State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) DISCHARGE PERMIT

SIC Code:	**4953**	NAICS Code:	**562219**	SPDES Number:	**NY0280305**
Discharge Class (CL):		**01**		DEC Number:	**1-4720-04718/00002**
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:	**IEC**				

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

PERMITTEE NAME AND ADDRESS					
Name:	**Future Health System LI Inc.**	Attention:	**Charles Dippolito, Jr.**		
Street:	**110 Edison Ave.**				
City:	**Mount Vermon**	State:	**NY**	Zip Code:	**10550**
Email:	cd@approvedmedwaste.com	Phone:	**914-664-4791**		

is authorized to discharge from the facility described below:

FACILITY NAME, ADDRESS, AND PRIMARY OUTFALL													
Name:	**Future Health System LI Inc.**												
Address / Location:	**65 Cabot Street**										County:	**Suffolk**	
City:	**West Babylon**						State:	**NY**			Zip Code:	**11704**	
Facility Location:		Latitude:	**40** °	**43** ’	**54** ” N	& Longitude:	**73** °	**23** ’	**30** ” W				
Primary Outfall No.:	**001**	Latitude:	**40** °	**43** ’	**54** ” N	& Longitude:	**73** °	**23** ’	**30** ” W				
Wastewater Description:	**Container Washdown, Boiler Blowdown, and Autoclave Condensate**	Receiving Water:	**Groundwater**		NAICS:	**562219**	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)
Permit Writer
RWE
RPA

Permit Administrator:	Kevin A. Kispert
Address:	50 Circle Road, Stony Brook, NY 11790
Signature	Date

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL OUTFALLS

Outfall	Wastewater Description	NAICS Code	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
002	Treated Sanitary	**562219**	**40** ° **43** ' **54** " N	**73** ° **23** ' **30** " W
Receiving Water:	**Groundwater**	Design Flow:	**500-gpd**	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	Container Washdown, Boiler Blowdown, and Autoclave Condensate	Groundwater	EDP	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location Inf.	Location Eff.	
Flow	Daily Maximum	10,000	GPD	-	-	Instantaneous	Recorder	-	X	-
pH	Daily Minimum	6.5	SU	-	-	1/month	Grab	-	X	-
	Daily Maximum	8.5	SU	-	-					-
Temperature	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ºF	-	-	1/month	Grab	-	X	-
Color	Daily Maximum	15	cu	-	-	1/month	Grab	-	X	-
Foaming Agent (MBAS)	Daily Maximum	1	mg/L	-	-	1/month	Grab	-	X	1
Iron	Daily Maximum	600	µg/L	-	-	1/month	Grab	-	X	-
Magnesium	Daily Maximum	35,000	µg/L	-	-	1/month	Grab	-	X	-
Phenols, Total	Daily Maximum	6.4	µg/L	-	-	1/month	Grab	-	X	2
Acrylonitrile	Daily Maximum	5	µg/L	-	-	1/month	Grab	-	X	-
Aniline	Daily Maximum	5	µg/L	-	-	1/month	Grab	-	X	-
Chlorobenzene	Daily Maximum	5	µg/L	-	-	1/month	Grab	-	X	-
Chloroform	Daily Maximum	7	µg/L	-	-	1/month	Grab	-	X	-
Methylene Chloride	Daily Maximum	5	µg/L	-	-	1/month	Grab	-	X	-
Toluene	Daily Maximum	5	µg/L	-	-	1/month	Grab	-	X	-
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	Daily Maximum	6.4	µg/L	-	-	1/month	Grab	-	X	3

FOOTNOTES:

1. Foaming Agents (Surfactants) determined as methylene blue active substances (MBAS), or other tests as specified by the Commissioner.
2. This is a Compliance Level. The calculated WQBEL is 2 µg/L.
3. This is a Compliance Level. The calculated WQBEL is 5 µg/L.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

REPORTING AND RECORD KEEPING REQUIREMENTS:

1. A daily logbook, recording the volumes of treated discharge water and replacement of significant maintenance items is to be maintained on site for a period of 5 years and be available to NYSDEC or SCDHS during facility inspections.
2. In addition to the above, the following documentation must be maintained on site for a period of 5 years and be available to NYSDEC or SCDHS during facility inspections:
    a. Laboratory analytical results for all required sampling under this SPDES Permit.
    b. A copy of the monthly water bills for the facility.
    c. The original receipt from a licensed waste hauler for removal and disposal of any wastewater or sludge.
    d. The Best Management Practices Plan, reviewed on an annual basis.
    e. A written sampling plan containing a step-by-step procedure of where, when, and how sampling is done at a facility.
    f. Operation and Maintenance documentation containing a preventative and routine maintenance schedule for all major components of the treatment system.

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 permittee shall develop and submit an initial BMP plan in accordance with the Schedule of Submittals to the Regional Water Engineer. The permittee shall implement the BMP plan within 6 months of submission, unless a different time frame is approved by the Department through a permit modification. Annually, the permittee shall review and modify the BMP plan 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 that the annual review has been completed in accordance with the Schedule of Submittals. 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 permittee shall consider relative toxicity of the pollutant 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 SPDES Application Procedures and Forms - NYSDEC) 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

5. **Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity to Surface Waters** – Pursuant to Section 402 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), and 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x), (15)(i), and (15)(ii), stormwater discharges from certain construction activities (including discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer system) are unlawful unless they are authorized by a SPDES permit. Prior to initiating such construction associated with this facility, the permittee must obtain coverage under the current version of the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity (CGP) or a separate individual stormwater construction SPDES permit, if not eligible for the CGP.

BMPs FOR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES (continued)

6. **Required Sampling For "Hot Spot" Identification** – The permittee's 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.

SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE

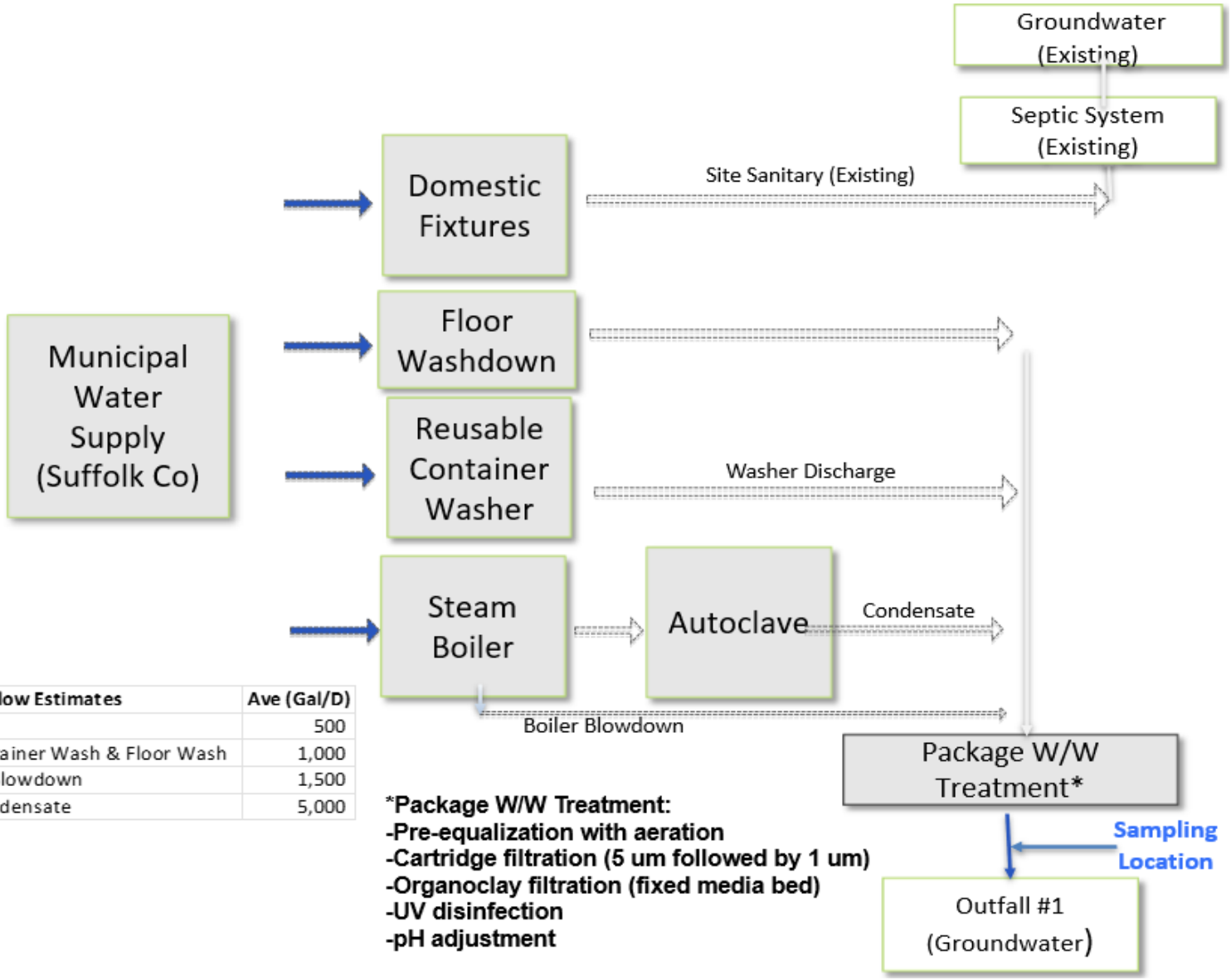
a) The permittee shall comply with the following schedule:

Outfall(s)	Compliance Action	Compliance Date[1]
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 all final effluent limitations	EDP + 6 Months
001	INTERIM STATUS REPORTS The permittee shall submit interim status reports on the progress related to completion of construction and meeting the specified final effluent limits	EDP + 6 months, and every 6 months thereafter
001	COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION The permittee shall provide a Construction Completion Certification[2] 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 all final effluent limitations in this permit.	Upon Department Acceptance
Unless noted otherwise, the above actions are one-time requirements.		

[1] 6 NYCRR 750-1.14 (a)
[2] 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:



Wastewater Flow Estimates	Ave (Gal/D)
Domestic	500
Reusable Container Wash & Floor Wash	1,000
Steam Boiler Blowdown	1,500
Autoclave Condensate	5,000

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 series.

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 under the current permit. The 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: SPDES Permitting of Water Treatment Chemicals.

RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. The permittee shall retain the monitoring information required by this permit for a period of at least five years from the date of the sampling.

B. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs): The permittee shall submit completed DMR forms for each 1 month reporting period in accordance with the DMR Manual available on DEC's website.

The permittee must submit DMRs 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	NOTIFICATION OF START DATE ("START-UP") The permittee shall provide the Department with the proposed start date for the treatment system. This date will be used to establish the start of compliance reporting. Notice can be provided via email to NetDMR@dec.ny.gov.	30 Days Prior to Start-up
001	SHORT-TERM HIGH-INTENSITY MONITORING PROGRAM The permittee shall collect 10 samples representative of normal discharge conditions and treatment operations over a 4-week period for the identified parameters. The permittee shall use approved EPA analytical method with the lowest possible detection limit as promulgated under 40 CFR Part 136 for the determination of the concentrations of parameters listed. The permittee shall submit a summary of the results. Parameters for STHIM Program: Alpha, Total Beta, Total	2 Months After Start-up

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 outfall 001 for Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) utilizing EPA 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. 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.	EDP + 6 Months
001	BMP PLAN The permittee shall develop and submit a completed BMP 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 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
001	STORMWATER NO EXPOSURE CERTIFICATION Permittee must recertify every five years a condition of no exposure to stormwater in order to continue to qualify for the no exposure exclusion. The No Exposure Certification Form can be found on the DEC website.	01/12/2031 and Every 5 Years Thereafter

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.

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
Future Health System LI Inc.
Future Health System LI Inc.
NY0280305

Contents

Summary of Permit Changes

A new State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit has been drafted for the Future Health System LI Inc..

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.

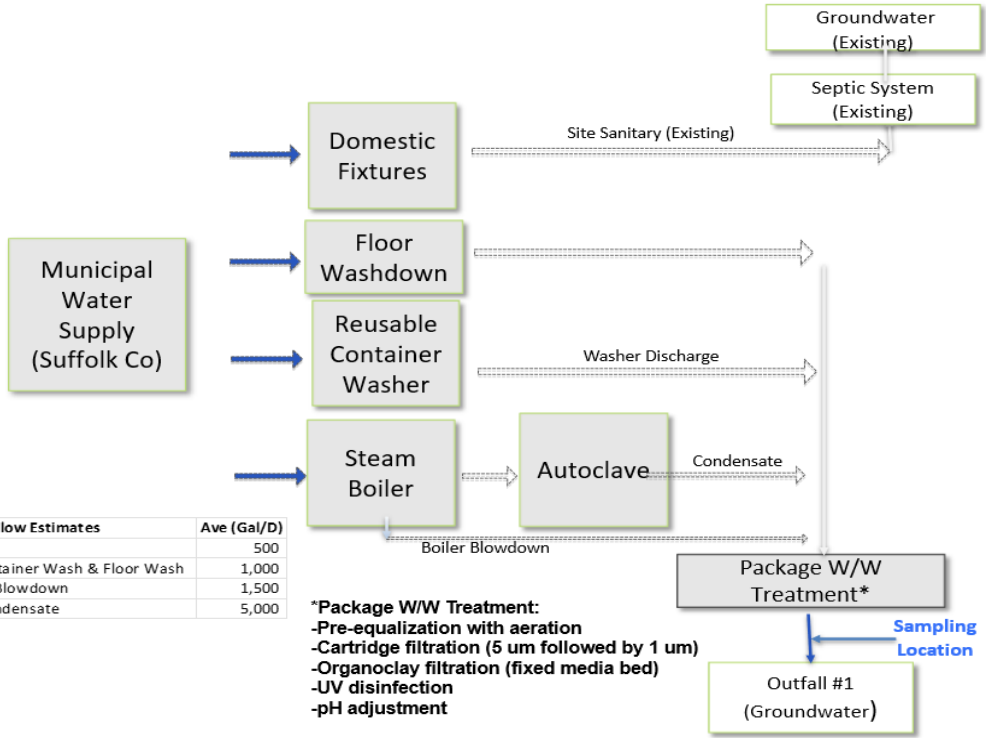
Administrative History

Future health System (FHS) Submitted a NY-2C permit application on 11/09/2024

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) 4953). The system processes water from the container washing process, floor washdown, autoclave condensation, and steam boiler blowdown. Treated effluent will be discharged to groundwater via Outfall 001. There will be a separate outfall onsite for the domestic sanitary wastewater with discharge to groundwater via Outfall 002. A treatment system is planned for future construction to enable effluent treatment, potentially including a pre-equalization with aeration, cartridge filtration, organoclay media treatment, PH adjustment and UV disinfection system.



Wastewater Flow Estimates	Ave (Gal/D)
Domestic	500
Reusable Container Wash & Floor Wash	1,000
Steam Boiler Blowdown	1,500
Autoclave Condensate	5,000

Site Overview

Outfall 001 will be located at 40° 43' 54.0" N and 73° 23' 30.0" W.

Facility Address: 65 Cabot Street West Babylon NY

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 on 8/1/2025. The sample data submitted with the application was collected from a similar facility that treats similar regulated medical waste material through a similar treatment system and is owned by the same owner to this proposed facility.

Receiving Water Information

The facility proposes to discharge via the following outfall:

Outfall No.	SIC Code	Wastewater Type	Receiving Water
001	4953	Treated Hazardous Waste	Groundwater, Class GA
002	8999	Sanitary Wastewater	Groundwater, Class GA

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

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.

None of the seven criteria that are indicative of potential toxicity are applicable to this facility; therefore, WET testing has not been included in the permit. Appendix Link

Antidegradation

The permit contains effluent limitations which ensure that the best usages of the receiving waters will be maintained. The Notice of Complete Application published in the Environmental Notice Bulletin contains information on the State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR)[1] determination.

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.

Schedule of Compliance

A Schedule of Compliance has been included[2] for the following items (Appendix Link):

- Engineering Report
- Engineering Plans/ Specifications/ Construction schedule
- Begin Construction
- Complete Construction and Commence Operation

[1] As prescribed by 6 NYCRR Part 617
[2] Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.14

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 information on emerging contaminants, please see the DEC Division of Water web page: Emerging Contaminants In NY's Waters - NYSDEC.

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 1,4-Dioxane. This monitoring program is consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.

The DEC 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 DEC 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 of Additional Submittals

A Schedule of Additional Submittals has been included for the following (Appendix Link):

- Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan
- Stormwater No Exposure Certification to be resubmitted every 5 years

Special Conditions

Additional submittals for Emerging Contaminant Short Term Monitoring are required.

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	7Q10	30Q10	Critical Effluent Flow (gpd)	Dilution Ratio		
												A(A)	A(C)	HEW
001	40° 43' 54.0" N	73° 23' 30.0" W	Groundwater	GA	-	17/01	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-
002	40° 43' 54.0" N	73° 23' 30.0" W	Groundwater	GA	-	17/01	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-

POLLUTANT SUMMARY TABLE

Outfall 001

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Container & Floor Washdown, Boiler Blowdown, and Autoclave Condensate
		Type of Treatment: pre-equalization with aeration, cartridge filtration, organoclay media treatment, PH adjustment and UV disinfection

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[3]	# of Data Points 0 / Non-0	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
General Notes: Existing discharge data was obtained from the application provided by the permittee and contained two sets of sample data from a similar facility located in Mount Vernon, NY. All applicable water quality standards were reviewed for development of the WQBELs. The standard and WQBEL shown below represent the most stringent. The technology based effluent limitations (TBELs) were developed from TOGS 1.2.1 Att.C, for category J (miscellaneous) treatment systems.															
Flow Rate	GPD	Daily Max	-	- Actual Average	-	**10,000**	Design Flow	No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages.					703.2	-	**TBEL**
	The flow limit has been set at the design flow of the wastewater treatment facility.														
pH	SU	Minimum	-	6.95 Actual Min	1	6.0	40 CFR 133.102	-	-	6.5 – 8.5	Range	**6.5 - 8.5**	703.3	-	**WQBEL**
		Maximum	-	8.93 Actual Max	1	9.0									
	Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1, TBELs reflect the available treatment technology listed in Attachment C. Given the lack of available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the WQS is appropriate.														

[3] 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:** Container & Floor Washdown, Boiler Blowdown, and Autoclave Condensate **Type of Treatment:** pre-equalization with aeration, cartridge filtration, organoclay media treatment, PH adjustment and UV disinfection

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[3]	# of Data Points 0 / Non-0	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	280	2/0	-	-	-	-			-		-	No Limitation
	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5) was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. A numeric water quality standard for BOD_5 does not exist for Class GA waterbodies. Therefore, no WQBEL is specified. No limitation for the permit requirements.														
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	2.5	1/0	-	-	-	None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	No Limitation
	Total suspended solids (TSS) was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. A numeric water quality standard for TSS does not exist for Class GA waterbodies. Therefore, no WQBEL is specified. No limitation for the permit requirements.														
Nitrogen, Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	-	19.2	1/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Ammonia was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. A numeric water quality standard for ammonia does not exist for Class GA waterbodies. Therefore, no WQBEL is specified. No limitation for the permit requirements.														
Chloroform	µg/L	Daily Max	-	28	2/0	-	-	-	-	7	-	**7**	703.6	-	**WQBEL**
	Chloroform 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.														
Chromium, total	µg/L	Daily Max	-	10.8	2/ 0	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	TOGS 1.1.1	-	No Limitation
	Chromium was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. The sample result for chromium was significantly below the water quality standard for groundwater; therefore, there is no reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards.														
Copper, total	µg/L	Daily Max	-	55	2/0	-	-	-	-	400	-	400	703.6	-	No Limitation
	Copper was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. The sample result for Copper was significantly below the water quality standard for groundwater; therefore, there is no reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards.														
Zinc, total	µg/L	Daily Max	-	148	2/0	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000	703.6	-	No Limitation
	Zinc was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. The sample result for Zinc was significantly below the water quality standard for groundwater; therefore, there is no reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards.														

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Container & Floor Washdown, Boiler Blowdown, and Autoclave Condensate **Type of Treatment:** pre-equalization with aeration, cartridge filtration, organoclay media treatment, PH adjustment and UV disinfection

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[3]	# of Data Points 0 / Non-0	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Pyrene	µg/L	Daily Max	-	0.0513	1/1	-	-	-	-	50	-	50	703.6		No Limitation
	Pyrene was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. The sample result for pyrene was significantly below the water quality standard for groundwater; therefore, there is no reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards.														
Phenanthrene	µg/L	Daily Max		0.0615	1/1					50		50	703.6		No Limitation
	Phenanthrene was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. The sample result for phenanthrene was significantly below the water quality standard for groundwater; therefore, there is no reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards.														
Fluorene	µg/L	Daily Max	-	0.113	1/ 1	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	TOGS 1.1.1	-	No Limitation
	Fluorene was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. The sample result for Fluorene was significantly below the water quality standard for groundwater; therefore, there is no reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards.														
Fluoranthene	µg/L	Daily Max	-	0.0513	1/1	-	-	-	-	50	-	50	703.6	-	No Limitation
	Fluoranthene was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. The sample result for Fluoranthene was significantly below the water quality standard for groundwater; therefore, there is no reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards.														
Di- n-oclyl phthalate	µg/L	Daily Max	-	6.02	1/1	-	-	-	-	50	-	50	703.6	-	No Limitation
	Di-n-oclyl phthalate was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. The sample result for Di-n-oclyl phthalate was significantly below the water quality standard for groundwater; therefore, there is no reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards.														
Methylene Chloride	µg/L	Daily Max	-	3	1/1	-	-	-	-	5	-	**5**	703.6	-	**WQBEL**
	Methylene 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.														
Phenol, Total	µg/L	Daily Max	-	28.85	2/0	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	703.6	**6.4**	**ML**
	Phenol 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 and less than the minimum level of detection . A Compliance Level equal to the minimum level of detection of 6.4 µg/L is appropriate. See Minimum Level of Detection.														
Anthracene	µg/L	Daily Max	-	0.015	1/1	-	-	-	-		-	50	TOGS 1.1.1		No Limitation
	Anthracene was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. The sample result for Anthracene was significantly below the water quality standard for groundwater; therefore, there is no reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards.														
Magnesium	µg/L	Daily Max	-	41,000	2/0	-	-	-	-		-	**35,000**	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.														

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Container & Floor Washdown, Boiler Blowdown, and Autoclave Condensate **Type of Treatment:** pre-equalization with aeration, cartridge filtration, organoclay media treatment, PH adjustment and UV disinfection														
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[3]	# of Data Points 0 / Non-0	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Manganese	µg/L	Daily Max	-	35	2/0	-	-	-	-	600	-	600	TOGS 1.1.1	-	No Limitation
	Manganese was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. The sample result for Manganese was significantly below the water quality standard for groundwater; therefore, there is no reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards.														
Acenaphthylene	µg/L	Daily Max	-	4.6	1/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Acenaphthylene was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. A numeric water quality standard for Acenaphthylene does not exist for Class GA waterbodies. Therefore, no WQBEL is specified. No limitation for the permit requirements.														
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	Daily Max	-	53	1/1	-	-	-	-	5	-	**5**	TOGS 1.1.1	-	**WQBEL**
	Acrylonitrile 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.														
Alpha, total	µg/L	Daily Max	-	2.64	1/1	-	-	-	-	10.05	-	**10.05**	703.5	-	STHIM
	Alpha, total was detected at 3.94pCi/L in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application and was converted into ug/l using a conversion factor of 1-pCi/L = 0.67-ug/l. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Aluminum, total	µg/L	Daily Max	-	224	1/1	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	2,000	703.6	-	No Limitation
	Aluminum, total was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. The sample result for Aluminum was significantly below the water quality standard for groundwater; therefore, there is no reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards.														
Aniline	µg/L	Daily Max	-	18	1/1	-	-	-	-	5	-	**5**	TOGS 1.1.1	-	**WQBEL**
	Aniline 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.														
Arsenic, total	µg/L	Daily Max	-	3	1/1	-	-	-	-	50	-	50	703.6	-	No Limitation
	Arsenic was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. The sample result for Arsenic was significantly below the water quality standard for groundwater; therefore, there is no reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards.														
Barium	pCi/L	Daily Max	-	49	1/1	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	2,000	703.6	-	No Limitation
	Barium was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. The sample result for Arsenic was significantly below the water quality standard for groundwater; therefore, there is no reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards.														
Beta, total	µg/L	Daily Max	-	0.012	1/1	-	-	-	-	1	-	**1**	703.5	-	STHIM
	Beta was detected at 12.3 pCi/L in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application and was converted into ug/l using a conversion factor of 1,000-pCi/L = 1.0-ug/l. The sample result for Beta was significantly below the water quality standard for groundwater; therefore, there is no reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards.														

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Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[3]	# of Data Points 0 / Non-0	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	Daily Max	-	19	1/1	-	-	-	-	5	-	**5**	TOGS 1.1.1	**6.4**	**ML**
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate 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 and less than the minimum level of detection. A Compliance Level equal to the minimum level of detection of 6.4 µg/L is appropriate. See Minimum Level of Detection.															
Boron	µg/L	Daily Max	-	200	1/1	-	-	-	-	2000	-	**2000**	TOGS 1.1.1		No Limitation
Boron was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. The sample result for Arsenic was significantly below the water quality standard for groundwater; therefore, there is no reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards.															
Carbon Disulfide	µg/L	Daily Max	-	23	1/1	-	-	-	-	120	-	120	703.6	-	No Limitation
Carbone Disulfide was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. The sample result for Carbon Disulfide was significantly below the water quality standard for groundwater; therefore, there is no reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards.															
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	892	1/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. The sample result for Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) was significantly below the water quality standard for groundwater; therefore, there is no reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards.															
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	Daily Max	-	2.5	1/1	-	-	-	-	5	-	**5**	TOGS 1.1.1	-	**WQBEL**
Cloronenzene 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.															
Color	cu	Daily Max	-	90	1/1	-	-	-	-	15	-	**15**	703.3	-	**WQBEL**
Color 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.															
Cresol	µg/L	Daily Max	-	18	1/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	No Limitation
Cresol was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. The sample result for Cresol was significantly below the water quality standard for groundwater; therefore, there is no reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards.															
Cyanide, free	µg/L	Daily Max	-	36	1/1	-	-	-	-	400	-	400	TOGS 1.1.1	-	No Limitation
Cyanide, free was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. The sample result for Cyanide, free was significantly below the water quality standard for groundwater; therefore, there is no reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards.															

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			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[3]	# of Data Points 0 / Non-0	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Cyanide, total	µg/L	Daily Max	-	36	1/1	-	-	-	-	400	-	400	TOGS 1.1.1	-	No Limitation
	Cyanide, total was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. The sample result for Cyanide, total was significantly below the water quality standard for groundwater; therefore, there is no reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards.														
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	Daily Max	-	1.6	1/1	-	-	-	-	50	-	50	TOGS 1.1.1	-	No Limitation
	Diethyl Phthalate was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. The sample result for Diethyl Phthalate was significantly below the water quality standard for groundwater; therefore, there is no reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards.														
Fecal Coliform	µg/L	Daily Max	-	160	1/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Fecal Coliform was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. The sample result for Fecal Coliform was significantly below the water quality standard for groundwater; therefore, there is no reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards.														
Fluoride	µg/L	Daily Max	-	600	1/1	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	3,000	TOGS 1.1.1	-	No Limitation
	Fluoride was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. The sample result for Fluoride was significantly below the water quality standard for groundwater; therefore, there is no reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards.														
Iron	µg/L	Daily Max	-	742	1/1	-	-	-	-	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.														
Lead	µg/L	Daily Max	-	1	1/1	-	-	-	-	50	-	50	703.6	-	No Limitation
	Lead was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. The sample result for Lead was significantly below the water quality standard for groundwater; therefore, there is no reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards.														
Mercury	ng/L	Daily Max	-	0.0062	1/1	-	-	-	-	700	-	700	703.5	-	No Limitation
	Mercury was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. The sample result for Mercury was significantly below the water quality standard for groundwater; therefore, there is no reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards.														
Molybdenum	µg/L	Daily Max	-	27	1/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Molybdenum was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. The sample result for Molybdenum was significantly below the water quality standard for groundwater; therefore, there is no reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards.														
Nickel	µg/L	Daily Max	-	7	1/1	-	-	-	-	200	-	200	703.6	-	No Limitation
	Nickel was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. The sample result for Nickel was significantly below the water quality standard for groundwater; therefore, there is no reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards.														

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Nitrate + nitrite	µg/L	Daily Max	-	800	1/1	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	20,000	703.6	-	No Limitation
	Nitrate + nitrite was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. The sample result for Nitrate + nitrite was significantly below the water quality standard for groundwater; therefore, there is no reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards.														
Nitrogen, total organic (as N)	µg/L	Daily Max	-	47,900	1/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**No Limitation**
	Nitrogen, total was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. The sample result for Total Nitrogen was significantly below the water quality standard for groundwater; therefore, there is no reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards.														
Phosphorus	µg/L	Daily Max	-	6,500	1/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Phosphorus was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. The sample result for phosphorus was significantly below the water quality standard for groundwater; therefore, there is no reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards.														
Sulfate	µg/L	Daily Max	-	38,700	1/1	-	-	-	-	250,000	-	250,000	TOGS 1.1.1	-	No Limitation
	Sulfate was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. The sample result for Sulfate was significantly below the water quality standard for groundwater; therefore, there is no reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards.														
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	4.46	1/1	-	-	-	-	1	-	**1**	TOGS 1.1.1	-	**WQBEL**
	Foaming Agents (MBAS) 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.														
Toluene	µg/L	Daily Max	-	9.3	1/1	-	-	-	-	5	-	**5**	TOGS 1.1.1	-	**WQBEL**
	Toluene 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 Organic Carbon	µg/L	Daily Max	-	169,000	1/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Total Organic Carbon was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. The sample result for Total Organic Carbon was significantly below the water quality standard for groundwater; therefore, there is no reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards.														
Temperature	°C	Daily Max	-	44.11	1/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor**
	Temperature was measured in the effluent and reported in the NY-2C application. There is no water quality standard for temperature to groundwaters; therefore no limit is proposed.														
Xylene Ortho	µg/L	Daily Max	-	1.4	1/1	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	TOGS 1.1.1	-	No Limitation
	Xylene Ortho was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. The sample result was significantly below the water quality standard for groundwater; therefore, there is no reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards.														

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			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[3]	# of Data Points 0 / Non-0	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Xylene Para +Meta	µg/L	Daily Max	-	1.4	1/1	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	TOGS 1.1.1	-	No Limitation
	Xylene Para + Meta 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. The sample result was significantly below the water quality standard for groundwater; therefore, there is no reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards.														

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Emerging Contaminants: Outfall # 001

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[4]	# of Data Points 0 / Non-0	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Notes: See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring section above. Effluent samples were analyzed for the 40 PFAS compounds and 1,4-Dioxane.															
Perfluoro-butanoic Acid (PFBA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	4.6	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Perfluoro-butanoic Acid (PFBA) was detected as reported in the NY-2C application However, limited data is available to confirm the quantity of this parameter and evaluate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 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.														
Perfluoro-pentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	0.7	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Perfluoro-pentanoic Acid (PFPeA) was detected as reported in the NY-2C application However, limited data is available to confirm the quantity of this parameter and evaluate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 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.														
Perfluoro-hexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	2.9	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Perfluoro-hexanoic Acid (PFHxA) was detected as reported in the NY-2C application However, limited data is available to confirm the quantity of this parameter and evaluate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 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.														

[4] 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)

Emerging Contaminants: Outfall # 001

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[4]	# of Data Points 0 / Non-0	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Perfluoro-heptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	Non-detect	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Short-term monitoring has been implemented to support the development of future TBEL standards, as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals.														
Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (PFOA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	0.5 Actual Max	1/0	**6.7** Action Level	BPJ	-	-	6.7	H(WS)	6.7	TOGS 1.1.1	-	STM
	Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (PFOA) was detected as reported in the NY-2C application. However, limited data is available to confirm the quantity of this parameter and evaluate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 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.														
Perfluoro-nonanoic Acid (PFNA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	Non-detect	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Short-term monitoring has been implemented to support the development of future TBEL standards, as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals.														
Perfluoro-decanoic Acid (PFDA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	Non-detect	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Short-term monitoring has been implemented to support the development of future TBEL standards, as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals.														
Perfluoro-undecanoic Acid (PFUnA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	Non-detect	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Short-term monitoring has been implemented to support the development of future TBEL standards, as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals.														
Perfluoro-dodecanoic Acid (PFDoA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	Non-detect	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Short-term monitoring has been implemented to support the development of future TBEL standards, as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals.														
Perfluoro-tridecanoic Acid (PFTriA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	Non-detect	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Short-term monitoring has been implemented to support the development of future TBEL standards, as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals.														
Perfluoro-tetradecanoic Acid (PFTeA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	Non-detect	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Short-term monitoring has been implemented to support the development of future TBEL standards, as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals.														
Perfluoro-butanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	1.3	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Perfluoro-butanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) was detected as reported in the NY-2C application. However, limited data is available to confirm the quantity of this parameter and evaluate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 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.														
Perfluoro-pentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	Non-detect	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Short-term monitoring has been implemented to support the development of future TBEL standards, as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals.														

Emerging Contaminants: Outfall # 001

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[4]	# of Data Points 0 / Non-0	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Perfluoro-hexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	Non-detect	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Short-term monitoring has been implemented to support the development of future TBEL standards, as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals.														
Perfluoro-heptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	Non-detect	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Short-term monitoring has been implemented to support the development of future TBEL standards, as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals.														
Perfluoro-octanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	Non-detect Actual Max	0/1	**2.7** Action Level	BPJ	-	-	-	-	-	TOGS 1.1.1	-	STM
	Perfluoro-octanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) was detected as reported in the NY-2C application However, limited data is available to confirm the quantity of this parameter and evaluate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 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.														
Perfluoro-nonanesulfonic Acid (PFNS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	Non-detect	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Short-term monitoring has been implemented to support the development of future TBEL standards, as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals.														
Perfluoro-decanesulfonic Acid (PFDS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	Non-detect	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Short-term monitoring has been implemented to support the development of future TBEL standards, as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals.														
Perfluoro-dodecane-sulfonic Acid (PFDoS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	Non-detect	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Short-term monitoring has been implemented to support the development of future TBEL standards, as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals.														
Perfluoro-octane-sulfonamide (FOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	Non-detect	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Short-term monitoring has been implemented to support the development of future TBEL standards, as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	Non-detect	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Short-term monitoring has been implemented to support the development of future TBEL standards, as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	Non-detect	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Short-term monitoring has been implemented to support the development of future TBEL standards, as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals.														

Emerging Contaminants: Outfall # 001

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[4]	# of Data Points 0 / Non-0	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
4:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	Non-detect	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Short-term monitoring has been implemented to support the development of future TBEL standards, as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals.														
6:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	Non-detect	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Short-term monitoring has been implemented to support the development of future TBEL standards, as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals.														
8:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	Non-detect	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Short-term monitoring has been implemented to support the development of future TBEL standards, as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amide (NEtFOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	Non-detect	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Short-term monitoring has been implemented to support the development of future TBEL standards, as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amide (NMeFOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	Non-detect	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoethanol (NMeFOSE)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	Non-detect	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Short-term monitoring has been implemented to support the development of future TBEL standards, as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoethanol (NEtFOSE)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	Non-detect	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Short-term monitoring has been implemented to support the development of future TBEL standards, as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals.														
9-Chlorohexadeca-fluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	Non-detect	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Short-term monitoring has been implemented to support the development of future TBEL standards, as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals.														

Emerging Contaminants: Outfall # 001

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[4]	# of Data Points 0 / Non-0	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Hexafluoro-propylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA or GenX)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	Non-detect	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Short-term monitoring has been implemented to support the development of future TBEL standards, as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals.														
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	Non-detect	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Short-term monitoring has been implemented to support the development of future TBEL standards, as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals.														
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic Acid (ADONA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	Non-detect	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Short-term monitoring has been implemented to support the development of future TBEL standards, as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals.														
3-Perfluoropropyl Propanoic Acid (3:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	Non-detect	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Short-term monitoring has been implemented to support the development of future TBEL standards, as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals.														
2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (5:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	Non-detect	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Short-term monitoring has been implemented to support the development of future TBEL standards, as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals.														
3-Perfluoroheptyl Propanoic Acid (7:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	Non-detect	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Short-term monitoring has been implemented to support the development of future TBEL standards, as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals.														
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	Non-detect	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Short-term monitoring has been implemented to support the development of future TBEL standards, as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals.														
Perfluoro-4-methoxy-butanoic Acid (PFMBA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	Non-detect	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Short-term monitoring has been implemented to support the development of future TBEL standards, as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals.														
Perfluoro-3-methoxy-propanoic Acid (PFMPA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	Non-detect	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Short-term monitoring has been implemented to support the development of future TBEL standards, as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals.														

Emerging Contaminants: Outfall # 001

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[4]	# of Data Points 0 / Non-0	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic Acid (PFEESA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	Non-detect	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Short-term monitoring has been implemented to support the development of future TBEL standards, as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals.														
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	Daily Max	-	2.1	1/0	-	-	-	-	0.35	H(WS)	0.35	TOGS 1.1.1	-	STM
	1,4-Dioxane was detected as reported in the NY-2C application. A comparison of the existing effluent quality to the guidance value indicates a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a water quality violation. However, limited data is available to confirm the quantity of this parameter and evaluate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 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 1,4-Dioxane.														

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-0, 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, 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[5] and USEPA interpretation[6] 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 DEC 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).

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

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.