



State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) DISCHARGE PERMIT

SIC Code: 7542	NAICS Code: 811192	SPDES Number:	NY0313203
Discharge Class (CL):	01	DEC Number:	1-4728-04428/00001
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.

PERMITTEE NAME AND ADDRESS			
Name:	Bolla Operating L.I. Corp	Attention:	David N. Altman, Esq.
Street:	809 Stewart Avenue		
City:	Garden City	State:	NY Zip Code: 11530
Email:	daltman@bolloil.com	Phone:	516-240-8666

is authorized to discharge from the facility described below:

FACILITY NAME, ADDRESS, AND PRIMARY OUTFALL											
Name:	Bolla 642 Motor Parkway Car Wash										
Address / Location:	642 Motor Parkway						County:	Suffolk			
City:	Brentwood				State:	NY		Zip Code:	11717		
Facility Location:	Latitude:	40 °	48 ' ,	24 " N	& Longitude:	73 °	14 ' ,	53.3 " W			
Primary Outfall No.:	001	Latitude:	40 °	48 ' ,	24 " N	& Longitude:	73 °	14 ' ,	53.3 " W		
Wastewater Description:	Carwash Wastewater	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

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

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL OUTFALLS

Outfall	Wastewater Description	NAICS Code	Outfall Latitude			Outfall Longitude		
002	Treated Sanitary	562219	40 °	48 '	24 " N	73 °	14 '	53.3 " W
Receiving Water:	Groundwater	Design Flow:	20 GPD			Class:	GA	

No monitoring required for Outfall 002

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Contents

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL OUTFALLS.....	2
DEFINITIONS.....	4
PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING.....	5
SPECIAL CONDITIONS.....	7
STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS	8
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs) FOR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	9
SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE.....	11
SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE (continued).....	12
MONITORING LOCATIONS.....	13
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.....	14
RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS.....	15
D. Schedule of Additional Submittals:.....	15

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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	Treated Car Wash Wastewater	Groundwater	EDP	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location		
								Inf.	Eff.	
Flow	Daily Maximum	3,000	GPD	-	-	Continuous	Totalizer	-	X	
pH	Daily Minimum	6.5	SU	-	-	Monthly	Grab	-	X	
	Daily Maximum	8.5	SU	-	-					
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	Daily Maximum	1,000	mg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab	-	X	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Daily Maximum	30	mg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab	-	X	
Chloride	Daily Maximum	500	mg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab	-	X	
Foaming Agents	Daily Maximum	1	mg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab	-	X	1
Oil and Grease	Daily Maximum	15	mg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab	-	X	
Aluminum	Daily Maximum	2,000	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab	-	X	
Antimony	Daily Maximum	6	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab	-	X	
Arsenic	Daily Maximum	50	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab	-	X	
Beryllium	Daily Maximum	3	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab	-	X	
Cadmium	Daily Maximum	10	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab	-	X	
Chromium	Daily Maximum	100	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab	-	X	
Copper	Daily Maximum	400	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab	-	X	
Iron	Daily Maximum	600	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab	-	X	
Lead	Daily Maximum	50	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab	-	X	
Nickel	Daily Maximum	200	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab	-	X	
Silver	Daily Maximum	100	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab	-	X	
Thallium	Daily Maximum	0.5	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab	-	X	
Zinc	Daily Maximum	5,000	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab	-	X	
Acetone	Daily Maximum	50	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab	-	X	
Benzene	Daily Maximum	1	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab	-	X	
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	
Naphthalene	Daily Maximum	10	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab	-	X	
Tetrachloroethene	Daily Maximum	5	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab	-	X	
Toluene	Daily Maximum	5	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab	-	X	
Trichloroethene	Daily Maximum	5	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab	-	X	

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location		
								Inf.	Eff.	
Xylene (o)	Daily Maximum	5	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab	-	X	
Xylene (m+p)	Daily Maximum	10	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab	-	X	
Bis[2-ethylhexyl]phthalate	Daily Maximum	6.4	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab	-	X	2
Diethyl phthalate	Daily Maximum	50	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab	-	X	
Phenol, Total	Daily Maximum	6.4	µg/L	-	-	Monthly	Grab	-	X	3,4

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 for Bis[2-ethylhexyl]phthalate. The calculated WQBEL is 5 µg/L.
3. Total phenols shall be determined by colorimetric or spectrophotometric analysis using the most sufficiently sensitive method approved under 40 CFR Part 136 for total recoverable phenols.
4. This is a Compliance Level for Phenol, Total. The calculated WQBEL is 2 µg/L.

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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.

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STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS

NO EXPOSURE CERTIFICATION

The permittee submitted a Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure Form on 7/21/2025, certifying that all industrial activities and materials are completely sheltered from exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and stormwater runoff except as allowed under 40 CFR 122.26(g)(2). 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 DEC website.

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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 in writing, as an attachment to the December Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR), 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 | 6. Security | 10. Spill Prevention & Response |
| 2. Reporting of BMP Incidents | 7. Preventive Maintenance | 11. Erosion & Sediment Control |
| 3. Risk Identification & Assessment | 8. Good Housekeeping | 12. Management of Runoff |
| 4. Employee Training | 9. Materials/Waste Handling, Storage, & Compatibility | 13. Street Sweeping |
| 5. Inspections and Records | | |

BMPs FOR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES (continued)

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.
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	<p><u>REPORT, PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, AND CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE</u> The permittee shall submit a Basis of Design Report (BODR), plans, specifications, and a construction schedule for the treatment system for Department review and approval. The BODR, every page of the plans, and specs must be prepared and stamped by a Professional Engineer licensed to practice in New York State. Construction of the treatment system cannot commence until written approval of the design is received from the Department.</p> <p>This requirement is referenced in Order on Consent R1-20250502-062.</p>	Prior to Start-up
001	<p><u>INTERIM STATUS REPORT</u> The permittee shall provide a status update on the design and/or construction of the treatment system.</p>	EDP + 9 Months, and every 9 Months thereafter until treatment system is operational
001	<p><u>CONSTRUCTION COMPLETION</u> The permittee shall provide a Construction Completion Certification² to the DEC (send to the Regional Water Engineer and NetDMR@dec.ny.gov) that the treatment system has been fully completed in accordance with the approved Design Documents.</p>	EDP + 54 Months
001	<p><u>NOTIFICATION OF START DATE ("START-UP")</u> 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 must be provided via email to NetDMR@dec.ny.gov.</p>	30 Days Prior to Start-up
001	<p><u>COMMENCE OPERATION</u> Following receipt of DEC acceptance of Construction Completion Certification, the permittee shall comply with the final effluent limitations described in this permit.</p>	Upon Department Acceptance
001	<p><u>SHORT-TERM HIGH-INTENSITY MONITORING PROGRAM</u> The permittee shall sample the discharge on a monthly basis for 4 consecutive months for parameters contained in the NY-2C application Part III Tables A-E. This sampling must include all parameters required to be sampled by the Industrial SPDES (NY-2C) Application form for a new car wash facility with the exception of the 40 PFAS parameters and 1,4-Dioxane (rows 13-53 of Table A). See Emerging Contaminant Short-term Monitoring in Schedule of Additional Submittals for additional PFAS and 1,4-Dioxane sampling requirements.</p> <p>The permittee shall use approved EPA analytical methods 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 the sampling and analytical results of each sampling event no later than the 28th day of the month following the end of each sampling period to the Regional Water Engineer and as attachments to the DMR submission.</p>	Start-up of treatment system + the 28 th day of the month following the end of each sampling period, and monthly thereafter for a total of 4 submissions
Unless noted otherwise, the above actions are one-time requirements.		

¹ 6 NYCRR 750-1.14 (a)

² 6 NYCRR 750-2.10 (c)

SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE (continued)

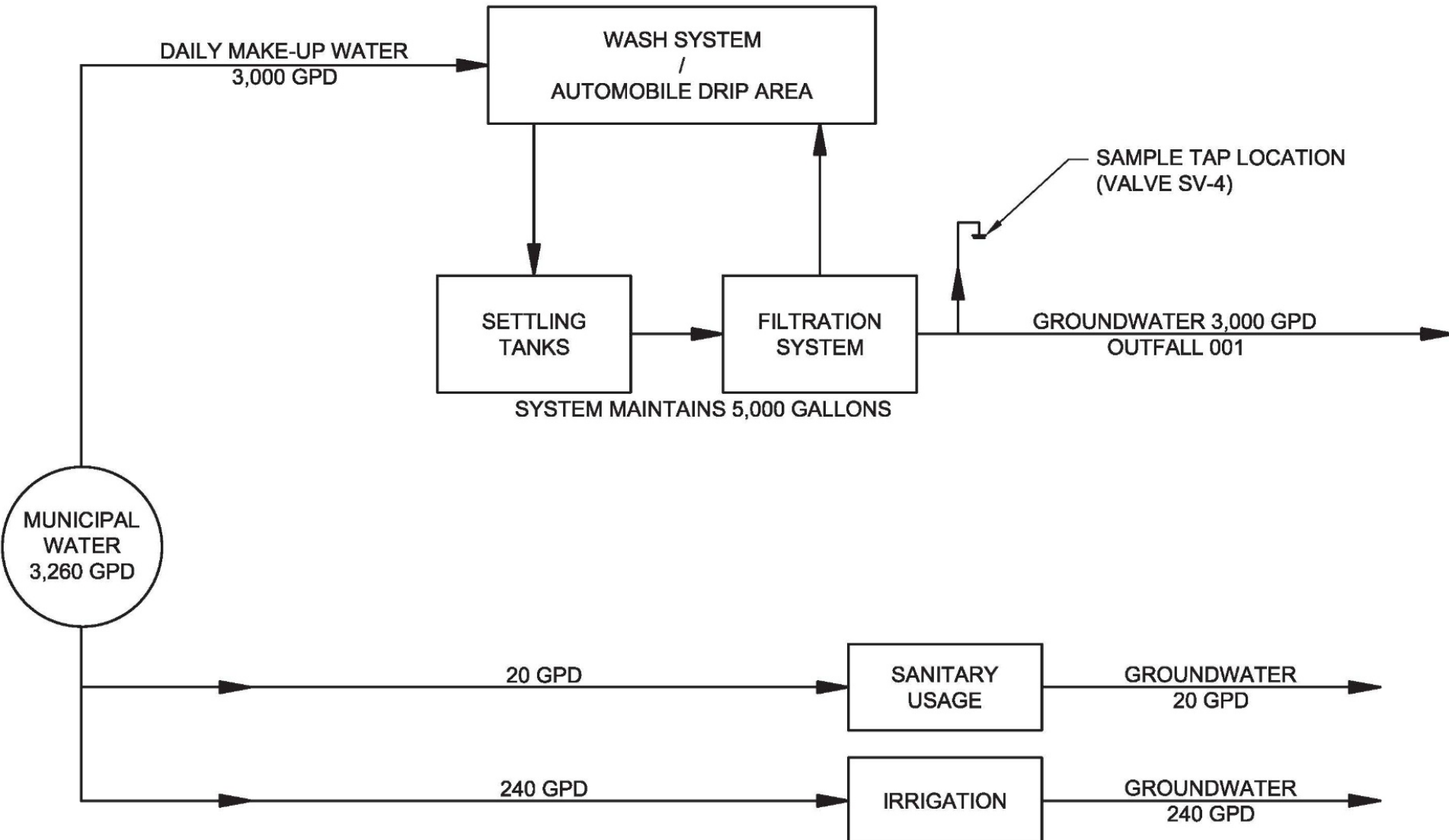
- b) The permittee shall submit a [Report of Non-compliance Event](#) form with each of the above schedule dates no later than 14 days following each elapsed date, unless conditions require more immediate notice as prescribed in 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.2(a) and 750-2. All notifications shall be sent to the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

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MONITORING LOCATIONS

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

Effluent: Valve SV-4 after the activated carbon filter.



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)(98) & 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	<p><u>EMERGING CONTAMINANT SHORT-TERM MONITORING</u> 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 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: Emerging Contaminants In NY's Waters - NYSDEC.</p> <p>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 DEC may periodically request updates or additional monitoring to check progress on track down investigations. Elements of the checklist may be used as permit conditions in future permit modifications.</p>	<p>Start-up of treatment system + 6 months</p> <p>Within 90 days of DEC written notification</p>
001	<p><u>INITIAL BMP PLAN</u> The permittee shall develop and submit an initial BMP plan to the Regional Water Engineer.</p>	<p>EDP + 6 Months</p>

Outfall(s)	SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS - Required Action	Due Date
001	<u>ANNUAL BMP PLAN</u> The permittee shall annually review the BMP plan. The BMP plan shall be modified consistent with BMPs FOR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES above. All BMP plan revisions must be submitted to the Regional Water Engineer within 30 days. The permittee shall certify in writing, as an attachment to the December Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR), that the annual review has been completed.	Annually on January 28 th
001	<u>STORMWATER NO EXPOSURE CERTIFICATION</u> Permittee must recertify every five years a condition of no exposure to stormwater in order to continue to qualify for the no exposure exclusion. The No Exposure Certification Form can be found on the DEC website.	7/21/2030 and every 5 years thereafter
001	<u>OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DOCUMENTATION</u> The permittee shall develop and submit a preventative and routine maintenance schedule for all major components of the treatment system in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 750-2.8	EDP + 6 Months
001	<u>WRITTEN SAMPLING PLAN</u> The permittee shall develop and submit a written sampling plan. This plan shall contain a step-by-step procedure of where, when, and how sampling is done at the facility to maintain compliance with effluent limits and permit requirements in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 750-2.5.	EDP + 6 Months

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.

Permittee: Bolla Operating L.I. Corp
Facility: Bolla 642 Motor Parkway Car Wash
SPDES Number: NY0313203
USEPA Non-Major/Class 01 Industrial

Date: February 23, 2026 v.1.37
Permit Writer: Diana Munoz
Full Technical Review

SPDES Permit Fact Sheet

Bolla Operating L.I. Corp

Bolla 642 Motor Parkway Car Wash

NY0313203



**Department of
Environmental
Conservation**

Contents

Summary of Permit Changes	3
Administrative History	3
Facility Information.....	3
Site Overview	4
Enforcement History	5
Existing Effluent Quality.....	5
Receiving Water Information	5
Critical Receiving Water Data	5
Permit Requirements	5
Antidegradation	6
Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Industrial Facilities	6
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Requirements.....	6
Schedule of Compliance.....	6
Emerging Contaminant Monitoring	6
Schedule of Additional Submittals	7
Special Conditions.....	7
OUTFALL AND RECEIVING WATER SUMMARY TABLE	8
POLLUTANT SUMMARY TABLE.....	8
Outfall 001	8
Outfall 001 EMERGING CONTAMINANTS.....	14
Appendix: Regulatory and Technical Basis of Permit Authorizations.....	19
Regulatory References.....	19
Outfall and Receiving Water Information	19
Existing Effluent Quality.....	19
Permit Requirements.....	20

Summary of Permit Changes

A new State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit has been drafted for the Bolla 642 Motor Parkway Car Wash.

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

6/12/2025 The Bolla Operating L.I. Corp was issued a consent order for operating without a permit.

7/21/2025 The Bolla Operating L.I. Corp 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 through an automated system. Effluent consists of treated vehicle wash water. The proposed treatment system will provide treatment of car wash effluent for discharge and system reuse, which will include the following treatment units:

- Primary Settling Trough
- Two (2) Primary Settling Tanks in series, each 2,300 gallons
- Hydrocyclone separator
- Two (2) Multimedia Sand Filters
- Activated Carbon Filter

Sludge will be hauled offsite. The outfall discharges to groundwater.

There is a separate outfall onsite for domestic sanitary wastewater with discharge to groundwater via Outfall 002.

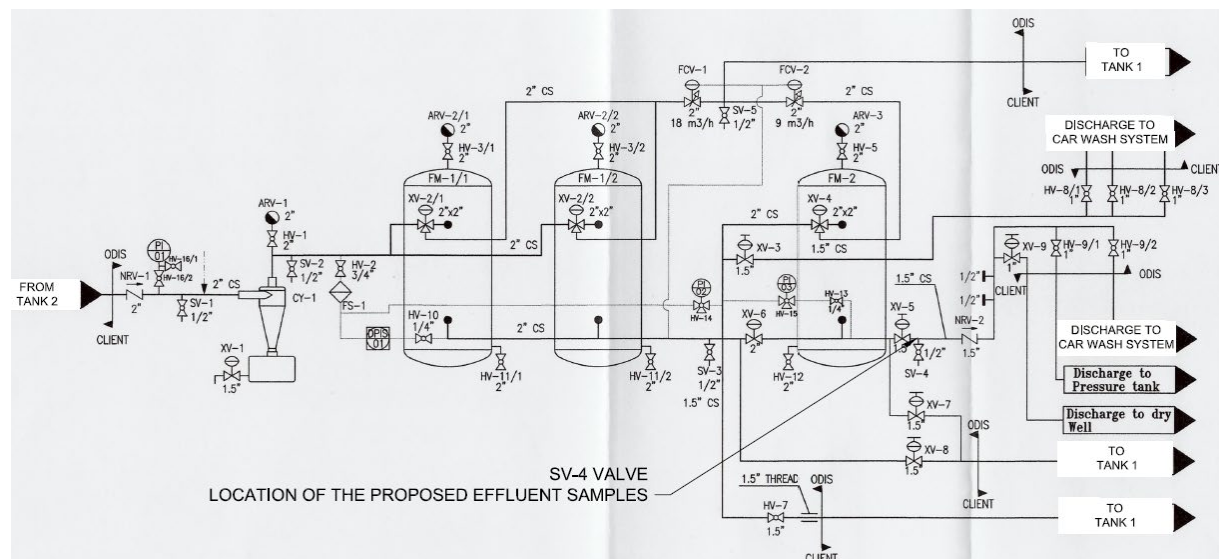


Figure 1: Effluent treatment system post settling tanks.

Site Overview



Figure 2: Project and Outfall Location

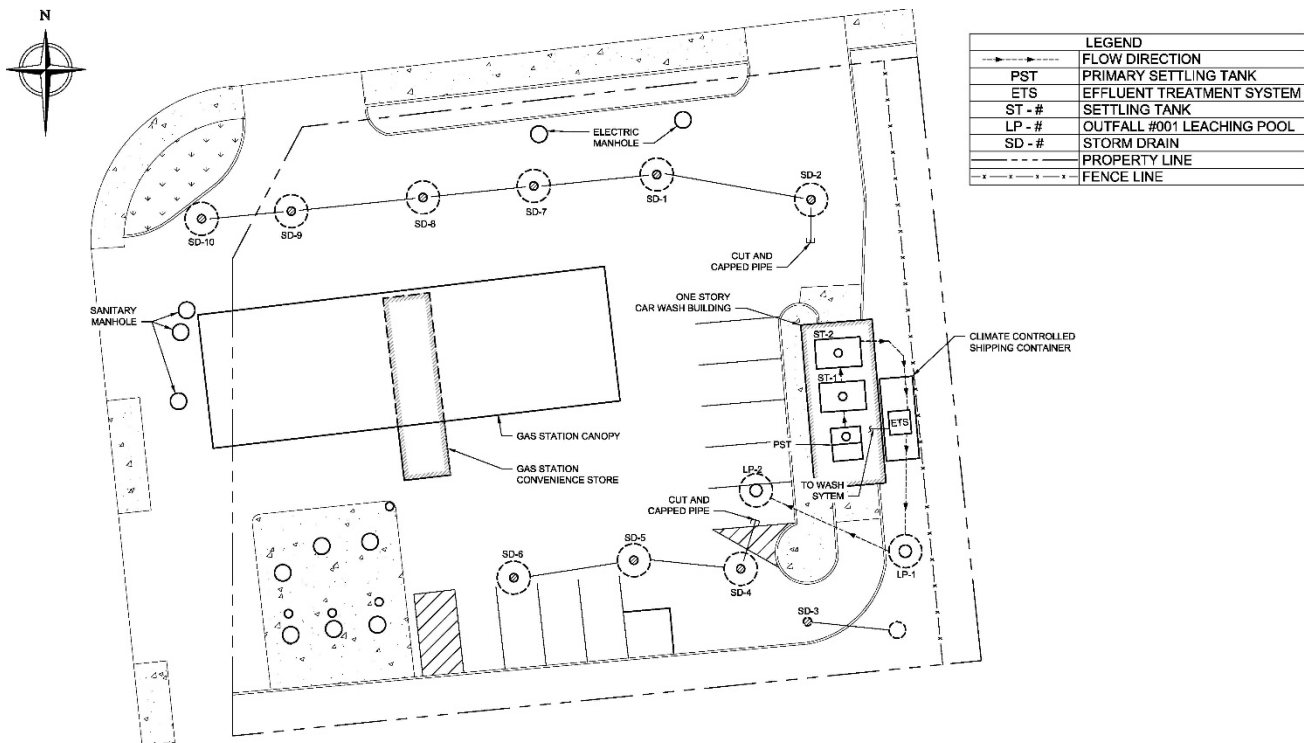


Figure 3: Facility site map containing location of treatment system, leaching pools, capped storm drains, and sanitary manholes.

Enforcement History

The facility is operating under Order on Consent R1-20250502-062 dated June 12, 2025. The Order requires the following compliance actions:

- Hold and haul method of wastewater disposal until the final SPDES Permit is issued and a treatment system capable of meeting the effluent limitations of the permit has been reviewed and approved by the Department in accordance with approved plans.

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 for a sample analyzed on 7/8/2025 . [Appendix Link](#)

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 (4060 Sunrise Highway, Oakdale, NY 11769), Smithtown Water District (90 E Main Street, Kings Park, NY 11754).

Receiving Water Information

The facility proposes to discharge via the following outfall:

Outfall No.	SIC Code	Wastewater Type	Receiving Water
001	7542	Treated automobile wash water	Groundwater, Class GA
002	8999	Sanitary Wastewater	Groundwater, Class GA

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

Critical Receiving Water Data

The facility discharges to groundwater, Class GA, via two leaching pools (LP-1 and LP-2). 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 limitations 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](#).

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. [Appendix Link](#)

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Requirements

The facility discharges stormwater associated with industrial activity and requires SPDES permit coverage under 40 CFR 122.26(a)(6).

On 7/21/2025, the permittee submitted a Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure Form, certifying that all industrial activities and materials are completely sheltered from exposure. This condition must be maintained for the exclusion to remain applicable. The [Schedule of Additional Submittals](#) also includes a due date for re-certification every five years as required by 40 CFR 122.26(g)(iii). This requirement is new.

Schedule of Compliance

A Schedule of Compliance has been included² for the following items ([Appendix Link](#)):

- Submittal of approvable engineering design documents, including a basis of design report, with the details of the upgrades needed to comply with the final effluent limitations. The permit is new, and the permittee cannot discharge to the outfall until construction is complete.
- Short-Term High Intensity Monitoring (STHIM) of effluent for parameters in the SPDES Industrial Permit NY-2C application Part III Tables A-E once treatment system is operational. This sampling does not include PFAS parameters or 1,4-Dioxane, see Emerging Contaminant Short-term Monitoring in Schedule of Additional Submittals
 - In accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(a), the permittee shall be subject to monitoring requirements to determine compliance with water quality standards. Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1, where limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of a parameter in an outfall, a short-term, high intensity monitoring program may be used. Please see the [Pollutant Summary Table](#) below for more information.

Emerging Contaminant Monitoring

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 Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) and 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

¹ As prescribed by 6 NYCRR Part 617

² Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.14

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.

[Appendix Link](#)

Schedule of Additional Submittals

Emerging Contaminant Short-term Monitoring

Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), the permit includes a short-term monitoring program. On a quarterly basis for at least four consecutive quarters, the permittee shall collect, under normal discharge conditions, grab samples of both the influent and effluent for PFAS and 1,4-dioxane analysis using EPA Method 1633/1633A and EPA Method 8270D SIM or 8270E SIM, respectively. Results must be reported through the “Emerging Contaminants Survey for POTWs” and on the provided monitoring template, which can be found at this link: [Emerging Contaminants In NY's Waters - NYSDEC](#). Please see [above discussion](#) of emerging contaminants.

Initial BMP Plan and Annual BMP Plan

Please see [above discussion](#) of BMP Plan.

Stormwater No Exposure Certification

Please see [above discussion](#) of Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure Form. In accordance with 40 CFR 122.26(g)(iii) and 6 NYCRR 750-1.25(c), the permittee must submit the [form](#), signed in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.18, every five years certifying that the facility is eligible for the no exposure certification.

Written Sampling Plan

The permittee shall develop and submit a written sampling plan. This plan will contain a step-by-step procedure of where, when, and how sampling is done at the facility to maintain compliance with effluent limits and permit requirements in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 750-2.5.

Operation and Maintenance Documentation

The permittee shall develop and submit a preventative and routine maintenance schedule for all major components of the treatment system in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 750-2.8.

Special Conditions

Special conditions have been added to reflect documentation that the permittee must maintain on site to comply with record keeping requirements in the SPDES permit.

OUTFALL AND RECEIVING WATER SUMMARY TABLE

Outfall	Latitude	Longitude	Receiving Water Name	Water Class	Water Index No. / Priority Waterbody Listing (PWL) No.	Major / Sub Basin	Hardness (mg/L)	1Q10 (MGD)	7Q10 (MGD)	30Q10 (MGD)	Critical Effluent Flow (gpd)	Dilution Ratio		
												A(A)	A(C)	HEW
001	40° 48' 24" N	73° 14' 53.3" W	Groundwater	GA	-	17/01	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
002	40° 48' 24" N	73° 14' 53.3" W	Groundwater	GA	-	17/01	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-

POLLUTANT SUMMARY TABLE

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 ³	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis			
Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Automobile Wash Water														
		Type of Treatment: Settling tanks, cyclonic particle removal, multimedia sand filters, granular activated carbon filter														
Flow Rate	GPD	Daily Max	-	-	-	3,000	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	-	- Actual Min	-	6.0	TOGS 1.2.1	-	-	6.5 – 8.5	Range	6.5 - 8.5	703.3	-	WQBEL	
		Maximum	-	7.36 Actual Max	1/0	9.0										
Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1, TBELs reflect the available treatment technology listed in Attachment C. Given that dilution is not available, an effluent limitation equal WQS is appropriate.																
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	13.5	1/0	30	BPJ	-	None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages.			703.2	-	TBEL		
									TSS was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. Due to industry type, a limit of 30 mg/L for TSS is proposed.							

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 #	Description of Wastewater: Automobile Wash Water														
	Type of Treatment: Settling tanks, cyclonic particle removal, multimedia sand filters, granular activated carbon filter														
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ³	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Daily Max	-	156	1/0	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	1,000	703.6	-	WQBEL
	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. Despite not exhibiting reasonable potential to exceed the groundwater maximum allowable concentration, due to industry type, the limit of 1,000 mg/L for TDS is proposed. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Chloride	mg/L	Daily Max	-	26.1	1/0	-	-	-	-	500	-	500	703.6	-	WQBEL
	Chloride was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. Despite not exhibiting reasonable potential to exceed the groundwater maximum allowable concentration, due to industry type, the limit of 500 mg/L for Chloride is proposed. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Foaming Agents (Surfactants)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	-	0/0	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	703.6	-	WQBEL
	Foaming agents were not sampled in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. Due to industry type, the 1 mg/L limit for foaming agents is proposed. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Total Kjeldhal Nitrogen (TKN)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	1.5	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	TKN was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. A numeric water quality standard for TKN does not exist for GA class waterbodies, hence no limitation is specified.														
Total Phosphorus	mg/L	Daily Max	-	3.12	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Phosphorous was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. A numeric water quality standard for Phosphorus does not exist for GA class waterbodies, hence no limitation is specified.														
Coliform, Fecal	#/100 ml	30d Geo Mean	-	1,600	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Fecal Coliform was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. A numeric water quality standard for Fecal Coliform does not exist for GA class waterbodies, hence no limitation is specified.														
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	0.18	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Total Residual Chlorine was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. A numeric water quality standard for TRC does not exist for Class GA waterbodies, hence no limitation is specified.														
Antimony	µg/L	Daily Max	-	10	1/0	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	703.6	-	WQBEL
	Antimony was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. The sample result exceeds the groundwater maximum allowable concentration, and due to industry type, the 6 µg/L limit for Antimony is proposed. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Arsenic	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	50	-	50	703.6	-	WQBEL

Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Automobile Wash Water													
		Type of Treatment: Settling tanks, cyclonic particle removal, multimedia sand filters, granular activated carbon filter													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ³	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Arsenic was not detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. However, due to industry type, the limit of 50 µg/L for Arsenic is proposed. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.															
Beryllium	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	TOGS 1.1.1	-	WQBEL
	Beryllium was not detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. However, due to industry type, the limit of 3 µg/L for Beryllium is proposed. 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	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	703.6	-	WQBEL
	Cadmium was not detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. However, due to industry type, the limit of 10 µg/L for Cadmium is proposed. 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	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	TOGS 1.1.1	-	WQBEL
	Chromium was not detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. However, due to industry type, the limit of 100 µg/L for Chromium is proposed. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Copper	µg/L	Daily Max	-	40	1/0	-	-	-	-	400	-	400	703.6	-	WQBEL
	Copper was not detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. However, due to industry type, the limit of 400 µg/L for Copper is proposed. 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	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	50	-	50	703.6	-	WQBEL
	Lead was not detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. However, due to industry type, the limit of 50 µg/L for Lead is proposed. 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	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	200	-	200	703.6	-	WQBEL
	Nickel was not detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. However, due to industry type, the limit of 200 µg/L for Nickel is proposed. 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	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	703.6	-	WQBEL
	Silver was not detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. However, due to industry type, the limit of 100 µg/L for Silver is proposed. 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	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.5	TOGS 1.1.1	-	WQBEL
	Thallium was not detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. However, due to industry type, the limit of 0.5 µg/L for Thallium is proposed. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Zinc	µg/L	Daily Max	-	320	1/0	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000	703.6	-	WQBEL
	Zinc was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. Despite not exhibiting reasonable potential to exceed the groundwater maximum allowable concentration, due to industry type, the limit of 5,000 µg/L for Zinc is proposed. 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: Automobile Wash Water													
		Type of Treatment: Settling tanks, cyclonic particle removal, multimedia sand filters, granular activated carbon filter													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ³	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Total Phenols	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	703.6	6.4	ML
	Total Phenols was not detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. However, due to industry type a permit limit is proposed. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is less than the minimum level of detection. Thus, a compliance level equal to the minimum level of detection of 6.4 µg/L is appropriate. See Minimum Level of Detection														
Benzene	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	703.6	-	WQBEL
	Benzene was not detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. However, due to industry type, the limit of 1 µg/L for Benzene is proposed. 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	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	TOGS 1.1.1	-	WQBEL
	Ethylbenzene was not detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. However, due to industry type, the limit of 5 µg/L for Ethylbenzene is proposed. 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	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	703.6	-	WQBEL
	Methylene Chloride was not detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. However, due to industry type, the limit of 5 µg/L for Methylene Chloride is proposed. 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	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	TOGS 1.1.1	-	WQBEL
	Toluene was not detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. However, due to industry type, the limit of 5 µg/L for Toluene is proposed. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	µg/L	Daily Max	-	98.1	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. A numeric water quality standard for Benzo(g,h,i)perylene does not exist for Class GA waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified.														
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	µg/L	Daily Max	-	57.2	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. A numeric water quality standard for Dibenz(a,h)anthracene does not exist for Class GA waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified.														
1,2-diphenylhydrazine (as azobenzene)	µg/L	Daily Max	-	5.72	1/0	-	-	-	-	ND	-	ND	TOGS 1.1.1	-	STM
	1,2-diphenylhydrazine was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. Limited data is available to evaluate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a water quality standard violation. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), the permit includes a short-term monitoring program listed in the Schedule of Compliance to evaluate the effluent discharge levels of 1,2-diphenylhydrazine.														
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene	µg/L	Daily Max	-	13	1/0	-	-	-	-	0.002	-	0.002	TOGS 1.1.1	0.14	STM
	Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. Limited data is available to evaluate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a water quality standard violation. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), the permit includes a short-term monitoring program listed in the Schedule of Compliance to evaluate the effluent discharge levels of Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene.														

Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Automobile Wash Water													
		Type of Treatment: Settling tanks, cyclonic particle removal, multimedia sand filters, granular activated carbon filter													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ³	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Daily Max	-	21.3	1/0	-	-	-	-	15	-	15	703.6	-	WQBEL
	Oil and Grease was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. The sample result exceeds the groundwater maximum allowable concentration, and due to industry type, the 15 µg/L limit for Oil and Grease is proposed. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Sulfate (as SO ₄)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	9.22	1/0	-	-	-	-	500	-	500	703.6	-	No Limitation
	Sulfate was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. However, the sample result indicates no reasonable potential exists to exceed the groundwater maximum allowable concentration for Sulfate. Therefore, no limitation is proposed.														
Sulfide (as S)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	0.902	1/0	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	703.6	-	STM
	Sulfide was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. Very limited data is available to evaluate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a water quality standard violation. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), the permit includes a short-term monitoring program listed in the Schedule of Compliance to evaluate the effluent discharge levels of Sulfide.														
Aluminum, total	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	2,000	703.6	-	WQBEL
	Aluminum was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. Despite not exhibiting reasonable potential to exceed the groundwater maximum allowable concentration, due to industry type, the limit of 2,000 µg/L for TDS is proposed. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Barium, total	mg/L	Daily Max	-	0.27	1/0	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	703.6	-	No Limitation
	Barium was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. However, the sample result indicates no reasonable potential exists to exceed the groundwater maximum allowable concentration for Barium. Therefore, no limitation is proposed.														
Iron, total	µg/L	Daily Max	-	1,140	1/0	-	-	-	-	600	-	600	703.6	-	WQBEL
	Iron was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. The sample result exceeds the groundwater maximum allowable concentration, and due to industry type, the limit of 600 µg/L for Iron is proposed. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Magnesium, total	mg/L	Daily Max	-	2.56	1/0	-	-	-	-	35	-	35	703.6	-	No Limitation
	Magnesium was detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. However, the sample result indicates no reasonable potential exists to exceed the groundwater maximum allowable concentration for Magnesium. Therefore, no limitation is proposed.														
Acetone	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	50	-	50	703.6	-	WQBEL
	Acetone was not detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. However, due to industry type, the limit of 50 µg/L for Acetone is proposed. 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	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	703.6	-	WQBEL
	Chloroform was not detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. However, due to industry type, the limit of 7 µg/L for Chloroform is proposed. 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: Automobile Wash Water													
		Type of Treatment: Settling tanks, cyclonic particle removal, multimedia sand filters, granular activated carbon filter													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ³	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	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	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	703.6	6.4	ML
	Bis[2-ethylhexyl]phthalate was not detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. However, due to industry type a permit limit is proposed. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is less than the minimum level of detection. Thus, a compliance level equal to the minimum level of detection of 6.4 µg/L is appropriate. See Minimum Level of Detection														
Diethyl phthalate	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	50	-	50	TOGS 1.1.1	-	WQBEL
	Diethyl phthalate was not detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. However, due to industry type, the limit of 50 µg/L for Diethyl phthalate is proposed. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Naphthalene	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	TOGS 1.1.1	-	WQBEL
	Naphthalene was not detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. However, due to industry type, the limit of 10 µg/L for Naphthalene is proposed. 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	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	TOGS 1.1.1	-	WQBEL
	Tetrachloroethene was not detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. However, due to industry type, the limit of 5 µg/L for Tetrachloroethene is proposed. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														
Trichloroethene	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	703.6	-	WQBEL
	Trichloroethene was not detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. However, due to industry type, the limit of 5 µg/L for Trichloroethene is proposed. 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	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	TOGS 1.1.1	-	WQBEL
	Xylene (o) was not detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. However, due to industry type, the limit of 5 µg/L for Xylene (o) is proposed. 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	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	TOGS 1.1.1	-	WQBEL
	Xylene (m+p) was not detected in the effluent as reported in the NY-2C application. However, due to industry type, the limit of 10 µg/L for Xylene (m+p) is proposed. With the absence of dilution due to discharge to groundwater, the calculated WQBEL is equal to the groundwater maximum allowable concentration.														

Outfall 001 EMERGING CONTAMINANTS

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 Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Notes: See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring section above. An Effluent sample was analyzed for the 40 PFAS compounds and 1,4-Dioxane.															
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	PFBA was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 20 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	PFPeA was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 10 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	PFHxA was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 10 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	PFHpA was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 10 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	PFOA was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 20 µg/L as reported in the NY-2C application. This LOQ exceeds the human health guidance value of 6.7 ng/L, the lowest regulatory value available. Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence 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 PFOA.														
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	PFNA was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 5 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	PFDA was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 10 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	PFUnA was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 5 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														

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 Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Perfluoro-dodecanoic Acid (PFDoA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	PFDoA was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 5 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-tridecanoic Acid (PFTriA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	PFTriA was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 10 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-tetradecanoic Acid (PFTeA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	PFTeA was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 10 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-butanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	PFBS was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 5 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-pentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	PFPeS was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 5 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-hexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	PFHxS was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 10 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-heptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	PFHpS was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 5 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-octanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	PFOS was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 20 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. This LOQ exceeds the human health guidance value of 2.7 ng/L, the lowest regulatory value available. Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence 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 PFOS.														
Perfluoro-nonanesulfonic Acid (PFNS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	PFNS was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 10 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-decanesulfonic Acid (PFDS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	PFDS was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 10 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														

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 Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Perfluoro-dodecane-sulfonic Acid (PFDoS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	PFDoS was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 20 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-octane-sulfonamide (FOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	FOSA was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 5 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	NMeFOSAA was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 20 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	NEtFOSAA was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 10 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
4:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	4:2 FTS was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 20 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
6:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	6:2 FTS was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 20 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
8:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	8:2 FTS was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 50 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfonamide (NEtFOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	NEtFOSA was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 10 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														

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 Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfonamide (NMeFOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	NMeFOSA was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 20 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfonamidoethanol (NMeFOSE)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	NMeFOSE was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 100 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfonamidoethanol (NEtFOSE)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	NEtFOSE was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 50 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
9-Chlorohexadeca-fluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	9Cl-PF3ONS was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 10 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Hexafluoro-propylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA or GenX)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	HFPO-DA was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 20 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
11-Chloroeicosafuoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	11Cl-PF3OUdS was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 10 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic Acid (ADONA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	ADONA was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 10 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM

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 Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
3-Perfluoropropyl Propanoic Acid (3:3 FTCA)	3:3 FTCA was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 50 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (5:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
5:3 FTCA was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 100 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.															
3-Perfluoroheptyl Propanoic Acid (7:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
7:3 FTCA was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 200 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.															
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
NFDHA was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 10 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.															
Perfluoro-4-methoxy-butanoic Acid (PFMBA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
PFMBA was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 10 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.															
Perfluoro-3-methoxy-propanoic Acid (PFMPA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
PFMPA was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 10 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.															
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic Acid (PFEEESA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
PFEEESA was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 5 ng/L as reported in the NY-2C application. Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.															
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	Monitor	750-1.13(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
1,4-Dioxane was tested to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 100 µg/L as reported in the NY-2C application. This LOQ exceeds the human health guidance value of 0.35 µg/L, the lowest regulatory value available. Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence 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 (SPRKT)	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, 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 law⁵ and USEPA interpretation⁶ 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).

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

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)

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(W)S 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.

Emerging Contaminants

Emerging Contaminants, such as Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), and 1,4-Dioxane (1,4-D), have been used in a wide variety of consumer and industrial products as well as in manufacturing processes for decades. Based on available research, water quality assessments for 1,4-D will follow existing WQBEL development. PFOA and PFOS 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](#).

Permittee: Bolla Operating L.I. Corp
Facility: Bolla 642 Motor Parkway Car Wash
SPDES Number: NY0313203
USEPA Non-Major/Class 01 Industrial

Date: February 23, 2026 v.1.37
Permit Writer: Diana Munoz
Full Technical Review

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.