



Department of  
Environmental  
Conservation

## State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) DISCHARGE PERMIT

SIC Code:	<b>4941</b>	NAICS Code:	<b>221310</b>	SPDES Number:	<b>NY0281867</b>
Discharge Class (CL):	<b>04</b>	DEC Number:	<b>3-5124-00231/00001</b>		
Toxic Class (TX):	<b>N</b>	Effective Date (EDP):	<b>EDP</b>		
Major-Sub Drainage Basin:	<b>13 - 06</b>	Expiration Date (ExDP):	<b>ExDP</b>		
Water Index Number:	<b>H-139-13-21</b>	Item No.:	<b>855.5 - 109</b>	Modification Dates (EDPM):	
Compact Area:	<b>-</b>				

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:	<b>NYC Department of Environmental Protection</b>			Attention:	<b>Adam Reaves</b>
Street:	<b>465 Columbus Avenue</b>				
City:	<b>Valhalla</b>			State:	<b>NY</b> Zip Code: <b>10595</b>
Email:	<b>areaves@dep.nyc.gov</b>			Phone:	<b>646-675-3849</b>

is authorized to discharge from the facility described below:

FACILITY NAME, ADDRESS, AND PRIMARY OUTFALL									
Name:	<b>NYCDEP Shaft 4</b>								
Address / Location:	<b>NY 208 and Armato Lane</b>						County:	<b>Ulster</b>	
City:	<b>Gardiner</b>				State:	<b>NY</b>	Zip Code:	<b>12525</b>	
Facility Location:	Latitude:	<b>41</b> °	<b>39</b> '	<b>5</b> " N	& Longitude:	<b>74</b> °	<b>8</b> '	<b>26</b> " W	
Primary Outfall No.:	<b>001</b>	Latitude:	<b>41</b> °	<b>39</b> '	<b>59.2</b> " N	& Longitude:	<b>74</b> °	<b>9</b> '	<b>46.3</b> " W
Wastewater Description:	<b>Filtration Pilot Study Treated Drinking Water</b>	Receiving Water:	<b>Trib. of Wallkill River</b>			NAICS:	<b>221310</b>	Class:	<b>C</b> Standard: <b>-</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](mailto:permit.coordinator@dec.ny.gov))

BWP Permit Writer

RWE

RPA

EPA Region II ([Region2\\_NPDES@epa.gov](mailto:Region2_NPDES@epa.gov))

Permit Administrator:		
Address:	625 Broadway Albany, NY 12233-1750	
Signature		Date

## Contents

DEFINITIONS .....	3
PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING .....	4
DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS .....	6
SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE .....	7
MONITORING LOCATIONS.....	8
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.....	9
RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS.....	10
C. Schedule of Additional Submittals: .....	10

## DEFINITIONS

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

## PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING

OUTFALL	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
001	Filtration Pilot Study Treated Drinking Water	Tributary of Walkill River	EDP	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location		
								Inf.	Eff.	
Flow	Daily Maximum	Monitor	MGD			Continuous	Recorder		X	
pH	Daily Minimum	6.0	SU			1/Day	Grab		X	
	Daily Maximum	9.0	SU							
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Daily Maximum	10	mg/L			1/Month	6-hr. Composite		X	
Chlorine, Total Residual	Daily Maximum	0.03	mg/L			1/Day	Grab		X	1

WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TESTING	Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
WET - Acute Invertebrate	See footnote		0.3	TUa	1/Quarter	See footnote		X	2,3
WET - Acute Vertebrate	See footnote		0.3	TUa	1/Quarter	See footnote		X	2,3
WET - Chronic Invertebrate	See footnote		1.3	TUc	1/Quarter	See footnote		X	2,3
WET - Chronic Vertebrate	See footnote		1.3	TUc	1/Quarter	See footnote		X	2,3

### FOOTNOTES:

1. This is a Compliance Level. The calculated WQBEL is 0.006 mg/L.
2. Quarterly samples shall be collected in calendar quarters (Q1 – January 1<sup>st</sup> to March 31<sup>st</sup>; Q2 – April 1<sup>st</sup> to June 30<sup>th</sup>; Q3 – July 1<sup>st</sup> to September 30<sup>th</sup>; Q4 – October 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>).

### 3. 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 1.2:1 for acute, and 1.3:1 for chronic.

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

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](mailto: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.

## 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 <sup>1</sup>
	<b>COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION</b> The permittee shall provide a Construction Completion Certification <sup>2</sup> to the DEC (send to the Regional Water Engineer) that the disposal system has been fully completed in accordance with the approved Design Documents.	Upon Construction Completion but no later than ExDP
	<b>COMMENCE OPERATION</b> Following receipt of DEC acceptance of the Construction Completion Certification, the permittee shall comply with the final effluent limitation(s) described in this permit.	Upon Department Acceptance
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 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.

<sup>1</sup> 6 NYCRR 750-1.14 (a)

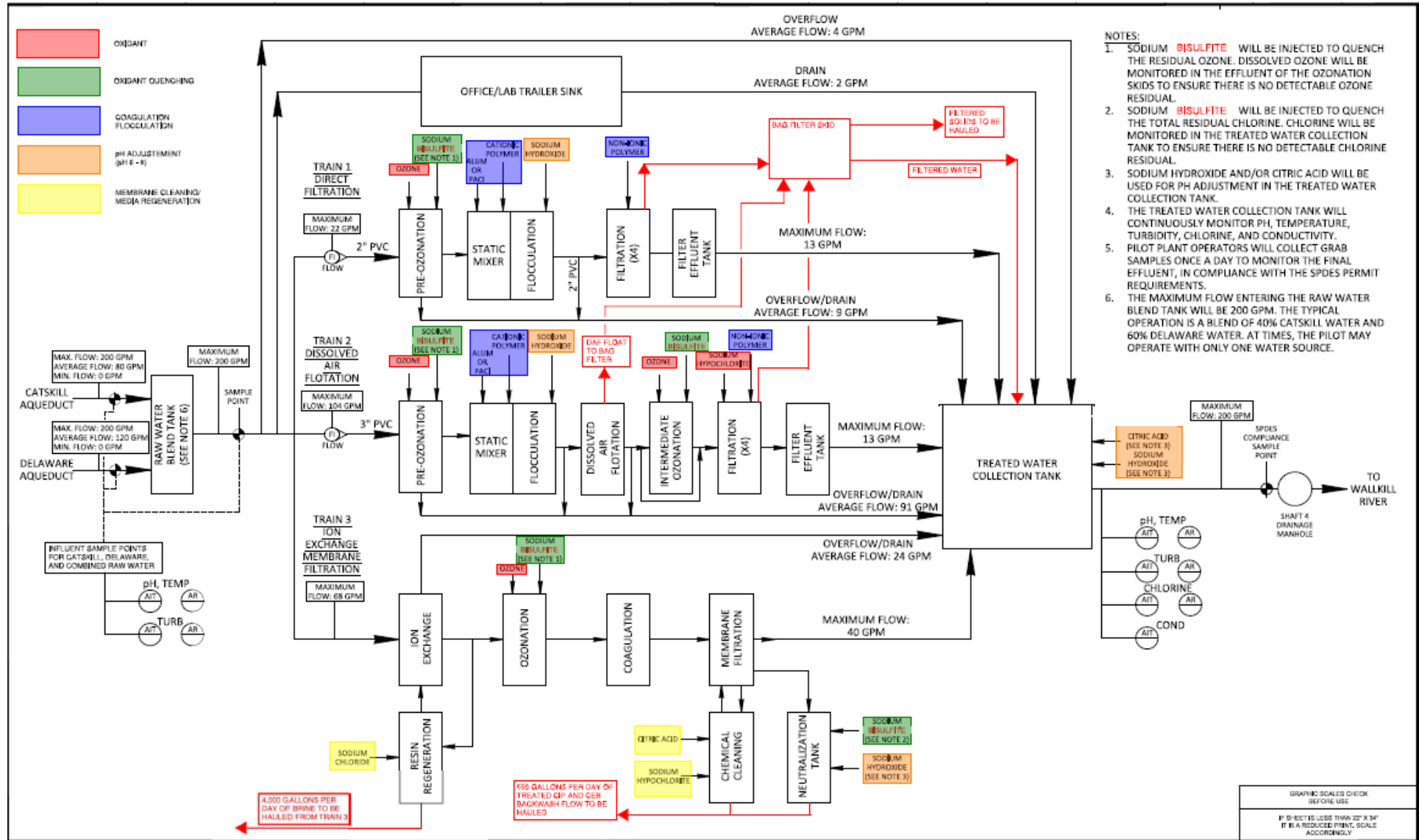
<sup>2</sup> 6 NYCRR 750-2.10 (c)

# MONITORING LOCATIONS

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

Influent: After the raw water blend tank

Effluent: After the treated water collection tank





## GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

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

## RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

- A. The monitoring information required by this permit shall be retained for a period of at least five years from the date of the sampling for subsequent inspection by the Department or its designated agent.
- A. **Annual SPDES Monitoring Reports:** An annual report shall be submitted to DEC by February 1<sup>st</sup> each year. The report shall summarize information for January to December of the previous year and shall be submitted electronically at [dow.r3@dec.ny.gov](mailto:dow.r3@dec.ny.gov), 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  
Regional Water Engineer, Region 3  
21 South Putt Corners Road, New Paltz, New York, 12561-1620 Phone: (845) 256-3000

- 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  
Regional Water Engineer, Region 3  
21 South Putt Corners Road, New Paltz, New York, 12561-1696 Phone: (845) 256-3000

- C. Schedule of Additional Submittals:

The permittee shall submit the following information to the Regional Water Engineer and to the Bureau of Water Permits, unless otherwise instructed:

Outfall(s)	SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS - Required Action	Due Date
001	<u>SHORT-TERM HIGH-INTENSITY MONITORING PROGRAM</u> The permittee shall collect 12 samples representative of normal discharge conditions and treatment operations over a 12-week period for Total Phosphorus. The permittee shall use approved EPA analytical method with the lowest possible detection limit as promulgated under 40CFR Part 136 for the determination of the concentrations of parameters listed. The permittee shall submit a summary of the results.	Upon Construction Completion + 6 months
001	<u>WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TESTING</u> 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 <a href="mailto:WET@dec.ny.gov">WET@dec.ny.gov</a> email address.	Within 60 days following the end of each monitoring period
	<u>WATER TREATMENT CHEMICAL (WTC) ANNUAL REPORT FORM</u> The permittee shall submit a completed WTC Annual Report Form each year that Water Treatment Chemicals are used. The form shall be attached to the December DMR.	Annually on February 1 <sup>st</sup> with the Annual Monitoring Report

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

- 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.

Permittee: NYC Department of Environmental Protection

Date: May 15, 2025 v.1.26

Facility: NYCDEP Shaft 4

SPDES Number: NY0281867

USEPA Non-Major/Class 04 Industrial

Permit Writer: Kirsten Jedd-Barry

Water Quality Reviewer: Kirsten Jedd-Barry

Full Technical Review

# **SPDES Permit Fact Sheet**

## **NYC Department of Environmental Protection**

### **NYCDEP Shaft 4**

### **NY0281867**



**Department of  
Environmental  
Conservation**

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## Contents

Summary of Permit Changes .....	3
Administrative History .....	3
Facility Information .....	3
Site Overview .....	4
Existing Effluent Quality .....	5
Receiving Water Information .....	5
Impaired Waterbody Information .....	5
Critical Receiving Water Data & Mixing Zone .....	6
Permit Requirements .....	6
Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing .....	6
Antidegradation .....	7
Discharge Notification Act Requirements .....	7
Schedule of Compliance .....	7
Schedule of Additional Submittals .....	7
OUTFALL AND RECEIVING WATER SUMMARY TABLE .....	8
POLLUTANT SUMMARY TABLE .....	8
Outfall 001 .....	8
Appendix: Regulatory and Technical Basis of Permit Authorizations .....	10
Regulatory References .....	10
Outfall and Receiving Water Information .....	10
Interstate Water Pollution Control Agencies .....	11
Existing Effluent Quality .....	11
Permit Requirements .....	11

## Summary of Permit Changes

A new State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit has been drafted for the NYCDEP Shaft 4.

**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

4/12/2024 NYC Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) submitted a NY-2C permit application.

5/30/2024 NYSDEC issued a Notice of Incomplete Application (NOIA).

7/5/2024 NYCDEP responded to the NOIA.

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

## Facility Information

The New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) is a city agency that manages and conserves the city's water supply; treats and supply drinking water, collects and treats wastewater, and regulates air quality, hazardous waste, and critical quality of life issues, including noise in New York City. The 2017 Filtration Avoidance Determination (FAD) issued by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) outlines the conditions that New York City must meet to maintain filtration avoidance for its Catskill/Delaware (Cat/Del) water supply system. One of these conditions requires New York City to conduct a comprehensive review of filtration methods and technologies and to develop a conceptual design for a filtration facility. The pilot facilities would be located on the Shaft 4 site located in Gardiner, NY which is a secure site with a gravel accessway from Route 208. The NYCDEP proposes to set up temporary lab and equipment trailers, a temporary enclosure with equipment and chemical storage, and a temporary water supply pump for the purpose of conducting a 12 to 18-month pilot study. This project (CAT-337) was developed to evaluate whether ozone-direct filtration remains the best treatment alternative, should filtration be required.

The pilot trains will provide a range of treatment options that are expected to effectively treat the Catskill and Delaware water supply for current and potential future water quality conditions and treatment goals based on the results of the bench testing. The primary objective of the pilot testing is to determine design parameters that can be scaled up for full-scale system conceptual design. These design parameters include chemical doses, flocculation times, loading rates, recycle rates, flotation times, and residuals handling.

The temporary facilities at Shaft 4 will include three drinking water treatment trains that are housed in multiple trailers and a temporary fabric structure with an aluminum frame that will house pilot equipment, an effluent neutralization system, and miscellaneous drinking water treatment chemical storage (to be placed on secondary containment pallets). The drinking water treatment processes include ozonation, coagulation/flocculation, granular media filtration, membrane filtration, dissolved air floatation, chlorination, and suspended ion exchange processes.



Permittee: NYC Department of Environmental Protection

Date: May 15, 2025 v.1.26

Facility: NYCDEP Shaft 4

SPDES Number: NY0281867

USEPA Non-Major/Class 04 Industrial

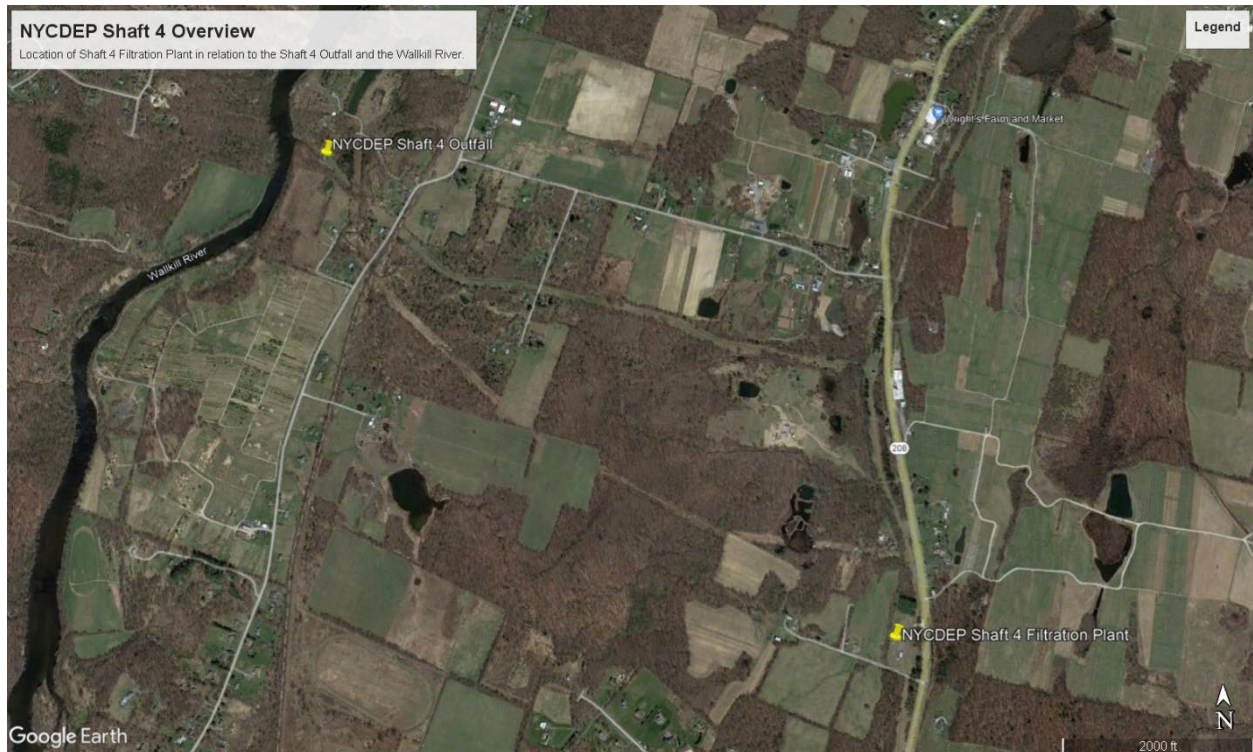
Permit Writer: Kirsten Jedd-Barry

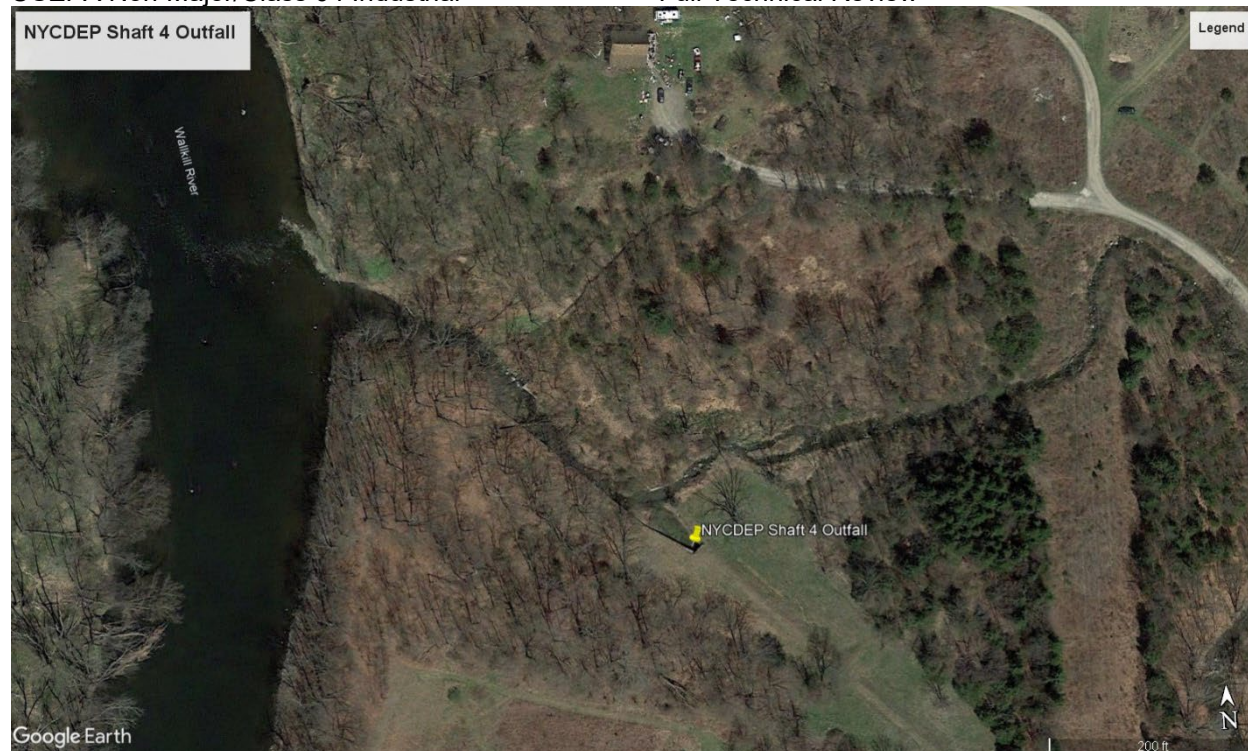
Water Quality Reviewer: Kirsten Jedd-Barry

Full Technical Review

It is expected that there will be no sludge produced that would require treatment or removal for this pilot study. The outfall was constructed for the Walkkill blow-off drainage chamber. The outfall pipe is 7 feet in diameter and discharges to a 30 feet wide channel. 50 feet downstream of the outfall pipe, a minor tributary discharges to the blow-off outfall channel, which then flows to the Walkkill River. The outlet of the pipe is located approximately 440 feet from the Walkkill River.

## Site Overview





### Existing Effluent Quality

The [Pollutant Summary Table](#) presents the existing effluent quality and effluent limitations. The existing effluent quality was determined from estimated effluent quality reported on the application submitted by the permittee. [Appendix Link](#)

### Receiving Water Information

The facility proposes to discharge via the following outfalls:

Outfall No.	SIC Code	Wastewater Type	Receiving Water
001	4941	Filtration Pilot Study Treated Drinking Water	Tributary of Wallkill River, Class C

**Reach Description:** The receiving waterbody is a tributary to the Wallkill River (H-139-13-21) and part of the Lower Hudson Drainage Basin. The segment at the point of discharge is classified as C (6NYCRR 855.5 – Table II – Item 109). The tributary flows into the Wallkill River approximately 400 feet downstream of the discharge and the classification changes to B.

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

### Impaired Waterbody Information

The tributary of the Wallkill River segment (PWL No. 1306-0061) was first listed on the 2018 [New York State Section 303\(d\) List](#) of Impaired/TMDL Waters as impaired due to phosphorus, and listed again in 2022 as impaired due to Total Dissolved Solids (TDS). A TMDL has not been developed to address the impairment and, therefore, there are no applicable wasteload allocations (WLAs) for this facility.



### Critical Receiving Water Data & Mixing Zone

The low flow condition for the tributary of the Wallkill River was obtained from a drainage basin ratio analysis with USGS gage station 01370500, Wallkill River near Phillipsburg, NY located approximately 25 miles upstream of the discharge. 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.

DRAINAGE BASIN RATIO	1Q10	7Q10	30Q10
Gage Name	WALLKILL RIVER NEAR PHILLIPSBURG NY		
Gage ID Number	01370500		
Low Flow at Gage (cfs)	19.687	21.805	29.127
Drainage Area at Gage (mi <sup>2</sup> )	406	406	406
Drainage Area at Facility (mi <sup>2</sup> )	2.11	2.11	2.11
Drainage Basin Ratio (facility / gage)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Calculated Flow at Facility (cfs)	0.10	0.11	0.15

The 1Q10, 7Q10, and 30Q10 flows were used to calculate the acute, chronic, and human, aesthetic, wildlife (HEW) dilution ratios, respectively.

$$\text{Dilution Ratio} = (\text{Facility Flow} + \text{Low Flow}) / \text{Facility Flow}$$

Outfall No.	Acute Dilution Ratio A(A)	Chronic Dilution Ratio A(C)	Human, Aesthetic, Wildlife Dilution Ratio (HEW)	Basis
001	1.2:1	1.3:1	1.3:1	TOGS 1.3.1

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](#)

- 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. (#4)

The requirement for WET testing is new. No previous WET data was available to perform a reasonable potential analysis. Consistent with TOGS 1.3.2, given the dilution available and location outside of the Great Lakes basin, the permit requires chronic WET testing. WET testing action levels of 0.3 TUa and 1.3 TUC have been included in the permit for each species. The acute dilution ratio is less than 3.3 and the acute action level has been set equal to the default value of

Permittee: NYC Department of Environmental Protection

Date: May 15, 2025 v.1.26

Facility: NYCDEP Shaft 4

SPDES Number: NY0281867

USEPA Non-Major/Class 04 Industrial

Permit Writer: Kirsten Jedd-Barry

Water Quality Reviewer: Kirsten Jedd-Barry

Full Technical Review

0.3 TUa<sup>1</sup>. The chronic action levels represent the chronic dilution ratio. Samples will be collected quarterly every five years.

### 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)<sup>2</sup> determination.

### [Appendix Link](#)

### Discharge Notification Act Requirements

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

### Schedule of Compliance

A Schedule of Compliance is being included<sup>3</sup> for the following items ([Appendix Link](#)):

- Complete Construction
- Commence Operation

### Schedule of Additional Submittals

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

- Short-Term High-Intensity Monitoring for Total Phosphorus
- Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing
- Water Treatment Chemical (WTC) Annual Report Form

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<sup>1</sup> EPA's Technical Support Document Section 5.7.4

<sup>2</sup> As prescribed by 6 NYCRR Part 617

<sup>3</sup> Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.14

Permittee: NYC Department of Environmental Protection  
 Date: May 15, 2025 v.1.26  
 Facility: NYCDEP Shaft 4  
 SPDES Number: NY0281867  
 USEPA Non-Major/Class 04 Industrial

Permit Writer: Kirsten Jedd-Barry  
 Water Quality Reviewer: Kirsten Jedd-Barry  
 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 (MGD)	7Q10 (MGD)	30Q10 (MGD)	Critical Effluent Flow (MGD)	Dilution Ratio		
												A(A)	A(C)	HEW
001	41° 39' 59.28" N	74° 9' 46.31" W	Tributary of Wallkill River	C	H-139-13-21 PWL: 1306-0061	13/06	138 <sup>4</sup>	0.10	0.11	0.15	0.29	1.2:1	1.3:1	1.3:1

## POLLUTANT SUMMARY TABLE

### Outfall 001

Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Filtration Pilot Study Treated Drinking Water														
		Type of Treatment: ozonation, coagulation/flocculation, granular media filtration, membrane filtration, dissolved air floatation, chlorination, and suspended ion exchange processes														
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement	
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality <sup>5</sup>	# 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: All applicable water quality standards were reviewed for development of the WQBELs. The standard and WQBEL shown below represent the most stringent. The technology based effluent limitations (TBELs) were developed from TOGS 1.2.1 Att.C, for category D (chemical treatment) treatment systems.																
Flow Rate	MGD	Daily Max	-	-	-	Monitor	Design Flow	No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages.					<a href="#">703.2</a>	-	TBEL	
	The flow limit is set at the design flow of the wastewater treatment facility.															
pH	SU	Minimum	-	6.5 NY-2C	-	6.0	40 CFR 133.102	7.8 <sup>6</sup>	-	6.5 – 8.5	Range	-	<a href="#">703.3</a>	-	TBEL	
		Maximum	-	8.5 NY-2C	-	9.0										
	Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1, TBELs reflect the available treatment technology listed in Attachment C. Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL is protective of the WQS.															
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	10	TOGS 1.3.1	-	None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages				<a href="#">703.2</a>	-	TBEL	
	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.															

<sup>4</sup> Ambient hardness was established from a 2024 analysis of watershed specific data.

<sup>5</sup> 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)

<sup>6</sup> Ambient pH was established from a 2024 analysis of watershed specific data.

Permittee: NYC Department of Environmental Protection

Date: May 15, 2025 v.1.26

Facility: NYCDEP Shaft 4

SPDES Number: NY0281867

USEPA Non-Major/Class 04 Industrial

Permit Writer: Kirsten Jedd-Barry

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Full Technical Review

Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Filtration Pilot Study Treated Drinking Water													
		Type of Treatment: ozonation, coagulation/flocculation, granular media filtration, membrane filtration, dissolved air floatation, chlorination, and suspended ion exchange processes													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality <sup>5</sup>	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Total Phosphorus	mg/L	Monthly Avg	-	13 NY-2C	1 / 0	0.5	TOGS 1.3.6	-	None in amounts that will result in growths of algae, weeds and slimes that will impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	STHIM
	Consistent with TOGS 1.3.6, new discharges over 50,000 gallons per day (gpd) discharging to a lake watershed should utilize Best Treatment Technology available so that the discharge does not exceed 0.5 mg/L of total phosphorus. However, 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 total phosphorus to generate the data necessary to perform a future reasonable potential analysis. See the Schedule of Additional Submittals.														
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	2.0	TOGS 1.2.1	-	-	0.005	A(C)	0.006	703.5	0.03	ML
	Due to the low 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.														

## 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(I)
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 95<sup>th</sup> (monthly average) and 99<sup>th</sup> (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<sup>7</sup> and USEPA interpretation<sup>8</sup> 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.

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<sup>7</sup> American Iron and Steel Institute v. Environmental Protection Agency, 115 F.3d 979, 993 n.6 (D.C. Cir. 1997)

<sup>8</sup> 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 Department determines the technology-based effluent limitations (TBELs) and then evaluates the water quality expected to result from technology controls to determine if any exceedances of water quality criteria in the receiving water might result. If there is a reasonable potential for exceedances of water quality criteria to occur, water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) are developed. A WQBEL is designed to ensure that the water quality standards of receiving waters are met. In general, the CWA requires that the effluent limitations for a particular pollutant are the more stringent of either the TBEL or WQBEL.

#### ***Technology-based Effluent Limitations (TBELs) for Industrial Facilities***

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

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

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

#### ***Best Professional Judgement (BPJ)***

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

#### ***Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)***

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

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

#### Mixing Zone Analyses

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

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

#### Critical Flows

In accordance with TOGS 1.2.1 and 1.3.1, WQBELs are developed using dilution ratios that relate the critical low flow condition of the receiving waterbody to the critical effluent flow. The critical low flow condition used in the dilution ratio 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 6NYCRR 702.9. TOGS 1.3.2 describes the procedures which should be followed when determining whether to include toxicity testing in a SPDES permit and how to implement a toxicity testing program. Per TOGS 1.3.2, WET testing may be required when any one of the following seven criteria are applicable:

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

### *Minimum Level of Detection*

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

### *Monitoring Requirements*

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

### *Other Conditions*

#### *Mercury*

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

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

### *Schedules of Compliance*

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

### *Schedule(s) of Additional Submittals*

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

Permittee: NYC Department of Environmental Protection

Date: May 15, 2025 v.1.26

Facility: NYCDEP Shaft 4

SPDES Number: NY0281867

USEPA Non-Major/Class 04 Industrial

Permit Writer: Kirsten Jedd-Barry

Water Quality Reviewer: Kirsten Jedd-Barry

Full Technical Review

### **Best Management Practices (BMP) for Industrial Facilities**

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