period 7/1/2022 to 7/1/2024. Appendix Link

Receiving Water Information

The facility discharges via the following outfalls:

Outfall No.	SIC Code	Wastewater Type	Receiving Water
001	7215	Laundry Wastewater	Groundwater, Class GA

Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Industrial Facilities

In accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.14(f) and 40 CFR 122.44(k), the permittee is required to continue implementation of a BMP plan that prevents, or minimizes the potential for, the release of toxic or hazardous pollutants to state waters. The BMP plan requires annual review by the permittee.

Schedule of Compliance

A Schedule of Compliance is being included[1] for the following items (Appendix Link):

- Compliance period for attainment of final effluent limits at Outfall 001 for PFOS and PFOA. These limits are new and a major modification to the treatment facility or operations may be needed and will take a significant amount of time to properly plan, design, fund, and build.

Emerging Contaminant Monitoring

Background: Emerging Contaminants, such as Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), and 1,4-Dioxane (1,4-D), have been used in a wide variety of consumer and industrial products as well as in manufacturing processes for decades. These contaminants do not break down easily, therefore their presence in wastewater can remain a concern for years following their discontinued use. As the science surrounding these contaminants is still evolving, additional monitoring is needed to better understand potential sources and background levels. For more information on emerging contaminants, please see the DEC Division of Water web page: Emerging Contaminants In NY's Waters - NYSDEC.

Based on the available data and detections of PFOA and PFOS, water quality-based effluent limitations for PFOA and PFOS have been specified with monitoring required for the remaining 38 PFAS compounds pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b). Monitoring requirements are also consistent with guidance released in EPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022. Please see the Pollutant Summary Table below for more information. An associated compliance schedule item has been included for achieving the WQBELs.

Schedule of Additional Submittals

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

- A new BMP plan submission and annual review of BMP. The BMP plan must be modified it if: (a) facility changes increase pollutant release potential, (b) actual releases show plan inadequacies, or (c) the DEC identifies plan deficiencies. The permittee shall certify the annual review in writing with the December DMR attachment. All revisions must be submitted to the Regional Water Engineer within 30 days.
- Annual report form for Water Treatment Chemical (WTC). The permittee must submit a completed WTC Annual Report Form annually whenever Water Treatment Chemicals are used, attached to the December DMR.

[1] Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.14

Permittee: Princes Clean Laundromat Inc.
Facility: Laundry Place
SPDES Number: NY0267082
USEPA Non-Major/Class 01 Industrial

Date: May 21, 2025 v.1.25
Permit Writer: Fariba Refah
Water Quality Reviewer: -
Full Technical Review

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 (gpd)	Dilution Ratio		
												A(A)	A(C)	HEW
001	40° 50'9"N	73° 02' 55" W	Groundwater	GA	- PWL: -	-/-	-	-	-	-	66,000	1	1	1
GMW-1	40° 50'9"N	73° 02' 55" W	N/A	GA	- PWL: -	-/-	-	-	-	-	N/A	1	1	1
002	40° 50'9"N	73° 02' 55" W	Sanitary Wastewater Only - No Monitoring Required	GA	- PWL: -	-/-	-	-	-	-	Design Flow	1	1	1

POLLUTANT SUMMARY TABLE

Outfall 001

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Laundry Wastewater														
		Type of Treatment: Lint Separator, Holding Tank, Surge Tank, Micron Particle Filter, Carbon Filter														
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement	
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[2]	# 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 7/1/2022 to 7/1/2024 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	GPD	30 Day Avg	66,000	**14,412** Actual Average	29/0	**66,000**	Existing Permit Limit	Narrative: No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages.					703.2	-	**TBEL**	
	The flow limit is set at the design flow of the wastewater treatment facility.															
pH	SU	Minimum	6.5	6.99 Actual Min	29/0	6.0	TOGS 1.2.1	-	-	6.5 – 8.5	Range	**6.5 - 8.5**	703.3	-	**WQBEL**	
	SU	Maximum	8.5	9.55 Actual Max	29/0	9.0										
	Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1, TBELs reflect the available treatment technology listed in Attachment C. Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the WQS is appropriate.															

[2] Existing Effluent Quality: Unless otherwise stated, 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:** Laundry Wastewater													
		Type of Treatment: Lint Separator, Holding Tank, Surge Tank, Micron Particle Filter, Carbon Filter													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[2]	# 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 Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Daily Max	30	80	29/0	**30**	BPJ	-	Narrative: None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	**TBEL**
	Given the industry type, the 30 mg/L limit for Total Suspended Solids (TSS) is being continued from the previous permit to protect the subsurface adsorption system from clogging with lint fibers.														
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	Daily Max	1,000	681	29/0	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	**1,000**	703.6	-	**WQBEL**
	Given the industry type and the facility's location in Suffolk County, the 1,000 mg/L limit for Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) is being continued from the previous permit.														
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Daily Max	15	52	29/0	**15**	TOGS 1.2.1	No residue attributable to sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes, nor visible oil film nor globules of grease.					703.2	-	**TBEL**
	Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1, TBELs reflect the available treatment technology listed in Attachment C.														
Surfactants	mg/L	Daily Max	1	377	29/0	-	-	-	-	1	-	**1**	703.6	-	**WBQEL**
	Given the industry type, the 1 mg/L limit for Surfactants (aka foaming agents) is being continued from the previous permit.														
Emerging Contaminants															
Notes: See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above. Effluent samples were analyzed for the 40 PFAS compounds and 1,4-Dioxane. Guidance values (GV) have not been developed for PFAS compounds other than PFOA and PFOS. Monitoring for all 40 PFAS compounds and 1,4-Dioxane will be added.															
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid PFOS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	4.5	1/2	-	-	-	-	2.7	-	**2.7**	TOGS 1.1.1	-	**WQBEL**
	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) was detected as reported in the industrial emerging contaminant survey provided by the permittee. The maximum effluent concentration identified was 4.5 ng/L. Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the WQS is appropriate. A new effluent limitation equal to the WQBEL has been added to the permit along with a Schedule of Compliance item.														
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	8.7	2/1	-	-	-	-	6.7	-	**6.7**	TOGS 1.1.1	-	**WQBEL**
	Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) was detected as reported in the industrial emerging contaminant survey provided by the permittee. The maximum influent concentration identified was 14.8 ng/L. Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the WQS is appropriate. A new effluent limitation equal to the WQBEL has been added to the permit along with a Schedule of Compliance item.														
1,4-Dioxane (1,4-D)	ug/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	-	-	-	-	0.35	H(WS)	No Reasonable Potential	TOGS 1.1.1	-	**No Limitation or Monitoring**
	Based on available data no additional monitoring is required at this time.														

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Laundry Wastewater														
		Type of Treatment: Lint Separator, Holding Tank, Surge Tank, Micron Particle Filter, Carbon Filter														
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[2]	# 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		
Perfluoro-butanoic Acid (PFBA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	25.7	1/2	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	A GV for PFBA does not exist. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-pentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	15.5	3/0	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	A GV for PFPeA does not exist. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-hexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	12.4	2/1	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	A GV for PFHxA does not exist. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-heptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	19.7	1/2	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	A GV for PFHpA does not exist. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-nonanoic Acid (PFNA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	A GV for PFNA does not exist. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-decanoic Acid (PFDA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	3.3	1/2	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	A GV for PFDA does not exist. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-undecanoic Acid (PFUnA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	A GV for PFUnA does not exist. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-dodecanoic Acid (PFDoA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	A GV for PFDoA does not exist. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-tridecanoic Acid (PFTiA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	A GV for PFTriA does not exist. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Laundry Wastewater													
		Type of Treatment: Lint Separator, Holding Tank, Surge Tank, Micron Particle Filter, Carbon Filter													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[2]	# 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		
Perfluoro-tetradecanoic Acid (PFTeA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	A GV for PFTeA does not exist. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-butanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	26.8	2/1	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	A GV for PFBS does not exist. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-pentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	A GV for PFPeS does not exist. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-hexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	33.7	3/0	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	A GV for PFHxS does not exist. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-heptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	A GV for PFHpS does not exist. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-nonanesulfonic Acid (PFNS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	A GV for PFNS does not exist. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-decanesulfonic Acid (PFDS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	A GV for PFDS does not exist. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-dodecane-sulfonic Acid (PFDoS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	19.7	1/2	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	A GV for PFDoS does not exist. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-octane-sulfonamide (FOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	A GV for FOSA does not exist. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Laundry Wastewater													
		Type of Treatment: Lint Separator, Holding Tank, Surge Tank, Micron Particle Filter, Carbon Filter													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[2]	# 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		
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	A GV for NMeFOSAA does not exist. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	A GV for NEtFOSAA does not exist. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
4:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	A GV for 4:2 FTS does not exist. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
6:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	A GV for 6:2 FTS does not exist. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
8:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	A GV for 8:2 FTS does not exist. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amide (NEtFOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	12.6	1/2	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	A GV for NEtFOSA does not exist. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Laundry Wastewater **Type of Treatment:** Lint Separator, Holding Tank, Surge Tank, Micron Particle Filter, Carbon Filter													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[2]	# 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		
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amide (NMeFOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	11.2	2/1	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	A GV for NMeFOSA does not exist. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoethanol (NMeFOSE)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	A GV for NMeFOSE does not exist. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoethanol (NEtFOSE)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	256.7	2/1	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	A GV for NMeFOSE does not exist. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
9-Chlorohexadeca-fluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	A GV for 9Cl-PF3ONS does not exist. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Hexafluoro-propylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA or GenX)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	4.4	1/2	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	A GV for HFPO-DA does not exist. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	A GV for 11Cl-PF3OUdS does not exist. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononano ic Acid (ADONA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	A GV for ADONA does not exist. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Laundry Wastewater													
		Type of Treatment: Lint Separator, Holding Tank, Surge Tank, Micron Particle Filter, Carbon Filter													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[2]	# 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		
3-Perfluoropropyl Propanoic Acid (3:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	78.5	2/1	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	A GV for 3:3 FTCA does not exist. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (5:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	A GV for 5:3 FTCA does not exist. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
3-Perfluoroheptyl Propanoic Acid (7:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	A GV for 7:3 FTCA does not exist. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	A GV for NFDHA does not exist. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-4-methoxy-butanoic Acid (PFMBA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	A GV for PFMBA does not exist. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-3-methoxy-propanoic Acid (PFMPA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	A GV for PFMPA does not exist. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic Acid (PFEESA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	A GV for PFEESA does not exist. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														

Appendix: Regulatory and Technical Basis of Permit Authorizations

The Appendix is meant to supplement the fact sheet 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 fact sheet:

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

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.

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, 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 fact sheet. Consistent with current case law[3] and USEPA interpretation[4] 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.

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) for Industrial Facilities

A TBEL requires a minimum level of treatment for industrial point sources based on currently available treatment technologies or Best Management Practices (BMPs). CWA sections 301(b) and 402, ECL sections 17-0509, 17-0809 and 17-0811, and 6 NYCRR 750-1.11 require technology-based controls on effluents. TBELs are set based upon an evaluation of New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT), Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT), Best Practicable Technology Currently Available (BPT), and Best Professional Judgment (BPJ).

[3] American Iron and Steel Institute v. Environmental Protection Agency, 115 F.3d 979, 993 n.6 (D.C. Cir. 1997)
[4] 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)

USEPA Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs) Applicable to Facility

In many cases, BPT, BCT, BAT and NSPS limitations are based on effluent guidelines developed by USEPA for specific industries, as promulgated under 40 CFR Parts 405-471. Applicable guidelines, pollutants regulated by these guidelines, and the effluent limitation derivation for facilities subject to these guidelines is in the USEPA Effluent Limitation Guideline Calculations Table.

Best Professional Judgement (BPJ)

For substances that are not explicitly limited by regulations, the permit writer is authorized to use BPJ in developing TBELs. Consistent with section 402(a)(1) of the CWA, and NYS ECL section 17-0811, the DEC is authorized to issue a permit containing "any further limitations necessary to ensure compliance with water quality standards adopted pursuant to state law". BPJ limitations may be set on a case-by-case basis using any reasonable method that takes into consideration the criteria set forth in 40 CFR 125.3. Applicable state regulations include 6 NYCRR 750-1.11. The BPJ limitation considers the existing technology present at the facility, the statistically calculated existing effluent quality for that parameter, and any unique or site-specific factors relating to the facility. Technology limitations generally achievable for various treatment technologies are included in TOGS 1.2.1, Attachment C. These limitations may be used for the listed parameters when the technology employed at the facility is listed.

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 DEC 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.

Best Management Practices (BMP) for Industrial Facilities

BMP plans are authorized for inclusion in NPDES permits pursuant to Sections 304(e) and 402 (a)(1) of the Clean Water Act, and 6 NYCRR 750-1.14(f). The regulations pertaining to BMPs are promulgated under 40 CFR Part 125, Subpart K. These regulations specifically address surface water discharges.