



State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) DISCHARGE PERMIT

SIC Code: 4789	NAICS Code: 482111	SPDES Number:	NY0267732
Discharge Class (CL):	01	DEC Number:	2-6304-01577/00006
Toxic Class (TX):	T	Effective Date (EDP):	DRAFT
Major-Sub Drainage Basin:	17 - 02	Expiration Date (ExDP):	DRAFT
Water Index Number:	ER (0.3 - 10.1)	Item No.: 890 - 53	Modification Dates (EDPM):
Compact Area:	IEC		

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

PERMITTEE NAME AND ADDRESS			
Name:	Amtrak (National Railroad Passenger Corp)	Attention:	David Albright
Street:	400 West 31st Street, 6th Floor		Assistant Division Engineer
City:	New York	State:	NY Zip Code: 10001
Email:	David.Albright@amtrak.com	Phone:	(212) 630-7061

is authorized to discharge from the facility described below:

FACILITY NAME, ADDRESS, AND PRIMARY OUTFALL										
Name:	Long Island City (LIC) Ventilation Building									
Address / Location:	52-31 2nd Street						County:	Queens		
City:	Long Island City				State:	NY		Zip Code:	11101	
Facility Location:	Latitude:	40 °	44 '	29.5 " N	& Longitude:	73 °	57 '	33.8 " W		
Primary Outfall No.:	Latitude:	40 °	44 '	29.0 " N	& Longitude:	73 °	57 '	40.0 " W		
Wastewater Description:	Groundwater seepage	Receiving Water:	East River		NAICS:	482111	Class:	I	Standard:	-

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

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

DISTRIBUTION:

BWP Permit Coordinator (permit.coordinator@dec.ny.gov)
 BWP Permit Writer
 RWE
 RPA
 EPA Region II (Region2_NPDES@epa.gov)

Permit Administrator:	Caitlyn Nichols	
Address:	NYSDEC Division of Environmental Permits- Region 2 47-40 21st Street, Long Island City, NY 11101	
Signature	Date	

DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION
7-Day Geo Mean	The highest allowable geometric mean of daily discharges over a calendar week.
7-Day Average	The average of all daily discharges for each 7-days in the monitoring period. The sample measurement is the highest of the 7-day averages calculated for the monitoring period.
12-Month Rolling Average (12 MRA)	The current monthly value of a parameter, plus the sum of the monthly values over the previous 11 months for that parameter, divided by the number of months for which samples were collected in the 12-month period.
30-Day Geometric Mean	The highest allowable geometric mean of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the antilog of: the sum of the log of each of the daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.
Action Level	Action level means a monitoring requirement characterized by a numerical value that, when exceeded, triggers additional permittee actions and department review to determine if numerical effluent limitations should be imposed.
Compliance Level / Minimum Level	A compliance level is an effluent limitation. A compliance level is given when the water quality evaluation specifies a Water Quality Based Effluent Limit (WQBEL) below the Minimum Level. The compliance level shall be set at the Minimum Level (ML) for the most sensitive analytical method as given in 40 CFR Part 136, or otherwise accepted by the 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	Groundwater Seepage and Stormwater	East River	DRAFT	DRAFT

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location		
								Inf.	Eff.	
Flow	Monthly Average	0.032	MGD	-	-	Monthly	Calculated	-	X	
Flow	Daily Maximum	Monitor	MGD	-	-	Monthly	Calculated	-	X	
pH	Daily Minimum	6.0	SU	-	-	Monthly	Grab	-	X	
	Daily Maximum	9.0	SU	-	-					
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Monthly Average	30	mg/L	-	-	Quarterly	Grab	-	X	1,2
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	7-Day Average	45	mg/L	-	-	Quarterly	Grab	-	X	1,2
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Daily Maximum	50	mg/L	-	-	Quarterly	Grab	-	X	1
Oil & Grease	Daily Maximum	15	mg/L	-	-	Quarterly	Grab	-	X	1
Copper, Total	Daily Maximum	67	µg/L	-	-	Quarterly	Grab	-	X	1
Lead, Total	Daily Maximum	84	µg/L	-	-	Quarterly	Grab	-	X	1
Zinc, Total	Daily Maximum	700	µg/L	-	-	Quarterly	Grab	-	X	1
PCB-1260	Daily Maximum	195	ng/L	-	-	Quarterly	Grab	-	X	1,3
MTBE	Daily Maximum	Monitor	µg/L	-	-	Quarterly	Grab	-	X	

FOOTNOTES:

- Option #1: Quarterly samples shall be collected in calendar quarters (Q1 – January 1st to March 31st; Q2 – April 1st to June 30th; Q3 – July 1st to September 30th; Q4 – October 1st to December 31st).
- This is an IEC requirement. The permittee is not required to perform this sampling but shall be required to meet the permit limit at all times. USEPA, NYSDEC, or IEC may perform the sampling.
- This is a Compliance Level. The calculated WQBEL is 1×10^{-3} ng/L.

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS

NO EXPOSURE CERTIFICATION

The permittee submitted a Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure Form on September 24, 2024, 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.

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.

- 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.
- Compliance Deadlines** –The initial BMP plan was received by the Department on 5/31/2024. The BMP plan **shall be reviewed annually** and shall be modified whenever (a) changes at the facility materially increase the potential for releases of pollutants; (b) actual releases indicate the plan is inadequate, or (c) a letter from the DEC identifies inadequacies in the plan. The permittee shall certify in writing, as an attachment to the December Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR), that the annual review has been completed. Subsequent modifications to or renewal of this permit does not reset or revise these deadlines unless a new deadline is set explicitly by such permit modification or renewal.
- Facility Review** - The permittee shall review all facility components or systems (including but not limited to material storage areas; in-plant transfer, process, and material handling areas; loading and unloading operations; storm water, erosion, and sediment control measures; process emergency control systems; and sludge and waste disposal areas) where materials or pollutants are used, manufactured, stored or handled to evaluate the potential for the release of pollutants to the waters of the State. In performing such an evaluation, the permittee shall consider such factors as the probability of equipment failure or improper operation, cross-contamination of storm water by process materials, settlement of facility air emissions, the effects of natural phenomena such as freezing temperatures and precipitation, fires, and the facility's history of spills and leaks. The relative toxicity of the pollutant shall be considered in determining the significance of potential releases. The review shall address all substances present at the facility that are identified in the SPDES application Form NY-2C (available at https://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/permits_ej_operations_pdf/form2c.pdf) or that are required to be monitored for by the SPDES permit.
- 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 Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) Required for Discharges of Stormwater from Construction Activity to Surface Waters** - A SWPPP shall be developed prior to commencing any construction activity that will result in soil disturbance of one or more acres of uncontaminated area¹. (Note: the disturbance threshold is 5000 SF in the New York City East of Hudson Watershed). The SWPPP shall conform to the current version of the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity (CGP), including the *New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control* and *New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual*. The permittee shall submit a copy of the SWPPP and any amendments thereto to the local governing body and any other authorized agency having jurisdiction or regulatory control over the construction activity **at least 30 days prior to soil disturbance**. The SWPPP shall be maintained on-site and submitted to the Department only upon request. When a SWPPP is required, a properly completed *Notice of Intent* (NOI) form shall be submitted (available at www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/43133.html) prior to soil disturbance. Note that submission of the NOI is required for informational purposes; the permittee is not eligible for and will not obtain coverage under any SPDES general permit for stormwater discharges. SWPPPs must be developed for subsequent site disturbances in accordance with the above requirements. The permittee is responsible for ensuring that the provisions of each SWPPP are properly implemented.
6. **Required Sampling For "Hot Spot" Identification** - Development of the BMP plan shall include sampling of waste stream segments for the purpose of pollutant "hot spot" identification. The economic achievability of effluent limits will not be considered until plant site "hot spot" sources have been identified, contained, removed or minimized through the imposition of site specific BMPs or application of internal facility treatment technology. For the purposes of this permit condition a "hot spot" is a segment of an industrial facility (including but not limited to soil, equipment, material storage areas, sewer lines etc.) which contributes elevated levels of problem pollutants to the wastewater or stormwater collection system of that facility. For the purposes of this definition, problem pollutants are substances for which treatment to meet a water quality or technology requirement may, considering the results of waste stream segment sampling, be deemed unreasonable. For the purposes of this definition, an elevated level is a concentration or mass loading of the pollutant in question which is sufficiently higher than the concentration of that same pollutant at the compliance monitoring location so as to allow for an economically justifiable removal, isolation, or B.A.T. treatment of wastewaters emanating from the segment.

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

MERCURY MINIMIZATION PROGRAM (MMP) - Type IV

On 09/24/2024, the permittee submitted a Conditional Exclusion Certification, certifying that the facility does not have any of the mercury sources listed in Part III.A.3. of DOW 1.3.10.

1. **General** - The permittee must develop, implement, and maintain a mercury minimization program (MMP), containing the elements set forth below.
2. **MMP Elements** - The MMP must be a written document and must include any necessary drawings or maps of the facility and/or collection system. Other related documents already prepared for the facility may be used as part of the MMP and may be incorporated by reference. At a minimum, the MMP must include the following elements² as described in detail below:
 - a. **Conditional Exclusion Certification** - A certification (Appendix D of *DOW 1.3.10*), signed in accordance with 750-1.8 Signature of SPDES forms, must be submitted once every five (5) years to the Regional Water Engineer and to the Bureau of Water Permits certifying that the facility is neither a mercury source nor receives flows from a mercury source. Criteria to determine if a facility has a mercury source are as follows:
 - The facility is or receives discharge from 1) individually permitted combined sewer overflow (CSOs)³ communities and/or 2) Type II sanitary sewer overflow (SSO)⁴ facilities;
 - One or more effluent samples which exceed 12 ng/L, including samples taken as a result of the SPDES application process;
 - Internal or tributary waste stream samples exceed the GLCA effluent limitation **AND** the final effluent samples are less than the GLCA due primarily to dilution by uncontaminated or less contaminated waste streams. Both components of this criterion may include samples taken as a result of the SPDES application process;
 - A permit application or other information indicates that mercury is handled on site and could be discharged through outfalls;
 - Outfalls which contain legacy mercury contamination;
 - The facility's collection system receives discharges from a dental and/or categorical industrial user (CIU)⁵ that may discharge mercury;
 - The facility accepts hauled wastes; or,
 - The facility is defined as a categorical industry that may discharge mercury. This may also include dentists, universities, hospitals, or laboratories which have their own SPDES permit.
 - b. **Control Strategy** - The control strategy must contain the following minimum elements:
 - i. **Equipment and Materials** – Equipment and materials (e.g., thermometers, thermostats) used by the permittee, which may contain mercury, must be evaluated by the permittee. As equipment and materials containing mercury are updated/replaced, the permittee must use mercury-free alternatives, if possible.
 - ii. **Bulk Chemical Evaluation** – For chemicals, used at a rate which exceeds 1,000 gallons/year or 10,000 pounds/year, the permittee must obtain a manufacturer's certificate of analysis, a chemical analysis performed by a certified laboratory, and/or a notarized affidavit which describes the substances' mercury concentration and the detection limit achieved. If possible, the permittee must only use bulk chemicals utilized in the wastewater treatment process which contain <10 ppb mercury.

²Neither monitoring nor outreach is required for facilities meeting the criteria for MMP Type IV, but monitoring and/or outreach can be included in the permittee's control strategy.

³CSO permits are included under the 05 and 07 permit classifications.

⁴These are overflow retention facilities (ORFs) and are included under the 05 and 07 permit classifications.

⁵CIUs include those listed under Federal Regulation in 40 CFR Part 400.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

PCB MINIMIZATION PROGRAM – INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

- General** - The permittee shall develop, implement, and maintain a Polychlorinated Biphenyl Minimization Program (PCBMP) for those outfalls which have effluent limits for PCBs (including Aroclors). The PCBMP is required because the 195 nanograms/liter (ng/L) permit limit per PCB Aroclor exceeds the water quality based effluent limit (WQBEL) of 0.001 ng/L for Total PCBs. The goal of the PCBMP is to reduce PCB effluent levels in pursuit of the WQBEL. The basis for the 195 ng/L per Aroclor limit is the EPA Method 608.3 analytical Minimum Level for Aroclors.
- PCBMP Elements** - The PCBMP shall be documented in narrative form and shall include any necessary drawings or maps. Other related documents already prepared for the facility may be used as part of the PCBMP and may be incorporated by reference. As a minimum, the PMP plan shall include an on-going program consisting of: periodic monitoring; an acceptable control strategy which will become enforceable under this permit; and, submission of annual status reports.

A. **Monitoring** - The permittee shall conduct periodic monitoring designed to quantify and, over time, track the reduction of PCBs. Wastewater treatment plant influents and effluents, and other outfalls shall be monitored using a congener specific analysis method* at a minimum frequency of quarterly. Key locations in the wastewater, stormwater collection systems, and known or potential PCB sources, including raw materials as appropriate, shall be monitored using a congener specific analysis method* at a minimum frequency of semi-annually. Additional monitoring must be completed as may be required elsewhere in this permit or upon DEC request.

SPDES permit limit compliance monitoring shall be performed at the frequency specified on the permit limits page(s) using Method 608.3. Results from congener analysis required under this PCBMP shall not be used for determining compliance with the 195 ng/L Aroclor permit limits. Additional monitoring must be completed as may be required elsewhere in this permit or upon Department request. Monitoring shall be coordinated so that the results can be effectively: compared between locations; compared between analytical methods; used to identify PCB sources; and, used to gauge the effectiveness of PCB reduction and control efforts.

* The permittee shall use a congener specific analysis method to measure and quantify Total PCBs. The congener specific analysis method shall be approved by the New York State Department of Health under its Environmental Laboratory Approval Program and shall be sufficiently sensitive. As of 2019, the only method meeting these requirements is EPA Method 1668C. It is recognized that in the future this method may be supplanted by more

sensitive ELAP-approved methods in which case the newer sufficiently sensitive method(s) shall be utilized. "Total PCBs" shall be calculated as the sum of all detections at or above the Minimum Level. A separate sum of "Estimated PCBs" detected at or above the Method Detection Limit and below the Minimum Level shall also be determined.

The permittee may request, and the DEC may optionally approve, alternate methods for congener specific PCB analyses provided the alternate method is demonstrated to be equivalent or superior to one of the above methods.

B. Control Strategy - An acceptable control strategy is required for reducing PCB discharges via cost-effective measures, including but not limited to source identification and more stringent control of industrial processes. The control strategy will become enforceable under this permit and shall contain the following minimum elements:

- i. Periodic Inspection - The permittee must inspect users as necessary to support the PCBMP.
- ii. Records - A file shall be maintained containing all PCBMP documentation which shall be available for review by DEC representatives.

C. Annual Status Report - An annual status report shall be submitted to the Regional Water Engineer summarizing: (a) all PCBMP monitoring results for the previous year; (b) a list of known and potential PCB sources; (c) all action undertaken pursuant to the strategy during the previous year; (d) actions planned for the upcoming year; and, (e) progress toward the goal. The first annual status report is due in accordance with the Schedule of Submittals. A file shall be maintained containing all PCBMP documentation which shall be available for review by DEC representatives. Copies shall be provided upon request.

1. PCBMP Modification - The PCBMP shall be reviewed, and if necessary modified, whenever: (a) changes at the facility or within the collection system(s) increase the potential for PCB discharges; (b) new information is discovered concerning the source, nature, or extent of any PCB source(s) or discharges from the facility; (c) actual discharges contain detectable Aroclors as measured with EPA Method 608.3. The PCBMP shall be modified whenever a letter from the DEC identifies inadequacies in the PCBMP or pursuant to a permit modification.

DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

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

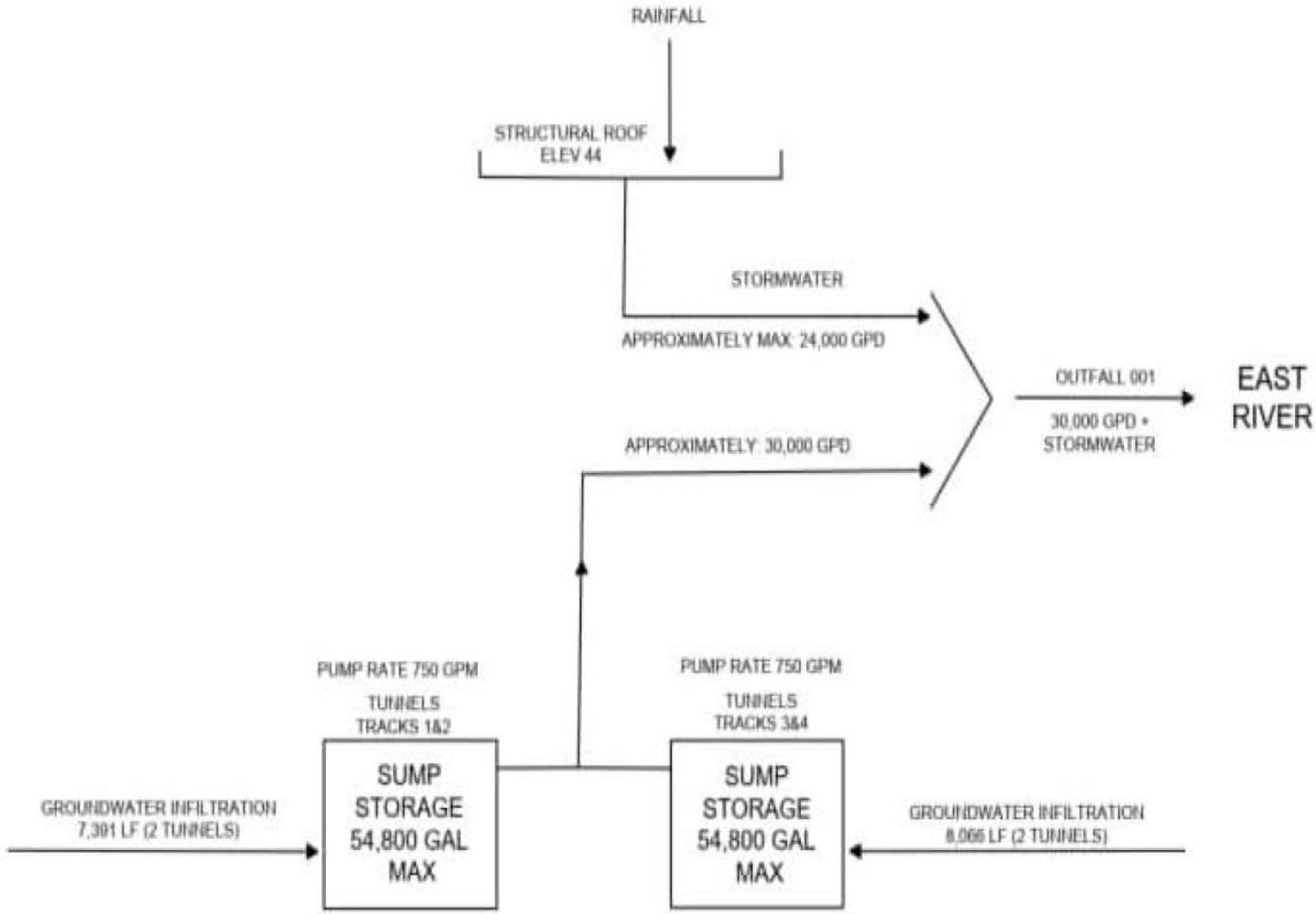
The signs shall have **minimum** dimensions of eighteen inches by twenty-four inches (18" x 24") and shall have white letters on a green background and contain the following information:

<p>N.Y.S. PERMITTED DISCHARGE POINT</p> <p>SPDES PERMIT No.: NY_____</p> <p>OUTFALL No. : _____</p> <p>For information about this permitted discharge contact:</p> <p>Permittee Name: _____</p> <p>Permittee Contact: _____</p> <p>Permittee Phone: () - ### - #####</p> <p>OR:</p> <p>NYSDEC Division of Water Regional Office Address:</p> <p>NYSDEC Division of Water Regional Phone: () - ### - #####</p>
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- (e) Upon request, the permittee shall make available electronic or hard copies of the sampling data to the public. In accordance with the RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS page of your permit, each DMR shall be maintained (either electronically or as a hard copy) on record for a period of five years.
- (f) The permittee shall periodically inspect the outfall identification sign(s) in order to ensure they are maintained, are still visible, and contain information that is current and factually correct. Signs that are damaged or incorrect shall be replaced within 3 months of inspection.

MONITORING LOCATIONS

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



GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- A. The regulations in 6 NYCRR Part 750 are hereby incorporated by reference and the conditions are enforceable requirements under this permit. The permittee shall comply with all requirements set forth in this permit and with all the applicable requirements of 6 NYCRR Part 750 incorporated into this permit by reference, including but not limited to the regulations in paragraphs B through H as follows:
- B. General Conditions
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Duty to comply | 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(e) & 2.4 |
| 2. Duty to reapply | 6 NYCRR 750-1.16(a) |
| 3. Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense | 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(g) |
| 4. Duty to mitigate | 6 NYCRR 750-2.7(f) |
| 5. Permit actions | 6 NYCRR 750-1.1(c), 1.18, 1.20 & 2.1(h) |
| 6. Property rights | 6 NYCRR 750-2.2(b) |
| 7. Duty to provide information | 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(i) |
| 8. Inspection and entry | 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(a) & 2.3 |
- C. Operation and Maintenance
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Proper Operation & Maintenance | 6 NYCRR 750-2.8 |
| 2. Bypass | 6 NYCRR 750-1.2(a)(17), 2.8(b) & 2.7 |
| 3. Upset | 6 NYCRR 750-1.2(a)(94) & 2.8(c) |
- D. Monitoring and Records
- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Monitoring and records | 6 NYCRR 750-2.5(a)(2), 2.5(a)(6), 2.5(c)(1), 2.5(c)(2), & 2.5(d) |
| 2. Signatory requirements | 6 NYCRR 750-1.8 & 2.5(b) |
- E. Reporting Requirements
- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Reporting requirements for non-POTWs | 6 NYCRR 750-2.5, 2.6, 2.7, & 1.17 |
| 2. Anticipated noncompliance | 6 NYCRR 750-2.7(a) |
| 3. Transfers | 6 NYCRR 750-1.17 |
| 4. Monitoring reports | 6 NYCRR 750-2.5(e) |
| 5. Compliance schedules | 6 NYCRR 750-1.14(d) |
| 6. 24-hour reporting | 6 NYCRR 750-2.7(c) & (d) |
| 7. Other noncompliance | 6 NYCRR 750-2.7(e) |
| 8. Other information | 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(f) |
- F. Sludge Management
The permittee shall comply with all applicable requirements of 6 NYCRR Part 360.
- G. SPDES Permit Program Fee
The permittee shall pay to the DEC an annual SPDES permit program fee within 30 days of the date of the first invoice, unless otherwise directed by the DEC, and shall comply with all applicable requirements of ECL 72-0602 and 6 NYCRR Parts 480, 481 and 485. Note that if there is inconsistency between the fees specified in ECL 72-0602 and 6 NYCRR Part 485, the ECL 72-0602 fees govern.
- H. Water Treatment Chemicals (WTCs)
New or increased use and discharge of a WTC requires prior DEC review and authorization. At a minimum, the permittee must notify the DEC in writing of its intent to change WTC use by submitting a completed *WTC Notification Form* for each proposed WTC. The DEC will review that submittal and determine if a SPDES permit modification is necessary or whether WTC review and authorization may proceed outside of the formal permit administrative process. The majority of WTC authorizations do not require SPDES permit modification. In any event, use and discharge of a WTC shall not proceed without prior authorization from the DEC. Examples of WTCs include biocides, coagulants, conditioners, corrosion inhibitors, defoamers, deposit control agents, flocculants, scale inhibitors, sequestrants, and settling aids.
1. WTC use shall not exceed the rate explicitly authorized by this permit or otherwise authorized by the DEC.
 2. The permittee shall maintain a logbook of all WTC use, noting for each WTC the date, time, exact location, and amount of each dosage, and the name of the individual applying or measuring the chemical. The logbook must also document that adequate process controls are in place to ensure excessive levels of WTCs are not used.
 3. The permittee shall submit a completed WTC Annual Report Form each year that they use and discharge WTCs. This form shall be submitted in electronic format and attached to either the December DMR or the annual monitoring report required below. The *WTC Notification Form and WTC Annual Report Form* are available from the DEC's website at: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/permits/93245.html>

RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

- C. Additional information required to be electronically 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
spdesapp@dec.ny.gov

Department of Environmental Conservation
Regional Water Engineer, Region 2
One Hunters Point Plaza, Long Island City, New York, 11101-5407 Phone: (718) 482-4933
DOW.r2@dec.ny.gov

- 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
	<u>BMP PLAN</u> The permittee shall annually review the completed BMP plan, submitted to this DEC on 05/31/2024, on an annual basis. The BMP plan shall be modified whenever: (a) changes at the facility materially increase the potential for releases of pollutants, (b) actual releases indicate the plan is inadequate, or (c) a letter from the DEC identifies inadequacies in the plan. The permittee shall certify in writing, as an attachment to the December Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR), that the annual review has been completed. All BMP plan revisions must be submitted to the Regional Water Engineer within 30 days.	Annually thereafter on January 28 th
001	<u>SHORT-TERM HIGH-INTENSITY MONITORING PROGRAM – TOTAL CYANIDE</u> The permittee shall collect 10 samples representative of normal discharge conditions and treatment operations over a 12-month period for the identified parameters. The permittee shall use approved EPA analytical method with the lowest possible detection limit as promulgated under 40CFR Part 136 for the determination of the concentrations of parameters listed. The permittee shall submit a summary of the results.	EDP + 14 months

Outfall(s)	SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS - Required Action	Due Date
001	<u>MERCURY MINIMIZATION PLAN</u> The permittee must complete and maintain onsite an annual mercury minimization status report in accordance with the requirements of this permit.	Maintained Onsite EDP + 12 months, annually thereafter
001	<u>MERCURY - CONDITIONAL EXCLUSION CERTIFICATION</u> Permittee must submit a mercury conditional exclusion certification every five years in order to maintain MMP Type IV status.	09/24/2029 and every 5 years thereafter
	<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.	09/24/2029 and every 5 years thereafter
001	<u>PCB MINIMIZATION PROGRAM – STATUS REPORT</u> The permittee shall submit an annual PCB minimization program status report. The report shall follow the guidelines of this permit, summarizing: (a) all PCBMP monitoring results for the previous year; (b) a list of known and potential PCB sources; (c) all action undertaken pursuant to the strategy during the previous year; (d) actions planned for the upcoming year; and, (e) progress toward the goal. A file shall be maintained onsite containing all PCBMP documentation which shall be available for review by DEC representatives. Copies shall be provided upon request.	EDP + 6 months, subsequently maintained onsite annually thereafter

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

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

SPDES Permit Fact Sheet Amtrak (National Railroad Passenger Company) Amtrak Long Island City Ventilation Building NY0267732



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

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Summary of Permit Changes

A State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit has been drafted for the Amtrak Long Island City Ventilation Building. A full technical review has been undertaken to draft a new permit to replace the previous permit, which expired on October 31, 2022. The changes to the previous permit are summarized below:

Added

- Total Suspended Solids Monthly Average Limit of 30 mg/L and Daily Maximum Limit of 45 mg/L
- Daily Maximum Limits for Copper, Lead, and Zinc replaced previous Action Levels
- Daily Maximum for PCB-1260
- Stormwater Pollution Prevention requirements
- Mercury Minimization Plan (MMP) Type IV
- PCB Minimization Plan
- Short-term high intensity monitoring for total cyanide

Removed

- Action Levels for Tetrachloroethene, Benzene, Toluene, Xylenes, Ethylbenzene, Antimony, Cadmium, Mercury, Nickel, Beryllium, Selenium, Silver, and Thallium

Updated

- Updated permit format, definitions, and general conditions
- SIC Code updated to 4789 (Transportation Services, Not Elsewhere Classified) from 4011 (Railroads, Line-Haul Operating)
- Toxic Class changed to toxic, from non-toxic based on analytical results reported in the SPDES NY-2C application
- Best Management Practices for Industrial Facilities
- Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) will now be required to be submitted electronically through EPA's NetDMR system. Quarterly sampling results were previously reported to the Regional Water Engineer.

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

11/1/2007 The last full technical review was performed and the SPDES permit became effective with a new five-year term and expiration date of 10/31/2012. The 2007 permit has formed the basis of this permit.

The permit was administratively renewed in 2012 and again in 2018. The most recent permit administrative renewal was effective until 10/31/2022.

10/31/2022 The SPDES permit expired.

- 5/31/2024 The Amtrak (National Railroad Passenger Company) submitted a new NY-2C permit application to renew the expired permit.
- 8/30/2024 The Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) sent a Notice of Incomplete Application (NOIA) to the Amtrak (National Railroad Passenger Company).
- 9/24/2024 The Amtrak (National Railroad Passenger Company) responded to the first NOIA.
- 9/26/2024 The Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) sent a Second Notice of Incomplete Application (NOIA) to the Amtrak (National Railroad Passenger Company).
- 10/10/2024 The Amtrak (National Railroad Passenger Company) responded to the second NOIA.
- 11/7/2024 The Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) sent a Third Notice of Incomplete Application (NOIA) to the Amtrak (National Railroad Passenger Company).
- 12/18/2024 The Amtrak (National Railroad Passenger Company) responded to the second NOIA.

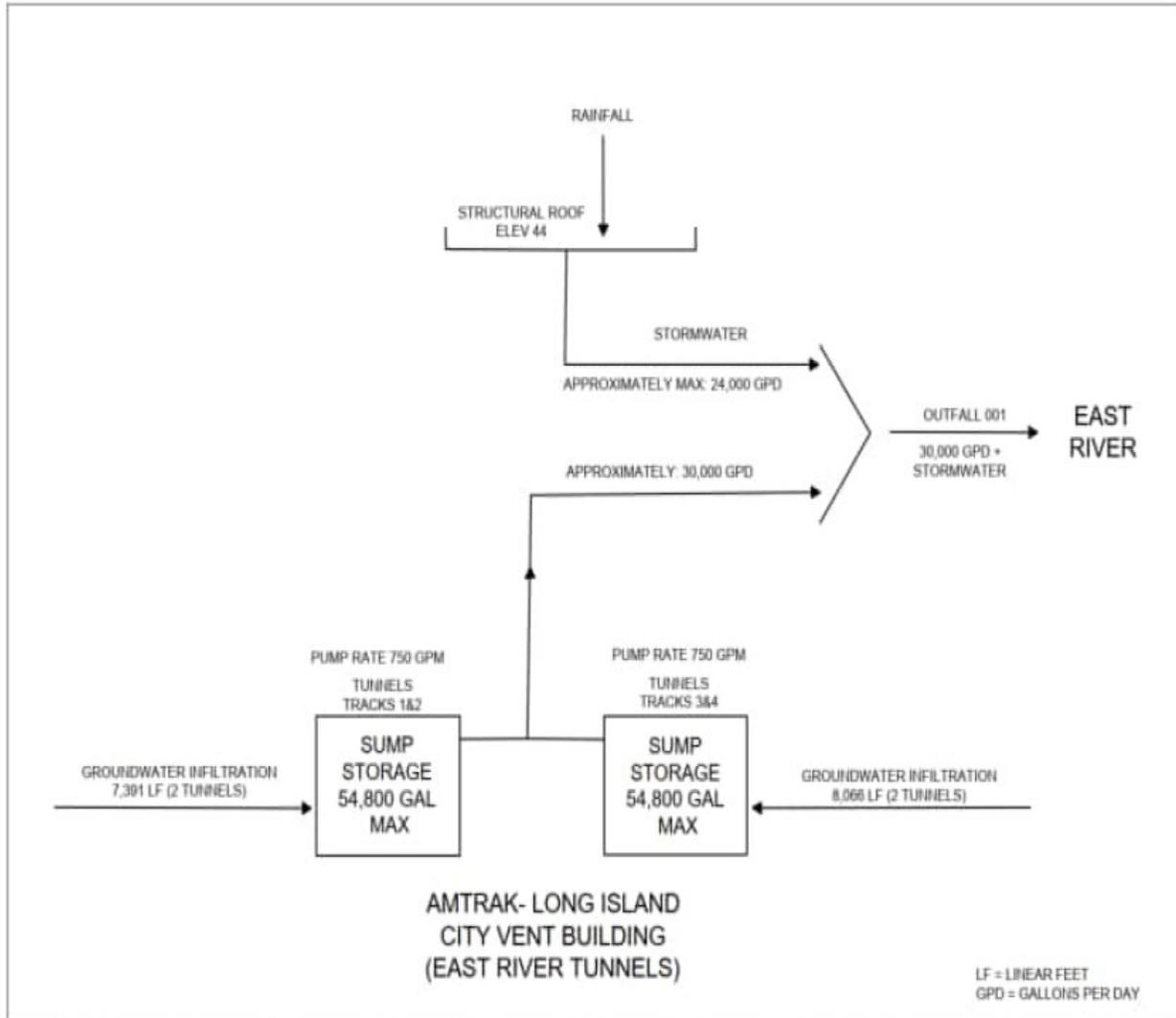
The Notice of Complete Application, published in the [Environmental Notice Bulletin](#) and newspapers, contains information on the public notice process.

Facility Information

This is an industrial facility (SIC code 4789) that produces transportation services, not elsewhere classified. Effluent consists of groundwater that infiltrates into railroad tunnels below the ventilation building and stormwater that drains from a structural roof. The infiltrated groundwater flows into two sumps and is then pumped up through the building, where it joins the stormwater from the roof and is discharged to the East River. There are no treatment units. Solids and sediments are periodically removed from the sump reservoirs and disposed of at a permitted facility. The outfall is an unsubmerged 16-inch steel pipe that extends 0.5 feet from the concrete bulkhead on the bank of the East River.

Site Overview





Line Drawing of Effluent Waste Streams

Enforcement History

The facility is operating under Order on Consent R2-20240308-59 dated 04/24/2024. The Order requires the following compliance actions:

- continue to operate the Facility in compliance with the terms of the SPDES Permit NY0267732
- engage in good faith efforts to obtain a subsequent permit

Existing Effluent Quality

The [Pollutant Summary Table](#) presents the existing effluent quality and effluent limitations. The existing effluent quality was determined from Discharge Monitoring Reports and the application submitted by the permittee for the period 7/1/2019 to 6/1/2024. [Appendix Link](#)

Interstate Water Pollution Control Agencies

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

Additional Site-Specific Concerns

The facility is located in a sole source aquifer. As required by ECL 17-0828, the permittee submitted a completed *Application Supplement B: Discharges within Sole Source Aquifers* form, which confirms there are no water purveyors within a three-mile radius of the facility.

Receiving Water Information

The facility discharges via the following outfalls:

Outfall No.	SIC Code	Wastewater Type	Receiving Water
001	4789	Groundwater that infiltrates into railroad tunnels below the ventilation building and stormwater that drains from a structural roof	East River, Class I (saline)

Reach Description:

The East River is part of the Atlantic Ocean/Long Island Sound Drainage Basin. It is a saltwater tidal estuary that connects the Long Island Sound on the north end to the upper New York Bay on the south end. The receiving water is considered part of NY/NJ Harbor as defined in 6 NYCRR 700.1(a)(36)

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

Impaired Waterbody Information

The East River Segment (PWL No. 1702-0011) was first listed on the 2002 [New York State Section 303\(d\) List](#) (under Part 2b) of Impaired/TMDL Waters due to PCBs, other toxics from contaminated sediment. The segment continues to be listed as of the 2018 NYS 303(d) list, but it is now listed also under Part 3c, Waterbodies for which TMDLs Are Deferred Pending Development/Implementation/Evaluation of Other Restoration Measures. Therefore, there are no applicable wasteload allocations (WLAs) for this facility.

Critical Receiving Water Data & Mixing Zone

The facility discharges to the East River, which is a tidal waterbody and therefore an acute, chronic, and HEW dilution ratio of 10:1 is applicable.

Outfall No.	Acute Dilution Ratio A(A)	Chronic Dilution Ratio A(C)	Human, Aesthetic, Wildlife Dilution Ratio (HEW)	Basis
001	10:1	10:1	10:1	TOGS 1.3.1 (for ponded or tidal waterbodies)

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](#).

Anti-backsliding

Removal of action levels is not considered backsliding. The limitations contained in the permit are at least as stringent as the previous permit limits and there are no instances of backsliding.

[Appendix Link](#)

Antidegradation

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

[Appendix Link](#)

Discharge Notification Act Requirements

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

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

Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Industrial Facilities

In accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.14(f) and 40 CFR 122.44(k), the permittee is required to continue implementation of a BMP plan that prevents, or minimizes the potential for, the release of toxic or hazardous pollutants to state waters. The BMP plan requires annual review by the permittee. The permittee submitted an updated BMP (dated May 2024) plan with the NY-2C application submitted on May 31, 2024.

Mercury²

The multiple discharge variance (MDV) for mercury provides the framework for DEC to require mercury monitoring and mercury minimization programs (MMPs), through SPDES permitting.

[Appendix Link](#)

The facility is not located in the Great Lakes Basin and does not have a mercury source. On 9/24/2024, the permittee submitted a Conditional Exclusion Certification, certifying that the facility does not have any of the mercury sources listed in Part III.A.3. of DOW 1.3.10 and the effluent measured <12 ng/L. Therefore, consistent with DOW 1.3.10, the permit includes requirements for the implementation of MMP Type IV and does not include mercury effluent limitations. The [Schedule of Additional Submittals](#) includes a mercury minimization plan annual status report (maintained onsite), and re-certification of the exclusion every five years. As part of the re-certification, the effluent must be sampled and continue to measure <12 ng/L. This requirement is new.

¹ As prescribed by 6 NYCRR Part 617

² In accordance with DOW 1.3.10 Mercury – SPDES Permitting & Multiple Discharge Variance (MDV), December 30, 2020.

PCB Minimization Program

The permittee is required to develop and implement a PCB Minimization Program (PCBMP) because the total PCB WQBEL of 0.001 ng/L is lower than the compliance limitation of 195 ng/L per PCB Aroclor³. PCBMP details are specified in the permit.

- Daily maximum effluent limitation equal to 195 ng/L per Aroclor
- PCB minimization program
- Routine monitoring using EPA Method 1668C

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are chemical mixtures made of a variety of individual components. PCBs are made up of congeners - biphenyl molecules with anywhere from two to ten chlorine atoms substituted in various locations on the molecule. Congeners with the same number of chlorine atoms can be measured in groups called homologues. Most commercial PCB mixtures are known in the United States by their industrial trade names, the most common being the Aroclor series. The current NYSDEC water quality standard for PCBs is 0.09 ug/L, based on Total PCBs (6 NYCRR 703.5(f)). Total PCBs is defined by NYSDEC and USEPA as the sum of congeners, homologues, or Aroclors.

EPA Method 608.3, currently approved under 40 CFR Part 136, measures Total PCBs by summing only the measured Aroclors. As noted in the pollutant summary table, the permittee's effluent sampling includes detections of Aroclors. As explained in the [Appendix](#), the Department conducted a reasonable potential analysis of the detections of Aroclors and determined that WQBELs for Total PCBs were necessary. Therefore, the permit includes final effluent limitations for Total PCBs. EPA Method 608.3 is the only approved method for measuring a final effluent limit in a SPDES permit. Thus, the permit requires the permittee to use EPA Method 608.3 for measuring compliance with final effluent limitations for Total PCBs.

The SPDES permit requires the continued implementation of a PCBMP to track-down and control all sources of PCBs. In addition to not being sufficiently sensitive, the Aroclors measured by EPA Method 608.3 can be subpar indicators of Total PCB contamination. Because most PCB contamination in the environment is highly weathered, and often does not resemble any of the Aroclor mixtures and there are non-Aroclor sources of PCB in the environment, Aroclor results are likely to underestimate PCB contamination or provide non-detects. Analytical methods targeting congener PCBs are better at quantifying a wider range of PCB contamination and tend to be more sensitive than Aroclor methods.

Thus, for the PCBMP, the SPDES permit requires the permittee to use Method 1668C. Method 1668C is congener-specific and the most sensitive analytical method available, even though it is not an approved method in 40 CFR Part 136. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-2.5(d)(1)(i), the Department has the authority to specify, in the SPDES permit, an alternate method for the PCBMP. The Department followed TOGS 1.3.7 Section V.1.2 to select an alternate procedure. TOGS 1.3.7 Section V.1.2 discusses selection of environmental testing methods and states, "when there is no environmental test approved under 40 C.F.R. Part 136 for the analysis of a parameter...", which in this case is the use of the congener-specific analysis required by the PCBMP... "the DOW [Quality Assurance Officer] QAO will select an environmental test from NYSDOH ELAP's list of approved methods for the appropriate field of accreditation". In this application, DOW selected the method from NYSDOH's ELAP's "Non-Potable Water" field of accreditation (ELAP's list of certified methods) as the effluent is non-potable water. From ELAP's list of certified methods for PCB congeners, the offerings are EPA Method 1668A, 1668B, 1668C and SW-846 8082A. EPA Method 8082A was not considered due to its lower

³ PCBMP requirements are based on 40 CFR Part 132 Appendix F Procedure 8, 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(a) and 750-1.14(f), and TOGS 1.2.1

level of sensitivity. The 1668-series of methods are much more sensitive and DOW selected EPA Method 1668C from that series because it has received the most refinements and highest level of validation.

Schedule of Additional Submittals

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

- Updated BMP Plan
- Short-term high intensity monitoring program for total cyanide
- Mercury Minimization Plan and Conditional Exclusion Certification
- Stormwater No Exposure Certification
- PCB Minimization Plan Status Report

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OUTFALL AND RECEIVING WATER SUMMARY TABLE

Outfall	Latitude	Longitude	Receiving Water Name	Water Class	Water Index No. / Priority Waterbody Listing (PWL) No.	Major / Sub Basin	Hardness (mg/l)	1Q10 (MGD)	7Q10 (MGD)	30Q10 (MGD)	Critical Effluent Flow (MGD)	Dilution Ratio		
												A(A)	A(C)	HEW
001	40° 44' 29" N	73° 57' 40" W	East River	I	(MW 2.1) ER (0.3-10.1) PWL: 1702-11	17/02	-	-	-	-	0.15	10:1	10:1	10:1

POLLUTANT SUMMARY TABLE

Outfall 001

Outfall #	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				
001			Description of Wastewater: Groundwater and Stormwater Infiltrate														
			Type of Treatment: None														
<p>General Notes: Existing discharge data from July 2019 to June 2024 was obtained from Quarterly Sampling Reports and the NY-2C Application provided by the permittee. All applicable water quality standards were reviewed for development of the WQBELs. The standard and WQBEL shown below represent the most stringent.</p> <p>The technology based effluent limitations (TBELs) were developed from TOGS 1.2.1 Attachment C, for category J (miscellaneous) treatment systems, where applicable.</p>																	
Flow Rate	MGD	Monthly Avg	0.032	0.03 Actual Average	1	-	-	No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages.						703.2	-	Antibacksliding	
	MGD	Daily Max	Monitor	0.15 Daily Maximum	1	-	-							Monitor			
<p>Monthly Average flow will remain in the permit to prevent backsliding. Daily Max Flow will continue to be monitored for informational purposes and to calculate pollutant loadings.</p>																	

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)

Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Groundwater and Stormwater Infiltrate													
		Type of Treatment: None													
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		
pH	SU	Minimum	6.0	7.2 Actual Min	118/0	6.0	40 CFR 133.102	-	-	6.5 – 8.5	Range	-	703.3	-	TBEL
		Maximum	9.0	9.5 Actual Max	118/0	9.0									
Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1, TBELs reflect the available treatment technology listed in Attachment C. Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL is protective of the WQS.															
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	-	-	-	30	21 NYCRR Ch. XII, §550.2	-	None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages.		Range	-	703.2	-	TBEL
		7 Day Avg	-	-	-	45	21 NYCRR Ch. XII, §550.2								
		6-consec. hr. avg	50	1200 Actual Max	35/6	-	-								Antibacksliding
21 NYCRR Ch. XII, §550.2 requires that effluents discharged into any waters of the Interstate Environmental District shall meet the following requirements: (4) Total suspended solids content shall not exceed 30 mg/l on a 30-consecutive-day average, 45 mg/l on a 7-consecutive-day average, and 50 mg/l on a 6-consecutive-hour average.															
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Daily Max	15	ND	0/40	15	TOGS 1.2.1, Attachment C	-	No residue attributable to sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes, nor visible oil film nor globules of grease.		Range	-	703.2	-	TBEL
		Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1. TBELs reflect the available treatment technology listed in Attachment C. Given the available dilution an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL is reasonably protection of the narrative WQS. Therefore, the WQBEL has been maintained.													
Tetrachloroethene	mg/L	Daily Max	0.026-AL	ND	0/41	10	TOGS 1.2.1, Attachment C	-	-	0.001	H(FC)	No Reasonable Potential	TOGS 1.1.1	-	Discontinued
		Although there is a TBEL of 10 µg/L listed in TOGS 1.2.1 Attachment C for Category J, Tetrachloroethene has been reported as Non-Detect (ND) on every quarterly sampling report from Q3 2019 through Q2 2024. In addition, it was reported as "Believed Absent" on the NY-2C application. This data indicates there is no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Therefore, no WQBEL was calculated, and the Action Level has been discontinued.													
Benzene	mg/L	Daily Max	0.10-AL	ND	0/41	-	-	-	-	10	H(FC)	No Reasonable Potential	TOGS 1.1.1	-	Discontinued
		There are no applicable TBELs listed in TOGS 1.2.1 Attachment C for Category J. Benzene was reported as Non-Detect (ND) on every quarterly sampling report from Q3 2019 through Q2 2024. In addition, it was reported as "Believed Absent" on the NY-2C application. This data indicates there is no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Therefore, no WQBEL was calculated, and the Action Level has been discontinued.													

Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Groundwater and Stormwater Infiltrate													
		Type of Treatment: None													
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		
Toluene	mg/L	Daily Max	0.10-AL	ND	0/41	-	-	-	-	92	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	TOGS 1.1.1	-	Discontinued
	There are no applicable TBELs listed in TOGS 1.2.1 Attachment C for Category J. Toluene was reported as Non-Detect (ND) on every quarterly sampling report from Q3 2019 through Q2 2024. In addition, it was reported as "Believed Absent" on the NY-2C application. This data indicates there is no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Therefore, no WQBEL was calculated, and the Action Level has been discontinued.														
Xylenes	mg/L	Daily Max	0.10-AL	ND	0/41	-	-	-	-	19	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	TOGS 1.1.1	-	Discontinued
	There are no applicable TBELs listed in TOGS 1.2.1 Attachment C for Category J. Xylenes were reported as Non-Detect (ND) on every quarterly sampling report from Q3 2019 through Q2 2024. In addition, Xylenes were reported as "Believed Absent" on the NY-2C application. This data indicates there is no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Therefore, no WQBEL was calculated, and the Action Level has been discontinued.														
Ethylbenzene	mg/L	Daily Max	0.10-AL	ND	0/41	-	-	-	-	4.5	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	TOGS 1.1.1	-	Discontinued
	There are no applicable TBELs listed in TOGS 1.2.1 Attachment C for Category J. Ethylbenzene was reported as Non-Detect (ND) on every quarterly sampling report from Q3 2019 through Q2 2024. In addition, it was reported as "Believed Absent" on the NY-2C application. This data indicates there is no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Therefore, no WQBEL was calculated, and the Action Level has been discontinued.														
MTBE	µg/L	Daily Max	Monitor	ND	0/41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	There are no applicable TBELs listed in TOGS 1.2.1 Attachment C for Category J. MTBE was reported as Non-Detect (ND) on every quarterly sampling report from Q3 2019 through Q2 2024. Monitoring has been maintained in this permit.														

Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Groundwater and Stormwater Infiltrate													
		Type of Treatment: None													
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		
Copper, Total	µg/L	Daily Max	61-AL	750 Actual Max	16/22	-	-	-	68	5.6	A(C)	67	703.5	-	WQBEL
	<p>The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum reported effluent concentration of 750 µg/L, a multiplier of 1.1, the chronic dilution ratio, and an assumed negligible upstream ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A metals translator of 1.205 was also applied to convert between the total and dissolved form in accordance with the EPA Document 823-B-96-007.</p> <p>A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation and therefore a WQBEL is specified. The actual maximum was the only reported value above the WQBEL, therefore a compliance schedule is not required.</p> <p>Consistent with 750-2.5(e)(2), effluent limitations have been rounded to two significant digits.</p>														
Lead, Total	µg/L	Daily Max	204-AL	220 Actual Max	31/10	-	-	-	23	8	A(C)	84	703.5	-	WQBEL
	<p>The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum reported effluent concentration of 220 µg/L, a multiplier of 1.1, the chronic dilution ratio, and an assumed negligible upstream ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A metals translator of 1.052 was also applied to convert between the total and dissolved form in accordance with the EPA Document 823-B-96-007.</p> <p>A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation and therefore a WQBEL is specified. The actual maximum was the only reported value above the WQBEL, therefore a compliance schedule is not required.</p> <p>Consistent with 750-2.5(e)(2), effluent limitations have been rounded to two significant digits.</p>														
Mercury, Total	ng/L	Daily Max	2.6-AL	8.6	1/0	-	-	-	-	0.7	H(FC)	50	GLCA	-	DOW 1.3.10
	See Mercury section of this fact sheet .														
Antimony, Total	µg/L	Daily Max	63-AL	ND	0/41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Discontinued
	There are no applicable TBELs listed in TOGS 1.2.1 Attachment C for Category J. Antimony was reported as Non-Detect (ND) on every quarterly sampling report from Q3 2019 through Q2 2024. In addition, it was reported as "Believed Absent" on the NY-2C application. There are no applicable WQS for Class I. Therefore, no WQBEL is specified, and monitoring has been discontinued.														
Cadmium, Total	µg/L	Daily Max	7.7-AL	ND	0/41	-	-	-	-	2.7	H(FC)	-	703.5	-	Discontinued
	There are no applicable TBELs listed in TOGS 1.2.1 Attachment C for Category J. Cadmium was reported as Non-Detect (ND) on every quarterly sampling report from Q3 2019 through Q2 2024. In addition, it was reported as "Believed Absent" on the NY-2C application. This data indicates there is no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Therefore, no WQBEL was calculated, and the Action Level has been discontinued.														

Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Groundwater and Stormwater Infiltrate													
		Type of Treatment: None													
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		
Nickel, Total	µg/L	Daily Max	74-AL	ND	0/41	-	-	-	-	8.2	A(C)	-	703.5	-	Discontinued
	There are no applicable TBELs listed in TOGS 1.2.1 Attachment C for Category J. Nickel was reported as Non-Detect (ND) on every quarterly sampling report from Q3 2019 through Q2 2024. In addition, it was reported as "Believed Absent" on the NY-2C application. This data indicates there is no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Therefore, no WQBEL was calculated, and the Action Level has been discontinued.														
Beryllium, Total	µg/L	Daily Max	11-AL	ND	0/41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Discontinued
	There are no applicable TBELs listed in TOGS 1.2.1 Attachment C for Category J. Beryllium was reported as Non-Detect (ND) on every quarterly sampling report from Q3 2019 through Q2 2024. In addition, it was reported as "Believed Absent" on the NY-2C application. This data indicates there is no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Therefore, no WQBEL was calculated, and the Action Level has been discontinued.														
Selenium, Total	µg/L	Daily Max	50-AL	ND	0/41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Discontinued
	There are no applicable TBELs listed in TOGS 1.2.1 Attachment C for Category J. Selenium was reported as Non-Detect (ND) on every quarterly sampling report from Q3 2019 through Q2 2024. In addition, it was reported as "Believed Absent" on the NY-2C application. There are no applicable WQS for Class I. Therefore, no WQBEL is specified, and monitoring has been discontinued.														
Silver, Total	µg/L	Daily Max	50-AL	ND	0/41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Discontinued
	There are no applicable TBELs listed in TOGS 1.2.1 Attachment C for Category J. Silver was reported as Non-Detect (ND) on every quarterly sampling report from Q3 2019 through Q2 2024. In addition, it was reported as "Believed Absent" on the NY-2C application. There are no applicable WQS for Class I. Therefore, no WQBEL is specified, and monitoring has been discontinued.														
Thallium, Total	µg/L	Daily Max	50-AL	ND	0/41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Discontinued
	There are no applicable TBELs listed in TOGS 1.2.1 Attachment C for Category J. Thallium was reported as Non-Detect (ND) on every quarterly sampling report from Q3 2019 through Q2 2024. In addition, it was reported as "Believed Absent" on the NY-2C application. There are no applicable WQS for Class I. Therefore, no WQBEL is specified, and monitoring has been discontinued.														
Zinc, Total	µg/L	Daily Max	66-AL	1800 Actual Max	30/10	-	-	-	190	66	A(C)	700	703.5		WQBEL
	The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum reported effluent concentration of 1800 µg/L, a multiplier of 1.1, the chronic dilution ratio, and an assumed negligible upstream ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A metals translator of 1.057 was also applied to convert between the total and dissolved form in accordance with the EPA Document 823-B-96-007. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation and therefore a WQBEL is specified. The actual maximum was the only reported value above the WQBEL, therefore a compliance schedule is not required.														

Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Groundwater and Stormwater Infiltrate													
		Type of Treatment: None													
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		
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS DETECTED															
Nitrogen, Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	0.136	1/0	-	-	0.082	0.158	0.67	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	703.5	-	No Limitation
<p>One sample of ammonia at 136 µg/L (0.136 mg/L) was reported on the NY-2C application.</p> <p>The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum reported effluent concentration of 136 µg/L, a multiplier of 6.2, the chronic dilution ratio, and pursuant to TOGS 1.3.1D, an upstream ambient concentration of 82 µg/L (.082 mg/L) (as N). The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. The WQS for Ammonia was determined from 6 NYCRR Part 703.5. For saline (Class I) waters, the Ammonia WQS is not dependent on pH or temperature. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. No limitation is required for this parameter.</p>															
Arsenic, Total	µg/L	Daily Max	-	1.3	1/0	-	-	-	0.81	36	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	703.5	-	No Limitation
<p>One sample of total arsenic was reported on the NY-2C application.</p> <p>The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum reported effluent concentration of 0.81 µg/L, a multiplier of 6.2, a metals translator of 1.000, and the chronic dilution ratio. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. No limitation is required for this parameter.</p>															
Aluminum, Total	µg/L	Daily Max	-	110	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
<p>One sample of total aluminum was reported on the NY-2C application.</p> <p>There are no applicable WQS or TBELs for this parameter; therefore, no limitation is required for this parameter.</p>															
Barium, Total	µg/L	Daily Max	-	310	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
<p>One sample of total barium was reported on the NY-2C application.</p> <p>There are no applicable WQS or TBELs for this parameter; therefore, no limitation is required for this parameter.</p>															
Iron, Total	µg/L	Daily Max	-	340	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
<p>One sample of total iron was reported on the NY-2C application.</p> <p>There are no applicable WQS or TBELs for this parameter; therefore, no limitation is required for this parameter.</p>															

Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Groundwater and Stormwater Infiltrate													
		Type of Treatment: None													
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		
Magnesium, Total	µg/L	Daily Max	-	45,000	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	One sample of total magnesium was reported on the NY-2C application. There are no applicable WQS or TBELs for this parameter; therefore, no limitation is required for this parameter.														
Manganese, Total	µg/L	Daily Max	-	290	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	One sample of total manganese was reported on the NY-2C application. There are no applicable WQS or TBELs for this parameter; therefore, no limitation is required for this parameter.														
Sulfide, Total	µg/L	Daily Max	-	2.2	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	One sample of total sulfide was reported on the NY-2C application. There are no applicable WQS or TBELs for this parameter; therefore, no limitation is required for this parameter.														
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L	Daily Max	-	9.1	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	One sample of 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane was reported on the NY-2C application. There are no applicable WQS or TBELs for this parameter; therefore, no limitation is required for this parameter.														
Cyanide, Total	µg/L	Daily Max	-	4.0 Actual Max	1/0	-	-	-	2.5	1.0	A(C)	10	TOGS 1.1.1	-	STHIM
	One sample of total cyanide was reported on the NY-2C application. The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum reported effluent concentration of 4.0 µg/L, a multiplier of 6.2, and the chronic dilution ratio. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation; however, more data is needed to make a statistically reliable determination, therefore short-term high intensity monitoring is required for this parameter.														

Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Groundwater and Stormwater Infiltrate													
		Type of Treatment: None													
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		
PCB-1260	ng/L	Daily Max	-	115 Actual Max	1/0	-	-	-	70	1x10 ⁻³	A(C)	1x10 ⁻³	703.5	195	ML
	<p>One sample of PCB-1260 was reported on the NY-2C application.</p> <p>A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. The WQS will be applied as the permit limit; dilution cannot be applied because the receiving water is impaired for this pollutant. (see Impaired Waterbody Information section above) The WQS and WQBEL for PCB-1260 is below the ML, therefore, a compliance level equal to the ML is specified.</p>														
Bromide	mg/L	Daily Max	-	1.11 Actual Max	1/0	-	-	-	0.69	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	<p>One sample of bromide was reported on the NY-2C application.</p> <p>There are no applicable WQS or TBELs for this parameter; therefore, no limitation is required for this parameter.</p>														
Fluoride	mg/L	Daily Max	-	0.69 Actual Max	1/0	-	-	-	0.43	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	<p>One sample of fluoride was reported on the NY-2C application.</p> <p>There are no applicable WQS or TBELs for this parameter; therefore, no limitation is required for this parameter.</p>														
Nitrate-Nitrite	mg/L	Daily Max	-	0.89 Actual Max	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	<p>One sample of nitrate-nitrite was reported on the NY-2C application.</p> <p>There are no applicable WQS or TBELs for this parameter; therefore, no limitation is required for this parameter.</p>														
Nitrogen, Total Organic	mg/L	Daily Max	-	0.13 Actual Max	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	<p>One sample of total organic nitrogen was reported on the NY-2C application.</p> <p>There are no applicable WQS or TBELs for this parameter; therefore, no limitation is required for this parameter.</p>														
Phosphorus	mg/L	Daily Max	-	0.05 Actual Max	1/0	-	-	-	None in amounts that will result in growths of algae, weeds and slimes that will impair the waters for their best usages.			703.2	-	No Limitation	
	<p>One sample of phosphorus was reported on the NY-2C application.</p> <p>TOGS 1.3.3 only requires monitoring for total phosphorus for discharges greater than 1.0 MGD to saline waters. The maximum design flow is 0.15 MGD; therefore, no limitation is required for this parameter.</p>														

Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Groundwater and Stormwater Infiltrate													
		Type of Treatment: None													
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		
Sulfate	mg/L	Daily Max	-	27 Actual Max	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	One sample of sulfate was reported on the NY-2C application.														
	There are no applicable WQS or TBELs for this parameter; therefore, no limitation is required for this parameter.														
Boron, Total	µg/L	Daily Max	-	261 Actual Max	1/0	-	-	-	162	1,000	A(C)	10,000	TOGS 1.1.1	-	No Limitation
	One sample of total boron was reported on the NY-2C application.														
	The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum reported effluent concentration of 261 µg/L, a multiplier of 6.2, a metals translator of 1.000, and the chronic dilution ratio. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. No limitation is required for this parameter.														
Molybdenum, Total	µg/L	Daily Max	-	5.8 Actual Max	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	One sample of total molybdenum was reported on the NY-2C application.														
	There are no applicable WQS or TBELs for this parameter; therefore, no limitation is required for this parameter.														
Titanium, Total	µg/L	Daily Max	-	21 Actual Max	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	One sample of total titanium was reported on the NY-2C application.														
	There are no applicable WQS or TBELs for this parameter; therefore, no limitation is required for this parameter.														
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	One sample of biochemical oxygen demand was reported on the NY-2C application.														
	There are no applicable WQS or TBELs for this parameter; therefore, no limitation is required for this parameter.														
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	Daily Max	-	38 Actual Max	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	One sample of chemical oxygen demand was reported on the NY-2C application.														
	There are no applicable WQS or TBELs for this parameter; therefore, no limitation is required for this parameter.														

Outfall #	Description of Wastewater: Groundwater and Stormwater Infiltrate														
	Type of Treatment: None														
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		
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	Daily Max	-	2.6 Actual Max	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	One sample of total organic carbon was reported on the NY-2C application.														
	There are no applicable WQS or TBELs for this parameter; therefore, no limitation is required for this parameter.														
Temperature	°F	Daily Max	-	71.7 Actual Max	1/0	-	-	-	The water temperature at the surface of an estuary shall not be raised to more than 90 degrees Fahrenheit at any point.			704.2	-	No Limitation	
	The maximum summer temperature reported in the NY-2C application was 71.7 °F. There is no reasonable potential to exceed the criteria governing thermal discharges to estuaries; therefore, no limitation is required for this parameter.														
	There are no applicable WQS or TBELs for this parameter; therefore, no limitation is required for this parameter.														
Color	CU	Daily Max	-	45 Actual Max	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	One sample of color was reported on the NY-2C application.														
	There are no applicable WQS or TBELs for this parameter; therefore, no limitation is required for this parameter.														
Fecal Coliform	MPN /100 mL	Daily Max	-	3.1 Actual Max	1/0	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	703.4	-	No Limitation
	There is no sanitary component to the wastewater generated at this facility. No limitation is required for this parameter.														
	There are no applicable WQS or TBELs for this parameter; therefore, no limitation is required for this parameter.														
Surfactants	mg/L	Daily Max	-	50 Actual Max	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	One sample of surfactants was reported on the NY-2C application.														
	There are no applicable WQS or TBELs for this parameter; therefore, no limitation is required for this parameter.														
Alpha, Gross	pCi/L	Daily Max	-	25.1 Actual Max	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	One sample of gross alpha was reported on the NY-2C application.														
	There are no applicable WQS or TBELs for this parameter; therefore, no limitation is required for this parameter.														
Beta, Gross	pCi/L	Daily Max	-	29.2 Actual Max	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	One sample of gross beta was reported on the NY-2C application.														
	There are no applicable WQS or TBELs for this parameter; therefore, no limitation is required for this parameter.														

Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Groundwater and Stormwater Infiltrate													
		Type of Treatment: None													
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		
Radium, Total	pCi/L	Daily Max	-	1.47 Actual Max	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	<p>One sample of total radium was reported on the NY-2C application.</p> <p>There are no applicable WQS or TBELs for this parameter; therefore, no limitation is required for this parameter.</p>														
Radium 226, Total	pCi/L	Daily Max	-	0.35 Actual Max	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	<p>One sample of total radium 226 was reported on the NY-2C application.</p> <p>There are no applicable WQS or TBELs for this parameter; therefore, no limitation is required for this parameter.</p>														
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	Daily Max	-	0.14 Actual Max	1/0	-	-	-	0.09	7000	A(C)	-	TOGS 1.1.1	-	No Limitation
	<p>There are no TBELs for this parameter. The Guidance Values for Class I waterbodies for this parameter are 7,000 µg/L A(C) and 63,000 µg/L A(A).</p> <p>This parameter was detected in the facility's samples, but the sample value is below the Human Health Guidance value, there is no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation for Class I waterbodies, and the SIC code is not identified with an industry of concern for emerging contaminants. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.</p>														
Perfluoro-octanoic acid (PFOA)	µg/L	Daily Max	-	0.0475 Actual Max	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TOGS 1.1.1	-	No Limitation
	<p>There are no TBELs for this parameter. Since there are no Guidance Values for this parameter for Class I waterbodies, reasonable potential was not calculated. This parameter was detected in the facility's samples at a level that is above the Human Health Guidance Value.</p> <p>However, given the emerging nature of these contaminants; the USEPA's addition of PFOA and PFOS to the hazardous substance list under CERCLA; the USEPA's addition of PFOA and PFOS to the recommended contaminant monitoring list for state fish advisory programs; and pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.14(f), the Department is imposing Action Levels, set at the Human Health Guidance Value of 0.0067 µg/L, and minimization programs when there is confirmation those Action Levels are exceeded. This requirement has been imposed for the protection of the downstream receiving waterbody and to gather additional data needed to support establishment of TBELs.</p>														

Outfall #	Description of Wastewater: Groundwater and Stormwater Infiltrate														
	Type of Treatment: None														
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-octanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	µg/L	Daily Max	-	0.0356 Actual Max	1/0	-	-	-	0.02	41	A(C)		TOGS 1.1.1	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter, and the Guidance Values for Class I waterbodies are 41 µg/L A(C) and 190 µg/L A(A). However, given the emerging nature of these contaminants; the USEPA's addition of PFOA and PFOS to the hazardous substance list under CERCLA; the USEPA's addition of PFOA and PFOS to the recommended contaminant monitoring list for state fish advisory programs; and pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.14(f), the Department is imposing Action Levels, set at the Human Health Guidance Value of 0.0027 µg/L, and minimization programs when there is confirmation those Action Levels are exceeded. This requirement has been imposed for the protection of the downstream receiving waterbody and to gather additional data needed to support establishment of TBELs.														
Perfluoro-butanoic acid (PFBA)	µg/L	Daily Max	-	0.0166 Actual Max	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter and a numeric water quality standard for does not exist for Class I waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.														
Perfluoro-pentanoic acid (PFPeA)	µg/L	Daily Max	-	0.026 Actual Max	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter and a numeric water quality standard for does not exist for Class I waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.														
Perfluoro-hexanoic acid (PFHxA)	µg/L	Daily Max	-	0.0171 Actual Max	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter and a numeric water quality standard for does not exist for Class I waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.														
Perfluoro-heptanoic acid (PFHpA)	µg/L	Daily Max	-	0.0115 Actual Max	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter and a numeric water quality standard for does not exist for Class I waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.														

Outfall #	Description of Wastewater: Groundwater and Stormwater Infiltrate														
	Type of Treatment: None														
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-nonanoic acid (PFNA)	µg/L	Daily Max	-	0.0163 Actual Max	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter and a numeric water quality standard for does not exist for Class I waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.														
Perfluoro-decanoic acid (PFDA)	µg/L	Daily Max	-	0.00154 Actual Max	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter and a numeric water quality standard for does not exist for Class I waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.														
Perfluoro-undecanoic acid (PFUnA)	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter and a numeric water quality standard for does not exist for Class I waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.														
Perfluoro-dodecanoic acid (PFDoA)	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter and a numeric water quality standard for does not exist for Class I waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.														
Perfluoro-tridecanoic acid (PFTriA)	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter and a numeric water quality standard for does not exist for Class I waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.														
Perfluoro-tetradecanoic acid (PFTeA)	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter and a numeric water quality standard for does not exist for Class I waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.														
Perfluoro-butanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	µg/L	Daily Max	-	0.00516 Actual Max	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter and a numeric water quality standard for does not exist for Class I waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.														

Outfall #	Description of Wastewater: Groundwater and Stormwater Infiltrate														
	Type of Treatment: None														
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-pentane-sulfonic acid (PFPeS)	µg/L	Daily Max	-	0.000496 Actual Max	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter and a numeric water quality standard for does not exist for Class I waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.														
Perfluoro-hexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	µg/L	Daily Max	-	0.00501 Actual Max	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter and a numeric water quality standard for does not exist for Class I waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.														
Perfluoro-heptane-sulfonic Acid (PFHpS)	µg/L	Daily Max	-	0.00116 Actual Max	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter and a numeric water quality standard for does not exist for Class I waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.														
Perfluoro-nonanesulfonic acid (PFNS)	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter and a numeric water quality standard for does not exist for Class I waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.														
Perfluoro-decanesulfonic acid (PFDS)	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter and a numeric water quality standard for does not exist for Class I waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.														
Perfluoro-dodecane-sulfonic acid (PFDoS)	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter and a numeric water quality standard for does not exist for Class I waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.														
Perfluoro-octane-sulfonamide (FOSA)	µg/L	Daily Max	-	0.000508 Actual Max	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter and a numeric water quality standard for does not exist for Class I waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.														

Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Groundwater and Stormwater Infiltrate													
		Type of Treatment: None													
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		
NMeFOSAA	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter and a numeric water quality standard for does not exist for Class I waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.														
NEtFOSAA	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter and a numeric water quality standard for does not exist for Class I waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.														
4:2 FTS	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter and a numeric water quality standard for does not exist for Class I waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.														
6:2 FTS	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter and a numeric water quality standard for does not exist for Class I waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.														
8:2 FTS	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter and a numeric water quality standard for does not exist for Class I waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.														
NEtFOSA	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter and a numeric water quality standard for does not exist for Class I waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.														
NMeFOSA	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter and a numeric water quality standard for does not exist for Class I waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.														

Outfall #	Description of Wastewater: Groundwater and Stormwater Infiltrate														
	Type of Treatment: None														
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		
NMeFOSE	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter and a numeric water quality standard for does not exist for Class I waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.														
NEtFOSE	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter and a numeric water quality standard for does not exist for Class I waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.														
9CI-PF3ONS	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter and a numeric water quality standard for does not exist for Class I waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.														
HFPO-DA (GenX)	µg/L	Daily Max	-	0.00104 Actual Max	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter and a numeric water quality standard for does not exist for Class I waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.														
11CI-PF3OUdS	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter and a numeric water quality standard for does not exist for Class I waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.														
ADONA	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter and a numeric water quality standard for does not exist for Class I waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.														
3:3 FTCA	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter and a numeric water quality standard for does not exist for Class I waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.														

Outfall #	Description of Wastewater: Groundwater and Stormwater Infiltrate														
	Type of Treatment: None														
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		
5:3 FTCA	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter and a numeric water quality standard for does not exist for Class I waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.														
7:3 FTCA	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter and a numeric water quality standard for does not exist for Class I waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.														
NFDHA	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter and a numeric water quality standard for does not exist for Class I waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.														
PFMBA	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter and a numeric water quality standard for does not exist for Class I waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.														
PFMPA	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter and a numeric water quality standard for does not exist for Class I waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.														
PFEESA	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There are no TBELs for this parameter and a numeric water quality standard for does not exist for Class I waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation is specified. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), the permit includes monitoring for pollutants of interest consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.														

Additional Pollutants Detected

Appendix: Regulatory and Technical Basis of Permit Authorizations

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

Regulatory References

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

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

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

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

Outfall and Receiving Water Information

Impaired Waters

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

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

Interstate Water Pollution Control Agencies

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

Existing Effluent Quality

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

Permit Requirements

Basis for Effluent Limitations

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

When conducting a full technical review of an existing permit, the previous effluent limitations form the basis for the next permit. Existing effluent quality is evaluated against the existing effluent limitations to determine if these should be continued, revised, or deleted. Generally, existing limitations are continued unless there are changed conditions at the facility, the facility demonstrates an ability to meet more stringent limitations, 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 has been 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.

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)

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 has been maintained. To further support the antidegradation policy, SPDES applications have been reviewed in accordance with the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR) as prescribed by 6 NYCRR Part 617.

Effluent Limitations

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

Technology-based Effluent Limitations (TBELs) for Industrial Facilities

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

USEPA Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs) Applicable to Facility

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

Best Professional Judgement (BPJ)

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

Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

In addition to the TBELs, permits must include additional or more stringent effluent limitations and conditions, including those necessary to protect water quality. CWA sections 101 and 301(b)(1)(C), 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1), and 6 NYCRR Parts 750-1.11 require that permits include limitations for all pollutants or parameters which are or may be discharged at a level which may cause or contribute to an exceedance of any State water quality standard adopted pursuant to NYS ECL 17-0301. Additionally, 6 NYCRR Part 701.1 prohibits the discharge of pollutants that will cause impairment of the best usages of the receiving water as specified by the water classifications at the location of discharge and at other locations that may be affected by such discharge. Water quality standards can be found under 6 NYCRR Parts 700-704. The limitations must be stringent enough to ensure that water quality standards are met at the point of

discharge and in downstream waters and must be consistent with any applicable WLA which may be in effect through a TMDL for the receiving water. These and other requirements are summarized in TOGS 1.1.1, 1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1.3.5 and 1.3.6. The DEC considers a mixing zone analysis, critical flows, and reasonable potential analysis when developing a WQBEL.

Mixing Zone Analyses

In accordance with TOGS 1.3.1., the DEC may perform additional analysis of the mixing condition between the effluent and the receiving waterbody. Mixing zone analyses using plume dispersion modeling are conducted in accordance with the following:

“EPA Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control” (March 1991); EPA Region VIII’s “Mixing Zones and Dilution Policy” (December 1994); NYSDEC TOGS 1.3.1, “Total Maximum Daily Loads and Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations” (July 1996); “CORMIX v11.0” (2019).

Critical Flows

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

Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA)

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

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

4) calculate WQBELs (if necessary). Factors considered in calculating WQBELs include available dilution of effluent in the receiving water, receiving water chemistry, and other pollutant sources.

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

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

The Division of Water has been using the TMDL approach in permit limit development for the control of toxic substances. Since the early 1980's, the loading capacity for specific pollutants has been determined for each drainage basin. Water quality-limiting segments and pollutants have been identified, TMDLs, wasteload allocations and load allocations have been developed, and permits with water quality-based effluent limits have been issued. In accordance with TOGS 1.3.1, the Division of Water implements a Toxics Reduction Strategy which is committed to the application of the TMDL process using numeric, pollutant-specific water quality standards through the Watershed Approach. The Watershed Approach accounts for the cumulative effect of multiple discharges of conservative toxic pollutants to ensure water quality standards are met in downstream segments.

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing:

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

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

Minimum Level of Detection

Pursuant to 40 CFR 122.44(i)(1)(iv) and 6 NYCRR 750-2.5(d), SPDES permits must contain monitoring requirements using sufficiently sensitive test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136. A method is "sufficiently sensitive" when the method's minimum level (ML) is at or below the level of the effluent limitation established in the permit for the measured pollutant parameter; or the lowest ML of the analytical methods

approved under 40 CFR Part 136. The ML represents the lowest level that can be measured within specified limitations of precision and accuracy during routine laboratory operations on most effluent matrices. When establishing effluent limitations for a specific parameter (based on technology or water quality requirements), it is possible that the calculated limitation will fall below the ML established by the approved analytical method(s). In these instances, the calculated limitation is included in the permit with a compliance level set equal to the ML of the most sensitive method.

Monitoring Requirements

CWA section 308, 40 CFR 122.44(i), 6 NYCRR 750-1.13, and 750-2.5 require that monitoring be included in permits to determine compliance with effluent limitations. Additional effluent monitoring may also be required to gather data to determine if effluent limitations may be required. The permittee is responsible for conducting the monitoring and reporting results on Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs). The permit contains the monitoring requirements for the facility. Monitoring frequency is based on the minimum sampling necessary to adequately monitor the facility's performance and characterize the nature of the discharge of the monitored flow or pollutant. Variable effluent flows and pollutant levels may be required to be monitored at more frequent intervals than relatively constant effluent flow and pollutant levels (6 NYCRR 750-1.13). For industrial facilities, sampling frequency is based on guidance provided in TOGS 1.2.1. For municipal facilities, sampling frequency is based on guidance provided in TOGS 1.3.3.

Other Conditions

Mercury

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

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

Schedules of Compliance

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

Schedule(s) of Additional Submittals

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

Best Management Practices (BMP) for Industrial Facilities

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

Permittee: Amtrak (National Railroad Passenger Company)
Facility: Amtrak Long Island City Ventilation Building
SPDES Number: NY0267732
USEPA Non-Major/Class 01 Industrial

Date: December 26, 2025 v.1.29
Permit Writer: Erik Posner
Water Quality Reviewer: Erik Posner
Full Technical Review

Pollutant Minimization Programs

Pollutant Minimization Programs are included when a pollutant has been discharged from the facility at detectable levels and the ML for the most sensitive method is greater than the calculated WQBEL. These programs typically include an on-going potential source identification, evaluation, and prioritization program to demonstrate progress towards meeting the goal of the WQBEL. Pollutant Minimization Plan requirements are based on 40 CFR Part 132 Appendix F Procedure 8, 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(a) and 750-1.14(f), and TOGS 1.2.1.

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