State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) DISCHARGE PERMIT

SIC Code:	**7542**	NAICS Code:	**811192**	SPDES Number:	**NY0280241**
Discharge Class (CL):	**01**			DEC Number:	**1-4726-02681/1**
Toxic Class (TX):	**T**			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:	**Shawn Taylor**	Attention:	**Shawn Taylor**		
Street:	**3064 Jericho Turnpike**				
City:	**East Northport**	State:	**NY**	Zip Code:	**11731**
Email:	**smtaylor827@optonline.net**	Phone:	**(631) 304-9568**		

is authorized to discharge from the facility described below:

FACILITY NAME, ADDRESS, AND PRIMARY OUTFALL														
Name:	**Five Star Car Wash**													
Address / Location:	**3064 Jericho Turnpike**										County:	**Suffolk**		
City:	**East Northport**						State:	**NY**			Zip Code:	**11731**		
Facility Location:		Latitude:	**40**	°	**50**	’	**20**	” N	& Longitude:	**73**	°	**19**	’	**16**	” W
Primary Outfall No.:	**001**	Latitude:	**40**	°	**50**	’	**20**	” N	& Longitude:	**73**	°	**19**	’	**16**	” W
Wastewater Description:	**Treated Car Wash Discharge**	Receiving Water:	**Groundwater**				NAICS:	**811192**	Class:	**GA**		Standard:		**GA**

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)
BWP Permit Writer
RWE
RPA
EPA Region II (Region2_NPDES@epa.gov)

Permit Administrator:	Sherri Aicher
Address:	50 Circle Road, Stony Brook, NY 11790-3479
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	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
001	Treated Car Wash Effluent	Groundwater	EDP	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
								Location		
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	
Flow Rate	Daily Maximum	Monitor	GPD	-	-	Continuous	Meter		X	
pH	Daily Minimum	6.5	SU	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	
	Daily Maximum	8.5	SU	-	-					
Total Dissolved Solids	Daily Maximum	1000	mg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	
Total Suspended Solids	Daily Maximum	30	mg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) (as N)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	
Nitrite (as N)	Daily Maximum	2	mg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	
Nitrate (as N)	Daily Maximum	20	mg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	
Nitrite and Nitrate (as N)	Daily Maximum	20	mg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	
Nitrogen, Ammonia and Ammonium (as N)	Daily Maximum	4	mg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	
Chloride	Daily Maximum	500	mg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	
Surfactants (MBAS)	Daily Maximum	1	mg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	
Oil and Grease	Daily Maximum	15	mg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	
Thallium	Daily Maximum	0.5	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	
Beryllium	Daily Maximum	3	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	
Aluminum	Daily Maximum	2	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	
Arsenic	Daily Maximum	50	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	
Nickel	Daily Maximum	200	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	
Cadmium	Daily Maximum	10	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	
Chromium	Daily Maximum	100	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	
Lead	Daily Maximum	50	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	
Selenium	Daily Maximum	20	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	
Silver	Daily Maximum	100	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	
Antimony	Daily Maximum	6	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	
Copper	Daily Maximum	400	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	
Iron	Daily Maximum	600	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	
Zinc	Daily Maximum	5	mg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	
Total Mercury	Daily Maximum	1.4	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	
Magnesium	Daily Maximum	35	mg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	
Acetone	Daily Maximum	50	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
								Location		
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	
Chloroform	Daily Maximum	7	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	
Ethylbenzene	Daily Maximum	5	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	
Methylene Chloride	Daily Maximum	5	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	
Methyl tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	
Tetrachloroethene	Daily Maximum	5	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	
Trichloroethene	Daily Maximum	5	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	
Toluene	Daily Maximum	5	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	
Xylene (m+p)	Daily Maximum	10	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	
Xylene (o)	Daily Maximum	5	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	
Diethyl Phthalate	Daily Maximum	50	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	
Sulfate	Daily Maximum	500	mg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab		X	

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS

NO EXPOSURE CERTIFICATION

The permittee submitted a Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure Form on 11/29/2023, 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.

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 Department as required in item (2.) below and a copy must be maintained at the facility and shall be available to authorized Department 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 Department 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 (located 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 and/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 and/or isolation of the segment and/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.

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:

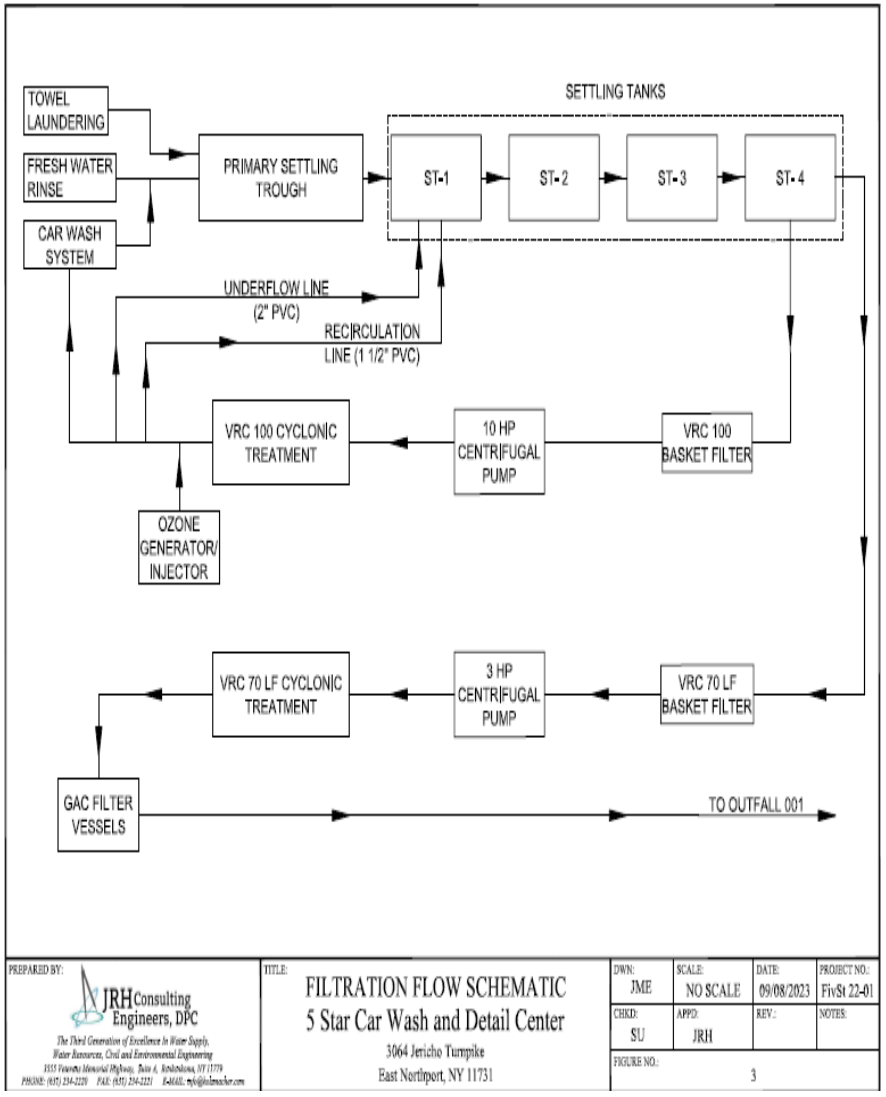

Figure 1: Filtration Flow Schematic

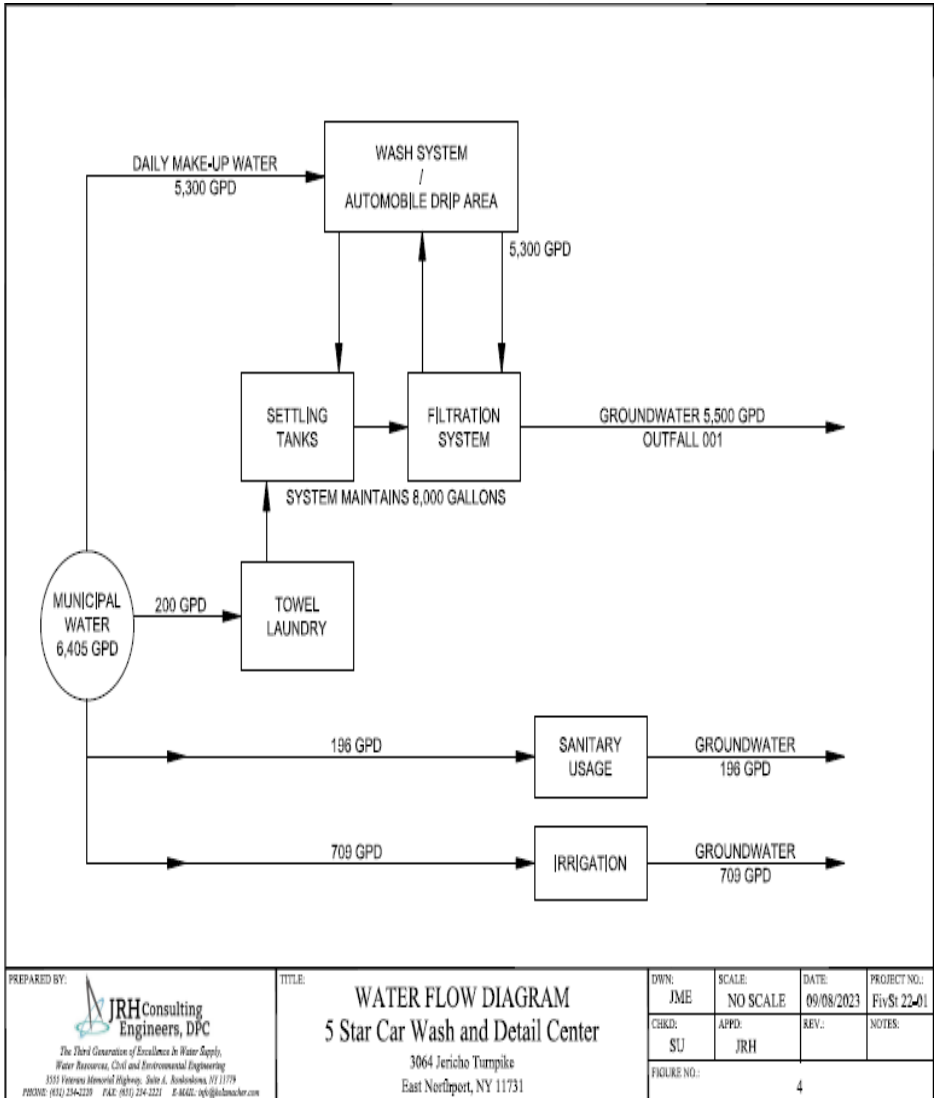

Figure 2: Water Flow Diagram

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 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.

H. 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 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 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/103774.html. **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	EMERGING CONTAMINANT SHORT-TERM MONITORING The permittee shall collect grab samples of both the influent and effluent from the facility's treatment system(s) associated with the identified outfall for Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) utilizing EPA draft analytical method 1633 and 1,4-Dioxane (1,4-D) utilizing EPA Method 8270D SIM or 8270E SIM. The samples must represent normal discharge conditions and treatment operations and shall be obtained on a monthly basis for at least 3 consecutive months. The results shall be reported through the "Emerging Contaminants Survey for Industrial Facilities" found at: https://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/127939.html.	EDP + 6 months
	The permittee shall initiate track down of potential sources by completing the "Emerging Contaminants Investigation Checklist for Industrial Facilities" available at the above link. The Department may periodically request updates and/or additional monitoring to check progress on track down investigations. Elements of the checklist may be used as permit conditions in future permit modifications.	Within 90 days of DEC written notification

Outfall(s)	SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS - Required Action	Due Date
001	BMP PLAN The permittee shall submit and annually review the completed BMP plan on an annual basis. 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 Department 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

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 Permit Fact Sheet
Shawn Taylor
Five Star Car Wash and Detail Center
NY0280241

Contents

Summary of Permit Changes 3
Administrative History 3
Facility Information 3
Site Overview 3
Enforcement History 3
Existing Effluent Quality 3
Additional Site-Specific Concerns 4
Receiving Water Information 4
Critical Receiving Water Data & Mixing Zone 4
Permit Requirements 4
Antidegradation 4
Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Industrial Facilities 4
Emerging Contaminant Monitoring 4
Schedule(s) of Additional Submittals 5
OUTFALL AND RECEIVING WATER SUMMARY TABLE 6
POLLUTANT SUMMARY TABLE 6
Outfall 001 6
Appendix: Regulatory and Technical Basis of Permit Authorizations 12
Regulatory References 12
Outfall and Receiving Water Information 12
Existing Effluent Quality 12
Permit Requirements 13

Summary of Permit Changes

A new State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit has been drafted for the Five Star Car Wash and Detail Center.

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

5/12/2023 Shawn Taylor submitted a NY-2C 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 is an industrial facility (SIC code 7542) that washes automobiles. Effluent consists of treated rinse water from washing of automobiles. The current treatment system was constructed in 2023 to provide suspended solids removal and disinfection, and includes the following treatment units:

- Primary Treatment: Settling Tanks
- Secondary Treatment: Cyclonic Suspended Solids Removal
- Disinfection: Ozone Disinfection Units

Outfall 001 discharges to groundwater.

Site Overview

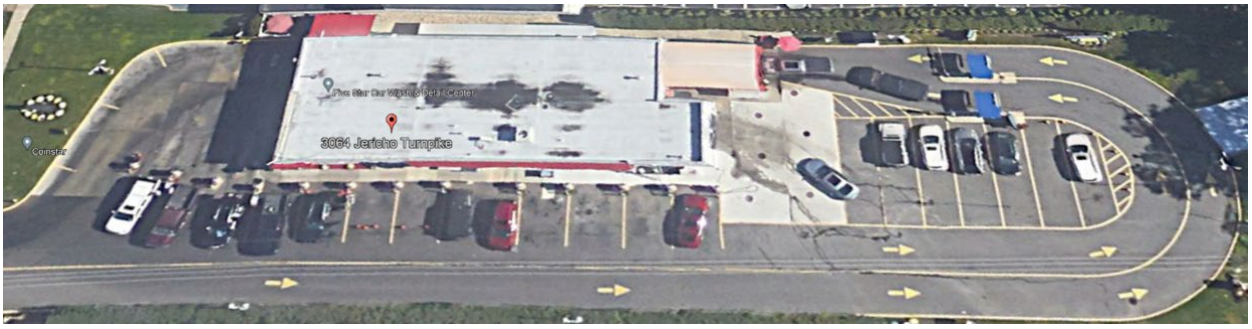

Figure 1: Aerial view of facility.

Enforcement History

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 the application submitted by the permittee.

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:

- Suffolk County Water Authority, Coram NY

Receiving Water Information

The facility proposes to discharge via the following outfalls:

Outfall No.	SIC Code	Wastewater Type	Receiving Water
001	7542	Treated rinse water from washing of automobiles	Groundwater, Class GA

See the Outfall and Receiving Water Summary Table and Appendix for additional information.

Critical Receiving Water Data & Mixing Zone

The facility discharges to groundwater, Class GA, via a drywell. The effluent limitations for Outfall 001 were developed with no dilution, based on groundwater quality standards found in 6 NYCRR 703.5 and TOGS 1.1.1 (Part I) and groundwater effluent standards contained in 6 NYCRR 703.6 and TOGS 1.1.1 (Part II).

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.

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)[1] determination. Appendix Link

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 develop and implement 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.

Emerging Contaminant Monitoring

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 product 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

[1] As prescribed by 6 NYCRR Part 617

information on emerging contaminants, please see the NYSDEC Division of Water web page: https://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/127939.html.

Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes a short-term monitoring program listed in the Schedule of Additional Submittals to evaluate the influent and effluent discharge levels of Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) and 1,4-Dioxane. This monitoring program is consistent with PFAS guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.

The Department will review the monitoring results and pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(i) may notify the permittee of the need for further monitoring to identify potential sources as specified in the Emerging Contaminants Investigation Checklist for Industrial Facilities to determine whether cause exists to modify the permit to incorporate a pollutant minimization program per 6 NYCRR 750-1.14(f).

The Department will consider this information and progress made to track down and reduce or eliminate the source of the identified pollutants in determining if a permit modification is needed.

Schedule(s) of Additional Submittals

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

- New BMP Plan
- Emerging Contaminant Short Term Monitoring

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° 50' 20" N	73° 19' 16" W	Groundwater	GA	-	17/01	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-

POLLUTANT SUMMARY TABLE

Outfall 001

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated Car Wash Discharge													
		Type of Treatment: Settling Tanks, Cyclonic Suspended Solids Removal, and Ozone Disinfection													
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 was obtained by the application 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	Daily Max	-	-	-	**Monitor**	750-1.13	Narrative: No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages.					703.2	-	**TBEL**
	Flow will continue to be monitored for informational purposes and to calculate pollutant loadings.														
pH	SU	Minimum	-	6.8 Actual Min	2/0	6.0	TOGS 1.2.1	-	-	6.5 – 8.5	Range	**6.5 - 8.5**	703.3	-	**WQBEL**
		Maximum	-	6.8 Actual Max	2/0	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.														
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Daily Max	-	104	2/0	-	-	-	-	1000	-	**1000**	703.6	-	**WQBEL**
	Total Dissolved Solids was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														

[2] Existing Effluent Quality: The maximum value of the parameter if detected in the priority pollutant scan.

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated Car Wash Discharge														
		Type of Treatment: Settling Tanks, Cyclonic Suspended Solids Removal, and Ozone Disinfection														
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	mg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	**30**	TOGS 1.2.1	-	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 1.2.1, TBELs reflect the available treatment technology listed in Attachment C. Due to the industry type, Total Suspended Solids is being added to the permit.														
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	**2**	703.6	-	**WQBEL**
	Due to the industry type, Nitrite (as N) is being added to the permit. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	**20**	703.6	-	**WQBEL**
	Due to the industry type, Nitrate (as N) is being added to the permit. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Nitrite and Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	**20**	703.6	-	**WQBEL**
	Due to the industry type, Nitrate and Nitrite (as N) is being added to the permit. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Nitrogen, Ammonia and Ammonium (as N)	mg/L	-	-	4	2/0	-	-	-	-	4	-	**4**	703.6	-	**WQBEL**
	Ammonia was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL was determined to be 4 mg/L.														
Chloride	mg/L	Daily Max	-	12.9	2/0	-	-	-	-	500	-	**500**	703.6	-	**WQBEL**
	Chloride was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Surfactants (MBAS)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	**1**	703.6	-	**WQBEL**
	Due to the industry type, Surfactants (MBAS) is being added to the permit. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater water quality standards.														
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Daily Max	-	6.30	1/0	-	-	-	-	15	-	**15**	703.6	-	**WQBEL**
	Oil and Grease was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Thallium	µg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	**0.5**	TOGS 1.1.1.	-	**WQBEL**
	Due to the industry type, Thallium is being added to the permit. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated Car Wash Discharge													
		Type of Treatment: Settling Tanks, Cyclonic Suspended Solids Removal, and Ozone Disinfection													
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		
Beryllium	µg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	**3**	TOGS 1.1.1.	-	**WQBEL**
	Due to the industry type, Beryllium is being added to the permit. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Aluminum	mg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	**2**	703.6	-	**WQBEL**
	Due to the industry type, Aluminum is being added to the permit. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater effluent limitation.														
Arsenic	µg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	**50**	703.6	-	**WQBEL**
	Due to the industry type, Arsenic is being added to the permit. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Nickel	µg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	**200**	703.6	-	**WQBEL**
	Due to the industry type, Nickel is being added to the permit. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Cadmium	µg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	**10**	703.6	-	**WQBEL**
	Due to the industry type, Cadmium is being added to the permit. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Chromium	µg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	**100**	703.6	-	**WQBEL**
	Due to the industry type, Chromium is being added to the permit. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Lead	µg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	**50**	703.6	-	**WQBEL**
	Due to the industry type, Lead is being added to the permit. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Selenium	µg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	**20**	703.6	-	**WQBEL**
	Due to the industry type, Selenium is being added to the permit. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Silver	µg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	**100**	703.6	-	**WQBEL**
	Due to the industry type, Silver is being added to the permit. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Antimony	µg/L	Daily Max	-	3.72	1/0	-	-	-	-	6	-	**6**	TOGS 1.1.1.	-	**WQBEL**
	Antimony was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated Car Wash Discharge													
		Type of Treatment: Settling Tanks, Cyclonic Suspended Solids Removal, and Ozone Disinfection													
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		
Copper	µg/L	Daily Max	-	90	2/0	-	-	-	-	400	-	**400**	703.6	-	**WQBEL**
	Copper was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Iron	µg/L	Daily Max	-	2120	2/0	-	-	-	-	600	-	**600**	703.6	-	**WQBEL**
	Iron was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Zinc	mg/L	Daily Max	-	0.21	2/0	-	-	-	-	5	-	**5**	703.6	-	**WQBEL**
	Zinc was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Total Mercury	µg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	**1.4**	703.6	-	**WQBEL**
	Due to the industry type, Total Mercury is being added to the permit. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater water quality standards.														
Magnesium	mg/L	Daily Max	-	3.62	2/0	-	-	-	-	35	-	**35**	TOGS 1.1.1.	-	**WQBEL**
	Magnesium was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Acetone	µg/L	Daily Max	-	35.4	1/0	-	-	-	-	50	-	**50**	TOGS 1.1.1.	-	**WQBEL**
	Acetone was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Chloroform	µg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	**7**	703.6	-	**WQBEL**
	Due to the industry type, Chloroform is being added to the permit. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	**5**	TOGS 1.1.1.	-	**WQBEL**
	Due to the industry type, Ethylbenzene is being added to the permit. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Methylene Chloride	µg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	**5**	703.6	-	**WQBEL**
	Due to the industry type, Methylene Chloride is being added to the permit. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Tetrachloroethene	µg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	**5**	TOGS 1.1.1.	-	**WQBEL**
	Due to the industry type, Tetrachloroethene is being added to the permit. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated Car Wash Discharge														
		Type of Treatment: Settling Tanks, Cyclonic Suspended Solids Removal, and Ozone Disinfection														
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		
Trichloroethene	µg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	**5**	703.6	-	**WQBEL**
	Due to the industry type, Trichloroethene is being added to the permit. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Toluene	µg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	**5**	TOGS 1.1.1.	-	**WQBEL**
	Due to the industry type, Toluene is being added to the permit. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Xylene (m+p)	µg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	**10**	TOGS 1.1.1.	-	**WQBEL**
	Due to the industry type, Xylene (m+p) is being added to the permit. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Xylene (o)	µg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	**5**	TOGS 1.1.1.	-	**WQBEL**
	Due to the industry type, Xylene (o) is being added to the permit. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	Daily Max	-	44.8	2/0	-	-	-	-	50	-	**50**	TOGS 1.1.1.	-	**WQBEL**
	Diethyl Phthalate was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. With the absence of dilute on due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Sulfate	mg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	**500**	703.6	-	**WQBEL**
	Sulfate was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) (expressed as N)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	Monitor	750-1.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor**
	Due to the industry type, TKN is being added to the permit. A numeric water quality standard for TKN does not exist for Class GA waterbodies. Therefore, no WQBEL is specified. Additionally, the facility is not proposing a treatment technology for TKN removal. Therefore, no TBEL is specified. Insufficient information is available to make a reasonable potential determination and additional monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13.														
Methyl tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	µg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	Monitor	750-1.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor**
	A numeric water quality standard for MTBE does not exist for Class GA waterbodies. Therefore, no WQBEL is specified. Additionally, the facility is not proposing a treatment technology for MTBE removal. Therefore, no TBEL is specified. Insufficient information is available to make a reasonable potential determination and additional monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13.														
N-EtFOSE	ng/L	Daily Max	-	2.8	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**STM**
	N-EtFOSE was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. Insufficient information is available to make a reasonable limit and additional monitoring has been added to the permit in the form of Emerging Contaminants Short Term Monitoring (STM).														

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated Car Wash Discharge													
		Type of Treatment: Settling Tanks, Cyclonic Suspended Solids Removal, and Ozone Disinfection													
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		
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	4.967	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**STM**
	PFHxA was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. Insufficient information is available to make a reasonable limit and additional monitoring has been added to the permit in the form of Emerging Contaminants Short Term Monitoring (STM).														
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	2.633	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**STM**
	PFOA was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. Insufficient information is available to make a reasonable limit and additional monitoring has been added to the permit in the form of Emerging Contaminants Short Term Monitoring (STM).														
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	2.8	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**STM**
	PFPeA was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. Insufficient information is available to make a reasonable limit and additional monitoring has been added to the permit in the form of Emerging Contaminants Short Term Monitoring (STM).														
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	2.63	2/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**No Limitation**
	A numeric water quality standard for TOC does not exist for Class GA waterbodies. Therefore, no WQBEL is specified. Additionally, the facility is not proposing a treatment technology for TOC removal. Therefore, no TBEL is specified. No limitation for the permit requirements.														
Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	16.3	2/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**No Limitation**
	A numeric water quality standard for BOD_5 does not exist for Class GA waterbodies. Therefore, no WQBEL is specified. Additionally, the facility is not proposing a treatment technology for BOD_5 removal. Therefore, no TBEL is specified. No limitation for the permit requirements.														

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. 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 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 and/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/or 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 Department 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.

Technology-based Effluent Limitations (TBELS) for Industrial Facilities to Groundwater

TBELS aim to prevent pollution by requiring a minimum level of effluent quality that is attainable using demonstrated technologies for reducing discharges of pollutants or pollution into the waters of the United States. Requirements for discharges from industrial facilities to groundwater are summarized in TOGS 1.2.1. In accordance with TOGS 1.2.1, for facilities discharging to groundwater:

- Discharges will typically be limited to the more stringent of the groundwater effluent standards in 6 NYCRR 703.6 or the applicable treatment technology listed in TOGS 1.2.1 Attachment (C).
- Discharges from industrial facilities which contain nitrogen or nitrogen compounds include effluent limitations for Nitrate of 20 mg/L (as N). Groundwater discharges in Nassau and Suffolk Counties are required to achieve an effluent standard for Total Nitrogen of 10 mg/L (as N).
- Disinfection will typically not be required for discharges to groundwater unless local public health concerns exist due to exposure or contact with effluent.

Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs) for Discharges to Groundwater

The procedure for developing WQBELs includes identifying the pollutants present in the discharge(s), identifying water quality criteria applicable to these pollutants, determining if WQBELs are necessary (reasonable potential), and calculating the WQBELs. For groundwater discharges, if the expected concentration of the pollutant of concern in the receiving water may exceed the ambient groundwater quality standard or guidance value, then there is reasonable potential that the discharge may cause or contribute to a violation of the water quality, and a WQBEL for the pollutant is required.

WQBELs for groundwater discharges are based on the groundwater effluent limits set forth in 6 NYCRR Part 703 (Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards and Groundwater Effluent Limitations) except as noted in 6 NYCRR 702.21. TOGS 1.1.1 provides a listing of groundwater effluent limitations for substances having an ambient water quality standard or guidance value. Groundwater effluent limitations are applied at the point of discharge to the groundwater distribution system.

For land treatment systems with no accessible final sampling points, such as constructed wetland treatment systems or buried sand filters, permit limitations for groundwater discharges are typically based on ambient groundwater quality standards or guidance values applied at representative down gradient monitoring well(s). Limitations at the downgradient sampling point are set at the Class GA ambient groundwater standards, rather than at the groundwater effluent limits promulgated under 6 NYCRR 703.6, as compliance is determined based upon the concentrations present in the downgradient groundwater monitoring well at the groundwater interface.

Class GA standards are established for the protection of sources of drinking water designated as Health (Water Source) or H(WS) in TOGS 1.1.1. As such, effluent limitations based on aquatic life criteria and WET testing requirements are not applicable to groundwater discharges.

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.

For groundwater discharges, monitoring of downstream wells may be included to demonstrate compliance with ambient groundwater quality standards. Additional effluent monitoring may also be required to gather data to determine if effluent limitations may be required.

Other Conditions

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.