State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) DISCHARGE PERMIT

SIC Code:	**4952**	NAICS Code:	**221320**	SPDES Number:	**NY0030490**
Discharge Class (CL):	**05**			DEC Number:	**3-3342-00058**
Toxic Class (TX):	**T**			Effective Date (EDP):	**EDP**
Major-Sub Drainage Basin:	**13 - 06**			Expiration Date (ExDP):	**ExDP**
Water Index Number:	**H-139-13**	Item No.:	**855.5 - 1**	Modification Dates (EDPM):	
Compact Area:	**-**				

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

PERMITTEE NAME AND ADDRESS					
Name:	**Village of Walden**	Attention:	**Village Manager**		
Street:	**1 Municipal Square**				
City:	**Walden**	State:	**NY**	Zip Code:	**12586**
Email:	**manager@villageofwalden.org**	Phone:	**(845)-778-2177**		

is authorized to discharge from the facility described below:

FACILITY NAME, ADDRESS, AND PRIMARY OUTFALL														
Name:	**Village of Walden Sewage Treatment Plant**													
Address / Location:	**16 Bradley Lane**										County:	**Orange**		
City:	**Walden**					State:	**NY**				Zip Code:	**12586**		
Facility Location:		Latitude:	**41**	°	**34**	'	**11**	" N	& Longitude:	**74**	°	**11**	'	**30**	" W
Primary Outfall No.:	**001**	Latitude:	**41**	°	**34**	'	**12**	" N	& Longitude:	**74**	°	**11**	'	**35**	" W
Outfall Description:	**Treated Sanitary**	Receiving Water:	**Wallkill River**						Class:	**B**		Standard:		**B**

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

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

DISTRIBUTION:
BWP Permit Coordinator (permit.coordinator@dec.ny.gov)
BWP Permit Writer
RWE
EPA Region II (Region2_NPDES@epa.gov)
NYSEFC (sara.tully@efc.ny.gov)

Permit Administrator:	Ellen Hart
Address:	21 S. Putt Corners Road, New Paltz, NY 12561
Signature	Date

Contents

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

INTERIM PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING – 1.2 MGD

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
001	All Year (unless otherwise specified)	Wallkill River	EDP	See Footnote 7

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
								Location		
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	
Flow	Monthly Average	1.2	MGD			Continuous	Recorder	X		
Flow	Daily Maximum	Monitor	MGD			Continuous	Recorder	X		
$CBOD_5$	Monthly Average	25	mg/L	250	lbs/d	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	1,3
$CBOD_5$	7-Day Average	40	mg/L	400	lbs/d	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	1,3
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Monthly Average	30	mg/L	300	lbs/d	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	1
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	7-Day Average	45	mg/L	450	lbs/d	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	1
UOD (June 1 – Oct. 31)	Monthly Average	80	mg/L	800	lbs/d	1/Week	Calculated		X	2
UOD (June 1 – Oct. 31)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	1/Week	Calculated		X	2
Ammonia (as N)	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	
Ammonia (as N) (May 1 – Oct. 31)	Daily Maximum	2.4	mg/L	24	lbs/d	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	4
Ammonia (as N) (Nov. 1 – April 30)	Daily Maximum	3.9	mg/L	39	lbs/d	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	4
TKN (as N) (June 1 – Oct. 31)	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	3
TKN (as N) (June 1 – Oct. 31)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	3
Total Phosphorus (as P)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	Quarterly	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Settleable Solids	Daily Maximum	0.3	mL/L			2/Day	Grab		X	
pH	Range	6.0 – 9.0	SU			2/Day	Grab		X	
Temperature	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ºF			2/Day	Grab		X	
Total Mercury	Daily Maximum	50	ng/L	Monitor	g/d	Quarterly	Grab		X	
Total Cadmium	Daily Maximum	25	µg/L	0.25	lbs/d	Quarterly	Grab		X	
Total Copper	Daily Maximum	74	µg/L	0.74	lbs/d	Quarterly	Grab		X	
Total Lead	Daily Maximum	20	µg/L	0.20	lbs/d	Quarterly	Grab		X	
ACTION LEVEL PARAMETERS	Type	Action Level	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
Total Silver	Daily Maximum	Monitor	µg/L	0.10	lbs/d	Quarterly	24-hr. Comp.		X	5
Total Zinc	Daily Maximum	Monitor	µg/L	2.0	lbs/d	Quarterly	24-hr. Comp.		X	5

EFFLUENT DISINFECTION Required Seasonal from May 1st - October 31st		Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
Coliform, Fecal	30-Day Geometric Mean	200	No./ 100 mL			1/Week	Grab		X	

Coliform, Fecal	7-Day Geometric Mean	400	No./ 100 mL			1/Week	Grab		X	
Chlorine, Total Residual	Monthly Average	Monitor	µg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	2/Day	Grab		X	
Chlorine, Total Residual	Daily Maximum	72	µg/L	0.72	lbs/d	2/Day	Grab		X	

WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TESTING		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
WET - Acute Invertebrate	See footnote			2.1	TUa	Quarterly	See footnote		X	6
WET - Acute Vertebrate	See footnote			2.1	TUa	Quarterly	See footnote		X	6
WET - Chronic Invertebrate	See footnote			14	TUc	Quarterly	See footnote		X	6
WET - Chronic Vertebrate	See footnote			14	TUc	Quarterly	See footnote		X	6

FOOTNOTES:

1. Effluent shall not exceed 15% and 15% of influent concentration values for $CBOD_5$ & TSS respectively.

2. Ultimate Oxygen Demand (UOD) shall be computed as follows: UOD = (1.5 × $CBOD_5$) + (4.5 × TKN).

3. $CBOD_5$ and TKN samples must be taken at the same time such that the UOD for the sampling period can be calculated.

4. This is a final effluent limitation for the 1.2 MGD facility. Until commencement of operation of the 1.8 MGD facility, the interim limit for Ammonia is Monitor. Monitoring for mass loadings is not required.

5. Action Levels: If the action level is exceeded, the additional monitoring requirement is triggered, and the permittee shall undertake a short-term, high-intensity, monitoring program for Total Silver and Total Zinc. Samples identical to those required for routine monitoring purposes shall be taken on each of at least three consecutive days and analyzed. Results shall be expressed in both mass and concentration. If levels higher than the action levels are confirmed, the permittee shall evaluate the treatment system operation and identify and employ actions to reduce concentrations present in the discharge. The permit may also be reopened by the Department for consideration of revised action levels or effluent limits. Action level monitoring results and the effectiveness of the actions taken shall be summarized and submitted with the monthly operating report [or DMR] data.

6. **Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing:**
   Testing Requirements – Acute and if directed Chronic 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 Department. The test species shall be Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea - invertebrate) and Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow - vertebrate). Receiving water collected upstream from the discharge 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 **7:1** for acute, and **14:1** for chronic. Discharges which are disinfected using chlorine should be dechlorinated prior to WET testing or samples shall be taken immediately prior to the chlorination system.

   Monitoring Period - WET testing shall be performed quarterly (calendar quarters) during calendar years ending in **2** and **7**.

   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 Department 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 Department guidance. Enforceable WET limits may also apply. The permittee shall be notified in writing by their Regional DEC office of additional requirements. The written notification shall include the reason(s) why such testing, TI/RE and/or limits are required.

7. These limits shall expire upon commencement of operation of the 1.8 MGD facility. The commence-operation date for the 1.8 MGD facility will be identified in a letter from the permittee to the offices listed on the Recording, Reporting and Additional Monitoring Requirements page of this permit and to the Bureau of Water Permits, 625 Broadway, Albany, NY 12233-3505. Operation shall commence only after receipt of certification from a PE, licensed in NYS, that the treatment plant was constructed in accordance with DEC or EFC approved reports, plans and specifications.

FINAL PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING – 1.8 MGD

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
001	All Year (unless otherwise specified)	Wallkill River	See Footnote 8	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
								Location		
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	
Flow	Monthly Average	1.8	MGD			Continuous	Recorder	X		
Flow	Daily Maximum	Monitor	MGD			Continuous	Recorder	X		
pH	Daily Minimum	6.5	SU			2/Day	Grab		X	
	Daily Maximum	8.5	SU							
Temperature	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ºF			2/Day	Grab		X	
$CBOD_5$	Monthly Average	25	mg/L	375	lbs/d	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	1
$CBOD_5$	7-Day Average	40	mg/L	600	lbs/d	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Monthly Average	30	mg/L	450	lbs/d	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	1
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	7-Day Average	45	mg/L	676	lbs/d	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Settleable Solids	Daily Maximum	0.30	mL/L			2/Day	Grab		X	
Ammonia (as N) June 1st – October 31st	Monthly Average	1.1	mg/L			1/Week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Ammonia (as N) November 1st – May 31st	Monthly Average	1.7	mg/L			1/Week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Total Phosphorus (as P)	Monthly Average	2.6	mg/L	39	lbs/d	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Total Mercury	12 MRA	17	ng/L			1/Month	Calculated		X	7
Total Mercury	Daily Maximum	25	ng/L			1/Month	Grab		X	6
Total Cadmium	Daily Maximum	25	ug/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Total Copper	Daily Maximum	74	ug/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Total Silver	Daily Maximum	0.16	ug/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Total Lead	Daily Maximum	20	ug/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Chlorine, Total Residual	Daily Maximum	0.030	mg/L			2/Day	Grab		X	3,5
Biennial Pollutant Scan						1/Two Years	-		X	2

EFFLUENT DISINFECTION Required Seasonal from May 1st - October 31st		Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
Coliform, Fecal	30-Day Geometric Mean	200	No./ 100 mL			1/Week	Grab		X	4
Coliform, Fecal	7-Day Geometric Mean	400	No./ 100 mL			1/Week	Grab		X	4

WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TESTING		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
WET - Acute Invertebrate	See footnote	1.5	TUa			1/quarter	See footnote		X	9,12
WET - Acute Vertebrate	See footnote	1.5	TUa			1/quarter	See footnote		X	9,12
WET - Chronic Invertebrate	See footnote	5.0	TUc			1/quarter	See footnote		X	9,12
WET - Chronic Vertebrate	See footnote	5.0	TUc			1/quarter	See footnote		X	9,12

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS OUTFALL 001		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) CAS No. 375-22-4 DMR Code: 51522	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	11
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA) CAS No. 2706-90-3 DMR Code: 51623	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	11
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) CAS No.307-24-4 DMR Code: 51624	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	11
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) CAS No. 375-85-9 DMR Code: 51625	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	11
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) CAS No. 335-67-1 DMR Code: 51521	Daily Maximum			10	ng/L	1/quarter	Grab		X	10, 11
Perfluoro-nonanoic Acid (PFNA) CAS No. 375-95-1 DMR Code: 51626	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	11
Perfluoro-decanoic Acid (PFDA) CAS No. 335-76-2 DMR Code: 51627	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	11
Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA) CAS No. 2058-94-8 DMR Code: 51628	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	11
Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA) CAS No. 307-55-1 DMR Code: 51629	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	11
Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTriA) CAS No. 72629-94-8 DMR Code: 51630	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	11
Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTeA) CAS No. 376-06-7 DMR Code: 51631	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	11
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) CAS No. 375-73-5 DMR Code: 52602	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	11
Perfluoropentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS) CAS No. 2706-91-4 DMR Code: 52610	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	11
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) CAS No. 355-46-4 DMR Code: 52605	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	11

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS OUTFALL 001		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS) CAS No. 375-92-8 DMR Code: 52604	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	11
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) CAS No. 1763-23-1 DMR Code: 52606	Daily Maximum			10	ng/L	1/quarter	Grab		X	10, 11
Perfluorononanesulfonic Acid (PFNS) CAS No. 68259-12-1 DMR Code: 52611	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	11
Perfluorodecanesulfonic Acid (PFDS) CAS No. 335-77-3 DMR Code: 52603	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	11
Perfluorododecanesulfonic Acid (PFDoS) CAS No. 79780-39-5 DMR Code: 52632	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	11
Perfluorooctanesulfonamide (FOSA) CAS No. 754-91-6 DMR Code: 51525	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	11
N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA) CAS No. 2355-31-9 DMR Code: 51644	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	11
N-Ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA) CAS No. 2991-50-6 DMR Code: 51643	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	11
1H,1H,2H,2H-Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (4:2 FTS) CAS No. 757124-72-4 DMR Code: 52607	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	11
1H,1H,2H,2H- Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (6:2 FTS) CAS No. 27619-97-2 DMR Code: 52608	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	11
1H,1H,2H,2H- Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (8:2 FTS) CAS No. 39108-34-4 DMR Code: 52609	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	11
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amide (NEtFOSA) CAS No. 4151-50-2 DMR Code: 52642	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	11
N-Methyl Perfluorooctane Sulfonamide (NMeFOSA) CAS No. 31506-32-8 DMR Code: 52641	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	11
N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamido Ethanol (NMeFOSE) CAS No. 24448-09-7 DMR Code: 51642	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	11
N-Ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamido Ethanol (NEtFOSE) CAS No. 1691-99-2 DMR Code: 51641	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	11

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS OUTFALL 001		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-Oxanone-1-Sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS) CAS No. 756426-58-1 DMR Code: PF003	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	11
Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA or GenX) CAS No. 13252-13-6 DMR Code: 52612	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	11
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-Oxaundecane-1-Sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS) CAS No. 763051-92-9 DMR Code: PF004	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	11
4,8-Dioxa-3h-Perfluorononanoic Acid (ADONA) CAS No. 919005-14-4 DMR Code: 52636	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	11
3-Perfluoropropyl Propanoic Acid (3:3FTCA) CAS No. 356-02-5 DMR Code: PF001	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	11
2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluorooctanoic Acid (5:3FTCA) CAS No. 914637-49-3 DMR Code: PF007	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	11
3-Perfluoroheptyl Propanoic Acid (7:3FTCA) CAS No. 812-70-4 DMR Code: PF005	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	11
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA) CAS No. 151772-58-6 DMR Code: 52626	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	11
Perfluoro-4-Methoxybutanoic Acid (PFMBA) CAS No. 863090-89-5 DMR Code: PF006	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	11
Perfluoro-3-Methoxypropanoic Acid (PFMPA) CAS No. 377-73-1 DMR Code: PF002	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	11
Perfluoro(2-Ethoxyethane)Sulfonic Acid (PFEESA) CAS No. 113507-82-7 DMR Code: 52629	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	11

FOOTNOTES:

1. Effluent shall not exceed 15% and 15% of influent concentration values for $CBOD_5$ & TSS respectively.

2. Biennial Pollutant Scan: The permittee shall perform effluent sampling every two (2) years for all applicable pollutants identified in the NY-2A Application, Tables A - D. Sampling data shall be collected according to the guidance in the NY-2A application and maintained by the permittee. Monitoring results shall not be submitted on the DMR. Data shall be submitted with the next submission of the NY-2A form.

3. Sampling and reporting for total residual chlorine are only necessary if chlorine is used for disinfection, elsewhere in the treatment process, or the facility otherwise has reasonable potential to discharge chlorine. Otherwise, the permittee shall report NODI-9 on the DMR.

4. For months that are not sampled, the permittee shall report NODI-9 on the DMR.

5. This is a Compliance Level for Total Residual Chlorine. The calculated WQBEL is 0.025 mg/L.

6. This is a Compliance Level for Total Mercury. The calculated WQBEL is 0.7 ng/L.

7. The 12-month rolling average for Total Mercury is defined as the sum of the current month's monthly average concentration or load added to the monthly averages from the eleven previous months, divided by the number of months for which samples were collected in the 12-month period.

8. These limits shall become effective upon commencement of operation of the 1.8 MGD facility. The commence-operation date will be identified in a letter from the permittee to the offices listed on the Recording, Reporting and Additional Monitoring Requirements page of this permit and to the Bureau of Water Permits, 625 Broadway, Albany, NY 12233-3505. Operation shall commence only after receipt of certification from a PE, licensed in NYS, that the treatment plant was constructed in accordance with DEC or EFC approved reports, plans and specifications.

9. Quarterly samples shall be collected in calendar quarters (Q1 – January 1st to March 31st; Q2 – April 1st to June 30th; Q3 – July 1st to September 30th; Q4 – October 1st to December 31st).

10. Emerging Contaminants Action Level: The permittee must collect one (1) confirmatory sample within seven (7) days of receiving the test result(s) when an Action Level is exceeded. If confirmed exceedance, the permittee must notify DEC at emergingcontaminantsdow@dec.ny.gov and initiate minimization program and continuous reporting as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals. Upon initiation of the minimization program, confirmatory sampling is no longer required when an Action Level is exceeded. If the reporting limit (RL) exceeds the Action Level, and the laboratory method shows no detection, the permittee must provide the DEC with documentation from the laboratory supporting the RL, including the basis for any matrix interference or method limitations.

11. All PFAS compound sampling shall use EPA Method 1633/1633A. Note that "DMR code" corresponds to the 5-digit code displayed in the top left of each parameter line on the DMR page within NetDMR.

12. **Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing:**
Testing Requirements – Chronic WET testing is required, but report both the acute and chronic results. 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 DEC. The test species shall be Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea - invertebrate) and Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow - vertebrate). Receiving water collected upstream from the discharge 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, and 5:1 for chronic.

Monitoring Period - WET testing shall be performed quarterly (calendar quarters) during calendar years ending in 2 and 7

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 DEC 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 DEC guidance. Enforceable WET limits may also apply. The permittee shall be notified in writing by their Regional DEC office of additional requirements. The written notification shall include the reason(s) why such testing, TI/RE and/or limits are required.

MERCURY MINIMIZATION PROGRAM (MMP) - Type I

1. General – To reduce mercury effluent levels with the goal of achieving the water quality standard of 0.7 ng/L, the permittee must develop, implement, and maintain a written MMP plan, which includes the elements set forth below.
2. Relevant Documents – incorporate by reference documents already prepared, if any, for the wastewater treatment facility.
3. Drawings or Maps – for the facility and collection system identifying key locations and other areas identified in the MMP Plan.
4. Monitoring Plan – All mercury outfall monitoring must be conducted using the methods specified in Table 8 of DOW 1.3.10. Monitoring at influent and other locations tributary to compliance points may be performed using either USEPA Method 1631 or another sufficiently sensitive method, as approved under 40 CFR Part 136. Monitoring of raw materials, equipment, treatment residuals, and other non-wastewater/non-stormwater substances may be performed using other methods as appropriate. Monitoring must be coordinated so that the results can be effectively compared between locations and conducted with the following frequencies:
    a. Influent/Effluent – sampled in accordance with the SPDES permit limitations table for Outfall 001; and
    b. Key Locations – sampled semi-annually, chosen to identify potential mercury sources. Sampling of discharges from dental facilities that are in compliance with 6 NYCRR 374.4 is not required.
5. Hauled Wastes Procedures – establish procedures for the acceptance of hauled waste to ensure it is not a potential mercury source. The permittee must notify the DEC prior to acceptance of loads which may exceed 500 ng/L[1].
6. Control Strategy –
    a. Pretreatment/Sewer Use Law (SUL) – develop, include, and enforce pretreatment and SUL conditions which will support efforts to achieve the water quality standard of 0.7 ng/L in the effluent.
    b. Inventory – develop and maintain an inventory of known and potential mercury sources, including a subset list of dental facilities.

[1] A level of 0.2 mg/L (200,000 ng/L) or more is considered hazardous per 40 CFR 261.11. The 500 ng/L amount is used here to alert the permittee that there is an unusual concentration of mercury and that it will need to be managed appropriately.

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

c. Dental Facilities Requirements – once every five years, conduct and document either:
   i. Inspections at each dental facility to verify compliance with the wastewater treatment operation, maintenance, and notification elements of 6 NYCRR 374.4; OR,
   ii. An outreach program[2], which informs new and existing users of their responsibilities, and collection of the "Amalgam Waste Compliance Report for Dental Dischargers"[3] form. Ensure the "Amalgam Waste Compliance Report for Dental Dischargers" is submitted by new users. The permittee should conduct site inspections to support the outreach program.

d. Other Potential Mercury Sources – once every five years, conduct and document either:
   i. Inspections at each identified location with potential mercury source(s), other than dental facilities; OR,
   ii. An outreach program which informs users of their responsibilities as identified locations with potential mercury source(s). The permittee should conduct site inspections to support the outreach program.

e. Equipment and Materials – evaluate equipment and materials (e.g., thermometers, thermostats) used by the permittee for potential mercury contribution to the discharge. As equipment and materials containing mercury are updated/replaced, the permittee must use mercury-free alternatives, if possible.

f. Bulk Chemical Evaluation – for chemicals used at a rate which exceeds 1,000 gallons/year or 10,000 pounds/year, the permittee must obtain:
   i. A manufacturer's certificate of analysis;
   ii. A chemical analysis performed by a certified laboratory; OR,
   iii. A notarized affidavit that describes the substance's mercury concentration and the detection limit achieved.

   Where practicable, the permittee must only use bulk chemicals in the wastewater treatment process which contain <10 parts per billion (ppb) of mercury.

7. Status Report **–** the permittee must develop **an annual** report, in accordance with the Schedule of Additional Submittals, summarizing:
   a. All MMP monitoring results for Outfall 001 since the previous report;
   b. A list of known mercury sources and potential mercury sources for Outfall 001;
   c. All actions undertaken by the permittee, pursuant to the control strategy, since the previous report;
   d. Actions planned by the permittee, pursuant to the control strategy, for the upcoming reporting period; and,
   e. Progress toward achieving a dissolved mercury concentration of 0.7 ng/L in the effluent (e.g., summarizing reductions in effluent concentrations as a result of the control strategy implementation or installation/modification of a treatment system).

   The first status report is due in accordance with the Schedule of Additional Submittals. The permittee must maintain a file on-site with all MMP documentation.

8. MMP Modification – the permittee must submit a permittee-initiated modification request to DEC whenever:
   a. The permittee meets the criteria for another MMP type;
   b. Changes at the facility, or within the collection system, increase the potential for mercury discharges; OR,
   c. Effluent discharges exceed the current permit limitation(s).

   The permittee may use information in the status reports, as applicable in accordance with item 7, as a basis for the permittee-initiated modification.

[2] For example, the outreach program could include education about sources of mercury and what to do if a mercury source is found.
[3] The form, "Amalgam Waste Compliance Report for Dental Dischargers," can be found here: https://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/water_pdf/dentalform.pdf.

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

DEFINITIONS:

Key location – a location within the collection/wastewater system (e.g., including but not limited to a specific manhole/access point, tributary sewer/wastewater connection, or user discharge point) identified by the permittee as a potential mercury source. The permittee may adjust key locations based upon sampling and/or best professional judgement.

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 new discharge location.

(b) Subsequent modifications to or renewal of this permit does not reset or revise the deadline set forth in (a) above, unless a new deadline is set explicitly by such permit modification or renewal.

(c) The Discharge Notification Requirements described herein do not apply to outfalls from which the discharge is composed exclusively of storm water, or discharges to ground water.

(d) The sign(s) shall be conspicuous, legible and in as close proximity to the point of discharge as is reasonably possible while ensuring the maximum visibility from the surface water and shore. The signs shall be installed in such a manner to pose minimal hazard to navigation, bathing or other water related activities. If the public has access to the water from the land in the vicinity of the outfall, an identical sign shall be posted to be visible from the direction approaching the surface water.

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

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) The permittee shall provide for public review at the business office repository of the permittee or at the off-premises location of its choice, provided the custodian of the off-premise location grants written permission, (such off-premise location shall be the village, town, city or county clerk's office, local library or other location accessible by the public) all the Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR) prepared by the permittee to demonstrate compliance with the SPDES permit conditions. A copy of each DMR shall be placed on file at such location at the same time it is sent to the department, or within 60 days of preparation for DMRs not required to be submitted to the Department. 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.

SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE

a) The permittee shall comply with the following schedule:

Outfall(s)	Compliance Action	Compliance Date[4]
	PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING REPORT The permittee shall submit an approvable[5] Preliminary Engineering Report (PER) that meets the requirements of the EFC/DEC Engineering Report Outline (https://www.dec.ny.gov/permits/6054.html). The report shall describe treatment alternatives or other control mechanisms (i.e., pretreatment program / Sewer Use Law) that may be used to comply with the final effluent limitation(s) for all pollutants identified in Permit Limits, Levels and Monitoring table for the 1.8 MGD facility.	EDP + 12 Months
	INTERIM PROGRESS REPORT The permittee shall provide a status update for the *Design Documents*.	EDP + 21 Months
	DESIGN DOCUMENTS The permittee shall submit approvable[5] Design Documents including a Basis of Design Report (BODR), Plans, Specifications, and Construction Schedule for the selected alternative that will ensure compliance with final effluent limitations for all pollutants identified in Permit Limits, Levels and Monitoring table for the 1.8 MGD facility.	EDP + 24 Months
	INTERIM PROGRESS REPORT The permittee shall provide a status update for *Complete Construction*.	EDP + 33 Months EDP + 42 Months EDP + 51 Months
	COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION The permittee shall provide a Construction Completion Certification[6] to the DEC (send to the Regional Water Engineer and NetDMR@dec.ny.gov) that the disposal system has been fully completed in accordance with the approved Design Documents.	EDP + 54 Months
	COMMENCE OPERATION Following receipt of DEC acceptance of the Construction Completion Certification, the permittee shall comply with the final effluent limitation(s) described in this permit for all pollutants identified in Permit Limits, Levels and Monitoring table for the 1.8 MGD facility.	Upon Department Acceptance
	INFLOW & INFILTRATION MANAGEMENT PROGRAM The permittee shall continue to monitor, survey, prioritize and repair sewers, manholes, and pump stations as necessary and in accordance with the I&I Program. The permittee shall submit an annual I&I program report to the DEC Region 3 office and to the Bureau of Water Permits for approval each year. The report shall: detail the repairs completed each year; detail the monitoring and surveying that was performed; list the repairs to be completed the next year by priority ranking; and evaluate the effect on the influent flow to the treatment plant. The list of repairs to be completed in each year shall become part of, and enforceable under, the SPDES permit.	January 28th, each year
Unless noted otherwise, the above actions are one-time requirements.		

b) The permittee shall submit a Report of Non-Compliance Event form with each of the above schedule dates no later than 14 days following each elapsed date, unless conditions require more immediate notice as prescribed in 6

[4] 6 NYCRR 750-1.14 (a)
[5] 6 NYCRR 750 1.2 (a)(8)
[6] 6 NYCRR 750-2.10 (c)

NYCRR Part 750-1.2(a) and 750-2. All notifications shall be sent to the locations listed under the section of this permit entitled RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS. Each notice of non-compliance shall include the following information:

1. A short description of the non-compliance;
2. A description of any actions taken or proposed by the permittee to comply with the elapsed schedule requirements without further delay and to limit environmental impact associated with the non-compliance;
3. Any details which tend to explain or mitigate an instance of non-compliance; and
4. An estimate of the date the permittee will comply with the elapsed schedule requirement and an assessment of the probability that the permittee will meet the next scheduled requirement on time.

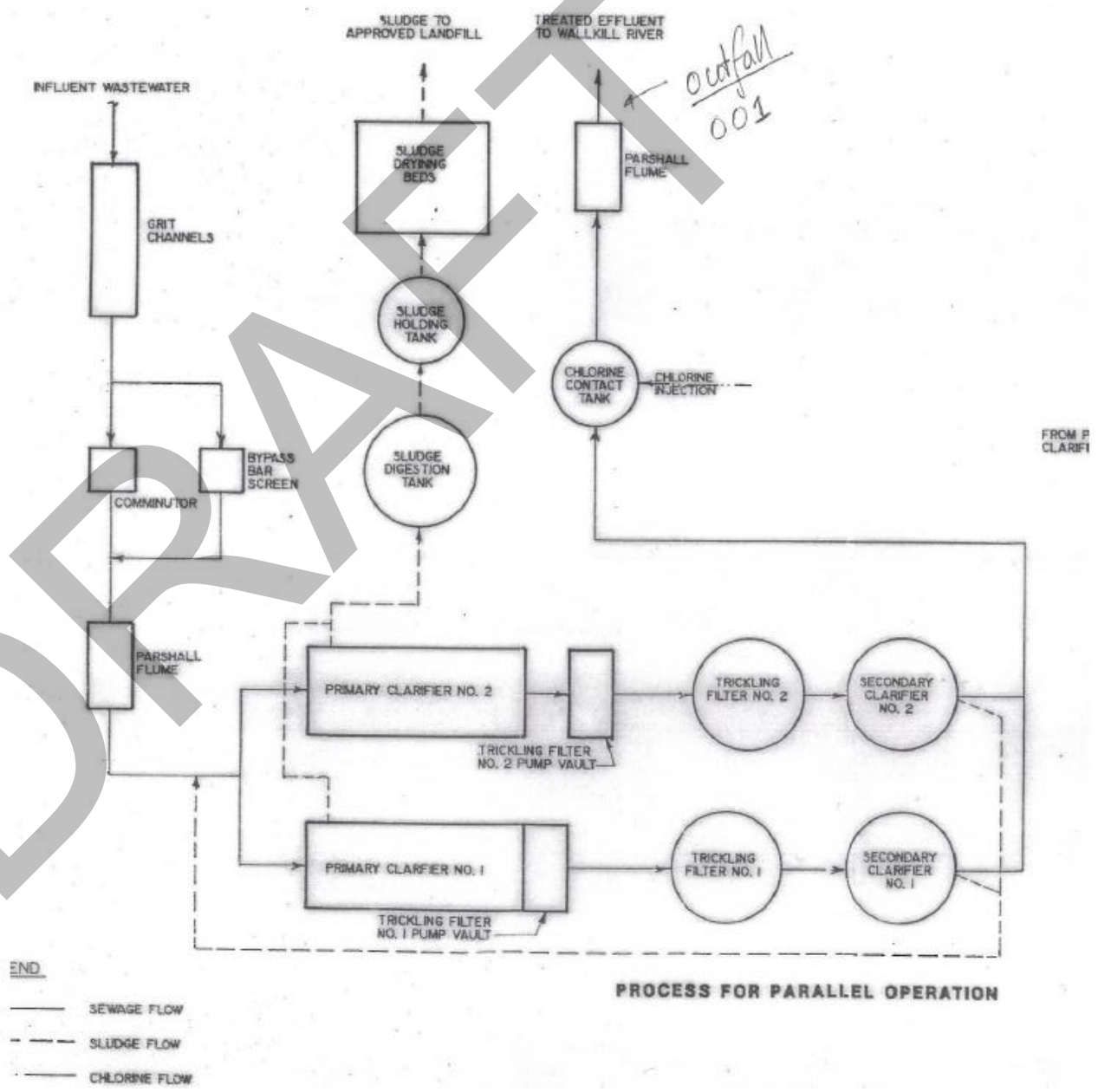
c) The permittee shall submit copies of any document required by the above schedule of compliance to the DEC Regional Water Engineer and to the Bureau of Water Permits.

INTERIM MONITORING LOCATIONS – 1.2 MGD Facility

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

Influent: Before the Grit Channels

Effluent: After the final Parshall Flume

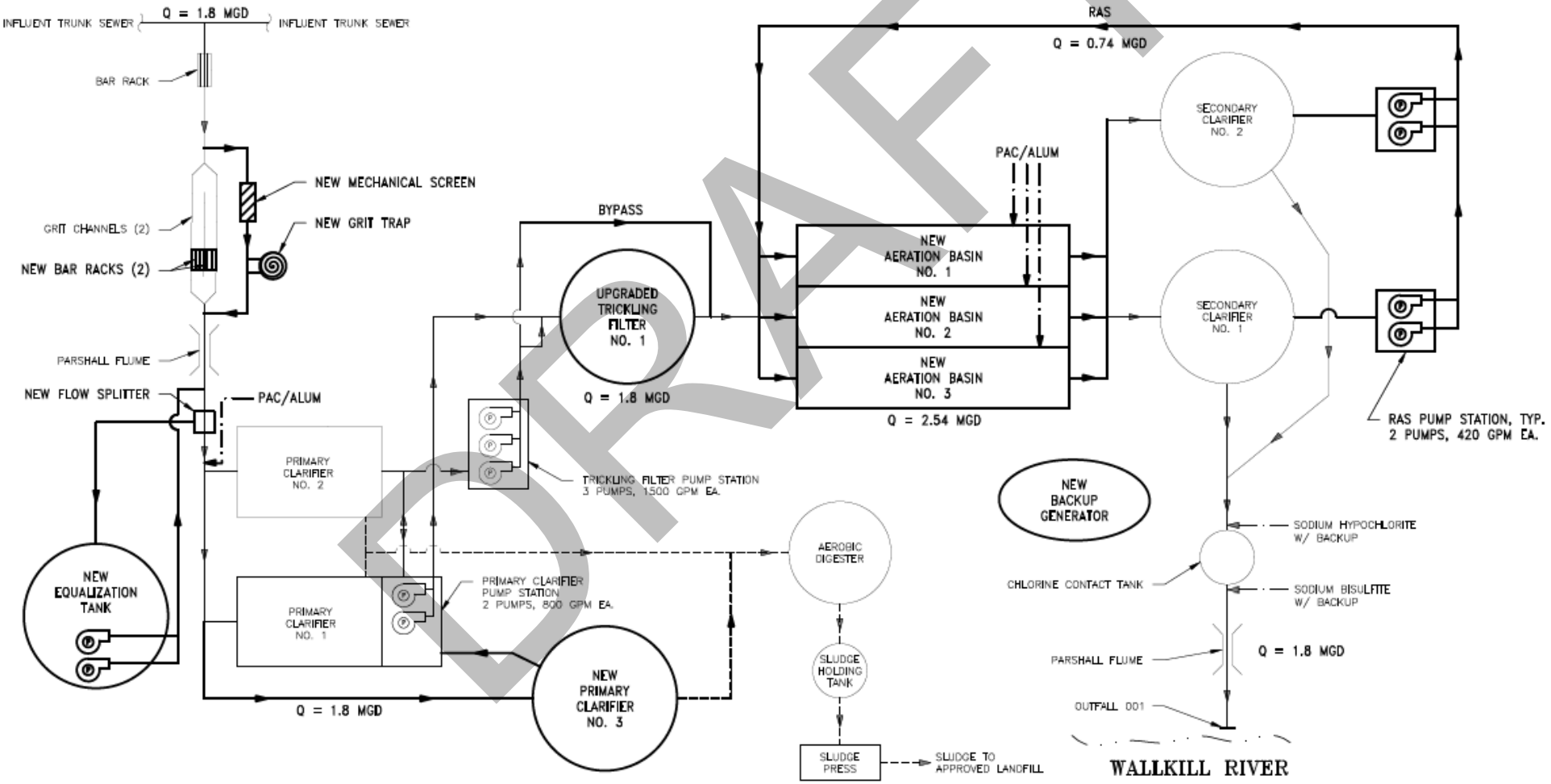


FINAL MONITORING LOCATIONS – 1.8 MGD Facility

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

Influent: Before the Bar Rack

Effluent: After the final Parshall Flume



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 I as follows:

B. General Conditions

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

C. Operation and Maintenance

1.	Proper Operation & Maintenance	6 NYCRR 750-2.8
2.	Bypass	6 NYCRR 750-1.2(a)(17), 2.8(b) & 2.7
3.	Upset	6 NYCRR 750-1.2(a)(98) & 2.8(c)

D. Monitoring and Records

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

E. Reporting Requirements

1.	Reporting requirements	6 NYCRR 750-2.5, 2.7 & 1.17
2.	Anticipated noncompliance	6 NYCRR 750-2.7(a)
3.	Transfers	6 NYCRR 750-1.17
4.	Monitoring reports	6 NYCRR 750-2.5(e)
5.	Compliance schedules	6 NYCRR 750-1.14(d)
6.	24-hour reporting	6 NYCRR 750-2.7(c) & (d)
7.	Other noncompliance	6 NYCRR 750-2.7(e)
8.	Other information	6 NYCRR 750-2.1(f)
9.	Additional conditions applicable to a POTW	6 NYCRR 750-2.9

F. Planned Changes

1. In accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-2.7, the permittee shall give notice to the DEC at least 45 days prior to planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility when:

   a. The alteration or addition to the permitted facility may meet any of the criteria for determining whether facility is a new source in 40 CFR §122.29(b); or
   b. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject either to effluent limitations in the permit, or to notification requirements under 40 CFR §122.42(a)(1); or
   c. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.

In addition to the DEC, the permittee shall submit a copy of this notice to the United States Environmental Protection Agency at the following address: U.S. EPA Region 2, Clean Water Regulatory Branch, 290 Broadway, 24th Floor, New York, NY 10007-1866.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS (continued)

2. Notification Requirement for POTWs
   All POTWs shall provide adequate notice to the Department and the USEPA of the following:

   a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to section 301 or 306 of CWA if it were directly discharging those pollutants; or
   b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit.
   c. For the purposes of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on:
      i. the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW, and
      ii. any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

   POTWs shall submit a copy of this notice to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, at the following address:
   U.S. EPA Region 2, Clean Water Regulatory Branch, 290 Broadway, 24th Floor, New York, NY 10007-1866

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

H. 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 DEC, and shall comply with all applicable requirements of ECL 72-0602 and 6 NYCRR Parts 480, 481 and 485. Note that if there is inconsistency between the fees specified in ECL 72-0602 and 6 NYCRR Part 485, the ECL 72-0602 fees govern.

I. Water Treatment Chemicals (WTCs)
   New or increased use and discharge of a WTC requires prior DEC review and authorization. At a minimum, the permittee must notify the DEC in writing of its intent to change WTC use by submitting a completed *WTC Notification Form* for each proposed WTC. The DEC will review that submittal and determine if a SPDES permit modification is necessary or whether WTC review and authorization may proceed under the current permit. The majority of WTC authorizations do not require SPDES permit modification. In any event, use and discharge of a WTC shall not proceed without prior authorization from the DEC. Examples of WTCs include biocides, coagulants, conditioners, corrosion inhibitors, defoamers, deposit control agents, flocculants, scale inhibitors, sequestrants, and settling aids.
   1. WTC use shall not exceed the rate explicitly authorized by this permit or otherwise authorized in writing by the DEC.
   2. The permittee shall maintain a logbook of all WTC use, noting for each WTC the date, time, exact location, and amount of each dosage, and, the name of the individual applying or measuring the chemical. The logbook must also document that adequate process controls are in place to ensure 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 submitted in electronic format and attached to either the December DMR or the annual monitoring report required below. The *WTC Notification Form and WTC Annual Report Form* are available from the DEC's website at: http://www.dec.ny.gov/permits/93245.html

RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

Attach the monthly "Wastewater Facility Operation Report" (form 92-15-7) and any required DMR attachments electronically to the DMR or with the hardcopy submittal.

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

C. Additional information required to be submitted by this permit shall be summarized and reported to the Regional Water Engineer and Bureau of Water Permits at the following addresses:

Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Water, Bureau of Water Permits
625 Broadway, Albany, New York 12233-3505 Phone: (518) 402-8111
spdesapp@dec.ny.gov

Department of Environmental Conservation
Regional Water Engineer, Region 3
220 White Plains Road, Suite 110, Tarrytown, New York, 10591, Phone: (914) 803-8157
DOW.R3@dec.ny.gov

D. Bypass and Sewage Pollutant Right to Know Reporting: In accordance with the Sewage Pollutant Right to Know Act (ECL § 17-0826-a), Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) are required to notify DEC and Department of Health within two hours of discovery of an untreated or partially treated sewage discharge and to notify the public and adjoining municipalities within four hours of discovery. Information regarding reporting and other requirements of this program may be found on the DEC's website. In addition, POTWs are required to provide a five-day incident report and supplemental information to the DEC in accordance with Part 750-2.7(d) by utilizing the Division of Water Report of Noncompliance Event form unless waived by DEC on a case-by-case basis.

E. 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:

SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS		
Outfall(s)	**Required Action**	**Due Date**
001	EMERGING CONTAMINANT (EC) MINIMIZATION PROGRAM The permittee shall initiate track down of potential sources by utilizing the "Emerging Contaminants Investigation Checklist for POTWs" available at Emerging Contaminants In NY's Waters - NYSDEC. The permittee shall continue track down of potential sources and submit reports summarizing: a. All EC monitoring results taken to date; b. A list of likely EC sources; c. All actions taken to reduce EC contaminants; and d. Proposed next steps, including a monitoring plan to identify/confirm EC sources, and ensure continued progress towards minimization/eliminating contaminants. *Reports no longer required once effluent falls below action levels for at least 12 months or until further notified by the DEC.	Confirmation of initial Action Level exceedance 12 months after confirmation of initial Action Level exceedance, and every 6 months thereafter*
001	WATER TREATMENT CHEMICAL (WTC) ANNUAL REPORT FORM 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.	December DMR (January 28th)
001	ANNUAL FLOW CERTIFICATION The permittee shall submit an Annual Flow Certification form each year in accordance with 750-2.9(c)(4). The form shall be attached to the February DMR or submitted through nForm.	February DMR (March 28th)
	ANNUAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN CERTIFICATION The permittee shall submit a certification of compliance with the Emergency Response Plan requirements in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-2.9(d) and (f). The form shall be submitted electronically using a NYSDEC approved form.	March 28th, each year
	ANNUAL CYBERSECURITY CONTROLS CERTIFICATION The permittee shall submit a certification of compliance with the cybersecurity controls requirements in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-2.9(e) and (f). The form shall be submitted electronically using a NYSDEC approved form.	March 28th, each year
001	BIENNIAL POLLUTANT SCAN The permittee shall implement an ongoing monitoring program and perform effluent sampling every two years as specified in footnote of the permit limits table.	Retain and submit with next NY-2A Application
001	SHORT-TERM HIGH-INTENSITY MONITORING PROGRAM The permittee shall collect 12 samples representative of normal discharge conditions and treatment operations over a 52-week period for Nitrite (as N) and Total Dissolved Solids. The permittee shall use approved EPA analytical method with the lowest possible detection limit as promulgated under 40 CFR Part 136 for the determination of the concentrations of parameters listed. The permittee shall submit a summary of the results.	EDP + 12 months
001	WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TESTING 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

SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS		
Outfall(s)	**Required Action**	**Due Date**
001	MERCURY MINIMIZATION PLAN The permittee must complete and maintain onsite a mercury minimization plan and subsequent annual mercury minimization status reports in accordance with the requirements of this permit.	***Maintained Onsite*** EDP + 12 months, annually thereafter

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

F. 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.

G. 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.

H. Calculations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this permit.

I. 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.

J. 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
Village of Walden
Village of Walden Sewage Treatment Plant
NY0030490

Contents

Summary of Permit Changes

A State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permittee-initiated permit modification has been drafted for the Village of Walden Sewage Treatment Plant. The changes to the permit are summarized below:

- Updated permit format, definitions, and general conditions
- Removed Outfall 002
- Updated the Permit Limits, Levels and Monitoring table to reflect interim effluent limits until commencement of operation of the 1.8 MGD facility
    - Revised footnote 4 to indicate that the daily maximum summer and winter ammonia limits are final effluent limitations for the 1.2 MGD facility, and that the interim limit for ammonia until commencement of operation of the 1.8 MGD facility is monitor only with monitoring for mass loadings not required in accordance with the interim effluent limitation in the previous permit
- Added a new Final Permit Limits, Levels and Monitoring table with effluent limits effective upon commencement of operation of the 1.8 MGD facility
    - Changed the monthly average flow limit from 1.2 MGD to 1.8 MGD
    - Changed the monthly average $CBOD_5$ load limit from 250 lbs/day to 375 lbs/day based on the new flow limit
    - Changed the 7-day average $CBOD_5$ load limit from 400 lbs/day to 600 lbs/day based on the new flow limit
    - Removed the 7-day average $CBOD_5$ influent sampling requirement
    - Changed the monthly average TSS load limit from 300 lbs/day to 450 lbs/day based on the new flow limit
    - Changed the 7-day average TSS load limit from 450 lbs/day to 676 lbs/day based on the new flow limit
    - Removed the 7-day average TSS influent sampling requirement
    - Removed the UOD effluent limits
    - Removed the monthly average ammonia monitor only limits
    - Removed the daily maximum ammonia load limits
    - Removed the ammonia influent sampling requirement
    - Changed the summer ammonia compliance period from May 1 – Oct. 31 to June 1 – Oct. 31
    - Changed the winter ammonia compliance period from Nov. 1 – April 30 to Nov. 1 – May 31
    - Changed the summer and winter ammonia limit types from Daily Maximum to Monthly Average
    - Reduced the summer ammonia limit from 2.4 mg/L to 1.1 mg/L
    - Reduced the winter ammonia limit from 3.9 mg/L to 1.7 mg/L
    - Removed the TKN monitor only limits
    - Removed the daily maximum total phosphorus monitor only limits
    - Added a monthly average total phosphorus concentration limit of 2.6 mg/L
    - Added a monthly average total phosphorus load limit of 39 lbs/day
    - Increased the daily minimum pH limit from 6.0 SU to 6.5 SU
    - Reduced the daily maximum pH limit from 9.0 SU to 8.5 SU
    - Reduced the daily maximum total mercury limit from 50 ng/L to 25 ng/L
    - Increased the daily maximum total mercury sampling frequency from quarterly to monthly
    - Removed the total mercury monitor only load limit
    - Added a 12-month rolling average total mercury limit of 17 ng/L
    - Removed the total cadmium load limit

  - Removed the total copper load limit
  - Removed the total lead load limit
  - Replaced the daily maximum total silver monitor only concentration action level with an effluent limit of 0.16 ug/L
  - Removed the total silver load action level
  - Removed the total zinc action levels
  - Added a biennial pollutant scan requirement
  - Removed the monthly average total residual chlorine monitor only limits
  - Reduced the daily maximum total residual chlorine limit from 0.072 mg/L to 0.030 mg/L
  - Changed the daily maximum total residual chlorine limit from seasonal to year round
  - Removed the daily maximum total residual chlorine load limit
  - Replaced the WET action levels of 2.1 TUa and 14 TUc with more stringent WET effluent limits of 1.5 and 5.0 for acute and chronic, respectively
  - Added a daily maximum action level of 10 ng/L for PFOA and PFOS, and monitor only limits for the 38 remaining PFAS compounds
- Removed the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Requirements
- Replaced the Mercury Minimization Program (MMP) for High Priority POTWs with MMP Type I
- Added an updated compliance schedule for the facility upgrades including Preliminary Engineering Report, Interim Progress Report, Design Documents, Complete Construction, and Commence Operation to the Schedule of Compliance
- Added Inflow and Infiltration Management Program to the Schedule of Compliance
- Updated the Monitoring Location schematic to reflect interim sampling points that expire upon commencement of operation of the 1.8 MGD facility
- Added a Final Monitoring Location schematic with final sampling points that become effective upon commencement of operation of the 1.8 MGD facility
- Added Emerging Contaminant (EC) Minimization Program to the Schedule of Additional Submittals
- Added Water Treatment Chemical (WTC) Annual Report Form to the Schedule of Additional Submittals
- Added Annual Flow Certification to the Schedule of Additional Submittals
- Added Annual Emergency Response Plan Certification and Annual Cyber Security Controls Certification to the Schedule of Additional Submittals
- Added Biennial Pollutant Scan to the Schedule of Additional Submittals
- Added Short-term, High-intensity Monitoring Program for Nitrite (as N) and Total Dissolved Solids to the Schedule of Additional Submittals
- Added Mercury Minimization Plan to the Schedule of Additional Submittals

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

10/1/2017 The last full technical review was performed and the SPDES permit became effective with a new five-year term and expiration date of 9/30/2022. The 2017 permit, along with all subsequent modifications, has formed the basis of this permit.

3/17/2022 The Village of Walden submitted a timely and sufficient renewal application.

8/11/2022 Permit was modified to include a Schedule of Compliance for meeting the ammonia limits set in the 2017 permit renewal.

9/30/2022 The current permit was allowed to stay in effect pursuant to SAPA[1].

6/3/2024 New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) issued a Request for Information (RFI) to modify and renew the SPDES permit due to the facility's planned capital improvement project. The application the permittee submitted in response to this RFI was not considered in the development of this permit.

7/28/2025 The Village of Walden submitted a request to modify the permit to increase the permitted flow from 1.2 MGD to 1.8 MGD.

8/13/2025 The DEC issued a Notice of Incomplete Application (NOIA).

1/23/2026 The Village of Walden submitted a revised NY-2A permit application.

2/13/2026 The DEC issued a Notice of Incomplete Application (NOIA).

3/10/2026 The Village of Walden submitted a revised NY-2A permit application.

3/16/2026 The DEC issued a Notice of Incomplete Application (NOIA).

4/10/2026 The Village of Walden submitted a revised NY-2A permit application.

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

Facility Information

This facility is a publicly owned treatment works that receives flow from domestic users, with effluent consisting of treated sanitary. The collection system consists of separate sewers. The facility does not have any significant industrial users (SIUs).

The current 1.2 MGD treatment plant consists of:

- Preliminary Treatment: Gravity settling
- Primary Treatment: Primary clarifiers
- Secondary Treatment: Trickling filters and secondary clarifiers
- Disinfection: Chlorine contact tank

Sludge is digested aerobically, pressed via belt press, and hauled off site by a private hauler.

The primary outfall (Outfall 001) is an 18-inch diameter pipe with a single port diffuser that extends about 3 inches into the Wallkill River. The depth of submergence varies from fully to partially submerged depending on the time of year.

The facility is planning the following upgrades/improvements:

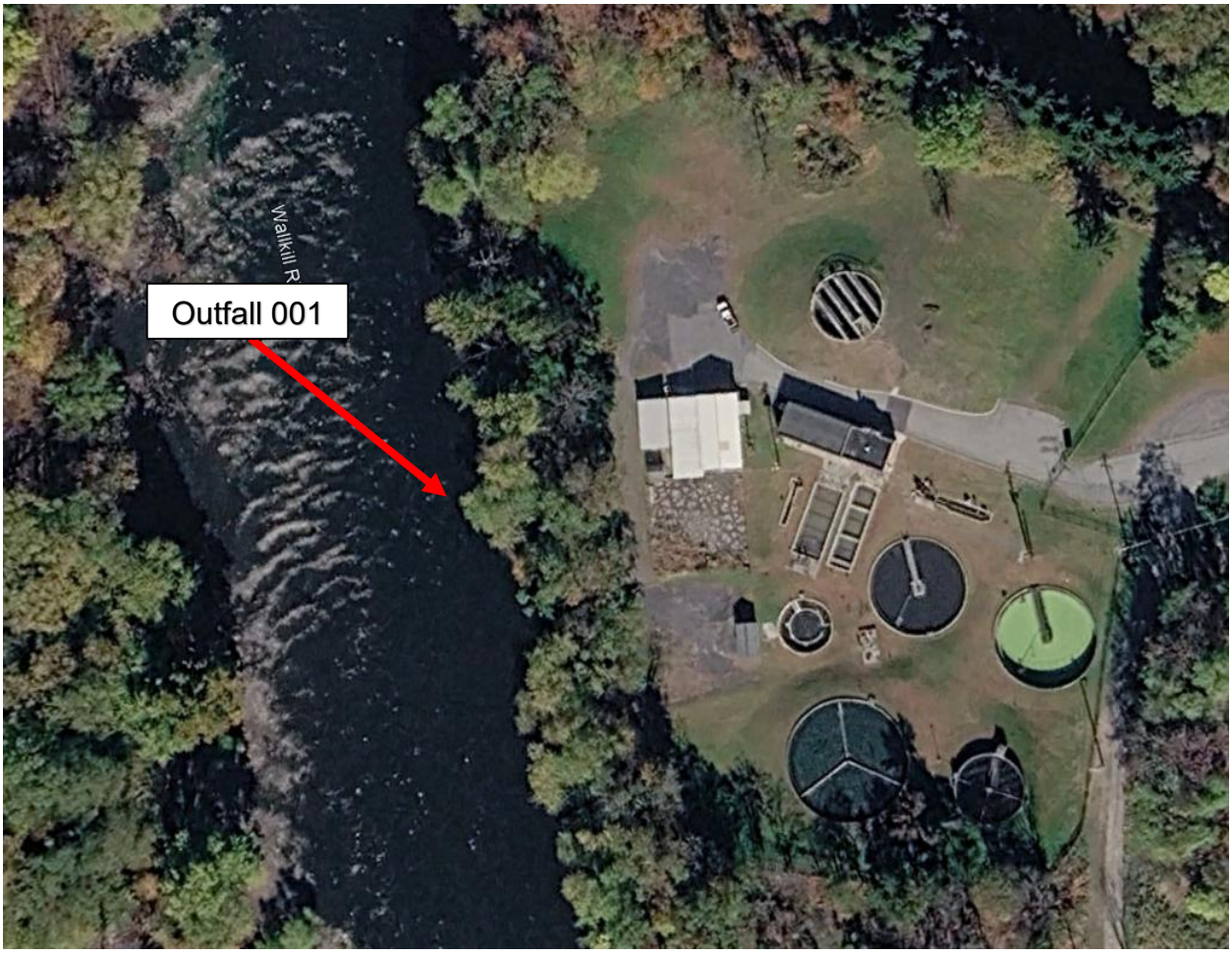
[1] State Administrative Procedures Act Section 401(2) and 6 NYCRR 621.11(*l*)

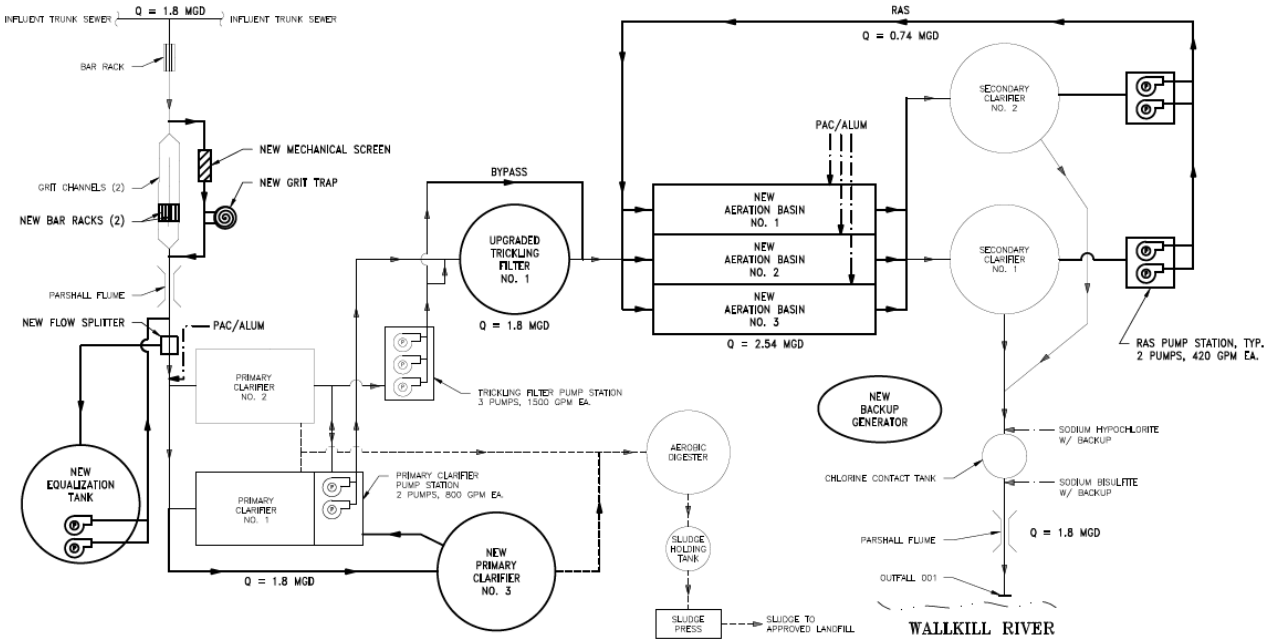
- Increase the plant capacity from 1.2 MGD to 1.8 MGD
- Improvements/upgrades to the headworks, equalization tank, and aeration basins
- Upgrades to the biological treatment processes
- Addition of a new primary clarifier

The facility accepts wastewater from the following municipalities:

Municipality	POSS # or SPDES #	Collection System
Village of Walden	NY0030490	Separate

Site Overview





Enforcement History

An Order on Consent (No. R3-20140709-100) was issued on December 21, 2017 due to thirteen (13) sanitary sewer overflows from the facility and various pump stations between January 2013 and July 2016. The Order on Consent also addressed bypasses occurring on August 9, 2013 and March 12, 2012.

The Order requires the following compliance actions:

- Complete improvements to the Tin Brook Pump Station and eliminate the sanitary overflows,
- Complete improvements to the headworks and primary clarifier at the treatment plant,
- Complete siphon piping improvements to the sewer siphon at the NYS Route 52 location.

On November 13, 2020, a Notice of Violation (NOV) was issued to the permittee after the completion of the annual compliance inspection conducted on September 25, 2020. This NOV addresses multiple issues including an overflow of the primary clarifier tanks that occurred in December 2019, missing or late submission items from the permit and Order on Consent, and twenty-nine (29) SPDES effluent exceedances; seven (7) times for flow and twenty-two (22) times for ammonia. Due to the absence of a Schedule of Compliance for the new ammonia limits set in the 2017 SPDES permit, the Department exercised enforcement discretion with the ammonia exceedances. The other noted violations and overdue items were addressed at a technical meeting that took place on December 10, 2020.

On February 22, 2021, EPA issued an Administrative Compliance Order (CWA-02-2021-3006) as a consequence of exceeding the effluent limits set in the 2017 SPDES permit and being unable to provide EPA with written O&M procedures. The Order requires the following compliance actions: submit a written response addressing the Areas of Concern and submit a written O&M procedures for its SSES.

The NYSDEC Order on Consent was modified on June 21, 2022 to change the dates in the compliance schedule since the village did not meet the dates in the original order on consent.

On February 6, 2026, a Notice of Violation (NOV) was issued to the permittee after the completion of the annual compliance inspection conducted on October 27, 2025. This NOV addresses multiple issues including several overflows of the Tin Brook Pump Station outfall spanning from 2022 to 2025; four (4) times in 2022 (thrice (3) in April and once (1) in June) four (4) times in 2023 (all four (4) in December) ten (10) times in 2024 (four (4) in January, once (1) in March, twice (2) in April, once (1) in October, once (1) in November, and once (1) in December) and five (5) times in 2025 (once (1) in March, twice (2) in May, and twice (2) in June); and one hundred twenty-one (121) SPDES effluent exceedances; thirty-six (36) times for ammonia, nine (9) times for ultimate oxygen demand, twenty-one (21) times for total suspended solids, seven (7) times for total suspended solids percent removal, twenty (20) times for flow, nine (9) times for carbonaceous oxygen demand percent removal, eighteen (18) times for CBOD5 and one (1) time for fecal coliform. Due to the violations of Article 17 of the New York State Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) and the plant's 2017 SPDES permit, the Village of Walden Sewage Treatment Plant was subjected to penalties.

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

Existing Effluent Quality

The Pollutant Summary Table presents the existing effluent quality and effluent limitations. The existing effluent quality was determined from Discharge Monitoring Reports and the application submitted by the permittee for the period 2/1/2021 to 1/31/2026. Appendix Link

Receiving Water Information

The facility discharges via the following outfalls:

Outfall No.	SIC Code	Wastewater Type	Receiving Water
001	4952	Treated Sanitary	Wallkill River, Class B
002	Former Stormwater Outfall – Removing from Permit		

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

Impaired Waterbody Information

The Wallkill River segment (PWL No. 1306-0038) was first listed on the 2018 New York State Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters as impaired due to total phosphorus. Also, the segment was first listed on the 2022 New York State Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters as impaired due to pH. The segment continues to be listed as of the 2020/2022 NYS Section 303(d) List as impaired due to both pollutants. A TMDL has not been developed to address these impairments and, therefore, there are no applicable wasteload allocations (WLAs) for this facility.

Critical Receiving Water Data & Mixing Zone

Reach Description: The segment of the Wallkill River at the point of discharge is classified as B (6NYCRR 855 – Table II – Item 1). There are several significant discharges to the Wallkill River located upstream. The model included the Village of Montgomery WWTP located ~5.03 miles upstream, the Town of Montgomery Sewer District #1 STP located an additional ~3.85 miles upstream, and the Town of Wallkill STP located an additional ~8.42 miles upstream. The model

ended at the confluence of the Wallkill River with the Tin Brook located ~0.4 miles downstream of the Village of Walden STP.

The low flow condition for the Wallkill River was obtained from a drainage basin ratio analysis with USGS gage station 01370500, Wallkill River near Phillipsburg located near Phillipsburg, NY. The 1Q10, 7Q10 and 30Q10 flows at the gage were found from the USGS Hydrologic Toolbox software and an analysis of data from 1937 to 1959.

The low flows at the facility location were found from a drainage basin ratio analysis and are shown below.

Gage Name: Wallkill River near Phillipsburg
Gage ID: 01370500
Drainage Area at Gage (mi^2): 406
Drainage Area at Facility (mi^2): 480
7Q10 Flow at Gage (CFS): 21.805 Source: USGS Hydrologic Toolbox software
Calculated 7Q10 Flow at Facility (CFS): 25.78
Calculated 1Q10 (CFS): 23.28
Calculated 30Q10 (CFS): 34.44

The outfall is located on the bank, reducing the overall velocity of the discharge entering the receiving water. This causes the effluent plume to attach to the bank and greatly reduces mixing potential. Dilution modeling conducted in similar scenarios consistently supports dilution ratios of no more than 5:1. Because water quality standards are not anticipated to be met within the mixing zone and the in-stream plume may impact the benthic aquatic organisms along the bank, a conservative dilution ratio of 5:1 based on best professional judgment, is appropriate for the protection of aquatic life, sources of drinking water, human consumption of fish, aesthetics, and wildlife.

Critical receiving water data are listed in the Pollutant Summary Table at the end of this fact sheet. Appendix Link

Permit Requirements

The technology based effluent limitations (TBELs), water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs), Existing Effluent Quality and a discussion of the selected effluent limitation for each pollutant present in the discharge are provided in the Pollutant Summary Table.

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing

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

- POTWs which equal or exceed a discharge of 1 MGD. (#7)

Consistent with TOGS 1.3.2, the DEC performed a reasonable potential analysis using the existing WET data for this facility (see data below). The DEC determined that there is the potential for toxicity in the effluent and WET limits have been added to the permit. Given the dilution available and location outside of the Great Lakes basin, the permit requires chronic only WET testing. Samples will be collected quarterly for a period of one full year during calendar years ending in 2 and 7. WET testing limits of 1.5 TUa and 5.0 TUc have been included in the permit for each species. The acute limit for each species represent the acute dilution ratio times a factor of 0.3. The chronic limits represent the chronic dilution ratio.

Test Date	[1]MSS 48H LC50 (%Effluent)	[2]MSS TUa	[3]TUa Action Level	[4]MSS Survival 100% Effluent	[5]Acute Test Result	[6]MSS RPD TUa	[7]Acute WET Limit Required	[8]Predicted MSS TUc	[9]TUc Action Level	[10]Chronic Test Result	[11]MSS RPD TUc	[12]Chronic WET Limit Required
03/23	>100% (F)	<0.3 (F)	2.1	100% (F)	Pass	<0.8	No	<10.0 (FI)	14.0	Pass	<26.0	***No
06/23	88.5% (F)	1.1 (F)	2.1	40% (F)	Pass	2.9	**Yes**	11.3 (F)	14.0	Pass	29.4	**Yes**
09/23	>100% (F)	<0.3 (F)	2.1	100% (F)	Pass	<0.8	No	<10.0 (FI)	14.0	Pass	<26.0	***No
12/23	>100% (F)	<0.3 (F)	2.1	100% (F)	Pass	<0.8	No	<10.0 (FI)	14.0	Pass	<26.0	***No

[1]Most Sensitive Species 48-hour Lethal Concentration: (F=Fish; I=Invertebrate) is the concentration or percentage of effluent that is lethal to 50% of the exposed organisms over a 48-hour period, and often indicates one species is more sensitive than the other during effluent testing.

[2]Most Sensitive Species Toxic Units Acute: is calculated as (100 / MSS 48H LC50). However, because ≤ 0.3 TUa is defined as the acceptable amount of acute toxicity at the edge of the acute mixing zone, and mathematically 100 / 100 = 1.0 (i.e. a "failing result"), non-toxic acute test results are indicated as < 0.3.

[3]Toxic Unit Acute Action Level/Limit: is calculated as [Acute Dilution Factor x 0.3 TUa] representing the maximum allowable effluent TUa at the edge of the acute mixing zone ensuring acute protection of the receiving water. When the Acute Dilution Factor is <3.3, the default Acute Action Level of 0.3 TUa is used representing the maximum allowable effluent TUa at the end of pipe.

[4]Most Sensitive Species Survival in 100% Effluent: is the lowest percentage of surviving organisms in 100% effluent, providing additional evidence of unacceptable acute toxicity when the necessary 50% or greater mortality required to generate an LC50 has not been attained. *Denotes statistically significant mortality as compared to the control.

[5]Acute Test Result: MSS TUa ≤ TUa Action Level/Limit for passing effluent test result and MSS TUa > TUa Action Level/Limit for a failing effluent test result. If unacceptable mortality (i.e. statistically significant as compared to the control), this may also be considered a failing test result.

[6]Most Sensitive Species Reasonable Potential Determination Toxic Units Acute: is calculated as (MSS TUa x 2.6), the Reasonable Potential Multiplier when four quarterly tests have been completed, taking into account the statistical potential for effluent variability to occur causing an exceedance of the toxicity-based action level.

[7]Acute Whole Effluent Toxicity Limit Required: MSS RPD TUa ≤ TUa Action Level, then no toxicity-based limit is required, and the action level remains in place. If MSS RPD TUa > TUa Action Level, then a toxicity-based limit is required, and the action level becomes the limit. **In low dilution situations, the application of the RPD to the acute results often mathematically suggests the need for acute WET limits even when there is no toxicity evident in 100% effluent (a non-detect). Therefore, this data cannot be used to implement a WET limit.

[8]Predicted Most Sensitive Species Toxic Units Chronic: is calculated as (MSS TUa x 10) the default Acute:Chronic ratio used to predict chronic toxicity from acute test results in the absence of chronic testing. When MSS TUa is < 0.3, < 1.0 should be used for the calculation since this is defined as the acceptable amount of chronic toxicity at the edge of the chronic mixing zone. In Class A/SA, B/SB, C/SC, and I waters, we must ultimately protect for chronic toxicity.

[9]Toxic Unit Chronic Action Level/Limit: is calculated as [Chronic Dilution Factor x 1.0 TUc] representing the maximum allowable effluent TUc at the edge of the chronic mixing zone ensuring chronic protection of the receiving water.

[10]Chronic Test Result: MSS TUc ≤ TUc Action Level/Limit for passing effluent test result and MSS TUc > TUc Action Level/Limit for a failing effluent test result.

[11]Most Sensitive Species Reasonable Potential Determination Toxic Units Chronic: is calculated as (MSS TUc x 2.6), the Reasonable Potential Multiplier when four quarterly tests have been completed, taking into account the statistical potential for effluent variability to occur causing an exceedance of the toxicity-based action level.

[12]Chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity Limit Required: MSS RPD TUc ≤ TUc Action Level, then no toxicity-based limit is required, and the action level remains in place. If MSS RPD TUc > TUc Action Level, then a toxicity-based limit is required, and the action level becomes the limit. ***In low dilution situations, the combined application of the default ACR and RPD to the acute results often mathematically suggests the need for chronic WET limits even when there is no toxicity evident in 100% effluent (a non-detect). Therefore, this data cannot be used to implement a WET limit.

Anti-backsliding

The UOD loading limitation has been replaced with water quality based effluent limits for CBOD5 and ammonia. The combination of the CBOD5 and ammonia concentration limits are more stringent than the previous UOD loading limit and are sufficiently protective of the dissolved oxygen water quality standard. Backsliding is allowed for UOD under 6 NYCRR 750-1.10(C)(1), "material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility occurred after permit issuance, which justify the application of a less stringent effluent limitation."

Mass-based permit limitations were removed for the following parameters: Ammonia, Total Cadmium, Total Copper, Total Lead, Total Silver, Total Zinc, and Total Residual Chlorine. Backsliding is permissible pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.10(2)(ii). In accordance with 40 CFR Part 122.45(f)(1)(ii), "all pollutants limited in permits shall have limitations, standards, or prohibitions expressed in terms of mass except when applicable standards and limitations are expressed in terms of other units of measurement."

Appendix Link

Antidegradation

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

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

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Requirements

The facility is a publicly owned treatment works ≥ 1 MGD that requires SPDES permit coverage under 40 CFR 122.26 (b)(14)(ix).

> The stormwater pollution prevention language has been removed from the permit and the permittee will seek coverage of their stormwater outfalls separately under the SPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (MSGP) Sector [T] (GP-0-23-001).

Mercury

The DOW 1.3.10 Mercury – Multiple Discharge Variance (MDV), dated December 31, 2025, provides the framework for DEC to require mercury monitoring and mercury minimization programs (MMPs), through SPDES permitting. All of the following permit conditions are consistent with the MDV. Appendix Link

The facility is located outside of the Great Lakes watershed and is an EPA Major, Class 05, POTW with a design flow greater than 1 MGD. The permit includes requirements for the implementation of MMP Type I.

The new daily max limit of 25 ng/L represents the general level currently achievable (GLCA). Based on 20 data point(s) with a max of 13.10 ng/L, the facility is expected to meet the limit (with monthly sampling frequency). The facility has also been given a 12-Month Rolling Average (12-MRA) equal to the existing effluent quality (EEQ) of 17 ng/L. DEC calculated the EEQ from the lognormal 95th percentile of 20 mercury effluent samples collected from 2/1/2021 to 1/31/2026.

Biennial Pollutant Scan

The permit includes a requirement to perform biennial sampling (once every two years) of the WWTP effluent for the parameters in the NY-2A Application, Tables A – D. This sampling will provide the required three effluent samples from applicable parameters for submittal with the next NY-2A Application[3]. This requirement ensures the data is representative of effluent conditions over the permit term and will be available for the next application submittal and permit review. This requirement is new.

Schedule of Compliance

A Schedule of Compliance has been included[4] for the following items (Appendix Link):

[2] As prescribed by 6 NYCRR Part 617
[3] Pursuant to 40 CFR 122.21(j)(4)(vi).
[4] Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.14

- Compliance schedule for the facility upgrade to the 1.8 MGD plant including submittal of approvable engineering documents, including a basis of design report with the details of the upgrades needed to comply with the final effluent limitations. The final effluent limitations will be put into effect upon commencement of operation of the upgraded plant.
- An Inflow/Infiltration Management Program. This plan serves to ensure that there will be continual control of I/I.

Emerging Contaminant Monitoring

The SPDES permit includes Action Levels for PFOA and PFOS, and minimization programs when exceedances of those Action Levels are confirmed, due to the emerging nature of PFOA and PFOS; the USEPA's addition of PFOA and PFOS to the hazardous substance list under CERCLA; the USEPA's addition of PFOA and PFOS to the recommended contaminant monitoring list for state fish advisory programs; and the need to protect the best usages of the receiving water and downstream waterbodies pursuant to 6 NYCRR 701.1. The use of minimization programs is also supported by 6 NYCRR 750-1.14(f). Appendix Link

Based on the available data at Outfall 001, the permit includes Action Levels for PFOA and PFOS. The Actions Levels are set at the NYS Department of Health (DOH) Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 10 ng/L for drinking water as a proxy for background concentrations in the facility's influent. Discharges above the MCL indicate the potential presence of a controllable source beyond drinking water and the need to implement track down measures. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), the SPDES permit also requires monitoring for the remaining 38 PFAS compounds. Those monitoring requirements are consistent with guidance released in EPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022. Please see the Pollutant Summary Table below for more information.

Schedule of Additional Submittals

Emerging Contaminant Minimization Program

Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.14(f), the permit includes an Emerging Contaminant Minimization Program. Upon confirmation of action level exceedance, the permittee must initiate track down of potential sources and submit reports summarizing all emerging contaminant monitoring data, likely sources, actions taken to reduce emerging contaminants, and proposed next steps to minimize/eliminate emerging contaminants. Please see Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above for more information.

WTC Annual Report

In accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(i), the permit requires submission of an annual report each year that the permittee uses and discharges WTCs. The permittee must summarize all WTC use for the prior calendar year, January 1 through December 31, and attach it either to the December DMR or annual monitoring report required by the permit. More information is located on the DEC's website under SPDES Permitting of Water Treatment Chemicals.

Annual Flow Certification

In accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-2.9(c)(4), the chief fiscal officer of the municipality shall submit an Annual Flow Certification form, located on DEC's website at Wastewater forms, as an attachment to its February DMR or through nForm. The municipal chief fiscal officer may also submit an explanation for a deviation, where compliance certification cannot be provided.

Annual Emergency Response Plan Certification

In accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-2.9(d), the principal executive officer or ranking elected official of the municipality or a duly authorized representative of that person (as

defined in 6 NYCRR 750-2.9(f)) shall submit an Annual Emergency Response Plan Certification form electronically using a NYSDEC approved form.

Annual Cybersecurity Controls Certification

In accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-2.9(e), the principal executive officer or ranking elected official of the municipality or a duly authorized representative of that person (as defined in 6 NYCRR 750-2.9(f)) shall submit an Annual Cybersecurity Controls Certification form electronically using a NYSDEC approved form.

Biennial Pollutant Scan

In accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(j)(4)(vi), SPDES permit applicants must provide data from a minimum of three samples taken within four and one-half years prior to the date of the permit application. To ensure sufficient effluent samples will be available for the next application submittal and permit review, the permittee shall implement an ongoing monitoring program and perform three effluent sampling every two years. Please see Biennial Pollutant Scan above.

Short-Term, High Intensity Monitoring Program

In accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(a), the permittee shall be subject to monitoring requirements to determine compliance with water quality standards. Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1, where limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of a parameter in an outfall, a short-term, high intensity monitoring program may be used. Please see the Pollutant Summary Table below for more information.

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing

Consistent with TOGS 1.3.2, the permittee is required to perform WET testing. A report of all testing activity and results is to be sent to the Department and should contain the specific data outlined in TOGS 1.3.2, Appendix I.

Mercury Minimization Plan (MMP) and Status Report

Please see above discussion of MMP and the required annual Status Report., in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.14(f).

Permittee: Village of Walden
Facility: Village of Walden Sewage Treatment Plant
SPDES Number: NY0030490
USEPA Major/Class 05 Municipal

Date: April 13, 2026 v.1.40
Permit Writer: Catherine Mackey
Water Quality Reviewer: Catherine Mackey
Full Technical Review

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 (CFS)	7Q10 (CFS)	30Q10 (CFS)	Critical Effluent Flow (MGD)	Dilution Ratio		
												A(A)	A(C)	HEW
001	41° 34' 12" N	74° 11' 35" W	Wallkill River	B	H-139-13 PWL: 1306-0038	13/06	175.7[5]	23.28	25.78	34.44	1.8	5:1	5:1	5:1
002	41° 34' 11" N	74° 11' 34" W	Former Stormwater Outfall – Removing from Permit											

POLLUTANT SUMMARY TABLE – 1.8 MGD

Outfall 001

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated Sanitary
		Type of Treatment: Grit Removal, Primary Clarification, Trickling Filter, Aeration Basin, Secondary Clarification, Chlorination/De-chlorination

General Notes: Existing discharge data was obtained from the application and Discharge Monitoring Reports from 2/1/2021 to 1/31/2026 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. Some technology based effluent limitations (TBELs) were developed from TOGS 1.2.1 Att.C, for category E (activated sludge) treatment

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data				TBELs		Water Quality Data and WQBELS						ML	Permit Limit	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Current Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[6]	# Detects	# Nondetects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Background Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL			
Flow	MGD	DAILY MX	Monitor	3.5 Actual Average	60	0	Monitor	750-1.13	Narrative: No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages.					703.2	-	Monitor	Monitor
	MGD	MO AVG	1.2	1.37 Actual Average	60	0	1.8	Design Flow	Narrative: No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages.					703.2	-	1.8	Design Flow
Consistent with 40CFR Part 133.102 and TOGS 1.3.3, a monthly average flow limitation equal to the average daily design capacity of the treatment plant is specified. The treatment plant is upgrading from a design capacity of 1.2 MGD to 1.8 MGD.																	
pH	SU	Minimum	6.0	7 Actual Min	60	0	6.0	40 CFR 133.102	8.5	-	6.5 - 8.5	Range	6.5 - 8.5	703.3	-	6.5 - 8.5	WQBEL
	SU	Maximum	9.0	8.8 Actual Max	60	0	9.0										
Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3 for POTWs, TBELs reflect secondary treatment standards. Given the available dilution and that the receiving waterbody is listed on the 2020/2022 New York State Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters as impaired due to this pollutant, an effluent limitation equal to the WQS is appropriate. Ambient pH calculated using the 80th percentile of 7 samples collected from 2017 – 2018 from RIBs station 13-WALK-29.9, located ~2.4 miles upstream, and 3 samples collected from 1994 – 2008 from RIBs station 13-WALK-27.8, located ~0.4 miles upstream.																		

[5] Ambient hardness was calculated from RIBs station 13-WALK-29.9, located ~2.4 miles upstream, using 10 samples collected from 2017 - 2018.

[6] Existing Effluent Quality: Unless otherwise stated, Daily Max = 99% lognormal; Monthly Avg = 95% lognormal (for datasets with ≤3 nondetects); Daily Max = 99% delta-lognormal; Monthly Avg = 95% delta-lognormal (for datasets with >3 nondetects)

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated Sanitary
		Type of Treatment: Grit Removal, Primary Clarification, Trickling Filter, Aeration Basin, Secondary Clarification, Chlorination/De-chlorination

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data				TBELs		Water Quality Data and WQBELS						ML	Permit Limit	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Current Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[6]	# Detects	# Nondetects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Background Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL			
Temperature	deg F	DAILY MX	Monitor	76 Actual Max	60	0	Monitor	750-1.13 Monitor	80.1	Narrative (Non-Trout): The water temperature at the surface of a stream shall not be raised to more than 90F at any point and... shall not be raised or lowered to more than 5F over the temperature that existed before the addition				704.2	-	Monitor	Monitor
Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(a), monitoring is required to determine compliance with the water quality standard. This requirement has been continued from the previous permit. Ambient temperature calculated using the 80th percentile of 7 samples collected from 2017 – 2018 from RIBs station 13-WALK-29.9, located ~2.4 miles upstream, and 3 samples collected from 1994 – 2008 from RIBs station 13-WALK-27.8, located ~0.4 miles upstream.																	
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	DAILY MIN	-	10.2	1	0	-	-	-	(Critical Point)	(Non-Trout) 4.0 mg/L	Narrative	-	703.3	-	-	No limitation
The downstream DO concentration was modeled using the Streeter-Phelps equations and the following assumptions : Effluent DO = 2 mg/l (assumed value consistent with TOGS 1.3.1D), Effluent UOD = 66.53 mg/L (calculation based on CBOD5 and NOD), Effluent CBOD5 = 40 mg/L (existing permit limit), Effluent NOD = 8.0 mg/L (calculation based on new summer Ammonia (as N) permit limit of 1.1 mg/L). Reach Description: The model included the Village of Montgomery WWTP located ~5.03 miles upstream, the Town of Montgomery Sewer District #1 STP located an additional ~3.85 miles upstream, and the Town of Wallkill STP located an additional ~8.42 miles upstream. The model ended at the confluence of the Wallkill River with the Tin Brook located ~0.4 miles downstream. The model showed that a WQBELs for CBOD5 and Ammonia are necessary to maintain downstream water quality.																
5-Day	mg/L	MO AVG	25	21	60	0	25	40 CFR 133.102	-	See Dissolved Oxygen			-	703.3	-	25	TBEL
	mg/L	7 DA AVG	40	54	60	0	40	40 CFR 133.102					-			40	
Carbonaceous Biochemical	lb/d	MO AVG	250	238.4	60	0	375.3	-					-			375	
Oxygen Demand	lb/d	7 DA AVG	400	970.5	60	0	600.48	-					-			600	
(CBOD5)	%	MO AV MN	85	75 Actual Min	60	0	85	40 CFR 133.102					-			85	
Consistent with 40 CFR Part 133.102 and TOGS 1.3.3 for POTWs, TBELs reflect secondary treatment standards. See justification for Dissolved Oxygen. The UOD loading limitation has been replaced with water quality based effluent limits for CBOD5 and ammonia. The combination of the CBOD5 and ammonia concentration limits are more stringent than the previous UOD loading limit and are sufficiently protective of the dissolved oxygen water quality standard.																	

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated Sanitary
		Type of Treatment: Grit Removal, Primary Clarification, Trickling Filter, Aeration Basin, Secondary Clarification, Chlorination/De-chlorination

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data				TBELs		Water Quality Data and WQBELS						ML	Permit Limit	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Current Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality	# Detects	# Nondetects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Background Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL			
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	MO AVG	30	23	60	0	30	40 CFR 133.102	-	Narrative: None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	30	TBEL
	mg/L	7 DA AVG	45	89	60	0	45	40 CFR 133.102								45	
	lb/d	MO AVG	300	244	60	0	450.36	-								450	
	lb/d	7 DA AVG	450	987	60	0	675.54	-								676	
	%	MO AV MN	85	57.4 Actual Min	60	0	85	40 CFR 133.102								85	
Consistent with 40 CFR Part 133.102 and TOGS 1.3.3 for POTWs, TBELs reflect secondary treatment standards. Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL, and consistent with TOGS 1.3.3, is protective of water quality standards.																	
Settleable Solids	mL/L	DAILY MX	0.3	0.10	3	57	0.30	TOGS 1.3.3	-	Narrative: None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages				703.3	-	0.30	TBEL
Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3, the effluent limitation is equal to the TBEL of 0.3 mL/L for POTWs providing secondary treatment without filtration. Given that adequate dilution is available the TBEL is protective of WQS.																	
Nitrogen, Ammonia (as N), Summer 6/1 - 10/31	mg/L	MO AVG	2.4	20.04	29	0	20	TOGS 1.2.1	0.033	-	0.2	A(C)	1.1	703.3	-	1.1	WQBEL
	lb/d	DAILY MX	24	364.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	703.3	-	-	Discontinued
Nitrogen, Ammonia (as N), Winter 11/1 - 5/31	mg/L	MO AVG	3.9	16.95	9	0	20	TOGS 1.2.1	0.033	-	0.4	A(C)	1.7	703.3	-	1.7	WQBEL
	lb/d	DAILY MX	39	238.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	703.3	-	-	Discontinued
The WQS for Ammonia was determined from TOGS 1.1.1 from a pH of 8.5, a summer temperature of 27 °C, and a winter temperature of 10 °C. The averaging period for the concentration limitations have been updated from the previous permit from Daily Maximum to Monthly Average and the Montly Average monitor only limitations were discontinued. The temperature of the receiving waterbody was an assumed value and consistent with TOGS 1.3.1E. Ambient upstream concentration was calculated from RIBs station 13-WALK-29.9, located ~2.4 miles upstream, using 8 samples collected from 2017 - 2018.																	

Permittee: Village of Walden
Facility: Village of Walden Sewage Treatment Plant
SPDES Number: NY0030490
USEPA Major/Class 05 Municipal

Date: April 13, 2026 v.1.40
Permit Writer: Catherine Mackey
Water Quality Reviewer: Catherine Mackey
Full Technical Review

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated Sanitary
		Type of Treatment: Grit Removal, Primary Clarification, Trickling Filter, Aeration Basin, Secondary Clarification, Chlorination/De-chlorination

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data				TBELs		Water Quality Data and WQBELS						ML	Permit Limit	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Current Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[6]	# Detects	# Nondetects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Background Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL			
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (as N)	mg/L	DAILY MX	Monitor	38.77	25	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	703.2	-	-	Discontinued
	mg/L	MO AVG	Monitor	16.32	25	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	703.2	-	-	Discontinued
	lb/d	DAILY MX	Monitor	330.78	25	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	703.2	-	-	Discontinued
	lb/d	MO AVG	Monitor	134.46	25	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	703.2	-	-	Discontinued
Total Kjeldakl Nitrogen monitor only limtations have been discontinued.																	
Total Phosphorus	mg/L	MO AVG	Monitor	3.94 Actual Average	20	0	2.63	TOGS 1.3.6	-	Narrative: None in amounts that will result in growths of algae, weeds and slimes that will impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	2.6	TBEL
	lb/d	MO AVG	Monitor	52.48	20	0	39.43	TOGS 1.3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	TBEL
Consistent with TOGS 1.3.6, the TBELs were calculated using the average effluent concentration reported on Discharge Monitoring Reports such that phosphorus loading is the same as prior to the proposed flow expansion. The averaging periods have been updated from the previous permit from Daily Maximum to Monthly Average. The receiving waterbody, the Wallkill River, is listed on the 2020/2022 New York State Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters as impaired due to this pollutant and a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for the Wallkill River is under development. It is expected this TMDL will result in a Total Phosphorus limitation of 0.2 mg/L.																
Total Mercury	ng/L	DAILY MX	50	17.30	20	0	-	-	-	-	0.7	H(FC)	25	GLCA	-	25	DOW 1.3.10
	ng/L	12 MRA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	17	DOW 1.3.10
	g/d	DAILY MX	Monitor	0.57	20	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Discontinued
See Mercury Section of this fact sheet.																	

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Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data				TBELs		Water Quality Data and WQBELS						ML	Permit Limit	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Current Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[6]	# Detects	# Nondetects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Background Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL			
Coliform, Fecal	#/100mL	30DA GEO	200	31.80	30	0	200	TOGS 1.3.3	-	The monthly geometric mean, from a minimum of five examinations, shall not exceed 200.				703.4	-	200	TBEL
	#/100mL	7 DA GEO	400	569.55	30	0	400	TOGS 1.3.3	-						-	400	TBEL
Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3, effluent disinfection is required seasonally from May 1st - October 31st, due to the class of the receiving waterbody. Fecal coliform limits equal to the TBEL have been specified.																	
Chlorine, total residual (TRC)	mg/L	DAILY MX	0.072	2.79	15	15	2.0	TOGS 1.3.3	-	0.058	0.0050	A(C)	0.025	703.5	0.030	0.030	ML
	mg/L	MO AVG	Monitor	203.22	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Discontinued
	lb/d	DAILY MX	0.72	0.1 Actual Max	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Discontinued
	lb/d	MO AVG	Monitor	0.0067 Actual Average	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Discontinued
Effluent disinfection is currently required seasonally. To provide flexibility for using chlorine outside of the disinfection season, the TRC limitation has been changed from seasonal to year round. Due to the available dilution, the calculated WQBEL is less than the TBEL and less than the minimum level of detection. Therefore, an effluent limitation equal to the minimum level of detection of 0.030 mg/L is appropriate.																	

Additional Pollutants

Cadmium, Total [as Cd]	ug/L	DAILY MX	25	17.02	10	10	-	-	0.17	3.40	3.26	A(C)	36	703.5	-	25	Anti-backsliding
Cadmium, Total [as Cd]	lb/d	DAILY MX	0.25	0.32	20	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.54			-	Discontinued
The WQBEL was calculated from the chronic water quality standard, dilution ratio, and an upstream ambient concentration. A metals translator of 2.3 was applied to convert between the total and dissolved form in accordance with the TriBasin RIBs calculation. The existing permit limit is less than the calculated WQBEL and is protective of water quality and has been specified. Ambient upstream concentration was calculated from RIBs station 13-WALK-29.9, located ~2.4 miles upstream, using 10 samples collected from 2017 - 2018 where non-detect values were conservatively assumed to be equal to the method detection limit.																	
Copper, Total [as Cu]	ug/L	DAILY MX	74	64.19	20	0	-	-	3.98	14.70	14.50	A(C)	102	703.5	-	74	Anti-backsliding
Copper, Total [as Cu]	lb/d	DAILY MX	0.74	0.77	20	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.53	-	-	-	Discontinued
The WQBEL was calculated from the chronic water quality standard, dilution ratio, and an upstream ambient concentration. A metals translator of 1.8 was applied to convert between the total and dissolved form in accordance with the TriBasin RIBs calculation. The existing permit limit is less than the calculated WQBEL and is protective of water quality and has been specified. Ambient upstream concentration was calculated from RIBs station 13-WALK-29.9, located ~2.4 miles upstream, using 10 samples collected from 2017 - 2018.																	

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated Sanitary
		Type of Treatment: Grit Removal, Primary Clarification, Trickling Filter, Aeration Basin, Secondary Clarification, Chlorination/De-chlorination

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data				TBELs		Water Quality Data and WQBELS						ML	Permit Limit	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Current Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality	# Detects	# Nondetects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Background Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL			
Silver, Total [as Ag]	ug/L	DAILY MX	Monitor	10.00	10	10	200	TOGS 1.2.1	0.085	3.27	0.10	A(C)	0.16	703.5	-	0.16	WQBEL
Silver, Total [as Ag]	lb/d	DAILY MX	0.10	1.65	20	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0024	-	-	-	Discontinued
The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum reported effluent concentration of 10 ug/L, a multiplier of 1.6, the chronic dilution ratio, and an upstream ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A metals translator of 1.0 was also applied to convert between the total and dissolved form in accordance with the TriBasin RIBS calculation. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation and therefore a WQBEL has been specified. Ambient upstream concentration was calculated from RIBs station 13-WALK-29.9, located ~2.4 miles upstream, using 10 samples collected from 2017 - 2018 where non-detect values were conservatively assumed to be equal to the method detection limit.																
Nitrite [as N]	mg/L	DAILY MX	-	1.20	1	0	-	-	0.010	1.50	0.10	A(C)	0.46	703.5	-	-	STHIM
The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum effluent concentration reported on the NY-2A application of 1.2 mg/L, a multiplier of 6.20, the chronic dilution ratio, and an upstream ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation and therefore a WQBEL has been specified. Ambient upstream concentration was calculated from RIBs station 13-WALK-29.9, located ~2.4 miles upstream, using 9 samples collected from 2017 - 2018 where non-detect values were conservatively assumed to be equal to the method detection limit. Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter and evaluate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3, short-term high-intensity monitoring (STHIM) is being required for this parameter to generate the data necessary to perform a future reasonable potential analysis. See Schedule of Additional Submittals.																
Lead, Total [as Pb]	ug/L	DAILY MX	20	11.79	10	10	-	-	1.07	3.09	6.95	A(C)	76	703.5	-	20	Anti-backsliding
Lead, Total [as Pb]	lb/d	DAILY MX	0.20	0.28	20	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1			-	Discontinued
The WQBEL was calculated from the chronic water quality standard, dilution ratio, and an upstream ambient concentration. A metals translator of 2.5 was applied to convert between the total and dissolved form in accordance with the TriBasin RIBs calculation. The existing permit limit is less than the calculated WQBEL and is protective of water quality and has been specified. Ambient upstream concentration was calculated from RIBs station 13-WALK-29.9, located ~2.4 miles upstream, using 10 samples collected from 2017 - 2018.																	
Zinc, Total [as Zn]	ug/L	DAILY MX	Monitor	60.69	20	0	-	-	8.87	14.66	133.41	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	703.5	-	-	Discontinued
Zinc, Total [as Zn]	lb/d	DAILY MX	2.0	1.17	20	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Discontinued
The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum reported effluent concentration of 54 ug/L, a multiplier of 1.4, the chronic dilution ratio, and an upstream ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A metals translator of 2.0 was also applied to convert between the total and dissolved form in accordance with the TriBasin RIBS calculation. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Therefore, no WQBEL has been specified and the action level has been removed. Ambient upstream concentration was calculated from RIBs station 13-WALK-29.9, located ~2.4 miles upstream, using 9 samples collected from 2017 - 2018.																	
Nitrate [as N]	ug/L	DAILY MX	-	3.80	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No limitation
There is no numeric WQS or numeric GV for translation of the narrative WQS for Nitrate for Class B waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation or monitoring has been specified.																	

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated Sanitary
		Type of Treatment: Grit Removal, Primary Clarification, Trickling Filter, Aeration Basin, Secondary Clarification, Chlorination/De-chlorination

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data				TBELs		Water Quality Data and WQBELS						ML	Permit Limit	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Current Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality	# Detects	# Nondetects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Background Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL			
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	DAILY MX	-	548	1	0	-	-	325	939.52	Narrative: Shall be kept as low as practicable to maintain the best usage of waters but in no case shall it exceed 500 mg/L.		1200			-	STHIM
The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum reported effluent concentration of 548 mg/L, a multiplier of 6.2, the HEW?? dilution ratio, and an upstream ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation and therefore a WQBEL has been specified. Ambient upstream concentration was calculated from RIBs station 13-WALK-29.9, located ~2.4 miles upstream, using 9 samples collected from 2017 - 2018. Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter and evaluate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3, short-term high-intensity monitoring (STHIM) is being required for this parameter to generate the data necessary to perform a future reasonable potential analysis. See Schedule of Additional Submittals.																	
Hardness [as CaCO3]	mg/L	DAILY MX	-	256	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	No limitation
There is no numeric WQS or numeric GV for translation of the narrative WQS for Hardness for Class B waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation or monitoring has been specified.																	
Total Cyanide	ug/L	DAILY MX	-	27.00	1	0	-	-	-	33.48	9000	H(FC)	No Reasonable Potential	703.5	-	-	No limitation
The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum reported effluent concentration of 27 ug/L, a multiplier of 6.2, the HEW dilution ratio, and an assumed negligible upstream ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Therefore, no WQBEL has been specified.																	
Chloroform	ug/L	DAILY MX	-	2.20	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No limitation
There is no numeric WQS or numeric GV for translation of the narrative WQS for Chloroform for Class B waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation or monitoring has been specified.																	
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	DAILY MX	-	16.40	1	0	-	-	-	Narrative: None in amounts that will result in growths of algae, weeds and slimes that will impair the waters for their best usages.				-	-	-	No limitation
There is no numeric WQS or numeric GV for translation of the narrative WQS for Total Nitrogen for Class B waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation or monitoring has been specified.																	

Outfall 001 – Emerging Contaminants

Emerging Contaminants: Outfall # 001																
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[6]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Notes: See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring section above. Effluent samples were analyzed for the 40 PFAS compounds and 1,4-Dioxane.															
Perfluoro-butanoic Acid (PFBA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	1.55 Estimated	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-pentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	4.69	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-hexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	6.22	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-heptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	1.56	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (PFOA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	3.41 Actual Max	1/0	**10** Action Level	BPJ MCL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Action Level
	Due to the presence of PFOS, the permit includes an action level equal to the NYSDOH MCL of 10 ng/L. See the Emerging Contaminant Monitoring and Action Level sections for more information.														
Perfluoro-nonanoic Acid (PFNA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	0.482 Estimated	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-decanoic Acid (PFDA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	0.342 Estimated	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-undecanoic Acid (PFUnA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														

Emerging Contaminants: Outfall # 001

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[6]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Perfluoro-dodecanoic Acid (PFDoA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-tridecanoic Acid (PFTriA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-tetradecanoic Acid (PFTeA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-butanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	5.52 Estimated Max	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-pentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-hexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	0.58 Estimated	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-heptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-octanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	4.32 Actual Max	1/0	**10** Action Level	BPJ MCL	-	10	160000	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	TOGS 1.1.1	-	Action Level
	The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum reported effluent concentration of 4.32 ng/L, a multiplier of 6.2, the chronic dilution ratio, and an assumed negligible upstream ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the guidance value indicates no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a water quality violation. However, due to the presence of PFOS, the permit includes an action level equal to the NYSDOH MCL of 10 ng/L. See the Emerging Contaminant Monitoring and Action Level sections for more information.														
Perfluoro-nonanesulfonic Acid (PFNS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														

Emerging Contaminants: Outfall # 001

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[6]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Perfluoro-decanesulfonic Acid (PFDS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-dodecane-sulfonic Acid (PFDoS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-octane-sulfonamide (FOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	0.622 Estimated	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
4:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
6:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
8:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														

Emerging Contaminants: Outfall # 001

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[6]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amide (NEtFOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amide (NMeFOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoethanol (NMeFOSE)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoethanol (NEtFOSE)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
9-Chlorohexadeca-fluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Hexafluoro-propylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA or GenX)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														

Emerging Contaminants: Outfall # 001

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[6]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic Acid (ADONA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
3-Perfluoropropyl Propanoic Acid (3:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (5:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	6.26 Estimated	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
3-Perfluoroheptyl Propanoic Acid (7:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-4-methoxy-butanoic Acid (PFMBA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-3-methoxy-propanoic Acid (PFMPA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic Acid (PFEESA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														

Appendix: Regulatory and Technical Basis of Permit Authorizations

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

Regulatory References

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

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

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

SPDES Permit Requirements	Regulatory Reference
Anti-backsliding	6 NYCRR 750-1.10(c) and 750-1.10(d), CWA sections 402(o), 303(d)(4), ECL 17-0809, 40 CFR 122.44(*l*)
Best Management Practices (BMPS) for CSOs	6 NYCRR 750-2.8(a)(2)
Environmental Benefits Permit Strategy (EBPS)	6 NYCRR 750-1.18, NYS ECL 17-0817(4), TOGS 1.2.2 (revised January 25,2012)
Exceptions for Type I SSO Outfalls (bypass)	6 NYCRR 750-2.8(b)(2), 40 CFR 122.41
Mercury Multiple Discharge Variance	Division of Water Program Policy 1.3.10 (DOW 1.3.10)
Mixing Zone and Critical Water Information	TOGS 1.3.1 & Amendments
PCB Minimization Program	40 CFR Part 132 Appendix F Procedure 8, 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(a) and 750-1.14(f), and TOGS 1.2.1
Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP)	6 NYCRR 750-1.13(a), 750-1.14(f), TOGS 1.2.1
Schedules of Compliance	6 NYCRR 750-1.14
Sewage Pollution Right to Know (SPRTK)	NYS ECL 17-0826-a, 6 NYCRR 750-2.7
State Administrative Procedure Act (SAPA)	State Administrative Procedure Act Section 401(2), 6 NYCRR 621.11(l)
State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR)	6 NYCRR Part 617
USEPA Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs)	40 CFR Parts 405-471
USEPA National CSO Policy	33 USC Section 1342(q)
Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing	TOGS 1.3.2
General Provisions of a SPDES Permit Department Request for Additional Information	NYCRR 750-2.1(i)

Outfall and Receiving Water Information

Impaired Waters

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

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

Existing Effluent Quality

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

Permit Requirements

Basis for Effluent Limitations

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

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

Anti-backsliding

Anti-backsliding requirements are specified in the CWA sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4), ECL 17-0809, and regulations at 40 CFR 122.44(*l*) and 6 NYCRR 750-1.10(c) and (d). Generally, the relaxation of effluent limitations in permits is prohibited unless one of the specified exceptions applies, which will be cited on a case-by-case basis in this fact sheet. Consistent with current case law[7] and USEPA interpretation[8] anti-backsliding requirements do not apply should a revision to the final effluent limitation take effect before the scheduled date of compliance for that final effluent limitation.

Antidegradation Policy

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

Effluent Limitations

In developing a permit, the DEC determines the technology-based effluent limitations (TBELs) and then evaluates the water quality expected to result from technology controls to determine if any exceedances of water quality criteria in the receiving water might result. If there is a reasonable potential for exceedances of water quality criteria to occur, water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) are developed. A WQBEL is designed

[7] American Iron and Steel Institute v. Environmental Protection Agency, 115 F.3d 979, 993 n.6 (D.C. Cir. 1997)
[8] 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)

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)

CWA sections 301(b)(1)(B) and 304(d)(1), 40 CFR 133.102, ECL section 17-0509, and 6 NYCRR 750-1.11 require technology-based controls, known as secondary treatment. These and other requirements are summarized in TOGS 1.3.3. Where the TBEL is more stringent than the WQBEL, the TBEL is applied as a limit in accordance with TOGS 1.3.3. Equivalent secondary treatment, as defined in 40 CFR 133.105, allow for effluent limitations of the more stringent of the consistently achievable concentrations or monthly/weekly averages of 45/65 mg/L, and the minimum monthly average of at least 65% removal. Consistently achievable concentrations are defined in 40 CFR 133.101(f) as the 95th percentile value for the 30-day (monthly) average effluent quality achieved by the facility in a period of two years. The achievable 7-day (weekly) average value is equal to 1.5 times the 30-day average value calculated above. Equivalent secondary treatment applies to those facilities where the principal treatment process is either a trickling filter or a waste stabilization pond; the treatment works provides significant biological treatment of municipal wastewater; and, the effluent concentrations consistently achievable through proper operation and maintenance of the facility cannot meet traditional secondary treatment requirements. There are no federal technology-based standards for toxic pollutants from POTWs. A statistical analysis of existing effluent data, as described in TOGS 1.2.1, may be used to establish other performance-based TBELs.

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 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 701.1 prohibits the discharge of pollutants that will cause impairment of the best usages of the receiving water as specified by the water classifications at the location of discharge and at other locations that may be affected by such discharge. Water quality standards can be found under 6 NYCRR Parts 700-704. The limitations must be stringent enough to ensure that water quality standards are met at the point of discharge and in downstream waters and must be consistent with any applicable WLA which may be in effect through a TMDL for the receiving water. These and other requirements are summarized in TOGS 1.1.1, 1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1.3.5 and 1.3.6. The DEC considers a mixing zone analysis, critical flows, and reasonable potential analysis when developing a WQBEL.

Mixing Zone Analyses

In accordance with TOGS 1.3.1., the DEC may perform additional analysis of the mixing condition between the effluent and the receiving waterbody. Mixing zone analyses using plume dispersion modeling are conducted in accordance with the following:
“EPA Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control” (March 1991); EPA Region VIII’s “Mixing Zones and Dilution Policy” (December 1994); NYSDEC TOGS 1.3.1, “Total Maximum Daily Loads and Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations” (July 1996); “CORMIX v11.0” (2019).

Critical Flows

In accordance with TOGS 1.2.1 and 1.3.1, WQBELs are developed using dilution ratios that relate the critical low flow condition of the receiving waterbody to the critical effluent flow. The critical low flow condition used in the dilution ratio 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 high intensity monitoring program, or data gathered by the DEC;

2) identify water quality criteria applicable to these pollutants;

3) determine if WQBELs are necessary (i.e. reasonable potential analysis (RPA)). The RPA will utilize the procedure outlined in Chapter 3.3.2 of EPA's Technical Support Document (TSD). As outlined in the TSD, for parameters with limited effluent data the RPA may include multipliers to account for effluent variability; and,

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

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

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

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

discharges of conservative toxic pollutants to ensure water quality standards are met in downstream segments.

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing:

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

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

Minimum Level of Detection

Pursuant to 40 CFR 122.44(i)(1)(iv) and 6 NYCRR 750-2.5(d), SPDES permits must contain monitoring requirements using sufficiently sensitive test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136. A method is “sufficiently sensitive” when the method’s minimum level (ML) is at or below the level of the effluent limitation established in the permit for the measured pollutant parameter; or the lowest ML of the analytical methods approved under 40 CFR Part 136. The ML represents the lowest level that can be measured within specified limitations of precision and accuracy during routine laboratory operations on most effluent matrices. When establishing effluent limitations for a specific parameter (based on technology or water quality requirements), it is possible that the calculated limitation will fall below the ML established by the approved analytical method(s). In these instances, the calculated limitation is included in the permit with a compliance level set equal to the ML of the most sensitive method.

Monitoring Requirements

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

Action Levels

As defined in 6 NYCRR 750-1.2(a)(2), when used in a SPDES permit, an Action Level means a monitoring requirement characterized by a numerical value that, when exceeded, triggers additional permittee monitoring and DEC review to determine if numerical effluent limitations should be imposed.

The application of an Action Level is provided in TOGS 1.2.1. If the Action Level is exceeded, the permittee is required to conduct confirmatory monitoring. If Action Levels are routinely or excessively exceeded, they will be reconsidered and adjusted or replaced by limits in accordance with the Environmental Benefit Permit Strategy (EBPS). An Action Level is not a limit, and an exceedance does not constitute a permit violation unless the confirmatory sampling is not performed in accordance with the permit requirements.

Other Conditions

Mercury

Mercury is widespread in New York State (NYS) waters at levels above the most stringent dissolved mercury water quality standard (WQS) of 0.7 ng/L. SPDES permittees cannot comply with a Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitation (WQBEL) for mercury. Therefore, an MDV is appropriate, 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, 2020, and 2025. Each iteration of the MDV builds off the previous version supporting the State's effort to reduce mercury pollution and make reasonable progress toward achieving the WQBEL for mercury. This iteration of the MDV refines the content and application of the MDV for mercury.

The MDV does not change the WQS of 0.7 ng/L; it establishes a variance of the WQBEL which is based on the WQS. SPDES permits which include this variance comply with 40 CFR 122.44.

DOW 1.3.10 explains which surface water permittees are eligible for the MDV.

Schedules of Compliance

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

Emerging Contaminants

Emerging Contaminants, such as Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), and 1,4-Dioxane (1,4-D), have been used in a wide variety of consumer and industrial products as well as in manufacturing processes for decades. Based on available research, water quality assessments for 1,4-D will follow existing WQBEL development. PFOA and PFOS do not break down easily; therefore, their presence in wastewater can remain a concern for years following their discontinued use. As the science surrounding these contaminants is still evolving, additional monitoring is needed to better understand potential sources and background levels. For more information on emerging contaminants, please see the DEC Division of Water web page: Emerging Contaminants In NY's Waters - NYSDEC.

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.