# State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) DISCHARGE PERMIT

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SIC Code: | **4581** | NAICS Code: | **488199** | SPDES Number: | **NY-0008133** |
| Discharge Class (CL): | **01** | | | DEC Number: | **2-6301-00106/00023** |
| Toxic Class (TX): | **N** | | | Effective Date (EDP): | **DRAFT** |
| Major-Sub Drainage Basin: | **17 - 02** | | | Expiration Date (ExDP): | **DRAFT** |
| Water Index Number: | **ER (12.3-14.5)** | Item No.: | **935 - 002** | 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.) (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

| PERMITTEE NAME AND ADDRESS | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name: | **Port Authority of New York and New Jersey** | Attention: | **Angela Altieri**<br>**Principal Environmental Program Specialist** | | |
| Street: | **Hangar 7C, 1st Floor** | | | | |
| City: | **Flushing** | State: | **NY** | Zip Code: | **11371** |
| Email: | **aaltieri@panynj.gov** | Phone: | **718-533-3531** | | |

is authorized to discharge from the facility described below:

| FACILITY NAME, ADDRESS, AND PRIMARY OUTFALL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name: | **LaGuardia Airport** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Address / Location: | **Grand Central Parkway & 94th Street** | | | | | | | | | | | County: | **Queens** | | | | |
| City: | **Flushing** | | | | | | State: | **NY** | | | | Zip Code: | **11371** | | | | |
| Facility Location: | | Latitude: | **40** | ° | **46** | ’ | **24** | ” N | & Longitude: | **73** | ° | **53** | ’ | **18** | ” W | | |
| Primary Outfall No.: | **001** | Latitude: | **40** | ° | **46** | ’ | **25** | ” N | & Longitude: | **73** | ° | **53** | ’ | **16** | ” W | | |
| Wastewater Description: | **Stormwater Runoff** | Receiving Water: | **East River** | | | | NAICS: | **488199** | Class: | **I** | | Standard: | **I** | | | | |

and the outfalls listed on pages **3** and **4** of 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. 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:
CO BWP - Permit Coordinator
BWP – Permit Writer
CO BWC - SCIS
RWE
RPA
EPA Region II

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Permit Administrator: | Stephen A. Watts III | | |
| Address: | NYS Department of Environmental Conservation<br>Division of Environmental Permits- Region 2<br>47-40 21st Street,<br>Long Island City, NY 11101 | | |
| Signature: | | Date: | / / |

# SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL OUTFALLS

| Outfall | Wastewater Description | Outfall Latitude | Outfall Longitude |
|---|---|---|---|
| **001** | **Stormwater runoff from landscaped areas, asphalt parking area, asphalt roads, roof drains, and hangar areas.** | **40° 46' 25"** | **73° 53' 16"** |
| into receiving waters known as: | **East River (Bowery Bay)** | Class: | **I** |
| Outfall | Wastewater Description | Outfall Latitude | Outfall Longitude |
| **01A** | **Treated stormwater runoff from fuel farm, sump water from reclaim system, groundwater from recovery system, tank testing water, wastewater generated by spill response, and hydrant pit water.** | **40° 46' 25"** | **73° 53' 18"** |
| into receiving waters known as: | **East River (Bowery Bay)** | Class: | **I** |
| Outfall | Wastewater Description | Outfall Latitude | Outfall Longitude |
| **002** | **Stormwater runoff from landscaped areas, asphalt parking area, asphalt roads, roof drains, and hangar areas. Directly connected to NYCDEP combined sewer overflow box culvert.** | **40° 46' 25"** | **73° 53' 21"** |
| into receiving waters known as: | **East River (Bowery Bay)** | Class: | **I** |
| Outfall | Wastewater Description | Outfall Latitude | Outfall Longitude |
| **004** | **Stormwater runoff from asphalt roads/parking areas, and aircraft deicing area.** | **40° 46' 27"** | **73° 53' 02"** |
| into receiving waters known as: | **East River (Bowery Bay)** | Class: | **I** |
| Outfall | Wastewater Description | Outfall Latitude | Outfall Longitude |
| **05A** | **Stormwater runoff from asphalt roads, parking areas, asphalt runways, infield drainage areas, landscaped areas, roof drains, terminal areas, and aircraft deicing areas.** | **40° 46' 27"** | **73° 53' 02"** |
| into receiving waters known as: | **East River (Bowery Bay)** | Class: | **I** |
| Outfall | Wastewater Description | Outfall Latitude | Outfall Longitude |
| **05B** | **Stormwater runoff from asphalt parking areas, taxiways, hangars, and aircraft deicing area.** | **40° 46' 31"** | **73° 53' 03"** |
| into receiving waters known as: | **East River (Bowery Bay)** | Class: | **I** |
| Outfall | Wastewater Description | Outfall Latitude | Outfall Longitude |
| **006** | **Stormwater runoff from infield and taxiway areas, and runways to pump house #6, and aircraft deicing area** | **40° 46' 48"** | **73° 52' 59"** |
| into receiving waters known as: | **East River (Rikers Island Channel)** | Class: | **I** |
| Outfall | Wastewater Description | Outfall Latitude | Outfall Longitude |
| **008** | **Stormwater runoff from infield areas between taxiway areas and runways.** | **40° 46' 50"** | **73° 52' 37"** |
| into receiving waters known as: | **East River (Bowery Bay)** | Class: | **I** |
| Outfall | Wastewater Description | Outfall Latitude | Outfall Longitude |
| **009** | **Stormwater discharges via sheet flow to surface water.** | **40° 47' 04"** | **73° 52' 10"** |
| into receiving waters known as: | **East River (Flushing Bay)** | Class: | **I** |
| Outfall | Wastewater Description | Outfall Latitude | Outfall Longitude |
| **010** | **Stormwater runoff from parking and taxiway areas, runways, and infields to pump house #1; and aircraft deicing area.** | **40° 46' 46"** | **73° 51' 59"** |
| into receiving waters known as: | **East River (Flushing Bay)** | Class: | **I** |
| Outfall | Wastewater Description | Outfall Latitude | Outfall Longitude |
| **011** | **Stormwater runoff from infields and runways to pump house #2.** | **40° 46' 39"** | **73° 51' 59"** |
| into receiving waters known as: | **East River (Flushing Bay)** | Class: | **I** |

| Outfall | Wastewater Description | Outfall Latitude | Outfall Longitude |
|---|---|---|---|
| **012** | **Stormwater runoff from infields and runways to pump house #3.** | **40** ° **46** ‘ **26** “ | **73** ° **51** ‘ **33** “ |
| into receiving waters known as: | **East River (Flushing Bay)** | | Class: **I** |
| Outfall | Wastewater Description | Outfall Latitude | Outfall Longitude |
| **013** | **Stormwater runoff from southeastern portion of LGA; consisting of terminal buildings, hangars, parking, and infield areas to pump house #4; and aircraft deicing areas** | **40** ° **46** ‘ **14** “ | **73** ° **51** ‘ **31** “ |
| into receiving waters known as: | **East River (Flushing Bay)** | | Class: **I** |

# DEFINITIONS

| TERM | DEFINITION |
|---|---|
| **7-Day Geo Mean** | The highest allowable geometric mean of daily discharges over a calendar week. |
| **7-Day Average** | The average of all daily discharges for each 7-days in the monitoring period. The sample measurement is the highest of the 7-day averages calculated for the monitoring period. |
| **12-Month Rolling Average (12 MRA)** | The current monthly value of a parameter, plus the sum of the monthly values over the previous 11 months for that parameter, divided by the number of months for which samples were collected in the 12-month period. |
| **30-Day Geometric Mean** | The highest allowable geometric mean of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the antilog of: the sum of the log of each of the daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month. |
| **Action Level** | Action level means a monitoring requirement characterized by a numerical value that, when exceeded, triggers additional permittee actions and Department review to determine if numerical effluent limitations should be imposed. |
| **Compliance Level / Minimum Level** | A compliance level is an effluent limitation. A compliance level is given when the water quality evaluation specifies a Water Quality Based Effluent Limit (WQBEL) below the Minimum Level. The compliance level shall be set at the Minimum Level (ML) for the most sensitive analytical method as given in 40 CFR Part 136, or otherwise accepted by the Department. |
| **Daily Discharge** | The discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for the purposes of sampling. For pollutants expressed in units of mass, the 'daily discharge' is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the 'daily discharge' is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day. |
| **Daily Maximum** | The highest allowable Daily Discharge. |
| **Daily Minimum** | The lowest allowable Daily Discharge. |
| **Effective Date of Permit (EDP or EDPM)** | The date this permit is in effect. |
| **Effluent Limitations** | Effluent limitation means any restriction on quantities, quality, rates and concentrations of chemical, physical, biological, and other constituents of effluents that are discharged into waters of the state. |
| **Expiration Date of Permit (ExDP)** | The date this permit is no longer in effect. |
| **Instantaneous Maximum** | The maximum level that may not be exceeded at any instant in time. |
| **Instantaneous Minimum** | The minimum level that must be maintained at all instants in time. |
| **Monthly Average** | The highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of each of the daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month. |
| **Outfall** | The terminus of a sewer system, or the point of emergence of any waterborne sewage, industrial waste or other wastes or the effluent therefrom, into the waters of the State. |
| **Range** | The minimum and maximum instantaneous measurements for the reporting period must remain between the two values shown. |
| **Receiving Water** | The classified waters of the state to which the listed outfall discharges. |
| **Sample Frequency / Sample Type / Units** | See NYSDEC's "DMR Manual for Completing the Discharge Monitoring Report for the SPDES" for information on sample frequency, type and units. |

# PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING



| OUTFALL | DESCRIPTION | RECEIVING WATER | EFFECTIVE | EXPIRING |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01A | Treated stormwater runoff from Fuel Farm, sump water from reclaim system, groundwater from recovery system, tank testing water, wastewater generated by spill response, and hydrant pit water. | East River (Bowery Bay) | DRAFT | DRAFT |

| PARAMETER | EFFLUENT LIMITATION | | | | | MONITORING REQUIREMENTS | | | | FN |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Type | Limit | Units | Limit | Units | Sample Frequency | Sample Type | Location | | |
| | | | | | | | | Inf. | Eff. | |
| Flow | Daily Maximum | Monitor | GPD | | | Continuous | Recorder | | X | |
| pH | Daily Minimum | 6.0 | SU | | | Monthly | Grab | | X | |
| | Daily Maximum | 9.0 | SU | | | | | | | |
| Oil & Grease | Daily Maximum | 15 | mg/L | | | Monthly | Grab | | X | |
| Total Suspended Solids (TSS) | Daily Maximum | 45 | mg/L | | | Monthly | Grab | | X | |
| Benzene | Daily Maximum | 5 | µg/l | | | Monthly | Grab | | X | |
| Ethlybenzene | Daily Minimum | 5 | µg/L | | | Monthly | Grab | | X | |
| Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE) | Daily Maximum | 10 | µg/L | | | Monthly | Grab | | X | |
| Toluene | Daily Maximum | 5 | µg/L | | | Monthly | Grab | | X | |
| Xylene, o | Daily Maximum | 5 | µg/L | | | Monthly | Grab | | X | |
| Xylene, m+p | Daily Maximum | 10 | µg/L | | | Monthly | Grab | | X | |

# PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING (cont)



| OUTFALL | DESCRIPTION | RECEIVING WATER | EFFECTIVE | EXPIRING |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 001 | Stormwater runoff from landscaped areas, asphalt parking area, asphalt roads, roof drains, and hangar areas | East River (Bowery Bay) | DRAFT | DRAFT |
| 004 | Stormwater runoff from asphalt roads/parking areas, and aircraft deicing area. | East River (Bowery Bay) | DRAFT | DRAFT |
| 05A | Stormwater runoff from asphalt roads, parking areas, asphalt runways, infield drainage areas, landscaped areas, roof drains, terminal areas, and aircraft deicing areas. | East River (Bowery Bay) | DRAFT | DRAFT |
| 006 | Stormwater runoff from Infield and taxiway Areas, runways to pump house #6, and aircraft deicing areas. | East River (Rikers Island Channel) | DRAFT | DRAFT |
| 012 | Stormwater runoff from infields and runways to pump house #3 | East River (Flushing Bay) | DRAFT | DRAFT |
| 013 | Stormwater runoff from southeastern portion of LGA; consisting of terminal buildings, hangars, parking, and infield areas to pump house #4; and aircraft deicing areas | East River (Flushing Bay) | DRAFT | DRAFT |

| PARAMETER | EFFLUENT LIMITATION | | | | | MONITORING REQUIREMENTS | | | | FN |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Location | | |
| | Type | Limit | Units | Limit | Units | Sample Frequency | Sample Type | Inf. | Eff. | |
| Flow | Monthly Average | Monitor | GPD | | | Continuous | Calculated | | X | |
| Flow | Daily Maximum | Monitor | GPD | | | Continuous | Calculated | | X | |
| pH | Daily Minimum | 6.0 | SU | | | Monthly | Grab | | X | |
| | Daily Maximum | 9.0 | SU | | | | | | | |
| Oil & Grease | Daily Maximum | 15 | mg/l | | | Monthly | Grab | | X | |
| Total Suspended Solids (TSS) | Daily Maximum | 100 | mg/L | | | Monthly | Grab | | | |
| $BOD_5$ | Monthly Average | Monitor | mg/L | Monitor | lbs/d | Monthly | Grab | | X | 1,2,3,4 |
| $BOD_5$ | Daily Maximum | Monitor | mg/L | Monitor | lbs/d | Monthly | Grab | | X | 1,2,3,4 |
| Glycols | Daily Maximum | Monitor | mg/L | | | Monthly | Grab | | X | 4, 5 |
| ACTION LEVEL PARAMETERS | Type | Action Level | Units | Action Level | Units | Sample Frequency | Sample Type | Inf. | Eff. | FN |
| Benzene | Daily Maximum | 5 | µg/L | | | Monthly | Grab | | X | |
| Ethlybenzene | Daily Maximum | 5 | µg/L | | | Monthly | Grab | | X | |
| Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE) | Daily Maximum | 10 | µg/L | | | Monthly | Grab | | X | |
| Toluene | Daily Maximum | 5 | µg/L | | | Monthly | Grab | | X | |
| Xylene, o | Daily Maximum | 5 | µg/L | | | Monthly | Grab | | X | |
| Xylene, m+p | Daily Maximum | 10 | µg/L | | | Monthly | Grab | | X | |

# PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING (cont)



**FOOTNOTES:**

1. Use of Urea as deicing chemical/fluid is prohibited.

2. Monthly monitoring is required to be performed during discharge events. A discharge event is defined as a discharge from an outfall:
   a. Resulting from a precipitation event that is greater than 0.1 inch and at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch) storm event; or
   b. During a period when deicing and anti-icing operations are in effect and/or when these operations have occurred within the last 72 hours with no precipitation event having occurred between the current discharge being sampled and the deicing and anti-icing operations; or
   c. When temperatures are above freezing and/or non-freezing precipitation.

3. Grab samples shall be collected within 30 minutes of the discharge event, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

4. Monthly grab samples shall be required only during the deicing season (October 1st to April 30th). The permittee shall mark "C - No Discharge" on the DMR in other months.
   There shall be no discharge of deicing/anti-icing chemicals and/or spent ADF during deicing season except for the residual amounts that cannot be captured due to wind and/or other factors and the accumulated snow piles that may have come contact with deicing/anti-icing chemicals. Discharge of stormwater from accumulated snow piles may occur outside of the deicing season.

5. Use of ethylene glycol based deicing and anti-icing chemicals is prohibited.

| NO MONITORING REQUIRED | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| OUTFALL | DESCRIPTION | RECEIVING WATER | EFFECTIVE | EXPIRING |
| 002 | Stormwater runoff from landscaped areas, asphalt parking area, asphalt roads, roof drains, and hangar areas. Directly connected to NYCDEP combined sewer overflow box culvert. | East River (Bowery Bay) | DRAFT | DRAFT |
| 05B | Stormwater runoff from asphalt parking areas, taxiways, hangars, and aircraft deicing area. | East River (Bowery Bay) | DRAFT | DRAFT |
| 008 | Stormwater runoff from infield areas between taxiway areas and runways. | East River (Bowery Bay) | DRAFT | DRAFT |
| 009 | Area discharges via sheet flow to surface water. | East River (Bowery Bay) | DRAFT | DRAFT |
| 010 | Stormwater runoff from parking and taxiway areas, runways, and infields to pump house #1; and aircraft deicing area. | East River (Flushing Bay) | DRAFT | DRAFT |
| 011 | Stormwater runoff from infields and runways to pump house #2 | East River (Flushing Bay) | DRAFT | DRAFT |

# PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING (cont)



| OUTFALLS | | | RECEIVING WATER | | | EFFECTIVE | | EXPIRING |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01A, 001, 004, 05A, 05B, 006, 008, 010, 011, 012, 013 | | | East River (Bowery Bay, Flushing Bay) | | | DRAFT | | DRAFT |
| WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TESTING | | Action Level | Units | Sample Frequency | Sample Type | Inf. | Eff. | FN |
| WET - Acute Invertebrate | See footnote | 1.5 | TUa | Quarterly | Grab | | X | 5 |
| WET - Acute Vertebrate | See footnote | 1.5 | TUa | Quarterly | Grab | | X | 5 |

6. **Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing:**

Testing Requirements- **Acute only WET testing is required.** Testing shall be performed in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136 and TOGS 1.3.2 unless prior written approval has been obtained from the NYSDEC. The test species shall be Americamysis bahia (mysid shrimp - invertebrate) and Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow - vertebrate). Artificial salt water should be used for dilution. All tests conducted should be static-renewal (two 24-hr composite samples with one renewal for Acute tests and three 24-hr composite samples with two renewals for Chronic tests). The appropriate dilution series should be used to generate a definitive test endpoint, otherwise an immediate rerun of the test may be required. WET testing shall be coordinated with the monitoring of chemical and physical parameters limited by this permit so that the resulting analyses are also representative of the sample used for WET testing. The ratio of critical receiving water flow to discharge flow (i.e. dilution ratio) is 5:1 for acute.

The samples shall be collected on a quarterly basis (total of 4 samples per outfall), except that the quarters shall be adjusted as necessary to assure at least 2 of the 4 events occur during deicing/anti-icing events as defined under footnote #2 above. This may result in two samples being collected in one quarter.

Monitoring Period - WET testing shall be performed quarterly (calendar quarters) during calendar years ending in **6** and **1**

Reporting - Toxicity Units shall be calculated and reported on the DMR as follows: TUa = (100)/(48-hr LC50) [note that Acute data is generated by both Acute and Chronic testing] and TUc = (100)/(7-day NOEC) or (100)/(7-day IC25) when Chronic testing has been performed or TUc = (TUa) x (10) when only Acute testing has been performed and is used to predict Chronic test results, where the 48-hr LC50, 7-day NOEC and/or IC25 are all expressed in % effluent. This must be done, including the Chronic prediction from the Acute data, for both species unless otherwise directed. For Chronic results, report the most sensitive endpoint (i.e. survival, growth and/or reproduction) corresponding to the lowest 7-day NOEC or IC25 and resulting highest TUc. For Acute results, report a TUa of 0.3 if there is no statistically significant mortality in 100% effluent as compared to the control. Report a TUa of 1.0 if there is statistically significant mortality in 100% effluent as compared to the control, but insufficient mortality to generate a 48-hr LC50. Also, in the absence of a 48-hr LC50, use 1.0 TUa for the Chronic prediction from the Acute data, and report a TUc of 10.0.

The complete test report including all bench sheets, statistical analyses, reference toxicity data, daily average flow at the time of sampling and other appropriate supporting documentation, shall be submitted within 60 days following the end of each test period with your WET DMR and to the WET@dec.ny.gov email address. A summary page of the test results for the invertebrate and vertebrate species indicating TUa, 48-hr LC50 for Acute tests and/or TUc, NOEC, IC25, and most sensitive endpoints for Chronic tests, should also be included at the beginning of the test report.

WET Testing Action Level Exceedances - If an action level is exceeded then the NYSDEC may require the permittee to conduct additional WET testing including Acute and/or Chronic tests. Additionally, the permittee may be required to perform a Toxicity Identification/Reduction Evaluation (TI/RE) in accordance with NYSDEC guidance. Enforceable WET limits may also apply. The permittee shall be notified in writing by the appropriate Regional NYSDEC office of additional requirements. The written notification shall include the reason(s) why such testing, TI/RE and/or limits are required.

# BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs) FOR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES



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

1. **General** - The permittee shall develop, maintain, and implement a Best Management Practices (BMP) plan to prevent releases of significant amounts of pollutants to the waters of the State through plant site runoff; spillage and leaks; sludge or waste disposal; and stormwater discharges including, but not limited to, drainage from raw material storage. The BMP plan shall be documented in narrative form and shall include the 13 minimum BMPs and any necessary plot plans, drawings, or maps. Other documents already prepared for the facility such as a Safety Manual or a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan may be used as part of the plan and may be incorporated by reference. A copy of the current BMP plan shall be submitted to the Department as required in item (2.) below and a copy must be maintained at the facility and shall be available to authorized Department representatives upon request.

2. **Compliance Deadlines** – An updated BMP plan shall be submitted in accordance with the Schedule of Submittals to the Regional Water Engineer. The updated BMP plan shall be implemented within 6 months of submission, unless a different time frame is approved by the Department.. The BMP plan **shall be reviewed annually** and shall be modified whenever (a) changes at the facility materially increase the potential for releases of pollutants; (b) actual releases indicate the plan is inadequate, or (c) a letter from the Department identifies inadequacies in the plan. The permittee shall certify in writing, as an attachment to the December Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR), that the annual review has been completed. Subsequent modifications to or renewal of this permit does not reset or revise these deadlines unless a new deadline is set explicitly by such permit modification or renewal.

3. **Facility Review** - The permittee shall review all facility components or systems (including but not limited to material storage areas; in-plant transfer, process, and material handling areas; loading and unloading operations; storm water, erosion, and sediment control measures; process emergency control systems; and sludge and waste disposal areas) where materials or pollutants are used, manufactured, stored or handled to evaluate the potential for the release of pollutants to the waters of the State. In performing such an evaluation, the permittee shall consider such factors as the probability of equipment failure or improper operation, cross-contamination of storm water by process materials, settlement of facility air emissions, the effects of natural phenomena such as freezing temperatures and precipitation, fires, and the facility's history of spills and leaks. The relative toxicity of the pollutant shall be considered in determining the significance of potential releases. The review shall address all substances present at the facility that are identified in the SPDES application Form NY-2C (available at https://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/permits_ej_operations_pdf/form2c.pdf) or that are required to be monitored for by the SPDES permit.

4. **13 Minimum BMPs:** Whenever the potential for a release of pollutants to State waters is determined to be present, the permittee shall identify BMPs that have been established to prevent or minimize such potential releases. Where BMPs are inadequate or absent, appropriate BMPs shall be established. In selecting appropriate BMPs, the permittee shall consider good industry practices and, where appropriate, structural measures such as secondary containment and erosion/sediment control devices and practices. USEPA guidance for development of stormwater elements of the BMP is available in *Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan A Guide for Industrial Operators*, February 2009, EPA 833-B-09-002. As a minimum, the plan shall include the following BMPs:

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

# BMPs FOR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES (continued)



5. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) Required for Discharges of Stormwater from Construction Activity to Surface Waters -** A SWPPP shall be developed prior to commencing any construction activity that will result in soil disturbance of uncontaminated area[1] over specified acreage in accordance with the current version of the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity (CGP). The SWPPP shall conform to the current version (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 also be submitted to the Regional Water Engineer if contamination, as defined below, is involved and the permittee must obtain a determination of any SPDES permit modifications and/or additional treatment which may be required prior to soil disturbance. Otherwise, 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.

7. **Facilities with Petroleum and/or Chemical Bulk Storage (PBS and CBS) Areas** - Compliance must be maintained with all applicable regulations including those involving releases, registration, handling and storage (6NYCRR 595-599 and 612-614). Stormwater discharges from handling and storage areas should be eliminated where practical.

   A. Spill Cleanup - All spilled or leaked substances must be removed from secondary containment systems as soon as practical and for CBS storage areas within 24 hours, unless written authorization is received from the NYSDEC. The containment system must be thoroughly cleaned to remove any residual contamination which could cause contamination of stormwater and the resulting discharge of pollutants to waters of the State. Following spill cleanup the affected area must be completely flushed with clean water three times and the water removed after each flushing for proper disposal in an on-site or off-site wastewater treatment plant designed to treat such water and permitted to discharge such wastewater. Alternately, the permittee may test the first batch of stormwater following the spill cleanup to determine discharge acceptability. If the water contains no pollutants at concentrations above the applicable effluent limits or Action Levels it may be discharged. Otherwise it must be disposed of as noted above. See *Discharge Monitoring* below for the list of parameters to be sampled for.

   B. Discharge Operation - Stormwater must be removed before it compromises the required containment system capacity. Each discharge may only proceed with the prior approval of the permittee staff person responsible for ensuring SPDES permit compliance. Bulk storage secondary containment drainage systems must be locked in a closed position except when the operator is in the process of draining accumulated stormwater. Transfer area secondary containment drainage systems must be locked in a closed position during all transfers to or from these systems and must not be reopened unless the transfer area is clean of contaminants. Stormwater discharges from secondary containment systems should be avoided during periods of precipitation. A logbook shall be maintained on site noting the date, time and personnel supervising each discharge.

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.

# BMPs FOR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES (continued)

C. Discharge Screening - Prior to each discharge from a secondary containment system the stormwater must be screened for contamination*. All stormwater must be inspected for visible evidence of contamination. Additional screening methods shall be developed by the permittee as part of the overall BMP Plan, e.g. the use of volatile gas meters to detect the presence of gross levels of gasoline or volatile organic compounds. If the screening indicates contamination, the permittee must collect and analyze a representative sample** of the stormwater. If the water contains no pollutants at concentrations above the applicable effluent limits or Action Levels it may be discharged. Otherwise it must either be disposed of in an onsite or off site wastewater treatment plant designed to treat and permitted to discharge such wastewater or the Regional Water Engineer can be contacted to determine if it may be discharged without treatment.

D. Discharge Monitoring - Unless the discharge from any bulk storage containment system outlet is identified in the SPDES permit as an outfall with explicit effluent and monitoring requirements, the permittee shall monitor the outlet as follows:

(i) *Bulk Storage Secondary Containment Systems:*

(a) The volume of each discharge from each outlet must be monitored. Discharge volume may be calculated by measuring the depth of water within the containment area times the wetted area converted to gallons or by other suitable methods. A representative sample shall be collected of the first discharge* following any cleaned up spill or leak. The sample must be analyzed for pH, the substance(s) stored within the containment area and any other pollutants the permittee knows or has reason to believe are present**.

(b) Every fourth discharge* from each outlet must be sampled for pH, the substance(s) stored within the containment area and any other pollutants the permittee knows or has reason to believe are present**.

(ii) *Transfer Area Secondary Containment Systems:*

The first discharge* following any spill or leak must be sampled for flow, pH, the substance(s) transferred in that area and any other pollutants the permittee knows or has reason to believe are present**.

E. Discharge Reporting - Any results of monitoring required above, excluding screening data, must be submitted to the Department by appending them to the corresponding DMR. Failure to perform the required discharge monitoring and reporting shall constitute a violation of the terms of the SPDES permit.

F. Prohibited Discharges - **In all cases, any discharge which contains a visible sheen, foam, or odor, or may cause or contribute to a violation of water quality is prohibited.** The following discharges are prohibited unless specifically authorized elsewhere in this SPDES permit: spills or leaks, tank bottoms, maintenance wastewaters, wash waters where detergents or other chemicals have been used, tank hydrotest and ballast waters, contained firefighting runoff, fire training water contaminated by contact with pollutants or containing foam or fire retardant additives, and unnecessary discharges of water or wastewater into secondary containment systems.

* Discharge includes stormwater discharges and snow and ice removal. If applicable, a representative sample of snow and/or ice should be collected and allowed to melt prior to assessment.

** If the stored substance is gasoline or aviation fuel then sample for oil & grease, benzene, ethylbenzene, naphthalene, toluene and total xylenes. If the stored substance is kerosene, diesel fuel, fuel oil, or lubricating oil then sample for oil & grease and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). The analytical methods selected for monitoring the stored substances are to be the most sensitive in detecting and quantifying the target analytes as approved under 40 CFR Part 136 and in compliance with NYSDOH ELAP certified methods or as directed by the Department. If the substance(s) are listed in the tables of SPDES Application Form NY-2C then sampling is required. Contact the facility inspector for further guidance. In all cases flow and pH monitoring is required.

# BMPs FOR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES (continued)

8. **Airports:** The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from air transportation facilities including air transportation (scheduled and non-scheduled); air courier services; airports; flying fields (except those maintained by aviation clubs); air terminal services including air traffic control (except government); aircraft storage at airports; aircraft upholstery repair; airfreight handling at airports; airport hangar rental; airport leasing, if operating airport; airport terminal services; hangar operation; airport, aircraft service and maintenance including aircraft cleaning and janitorial service; aircraft servicing /repairing except on a factory basis; vehicle maintenance shops; material handling facilities; equipment clearing operations; and airport/aircraft deicing and anti-icing. [Note: For the purpose of this section, the term "deicing" is defined as the process to remove frost, snow, or ice and "anti-icing" is the process which prevents the accumulation of frost, snow, or ice.] Only those portions of the facility that are either involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, or deicing/anti-icing operations are addressed under this section. Tenants and/or other entities that apply or otherwise use deicing and/or anti-icing materials shall provide all necessary information to the permittee for the permittee to complete all requirements under this section. Aircraft Deicing Fluids (ADF) means a fluid (other than hot water) applied to aircraft to remove or prevent any accumulation of snow or ice on the aircraft. This includes deicing and anti-icing fluids. Deicing for safe taxiing means the application of ADF necessary to remove snow or ice to prevent damage to a taxiing aircraft.

**Additional Requirements for the BMP Plan:** BMPs shall be developed for areas of the facility occupied by tenants of the airport and shall be integrated with the BMP plan for the entire airport.
For the purposes of this permit, tenants of the airport facility include airline passenger or cargo companies, fixed based operators and other parties who have contracts with the airport authority to conduct business operations on airport property and whose operations result in stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity. BMPs shall be employed in all areas including the approved deicing/anti-icing pads and designated deicing locations to reduce the volume or quantity of pollutants in spent ADF.

The BMP plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

A. Site description

(i) Site map - The site map shall identify where any of the following activities may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: aircraft and airfield pavement deicing/anti-icing operations; fueling stations; aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance/cleaning areas; and storage areas for aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance. The Site map shall also include the location of the deicing/anti-icing pads and designated deicing locations and all associated deicing fluids storage tanks.

(ii) Summary of potential pollutant sources - A narrative description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities: aircraft, runway, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning; aircraft and airfield pavement deicing/anti-icing operations (including apron and deicing/anti-icing pads and designated deicing locations, airfield pavement, taxiways and ramps). Facilities that conduct deicing/anti-icing operations shall maintain a record of the types (including the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)) and monthly quantities of deicing/anti-icing chemicals used and collected, either as measured amounts, or in the absence of metering, as estimated amounts. This includes all deicing/anti-icing chemicals, not just glycols and potassium acetate. Tenants and fixed-base operators who conduct deicing/anti-icing operations shall provide the above information to the airport authority for inclusion in the BMP for the entire facility.

B. Stormwater controls The BMP plan must include pertinent elements of the SWPPP for industrial activities, including but not limited to:

(i) Good housekeeping

(a) Aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance areas - The permittee must describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize the contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance (including the maintenance conducted on the terminal apron and in dedicated hangars). The following practices (or their equivalents) shall be considered: performing maintenance activities indoors; maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the maintenance areas; draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal; preventing the practice of hosing down the apron or hangar floor; using dry cleanup methods; and collecting the stormwater runoff from the maintenance area and providing treatment or recycling.

(b) Aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment cleaning areas - Permittees shall ensure that cleaning of equipment is conducted in designated areas only and clearly identify these areas on the ground and delineate them on the Site map. The permittee must describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize the contamination of the stormwater runoff from cleaning areas.

(c). Aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment storage areas - The storage of aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance must be confined to designated areas (delineated on the site map). The following BMPs (or their equivalents) shall be considered: indoor storage of aircraft and ground vehicles; the use of drip pans for the collection of fluid leaks; and perimeter drains, dikes or berms surrounding storage areas.

(d) Material storage areas - Storage vessels of all materials (e.g., used oils, hydraulic fluids, spent solvents, and waste aircraft fuel) must be maintained in good condition, so as to prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater, and plainly labeled (e.g., "used oil," "Contaminated Jet A," etc.). The permittee must describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of precipitation/runoff from storage areas. The following BMPs or their equivalents shall be considered: indoor storage of materials centralized storage areas for waste materials; and installation of berms/dikes around storage areas.

(e) Airport fuel system and fueling areas - The permittee must describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize the discharge of fuels to the storm sewer/surface waters resulting from fuel servicing activities or other operations conducted in support of the airport fuel system. The following BMPs (or their equivalents) shall be considered: implementing spill and overflow practices (e.g., placing absorptive materials beneath aircraft during fueling operations); using dry cleanup methods; and collecting the stormwater runoff.

(ii) Source reduction - The permittee shall consider alternatives to the use of propylene glycol-based airfield pavement deicing/anti-icing chemicals to reduce the aggregate amount of airfield pavement deicing/anti-icing. The permittee shall require the tenants and/or other entities who apply or otherwise use deicing and/or anti-icing materials to consider alternatives to the use of propylene glycol-based deicing/anti-icing chemicals to reduce the aggregate amount of deicing/anti-icing chemicals used and/or lessen the environmental impact. Chemical options to replace propylene glycol include: potassium acetate; magnesium acetate; calcium acetate; anhydrous potassium acetate.

(a) Airfield pavement deicing operations - The Permittee shall evaluate present application rates to ensure against excessive over application by analyzing application rates and adjusting as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. Also the following BMP options shall be considered (or their equivalents): metered application of chemicals; prewetting dry chemical constituents prior to application; installation of airport pavement ice detection systems; implementing anti-icing operations as a preventive measure against ice buildup.

(b) Aircraft deicing/anti-icing operations - The Permittee shall require tenants and/or other entities who apply or otherwise use deicing and/or anti-icing materials to determine whether excessive application of deicing/anti-icing chemicals occurs, and adjust as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. This evaluation should be carried out by the personnel most familiar with the particular aircraft and flight operations in question (versus an outside entity such as the airport authority). The use of alternative deicing/anti-icing chemicals as well as containment measures for all applied chemicals shall be considered. Also, the following BMP options (or their equivalents) shall be considered for reducing deicing fluid use: forced-air deicing systems; computer-controlled fixed-gantry systems; infrared technology; hot water; varying glycol content to air temperature; enclosed-basket deicing trucks; mechanical methods; solar radiation; hangar storage; aircraft covers; and thermal blankets. The use of ice-detection systems and airport traffic flow strategies and departure slot allocation systems shall also be considered.

(iii) Management of runoff - Where aircraft deicing/anti-icing operations occur, the permittee, tenants and/or other entities who apply or otherwise use aircraft deicing and/or anti-icing materials shall describe and implement a program to control or manage contaminated runoff to reduce the amount of pollutants being discharged from the site. The following BMPs (or their equivalents) shall be considered: establishing a dedicated deicing facility with a runoff collection/recovery system; using deicing fluids vacuum/collection trucks; storing contaminated stormwater/deicing fluids in tanks and releasing controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works. The plan shall incorporate the recovery of deicing/anti-icing materials when these materials are applied during non-precipitation events (e.g., covering storm sewer inlets, using booms, installing absorptive interceptors in the drains, etc.) to prevent these materials from later becoming a source of stormwater contamination. Spent ADF should be recycled whenever possible.

All aircraft deicing, anti-icing and frost sprays shall take place on deicing pads or designated deicing locations approved under this permit. Deicing pads and designated deicing locations shall consist of permanent infrastructure and systems which will isolate, collect, capture aircraft deicing fluids. Deicing Pads and designated deicing locations shall be designed, constructed, and operated in a manner to maximize the collection of ADF.

(iv) Routine facility inspections - The inspection frequency shall be specified in the plan. At a minimum, inspections shall be conducted once per month during deicing/anti-icing season (e.g., October 15th through April 15th for most airports). If deicing occurs before or after this period, the inspections shall be expanded to include all months during which deicing/anti-

icing chemicals are used. Also, if significantly or deleteriously large quantities of deicing/anti-icing chemicals are being spilled or discharged, or if water quality impacts have been reported, the inspection frequency shall be increased to weekly until such time as the chemical spills/discharges or impacts are reduced to acceptable levels.

(v) Comprehensive site compliance evaluation - The annual site compliance evaluations shall be conducted by qualified facility personnel during periods of actual deicing operations, if possible. If not practicable during active deicing or if the weather is too inclement, the evaluations shall be conducted when deicing operations are likely to occur and the materials and equipment for deicing are in place.

9. Other than residual amounts due to wind or other factors that prevent all spent ADF from being captured, there shall be no discharge of stormwater containing deicing/anti-icing chemicals and/or spent ADF at any permitted outfall.

10. When deicing activities are not occurring and deicing pads and/or other designated deicing locations are deactivated, storm water discharges may flow directly to the storm water collection system.

11. Spent ADF and stormwater which has contacted ADF and has been collected within the aircraft deicing pads and/or other designated deicing locations shall be directed to the wastewater treatment plant and/or holding tanks and hauled offsite for proper treatment and disposal or recycling. This wastewater is not authorized to be discharged to the environment under this permit.

# SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. AIRFIELD PAVEMENT DEICING. The use of airfield pavement deicers containing urea is prohibited. The permittee must certify annually that it does not use airfield deicing products containing urea.

2. AIRCRAFT DEICING FLUID (ADF) collection requirement.
   a. The permittee shall maintain records to demonstrate, and certify annually, that it is operating and maintaining deicing pads and designated deicing locations as part of this Permit. The certification must be signed and sealed by a NYS Licensed Professional Engineer and state the approved deicing pads and designated deicing locations are operated and maintained to the following requirements:
      i. Drainage valves associated with the approved deicing pads and designated deicing locations shall be activated before deicing activities commence, to isolate, capture and collect spent (any used fluids) ADF.
      ii. The approved deicing pads and designated deicing locations and associated collection equipment shall be installed and maintained per any applicable manufacturers' instructions, and shall be inspected, at a minimum, at the beginning of each deicing season and monthly during the deicing season to ensure that the pad and associated equipment are in working condition as set forth in the Approved Engineering Report.
      iii. All aircraft deicing shall take place on approved aircraft deicing/anti-icing pads and designated deicing locations with the exception of deicing fluids applied for safe taxiing.
   b. The permittee shall maintain records of the volume of ADF sprayed and the amount of spent ADF collected.
   c. Inspections (as required by Special Condition 2.a.ii) shall be documented and submitted as part of the Annual Deicing/Anti-icing Summary Report.
   d. Annual Deicing/Anti-icing Summary Report must summarize the required information and shall be submitted in accordance with Schedule of Additional Submittals (see page 24) to the Regional Water Engineer.

3. ANNUAL DEICING/ANTI-ICING SUMMARY REPORT. The permittee shall submit Deicing/Anti-icing Summary Report each year for the previous deicing season. The Summary Report shall contain a summary of sampling during discharge events, including the following information: Discharge event is defined in footnote #2.

   1. Date of each storm event, reported as MM/DD/YYYY.
   2. Time storm event began and ended, reported in standard time.
   3. Storm event duration, reported in number of hours or fractions thereof.
   4. Hours since last storm event, reported in hours.
   5. Time of sample collection, reported in standard time.
   6. Daily low and high temperature
   7. Precipitation amount at time of sampling, reported in inches.
   8. $BOD_5$ in mg/L and lbs/day for each sampling event for outfall 001, 004, 005 A, 006, 012, 013.
   9. Specific details of how the $BOD_5$ pounds per day were calculated for reporting on the DMR.

   The Annual Deicing/Anti-icing Summary Report shall also include:

   a. AIRCRAFT DEICING: A summary of the amount of deicing and anti-icing fluids and frost sprays (glycol-based products) used over the past year, the quantity applied to each outfall drainage area on each deicing/anti-icing event ("deicing/anti-icing event" includes any continuous period of time over which deicing/anti-icing takes place, whether or not such time period coincides with a storm event) or on a daily basis, the steps taken over the last deicing season to minimize the discharge of the materials, the dates deicing/anti-icing materials were used and which drainage areas they were used in. This summary must provide a breakdown of the "type" of deicing/anti-icing fluids, SDS sheets for each chemical, concentration, entity responsible for application, and location of application.

**Daily Data collection requirements**

- The location corresponding with the required Site Map (BMP-A.i) in which Aircraft were deiced.
- Number of aircrafts deiced at each designated location.
- Estimated quantity of deicing / anti-icing fluids and frost sprays applied to each aircraft.
- Total volume of ADF collected.

**The permittee shall obtain and keep records of the Monthly Data Summaries** from all tenants which shall include the following information**:**

- Summary of the daily data collected
- Total volume of ADF collected during the deicing events.

- Total volume of ADF recycled or disposed off-site and/or WWTP.
- Approximate recovery rate of ADF in percentage of the applied amount.
- Monthly reports up to date and kept onsite

b. AIRFIELD PAVEMENT DEICING: A summary of the amount of deicing and anti-icing fluids (including but not limited to potassium acetate) used over the past year for the entire airport which includes any continuous period of time over which deicing/anti-icing takes place, whether or not such time period coincides with a storm event) or on a daily basis, the steps taken over the last deicing season to minimize the discharge of the materials, the dates deicing/anti-icing materials were used.

   This summary must provide a breakdown of the "type" of deicing/anti-icing chemical, SDS sheets for each chemical, concentration, entity responsible for application, and location of application. Tenants and/or other entities who apply or otherwise use deicing and/or anti-icing materials shall provide all above information to the Permittee by the 15th of the month following the application of the material.

c. A summary of BMPs initiated to reduce the discharge of deicing material and the effects these practices have on each individual drainage area and its associated outfall;

d. A schedule to implement any new BMPs which have been selected to reduce the discharge of spent ADF.

4. TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION DEWATERING. The discharge of any temporary construction dewatering effluent shall follow the following processes:
   a. The Permittee, tenant, or fixed based operator shall conform with the requirements with 6 NYCRR Part 601 and 602.
   b. The Permittee, tenant, or fixed based operator shall obtain any necessary Water Withdrawal and/or Long Island Well permit as required by NYCRR Part 601 and 602. The Permittee will coordinate with the tenant or fixed-based operator and then provide the Department with sufficient information to assure that water quality standards of the receiving waters will not be exceeded and issue approval to accept the discharge to their collection system.
   c. Any such discharge shall not commence without written consent from the Department.
   d. Any discharge sampling collected by the tenant or fixed-based operator for the Permittee must be submitted via email in DMR format to the Regional Water Engineer at dow.r2@dec.ny.gov..

5. The Department reserves the right to require a modification to this permit to incorporate enforceable effluent limits, action levels, and monitoring to outfalls at LGA, based on the information provided in the reports submitted pursuant to the requirements of this permit.

# MERCURY MINIMIZATION PROGRAM (MMP) – Type IV

On March 29, 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 that 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.

   c. **Status Report** - An **annual** status report must be developed and maintained on site, in accordance with the Schedule of Additional Submittals, summarizing:

      i. Review of criteria to determine if the facility has a potential mercury source;
         a. If the permittee no longer meets the criteria for MMP Type IV, the permittee must notify the Department for a permittee-initiated permit modification;
      ii. All actions undertaken, pursuant to the control strategy, during the previous year; and
      iii. 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 Department representatives and copies must be provided upon request in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(i) and 750-2.5(c)(4).

2 Neither 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.
3 CSO permits are included under the 05 and 07 permit classifications.
4 These are overflow retention facilities (ORFs) and are included under the 05 and 07 permit classifications.
5 CIUs include those listed under Federal Regulation in 40 CFR Part 400.

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

   The Department 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.

# 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 discharge.

(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:

**N.Y.S. PERMITTED DISCHARGE POINT**

**SPDES PERMIT No.: NY_____**

**OUTFALL No. :____**

For information about this permitted discharge contact:

Permittee Name: _____

Permittee Contact: _____

Permittee Phone: ( ) - ### - ####

OR:

NYSDEC Division of Water Regional Office Address:

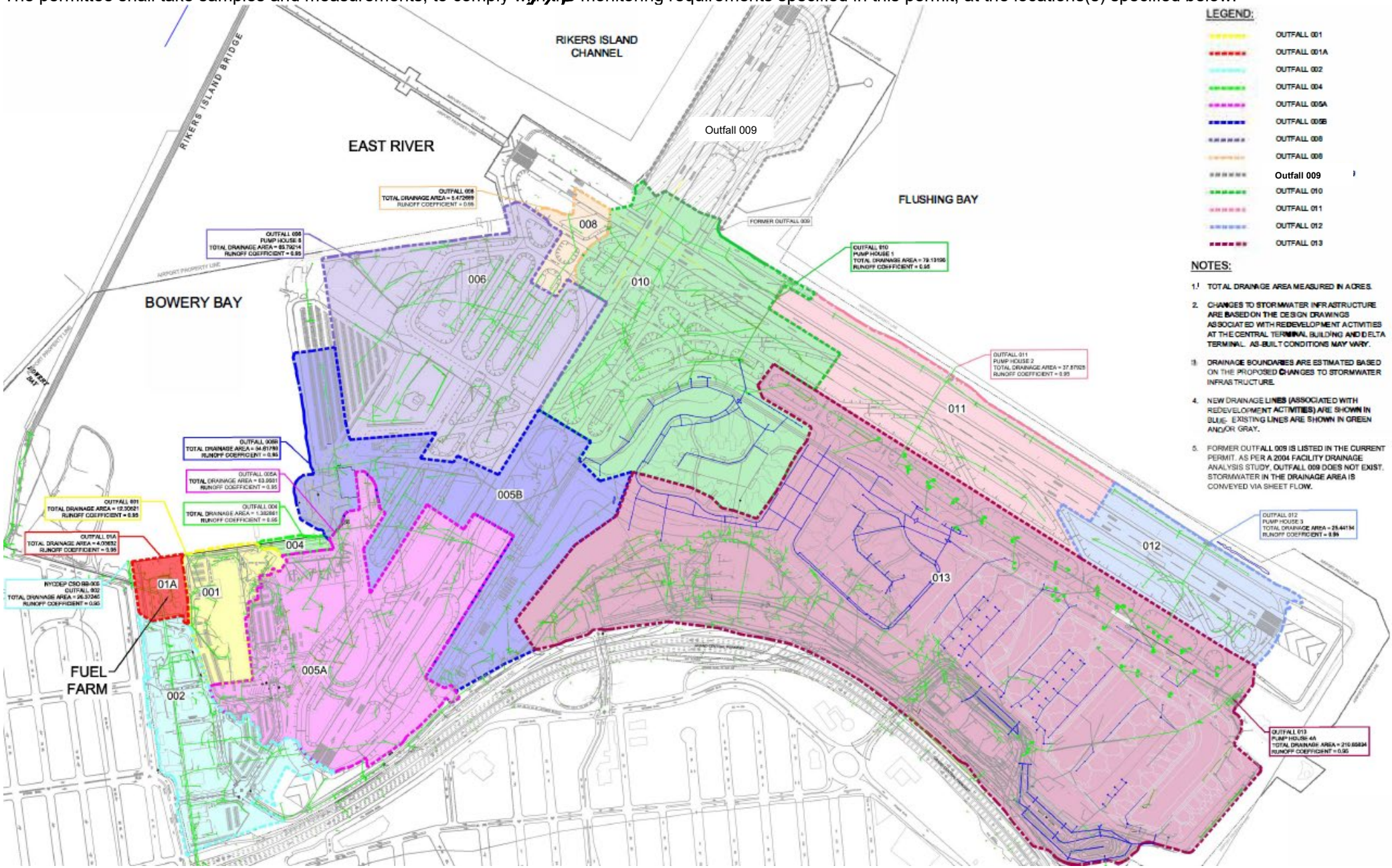
NYSDEC Division of Water Regional Phone: ( ) - ### -####

(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.

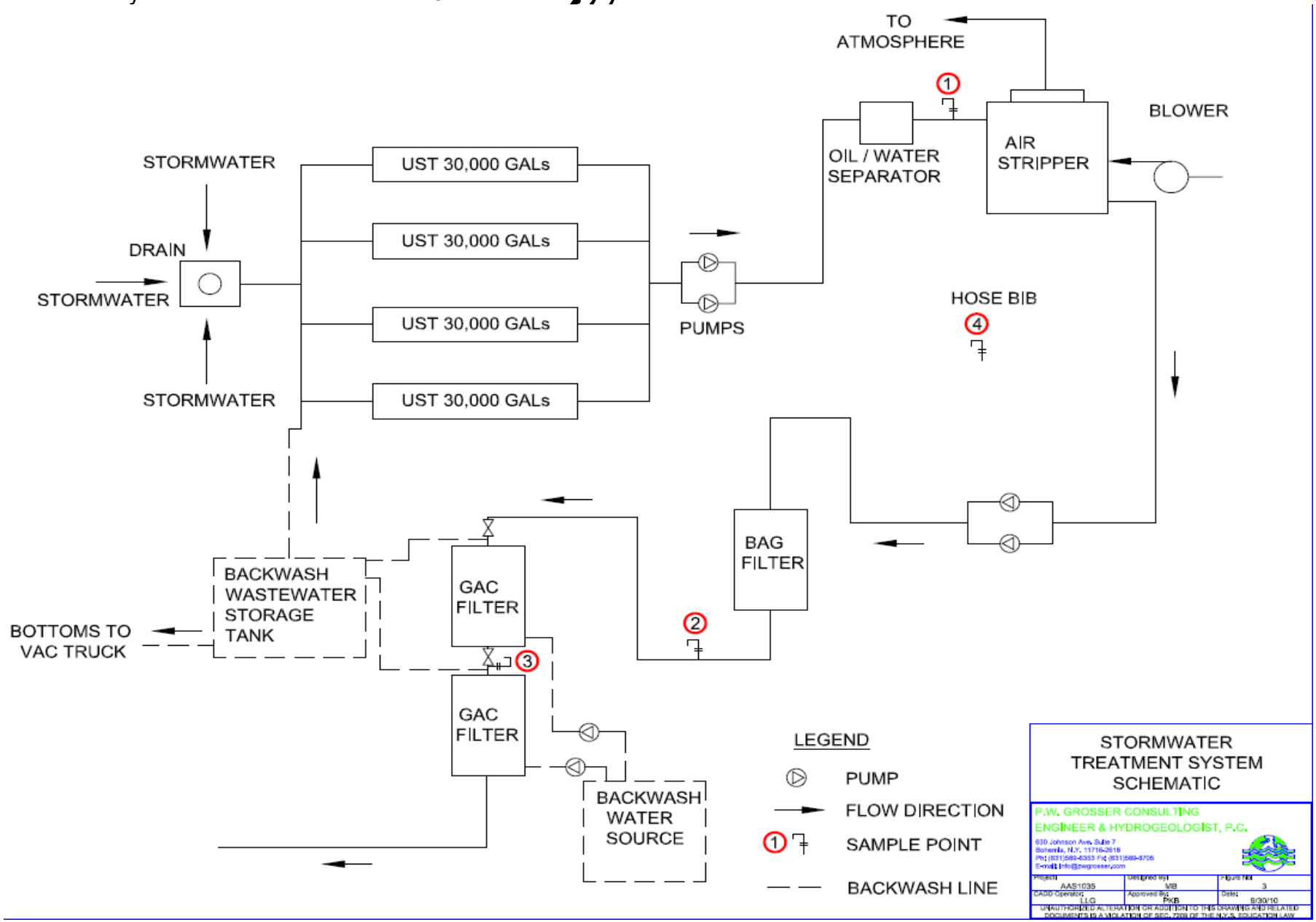
# MONITORING LOCATIONS

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



# MONITORING LOCATIONS (Cont.)

Treatment system associated with outfall 01A



# 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 | 6NYCRR 750-2.1(e) & 2.4 |
| 2. | Duty to reapply | 6NYCRR 750-1.16(a) |
| 3. | Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense | 6NYCRR 750-2.1(g) |
| 4. | Duty to mitigate | 6NYCRR 750-2.7(f) |
| 5. | Permit actions | 6NYCRR 750-1.1(c), 1.18, 1.20 & 2.1(h) |
| 6. | Property rights | 6NYCRR 750-2.2(b) |
| 7. | Duty to provide information | 6NYCRR 750-2.1(i) |
| 8. | Inspection and entry | 6NYCRR 750-2.1(a) & 2.3 |

C. Operation and Maintenance

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Proper Operation & Maintenance | 6NYCRR 750-2.8 |
| 2. | Bypass | 6NYCRR 750-1.2(a)(17), 2.8(b) & 2.7 |
| 3. | Upset | 6NYCRR 750-1.2(a)(94) & 2.8(c) |

D. Monitoring and Records

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Monitoring and records | 6NYCRR 750-2.5(a)(2), 2.5(a)(6), 2.5(c)(1), 2.5(c)(2), & 2.5(d) |
| 2. | Signatory requirements | 6NYCRR 750-1.8 & 2.5(b) |

E. Reporting Requirements

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Reporting requirements for non-POTWs (I) | 6NYCRR 750-2.5, 2.6, 2.7, &1.17 |
| 2. | Anticipated noncompliance | 6NYCRR 750-2.7(a) |
| 3. | Transfers | 6NYCRR 750-1.17 |
| 4. | Monitoring reports | 6NYCRR 750-2.5(e) |
| 5. | Compliance schedules | 6NYCRR 750-1.14(d) |
| 6. | 24-hour reporting | 6NYCRR 750-2.7(c) & (d) |
| 7. | Other noncompliance | 6NYCRR 750-2.7(e) |
| 8. | Other information | 6NYCRR 750-2.1(f) |

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

G. SPDES Permit Program Fee
The permittee shall pay to the Department an annual SPDES permit program fee within 30 days of the date of the first invoice, unless otherwise directed by the Department, and shall comply with all applicable requirements of ECL 72-0602 and 6 NYCRR Parts 480, 481 and 485. Note that if there is inconsistency between the fees specified in ECL 72-0602 and 6 NYCRR Part 485, the ECL 72-0602 fees govern.

H. Water Treatment Chemicals (WTCs)
New or increased use and discharge of a WTC requires prior Department review and authorization. At a minimum, the permittee must notify the Department in writing of its intent to change WTC use by submitting a completed *WTC Notification Form* for each proposed WTC. The Department will review that submittal and determine if a SPDES permit modification is necessary or whether WTC review and authorization may proceed outside of the formal permit administrative process. The majority of WTC authorizations do not require SPDES permit modification. In any event, use and discharge of a WTC shall not proceed without prior authorization from the Department. Examples of WTCs include biocides, coagulants, conditioners, corrosion inhibitors, defoamers, deposit control agents, flocculants, scale inhibitors, sequestrants, and settling aids.

1. WTC use shall not exceed the rate explicitly authorized by this permit or otherwise authorized in writing by the Department.
2. The permittee shall maintain a logbook of all WTC use, noting for each WTC the date, time, exact location, and amount of each dosage, and, the name of the individual applying or measuring the chemical. The logbook must also document that adequate process controls are in place to ensure that 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 attached to either the December DMR or the annual monitoring report required below.

The *WTC Notification Form and WTC Annual Report Form* are available from the Department's website at:
http://www.dec.ny.gov/permits/93245.html

# RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS



A. The monitoring information required by this permit shall be retained for a period of at least five years from the date of the sampling for subsequent inspection by the Department or its designated agent.

B. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs): Completed DMR forms shall be submitted for each 1 month reporting period in accordance with the DMR Manual available on Department's website.

DMRs must be submitted electronically using the electronic reporting tool (NetDMR) specified by NYSDEC. Instructions on the use of NetDMR can be found at https://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/103774.html. **Hardcopy paper DMRs will only be received at the address listed below, directed to the Bureau of Water Compliance, if a waiver from the electronic submittal requirements has been granted by NYSDEC to the facility.**

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

C. Additional information required to be submitted by this permit shall be summarized and reported to the RWE 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
SPDESApp@dec.ny.gov
Phone: (518) 402-8111

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

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

| Outfall(s) | SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS - Required Action | Due Date |
|---|---|---|
| 01A, 001, 004, 05A, 006, 012, and 013 | EMERGING CONTAMINANT SHORT-TERM MONITORING<br>The permittee shall collect grab samples of the effluent from the facility's treatment system(s) associated with the identified outfall for Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) utilizing EPA draft analytical method 1633 and 1,4-Dioxane (1,4-D) utilizing EPA Method 8270D SIM or 8270E SIM. The samples must represent normal discharge conditions and treatment operations and shall be obtained on a monthly basis for at least 3 consecutive months.<br>The results shall be reported through the "Emerging Contaminants Survey for Industrial Facilities" found at: https://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/127939.html.<br><br>The permittee shall initiate track down of potential sources by completing the "Emerging Contaminants Investigation Checklist for Industrial Facilities" available at the above link.<br>The NYSDEC may periodically request updates or additional monitoring to check progress on track down investigations. Elements of the checklist may be used as permit conditions in future permit modifications. | EDP + 9 months<br><br>Within 90 days of NYSDEC written notification |
| All except 002 & 009 | WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TESTING<br>WET testing shall be performed as required in the footnote of the permit limits table. The toxicity test report including all information requested of this permit shall be attached to your WET DMRs and sent to the WET@dec.ny.gov email address. | Within 60 days following the end of each monitoring period |
| | MERCURY MINIMIZATION PLAN<br>The permittee must complete and maintain onsite an annual mercury minimization status report in accordance with the requirements of this permit. | ***Maintained Onsite***<br>EDP + 12 months, annually thereafter |
| | MERCURY - CONDITIONAL EXCLUSION CERTIFICATION<br>Permittee must submit a mercury conditional exclusion certification every five years in order to maintain MMP Type IV status. | 03/29/2029 and every 5 years thereafter |
| | ANNUAL DEICING/ANTI-ICING SUMMARY REPORT<br>The permittee shall submit an annual deicing/anti-icing Summary Report each year for the previous deicing season. The Summary Report shall contain a summary of sampling during discharge events, including the information laid out on page 15. | Annually on June 15th |
| | AIRCRAFT DEICING COLLECTION<br>The permittee shall obtain from tenants and fixed based operators an annual certification, that it is operating and maintaining deicing pads and designated deicing locations approved as part of this Permit in accordance with the approved Engineering Report and the collection requirements of this Permit, specifically Special Condition 2a. The certification shall also state that all aircrafts originating from their leasehold were deiced in locations approved as part of this Permit. The certification must be signed and sealed by a Corporate Officer from the Tenant or Fixed Based Operator and a NYS Licensed Professional Engineer. | Annually on June 15th |
| | AIRFIELD PAVEMENT DEICING<br>The permittee shall annually submit a letter certifying that it does not use airfield deicing products containing urea. | Annually on June 15th |

ENGINEERING REPORT:
The Engineering Report shall include a proposal for designated areas for deicing/anti-icing in which the pavement and storm drainage system can be isolated from the surrounding waterbody for the collection of deicing/anti-icing fluids. The Engineering Report shall also include proposal for designated areas in which defrosting sprays will be used and procedures for the collection of deicing fluids and the minimization of discharges of frost sprays to the surrounding waterbody.

An engineering report shall be submitted to evaluate and document the existing conditions and structure of pavement and stormwater drainage system specific to the area to be proposed for deicing, anti-icing and defrosting spray activities.

The Engineering Report shall be signed and sealed by a NYS Licensed Professional Engineer.

The Engineering Report shall include but is not limited to:

1. Location and boundaries of the designated areas for deicing, anti-icing and defrosting spray areas.
2. The size and type of aircraft that will receive deicing/anti-icing treatment in the designated locations.
3. Locations, descriptions and specifications for permanent infrastructure, temporary infrastructure and interim measures to be utilized for the isolation, capture and collection of spent ADF (i.e. plugs, valves)
4. Description and specifications of Glycol Recovery Vehicles (GRV)s if utilized.
5. Pavement grading including locations of catch basins and trench drains within and proximate to the designated areas for deicing/anti-icing and defrosting sprays.
6. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)s detailing the operation and maintenance of the isolation of storm drainage infrastructure and all information pertaining to the collection of aircraft deicing fluids as required by the SPDES permit.
7. Concept of operations for isolation, capture, and collection for designated deicing/anti-icing areas.
8. Inspection procedures to be performed to demonstrate the procedures for the isolation, capture, collection for designated deicing, anti-icing and defrosting spray areas are operating as designed and maximizing the collection of ADF.
9. Document the plan for the implementation of the BMPs specific to a Deicing Fluids collection recovery.
10. Demonstrate the measures to be implemented to achieve the isolation, capture and collection of excess spent ADF.
11. Proposed schedule of implementation

For **Terminals B, & C including all other designated deicing / anti-icing locations servicing Terminal B & C operations-** Engineering report shall be submitted to Port Authority for approval. This must be implemented during the 2024-2025 Deicing Season

**All other locations-** Engineering Report(s) must be submitted to Port Authority for approval no later than **EDP + 5 months** and implemented by the 2025-2026 Deicing Season

For any changes or upgrades, an updated Engineering Report shall be submitted for approval.

**Terminals B, & C including all other designated deicing / anti-icing locations servicing Terminal B & C operations**

A copy of the approved Engineering report shall be submitted to the Department by **EDP + 2 months.**

**All other locations:**

A copy of the approved Engineering report shall be submitted to the Department by **EDP + 5 months.**

| Outfall(s) | SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS - Required Action | Due Date |
|---|---|---|
| | At the end of the deicing season, the permittee shall submit a letter to the Department certifying that the engineering reports have been reviewed, approved and adequately implemented. Until all proposed practices in the approved engineering report are implemented and operational, the permittee shall continue to submit an annual status update of the projects to the Department. | Annually on June 15th |
| 01A, 001, 05A, and 006 | SHORT TERM MONITORING<br>The permittee shall collect 10 representative samples, one sample per discharge event (discharge event is defined on footnote 2 page 7), over a 24-month period for **COPPER**. 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.<br>After review of the results, the Department may reopen the permit to add permit limit or monitoring requirements for copper. | EDP + 30 months |

**Unless noted otherwise, the above actions are one-time requirements. The permittee shall submit the results of the above actions to the satisfaction of the Department. When this permit is administratively renewed by NYSDEC letter entitled "SPDES NOTICE/RENEWAL APPLICATION/PERMIT", the permittee is not required to repeat the above submittal(s), unless noted otherwise. The above due dates are independent from the effective date of the permit stated in the letter of "SPDES NOTICE/RENEWAL APPLICATION/PERMIT."**

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
# Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
# LaGuardia Airport
# NY 0008133



NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | Department of Environmental Conservation

# Contents

## Summary of Permit Changes

A State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) EBPS permit modification has been drafted for the LaGuardia Airport. The following is a summary of the changes in the permit:

- Includes a requirement to operate and maintain deicing pads and/or other designated locations that are meant to isolate, capture and collect spent aircraft deicing fluids (ADF). The permit also requires aircraft deicing/anti-icing activities to take place on the deicing pads and/or designated locations. Collected spent ADF shall be directed to the wastewater treatment plant and/or holding tanks and hauled offsite for proper treatment and disposal or recycling.
- Adds requirement to develop an engineering report assessing the existing facility and proposing designated deicing/anti-icing locations.
- Includes a prohibition on the use of urea in pavement deicing fluids in accordance with 40 CFR 449.10.
- Includes a requirement to submit an annual summary report of the amount of deicing, anti-icing and defrosting fluids used and collected over the past year.
- Removes carbonaceous biological oxygen demand (CBOD) mass loading action levels. The action levels were added in the 2006 permit based on the actual usage at that time. Since the permit now has a spent ADF collection requirement, the action levels are no longer applicable.
- Adds biological oxygen demand (BOD) monitoring. Since the use of urea in deicing fluids is now prohibited and there is no applicable ammonia (NH3) limit in the permit, BOD is a more appropriate indicator parameter to measure the water quality impact associated with the deicing/anti-icing activities.
- Adds best management practice (BMP) requirements for airports. This includes a requirement to implement pollution prevention controls to reduce the volume or quantity of pollutants in spent ADF.
- Updates water index number.
- Updates Permittee information.
- Updates latitude and longitude information for all outfalls.
- Adds monitoring requirements for the following outfalls: 001, 004, 05A, 006, 012 and 013. This is in addition to monitoring of outfalls 006 and 013. Given the recent major updates at the airport, which included changes such as rerouting several stormwater discharge lines and installation of deicing pads in some terminals, outfalls 006 and 013 are no longer representative outfalls. The new monitoring requirements will capture all airport activities, including deicing and anti-icing activities, as well as implementation of the spent ADF collection system and implementation of appropriate BMPs in areas without deicing pads. These outfalls are accessible throughout the year for sampling and will provide effective effluent monitoring for the entire facility.
- Deletes outfall 003 and 007. These outfalls were capped, and the flow from these outfalls has been redirected to other outfalls.
- Updates wastewater type/description for all outfalls.
- Revises total xylene limit/action level of 5 µg/l for outfall 01A, 006, and 013 to individual Xylene (o, m+p) isomers, to address a technical error made in 2006 SPDES permit. Per TOGS 1.2.1 (attachment C), the technology based effluent limit-best professional judgment (TBEL -BPJ) limit applicable for facilities with an air stripper is 5.0 ug/l for individual Xylene isomers (o, m and p) and not the sum of (o, m and p) Xylene. The TBEL-BPJ is still protective of the water quality standard of the receiving waterbody. Due to the

technical difficulty of analyzing the m & p isomers Xylene separately, the permit includes 5.0ug/l limit for o-Xylene and 10 ug/l for m+p -Xylene.

- Adds whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing requirements and action levels.
- Adds special conditions for Long Island Well requirements.
- Adds Mercury Minimization Plan (MMP) – Type IV.
- Updates monitoring location page.
- Adds a short-term monitoring program to evaluate the effluent discharge levels of Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) and 1,4-Dioxane.
- Adds a short-term monitoring program requirement for copper. A review of the request for information (RFI) sampling results showed elevated levels of copper. A short-term monitoring is necessary to collect additional data and determine if this parameter is consistently present in the effluent.

**This fact sheet summarizes the information used to determine the effluent limitations (limits) and other conditions contained in the permit. General background information including the regulatory basis for the effluent limitations and other conditions are in the Appendix linked throughout this fact sheet.**

## Administrative History

| | |
|---|---|
| 7/1/2006 | Current SPDES permit became effective with a five-year term. Permit has an expiration date of 7/1/2011. This permit, along with all subsequent modifications, if any as listed below, has formed the basis of this permit renewal. |
| 12/31/2010 | The permit was SAPA extended. |
| 8/17/2017 | The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey (PANYNJ) submitted an incomplete NY-2C permit application |
| 9/27/2017 | The PANYNJ submitted the revised section 19 portion of the NY-2C form. |
| 3/29/2019 | The PANYNJ submitted additional information pertaining to deicing management strategy. |
| 10/26/2021 | The PANYNJ submitted supplemental coliform results. |
| 3/10/2022 | The PANYNJ submitted additional information on deicing pad locations. |
| 5/10/2023 | The PANYNJ submitted the COD and coliform RFI summary. |
| 3/28/2024 | The PANYNJ submitted supplemental mercury sampling results. |
| 5/1/2024 | The PANYNJ submitted complete NY-2C permit application. |

## Facility Information

LaGuardia Airport is a major airport in New York City. It is located in the northern part of Queens and it is on the waterfront of Flushing and Bowery Bays. It serves almost 30 million passengers per year, making it one of the busiest airports in the country.

Typical activities in an airport include but not are not limited to aircraft, ground vehicle, and equipment maintenance and washing, aircraft servicing and fueling, runway maintenance, aircraft deicing/anti-icing operations, and runway deicing and anti-icing operations. These activities are often exposed to stormwater, which may potentially discharge pollutants directly into the receiving waterbody.

LaGuardia Airport discharges its stormwater into the surrounding bays via 13 outfalls. Among these 13 outfalls, only one (01A) has a treatment system in place to treat discharges from the fuel farm. That treatment system consists of an oil/water separator, air stripper, and bag filter. The remaining outfalls discharge the stormwater directly to the surrounding waters.

Since LaGuardia Airport is located on the tidal waterfront, berms were installed to keep saltwater out of the airport and to prevent flooding. The outfalls in this section of the airport (outfalls 006-013) use mechanical pumps to pump stormwater out of catch basins. The remaining outfalls (outfalls 001-05B) are gravity outfalls located above sea level.

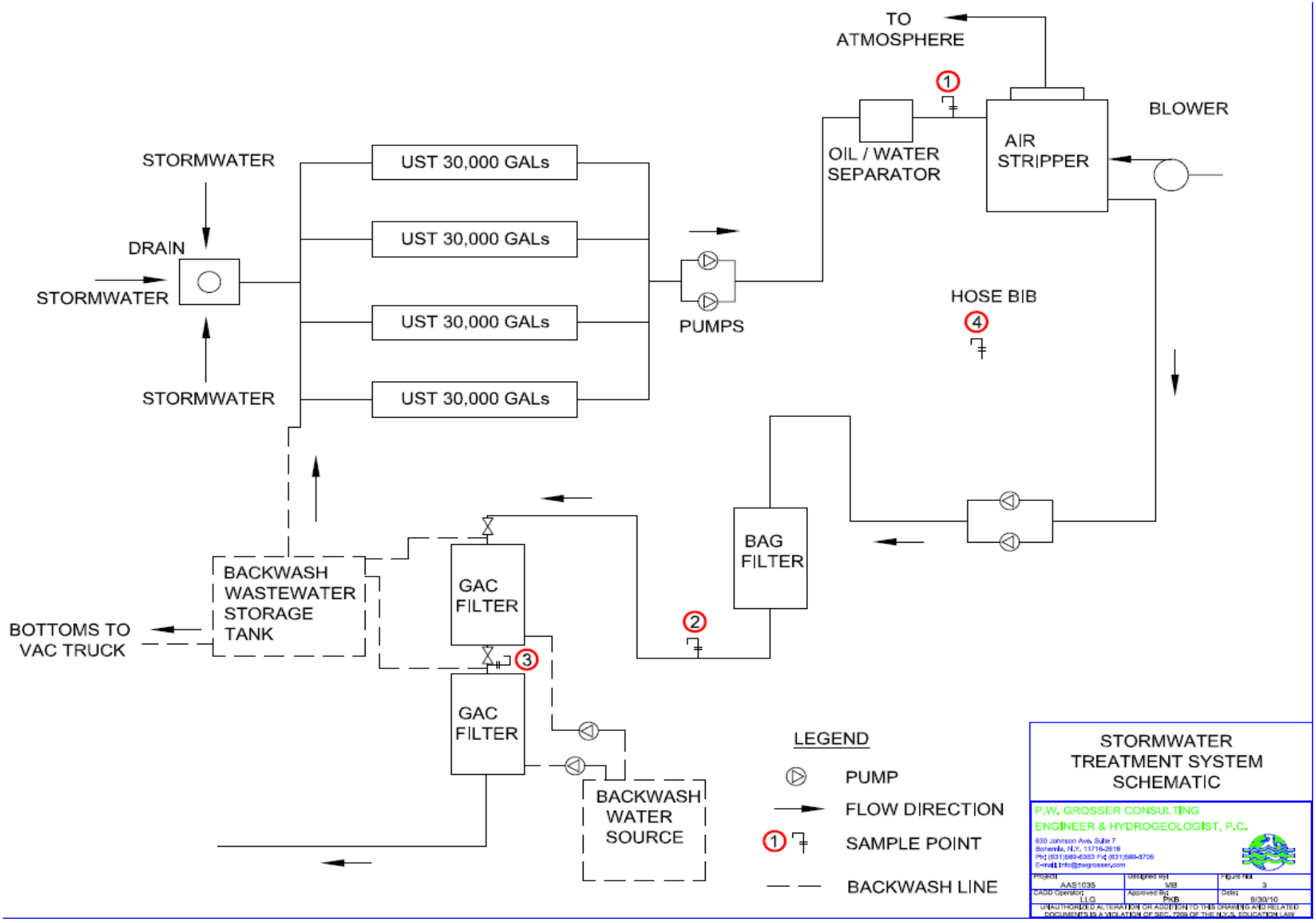
LaGuardia Airport recently underwent a major overhaul project, in which the airport infrastructure was rebuilt to include new terminal buildings and concourses and additional taxiways. NYSDEC required the Permittee to incorporate the installation of spent deicing collection systems as a condition for approval of all Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP) associated with the design and construction of the upgraded LaGuardia Airport. A major tenant of the facility, Delta Airlines (terminals C and D), has plans to install 6 new deicing pads. Four deicing pads have been partially constructed. Construction of the remaining two deicing pads has not begun yet. In addition to Delta Airline's deicing pads, LaGuardia Gateway Partners (LGP) (terminal B) plans to install three deicing pads. Two deicing pads have been completely constructed, and the remaining one is still under design. The deicing pads at LaGuardia Airport have been and will be constructed so that deicing fluids are captured via a network of drains, conveyed via underground piping to underground collection tanks, and subsequently pumped out for offsite treatment, recycling, and/or disposal.

Proper implementation of best management practices such as frequent sweeping of the roads and frequent monitoring of the catch basins are necessary to reduce discharge of pollutant-laden stormwater into the Flushing and Bowery Bays.

Permittee: Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
Facility: LaGuardia Airport
SPDES Number: NY 0008133
Full Technical Review

Date: February 28, 2025
Permit Writer: Jean Occidental
Discharge Class: 01 Industrial
NPDES Class: USEPA Non-Major

## Site Overview


TO ATMOSPHERE
1
BLOWER
AIR STRIPPER
OIL / WATER SEPARATOR
STORMWATER
DRAIN
STORMWATER
STORMWATER
UST 30,000 GALs
UST 30,000 GALs
UST 30,000 GALs
UST 30,000 GALs
PUMPS
HOSE BIB
4
BAG FILTER
BACKWASH WASTEWATER STORAGE TANK
BOTTOMS TO VAC TRUCK
GAC FILTER
GAC FILTER
2
3
BACKWASH WATER SOURCE
LEGEND
PUMP
FLOW DIRECTION
1 SAMPLE POINT
BACKWASH LINE
STORMWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM SCHEMATIC
P.W. GROSSER CONSULTING ENGINEER & HYDROGEOLOGIST, P.C.
Project: AAS1035
Designed By: MB
Figure No: 3
CADD Operator: LLG
Approved By: PKB
Date: 9/30/10

### Enforcement History

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

### Existing Effluent Quality

The Pollutant Summary Table presents the existing effluent quality and permit limitations for discharges from the facility. Concentration and mass data are presented for Outfalls 01A, 006, and 013, based on Discharge Monitoring Reports submitted by the Permittee for the period 1/1/2017 to 5/30/2023, as well as supplemental data from 2/7/2017 for Outfalls 001, 002, 004, 05A, 05B, 008, 010, 011, and 012. The statistical methods utilized to calculate 95$^{th}$ and 99$^{th}$ percentiles are 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. Statistical calculations were not performed for parameters with insufficient data. Generally, ten or more data points are needed to calculate percentiles (See TOGS 1.2.1 Appendix D). Non-detects were excluded from the statistical calculations. Appendix Link

## Receiving Water Information

The facility discharges via the following outfalls:

| Outfall No. | SIC Code | Wastewater Type | Receiving Water |
|---|---|---|---|
| 001 | 4581 | Stormwater runoff from landscaped areas, asphalt parking area, asphalt roads, roof drains, and hangar areas. | East River (Bowery Bay) |
| 01A | 4581 | Treated stormwater runoff from fuel farm, sump water from reclaim system, groundwater from recovery system, tank testing water, wastewater generated by spill response, and hydrant pit water. | East River (Bowery Bay) |
| 002 | 4581 | Stormwater runoff from landscaped areas, asphalt parking area, asphalt roads, roof drains, and hangar areas. Directly connected to NYCDEP combined sewer overflow box culvert. | East River (Bowery Bay) |
| 004 | 4581 | Stormwater runoff from asphalt roads/parking areas, and aircraft deicing area. | East River (Bowery Bay) |
| 05A | 4581 | Stormwater runoff from asphalt roads, parking areas, asphalt runways, infield drainage areas, landscaped areas, roof drains, terminal areas, and aircraft deicing areas. | East River (Bowery Bay) |
| 05B | 4581 | Stormwater runoff from asphalt parking areas, taxiways, hangars, and aircraft deicing area. | East River (Bowery Bay) |
| 006 | 4581 | Stormwater runoff from infield and taxiway areas, and runways to pump house #6, and aircraft deicing area | East River (Rikers Island Channel) |
| 008 | 4581 | Stormwater runoff from infield areas between taxiway areas and runways. | East River (Bowery Bay) |
| 009 | 4581 | Stormwater discharges via sheet flow to surface water | East River (Flushing Bay) |
| 010 | 4581 | Stormwater runoff from parking and taxiway areas, runways, and infields to pump house #1; and aircraft deicing area. | East River (Flushing Bay) |
| 011 | 4581 | Stormwater runoff from infields and runways to pump house #2. | East River (Flushing Bay) |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 012 | 4581 | Stormwater runoff from infields and runways to pump house #3. | East River (Flushing Bay) |
| 013 | 4581 | Stormwater runoff from southeastern portion of LGA; consisting of terminal buildings, hangars, parking, and infield areas to pump house #4, and aircraft deicing areas. | East River (Flushing Bay) |
| 003 | Outfall capped. Flow directed to Outfall 001. Deleted from permit. | | |
| 007 | Outfall capped. Flow directed to Outfall 006. Deleted from permit. | | |

The location of the outfall(s), and the name, classification, and index numbers of the receiving waters are indicated in the Outfall and Receiving Water Summary Table at the end of this fact sheet. The classifications of individual surface waters are specified in 6 NYCRR Parts 800-941. The best uses and other requirements applicable to the specific water class are specified in 6 NYCRR Part 701. Appendix Link

### Impaired Waterbody Information

In 1996, East River, Upper Section segment (PWL No. NY1702-0010) was listed on the New York State Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters as impaired due to dissolved oxygen, floatables and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) from combined sewer overflows, contaminated sediments, industrial point source discharge, municipal discharges/sewage, spills and unpermitted discharges, urban runoff and other unknown sources. The segment continues to be listed as of the 2018 NYS Section 303(d) List. There are no applicable wasteload allocations (WLAs) for this facility.

### Critical Receiving Water Data & Mixing Zone

There are 13 outfalls located at LaGuardia Airport that discharge to the East River, which is a tidal waterbody. Department Guidance (TOGS 1.3.1) states that a dilution ratio of 10:1 is appropriate for a fully submerged outfall discharging directly into a tidal waterbody. The discharge terminus point for these outfalls is at the shoreline (bank discharge) and cannot be modeled using current plume models. For a shoreline discharge, the effluent mixing within the tidal waterbody will take place along the shoreline rather than in the open waters of the estuary. The mixing intensity of the effluent will be reduced due to low momentum of the discharge, resulting in less dilution than the specified guidance value. Therefore, a **dilution ration of 5:1** for acute, chronic, and HEW protections is appropriate and has been used in the permit.

| Outfall No. | Acute Dilution Ratio A(A) | Chronic Dilution Ratio A(C) | Human, Aesthetic, Wildlife Dilution Ratio (HEW) | Basis |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 001, 01A, 002, 004, 05A, 05B, 006, 008, 009, 010, 011, 012, 013 | 5:1 | 5:1 | 5:1 | TOGS 1.3.1/BPJ |

## 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 potentially present in discharges at LaGuardia Airport are provided in the Pollutant Summary Table.

## USEPA Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs) Applicable to Facility

Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available (BPT), Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT), Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT), and New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) limitations are based on Effluent Limitation Guidelines developed by USEPA for specific industries[1]. The applicable effluent guidelines and limits are listed at the end of the Pollutant Summary Table in the USEPA ELG Calculation Table. Appendix Link

## Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing

An evaluation of the existing discharge indicates the potential for toxicity based on the following criteria: Appendix Link

- There is the presence of substances in the effluent for which ambient water quality criteria do not exist.
- 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.

The requirement for WET testing is new. No previous WET data was available to perform a reasonable potential analysis. As per TOGS 1.3.2, based on the dilution ratio and the facility's location outside of the Great Lakes basin, the permit requires acute WET testing. WET testing action levels of 1.5 TUa have been included in the permit for each species. The acute action level for each species represents the acute dilution ratio times a factor of 0.3. Samples will be collected quarterly (calendar quarters) during calendar years ending in 6 and 1.

## Anti-backsliding

The following effluent limitations are subject to an anti-backsliding determination: Xylene (outfall 01A).

In accordance with 40 CFR122.44(l)(2)(B), a permit may be renewed, reissued, or modified to contain a less stringent effluent limitation application to a pollutant, if it meets the following exceptions:

(i) information is available which was not available at the time of permit issuance (other than revised regulations, guidance, or test methods) and which would have justified the application of a less stringent effluent limitation at the time of permit issuance; **OR**

(ii) the Administrator determines that technical mistakes or mistaken interpretations of law were made in issuing the permit.

To address a technical error made in 2006 SPDES permit, the total xylene limit of 5 µg/l for outfall 01A has been changed to 5ug/l per isomers (o, m, p) Xylene. Per TOGS 1.2.1 (attachment C), the technology based effluent limit-best professional judgment (TBEL -BPJ) limit applicable for facilities with an air stripper is 5.0 ug/l for individual Xylene isomers (o, m and p) and not the sum of (o, m and p) Xylene. The TBEL-BPJ is still protective of the water quality standard of the receiving waterbody. Due to the technical difficulty of analyzing the m & p isomers Xylene separately, the permit includes 5.0ug/l limit for o-Xylene and 10 ug/l for m+p - Xylene.

[1] As promulgated under 40 CFR Parts 405 - 471

## Antidegradation

The permit contains effluent limitations that ensure that the best usages of the receiving waters will be maintained. The Notice of Complete Application published in the Environmental Notice Bulletin contains information on the State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR)[2] 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 is being continued from the previous permit.

## Best Management Practices (BMPs)

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.

## Mercury[3]

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

The facility is located outside of the Great Lakes Basin, is a Class 01 industrial facility, and does not have a mercury source. On 3/29/2024, 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 sampling for all outfalls 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 MMP annual status report (maintained onsite) and requires 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.

## Emerging Contaminant Monitoring

Emerging Contaminants, such as Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), and 1,4-Dioxane (1,4-D), have been used in a wide variety of consumer and industrial products, as well as in manufacturing processes, for decades. These contaminants do not break down easily, therefore their presence in wastewater can remain a concern for years following their discontinued use. As the science surrounding these contaminants is still evolving, additional monitoring is needed to better understand potential sources and background levels. For more information on emerging contaminants, please see the NYSDEC Division of Water web page: https://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/127939.html.

[2] As prescribed by 6 NYCRR Part 617
[3] In accordance with DOW 1.3.10 Mercury – SPDES Permitting & Multiple Discharge Variance (MDV), December 30, 2020.

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

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

The NYSDEC will consider this information and any progress made to identify and reduce or eliminate the source(s) of the identified pollutants in determining if a permit modification is needed.

## Schedule(s) of Additional Submittals

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

- BMP Plan annual review and certification
- Emerging Contaminant short-term monitoring
- Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) testing for every year ending in 6 and 1
- Water treatment chemical (WTC) annual report
- Mercury minimization plan annual status report (maintained onsite), and re-certification of the exclusion every five years.
- ADF report including a summary of sampling during discharge events and a summary of the amount of deicing and anti-icing fluids[?] used over the past year
- Aircraft deicing fluid[?] collection certification
- Aircraft pavement deicing certification demonstrating that urea is not used
- A short-term monitoring schedule has been added in the permit for copper. This parameter was detected in the submitted sampling analysis at elevated levels. Additional sampling is necessary to determine if this parameter is consistently present in the effluent.
- Engineering Report for proposed deicing/anti-icing and defrosting spray areas

## Special Conditions

### Urea Use

According to 40 CFR Part 449.10 there shall be no discharge of airfield pavement deicers containing urea. To comply with this, the Permittee must certify annually that it does not use airfield deicing products that contain urea.

### Aircraft Deicing Fluids (ADF) collection requirement

The Permittee shall submit annual certification that it is operating and maintaining designated deicing/anti-icing locations. The certification must be signed and sealed by a Corporate Officer from the Tenant or Fixed Based Operator and a NYS Licensed Professional Engineer.

### Annual deicing/anti-icing report

The Permittee shall submit a deicing/anti-acing summary report each year for the previous deicing season.

### Temporary Construction Dewatering

A special condition has been added for the discharges of any permitted temporary construction dewatering not directly regulated by the permit.

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SPDES Number: NY 0008133
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Date: February 28, 2025
Permit Writer: Jean Occidental
Discharge Class: 01 Industrial
NPDES Class: USEPA Non-Major

# 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° 46' 25" N | 73° 53' 16" W | East River (Bowery Bay) | I | ER Portion | 17/02 | | Tidal Waters | | | | 5:1 | | |
| 01A | 40° 46' 25" N | 73° 53' 18" W | East River (Bowery Bay) | I | ER Portion | 17/02 | | Tidal Waters | | | | 5:1 | | |
| 002 | 40° 46' 25" N | 73° 53' 21" W | East River (Bowery Bay) | I | ER Portion | 17/02 | | Tidal Waters | | | | 5:1 | | |
| 004 | 40° 46' 27" N | 73° 53' 02" W | East River (Bowery Bay) | I | ER Portion | 17/02 | | Tidal Waters | | | | 5:1 | | |
| 05A | 40° 46' 27" N | 73° 53' 02" W | East River (Bowery Bay) | I | ER Portion | 17/02 | | Tidal Waters | | | | 5:1 | | |
| 05B | 40° 46' 31" N | 73° 53' 03" W | East River (Bowery Bay) | I | ER Portion | 17/02 | | Tidal Waters | | | | 5:1 | | |
| 006 | 40° 46' 48" N | 73° 52' 59" W | East River (Rikers Island Channel) | I | ER Portion | 17/02 | | Tidal Waters | | | | 5:1 | | |
| 008 | 40° 46' 50" N | 73° 52' 37" W | East River (Bowery Bay) | I | ER Portion | 17/02 | | Tidal Waters | | | | 5:1 | | |
| 009 | 40° 47' 04" N | 73° 52' 10" W | East River (Flushing Bay) | I | ER Portion | 17/02 | | Tidal Waters | | | | 5:1 | | |
| 010 | 40° 46' 46" N | 73° 52' 15" W | East River (Flushing Bay) | I | ER Portion | 17/02 | | Tidal Waters | | | | 5:1 | | |
| 011 | 40° 46' 39" N | 73° 51' 59" W | East River (Flushing Bay) | I | ER Portion | 17/02 | | Tidal Waters | | | | 5:1 | | |
| 012 | 40° 46' 26" N | 73° 51' 33" W | East River (Flushing Bay) | I | ER Portion | 17/02 | | Tidal Waters | | | | 5:1 | | |
| 013 | 40° 46' 14" N | 73° 51' 31" W | East River (Flushing Bay) | I | ER Portion | 17/02 | | Tidal Waters | | | | 5:1 | | |

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NPDES Class: USEPA Non-Major

# POLLUTANT SUMMARY TABLES

## Outfall 01A - Monitor

| Outfall # | 01A | **Description of Wastewater:** Treated stormwater runoff from Fuel Farm, sump water from reclaim system, groundwater from recovery system, tank testing water, wastewater generated by spill response, and hydrant pit water. |
|---|---|---|
| | | **Type of Treatment:** oil/water separator, air stripper and bag filter |

| 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[5]. or GV | WQ Type | Calc. WQBEL[6] | Basis for WQBEL | | |
| **General Notes:** Existing discharge data from 01/01/2017 to 05/30/2023 was obtained from Discharge Monitoring Reports provided by the Permittee. All applicable water quality standards were reviewed for development of the WQBELs. The standard and WQBEL shown below represent the most stringent.<br>Water quality standards for metal are in dissolved form however WQBEL are in total form. Translator used to convert dissolved metals to total metal can be found in EPA 823-b-96-007 or https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/metals_translator.pdf<br>The technology based effluent limitations (TBELs) were developed from TOGS 1.2.1 Attachment C, for category I (air stripping) treatment systems. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flow Rate | GPD | Daily Max | Monitor | 126145 Actual Average | 75 | **Monitor** | TOGS 1.2.1 | Narrative: No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages. | | | | | 703.2 | - | TBEL |
| | Flow will continue to be monitored for informational purposes. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| pH | SU | Minimum | 6 | 6.5 Actual Min | 75 | **6.0** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 6.5 – 8.5 | Range | - | 703.3 | - | TBEL |
| | | Maximum | 9 | 8.5 Actual Max | 75 | **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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oil & Grease | mg/l | Daily Max | 15 | 17 | 75 | **15** | TOGS 1.2.1 | Narrative : No residue attributable to sewage , industrial wastes or other wastes, nor visible oil film nor globules of grease. | | | | | 703.2 | - | TBEL |
| | Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1, TBELs reflect the available treatment technology listed in Attachment C. Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL is protective of the WQS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Suspended Solids (TSS) | mg/l | Daily Max | 45 | 32 | 75 | **45** | TOGS 1.2.1 | Narrative: None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages. | | | | | 703.2 | - | TBEL |
| | Facility performance evaluation (statistical analysis of effluent data) shows the facility can meet the current limit of 45 mg/l. Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL is protective of the WQS. This limit is being retained. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benzene | µg/l | Daily Max | 5 | 2 | 75 | **5** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 190 | A(C) | - | 703.5 | - | TBEL |



[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)

[5] Water quality standards for metal are in dissolved form.

[6] Calculated WQBEL for metals are in total form.

| **Outfall #** | 01A | **Description of Wastewater:** Treated stormwater runoff from Fuel Farm, sump water from reclaim system, groundwater from recovery system, tank testing water, wastewater generated by spill response, and hydrant pit water.<br>**Type of Treatment:** oil/water separator, air stripper and bag filter | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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[5]. or GV | WQ Type | Calc. WQBEL[6] | Basis for WQBEL | | |
| | 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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethylbenzene | µg/l | Daily Max | 5 | 2 | 75 | **5** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 4.5 | A(C) | - | 703.5 | - | 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 protective of the WQS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE) | µg/l | Daily Max | 10 | 10 | 75 | **10** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | 703.5 | - | 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 protective of the WQS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Toluene | µg/l | Daily Max | 5 | | 75 | **5** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 92 | A(C) | - | 703.5 | - | 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 protective of the WQS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Xylene | µg/l | Daily Max | 5 | 3 | 75 | **5** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 19 | A(C) | - | 703.5 | - | TBEL |
| | TOGS 1.2.1 attachment C, the TBEL -BPJ limit applicable for facilities with air stripper is 5.0 ug/l for individual Xylene isomers (o, m and p) and not total of (o, m, and p) Xylene. The water quality standards of 19 ug/l applies to the sum of o-, m- and p-xylene. Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL is protective of the WQS.<br>The xylene limit has been changed from total xylene to individual xylene isomers. Due to the technical difficulty of analyzing the m & p isomers xylene separately, the permit includes 5.0ug/l limit for o-Xylene and 10 ug/l for m+p -Xylene. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Additional Pollutants Detected 02/07/2017** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| $BOD_5$ | mg/L | Daily Max | | 2 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | See dissolved Oxygen | | | | | | - | - |
| | Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dissolved Oxygen | mg/L | Daily Max | | 4 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | Shall not be less than 4.0 mg/L at any time | | | | | 703.3 | - | - |
| | Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Settleable Solids | mL/L | Daily Max | | 0.2 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | Narrative: None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages. | | | | | 703.2 | - | - |
| | Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coliform, Fecal | CFU/ 100 mL | Daily Max | | 520 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| **Outfall #** | 01A | **Description of Wastewater:** Treated stormwater runoff from Fuel Farm, sump water from reclaim system, groundwater from recovery system, tank testing water, wastewater generated by spill response, and hydrant pit water.<br>**Type of Treatment:** oil/water separator, air stripper and bag filter | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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[5]. or GV | WQ Type | Calc. WQBEL[6] | Basis for WQBEL | | |
| | Fecal Coliform was detected in the effluent. It is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of the industrial activity; therefore, monitoring is not required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coliform, Total | CFU/ 100 mL | Daily Max | | 4,300 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total Coliform was detected in the effluent. It is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of the industrial activity; therefore, monitoring is not required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E-coli | CFU/ 100 mL | Daily Max | | 520 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | E-coli was detected in the effluent. It is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industrial activity; therefore, monitoring is not required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 2 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 36 | A(C) | - | 703.5 | - | - |
| | Arsenic was detected in the effluent but there is no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard. It is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of the industrial activity; therefore, monitoring is not required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barium, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 33 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | 703.5 | - | - |
| | Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and barium is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Copper, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 330 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 5.6 | A(C) | 33.7 | 703.5 | - | STM |
| | WQBEL (total) = wqs(dissolved*translator)* dilution ratio= ((5.60/0.83)*5)<br>Copper was detected at elevated level. Short Term monitoring (STM) is added in the permit to determine if this parameter is consistently present in the effluent. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lead, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 5 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 8 | A(C) | 42.1 | 703.5 | - | - |
| | WQBEL (total) = wqs(dissolved*translator) * dilution ratio= ((8/0.951)*5)<br>Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and lead is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mercury, Total | ng/L | Daily Max | | 2 | 1 | | TOGS 1.3.10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | MDV |
| | See Mercury section of this factsheet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zinc, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 35 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 66 | A(C) | 348.8 | 703.5 | - | - |
| | WQBEL (total) = wqs(dissolved*translator)* dilution ratio= ((66/0.946)*5)<br>Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and zinc is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PFOA | ng/L | Daily Max | | 6 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | STM |

| **Outfall #** | 01A | **Description of Wastewater:** Treated stormwater runoff from Fuel Farm, sump water from reclaim system, groundwater from recovery system, tank testing water, wastewater generated by spill response, and hydrant pit water.<br>**Type of Treatment:** oil/water separator, air stripper and bag filter | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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[5]. or GV | WQ Type | Calc. WQBEL[6] | Basis for WQBEL | | |
| | Short- term monitoring (STM) is added in the permit to collect additional data for this parameter as well as other emerging contaminants. See emerging contaminant monitoring section of this factsheet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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SPDES Number: NY 0008133
Full Technical Review

Date: February 28, 2025
Permit Writer: Jean Occidental
Discharge Class: 01 Industrial
NPDES Class: USEPA Non-Major

## Outfall 001 - Monitor

| Outfall # | 001 | Description of Wastewater: Stormwater runoff from landscaped areas, asphalt parking area, asphalt roads, roof drains, and hangar areas. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Effluent Parameter | Units | Averaging Period | Existing Discharge Data | | | TBELs | | Water Quality Data & WQBELs | | | | | | ML | Basis for Permit Requirement |
| | | | Permit Limit | Existing Effluent Quality | # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects | Limit | Basis | Ambient Bkgd. Conc. | Projected Instream Conc. | WQ Std[7].or GV | WQ Type | Calc. WQBEL | Basis for WQBEL | | |
| **General Notes:** Outfall 006 and outfall 013 were previously chosen as representative outfalls for the facility. Given the significant upgrades at the facility, monitoring for outfall 001 has been added. Existing discharge data 02/07/2017 was obtained from the 2016 RFI. All applicable water quality standards were reviewed for development of the WQBELs.<br>Water quality standards for metal are in dissolved form however WQBEL are in total form. Translator used to convert dissolved metals to total metal can be found in EPA 823-b-96-007 or https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/metals_translator.pdf<br>The technology based effluent limitations (TBELs) were developed from TOGS 1.2.1 Attachment C, for category I (air stripping) treatment systems. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flow Rate | GPD | Daily Max | - | 119496 | 1 | **Monitor** | TOGS 1.2.1 | Narrative: No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages. | | | | | 703.2 | - | TBEL |
| | Flow will be monitored for informational purposes. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| pH | SU | Minimum | - | 6.24 Actual Min | 1 | **6.0** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 6.5 – 8.5 | Range | - | 703.3 | - | TBEL |
| | | Maximum | - | 8.40 Actual Max | 1 | **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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oil & Grease | mg/l | Daily Max | | 7 | 1 | **15** | TOGS 1.2.1 | Narrative: No residue attributable to sewage , industrial wastes or other wastes, nor visible oil film nor globules of grease. | | | | | 703.2 | - | TBEL |
| | Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1, TBELs reflect the available treatment technology listed in Attachment C. Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL is protective of the WQS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Suspended Solids (TSS) | mg/l | Daily Max | | 90 | 1 | **100** | TOGS 1.2.1 | Narrative: None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages. | | | | | 703.2 | - | TBEL |
| | Facility performance evaluation (statistical analysis of effluent data) shows the facility can meet the limit of 100 mg/l. Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL is protective of the WQS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| $BOD_5$ | mg/L | Daily Max | | 260 | 1 | | | See dissolved Oxygen | | | | | - | - | Monitor |
| | Added BOD monitoring to be consistent with other airports in New York State. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| COD | mg/L | Daily Max | | 360 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | See dissolved Oxygen | | | | | - | - | - |
| | Other indicator parameter (BOD) has been added in the permit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | mg/L | Daily Max | | 6 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | Shall not be less than 4.0 mg/L at any time | | | | | 703.3 | - | - |

[7] Water quality standards for metal are in dissolved form.

| **Outfall #** | 001 | **Description of Wastewater:** Stormwater runoff from landscaped areas, asphalt parking area, asphalt roads, roof drains, and hangar areas. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Effluent Parameter | Units | Averaging Period | Existing Discharge Data | | | TBELs | | Water Quality Data & WQBELs | | | | | | ML | Basis for Permit Requirement |
| | | | Permit Limit | Existing Effluent Quality | # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects | Limit | Basis | Ambient Bkgd. Conc. | Projected Instream Conc. | WQ Std[7].or GV | WQ Type | Calc. WQBEL | Basis for WQBEL | | |
| Dissolved Oxygen | Other indicator parameter (BOD) has been added in the permit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Glycol | mg/L | Daily Max | | - | - | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Monitor |
| | Propylene Glycol is used as a deicing and anti-icing agent in the facility. Monitoring requirements has been added in the permit during deicing season. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benzene | µg/l | Daily Max | | Non-detect | 1 | **5** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 190 | A(C) | - | 703.5 | - | Action Level |
| | 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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethylbenzene | µg/l | Daily Max | | Non-detect | 1 | **5** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 4.5 | A(C) | - | 703.5 | - | Action Level |
| | 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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Methyl TertButyl Ether (MTBE) | µg/l | Daily Max | | Non-detect | 1 | **10** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | 703.5 | - | Action Level |
| | 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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Toluene | µg/l | Daily Max | | Non-detect | 1 | **5** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 92 | A(C) | - | 703.5 | - | Action Level |
| | 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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Xylene | µg/l | Daily Max | | Non-detect | 1 | **5** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 19 | A(C) | - | 703.5 | - | Action Level |
| | TOGS 1.2.1 attachment C, the TBEL -BPJ limit applicable for facilities with air stripper is 5.0 ug/l for individual Xylene isomers (o, m and p) and not total of (o, m, and p) Xylene.. The water quality standards of 19 ug/l applies to the sum of o-, m- and p-xylene. Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL is protective of the WQS.<br>Due to the technical difficulty of analyzing the m & p isomers xylene separately, the permit includes 5.0ug/l action level for o-Xylene and 10 ug/l for m+p -Xylene. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coliform, Fecal | CFU/ 100 mL | Daily Max | | >20,000 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Fecal Coliform was detected in the effluent at high levels. Permittee was required to investigate the cause and perform corrective actions/address the issues. After completing corrective actions, additional sampling was done, the results showed low level of coliform; refer to Additional Sampling Results table. It is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of the industrial activity; therefore, monitoring is not required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coliform, Total | CFU/ 100 mL | Daily Max | | >20,000 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| **Outfall #** | 001 | **Description of Wastewater:** Stormwater runoff from landscaped areas, asphalt parking area, asphalt roads, roof drains, and hangar areas. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Effluent Parameter | Units | Averaging Period | Existing Discharge Data | | | TBELs | | Water Quality Data & WQBELs | | | | | | ML | Basis for Permit Requirement |
| | | | Permit Limit | Existing Effluent Quality | # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects | Limit | Basis | Ambient Bkgd. Conc. | Projected Instream Conc. | WQ Std[7].or GV | WQ Type | Calc. WQBEL | Basis for WQBEL | | |
| | Total Coliform was detected in the effluent at high levels. Permittee was required to investigate the cause and perform corrective actions/address the issues. After completing corrective actions, additional sampling was done, the results showed low level of coliform; refer to Additional Sampling Results table. It is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of the industrial activity; therefore, monitoring is not required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E-coli | CFU/ 100 mL | Daily Max | | >20,000 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | E-coli was detected in the effluent. It is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industrial activity; therefore, monitoring is not required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enterococci | MPN/ 100mL | Daily Max | | 39 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Enterococci was detected in the effluent. It is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of the industrial activity; therefore, monitoring is not required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Antinomy, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 3 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and antinomy is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 3 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 36 | A(C) | - | 703.5 | - | - |
| | Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and arsenic is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barium, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 150 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | 703.5 | - | - |
| | Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and barium is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Copper, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 53 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 5.6 | A(C) | 33.7 | 703.5 | - | STM |
| | WQBEL (total) = wqs(dissolved*translator)* dilution ratio= ((5.60/0.83)*5)<br>Copper was detected at elevated levels. STM monitoring is required to determine if this parameter is consistently present in the effluent. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lead, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 24 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 8 | A(C) | 42.1 | 703.5 | - | - |
| | WQBEL (total) = wqs(dissolved*translator) * dilution ratio= ((8/0.951)*5)<br>Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and lead is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mercury, Total | ng/L | Daily Max | | 15 | 1 | | TOGS 1.3.10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | MDV |
| | Additional sampling was done on 03/07/2024 which showed the mercury level of 4.5 ng/L. See mercury section of this factsheet. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zinc, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 240 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 66 | A(C) | 348.8 | 703.5 | - | - |

| **Outfall #** | 001 | **Description of Wastewater:** Stormwater runoff from landscaped areas, asphalt parking area, asphalt roads, roof drains, and hangar areas. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Effluent Parameter | Units | Averaging Period | Existing Discharge Data | | | TBELs | | Water Quality Data & WQBELs | | | | | | ML | Basis for Permit Requirement |
| | | | Permit Limit | Existing Effluent Quality | # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects | Limit | Basis | Ambient Bkgd. Conc. | Projected Instream Conc. | WQ Std[7].or GV | WQ Type | Calc. WQBEL | Basis for WQBEL | | |
| | WQBEL (total) = wqs(dissolved*translator[5]) * dilution ratio= ((66/0.946)*5)<br>Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and zinc is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tetrachloroeth-ene | µg/l | Daily Max | | 1 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 1 | H(FC) | - | 703.5 | - | - |
| | Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and tetrachloroethene is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trichloroethen-e | µg/l | Daily Max | | 13 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 40 | H(FC) | - | 703.5 | - | - |
| | Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and trichloroethene is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required.. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phth alate | µg/l | Daily Max | | 7 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PFOA | ng/L | Daily Max | | 20 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | STM |
| | Short-term monitoring (STM) is added in the permit to collect additional data for this parameter as well as other emerging contaminants. See emerging contaminant monitoring section of this factsheet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Permittee: Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
Facility: LaGuardia Airport
SPDES Number: NY 0008133
Full Technical Review

Date: February 28, 2025
Permit Writer: Jean Occidental
Discharge Class: 01 Industrial
NPDES Class: USEPA Non-Major

## Outfall 002 – No Monitor

| **Outfall #** | 002 | **Description of Wastewater:** Stormwater runoff from landscaped areas, asphalt parking area, asphalt roads, roof drains, and hangar areas. Directly connected to NYCDEP combined sewer overflow box culvert. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Effluent Parameter | Units | Averaging Period | Existing Discharge Data | | | TBELs | | Water Quality Data & WQBELs | | | | | | ML | Basis for Permit Requirement | |
| | | | Permit Limit | Existing Effluent Quality | # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects | Limit | Basis | Ambient Bkgd. Conc. | Projected Instream Conc. | WQ Std[8].or GV | WQ Type | Calc. WQBEL[9] | Basis for WQBEL | | | |
| **General Notes: Stormwater runoff from the Outfall 002 drainage area connects to the NYCDEP CSO in numerous locations, therefore making it impractical to sample upstream of the CSO. Therefore NO MONITORING is required.**<br>Existing discharge data 02/07/2017 was obtained from the 2016 RFI. All applicable water quality standards were reviewed for development of the WQBELs. The standard and WQBEL shown below represent the most stringent.<br>Water quality standards for metal are in dissolved form however WQBEL are in total form. Translator used to convert dissolved metals to total metal can be found in EPA 823-b-96-007 or https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/metals_translator.pdf<br>The technology based effluent limitations (TBELs) were developed from TOGS 1.2.1 Attachment C. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flow Rate | GPD | Daily Max | - | 279304 | 1 | - | - | Narrative: No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages. | | | | | 703.2 | - | - | |
| pH | SU | Minimum | - | 6.60 Actual Min | 1 | 6.0 | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 6.5 – 8.5 | Range | - | 703.3 | - | - | |
| | | Maximum | - | 7.44 Actual Max | 1 | 9.0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Suspended Solids (TSS) | mg/l | Daily Max | | 58 | 1 | 100 | TOGS 1.2.1 | Narrative: None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages. | | | | | 703.2 | - | - | |
| $BOD_5$ | mg/L | Daily Max | | 29 | 1 | | | See dissolved Oxygen | | | | | | - | - | |
| Benzene | µg/l | Daily Max | | 2 | 1 | 5 | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 190 | A(C) | - | 703.5 | - | - | |
| Methyl TertButyl Ether (MTBE) | µg/l | Daily Max | | 5 | 1 | 10 | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | 703.5 | - | - | |
| COD | mg/L | Daily Max | | 110 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | See dissolved Oxygen | | | | | | - | - | |
| Dissolved Oxygen | mg/L | Daily Max | | 8 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | Shall not be less than 4.0 mg/L at any time | | | | | 703.3 | - | - | |
| Coliform, Fecal | CFU/ 100 mL | Daily Max | | 8,000 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | Fecal Coliform was detected in the effluent at high levels. Permittee was required to investigate the cause and perform corrective actions/address the issues. After completing corrective actions, additional sampling was done, the results showed low level of coliform; refer to Additional Sampling Results table. It is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of the industrial activity; therefore, monitoring is not required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



[8] Water quality standards for metal are in dissolved form.

[9] Calc. WQBELs for metals are in total form.

| **Outfall #** | 002 | **Description of Wastewater:** Stormwater runoff from landscaped areas, asphalt parking area, asphalt roads, roof drains, and hangar areas. Directly connected to NYCDEP combined sewer overflow box culvert. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Effluent Parameter | Units | Averaging Period | Existing Discharge Data | | | TBELs | | Water Quality Data & WQBELs | | | | | | ML | Basis for Permit Requirement |
| | | | Permit Limit | Existing Effluent Quality | # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects | Limit | Basis | Ambient Bkgd. Conc. | Projected Instream Conc. | WQ Std[8].or GV | WQ Type | Calc. WQBEL[9] | Basis for WQBEL | | |
| Coliform, Total | CFU/ 100 mL | Daily Max | | 8,700 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| E-coli | CFU/ 100 mL | Daily Max | | 8,100 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Enterococci | MPN/ 100mL | Daily Max | | >2,419 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Arsenic, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 2 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 36 | A(C) | - | 703.5 | - | - |
| Barium, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 38 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | 703.5 | - | - |
| Lead, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 3 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 8 | A(C) | 42.1 | 703.5 | - | - |
| Mercury, Total | ng/L | Daily Max | | 7 | 1 | | TOGS 1.3.10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | MDV |
| | See Mercury section of this factsheet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zinc, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 39 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 66 | A(C) | 348.8 | 703.5 | - | - |
| PFOA | ng/L | Daily Max | | 8 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Permittee: Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
Facility: LaGuardia Airport
SPDES Number: NY 0008133
Full Technical Review

Date: February 28, 2025
Permit Writer: Jean Occidental
Discharge Class: 01 Industrial
NPDES Class: USEPA Non-Major

## Outfall 004 - Monitor

| Outfall # | 004 | Description of Wastewater: Stormwater runoff from asphalt roads/parking areas, and aircraft deicing area. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Effluent Parameter | Units | Averaging Period | Existing Discharge Data | | | TBELs | | Water Quality Data & WQBELs | | | | | | ML | Basis for Permit Requirement |
| | | | Permit Limit | Existing Effluent Quality | # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects | Limit | Basis | Ambient Bkgd. Conc. | Projected Instream Conc. | WQ Std[10].or GV | WQ Type | Calc. WQBEL[11] | Basis for WQBEL | | |
| **General Notes:** Outfall 006 and outfall 013 were previously chosen as representative outfalls for the facility. Given the significant upgrades at the facility, monitoring for outfall 004 has been added.<br>Existing discharge data 02/07/2017 was obtained from the 2016 RFI. All applicable water quality standards were reviewed for development of the WQBELs. The standard and WQBEL shown below represent the most stringent.<br>Water quality standards for metal are in dissolved form however WQBEL are in total form. Translator used to convert dissolved metals to total metal can be found in EPA 823-b-96-007 or https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/metals_translator.pdf<br>The technology based effluent limitations (TBELs) were developed from TOGS 1.2.1 Attachment C, for category I (air stripping) treatment systems. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flow Rate | GPD | Daily Max | - | 12957 | 1 | **Monitor** | TOGS 1.2.1 | Narrative: No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages. | | | | | 703.2 | - | TBEL |
| | Flow will be monitored for informational purposes. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| pH | SU | Minimum | - | 7.70 Actual Min | 1 | **6.0** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 6.5 – 8.5 | Range | - | 703.3 | - | TBEL |
| | | Maximum | - | 7.71 Actual Max | 1 | **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 | Daily Max | | 10 | 1 | **100** | TOGS 1.2.1 | Narrative: None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages. | | | | | 703.2 | - | TBEL |
| | Facility performance evaluation (statistical analysis of effluent data) shows the facility can meet the limit of 100 mg/l. Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL is protective of the WQS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| $BOD_5$ | mg/L | Daily Max | | 15 | 1 | | | See dissolved Oxygen | | | | | | - | Monitor |
| | Added BOD monitoring to be consistent with other airports in New York State. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| COD | mg/L | Daily Max | | 31 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | See dissolved Oxygen | | | | | | - | - |
| | Other indicator parameter (BOD) has been added in the permit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dissolved Oxygen | mg/L | Daily Max | | 8 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | Shall not be less than 4.0 mg/L at any time | | | | | 703.3 | - | - |
| | Other indicator parameter (BOD) has been added in the permit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Glycol | mg/L | Daily Max | | - | - | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Monitor |

[10] Water quality standards for metal are in dissolved form.

[11] Calc. WQBELs for metals are in total form.

| **Outfall #** | 004 | **Description of Wastewater:** Stormwater runoff from asphalt roads/parking areas, and aircraft deicing area. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Effluent Parameter | Units | Averaging Period | Existing Discharge Data | | | TBELs | | Water Quality Data & WQBELs | | | | | | ML | Basis for Permit Requirement |
| | | | Permit Limit | Existing Effluent Quality | # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects | Limit | Basis | Ambient Bkgd. Conc. | Projected Instream Conc. | WQ Std[10].or GV | WQ Type | Calc. WQBEL[11] | Basis for WQBEL | | |
| | Propylene Glycol is used as a deicing and anti-icing agent in the facility. Monitoring requirements has been added in the permit during deicing season. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benzene | µg/l | Daily Max | | Non-detect | 1 | **5** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 190 | A(C) | - | 703.5 | - | Action Level |
| | 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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethylbenzene | µg/l | Daily Max | | Non-detect | 1 | **5** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 4.5 | A(C) | - | 703.5 | - | Action Level |
| | 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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Methyl TertButyl Ether (MTBE) | µg/l | Daily Max | | Non-detect | 1 | **10** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | 703.5 | - | Action Level |
| | 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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Toluene | µg/l | Daily Max | | Non-detect | 1 | **5** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 92 | A(C) | - | 703.5 | - | Action Level |
| | 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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Xylene | µg/l | Daily Max | | Non-detect | 1 | **5** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 19 | A(C) | - | 703.5 | - | Action Level |
| | TOGS 1.2.1 attachment C, the TBEL -BPJ limit applicable for facilities with air stripper is 5.0 ug/l for individual Xylene isomers (o, m and p) and not total of (o, m, and p) Xylene. The water quality standards of 19 ug/l applies to the sum of o-, m- and p-xylene. Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL is protective of the WQS.<br>Due to the technical difficulty of analyzing the m & p isomers xylene separately, the permit includes 5.0ug/l action level for o-Xylene and 10 ug/l for m+p -Xylene. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coliform, Fecal | CFU/ 100 mL | Daily Max | | 240 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Fecal Coliform was detected in the effluent. It is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of the industrial activity; therefore, monitoring is not required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coliform, Total | CFU/ 100 mL | Daily Max | | 210 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total Coliform was detected in the effluent. It is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of the industrial activity; therefore, monitoring is not required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E-coli | CFU/ 100 mL | Daily Max | | 240 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | E-coli was detected in the effluent. It is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industrial activity; therefore, monitoring is not required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| **Outfall #** | 004 | **Description of Wastewater:** Stormwater runoff from asphalt roads/parking areas, and aircraft deicing area. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Effluent Parameter | Units | Averaging Period | Existing Discharge Data | | | TBELs | | Water Quality Data & WQBELs | | | | | | ML | Basis for Permit Requirement |
| | | | Permit Limit | Existing Effluent Quality | # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects | Limit | Basis | Ambient Bkgd. Conc. | Projected Instream Conc. | WQ Std[10].or GV | WQ Type | Calc. WQBEL[11] | Basis for WQBEL | | |
| Enterococci | MPN/ 100mL | Daily Max | | 4 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Enterococci was detected in the effluent. It is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of the industrial activity; therefore, monitoring is not required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lead, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 1 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 8 | A(C) | 42.1 | 703.5 | - | - |
| | WQBEL (total) = wqs(dissolved*translator)* dilution ratio= ((8/0.951)*5)<br>Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and lead is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mercury, Total | ng/L | Daily Max | | 15 | 1 | | TOGS 1.3.10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | MDV |
| | Additional sampling was done on 03/07/2024 which showed the mercury level of 3.5 ng/L. See Mercury section of this factsheet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zinc, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 210 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 66 | A(C) | 348.8 | 703.5 | - | - |
| | WQBEL (total) = wqs(dissolved*translator)* dilution ratio= ((66/0.946)*5)<br>Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and zinc is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate | µg/l | Daily Max | | 6 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PFOA | ng/L | Daily Max | | 6 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | STM |
| | Short-term monitoring is added in the permit to collect additional data for this parameter as well as other emerging contaminants. See emerging contaminant monitoring section of this factsheet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Permittee: Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
Facility: LaGuardia Airport
SPDES Number: NY 0008133
Full Technical Review

Date: February 28, 2025
Permit Writer: Jean Occidental
Discharge Class: 01 Industrial
NPDES Class: USEPA Non-Major

## Outfall 05A - Monitor

| Outfall # | 05A | **Description of Wastewater:** Stormwater runoff from asphalt roads, parking areas, asphalt runways, infield drainage areas, landscaped areas, roof drains, terminal areas, and aircraft deicing areas | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Effluent Parameter | Units | Averaging Period | Existing Discharge Data | | | TBELs | | Water Quality Data & WQBELs | | | | | | ML | Basis for Permit Requirement |
| | | | Permit Limit | Existing Effluent Quality | # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects | Limit | Basis | Ambient Bkgd. Conc. | Projected Instream Conc. | WQ Std[12].or GV | WQ Type | Calc. WQBEL[13] | Basis for WQBEL | | |
| **General Notes:** Outfall 006 and outfall 013 were previously chosen as representative outfalls for the facility. Given the significant upgrades at the facility, monitoring for outfall 05A has been added.<br>Existing discharge data 02/07/2017 was obtained from the 2016 RFI. All applicable water quality standards were reviewed for development of the WQBELs. The standard and WQBEL shown below represent the most stringent.<br>Water quality standards for metal are in dissolved form however WQBEL are in total form. Translator used to convert dissolved metals to total metal can be found in EPA 823-b-96-007 or https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/metals_translator.pdf<br>The technology based effluent limitations (TBELs) were developed from TOGS 1.2.1 Attachment C, for category I (air stripping) treatment systems. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flow Rate | GPD | Daily Max | - | 614757 | 1 | **Monitor** | TOGS 1.2.1 | Narrative: No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages. | | | | | 703.2 | - | TBEL |
| | Flow will be monitored for informational purposes. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| pH | SU | Minimum | - | 6.0 Actual Min | 1 | **6.0** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 6.5 – 8.5 | Range | - | 703.3 | - | TBEL |
| | | Maximum | - | 7.63 Actual Max | 1 | **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 | Daily Max | | 69 | 1 | **100** | TOGS 1.2.1 | Narrative: None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages. | | | | | 703.2 | - | TBEL |
| | Facility performance evaluation (statistical analysis of effluent data) shows the facility can meet the current limit of 100 mg/l. Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL is protective of the WQS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| $BOD_5$ | mg/L | Daily Max | | 91 | 1 | | | See dissolved Oxygen | | | | | | - | Monitor |
| | Added BOD monitoring to be consistent with other airports in New York State. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| COD | mg/L | Daily Max | | 120 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | See dissolved Oxygen | | | | | | - | - |
| | Other indicator parameter (BOD) has been added in the permit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dissolved Oxygen | mg/L | Daily Max | | 8 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | Shall not be less than 4.0 mg/L at any time | | | | | 703.3 | - | - |
| | Other indicator parameter (BOD) has been added in the permit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



[12] Water quality standards for metal are in dissolved form.

[13] Calc. WQBELs for metals are in total form.

| **Outfall #** | 05A | **Description of Wastewater:** Stormwater runoff from asphalt roads, parking areas, asphalt runways, infield drainage areas, landscaped areas, roof drains, terminal areas, and aircraft deicing areas | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Effluent Parameter | Units | Averaging Period | Existing Discharge Data | | | TBELs | | Water Quality Data & WQBELs | | | | | | ML | Basis for Permit Requirement |
| | | | Permit Limit | Existing Effluent Quality | # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects | Limit | Basis | Ambient Bkgd. Conc. | Projected Instream Conc. | WQ Std[12].or GV | WQ Type | Calc. WQBEL[13] | Basis for WQBEL | | |
| Glycol | mg/L | Daily Max | | - | - | | | | | | | | | - | Monitor |
| | Propylene Glycol is used as a deicing and anti-icing agent in the facility. Monitoring requirements has been added in the permit during deicing season. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benzene | µg/l | Daily Max | | Non-detect | 1 | **5** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 190 | A(C) | - | 703.5 | - | Action Level |
| | 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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethylbenzene | µg/l | Daily Max | | Non-detect | 1 | **5** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 4.5 | A(C) | - | 703.5 | - | Action Level |
| | 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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Methyl TertButyl Ether (MTBE) | µg/l | Daily Max | | Non-detect | 1 | **10** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | 703.5 | - | Action Level |
| | 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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Toluene | µg/l | Daily Max | | Non-detect | 1 | **5** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 92 | A(C) | - | 703.5 | - | Action Level |
| | 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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Xylene | µg/l | Daily Max | | Non-detect | 1 | **5** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 19 | A(C) | - | 703.5 | - | Action Level |
| | TOGS 1.2.1 attachment C, the TBEL -BPJ limit applicable for facilities with air stripper is 5.0 ug/l for individual Xylene isomers (o, m and p) and not total of (o, m, and p) Xylene. The water quality standards of 19 ug/l applies to the sum of o-, m- and p-xylene. Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL is protective of the WQS.<br>Due to the technical difficulty of analyzing the m & p isomers xylene separately, the permit includes 5.0ug/l action level for o-Xylene and 10 ug/l for m+p -Xylene. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Settleable Solids | ml/L | Daily Max | | 8 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | Narrative: None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages. | | | | | 703.2 | - | - |
| | Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and settleable solids is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coliform, Fecal | CFU/ 100 mL | Daily Max | | 370 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Fecal Coliform was detected in the effluent. It is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of the industrial activity; therefore, monitoring is not required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coliform, Total | CFU/ 100 mL | Daily Max | | 500 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| **Outfall #** | 05A | **Description of Wastewater:** Stormwater runoff from asphalt roads, parking areas, asphalt runways, infield drainage areas, landscaped areas, roof drains, terminal areas, and aircraft deicing areas | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Effluent Parameter | Units | Averaging Period | Existing Discharge Data | | | TBELs | | Water Quality Data & WQBELs | | | | | | ML | Basis for Permit Requirement |
| | | | Permit Limit | Existing Effluent Quality | # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects | Limit | Basis | Ambient Bkgd. Conc. | Projected Instream Conc. | WQ Std[12].or GV | WQ Type | Calc. WQBEL[13] | Basis for WQBEL | | |
| | Total Coliform was detected in the effluent. It is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of the industrial activity; therefore, monitoring is not required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E-coli | CFU/ 100 mL | Daily Max | | 370 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | E-coli was detected in the effluent. It is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industrial activity; therefore, monitoring is not required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enterococci | MPN/ 100mL | Daily Max | | 461 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Enterococci was detected in the effluent. It is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of the industrial activity; therefore, monitoring is not required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 4.9 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 36 | A(C) | - | 703.5 | - | - |
| | Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and arsenic is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barium, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 58 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | 703.5 | - | - |
| | Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and barium is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Copper, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 61 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 5.6 | A(C) | 33.7 | 703.5 | - | STM |
| | WQBEL (total) = wqs(dissolved*translator)* dilution ratio= ((5.60/0.83)*5)<br>Copper was detected at elevated levels. STM is required to determine if this parameter is consistently present in the effluent. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lead, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 21 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 8 | A(C) | 42.1 | 703.5 | - | - |
| | WQBEL (total) = wqs(dissolved*translator)* dilution ratio= ((8/0.951)*5)<br>Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and lead is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mercury, Total | ng/L | Daily Max | | 16 | 1 | | TOGS 1.3.10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | MDV |
| | Additional sampling was done on 03/07/2024 which showed the mercury level of 4.2 ng/L. See Mercury section of this factsheet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zinc, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 110 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 66 | A(C) | 348.8 | 703.5 | - | - |
| | WQBEL (total) = wqs(dissolved*translator)* dilution ratio= ((66/0.946)*5)<br>Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and zinc is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PFOA | ng/L | Daily Max | | 40 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | STM |
| | Short-term monitoring (STM) is added in the permit to collect additional data for this parameter as well as other emerging contaminants. See emerging contaminant monitoring section of this factsheet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Outfall 05B – No Monitor

| **Outfall #** | 05B | **Description of Wastewater:** Stormwater runoff from asphalt parking areas, taxiways, hangars, and aircraft deicing area. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Effluent Parameter | Units | Averaging Period | Existing Discharge Data | | | TBELs | | Water Quality Data & WQBELs | | | | | | ML | Basis for Permit Requirement |
| | | | Permit Limit | Existing Effluent Quality | # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects | Limit | Basis | Ambient Bkgd. Conc. | Projected Instream Conc. | WQ Std[14].or GV | WQ Type | Calc. WQBEL[15] | Basis for WQBEL | | |
| **General Notes:** This outfall is located outside the security fence adjacent to the Port Authority Police Department (PAPD) building. There is no access to the outfall near its location; it can only be accessed by traversing a steep vegetated embankment approximately 200 feet from the outfall and then walking in the water to its location. During storm conditions, access to the outfall is often unsafe due to poor visibility in the vegetated embankment and rough currents near the outfall. The safety and security issues associated with accessing this outfall would preclude sampling of this outfall on a regular basis. **Therefore NO MONITORING is required.**<br>Existing discharge data 02/07/2017 was obtained from the 2016 RFI. All applicable water quality standards were reviewed for development of the WQBELs. The standard and WQBEL shown below represent the most stringent.<br>Water quality standards for metal are in dissolved form however WQBEL are in total form. Translator used to convert dissolved metals to total metal can be found in EPA 823-b-96-007 or https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/metals_translator.pdf<br>The technology based effluent limitations (TBELs) were developed from TOGS 1.2.1 Attachment C. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flow Rate | GPD | Daily Max | - | 544211 | 1 | - | - | Narrative: No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages. | | | | | 703.2 | - | - |
| pH | SU | Minimum | - | 5.5 Actual Min | 1 | 6.0 | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 6.5 – 8.5 | Range | - | 703.3 | - | - |
| | | Maximum | - | 7.61 Actual Max | 1 | 9.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Oil & Grease | mg/l | Daily Max | | 7 | 1 | 15 | TOGS 1.2.1 | Narrative: No residue attributable to sewage , industrial wastes or other wastes, nor visible oil film nor globules of grease. | | | | | 703.2 | - | - |
| Total Suspended Solids (TSS) | mg/l | Daily Max | | 81 | 1 | 100 | TOGS 1.2.1 | Narrative: None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages. | | | | | 703.2 | - | - |
| $BOD_5$ | mg/L | Daily Max | | 480 | 1 | | | See dissolved Oxygen | | | | | | - | - |
| COD | mg/L | Daily Max | | 520 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | See dissolved Oxygen | | | | | | - | - |
| Dissolved Oxygen | mg/L | Daily Max | | 10 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | Shall not be less than 4.0 mg/L at any time | | | | | 703.3 | - | - |
| Settleable Solids | ml/L | Daily Max | | 0.5 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | Narrative: None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages. | | | | | 703.2 | - | - |



[14] Water quality standards for metal are in dissolved form.

[15] Calc. WQBELs for metals are in total form.

| **Outfall #** | 05B | **Description of Wastewater:** Stormwater runoff from asphalt parking areas, taxiways, hangars, and aircraft deicing area. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Effluent Parameter | Units | Averaging Period | Existing Discharge Data | | | TBELs | | Water Quality Data & WQBELs | | | | | | ML | Basis for Permit Requirement |
| | | | Permit Limit | Existing Effluent Quality | # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects | Limit | Basis | Ambient Bkgd. Conc. | Projected Instream Conc. | WQ Std[14].or GV | WQ Type | Calc. WQBEL[15] | Basis for WQBEL | | |
| Coliform, Fecal | CFU/ 100 mL | Daily Max | | 3,900 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Fecal Coliform was detected in the effluent at high levels. Permittee was required to investigate the cause and perform corrective actions/address the issues. After completing corrective actions, additional sampling was done, the results showed low level of coliform; refer to Additional Sampling Results table. It is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of the industrial activity; therefore, monitoring is not required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coliform, Total | CFU/ 100 mL | Daily Max | | 7,700 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| E-coli | CFU/ 100 mL | Daily Max | | 3,900 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Enterococci | MPN/ 100mL | Daily Max | | 104 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Arsenic, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 1 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 36 | A(C) | - | 703.5 | - | - |
| Copper, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 60 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 5.6 | A(C) | 33.7 | 703.5 | - | - |
| Lead, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 11 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 8 | A(C) | 42.1 | 703.5 | - | - |
| Mercury, Total | ng/L | Daily Max | | 22 | 1 | | TOGS 1.3.10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | MDV |
| | See Mercury section of this factsheet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zinc, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 130 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 66 | A(C) | 348.8 | 703.5 | - | - |
| Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate | µg/l | Daily Max | | 4 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Phenol | µg/l | Daily Max | | 4 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PFOA | ng/L | Daily Max | | 52 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | STM |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Permittee: Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
Facility: LaGuardia Airport
SPDES Number: NY 0008133
Full Technical Review

Date: February 28, 2025
Permit Writer: Jean Occidental
Discharge Class: 01 Industrial
NPDES Class: USEPA Non-Major

## Outfall 006 - Monitor

| Outfall # | 006 | Description of Wastewater: Stormwater runoff from infield and taxiway areas, and runways to pump house #6, and aircraft deicing area | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Effluent Parameter | Units | Averaging Period | Existing Discharge Data | | | TBELs | | Water Quality Data & WQBELs | | | | | | ML | Basis for Permit Requirement |
| | | | Permit Limit | Existing Effluent Quality[16] | # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects | Limit | Basis | Ambient Bkgd. Conc. | Projected Instream Conc. | WQ Std[17].or GV | WQ Type | Calc. WQBEL[18] | Basis for WQBEL | | |
| **General Notes:** Existing discharge data from 01/01/2017 to 05/30/2023 was obtained from Discharge Monitoring Reports provided by the Permittee. All applicable water quality standards were reviewed for development of the WQBELs. The standard and WQBEL shown below represent the most stringent.<br>Water quality standards for metal are in dissolved form however WQBEL are in total form. Translator used to convert dissolved metals to total metal can be found in EPA 823-b-96-007 or https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/metals_translator.pdf<br>The technology based effluent limitations (TBELs) were developed from TOGS 1.2.1 Attachment C, for category I (air stripping) treatment systems. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flow Rate | GPD | Daily Max | Monitor | 851965 Actual Average | 75 | **Monitor** | TOGS 1.2.1 | Narrative: No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages. | | | | | 703.2 | - | TBEL |
| | Flow will continue to be monitored for informational purposes. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| pH | SU | Minimum | 6 | 6.21 Actual Min | 75 | **6.0** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 6.5 – 8.5 | Range | - | 703.3 | - | TBEL |
| | | Maximum | 9 | 8.26 Actual Max | 75 | **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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oil & Grease | mg/l | Daily Max | 15 | 7 | 75 | **15** | TOGS 1.2.1 | Narrative : No residue attributable to sewage , industrial wastes or other wastes, nor visible oil film nor globules of grease. | | | | | 703.2 | - | TBEL |
| | Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1, TBELs reflect the available treatment technology listed in Attachment C. Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL is protective of the WQS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Suspended Solids (TSS) | mg/l | Daily Max | 100 | 82 | 75 | **100** | TOGS 1.2.1 | Narrative: None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages. | | | | | 703.2 | - | TBEL |
| | Facility performance evaluation (statistical analysis of effluent data) shows the facility can meet the limit of 100 mg/l. Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL is protective of the WQS. Limit is being retained. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CBOD | lb/d | Daily Max | 3259 | 7710 | 73 | | | See dissolved Oxygen | | | | | | - | - |
| | CBOD monitoring has been changed to BOD monitoring. Since the use of urea as deicing fluid is now prohibited and no applicable ammonia (NH3) limit in the permit, BOD is the indicator parameter used for chemical used for deicing activities. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| $BOD_5$ | mg/L | Daily Max | | 3,400 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | See dissolved Oxygen | | | | | | - | Monitor |



[16] 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)
[17] Water quality standards for metal are in dissolved form.

[18] Calc. WQBELs for metals are in total form.

| **Outfall #** | 006 | **Description of Wastewater:** Stormwater runoff from infield and taxiway areas, and runways to pump house #6, and aircraft deicing area | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Effluent Parameter | Units | Averaging Period | Existing Discharge Data | | | TBELs | | Water Quality Data & WQBELs | | | | | | ML | Basis for Permit Requirement |
| | | | Permit Limit | Existing Effluent Quality[16] | # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects | Limit | Basis | Ambient Bkgd. Conc. | Projected Instream Conc. | WQ Std[17].or GV | WQ Type | Calc. WQBEL[18] | Basis for WQBEL | | |
| | Added BOD monitoring to be consistent with other airports in New York State. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benzene | µg/l | Daily Max | 5 | 1 | 25 | **5** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 190 | A(C) | - | 703.5 | - | Action Level |
| | 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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethylbenzene | µg/l | Daily Max | 5 | 1 | 25 | **5** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 4.5 | A(C) | - | 703.5 | - | Action Level |
| | 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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Methyl TertButyl Ether (MTBE) | µg/l | Daily Max | 10 | 2 | 25 | **10** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | 703.5 | - | Action Level |
| | 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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Toluene | µg/l | Daily Max | 5 | 1 | 25 | **5** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 92 | A(C) | - | 703.5 | - | Action Level |
| | 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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Xylene | µg/l | Daily Max | 5 | 1 | 25 | **5** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 19 | A(C) | - | 703.5 | - | Action Level |
| | TOGS 1.2.1 attachment C, the TBEL -BPJ limit applicable for facilities with air stripper is 5.0 ug/l for individual Xylene isomers (o, m and p) and not total of (o, m, and p) Xylene. The water quality standards of 19 ug/l applies to the sum of o-, m- and p-xylene. Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL is protective of the WQS.<br>The xylene action level has been changed from total xylene to individual xylene isomers. Due to the technical difficulty of analyzing the m & p isomers xylene separately, the permit includes 5.0ug/l action level for o-Xylene and 10 ug/l for m+p -Xylene. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Additional Pollutants Detected 02/07/2017** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| COD | mg/L | Daily Max | | 6,200 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | See dissolved Oxygen | | | | | | - | - |
| | Other indicator parameter (BOD)has been added in the permit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dissolved Oxygen | mg/L | Daily Max | | 5 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | Shall not be less than 4.0 mg/L at any time | | | | | 703.3 | - | - |
| | Other indicator parameter (BOD) has been added in the permit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Glycol | mg/L | Daily Max | | - | - | | | | | | | | | - | Monitor |
| | Propylene Glycol is used as a deicing and anti-icing agent in the facility. Monitoring requirements has been added in the permit during deicing season. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Settleable Solids | mL/L | Daily Max | | 0.1 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | Narrative: None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages. | | | | | 703.2 | - | - |

| **Outfall #** | 006 | **Description of Wastewater:** Stormwater runoff from infield and taxiway areas, and runways to pump house #6, and aircraft deicing area | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Effluent Parameter | Units | Averaging Period | Existing Discharge Data | | | TBELs | | Water Quality Data & WQBELs | | | | | | ML | Basis for Permit Requirement |
| | | | Permit Limit | Existing Effluent Quality[16] | # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects | Limit | Basis | Ambient Bkgd. Conc. | Projected Instream Conc. | WQ Std[17].or GV | WQ Type | Calc. WQBEL[18] | Basis for WQBEL | | |
| | Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and settleable solids is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coliform, Fecal | CFU/ 100 mL | Daily Max | | 810 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Fecal Coliform was detected in the effluent. It is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of the industrial activity; therefore, monitoring is not required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coliform, Total | CFU/ 100 mL | Daily Max | | 1,500 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total Coliform was detected in the effluent. It is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of the industrial activity; therefore, monitoring is not required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E-coli | CFU/ 100 mL | Daily Max | | 810 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | E-coli was detected in the effluent. It is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industrial activity; therefore, monitoring is not required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enterococci | MPN/ 100mL | Daily Max | | 7 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Enterococci was detected in the effluent. It is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of the industrial activity; therefore, monitoring is not required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 3 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 36 | A(C) | - | 703.5 | - | - |
| | Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and arsenic is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barium, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 1,000 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | 703.5 | - | - |
| | Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and barium is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Copper, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 41 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 5.6 | A(C) | 33.7 | 703.5 | - | STM |
| | WQBEL (total) = wqs(dissolved*translator)* dilution ratio= ((5.60/0.83)*5)<br>Copper was detected at elevated levels. STM is required to determine if this parameter is consistently present in the effluent. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lead, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 13 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 8 | A(C) | 42.1 | 703.5 | - | - |
| | WQBEL (total) = wqs(dissolved*translator)* dilution ratio= ((8/0.951)*5)<br>Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and lead is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mercury, Total | ng/L | Daily Max | | 6 | 1 | | TOGS 1.3.10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | MDV |

| **Outfall #** | 006 | **Description of Wastewater:** Stormwater runoff from infield and taxiway areas, and runways to pump house #6, and aircraft deicing area | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Effluent Parameter | Units | Averaging Period | Existing Discharge Data | | | TBELs | | Water Quality Data & WQBELs | | | | | | ML | Basis for Permit Requirement |
| | | | Permit Limit | Existing Effluent Quality[16] | # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects | Limit | Basis | Ambient Bkgd. Conc. | Projected Instream Conc. | WQ Std[17].or GV | WQ Type | Calc. WQBEL[18] | Basis for WQBEL | | |
| | See Mercury section of this factsheet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Selenium | µg/l | Daily Max | | 6 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and selenium is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zinc, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 170 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 66 | A(C) | 348.8 | 703.5 | - | - |
| | WQBEL (total) = wqs(dissolved*translator)* dilution ratio= ((66/0.946)*5)<br>Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and selenium is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benzo[a]anthracene | µg/l | Daily Max | | 4 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and benzo[a]anthracene is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benzo[a]pyrene | µg/l | Daily Max | | 7 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and benzo[a]pyrene is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benzo[b]fluoranthene | µg/l | Daily Max | | 15 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and benzo[b]fluoranthene is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benzo[g,h,i]perylene | µg/l | Daily Max | | 9 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and bexon[g,h,i]perylene is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benzo[k]fluoranthene | µg/l | Daily Max | | 4 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and benzo[k]fluoranthene is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate | µg/l | Daily Max | | 4 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chrysene | µg/l | Daily Max | | 10 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and chrysene is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fluoranthene | µg/l | Daily Max | | 16 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| **Outfall #** | 006 | **Description of Wastewater:** Stormwater runoff from infield and taxiway areas, and runways to pump house #6, and aircraft deicing area | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Effluent Parameter | Units | Averaging Period | Existing Discharge Data | | | TBELs | | Water Quality Data & WQBELs | | | | | | ML | Basis for Permit Requirement |
| | | | Permit Limit | Existing Effluent Quality[16] | # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects | Limit | Basis | Ambient Bkgd. Conc. | Projected Instream Conc. | WQ Std[17].or GV | WQ Type | Calc. WQBEL[18] | Basis for WQBEL | | |
| | Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and fluoranthene is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene | µg/l | Daily Max | | 7 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and indeno[I,2,3-cd]pyrene is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phenanthrene | µg/l | Daily Max | | 3 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 1.5 | A(C) | 7.5 | 703.5 | - | - |
| | Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and phenanthrene is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pyrene | µg/l | Daily Max | | 13 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and pyrene is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PFOA | ng/L | Daily Max | | 340 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | STM |
| | Short-term monitoring (STM) is added in the permit to collect additional data for this parameter as well as other emerging contaminants. See emerging contaminant monitoring section of this factsheet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Permittee: Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
Facility: LaGuardia Airport
SPDES Number: NY 0008133
Full Technical Review

Date: February 28, 2025
Permit Writer: Jean Occidental
Discharge Class: 01 Industrial
NPDES Class: USEPA Non-Major

## Outfall 008 – No Monitor

| **Outfall #** | 008 | **Description of Wastewater:** Stormwater runoff from infield areas between taxiway areas and runways. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Effluent Parameter | Units | Averaging Period | Existing Discharge Data | | | TBELs | | Water Quality Data & WQBELs | | | | | | ML | Basis for Permit Requirement |
| | | | Permit Limit | Existing Effluent Quality | # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects | Limit | Basis | Ambient Bkgd. Conc. | Projected Instream Conc. | WQ Std[19].or GV | WQ Type | Calc. WQBEL[20] | Basis for WQBEL | | |
| **General Notes:** This outfall is located underneath the aircraft runway deck and can only be accessed via boat when there is no active airplane traffic (0100 – 0430). During storm conditions, rough currents are often encountered, making nautical transportation unsafe. The safety and security issues associated with accessing this outfall would preclude sampling of this outfall on a regular basis.<br>**Therefore NO MONITORING is required.**<br>Existing discharge data 02/07/2017 was obtained from the 2016 RFI. All applicable water quality standards were reviewed for development of the WQBELs. The standard and WQBEL shown below represent the most stringent.<br>Water quality standards for metal are in dissolved form however WQBEL are in total form. Translator used to convert dissolved metals to total metal can be found in EPA 823-b-96-007 or https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/metals_translator.pdf<br>The technology based effluent limitations (TBELs) were developed from TOGS 1.2.1 Attachment C. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flow Rate | GPD | Daily Max | - | 92141 | 1 | - | - | Narrative: No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages. | | | | | 703.2 | - | - |
| pH | SU | Minimum | - | 5.50 Actual Min | 1 | 6.0 | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 6.5 – 8.5 | Range | - | 703.3 | - | - |
| | | Maximum | - | 6.59 Actual Max | 1 | 9.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Suspended Solids (TSS) | mg/l | Daily Max | | 18 | 1 | 100 | TOGS 1.2.1 | Narrative: None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages. | | | | | 703.2 | - | - |
| $BOD_5$ | mg/L | Daily Max | | 31 | 1 | | | See dissolved Oxygen | | | | | | | - |
| COD | mg/L | Daily Max | | 54 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | See dissolved Oxygen | | | | | | | - |
| Dissolved Oxygen | mg/L | Daily Max | | 8 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | Shall not be less than 4.0 mg/L at any time | | | | | 703.3 | | - |
| Glycol | mg/L | Daily Max | | - | - | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Coliform, Fecal | CFU/ 100 mL | Daily Max | | 440 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Coliform, Total | CFU/ 100 mL | Daily Max | | 1,350 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |



[19] Water quality standards for metal are in dissolved form.

[20] Calc. WQBELs for metals are in total form.

| **Outfall #** | 008 | **Description of Wastewater:** Stormwater runoff from infield areas between taxiway areas and runways. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Effluent Parameter | Units | Averaging Period | Existing Discharge Data | | | TBELs | | Water Quality Data & WQBELs | | | | | | ML | Basis for Permit Requirement |
| | | | Permit Limit | Existing Effluent Quality | # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects | Limit | Basis | Ambient Bkgd. Conc. | Projected Instream Conc. | WQ Std[19].or GV | WQ Type | Calc. WQBEL[20] | Basis for WQBEL | | |
| E-coli | CFU/ 100 mL | Daily Max | | 195 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Enterococci | MPN/ 100mL | Daily Max | | >2,419 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Barium, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 32 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lead, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 1 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 8 | A(C) | 42.1 | 703.5 | - | - |
| Mercury, Total | ng/L | Daily Max | | 6.8 | 1 | | TOGS 1.3.10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | MDV |
| | See Mercury section of this factsheet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zinc, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 26 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 66 | A(C) | 348.8 | 703.5 | - | - |
| PFOA | ng/L | Daily Max | | 3 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Permittee: Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
Facility: LaGuardia Airport
SPDES Number: NY 0008133
Full Technical Review

Date: February 28, 2025
Permit Writer: Jean Occidental
Discharge Class: 01 Industrial
NPDES Class: USEPA Non-Major

## Outfall 010 – No Monitor

| **Outfall #** | 010 | **Description of Wastewater:** Stormwater runoff from parking and taxiway areas, runways, and infields to pump house #1; and aircraft deicing area. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Effluent Parameter | Units | Averaging Period | Existing Discharge Data | | | TBELs | | Water Quality Data & WQBELs | | | | | | ML | Basis for Permit Requirement |
| | | | Permit Limit | Existing Effluent Quality | # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects | Limit | Basis | Ambient Bkgd. Conc. | Projected Instream Conc. | WQ Std[21].or GV | WQ Type | Calc. WQBEL[22] | Basis for WQBEL | | |
| **General Notes:** This outfall is located adjacent to an active runway in the airside position. When low ceilings and poor visibility are reported (i.e., during typical storm conditions), FAA rules prevent facility staff from crossing the runway to access the outfall.<br>**Therefore NO MONITORING is required.**<br>Existing discharge data 02/07/2017 was obtained from the 2016 RFI. All applicable water quality standards were reviewed for development of the WQBELs. The standard and WQBEL shown below represent the most stringent.<br>Water quality standards for metal are in dissolved form however WQBEL are in total form. Translator used to convert dissolved metals to total metal can be found in EPA 823-b-96-007 or https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/metals_translator.pdf<br>The technology based effluent limitations (TBELs) were developed from TOGS 1.2.1 Attachment C. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flow Rate | GPD | Daily Max | - | 783204 | 1 | - | - | Narrative: No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages. | | | | | 703.2 | - | - |
| pH | SU | Minimum | - | 7.0 Actual Min | 1 | 6.0 | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 6.5 – 8.5 | Range | - | 703.3 | - | - |
| | | Maximum | - | 7.0 Actual Max | 1 | 9.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Suspended Solids (TSS) | mg/l | Daily Max | | 44 | 1 | 100 | TOGS 1.2.1 | Narrative: None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages. | | | | | 703.2 | - | - |
| $BOD_5$ | mg/L | Daily Max | | 1,300 | 1 | | | See dissolved Oxygen | | | | | | - | - |
| COD | mg/L | Daily Max | | 1,500 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | See dissolved Oxygen | | | | | | - | - |
| Dissolved Oxygen | mg/L | Daily Max | | 5 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | Shall not be less than 4.0 mg/L at any time | | | | | 703.3 | - | - |
| Glycol | mg/L | Daily Max | | - | - | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Coliform, Fecal | CFU/ 100 mL | Daily Max | | 500 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Coliform, Total | CFU/ 100 mL | Daily Max | | 1,800 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| E-coli | CFU/ 100 mL | Daily Max | | 500 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |



[21] Water quality standards for metal are in dissolved form.

[22] Calc. WQBELs for metals are in total form.

| **Outfall #** | 010 | **Description of Wastewater:** Stormwater runoff from parking and taxiway areas, runways, and infields to pump house #1; and aircraft deicing area. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Effluent Parameter | Units | Averaging Period | Existing Discharge Data | | | TBELs | | Water Quality Data & WQBELs | | | | | | ML | Basis for Permit Requirement |
| | | | Permit Limit | Existing Effluent Quality | # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects | Limit | Basis | Ambient Bkgd. Conc. | Projected Instream Conc. | WQ Std[21].or GV | WQ Type | Calc. WQBEL[22] | Basis for WQBEL | | |
| Enterococci | MPN/ 100mL | Daily Max | | 11 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Arsenic, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 2 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 36 | A(C) | - | 703.5 | - | - |
| Barium, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 1,100 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | 703.5 | - | - |
| Copper, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 74 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 5.6 | A(C) | 33.7 | 703.5 | - | - |
| Lead, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 6 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 8 | A(C) | 42.1 | 703.5 | - | - |
| Mercury, Total | ng/L | Daily Max | | 3 | 1 | | TOGS 1.3.10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | MDV |
| | See Mercury section of this factsheet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zinc, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 110 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 66 | A(C) | 348.8 | 703.5 | - | - |
| Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate | µg/l | Daily Max | | 4 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Phenol | µg/l | Daily Max | | 2 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PFOA | ng/L | Daily Max | | 100 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Permittee: Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
Facility: LaGuardia Airport
SPDES Number: NY 0008133
Full Technical Review

Date: February 28, 2025
Permit Writer: Jean Occidental
Discharge Class: 01 Industrial
NPDES Class: USEPA Non-Major

## Outfall 011 – No Monitor

| **Outfall #** | 011 | **Description of Wastewater:** Stormwater runoff from infields and runways to pump house #2. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Effluent Parameter | Units | Averaging Period | Existing Discharge Data | | | TBELs | | Water Quality Data & WQBELs | | | | | | ML | Basis for Permit Requirement |
| | | | Permit Limit | Existing Effluent Quality | # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects | Limit | Basis | Ambient Bkgd. Conc. | Projected Instream Conc. | WQ Std[23].or GV | WQ Type | Calc. WQBEL[24] | Basis for WQBEL | | |
| **General Notes:** This outfall is located adjacent to an active runway in the airside position. When low ceilings and poor visibility are reported (i.e., during typical storm conditions), FAA rules prevent facility staff from crossing the runway to access the outfall.<br>**Therefore NO MONITORING is required.**<br>Existing discharge data 02/07/2017 was obtained from the 2016 RFI. All applicable water quality standards were reviewed for development of the WQBELs. The standard and WQBEL shown below represent the most stringent.<br>Water quality standards for metal are in dissolved form however WQBEL are in total form. Translator used to convert dissolved metals to total metal can be found in EPA 823-b-96-007 or https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/metals_translator.pdf<br>The technology based effluent limitations (TBELs) were developed from TOGS 1.2.1 Attachment C. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flow Rate | GPD | Daily Max | - | 368566 | 1 | - | - | Narrative: No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages. | | | | | 703.2 | - | - |
| pH | SU | Minimum | - | 7.96 Actual Min | 1 | 6.0 | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 6.5 – 8.5 | Range | - | 703.3 | - | - |
| | | Maximum | - | 7.96 Actual Max | 1 | 9.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Suspended Solids (TSS) | mg/l | Daily Max | | 33 | 1 | 100 | TOGS 1.2.1 | Narrative: None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages. | | | | | 703.2 | - | - |
| $BOD_5$ | mg/L | Daily Max | | 50 | 1 | | | See dissolved Oxygen | | | | | | - | - |
| COD | mg/L | Daily Max | | 120 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | See dissolved Oxygen | | | | | | - | - |
| Dissolved Oxygen | mg/L | Daily Max | | 358 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | Shall not be less than 4.0 mg/L at any time | | | | | 703.3 | - | - |
| Glycol | mg/L | Daily Max | | - | - | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Coliform, Fecal | CFU/ 100 mL | Daily Max | | 2,900 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Fecal Coliform was detected in the effluent at high levels. Permittee was required to investigate the cause and perform corrective actions/address the issues. After completing corrective actions, additional sampling was done, the results showed low level of coliform; refer to Additional Sampling Results table. It is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of the industrial activity; therefore, monitoring is not required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coliform, Total | CFU/ 100 mL | Daily Max | | 3,100 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

[23] Water quality standards for metal are in dissolved form.

[24] Calc. WQBELs for metals are in total form.

| **Outfall #** | 011 | **Description of Wastewater:** Stormwater runoff from infields and runways to pump house #2. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Effluent Parameter | Units | Averaging Period | Existing Discharge Data | | | TBELs | | Water Quality Data & WQBELs | | | | | | ML | Basis for Permit Requirement |
| | | | Permit Limit | Existing Effluent Quality | # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects | Limit | Basis | Ambient Bkgd. Conc. | Projected Instream Conc. | WQ Std[23].or GV | WQ Type | Calc. WQBEL[24] | Basis for WQBEL | | |
| E-coli | CFU/ 100 mL | Daily Max | | 2,900 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Enterococci | MPN/ 100mL | Daily Max | | 41 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Barium, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 1,300 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | 703.5 | - | - |
| Lead, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 1 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 8 | A(C) | 42.1 | 703.5 | - | - |
| Mercury, Total | ng/L | Daily Max | | 4 | 1 | | TOGS 1.3.10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | MDV |
| | See Mercury section of this factsheet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zinc, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 37 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 66 | A(C) | 348.8 | 703.5 | - | - |
| PFOA | ng/L | Daily Max | | 79 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Permittee: Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
Facility: LaGuardia Airport
SPDES Number: NY 0008133
Full Technical Review

Date: February 28, 2025
Permit Writer: Jean Occidental
Discharge Class: 01 Industrial
NPDES Class: USEPA Non-Major

## Outfall 012 - Monitor

| **Outfall #** | 012 | **Description of Wastewater:** Stormwater runoff from infields and runways to pump house #3. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Effluent Parameter | Units | Averaging Period | Existing Discharge Data | | | TBELs | | Water Quality Data & WQBELs | | | | | | ML | Basis for Permit Requirement |
| | | | Permit Limit | Existing Effluent Quality | # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects | Limit | Basis | Ambient Bkgd. Conc. | Projected Instream Conc. | WQ Std[25].or GV | WQ Type | Calc. WQBEL[26] | Basis for WQBEL | | |
| **General Notes:** Outfall 006 and outfall 013 were previously chosen as representative outfalls for the facility. Given the significant upgrades at the facility, monitoring for outfall 012 has been added.<br>Existing discharge data 02/07/2017 was obtained from the 2016 RFI. All applicable water quality standards were reviewed for development of the WQBELs. The standard and WQBEL shown below represent the most stringent.<br>Water quality standards for metal are in dissolved form however WQBEL are in total form. Translator used to convert dissolved metals to total metal can be found in EPA 823-b-96-007 or https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/metals_translator.pdf<br>The technology based effluent limitations (TBELs) were developed from TOGS 1.2.1 Attachment C, for category I (air stripping) treatment systems. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flow Rate | GPD | Daily Max | - | 247630 | 1 | **Monitor** | TOGS 1.2.1 | Narrative: No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages. | | | | | 703.2 | - | TBEL |
| | Flow will be monitored for informational purposes. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| pH | SU | Minimum | - | 7.76 Actual Min | 1 | **6.0** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 6.5 – 8.5 | Range | - | 703.3 | - | TBEL |
| | | Maximum | - | 7.76 Actual Max | 1 | **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 | Daily Max | | 18 | 1 | **100** | TOGS 1.2.1 | Narrative: None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages. | | | | | 703.2 | - | TBEL |
| | Facility performance evaluation (statistical analysis of effluent data) shows the facility can meet the current limit of 100 mg/l. Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL is protective of the WQS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| $BOD_5$ | mg/L | Daily Max | | 16 | 1 | | | See dissolved Oxygen | | | | | | - | Monitor |
| | Added BOD monitoring to be consistent with other airports in New York State. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| COD | mg/L | Daily Max | | 52 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | See dissolved Oxygen | | | | | | - | - |
| | Other indicator parameter (BOD) has been added in the permit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dissolved Oxygen | mg/L | Daily Max | | 5 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | Shall not be less than 4.0 mg/L at any time | | | | | 703.3 | - | - |
| | Other indicator parameter (BOD) has been added in the permit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Glycol | mg/L | Daily Max | | - | - | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Monitor |



[25] Water quality standards for metal are in dissolved form.

[26] Calc. WQBELs for metals are in total form.

| **Outfall #** | 012 | **Description of Wastewater:** Stormwater runoff from infields and runways to pump house #3. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Effluent Parameter | Units | Averaging Period | Existing Discharge Data | | | TBELs | | Water Quality Data & WQBELs | | | | | | ML | Basis for Permit Requirement |
| | | | Permit Limit | Existing Effluent Quality | # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects | Limit | Basis | Ambient Bkgd. Conc. | Projected Instream Conc. | WQ Std[25].or GV | WQ Type | Calc. WQBEL[26] | Basis for WQBEL | | |
| | Propylene Glycol is used as a deicing and anti-icing agent in the facility. Monitoring requirements has been added in the permit during deicing season. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benzene | µg/l | Daily Max | | Non-detect | 1 | **5** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 190 | A(C) | - | 703.5 | - | Action Level |
| | 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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethylbenzene | µg/l | Daily Max | | Non-detect | 1 | **5** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 4.5 | A(C) | - | 703.5 | - | Action Level |
| | 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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Methyl TertButyl Ether (MTBE) | µg/l | Daily Max | | Non-detect | 1 | **10** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | 703.5 | - | Action Level |
| | 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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Toluene | µg/l | Daily Max | | Non-detect | 1 | **5** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 92 | A(C) | - | 703.5 | - | Action Level |
| | 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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Xylene | µg/l | Daily Max | | Non-detect | 1 | **5** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 19 | A(C) | - | 703.5 | - | Action Level |
| | TOGS 1.2.1 attachment C, the TBEL -BPJ limit applicable for facilities with air stripper is 5.0 ug/l for individual Xylene isomers (o, m and p) and not total of (o, m, and p) Xylene. The water quality standards of 19 ug/l applies to the sum of o-, m- and p-xylene. Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL is protective of the WQS.<br>Due to the technical difficulty of analyzing the m & p isomers xylene separately, the permit includes 5.0ug/l action level for o-Xylene and 10 ug/l for m+p -Xylene. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coliform, Fecal | CFU/ 100 mL | Daily Max | | 20 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Fecal Coliform was detected in the effluent at low levels. It is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of the industrial activity; therefore, monitoring is not required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coliform, Total | CFU/ 100 mL | Daily Max | | 80 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total Coliform was detected in the effluent at low levels. It is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of the industrial activity; therefore, monitoring is not required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E-coli | CFU/ 100 mL | Daily Max | | 20 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | E-coli was detected in the effluent. It is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industrial activity; therefore, monitoring is not required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| **Outfall #** | 012 | **Description of Wastewater:** Stormwater runoff from infields and runways to pump house #3. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Effluent Parameter | Units | Averaging Period | Existing Discharge Data | | | TBELs | | Water Quality Data & WQBELs | | | | | | ML | Basis for Permit Requirement |
| | | | Permit Limit | Existing Effluent Quality | # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects | Limit | Basis | Ambient Bkgd. Conc. | Projected Instream Conc. | WQ Std[25].or GV | WQ Type | Calc. WQBEL[26] | Basis for WQBEL | | |
| Enterococci | MPN/ 100m L | Daily Max | | 15 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Enterococci was detected in the effluent. It is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of the industrial activity; therefore, monitoring is not required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 2 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 36 | A(C) | - | 703.5 | - | - |
| | Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and arsenic is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barium, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 700 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | 703.5 | - | - |
| | Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and barium is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lead, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 1 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 8 | A(C) | 42.1 | 703.5 | - | - |
| | WQBEL (total) = wqs(dissolved*translator)* dilution ratio= ((8/0.951)*5)<br>Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and lead is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mercury, Total | ng/L | Daily Max | | 4 | 1 | | TOGS 1.3.10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | MDV |
| | See Mercury section of this factsheet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zinc, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 180 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 66 | A(C) | 348.8 | 703.5 | - | - |
| | WQBEL (total) = wqs(dissolved*translator)* dilution ratio= ((66/0.946)*5)<br>Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and zinc is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PFOA | ng/L | Daily Max | | 69 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | STM |
| | Short-term monitoring (STM) is added in the permit to collect additional data for this parameter as well as other emerging contaminants. See emerging contaminant monitoring section of this factsheet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Permittee: Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
Facility: LaGuardia Airport
SPDES Number: NY 0008133
Full Technical Review

Date: February 28, 2025
Permit Writer: Jean Occidental
Discharge Class: 01 Industrial
NPDES Class: USEPA Non-Major

## Outfall 013 - Monitor

| **Outfall #** | 013 | **Description of Wastewater:** Stormwater runoff from southeastern portion of LGA; consisting of terminal buildings, hangars, parking, and infield areas to pump house #4; and aircraft deicing areas | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Effluent Parameter | Units | Averaging Period | Existing Discharge Data | | | TBELs | | Water Quality Data & WQBELs | | | | | | ML | Basis for Permit Requirement |
| | | | Permit Limit | Existing Effluent Quality[27] | # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects | Limit | Basis | Ambient Bkgd. Conc. | Projected Instream Conc. | WQ Std[28].or GV | WQ Type | Calc. WQBEL[29] | Basis for WQBEL | | |
| **General Notes:** Existing discharge data from 01/01/2017 to 05/30/2023 was obtained from Discharge Monitoring Reports provided by the Permittee. All applicable water quality standards were reviewed for development of the WQBELs. The standard and WQBEL shown below represent the most stringent.<br>Water quality standards for metal are in dissolved form however WQBEL are in total form. Translator used to convert dissolved metals to total metal can be found in EPA 823-b-96-007 or https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/metals_translator.pdf<br>The technology based effluent limitations (TBELs) were developed from TOGS 1.2.1 Attachment C, for category I (air stripping) treatment systems. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flow Rate | GPD | Daily Max | Monitor | 3048075 Actual Average | 75 | **Monitor** | TOGS 1.2.1 | Narrative: No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages. | | | | | 703.2 | - | TBEL |
| | Flow will continue to be monitored for informational purposes. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| pH | SU | Minimum | 6 | 6.28 Actual Min | 75 | **6.0** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 6.5 – 8.5 | Range | - | 703.3 | - | TBEL |
| | | Maximum | 9 | 8.10 Actual Max | 75 | **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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oil & Grease | mg/l | Daily Max | 15 | 6 | 75 | **15** | TOGS 1.2.1 | Narrative : No residue attributable to sewage , industrial wastes or other wastes, nor visible oil film nor globules of grease. | | | | | 703.2 | - | TBEL |
| | Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1, TBELs reflect the available treatment technology listed in Attachment C. Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL is protective of the WQS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Suspended Solids (TSS) | mg/l | Daily Max | 100 | 92 | 75 | **100** | TOGS 1.2.1 | Narrative: None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages. | | | | | 703.2 | - | TBEL |
| | Facility performance evaluation (statistical analysis of effluent data) shows the facility can meet the limit of 100 mg/l. Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL is protective of the WQS. This limit is being retained | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CBOD | lb/d | Daily Max | 20454 | 35856 | 75 | | | See dissolved Oxygen | | | | | | - | - |
| | CBOD monitoring has been changed to BOD monitoring. Since the use of urea as deicing fluid is now prohibited and no applicable ammonia (NH3) limit in the permit, BOD is the indicator parameter used for chemical used for deicing activities. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| $BOD_5$ | mg/L | Daily Max | | 690 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | See dissolved Oxygen | | | | | | - | Monitor |



[27] 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)

[28] Water quality standards for metal are in dissolved form.

[29] Calc. WQBELs for metals are in total form.

| **Outfall #** | 013 | **Description of Wastewater:** Stormwater runoff from southeastern portion of LGA; consisting of terminal buildings, hangars, parking, and infield areas to pump house #4; and aircraft deicing areas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Effluent Parameter | Units | Averaging Period | Existing Discharge Data | | | TBELs | | Water Quality Data & WQBELs | | | | | | ML | Basis for Permit Requirement |
| | | | Permit Limit | Existing Effluent Quality[27] | # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects | Limit | Basis | Ambient Bkgd. Conc. | Projected Instream Conc. | WQ Std[28].or GV | WQ Type | Calc. WQBEL[29] | Basis for WQBEL | | |
| | Added BOD monitoring to be consistent with other airports in New York State. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benzene | µg/l | Daily Max | 5 | 0.92 | 25 | **5** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 190 | A(C) | - | 703.5 | - | Action Level |
| | 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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethylbenzene | µg/l | Daily Max | 5 | 1 | 25 | **5** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 4.5 | A(C) | - | 703.5 | - | Action Level |
| | 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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Methyl TertButyl Ether (MTBE) | µg/l | Daily Max | 10 | 2 | 25 | **10** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | 703.5 | - | Action Level |
| | 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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Toluene | µg/l | Daily Max | 5 | 1 | 25 | **5** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 92 | A(C) | - | 703.5 | - | Action Level |
| | 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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Xylene | µg/l | Daily Max | 5 | 1 | 25 | **5** | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 19 | A(C) | - | 703.5 | - | Action Level |
| | TOGS 1.2.1 attachment C, the TBEL -BPJ limit applicable for facilities with air stripper is 5.0 ug/l for individual Xylene isomers (o, m and p) and not total of (o, m, and p) Xylene. The water quality standards of 19 ug/l applies to the sum of o-, m- and p-xylene. Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL is protective of the WQS.<br>The xylene action level has been changed from total xylene to individual xylene isomers. Due to the technical difficulty of analyzing the m & p isomers xylene separately, the permit includes 5.0ug/l action level for o-Xylene and 10 ug/l for m+p -Xylene. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Additional Pollutants Detected 02/07/2017** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| COD | mg/L | Daily Max | | 1000 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | See dissolved Oxygen | | | | | | - | - |
| | Other indicator parameter (BOD) has been added in the permit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dissolved Oxygen | mg/L | Daily Max | | 6 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | Shall not be less than 4.0 mg/L at any time | | | | | 703.3 | - | - |
| | Other indicator parameter (BOD) has been added in the permit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Glycol | mg/L | Daily Max | | - | - | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Monitor |
| | Propylene Glycol is used as a deicing and anti-icing agent in the facility. Monitoring requirements has been added in the permit during deicing season. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coliform, Fecal | CFU/ 100 mL | Daily Max | | >20,000 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| **Outfall #** | 013 | **Description of Wastewater:** Stormwater runoff from southeastern portion of LGA; consisting of terminal buildings, hangars, parking, and infield areas to pump house #4; and aircraft deicing areas | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Effluent Parameter | Units | Averaging Period | Existing Discharge Data | | | TBELs | | Water Quality Data & WQBELs | | | | | | ML | Basis for Permit Requirement |
| | | | Permit Limit | Existing Effluent Quality[27] | # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects | Limit | Basis | Ambient Bkgd. Conc. | Projected Instream Conc. | WQ Std[28].or GV | WQ Type | Calc. WQBEL[29] | Basis for WQBEL | | |
| | Fecal Coliform was detected in the effluent at high levels. Permittee was required to investigate the cause and perform corrective actions/address the issues. After completing corrective actions, additional sampling was done, the results showed low level of coliform; refer to Additional Sampling Results table. It is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of the industrial activity; therefore, monitoring is not required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coliform, Total | CFU/ 100 mL | Daily Max | | >20,000 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total Coliform was detected in the effluent at high levels. Permittee was required to investigate the cause and perform corrective actions/address the issues. After completing corrective actions, additional sampling was done, the results showed low level of coliform; refer to Additional Sampling Results table. It is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of the industrial activity; therefore, monitoring is not required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E-coli | CFU/ 100 mL | Daily Max | | >20,000 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | E-coli was detected in the effluent. It is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industrial activity; therefore, monitoring is not required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enterococci | MPN/ 100mL | Daily Max | | >2,419 | 1 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Enterococci was detected in the effluent. It is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industrial activity; therefore, monitoring is not required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 2 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 36 | A(C) | - | 703.5 | - | - |
| | Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and arsenic is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barium, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 360 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | 703.5 | - | - |
| | Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and barium is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lead, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 27 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 8 | A(C) | 42.1 | 703.5 | - | - |
| | WQBEL (total) = wqs(dissolved*translator)* dilution ratio= ((8/0.951)*5)<br>Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and lead is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mercury, Total | ng/L | Daily Max | | 26 | 1 | | TOGS 1.3.10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | MDV |
| | Additional sampling was done on 03/07/2024 which showed the mercury level of 3.9 ng/L. See Mercury section of this factsheet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zinc, Total | µg/l | Daily Max | | 87 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 66 | A(C) | 348.8 | 703.5 | - | - |
| | WQBEL (total) = wqs(dissolved*translator)* dilution ratio= ((66/0.946)*5)<br>Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and zinc is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| **Outfall #** | 013 | **Description of Wastewater:** Stormwater runoff from southeastern portion of LGA; consisting of terminal buildings, hangars, parking, and infield areas to pump house #4; and aircraft deicing areas | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Effluent Parameter | Units | Averaging Period | Existing Discharge Data | | | TBELs | | Water Quality Data & WQBELs | | | | | | ML | Basis for Permit Requirement |
| | | | Permit Limit | Existing Effluent Quality[27] | # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects | Limit | Basis | Ambient Bkgd. Conc. | Projected Instream Conc. | WQ Std[28].or GV | WQ Type | Calc. WQBEL[29] | Basis for WQBEL | | |
| Di-n-butylphthalate | µg/l | Daily Max | | 2 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Existing effluent quality showed no reasonable potential to violate water quality standard and di-n-butylphthalate is not considered a typical pollutant of concern for this type of industry, therefore no limit or monitoring is required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PFOA | ng/L | Daily Max | | 32 | 1 | | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | STM |
| | Short -term monitoring (STM) is added in the permit to collect additional data for this parameter as well as other emerging contaminants. See emerging contaminant monitoring section of this factsheet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Permittee: Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
Facility: LaGuardia Airport
SPDES Number: NY 0008133
Full Technical Review

Date: February 28, 2025
Permit Writer: Jean Occidental
Discharge Class: 01 Industrial
NPDES Class: USEPA Non-Major

# Additional Sampling Results

## Coliform & COD results

Table 1
The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
LaGuardia Airport
Summary of Outfall Sampling Results - COD and Bacteriological Parameters

| Sample ID | | Threshold Concentration for Resampling | Outfall 001A | | Outfall 001 | | | | | | | | | | Outfall 002 | | | | | | Outfall 004 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sample Date | | | 2/7/2017 | | 2/7/2017 | | 10/30/2019 | | 12/18/2019 | | 10/29/2020 | | 6/2/2022 | | 2/7/2017 | | 6/2/2022 | | 10/13/2022 | | 2/7/2017 | |
| Sample Matrix | | | Water | | Water | | Water | | Water | | Water | | Water | | Water | | Water | | Water | | Water | |
| Conventional Parameters | Unit | Unit | Result | RL | Result | RL | Result | RL | Result | RL | Result | LOQ | Result | LOQ | Result | RL | Result | LOQ | Result | LOQ | Result | RL |
| COD | mg/L | 100 mg/L | ND | 10 | 360 | 50 | NS | | NS | | NS | | ND | 60.0 | 110 | 50 | 94 | 60 | 100 | 55 | 31 | 10 |
| Fecal Coliform | CFU/ 100 mL | 2,000 CFU/100 mL | 520 | 10 | >20,000 | 100 | 2,500 | 1 | 740 | 1 | 790 | 1.8 | NS | | 8,100 | 100 | >1,600 | 2 | 213 | 10 | 240 | 10 |
| Total Coliform | CFU/ 100 mL | 10,000 CFU/100 mL | 4,300 | 100 | >20,000 | 100 | >80,000 | 1 | 4,300 | 1 | 9,200 | 1.8 | NS | | 8,700 | 100 | NS | | NS | | 210 | 10 |

| Sample ID | | Threshold Concentration for Resampling | Outfall 005A | | | | | | Outfall 005B | | | | | | Outfall 006 | | | | Outfall 008 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sample Date | | | 2/7/2017 | | 6/2/2022 | | 7/25/2022 | | 2/7/2017 | | 6/2/2022 | | 10/13/2022 | | 2/7/2017 | | 6/2/2022 | | 5/26/2017 | |
| Sample Matrix | | | Water | | Water | | Water | | Water | | Water | | Water | | Water | | Water | | Water | |
| Conventional Parameters | Unit | Unit | Result | RL | Result | LOQ | Result | LOQ | Result | RL | Result | LOQ | Result | LOQ | Result | RL | Result | LOQ | Result | RL |
| COD | mg/L | 100 mg/L | 120 | 20 | 329 | 60.0 | ND | 60.0 | 520 | 100 | 607 | 60.0 | 190 | 55.0 | 6,200 | 1,000 | ND | 60.0 | 54 | 20 |
| Fecal Coliform | CFU/ 100 mL | 2,000 CFU/100 mL | 370 | 10 | NS | | NS | | 3,900 | 100 | >1,600 | 1.8 | ND | 10.0 | 810 | 10 | NS | | 440 | 10 |
| Total Coliform | CFU/ 100 mL | 10,000 CFU/100 mL | 500 | 10 | NS | | NS | | 7,700 | 100 | NS | | NS | | 1,500 | 100 | NS | | 1,350 | 10 |

| Sample ID | | Threshold Concentration for Resampling | Outfall 010 | | | | Outfall 011 | | | | | | Outfall 012 | | Outfall 013 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sample Date | | | 2/7/2017 | | 6/2/2022 | | 2/7/2017 | | 6/2/2022 | | 10/13/2022 | | 2/7/2017 | | 2/7/2017 | | 10/30/2019 | | 12/18/2019 | | 8/17/2020 | | 6/2/2022 | |
| Sample Matrix | | | Water | | Water | | Water | | Water | | Water | | Water | | Water | | Water | | Water | | Water | | Water | |
| Conventional Parameters | Unit | Unit | Result | RL | Result | LOQ | Result | RL | Result | LOQ | Result | LOQ | Result | RL | Result | RL | Result | RL | Result | RL | Result | RL | Result | LOQ |
| COD | mg/L | 100 mg/L | 1,500 | 250 | ND | 60.0 | 120 | 20 | 675 | 60.0 | 110 | 55.0 | 52 | 10 | 1,000 | 100 | NS | | NS | | NS | | ND | 60.0 |
| Fecal Coliform | CFU/ 100 mL | 2,000 CFU/100 mL | 500 | 100 | NS | | 2,900 | 100 | >1,600 | 1.8 | 565 | 10.0 | 20 | 10 | >20,000 | 100 | 200 | 1 | 2,300 | 1 | 910 | 10 | NS | |
| Total Coliform | CFU/ 100 mL | 10,000 CFU/100 mL | 1,800 | 100 | NS | | 3,100 | 100 | NS | | NS | | 80 | 10 | >20,000 | 100 | >80,000 | 1 | 40,000 | 1 | >2,000 | 2 | NS | |

**Notes:**
CFU - Colony forming units
LOQ - Limit of Quantitation
mL - Milliliter
mg/L - Milligrams per liter
NA - Not applicable
ND - Not detected
NS - Not sampled
RL - Reporting limit
Results highlighted in yellow are above NYSDEC's Threshold Concentration for Resampling.

NY2C sampling results submitted on February 2017 indicated elevated value for coliform and COD. Coliform is not a typical pollutant of concern for airports. NYSDEC requested the Permittee to investigate and address the cause of elevated coliform concentrations. The Permittee's investigation confirmed infiltration of sewage from sanitary sewers into stormwater drainage lines. The Permittee had addressed this issue by repairing and/or installing new sanitary sewers and stormwater drainage lines in the drainage areas. Effluent samples collected on 06/02/2022, 7/25/2022, and 10/13/2022, showed decreases coliform concentration, indicating successful implementation of corrective actions.

The sampling results showed elevated concentrations of COD particularly during winter season, due to the presence of deicing and anti-icing fluids and fuel. BOD will be the indicator parameter to monitor the water quality impact of chemicals used for deicing and anti-icing activities to the receiving waterbody.

# Appendix: Regulatory and Technical Basis of Permit Authorizations

The Appendix is meant to supplement the factsheet 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 factsheet:

| 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 (TOGS 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.

## 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 95$^{th}$ (monthly average) and 99$^{th}$ (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 monitoring program. The Pollutant Summary Table identifies the number of sample data points available.

## Permit Requirements

## Basis for Effluent Limitations

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

When conducting a full technical review of an existing permit, the previous effluent limitations form the basis for the next permit. Existing effluent quality is evaluated against the existing effluent limitations to determine if these should be continued, revised, or deleted. Generally, existing limitations are continued unless there are changed conditions at the facility, the facility demonstrates an ability to meet more stringent limitations, or in response to updated regulatory requirements. Pollutant monitoring data is also reviewed to determine the presence of additional contaminants that should be included in the permit based on a reasonable potential analysis to cause or contribute to a water quality standards violation.



## Anti-backsliding

Anti-backsliding requirements are specified in the CWA sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4), ECL 17-0809, and regulations at 40 CFR 122.44(*l*) and 6 NYCRR 750-1.10(c) and (d). Generally, the relaxation of effluent limitations in permits is prohibited unless one of the specified exceptions applies, which will be cited on a case-by-case basis in this fact sheet. Consistent with current case law[30] and USEPA interpretation[31] anti-backsliding requirements do not apply should a revision to the final effluent limitation take effect before the scheduled date of compliance for that final effluent limitation.

## Antidegradation Policy

New York State implements the antidegradation portion of the CWA based upon two documents: (1) Organization and Delegation Memorandum #85-40, “Water Quality Antidegradation Policy” (September 9, 1985); and, (2) TOGS 1.3.9, “Implementation of the NYSDEC Antidegradation Policy – Great Lakes Basin (Supplement to Antidegradation Policy dated September 9, 1985) (undated).” The permit for the facility contains effluent limitations which ensure that the existing best usage of the receiving waters will be maintained. To further support the antidegradation policy, SPDES applications have been reviewed in accordance with the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR) as prescribed by 6 NYCRR Part 617.

[30] American Iron and Steel Institute v. Environmental Protection Agency, 115 F.3d 979, 993 n.6 (D.C. Cir. 1997)
[31] 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)

## Effluent Limitations

In developing a permit, NYSDEC 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)*

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 NYSDEC 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 NYSDEC 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 NYSDEC 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 will be 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 monitoring program, or data gathered by the NYSDEC;

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 NYSDEC 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 NYSDEC 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 Part 702.16(b) of Chapter X, Title 6 of the New York State Codes, Rules, and Regulations. 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). NYSDEC 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.

There have been a number of changes to DOW 1.3.10, December 2020 (e.g., the criteria for mercury sources, the MMP Decision tree, and the MMPs themselves) which could result in less stringent effluent limitations. There are now criteria to determine if a facility has sources of mercury. Additionally, the types of MMPs have been restructured. MMP Type IV is appropriate for facilities that are not sources of mercury. A similar MMP type was not included in the 2010 or 2015 versions of DOW 1.3.10. DOW 1.3.10, Figure 1, is a decision tree, which includes the criteria used to determine if a facility has source of mercury and which MMP is appropriate for a facility.

## 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) Plans

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.