



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) DISCHARGE PERMIT

SIC Code:	8999	NAICS Code:	721199	SPDES Number:	NY 0096067
Discharge Class (CL):	02	DEC Number:	3-4846-00323/00001		
Toxic Class (TX):	N	Effective Date (EDP):			
Major-Sub Drainage Basin:	14 - 02	Expiration Date (ExDP):			
Water Index Number:	D-1-22, including 2 and tribs	Item No.: 815.6 - 82	Modification Dates (EDPM):		
Compact Area:	DRBC				

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:	Cold Spring Cottages, LLC	Attention:	Joel Halpert		
Street:	45 Main St, Suite 804				
City:	Brooklyn	State:	NY	Zip Code:	11201
Email:	yhalpert@gmail.com	Phone:	347-423-8311		

is authorized to discharge from the facility described below:

FACILITY NAME, ADDRESS, AND PRIMARY OUTFALL									
Name:	Cold Spring Cottages								
Address / Location:	378 Cold Spring Rd.					County:	Sullivan		
City:	Monticello				State:	NY	Zip Code:	12701	
Facility Location:	Latitude:	41 °	37 '	26 " N	& Longitude:	74 °	40 '	44 " W	
Primary Outfall No.:	001	Latitude:	41 °	37 '	25 " N	& Longitude:	74 °	40 '	55 " W
Outfall Description:	Treated Sanitary	Receiving Water:	Tributary of Bush Kill and Tribs			Class:	B	Standard:	B(T)

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. The co-permittees subject to one or more conditions of this permit are listed on page 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)
R3 Permit Writer
RWE
RPA
DEC Water Quality Engineer (aslam.mirza@dec.ny.gov)

Permit Administrator:	
Address:	21 S Putt Corners Rd, New Paltz, NY 12561
Signature	Date

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DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION
7-Day Geo Mean	The highest allowable geometric mean of daily discharges over a calendar week.
7-Day Average	The average of all daily discharges for each 7-days in the monitoring period. The sample measurement is the highest of the 7-day averages calculated for the monitoring period.
12-Month Rolling Average (12 MRA)	The current monthly value of a parameter, plus the sum of the monthly values over the previous 11 months for that parameter, divided by the number of months for which samples were collected in the 12-month period.
30-Day Geometric Mean	The highest allowable geometric mean of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the antilog of: the sum of the log of each of the daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.
Action Level	Action level means a monitoring requirement characterized by a numerical value that, when exceeded, triggers additional permittee actions and 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.

FINAL PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
001	All year unless otherwise noted	Tributary of Bush Kill and Tribs	Upon Construction Completion of the New WWTP	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location		
								Inf.	Eff.	
Flow	Monthly Average	14,000	GPD			Continuous	Meter		X	
pH	Daily Minimum	6.5	SU			Daily	Grab		X	
	Daily Maximum	8.5	SU							
Temperature	Daily Maximum	70	°F			Daily	Grab		X	
BOD ₅ June 1 st – October 31 st	Daily Maximum	5	mg/L	0.58	lbs/d	Quarterly	Grab	X	X	1,4
BOD ₅ November 1 st – May 31 st	Daily Maximum	16.7	mg/L	1.95	lbs/d	Quarterly	Grab	X	X	1,4
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) June 1 st – October 31 st	Daily Maximum	10	mg/L	1.17	lbs/d	Quarterly	Grab	X	X	1,4
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) November 1 st – May 31 st	Daily Maximum	17	mg/L	2.0	lbs/d	Quarterly	Grab	X	X	1,4
Settleable Solids	Daily Maximum	0.1	mL/L			Daily	Grab		X	
Dissolved Oxygen	Daily Minimum	7	mg/L			Daily	Grab		X	
Ammonia (as N) June 1 st – October 31 st	Monthly Average	0.94	mg/L			Quarterly	Grab		X	4
Ammonia (as N) November 1 st – May 31 st	Monthly Average	1.78	mg/L			Quarterly	Grab		X	4
Total Phosphorus (as P)	Monthly Average	1	mg/L			Quarterly	Grab		X	4
EFFLUENT DISINFECTION		Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
Required Seasonal from May 1st - October 31st										
Coliform, Fecal	30-Day Geometric Mean	200	No./ 100 mL			Quarterly	Grab		X	4
Coliform, Fecal	7-Day Geometric Mean	400	No./ 100 mL			Quarterly	Grab		X	4
Chlorine, Total Residual	Daily Maximum	0.03	mg/L			Daily	Grab		X	2,3

FOOTNOTES:

1. Effluent shall not exceed 15% and 15% of influent concentration values for BOD₅ & TSS respectively.

2. 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 annual report.
3. This is a Compliance Level. The calculated WQBEL is 0.005.
4. 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).

SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR WASTEWATER DISCHARGES WITHIN THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN WATERSHED

1. Prior to the permittee initiating any substantial alterations or additions to the existing WWTP as defined in Section 3.10.3A2.a.16) of the Delaware River Basin Commission's Water Quality Regulations (18CFR Part 410), a No Measurable Change to Existing Water Quality Analysis must be conducted by the Delaware River Basin Commission. The No Measurable Change to Existing Water Quality Analysis shall be conducted prior to final design to ensure that the Commission can provide the permittee with proposed effluent limitations to be included in a future SPDES permit for Special Protection Waters specific parameters as guidance for treatment design purposes. The permittee is encouraged to contact DRBC staff during the planning stages of any project that meets the definition of substantial alteration or additions, as per DRBC.
2. Except as otherwise authorized by this permit, if the permittee seeks relief from any limitation based upon a Delaware River Basin Commission water quality standard or minimum treatment requirement, the permittee shall apply for approval from the Delaware River Basin Commission Executive Director and NYSDEC for a permit revision.
3. Prior to accepting for treatment and discharge 50,000 gallons per day or more (as a daily average) of wastewater that is imported from outside the Delaware River Basin, the permittee shall first apply to and obtain approval from the Delaware River Basin Commission.
4. The WWTP shall have available standby power facilities unless it can be shown that a proposed discharge can be interrupted for an extended period with no threat to the water quality of Delaware River Basin Commission (DRBC)-designated Special Protection Waters. 18 CFR Part 410 Section 3.10.3. A. 2.d.1.
5. If the WWTP is not staffed 24 hours every day, the WWTP shall have a remote alarm that will continuously monitor plant operations whenever the plant is not staffed. The alarm system shall be designed to alert someone available with authority and knowledge to take appropriate action. 18 CFR Part 410 Section 3.10.3. A. 2.d.2.
6. The permittee shall prepare and implement an emergency management plan (EMP) following the guidance provided in the Water Pollution Control Federation's Manual of Practice SM-8, Emergency Planning for Municipal Wastewater Facilities, the U.S. EPA's Design Criteria for Mechanical, Electric and Fluid System and Component Reliability or other suitable manuals. Emergency management plans shall include an emergency notification procedure covering all affected downstream users. 18 CFR Part 410 Section 3.10.3. A. 2.d.4.
7. Based upon the written recommendation of the DRBC staff, when the discharge is operated in accordance with the provisions and conditions established by this permit, then with respect to effluent quality and stream quality objectives, the project does not substantially impair or conflict with the Commission's Comprehensive Plan.

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) Upon request, the permittee shall make available electronic or hard copies of the sampling data to the public. In accordance with the RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS page of your permit, each DMR shall be maintained (either electronically or as a hard copy) on record for a period of five years.
- (f) The permittee shall periodically inspect the outfall identification sign(s) in order to ensure they are maintained, are still visible, and contain information that is current and factually correct. Signs that are damaged or incorrect shall be replaced within 3 months of inspection.

SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE

a) The permittee shall comply with the following schedule:

Outfall(s)	Compliance Action	Compliance Date ¹
001	DESIGN DOCUMENTS The permittee shall submit approvable ² Design Documents including a Basis of Design Report (BODR), Plans, Specifications, and Construction Schedule for the selected alternative that will ensure compliance with final effluent limitations for Dissolved Oxygen, BOD ₅ , Ammonia, Total Phosphorus, Total Suspended Solids, and Total Residual Chlorine.	EDP + 24 Months
001	COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION The permittee shall provide a Construction Completion Certification to the DEC (send to the Regional Water Engineer) certifying that the disposal system has been fully completed in accordance with the NYSDEC approved Design Documents.	Upon completion of construction of WWTP
001	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 Dissolved Oxygen, BOD ₅ , Ammonia, Total Phosphorus, Total Suspended Solids, and Total Residual Chlorine (TRC).	Upon Department Acceptance
Unless noted otherwise, the above actions are one-time requirements.		
See next page for Interim Effluent Limits.		

¹ 6 NYCRR 750-1.14 (a)

² 6 NYCRR 750-2.10 (c)

SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE – Interim Effluent Limits

OUTFALL	EXPIRING
001	Upon completion and commencement operation of the treatment facilities in accordance with the Schedule of Compliance.

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location		
								Inf.	Eff.	
CBOD ₅	Monthly Average	20	mg/L			Quarterly	Grab	X	X	1,3
CBOD ₅	7-Day Average	30	mg/L			Quarterly	Grab		X	3
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Monthly Average	20	mg/L			Quarterly	Grab	X	X	1,3
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	7-Day Average	30	mg/L			Quarterly	Grab		X	3
Dissolved Oxygen	Daily Minimum	Monitor	mg/L			Daily	Grab		X	
BOD ₅	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	Quarterly	Grab	X	X	3
Ammonia (as N)	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L			Quarterly	Grab		X	3
Total Phosphorus (as P)	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L			Quarterly	Grab		X	3
EFFLUENT DISINFECTION										
Required Seasonal from May 1st - October 31st		Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
Chlorine, Total Residual	Daily Maximum	0.1	mg/L			Daily	Grab		X	2

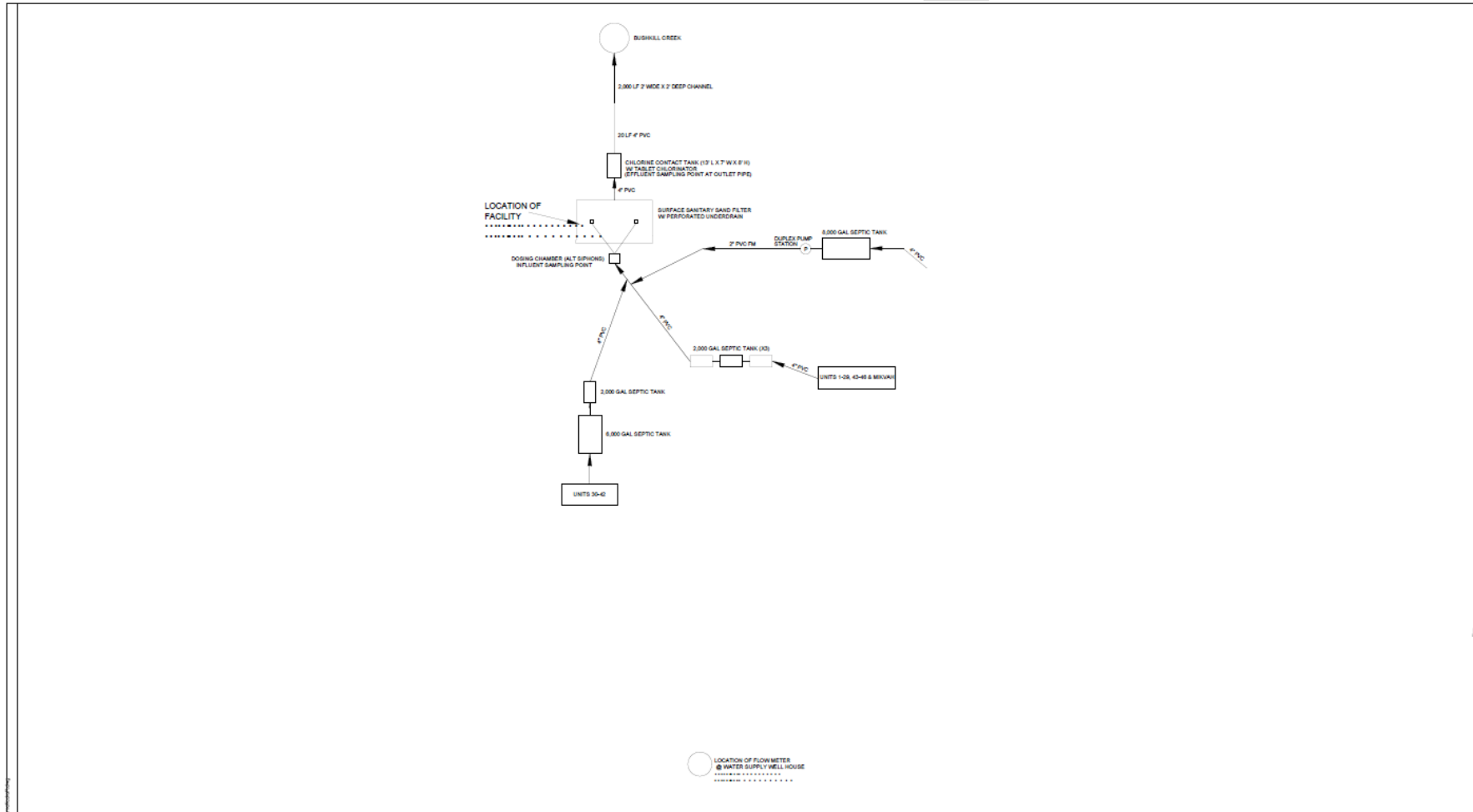
Notes:

1. Effluent shall not exceed 15% and 15% of influent concentration values for CBOD₅, BOD₅ & TSS respectively.
2. 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.
3. 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).

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

MONITORING LOCATIONS

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



Standard Notes: 1. All construction shall be in accordance with the latest edition of the New York State Engineering and Building Laws and Regulations. 2. All construction shall be in accordance with the latest edition of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) Regulations. 3. All construction shall be in accordance with the latest edition of the New York State Department of Health (DOH) Regulations. 4. All construction shall be in accordance with the latest edition of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets (DOAM) Regulations. 5. All construction shall be in accordance with the latest edition of the New York State Department of Labor (DOLE) Regulations. 6. All construction shall be in accordance with the latest edition of the New York State Department of Transportation (DOT) Regulations. 7. All construction shall be in accordance with the latest edition of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) Regulations. 8. All construction shall be in accordance with the latest edition of the New York State Department of Health (DOH) Regulations. 9. All construction shall be in accordance with the latest edition of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets (DOAM) Regulations. 10. All construction shall be in accordance with the latest edition of the New York State Department of Labor (DOLE) Regulations. 11. All construction shall be in accordance with the latest edition of the New York State Department of Transportation (DOT) Regulations.	DATE	RECORD OF WORK	APPROVED		This document is the property of Stantec. It is to be used for the project and location only. It is not to be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system, without the prior written permission of Stantec.	WASTEWATER TREATMENT SCHEMATIC PLAN COLD SPRING COTTAGES TOWN OF THOMPSON • SULLIVAN COUNTY • STATE OF NEW YORK DATE: March 12, 2026		Fig 4 Design Flow Diagram SHEET 1 OF 1	
	DRAWN BY: RS	FIELD SURVEY:	CHK BY: WT						

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)(94) & 2.8(c) |
- D. Monitoring and Records
- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Monitoring and records | 6 NYCRR 750-2.5(a)(2), 2.5(a)(6), 2.5(c)(1), 2.5(c)(2), & 2.5(d) |
| 2. Signatory requirements | 6 NYCRR 750-1.8 & 2.5(b) |
- E. Reporting Requirements
- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Reporting requirements | 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)

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

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

Department of Environmental Conservation (dow.r3@dec.ny.gov)
Regional Water Engineer, Region 3
21 South Putt Corners Road, New Paltz, New York, 12561-1620 Phone: (845) 256-3000

- C. Annual SPDES Monitoring Reports: An annual report shall be submitted to DEC by February 1st each year. The report shall summarize information for January to December of the previous year and shall be submitted electronically, or in hardcopy format, utilizing the SPDES Annual Report Form available on the DEC's website.

Hard copy submission of the Annual Report shall be submitted to the Regional Water Engineer at the address below:

Department of Environmental Conservation (dow.r3@dec.ny.gov)
Regional Water Engineer, Region 3
21 South Putt Corners Road, New Paltz, New York, 12561-1620 Phone: (845) 256-3000

- D. 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.
- E. 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.
- F. Calculations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this permit.
- G. 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.
- H. 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

Cold Spring Cottages, LLC

Cold Spring Cottages

NY0096067



**Department of
Environmental
Conservation**

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Summary of Permit Changes

A State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit has been drafted for the Cold Spring Cottages. The changes to the permit are summarized below:

- Updated permit format, definitions, and general conditions
- Removed outfalls 002, 003, and 004
- Removed Monthly Average and 7-Day Average limits for CBOD₅
- Removed Monthly Average and 7-Day Average limits for Suspended Solids
- Added Daily Maximum limit for BOD₅ of 5 mg/L, 0.58 lbs/d from June 1st to October 31st
- Added Daily Maximum limit for BOD₅ of 16.7 mg/L, 1.95 lbs/d from November 1st to May 31st
- Added Daily Maximum limit for Total Suspended Solids of 10 mg/L, 1.17 lbs/d from June 1st to October 31st
- Added Daily Maximum limit for Total Suspended Solids of 17 mg/L, 2.0 lbs/d from November 1st to May 31st
- Added Monthly Average limit for Nitrogen, Ammonia (as N) of 1.2 mg/L, 0.14 lbs/d from June 1st to October 31st
- Added Monthly Average limit for Nitrogen, Ammonia (as N) of 1.78 mg/L, 0.21 lbs/d from November 1st to May 31st
- Added Daily Minimum limit for Dissolved Oxygen of 7 mg/L
- Changed Daily Maximum limit for Total Residual Chlorine from 0.1 mg/L to 0.03 mg/L
- Added a Schedule of Compliance for achieving the final parameter effluent limits for Dissolved Oxygen, BOD₅, Total Suspended Solids, Ammonia Nitrogen (as N), Total Phosphorus (as P) and Total Residual Chlorine
- Added interim limits for BOD₅, CBOD₅, Total Suspended Solids, Ammonia, Dissolved Oxygen, Total Phosphorus, and Total Residual Chlorine

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

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 3/1/2017 | The last full technical review was performed and the SPDES permit became effective with a new five-year term and expiration date of 2/28/2022. The 2017 permit, along with all subsequent modifications, has formed the basis of this permit. |
| 2/28/2022 | The SPDES permit expired. |
| 5/20/2024 | The Cold Spring Cottages, LLC submitted a new PCI form to renew the expired permit. The Department sent NOIA on 8/8/2024. The Department issued NOV on 5/14/2025 because the permittee did not respond to NOIA. |
| 6/25/2025 | The permittee submitted a response to the NOIA on 6/25/2025. |

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 seasonal (June – September) bungalow colony, private facility 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).

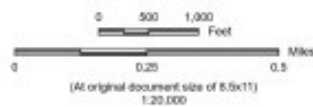
The current 0.014 MGD treatment plant consists of:

- Five (5) existing Septic Tanks and one (1) septic tank is under construction
- Two (2) open Sanitary Sand Filter
- Dosing Chamber
- Chlorine Contact Tank

Sludge is pumped out of all septic tanks annually by a licensed hauler prior to the start of the operating season.

The primary outfall is (Outfall 001). Outfall 002, 003, and 004 have been abandoned and are not part of this reauthorization.

Site Overview



Stantec

Project Location: Thompson 49-1-6-1
 Sullivan County, NY
 Client/Project: 190113193

COLD SPRINGS COTTAGES

Figure No.

3

Title

**WWTP
 SPDES PERMIT RENEWAL**

Page 1 of 1

Notes
 1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
 2. Data Source:
 2023 Tax Parcel: Sullivan County GIS Open Data Collaboration
 3. Background: ESRI Hybrid Aerial Imagery

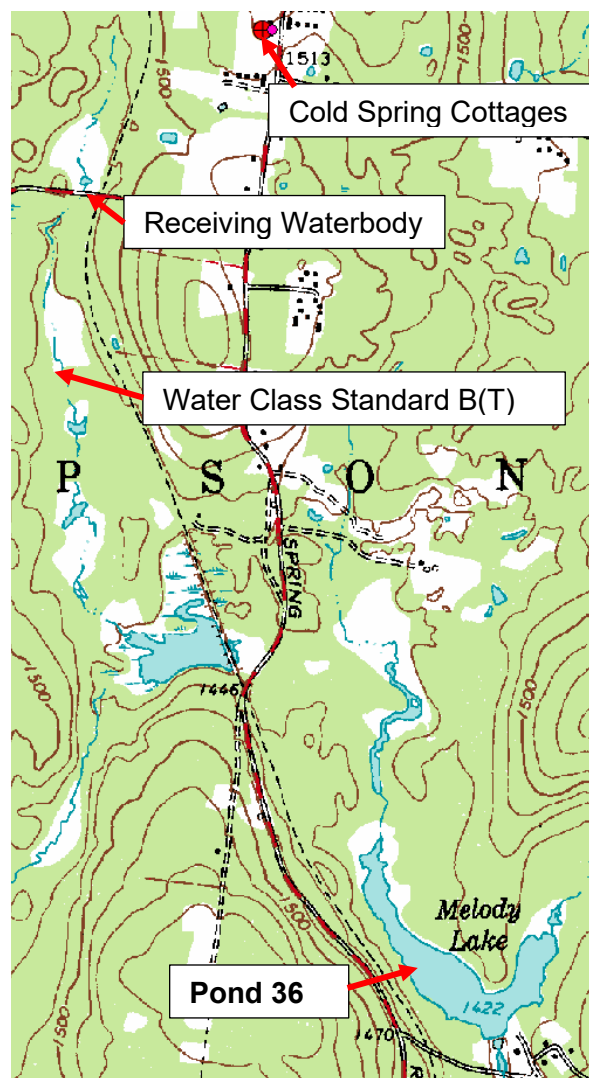


Outfall(s) 001 is located within the Delaware River Basin Commission (DRBC) compact area which places additional requirements in the SPDES permit. [Appendix Link](#)

The facility discharges via the following outfalls:

Outfall No.	SIC Code	Wastewater Type	Receiving Water
001	8999	Treated Sanitary Sewage	Tributary of Bush Kill and Tribs, Class B

The treated wastewater is to an intermittent stream and is shown on the USGS map with water classification standard of B(T). The discharge is the headwaters of the stream with a drainage area of 0.0364 square miles (de minimis) and the stream has a mild slope. There is no USGS gage and NYS RIBS stations. In addition, there is no major wastewater treatment facility which could impact the water quality of the stream. The downstream of the discharge is a classified pond P36 (Melody Lake) and therefore phosphorus effluent is required.



Due to mild slope of the stream, a two reach (2-Reach) water quality model was developed to determine if the previously developed effluent limits are still valid. The model domain extends from the POD to the confluence with Melody Lake. The WQM indicated that Intermittent stream effluent limits (ISELs) are required for summer period whereas WQELs less than secondary treatment level are required for conventional pollutants (BOD5 and TSS). The WQM projected effluent limits are indicated in the [Pollutant Summary Table](#) of the factsheet.

Intermittent stream effluent limits (ISELs) have been applied for ammonia, total residual chlorine and pH due to lack of dilution water as the drainage at the point-of-discharge (POD) is de minimis. These requirements are consistent with TOGS 1.3.1.

Outfall No.	Acute Dilution Ratio A(A)	Chronic Dilution Ratio A(C)	Human, Aesthetic, Wildlife Dilution Ratio (HEW)	Basis
001	1:1	1:1	1:1	TOGS 1.3.1 ISEL Limits

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

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

Anti-backsliding

The limitations contained in the permit are at least as stringent as the previous permit limits and there are no instances of backsliding.

[Appendix Link](#)

Antidegradation

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

[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.

Schedule of Compliance

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

Submittal of approvable engineering design documents, including a basis of design report, with the details of the upgrades needed to comply with the final effluent limitations for dissolved oxygen, 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅), total suspended solids, ammonia nitrogen (as N), total phosphorus (as P) and total residual chlorine. The effluent limitation for dissolved oxygen, ammonia nitrogen (as N), total phosphorus (as P) and 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅) at outfall 001 are new requirements and permittee cannot immediately comply with the WQBELs.

[Appendix Link](#)

¹ As prescribed by 6 NYCRR Part 617

² Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.14

Special Conditions for Wastewater Discharges Within the Delaware River Basin Watershed

1. Prior to the permittee initiating any substantial alterations or additions to the existing WWTP as defined in Section 3.10.3A2.a.16) of the Delaware River Basin Commission's Water Quality Regulations (18CFR Part 410), a No Measurable Change to Existing Water Quality Analysis must be conducted by the Delaware River Basin Commission. The No Measurable Change to Existing Water Quality Analysis shall be conducted prior to final design to ensure that the Commission can provide the permittee with proposed effluent limitations to be included in a future SPDES permit for Special Protection Waters specific parameters as guidance for treatment design purposes. The permittee is encouraged to contact DRBC staff during the planning stages of any project that meets the definition of substantial alteration or additions, as per DRBC.
2. Except as otherwise authorized by this permit, if the permittee seeks relief from any limitation based upon a Delaware River Basin Commission water quality standard or minimum treatment requirement, the permittee shall apply for approval from the Delaware River Basin Commission Executive Director and NYSDEC for a permit revision.
3. Prior to accepting for treatment and discharge 50,000 gallons per day or more (as a daily average) of wastewater that is imported from outside the Delaware River Basin, the permittee shall first apply to and obtain approval from the Delaware River Basin Commission.
4. The WWTP shall have available standby power facilities unless it can be shown that a proposed discharge can be interrupted for an extended period with no threat to the water quality of Delaware River Basin Commission (DRBC)-designated Special Protection Waters. 18 CFR Part 410 Section 3.10.3. A. 2.d.1.
5. If the WWTP is not staffed 24 hours every day, the WWTP shall have a remote alarm that will continuously monitor plant operations whenever the plant is not staffed. The alarm system shall be designed to alert someone available with authority and knowledge to take appropriate action. 18 CFR Part 410 Section 3.10.3. A. 2.d.2.
6. The permittee shall prepare and implement an emergency management plan (EMP) following the guidance provided in the Water Pollution Control Federation's Manual of Practice SM-8, Emergency Planning for Municipal Wastewater Facilities, the U.S. EPA's Design Criteria for Mechanical, Electric and Fluid System and Component Reliability or other suitable manuals. Emergency management plans shall include an emergency notification procedure covering all affected downstream users. 18 CFR Part 410 Section 3.10.3. A. 2.d.4.
7. Based upon the written recommendation of the DRBC staff, when the discharge is operated in accordance with the provisions and conditions established by this permit, then with respect to effluent quality and stream quality objectives, the project does not substantially impair or conflict with the Commission's Comprehensive Plan.

Permittee: Cold Spring Cottages, LLC
 Facility: Cold Spring Cottages
 SPDES Number: NY0096067
 USEPA Non-Major/Class 02 PCI

Date: June 22, 2026 v.1.33
 Permit Writer: Aung Lwin
 Water Quality Reviewer: Aslam Mirza
 Full Technical Review

OUTFALL AND RECEIVING WATER SUMMARY TABLE

Outfall	Latitude	Longitude	Receiving Water Name	Water Class/Standard	Water Index No. / Priority Waterbody Listing (PWL) No.	Major / Sub Basin	Hardness (mg/L)	1Q10 (Select)	7Q10 (Select)	30Q10 (Select)	Critical Effluent Flow (MGD)	Dilution Ratio		
												A(A)	A(C)	HEW
001	41° 37' 25" N	74° 40' 55" W	Tributary of Bush Kill and Tribs	B/B(T)	D-1-22 PWL: 1402-0042	14/02	-	Intermittent Stream			0.014	1:1		

POLLUTANT SUMMARY TABLE: Outfall 001

Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Treated Sanitary Sewage													
		Type of Treatment: Septic Tanks, Open Sanitary Sand Filter, Dosing Chamber, Chlorine Contact Tank													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ³	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
General Notes: Existing discharge data for the sampling date of 7/25/2022, 8/23/2022, 7/26/2023, 8/16/2023, 7/24/2024 and 8/27/2024 were 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.															
Flow Rate	MGD	Monthly Avg	0.014	0.0133 Actual Average	-	0.014	Design Flow	No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages.					703.2	-	Design Flow
	Consistent with 40 CFR Part 133.102 and TOGS 1.3.3, a monthly average flow limitation equal to the average daily design capacity of the treatment plant has been specified.														
pH	SU	Minimum	6.5	6.7 Actual Min	-	6.0	TOGS 1.3.3	-	-	6.5 – 8.5	Range	6.5 - 8.5	703.3	-	ISEL
		Maximum	8.5	7.1 Actual Max	-	9.0									
	Consistent with TOGS 1.3.1, intermittent stream effluent limits (ISEL) are applied to effluent discharges to streams where little or no streamflow is available for dilution. As such, the water quality standards have been applied as end-of-pipe limitations with no mixing or dilution. These limitations are more stringent than the secondary treatment standards under 40 CFR Part 133.102.														
Temperature	°F	Daily Max	70	-	-	Monitor	TOGS 1.3.3	-	No discharge at a temperature over 70F (21C) shall be permitted at any time to streams classified for trout			704.2	-	WQBEL	
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(a), monitoring is required and may be used to inform future permitting decisions. This requirement has been continued from the previous permit.														

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

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 Water Quality Reviewer: Aslam Mirza
 Full Technical Review

Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Treated Sanitary Sewage													
		Type of Treatment: Septic Tanks, Open Sanitary Sand Filter, Dosing Chamber, Chlorine Contact Tank													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ³	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	mg/L	Daily Min	-	8.7	-	7.0	TOGS 1.3.1	-	-	5.0 mg/L		7.0	703.3	-	ISEL
Consistent with TOGS 1.3.1, intermittent stream effluent limits (ISEL) are applied to effluent discharges to streams where little or no streamflow is available for dilution. The WQM also indicated that the DO of 7.0 mg/l is required. These limits represent the highest degree of treatment that can reasonably be achieved by a wastewater treatment facility treating domestic type waste.															
5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	5.0	TOGS 1.3.1	-	Dissolved Oxygen=4.0 mg/l Surrogate Standard		5.0	703.3	-	ISEL	
	lbs/d	Daily Max	-	-	-	0.58	-				0.58				
	% Rem	Minimum	-	-	-	85	40 CFR Part 133.102				-				
Summer June 1- Oct. 31	Consistent with TOGS 1.3.1, intermittent stream effluent limits (ISEL) are applied to effluent discharges to streams where little or no streamflow is available for dilution. The WQM also indicated that the LOT/ISEL is required for maintaining the water quality of downstream water. These limits represent the highest degree of treatment that can reasonably be achieved by a wastewater treatment facility treating domestic type waste. These limits are more stringent than the secondary treatment standards under 40 CFR Part 133.102.														
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	8.9	-	10	TOGS 1.3.1	None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages.		10.0	703.2	-	ISEL		
	lbs/d	Daily Max	-	1	-	1.17	-			1.17					
	% Rem	Minimum	-	-	-	85	40 CFR Part 133.102			-					
Summer June 1- Oct. 31	Consistent with TOGS 1.3.1, intermittent stream effluent limits (ISEL) are applied to effluent discharges to streams where little or no streamflow is available for dilution. These limits represent the highest degree of treatment that can reasonably be achieved by a wastewater treatment facility treating domestic type waste. These limits are more stringent than the secondary treatment standards under 40 CFR Part 133.102.														
5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-			-	Dissolved Oxygen=4.0 mg/l Surrogate Standard		16.7	703.3		WQBEL	
	lbs/d	Daily Max	-	-	-						1.95				
	% Rem	Minimum	-	-	-						-				
Winter Nov. 1- May 31	The WQM indicated that an effluent limit is required for maintaining the environmental quality of the receiving water.														
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-			None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages.		17.0	703.2		WQBEL		
	lbs/d	Daily Max	-	-	-					2.0					
	% Rem	Minimum	-	-	-					-					
Winter															

Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Treated Sanitary Sewage													
		Type of Treatment: Septic Tanks, Open Sanitary Sand Filter, Dosing Chamber, Chlorine Contact Tank													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ³	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Nov. 1- May 31	The WQM indicated that an effluent limit equal to the BOD5 level is required for maintaining the environmental quality of the receiving water.														
Settleable Solids	mL/L	Daily Max	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	TOGS 1.3.1	-	None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages.			703.2	-	ISEL	
	Consistent with TOGS 1.3.1, intermittent stream effluent limits (ISEL) are applied to effluent discharges to streams where little or no streamflow is available for dilution. These limits represent the highest degree of treatment that can reasonably be achieved by a wastewater treatment facility treating domestic type waste. These limits are more stringent than the secondary treatment standards under 40 CFR Part 133.102.														
Nitrogen, Ammonia (as N) SUMMER 6/1 – 10/31	mg/L	Monthly Avg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.94	A(C)	0.94	703.5	-	ISEL
	lb/d	Monthly Avg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11				
	Consistent with TOGS 1.3.1, intermittent stream effluent limits (ISEL) are applied to effluent discharges to streams where little or no streamflow is available for dilution. As such, the water quality standards have been applied as end-of-pipe limitations with no mixing or dilution. The WQ standard was developed using pH=7.60 S.U. (Basin 80 th percentile value) and a temperature of 24°C.														
Nitrogen, Ammonia (as N) WINTER 11/1 – 5/31	mg/L	Monthly Avg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.78	A(C)	1.78	703.5	-	ISEL
	lb/d	Monthly Avg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.21				
	Consistent with TOGS 1.3.1, intermittent stream effluent limits (ISEL) are applied to effluent discharges to streams where little or no streamflow is available for dilution. As such, the water quality standards have been applied as end-of-pipe limitations with no mixing or dilution. The WQ standard was developed using pH=7.60 S.U. (Basin 80 th percentile value) and a temperature of 10°C.														
Total Phosphorus	mg/L	Monthly Avg	-	-	-	-	-	None in amounts that will result in growths of algae, weeds and slimes that will impair the waters for their best usages.			1.0	TOGS 1.3.6	-	TOGS 1.3.6	
	The proposed limit is based on the current version of TOGS 1.3.6. However, as discussed in the draft TOGS 1.3.6 updates, public noticed December 24, 2024, the Department intends on updating our guidance to address total phosphorus from existing facilities which suggests existing sanitary discharges identified in a “priority watershed” meet a total phosphorus concentration of 1.0 mg/L, 0.5 mg/L, or less based on the facilities treatment technology and the condition of the receiving water. It should be noted that upon finalization of that updated guidance, this facility may be subject to additional reductions based on these provisions.														

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 Full Technical Review

Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Treated Sanitary Sewage													
		Type of Treatment: Septic Tanks, Open Sanitary Sand Filter, Dosing Chamber, Chlorine Contact Tank													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ³	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Coliform, Fecal	#/100 ml	30d Geo Mean	200	<1 cfu/100 ml	detects /non-detects	200	TOGS 1.3.3	-	The monthly geometric mean, from a minimum of five examinations, shall not exceed 200. 703.4				-	-	TBEL
		7d Geo Mean	400	X	detects /non-detects	400	TOGS 1.3.3	-					-		
	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.														
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	mg/L	Daily Max	0.1	0.1	detects /non-detects	2.0	TOGS 1.3.3	-	-	0.005	A(C)	0.005	703.5	0.03	ISEL
Select Consistent with TOGS 1.3.1, intermittent stream effluent limits (ISEL) are applied to effluent discharges to streams where little or no streamflow is available for dilution. As such, the water quality standards have been applied as end-of-pipe limitations with no mixing or dilution.															

Appendix: Regulatory and Technical Basis of Permit Authorizations

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

Regulatory References

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

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

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

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

Outfall and Receiving Water Information

Impaired Waters

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

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

Interstate Water Pollution Control Agencies

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

Existing Effluent Quality

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

Permit Requirements

Basis for Effluent Limitations

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

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

Anti-backsliding

Anti-backsliding requirements are specified in the CWA sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4), ECL 17-0809, and regulations at 40 CFR 122.44(l) and 6 NYCRR 750-1.10(c) and (d). Generally, the relaxation of effluent limitations in permits is prohibited unless one of the specified exceptions applies, which will be cited on a case-by-case basis in this fact sheet. Consistent with current case law⁴ and USEPA interpretation⁵ 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.

⁴ American Iron and Steel Institute v. Environmental Protection Agency, 115 F.3d 979, 993 n.6 (D.C. Cir. 1997)

⁵ U.S. EPA, Water Quality Standards; Establishment of Numeric Criteria for Priority Toxic Pollutants for the State of California; 65 Fed. Reg. 31682, 31704 (May 18, 2000); Proposed Water Quality Guidance for the Great Lakes System, 58 Fed. Reg. 20802, 20837 & 20981 (April 16, 1993)

Antidegradation Policy

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

Effluent Limitations

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

Technology-based Effluent Limitations (TBELs) for Industrial Facilities

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

USEPA Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs) Applicable to Facility

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

Best Professional Judgement (BPJ)

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

Technology-based Effluent Limitations (TBELs)

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.

Technology-based Effluent Limitations (TBELs) for Discharges to Groundwater

TBELs aim to prevent pollution by requiring a minimum level of effluent quality that is attainable using demonstrated technologies for reducing discharges of pollutants or pollution into the waters of the United States. ECL section 17-0509, and 6 NYCRR 750-1.11 require technology-based controls for POTWs discharging to surface waters, known as secondary treatment. The applicable regulations are specified in 40 CFR 133.102 and 6 NYCRR 750-1.11. These and other requirements are summarized in TOGS 1.3.3 and below:

- Secondary treatment requirements of 40 CFR Part 133 will typically not be included unless the facility discharges to a surface water prior to entering the groundwater or if, in the permit writer's judgement, limitations are necessary to prevent nuisance conditions or enhance plant operation.
- Since nitrogen is a component of all domestic wastewater, permits for facilities discharging 30,000 GPD or greater include effluent limitations for Nitrate of 20 mg/L (as N). Groundwater discharges in Nassau and Suffolk Counties are required to achieve an effluent standard for Total Nitrogen of 10 mg/L (as N).
- Disinfection will typically not be required for discharges to groundwater unless local public health concerns exist due to exposure or contact with effluent. When this occurs, disinfection requirements and effluent limitations for chlorine residual are developed in accordance with TOGS 1.3.3.

Technology-based Effluent Limitations (TBELs) for Industrial Facilities to Groundwater

TBELs aim to prevent pollution by requiring a minimum level of effluent quality that is attainable using demonstrated technologies for reducing discharges of pollutants or pollution into the waters of the United States. Requirements for discharges from industrial facilities to groundwater are summarized in TOGS 1.2.1. In accordance with TOGS 1.2.1, for facilities discharging to groundwater:

- Discharges will typically be limited to the more stringent of the groundwater effluent standards in 6 NYCRR 703.6 or the applicable treatment technology listed in TOGS 1.2.1 Attachment (C).
- Discharges from industrial facilities which contain nitrogen or nitrogen compounds include effluent limitations for Nitrate of 20 mg/L (as N). Groundwater discharges in Nassau and Suffolk Counties are required to achieve an effluent standard for Total Nitrogen of 10 mg/L (as N).
- Disinfection will typically not be required for discharges to groundwater unless local public health concerns exist due to exposure or contact with effluent.

Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

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.

Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs) for Discharges to Groundwater

The procedure for developing WQBELs includes identifying the pollutants present in the discharge(s), identifying water quality criteria applicable to these pollutants, determining if WQBELs are necessary (reasonable potential), and calculating the WQBELs. For groundwater discharges, if the expected concentration of the pollutant of concern in the receiving water may exceed the ambient groundwater quality standard or guidance value, then there is reasonable potential that the discharge may cause or contribute to a violation of the water quality, and a WQBEL for the pollutant is required.

WQBELs for groundwater discharges are based on the groundwater effluent limits set forth in 6 NYCRR Part 703 (Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards and Groundwater Effluent Limitations) except as noted in 6 NYCRR 702.21. TOGS 1.1.1 provides a listing of groundwater effluent limitations for substances having an ambient water quality standard or guidance value. Groundwater effluent limitations are applied at the point of discharge to the groundwater distribution system.

For land treatment systems with no accessible final sampling points, such as constructed wetland treatment systems or buried sand filters, permit limitations for groundwater discharges are typically based on ambient groundwater quality standards or guidance values applied at representative down gradient monitoring well(s). Limitations at the downgradient sampling point are set at the Class GA ambient groundwater standards, rather than at the groundwater effluent limits promulgated under 6 NYCRR 703.6, as compliance is determined based upon the concentrations present in the downgradient groundwater monitoring well at the groundwater interface.

Class GA standards are established for the protection of sources of drinking water designated as Health (Water Source) or H(WS) in TOGS 1.1.1. As such, effluent limitations based on aquatic life criteria and WET testing requirements are not applicable to groundwater discharges.

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.

Schedules of Compliance

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

Schedule(s) of Additional Submittals

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