State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) DISCHARGE PERMIT

SIC Code:	**2621**	NAICS Code:	**322121**	SPDES Number:	**NY0006157**
Discharge Class (CL):	**01**			DEC Number:	**4-1020-00007/00002**
Toxic Class (TX):	**T**			Effective Date (EDP):	**EDP**
Major-Sub Drainage Basin:	**13 - 08**			Expiration Date (ExDP):	**ExDP**
Water Index Number:	**H-188**	Item No.:	**863 – 3.2**	Modification Dates (EDPM):	
Compact Area:	**-**				

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

PERMITTEE NAME AND ADDRESS					
Name:	**SWM Holdings US, LLC**	Attention:	**Paul Gaudette, Production and Environmental Manager**		
Street:	**P.O. Box 10**				
City:	**Ancram**	State:	**NY**	Zip Code:	**12502**
Email:	**pgaudette@swmintl.com**	Phone:	**413-429-1058**		

is authorized to discharge from the facility described below:

FACILITY NAME, ADDRESS, AND PRIMARY OUTFALL														
Name:	**Ancram Mill**													
Address / Location:	**2424 State Route 82**											County:	**Columbia**	
City:	**Ancram**						State:	**NY**				Zip Code:	**12502**	
Facility Location:		Latitude:	**42**	°	**02**	’	**59**	” N	& Longitude:	**73**	°	**38**	’	**06** ” W
Primary Outfall No.:	**003**	Latitude:	**42**	°	**02**	’	**55**	” N	& Longitude:	**73**	°	**38**	’	**11** ” W
Wastewater Description:	**Process wastewater**	Receiving Water:	**Roeliff Jansen Kill**				NAICS:	**322121**	Class:	**C**		Standard:	**C(T)**	

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

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

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

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

Contents

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL OUTFALLS

Outfall	Wastewater Description	NAICS Code	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
001	**Water intake bypass**	**322121**	**42** ° **02** ' **58** " N	**73** ° **38** ' **06** " W
Receiving Water:	**Roeliff Jansen Kill**			Class: **C(T)**
Outfall	Wastewater Description	NAICS Code	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
006	**Treated sanitary**	**322121**	**42** ° **02** ' **54** " N	**73** ° **38** ' **08** " W
Receiving Water:	**Roeliff Jansen Kill**			Class: **C(T)**
Outfall	Wastewater Description	NAICS Code	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
007	**Fire pump testing water**	**322121**	**42** ° **02** ' **58** " N	**73** ° **38** ' **05** " W
Receiving Water:	**Roeliff Jansen Kill**			Class: **C(T)**

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 001

OUTFALL	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
001	Water intake bypass	Roeliff Jansen Kill	EDP	ExDP

No net increase of parameters above intake water. Addition of water or wastewater from any other sources are prohibited.

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING – Outfall 003

OUTFALL	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
003	Process wastewater	Roeliff Jansen Kill	EDP	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
								Location		
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	
Flow	Monthly Average	Monitor	MGD			Continuous	Recorder		X	
	Daily Maximum	Monitor	MGD			Continuous	Recorder		X	
pH	Daily Minimum	6.5	SU			2/Week	Grab		X	
	Daily Maximum	8.5	SU							
Color	Monthly Average	Monitor	PT-CO			1/Week	Grab		X	1
	Daily Maximum	Monitor	PT-CO			1/Week	Grab		X	1
Temperature	Monthly Average	Monitor	ºF			Continuous	Recorder		X	
	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ºF			Continuous	Recorder		X	
Temperature in Receiving Water Upstream of Discharge (June – September)	Monthly Average	Monitor	ºF			Daily	Grab			2
	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ºF			Daily	Grab			2
Temperature in Receiving Water Downstream of Discharge (June – September)	Monthly Average	Monitor	ºF			Daily	Grab			2
	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ºF			Daily	Grab			2
Temperature in Receiving Water Upstream of Discharge (October – May)	Monthly Average	Monitor	ºF			2/week	Grab			2
	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ºF			2/week	Grab			2
Temperature in Receiving Water Downstream of Discharge (October – May)	Monthly Average	Monitor	ºF			2/week	Grab			2
	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ºF			2/week	Grab			2

Permit Limits, Levels, and Monitoring for Outfall 003 continued on next page.

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING – Outfall 003 (continued)

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
								Location		
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	
Temperature Increase in Receiving Water (June – September)	Monthly Average	Monitor	ºF			Daily	Grab			2,3
	Daily Maximum	2.0	ºF			Daily	Grab			2,3
Temperature Increase in Receiving Water (October – May)	Monthly Average	Monitor	ºF			2/week	Grab			2
	Daily Maximum	5.0	ºF			2/week	Grab			2
Heat (June – September)	Monthly Average	Monitor	MBTU/ day			Daily	Calculated		X	
	Daily Maximum	160	MBTU/ day			Daily	Calculated		X	
Heat (October – May)	Monthly Average	Monitor	MBTU/ day			2/week	Calculated		X	
	Daily Maximum	160	MBTU/ day			2/week	Calculated		X	
Ultimate Oxygen Demand (UOD)	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.		X	4
	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L	500	lbs/d	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.		X	4
5-day Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand ($CBOD_5$)	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	270	lbs/d	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L	500	lbs/d	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	220	lbs/d	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L	450	lbs/d	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Settleable Solids	Monthly Average	Monitor	mL/L			1/Week	Grab		X	
	Daily Maximum	0.3	mL/L			1/Week	Grab		X	5
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) (as N)	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Iron, Total	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L	6.2	lbs/d	Quarterly	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Zinc, Total	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L			Quarterly	24-hr. Comp.		X	

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	Quarterly	See footnote		X	6
WET - Acute Vertebrate	See footnote		0.3	TUa	Quarterly	See footnote		X	6
WET - Chronic Invertebrate	See footnote	4.0	TUc		Quarterly	See footnote		X	6
WET - Chronic Vertebrate	See footnote	4.0	TUc		Quarterly	See footnote		X	6

FOOTNOTES BEGIN ON PAGE 7

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING – Outfall 006

OUTFALL	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
006	Treated sanitary sewage	Roeliff Jansen Kill	EDP	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location Inf.	Location Eff.	
Flow	Monthly Average	Monitor	GPD			Weekly	Calculated	X		
	Daily Maximum	5000	GPD			Weekly	Calculated	X		
pH	Daily Minimum	6.0	SU			Monthly	Grab		X	
	Daily Maximum	9.0	SU							
5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	Monthly Average	30	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	Monthly	Grab		X	
	7-Day Average	45	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	Monthly	Grab		X	
Total Dissolved Solids	Daily Max	Monitor	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	Monthly	Grab		X	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Monthly Average	30	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	Monthly	Grab		X	
	7-Day Average	45	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	Monthly	Grab		X	
Settleable Solids	Daily Maximum	0.1	mL/L			Monthly	Grab		X	

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING – Outfall 007

OUTFALL	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
007	Fire pump testing water	Roeliff Jansen Kill	EDP	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location Inf.	Location Eff.	
Flow	Daily Maximum	Monitor	GPD			Each discharge	Estimate		X	
Volume Discharged	Event Total	Monitor	Gallons			Each discharge	Estimate		X	

FOOTNOTES:

1. Color analyses shall be made by visual comparison to platinum-cobalt standard solutions. The date sampled and the pH of each grab sample for color measurement shall be recorded and submitted as an attachment to the monthly Discharge Monitoring Report.

Footnotes continued on next page

FOOTNOTES (continued):

2. Receiving water temperature measurements shall be taken 100 feet upstream of discharge Outfall 003 and 100 feet downstream of discharge Outfall 003, approximately three feet out from the bank on the Outfall 003 discharge side of the stream. Measurements shall be taken between the hours of 2:00 and 4:00 p.m. Measurements taken twice per week during winter months (October – May) shall be taken a minimum of 3 days apart.

3. During summer months (June – September), cooling sprays are to be fully utilized whenever the rise in stream temperature is greater than 1°F.

4. Ultimate Oxygen Demand (UOD) shall be computed as follows: UOD = (1.46 × CBOD5) + (4.57 × TKN).

5. This is a final effluent limitation for settleable solids at Outfall 003. See Schedule of Compliance for any applicable interim effluent limitations.

6. **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 2:1 for acute, and 4:1 for chronic.

   Monitoring Period - WET testing shall be performed quarterly (calendar quarters) during calendar years ending in 0 and 5.

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

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

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

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS

Stormwater discharges at this facility are required to obtain coverage under the current Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) Sector [B] (GP-0-23-001).

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs) FOR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

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

1. **General** - The permittee shall develop, maintain, and implement a Best Management Practices (BMP) plan to prevent releases of significant amounts of pollutants to the waters of the State through plant site runoff; spillage and leaks; sludge or waste disposal; and stormwater discharges including, but not limited to, drainage from raw material storage. The BMP plan shall be documented in narrative form and shall include the 13 minimum BMPs and any necessary plot plans, drawings, or maps. Other documents already prepared for the facility such as a Safety Manual or a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan may be used as part of the plan and may be incorporated by reference. A copy of the current BMP plan shall be submitted to the DEC as required in item (2.) below and a copy must be maintained at the facility and shall be available to authorized DEC representatives upon request.
2. **Compliance Deadlines** – The initial BMP plan was received by the Department on May 30, 2006. The BMP plan **shall be reviewed annually** and shall be modified whenever (a) changes at the facility materially increase the potential for releases of pollutants; (b) actual releases indicate the plan is inadequate, or (c) a letter from the DEC identifies inadequacies in the plan. The permittee shall certify in writing, as an attachment to the December Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR), that the annual review has been completed. Subsequent modifications to or renewal of this permit does not reset or revise these deadlines unless a new deadline is set explicitly by such permit modification or renewal.
3. **Facility Review** - The permittee shall review all facility components or systems (including but not limited to material storage areas; in-plant transfer, process, and material handling areas; loading and unloading operations; storm water, erosion, and sediment control measures; process emergency control systems; and sludge and waste disposal areas) where materials or pollutants are used, manufactured, stored or handled to evaluate the potential for the release of pollutants to the waters of the State. In performing such an evaluation, the permittee shall consider such factors as the probability of equipment failure or improper operation, cross-contamination of storm water by process materials, settlement of facility air emissions, the effects of natural phenomena such as freezing temperatures and precipitation, fires, and the facility's history of spills and leaks. The relative toxicity of the pollutant shall be considered in determining the significance of potential releases. The review shall address all substances present at the facility that are identified in the SPDES application Form NY-2C (available at https://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/permits_ej_operations_pdf/form2c.pdf) or that are required to be monitored for by the SPDES permit.
4. **13 Minimum BMPs:** Whenever the potential for a release of pollutants to State waters is determined to be present, the permittee shall identify BMPs that have been established to prevent or minimize such potential releases. Where BMPs are inadequate or absent, appropriate BMPs shall be established. In selecting appropriate BMPs, the permittee shall consider good industry practices and, where appropriate, structural measures such as secondary containment and erosion/sediment control devices and practices. USEPA guidance for development of stormwater elements of the BMP is available in *Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan A Guide for Industrial Operators*, February 2009, EPA 833-B-09-002. As a minimum, the plan shall include the following BMPs:

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

BMPs FOR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES (continued)

5. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) Required for Discharges of Stormwater from Construction Activity to Surface Waters -** A SWPPP shall be developed prior to commencing any construction activity that will result in soil disturbance of one or more acres of uncontaminated area[1]. (Note: the disturbance threshold is 5000 SF in the New York City East of Hudson Watershed). The SWPPP shall conform to the current version of the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity (CGP), including the *New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control* and *New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual.* The permittee shall submit a copy of the SWPPP and any amendments thereto to the local governing body and any other authorized agency having jurisdiction or regulatory control over the construction activity **at least 30 days prior to soil disturbance**. The SWPPP shall be maintained on-site and submitted to the Department only upon request. When a SWPPP is required, a properly completed *Notice of Intent* (NOI) form shall be submitted (available at www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/43133.html) prior to soil disturbance. Note that submission of the NOI is required for informational purposes; the permittee is not eligible for and will not obtain coverage under any SPDES general permit for stormwater discharges. SWPPPs must be developed for subsequent site disturbances in accordance with the above requirements. The permittee is responsible for ensuring that the provisions of each SWPPP are properly implemented.

6. **Required Sampling For "Hot Spot" Identification** - Development of the BMP plan shall include sampling of waste stream segments for the purpose of pollutant "hot spot" identification. The economic achievability of effluent limits will not be considered until plant site "hot spot" sources have been identified, contained, removed or minimized through the imposition of site specific BMPs or application of internal facility treatment technology. For the purposes of this permit condition a "hot spot" is a segment of an industrial facility (including but not limited to soil, equipment, material storage areas, sewer lines etc.) which contributes elevated levels of problem pollutants to the wastewater or stormwater collection system of that facility. For the purposes of this definition, problem pollutants are substances for which treatment to meet a water quality or technology requirement may, considering the results of waste stream segment sampling, be deemed unreasonable. For the purposes of this definition, an elevated level is a concentration or mass loading of the pollutant in question which is sufficiently higher than the concentration of that same pollutant at the compliance monitoring location so as to allow for an economically justifiable removal, isolation, or B.A.T. treatment of wastewaters emanating from the segment.

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

MERCURY MINIMIZATION PROGRAM (MMP) - Type IV

On July 6, 2021, the permittee submitted a Conditional Exclusion Certification, certifying that the facility does not have any of the mercury sources listed in Part III.A.3. of DOW 1.3.10.

1. General - The permittee must develop, implement, and maintain a mercury minimization program (MMP), containing the elements set forth below.
2. MMP Elements - The MMP must be a written document and must include any necessary drawings or maps of the facility and/or collection system. Other related documents already prepared for the facility may be used as part of the MMP and may be incorporated by reference. At a minimum, the MMP must include the following elements[2] as described in detail below:

    a. Conditional Exclusion Certification - A certification (Appendix D of *DOW 1.3.10*), signed in accordance with 750-1.8 Signature of SPDES forms, must be submitted once every five (5) years to the Regional Water Engineer and to the Bureau of Water Permits certifying that the facility is neither a mercury source nor receives flows from a mercury source. Criteria to determine if a facility has a mercury source are as follows:

    - The facility is or receives discharge from 1) individually permitted combined sewer overflow (CSOs)[3] communities and/or 2) Type II sanitary sewer overflow (SSO)[4] facilities;
    - One or more effluent samples which exceed 12 ng/L, including samples taken as a result of the SPDES application process;
    - Internal or tributary waste stream samples exceed the GLCA effluent limitation **AND** the final effluent samples are less than the GLCA due primarily to dilution by uncontaminated or less contaminated waste streams. Both components of this criterion may include samples taken as a result of the SPDES application process;
    - A permit application or other information indicates that mercury is handled on site and could be discharged through outfalls;
    - Outfalls which contain legacy mercury contamination;
    - The facility's collection system receives discharges from a dental and/or categorical industrial user (CIU)[5] that may discharge mercury;
    - The facility accepts hauled wastes; or,
    - The facility is defined as a categorical industry that may discharge mercury. This may also include dentists, universities, hospitals, or laboratories which have their own SPDES permit.

    b. Control Strategy - The control strategy must contain the following minimum elements:

    i. Equipment and Materials – Equipment and materials (e.g., thermometers, thermostats) used by the permittee, which may contain mercury, must be evaluated by the permittee. As equipment and materials containing mercury are updated/replaced, the permittee must use mercury-free alternatives, if possible.

    ii. Bulk Chemical Evaluation – For chemicals, used at a rate which exceeds 1,000 gallons/year or 10,000 pounds/year, the permittee must obtain a manufacturer's certificate of analysis, a chemical analysis performed by a certified laboratory, and/or a notarized affidavit which describes the substances' mercury concentration and the detection limit achieved. If possible, the permittee must only use bulk chemicals utilized in the wastewater treatment process which contain <10 ppb mercury.

[2] Neither monitoring nor outreach is required for facilities meeting the criteria for MMP Type IV, but monitoring and/or outreach can be included in the permittee's control strategy.
[3] CSO permits are included under the 05 and 07 permit classifications.
[4] These are overflow retention facilities (ORFs) and are included under the 05 and 07 permit classifications.
[5] CIUs include those listed under Federal Regulation in 40 CFR Part 400.

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

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

   i. Review of criteria to determine if the facility has a potential mercury source;
      a. If the permittee no longer meets the criteria for MMP Type IV, the permittee must notify the DEC for a permittee-initiated permit modification;
   ii. All actions undertaken, pursuant to the control strategy, during the previous year; and
   iii. Actions planned, pursuant to the control strategy, for the upcoming year.

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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[6]
003	INTERIM PROGRESS REPORT[7] The permittee shall provide a status update summarizing all work completed towards meeting the daily maximum final effluent limit of 0.3 mL/L for settleable solids.	EDP + 6 Months
003	COMPLY WITH FINAL EFFLUENT LIMIT FOR SETTLEABLE SOLIDS The permittee shall comply with the daily maximum limit of 0.3 mL/L for settleable solids.	EDP + 12 Months
The above actions are one-time requirements.		

INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITS

OUTFALL	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
003	EDP	EDP + 12 Months

PARAMETER	INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMIT					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				Notes
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location Inf.	Location Eff.	
Settleable Solids	Daily Max	Monitor	mL/L	-	-	1/Week	Grab	-	X	-

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.

d) No construction for facilities covered in this permit shall occur except in accordance with plans approved in advance by DEC.[8]

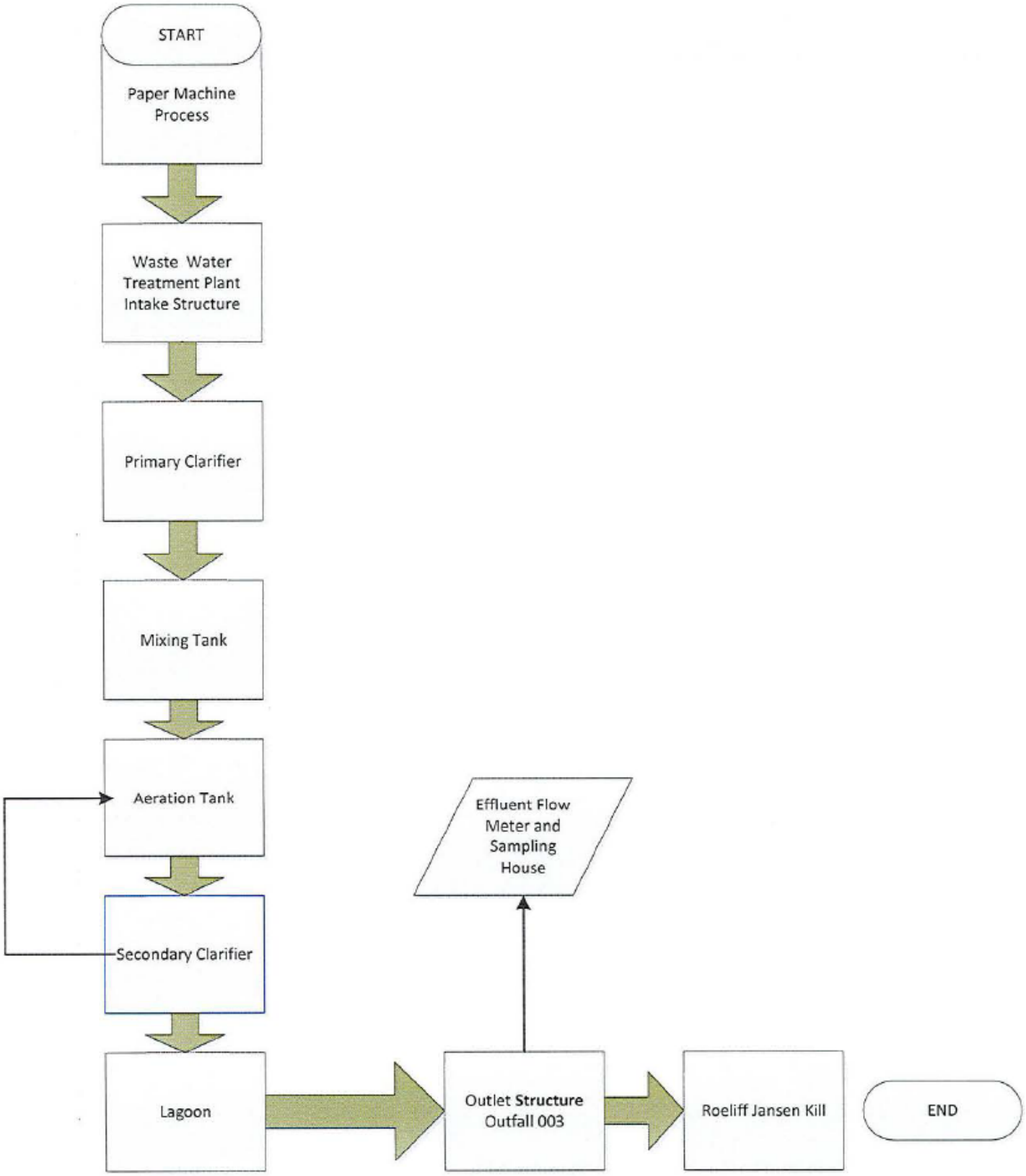
[6] 6 NYCRR 750-1.14 (a)
[7] 6 NYCRR 750-1.14 (b)
[8] 6 NYCRR 750-1.14 (c)

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:

MONITORING LOCATIONS (continued)

Outfall 003:



GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

A. The regulations in 6 NYCRR Part 750 are hereby incorporated by reference and the conditions are enforceable requirements under this permit. The permittee shall comply with all requirements set forth in this permit and with all the applicable requirements of 6 NYCRR Part 750 incorporated into this permit by reference, including but not limited to the regulations in paragraphs B through H as follows:

B. General Conditions

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

C. Operation and Maintenance

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

D. Monitoring and Records

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

E. Reporting Requirements

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

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

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

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

1. WTC use shall not exceed the rate explicitly authorized by this permit or otherwise authorized by the DEC.
2. The permittee shall maintain a logbook of all WTC use, noting for each WTC the date, time, exact location, and amount of each dosage, and, the name of the individual applying or measuring the chemical. The logbook must also document that adequate process controls are in place to ensure excessive levels of WTCs are not used.
3. The permittee shall submit a completed WTC Annual Report Form each year that they use and discharge WTCs. This form shall be submitted in electronic format and attached to either the December DMR or the annual monitoring report required below. The *WTC Notification Form and WTC Annual Report Form* are available from the DEC's website at: http://www.dec.ny.gov/permits/93245.html

RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

C. Additional information required to be 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 4
1130 North Westcott Road, Schenectady, New York, 12306-2014 Phone: (518) 357-2045

D. Schedule of Additional Submittals:

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

Outfall(s)	SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS - Required Action	Due Date
003	EMERGING CONTAMINANT SHORT-TERM MONITORING The permittee shall collect grab samples of both the influent and effluent from the facility's treatment system(s) associated with the identified outfall for Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) utilizing EPA draft analytical method 1633 and 1,4-Dioxane (1,4-D) utilizing EPA Method 8270D SIM or 8270E SIM. The samples must represent normal discharge conditions and treatment operations and shall be obtained on a monthly basis for at least 3 consecutive months. The results shall be reported through the "Emerging Contaminants Survey for Industrial Facilities" found at: Emerging Contaminants In NY's Waters - NYSDEC. The permittee shall initiate track down of potential sources by completing the "Emerging Contaminants Investigation Checklist for Industrial Facilities" available at the above link. The DEC may periodically request updates or additional monitoring to check progress on track down investigations. Elements of the checklist may be used as permit conditions in future permit modifications.	EDP + 6 months Within 90 days of DEC written notification

Outfall(s)	SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS - Required Action	Due Date
003	SHORT-TERM HIGH-INTENSITY MONITORING PROGRAM The permittee shall collect 10 samples representative of normal discharge conditions and treatment operations over a 4-week period for the following parameters: fecal coliform, total coliform, total phosphorus, and total copper. The permittee shall use approved EPA analytical method with the lowest possible detection limit as promulgated under 40 CFR Part 136 for the determination of the concentrations of parameters listed. The permittee shall submit a summary of the results.	EDP + 2 months
003	WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TESTING WET testing shall be performed as required in the footnote of the permit limits table. The toxicity test report including all information requested of this permit shall be attached to your WET DMRs and sent to the WET@dec.ny.gov email address.	Within 60 days following the end of each monitoring period
N/A	BMP PLAN The permittee shall annually review the completed BMP plan, submitted to this DEC on May 30, 2006. The BMP plan shall be modified whenever: (a) changes at the facility materially increase the potential for releases of pollutants, (b) actual releases indicate the plan is inadequate, or (c) a letter from the DEC identifies inadequacies in the plan. The permittee shall certify in writing, as an attachment to the December Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR), that the annual review has been completed. All BMP plan revisions must be submitted to the Regional Water Engineer within 30 days.	EDP + 6 Months, Annually thereafter on January 28th
N/A	MERCURY MINIMIZATION PLAN The permittee must develop, implement, and maintain onsite a mercury minimization program (plan) in accordance with the requirements of this permit. The permittee must complete and maintain onsite an annual mercury minimization status report in accordance with the requirements of this permit.	***Maintained Onsite*** EDP + 12 months, annually thereafter
N/A	MERCURY - CONDITIONAL EXCLUSION CERTIFICATION Permittee must submit a mercury conditional exclusion certification every five years in order to maintain MMP Type IV status.	July 6, 2026 and every 5 years thereafter
N/A	WATER TREATMENT CHEMICAL (WTC) ANNUAL REPORT FORM The permittee shall submit a completed WTC Annual Report Form each year that Water Treatment Chemicals are used. The form shall be attached to the December DMR.	Annually on January 28th

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

E. Monitoring and analysis shall be conducted using sufficiently sensitive test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.

F. More frequent monitoring of the discharge(s), monitoring point(s), or waters of the State than required by the permit, where analysis is performed by a certified laboratory or where such analysis is not required to be performed by a certified laboratory, shall be included in the calculations and recording of the data on the corresponding DMRs.

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

H. Unless otherwise specified, all information recorded on the DMRs shall be based upon measurements and sampling carried out during the most recently completed reporting period.

I. Any laboratory test or sample analysis required by this permit for which the State Commissioner of Health issues certificates of approval pursuant to section 502 of the Public Health Law shall be conducted by a laboratory which has been issued a certificate of approval. Inquiries regarding laboratory certification should be directed to the New York State Department of Health, Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program.

SPDES Permit Fact Sheet
SWM Holdings US, LLC
Ancram Mill
NY0006157

Contents

Summary of Permit Changes

A State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) EBPS permit renewal with changes requested by the permittee has been drafted for the Ancram Mill facility. The changes to the permit are summarized below:

- Updated permit format, definitions, and general conditions
- Outfall 003:
  - Changed daily average monitoring to monthly average monitoring throughout
  - Changed color monitoring frequency from 2/week to 1/week
  - Added receiving water temperature monitoring (clarified from previous permit)
  - Added ultimate oxygen demand (UOD) monitoring and daily max loading limit of 500 lbs/d
  - Added 5-day carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand ($CBOD_5$), total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN), and total iron monitoring
  - Increased 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5) monthly average and daily max limits from 230 and 280 lbs/d to 270 and 500 lbs/d respectively, and added concentration monitoring
  - Added a daily max limit of 0.3 mL/L and schedule of compliance for settleable solids
  - Removed daily max action levels for bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate and total zinc
  - Added concentration monitoring for total zinc
  - Removed limit and monitoring for available cyanide
  - Removed daily average monitoring for total iron (daily max monitoring and load limit will remain) and decreased sampling frequency from 2/month to quarterly
  - Updated the chronic whole effluent toxicity (WET) action level to a limit of 4.0 TUc
- Changed location of flow monitoring for Outfall 006 from effluent to influent
- Added Stormwater Pollution Prevention Requirements
- Added Mercury Minimization Program requirements
- Updated Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Industrial Facilities
- Updated Schedule of Compliance
- Removed Water Treatment Chemical (WTC) Requirements section (WTC requirements are incorporated in the General Requirements section)
- Updated monitoring location map and added flow diagram
- Added a Schedule of Additional Submittals, including short-term monitoring for emerging contaminants and other parameters

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

Administrative History

7/1/2009 The last full technical review was performed and the SPDES permit became effective with a new five-year term and expiration date of 6/30/2014. The 2009 permit has formed the basis of this permit.

The permit was administratively renewed in 2014 and again in 2019. The last permit administrative renewal was effective until 6/30/2024.

4/16/2019 DEC issued a Request for Information (RFI) to modify and renew the SPDES permit in accordance with DEC's Environmental Benefit Permit Strategy (EBPS).[1]

7/1/2019 Schweitzer-Mauduit International, Inc. submitted a request for a 30-day extension for submitting the SPDES application form NY-2C. DEC granted the requested 30-day extension, and the new deadline for the SPDES application form NY-2C became 8/15/2019.

8/12/2019 Schweitzer-Mauduit International, Inc. submitted a NY-2C application form.

6/2/2022 Schweitzer-Mauduit International, Inc. submitted a NY-2C application form.

3/23/2023 The permit was transferred from Schweitzer-Mauduit International, Inc. to Mativ Holdings, Inc.

8/24/2023 DEC sent a Request for Additional Information (RFAI) to complete the application package.

9/12/2023 The current permit was allowed to stay in effect pursuant to SAPA[2] due to DEC's timely receipt of the facility's permit renewal application.

10/10/2023 The permit was transferred from Mativ Holdings, Inc. to SWM Holdings US, LLC.

10/20/2023 SWM Holdings US, LLC submitted a request for a 30-day extension for responding to the 8/24/2023 RFAI. DEC granted the requested extension, and the new deadline became 12/8/2023.

11/21/2023 In response to the RFAI, SWM Holdings US, LLC submitted an updated NY-2C application form.

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

Facility Information

This is an industrial facility (SIC code 2621) that produces paper from scrap tobacco stems and other cellulose fiber. This paper mill is subject to categorical effluent limit guidelines (ELGs) (see summary table at the end of this factsheet). Effluent consists of treated sanitary and process wastewater, with a daily average flow of 0.5 MGD. The current process wastewater treatment system was constructed in 1971 to provide activated sludge treatment and includes the following treatment units:

- Bar screen
- Primary clarifier
- Agitation, activated sludge aeration basins
- Secondary clarifier
- Polishing lagoon

[1] Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.18 and NYS Environmental Benefit Permit Strategy (EBPS)
[2] State Administrative Procedures Act Section 401(2) and 6 NYCRR 621.11(*l*)

Sludge is pressed and hauled to Green Renewable Inc. in Hudson, NY. The process wastewater treatment system discharges through Outfall 003, a 1-ft. diameter pipe discharging bankside, perpendicular to the stream.

The facility's sanitary wastewater is treated via a septic tank and sand filtration system, discharging through Outfall 006. The outfall is a 6-in. diameter pipe perpendicular to the stream, discharging approximately 10 feet from the edge of the stream, over a steep bank.

At various times of the year, the permittee's insurance carrier inspects and tests the performance of the facility's fire pump. Water for the fire protection system comes directly from the river inlet and bypasses all processes. Water is pumped through the fire hoses and discharges directly to the Roeliff Jansen Kill through Outfall 007. Six of these pumping events were reported by the permittee in Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) between April 2019 and March 2024.

Outfall 001 is the intake water bypass from the Roeliff Jansen Kill and Outfalls 002, 005, 009, and 014 are stormwater outfalls that have obtained coverage under the Multi-sector General Permit (MSGP).

Site Overview

Figure 1. Aerial image of Ancram Mill showing: Roeliff Jansen Kill, class C(T), and outfall locations.

Enforcement History

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

Existing Effluent Quality

The Pollutant Summary Table presents the existing effluent quality and effluent limitations. The existing effluent quality was determined from Discharge Monitoring Reports submitted by the permittee for the period 4/30/2019 to 3/31/2024, and the application materials. Appendix Link

Receiving Water Information

The facility discharges via the following outfalls:

Outfall No.	SIC Code	Wastewater Type	Receiving Water
001	-	Water intake bypass (dam)	Roeliff Jansen Kill, Class C(T)
003	2621	Process wastewater	
006	-	Treated sanitary wastewater	
007	-	Fire pump testing water (source is Roeliff Jansen Kill)	
002, 005, 009, 014	2621	Stormwater – authorized under MSGP NYR00C573	

Reach Description: The segment of Roeliff Jansen Kill at the point of discharge is classified as C(T) (6 NYCRR 863.6 – Table I – Item 3.2). The classification changes to C(TS) 4 miles downstream of the facility's discharge (6 NYCRR 863.6 – Table I – Item 3.1). Another 5 miles downstream, the classification changes back to C(T) (6 NYCRR 863.6 – Table I – Item 3).

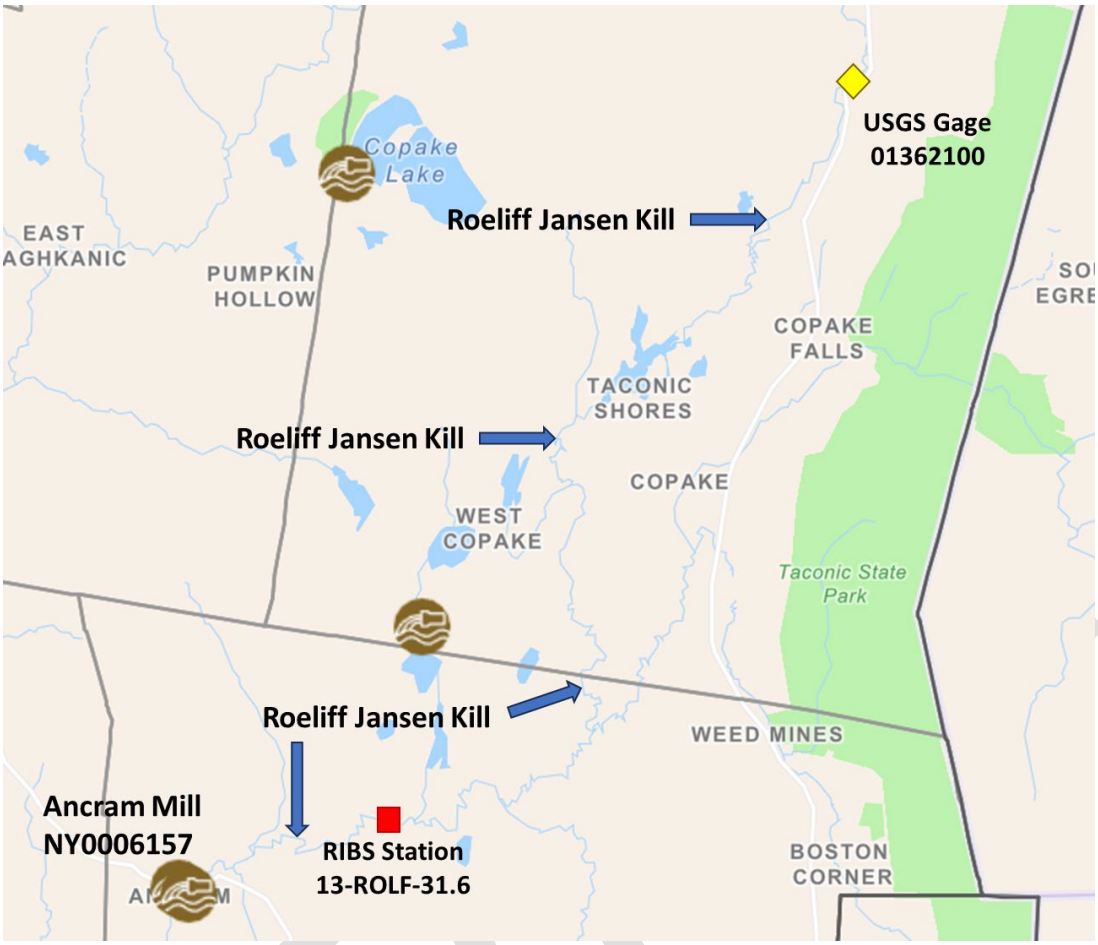


Figure 2. Map showing Ancram Mill on the Roeliff Jansen Kill (Class C(T) at the point of discharge), including RIBS station 13-ROLF-31.6 (approximately 3 miles upstream) and USGS Gage 01362100 ((approximately 15 miles upstream).

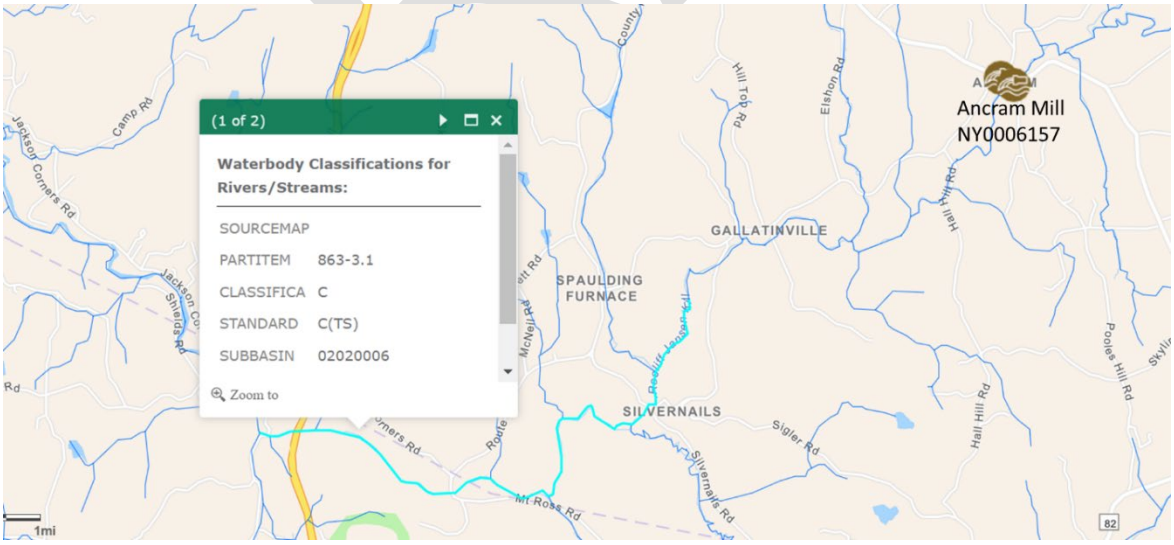


Figure 3. Map showing the downstream segment of the Roeliff Jansen Kill, which is class C(T) at the point of the Ancram Mill discharge. 4 miles downstream of Ancram Mill, the classification changes to C(TS). The C(TS) segment is 5 miles long, highlighted in light blue on the map, after which the stream returns to class C(T).

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

Impaired Waterbody Information

The Roeliff Jansen Kill segment (PWL No. 1308-0011) is not listed on the 2020/2022 New York State Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters, and therefore, there are no applicable wasteload allocations (WLAs) for this discharge.

Critical Receiving Water Data

The low flow condition for the Roeliff Jansen Kill was obtained from a drainage basin ratio analysis with USGS gage station 01362100 on the Roeliff Jansen Kill approximately 15 miles upstream near Hillside, NY. The 7Q10 flow and drainage area at the gage were found from the USGS/NYSDEC Bulletin 74, 1979. The 1Q10 flow was estimated as half the 7Q10 and the 30Q10 flow was estimated as 1.2 x 7Q10.

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	Roeliff Jansen Kill Near Hillsdale NY		
Gage ID Number	01362100		
Low Flow at Gage (cfs)	0.90	1.8	2.2
Drainage Area at Gage (mi^2)	27.5	27.5	27.5
Drainage Area at Facility (mi^2)	105	105	105
Drainage Basin Ratio (facility / gage)	3.8	3.8	3.8
Calculated Flow at Facility (cfs)	3.4	6.9	8.2

Outfall 003

Outfall 003 discharges to the bank of the Roeliff Jansen Kill, per the mixing zone form provided with the NY-2C application and as observed during a site visit on September 3, 2024. Since the discharge terminus point for this outfall is to the bank (bank discharge) and effluent mixing with the river takes place along the shoreline rather than within the river channel, an acute dilution ratio of 2:1 and a chronic dilution ratio of 4:1 are continued from the previous permit, and a HEW dilution ratio of 5:1 is included in this permit.

Outfall 006

The daily max design flow for the facility's sanitary treatment system is 5,000 gallons per day, or 0.0077 cfs. This flow volume is small compared to the receiving stream (dilution ratios in excess of 100:1). Standard secondary treatment technology based effluent limitations (TBELs) are applied at Outfall 006, and the BOD_5 loading contributed to the stream was accounted for in the dissolved oxygen model developed for Outfall 003 (see the Pollutant Summary Table). Specific dilution values for Outfall 006 are not necessary for the protection of water quality and therefore have not been established.

Summary

Outfall No.	Acute Dilution Ratio A(A)	Chronic Dilution Ratio A(C)	Human, Aesthetic, Wildlife Dilution Ratio (HEW)	Basis
003	2:1	4:1	5:1	TOGS 1.3.1
006	TBELs are protective of water quality, therefore no dilution ratios established.			
007	Fire pump testing water source is Roeliff Jansen Kill with no net increase of parameters above intake water, therefore no dilution ratios established.			

Critical receiving water data are listed in the Pollutant Summary Tables 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.

USEPA Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs) Applicable to Facility

Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available (BPT), Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT), Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT), and New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) limitations are based on Effluent Limitation Guidelines developed by USEPA for specific industries[3]. The applicable effluent guidelines and limits are listed at the end of the Pollutant Summary Table in the USEPA ELG Calculation Table. Appendix Link

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing

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

- There is the presence of substances in the effluent for which ambient water quality criteria do not exist. (#1)
- 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)
- Previous WET testing indicated a problem including actual or predicted test failures/exceedances and demonstration of Reasonable Potential. (#6)

WET testing will continue to be a requirement based on the criteria listed above. In April 2011 and again in February 2017, DEC determined that chronic WET action levels should be upgraded to limits for this facility. Therefore, the acute WET action levels of 0.3 TUa are being continued in the permit and the chronic WET action levels are being upgraded to limits and decreased from 5.0 to 4.0 TUc. Given the dilution available, the permit will continue to require chronic WET testing. Samples will be collected quarterly for a period of one year in years ending in 0 and 5. The acute dilution ratio is less than 3.3 and the acute action level has been set equal to the default value of 0.3 TUa. The chronic limits represent the chronic dilution ratio.

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

Anti-backsliding

Consistent with 40 CFR 430.112, TBELs for 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5) reflect best practicable control technology currently available (BPT), calculated with updated production data. Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.10(c)(1), backsliding for the BOD_5 loading limits is justifiable due to material and substantial alterations that have occurred to the permitted facility since the last full technical review of the permit. Additionally, compliance with the new Ultimate Oxygen Demand (UOD) WQBEL will be protective of water quality and inherently lead to compliance with the BOD_5 TBELs.

In a letter dated April 11, 2011, DEC discontinued sampling for available cyanide due to non-detect levels in the effluent. From March 2006 through February 2011, the facility reported 30 non-detects (< 0.1 lbs/day). Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.10(c)(1), removal of the effluent limitation and backsliding for available cyanide is justifiable due to material and substantial alterations that have occurred to the permitted facility since the last full technical review of the permit. 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)[4] 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 being continued from the previous permit.

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

Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Industrial Facilities

In accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.14(f) and 40 CFR 122.44(k), the permittee is required to continue implementation of a BMP plan that prevents, or minimizes the potential for, the release of toxic or hazardous pollutants to state waters. The BMP plan requires annual review by the permittee.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Requirements

The facility discharges stormwater associated with industrial activity and requires SPDES permit coverage under 40 CFR 122.26(a)(6). Stormwater discharges at this facility are required to obtain coverage under the current Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) Sector [B] (GP-0-23-001). This requirement is being continued from the previous permit.

Temperature Requirements for Discharges to Trout Streams

The facility is required to meet thermal discharge limitations to ensure the receiving stream can be maintained suitable for trout consistent with 6 NYCRR Part 704. The existing permit conditions limit the total amount of heat discharged to the stream, as well as the temperature increase in the receiving stream. The existing limits are expected to continue to be protective of the water quality standard for thermal discharges, and additional studies are not required at this time.

[4] As prescribed by 6 NYCRR Part 617

Mercury[5]

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

The facility is a Class 01 industrial facility. The permittee submitted a Conditional Exclusion Certification dated July 6, 2021, certifying that the facility does not have any of the mercury sources listed in Part III.A.3. of DOW 1.3.10 and the effluent measured <12 ng/L. Therefore, consistent with DOW 1.3.10, the permit includes requirements for the implementation of MMP Type IV and does not include mercury effluent limitations. The Schedule of Additional Submittals includes a mercury minimization plan annual status report (maintained onsite), and re-certification of the exclusion every five years. As part of the re-certification, the effluent must be sampled and continue to measure <12 ng/L. This requirement is new. Appendix Link

Schedule of Compliance

A Schedule of Compliance is being included[6] for the following items (Appendix Link):

- Compliance period for attainment of a daily maximum final effluent limit at Outfall 003 for settleable solids. The limit is new and modification of operations may be needed and will take a significant amount of time to properly plan, test, and meet.

Emerging Contaminant Monitoring

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

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

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

The DEC will consider this information and progress made to track down and reduce or eliminate the source of the identified pollutants in determining if a permit modification is needed.

[5] In accordance with DOW 1.3.10 Mercury – SPDES Permitting & Multiple Discharge Variance (MDV), December 30, 2020.
[6] Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.14

Schedule of Additional Submittals

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

- Emerging Contaminant Short Term Monitoring
- Short-Term High Intensity Monitoring Program (for fecal coliform, total coliform, total phosphorus, and total copper)
- Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing
- Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan
- Mercury Minimization Plan and Annual Status Report (maintained onsite)
- Mercury Conditional Exclusion Certification
- Water Treatment Chemical (WTC) Annual Report Form

Permittee: SWM Holdings US, LLC
Facility: Ancram Mill
SPDES Number: NY0006157
USEPA Non-Major/Class 01 Industrial

Date: January 24, 2025 v.1.25
Permit Writer: Evan Walters
Water Quality Reviewer: Evan Walters
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
003	42° 02' 55" N	73° 38' 11" W	Roeliff Jansen Kill	C(T)	H-188 portion as described PWL: 1308-0011	13/08	141[7]	2.2	4.4	5.3	1.0	2:1	4:1	5:1
006	42° 02' 54" N	73° 38' 08" W									0.005	-	-	-
007	42° 02' 58" N	73° 38' 05" W									-	-	-	-

POLLUTANT SUMMARY TABLES

Outfall 003

Outfall #	003	**Description of Wastewater:** Process wastewater													
		Type of Treatment: Bar screen, primary clarifier, agitation, aeration, secondary clarifier, aerated lagoon													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[8]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
General Notes: Existing discharge data was obtained from Discharge Monitoring Reports for the period 4/30/2019 to 3/31/2024, and from the application materials submitted by the permittee, except as otherwise noted. 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 E (activated sludge) treatment systems.															
Flow Rate	MGD	Daily Avg*	**Monitor**	0.496 Actual Average	60 / 0	-	-	Narrative: No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages.					6 NYCRR 703.2	-	Monitor 750-1.13
		Daily Max	**Monitor**	0.723 Actual Max	60 / 0	-	-								Monitor 750-1.13
	The facility has a 1.0 MGD design capacity. Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1, flow will continue to be monitored for informational purposes and to calculate pollutant loadings. *Daily average flow monitoring is being changed to monthly average flow monitoring.														

[7] Ambient hardness from one sample collected 6/12/2019 included in application materials submitted 6/28/2019.

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

Outfall #	003	**Description of Wastewater:** Process wastewater
		Type of Treatment: Bar screen, primary clarifier, agitation, aeration, secondary clarifier, aerated lagoon

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data: Permit Limit	Existing Discharge Data: Existing Effluent Quality[8]	Existing Discharge Data: # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	TBELs: Limit	TBELs: Basis	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL	ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
pH	SU	Minimum	**6.5**	7.5 Actual Min	60 / 0	5.0	USEPA ELG BPT	8.0[9]	-	6.5 – 8.5	Range	-	6 NYCRR 703.3	-	Antibacksliding
		Maximum	**8.5**	8.5 Actual Max	60 / 0	9.0									
	Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1, TBELs reflect the available treatment technology listed in Attachment C. The existing permit limits are equal to the WQBEL and are being continued.														
Color	PT-CO	Daily Avg*	**Monitor**	910	60 / 0	-	-	-	Narrative: None in amounts that will adversely affect the color or impair the waters for their best usages.				6 NYCRR 703.2	-	Monitor 750-1.13
		Daily Max	**Monitor**	1200	60 / 0	-	-								Monitor 750-1.13
	Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1 and 6 NYCRR 750-1.13, color monitoring is being continued. *Daily average color monitoring is being changed to monthly average color monitoring.														
Temperature	°F	Daily Avg*	**Monitor**	65 Actual Avg	60 / 0	-	-	-	Narrative: All thermal discharges to the waters of the State shall assure the protection and propagation of a balanced, indigenous population of shellfish, fish, and wildlife in and on the body of water.				6 NYCRR 704.1	-	Monitor 750-1.13
		Daily Max	**Monitor**	86 Actual Max	60 / 0	-	-	-							Monitor 750-1.13
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(a), monitoring is required and may be used to inform future permitting decisions. This requirement is continued from the previous permit. See the Temperature Requirements for Discharges to Trout Streams section of the fact sheet for a full discussion. *Daily average temperature monitoring is being changed to monthly average temperature monitoring.														

[9] Ambient pH from RIBs station 13-ROLF-31.6, located approximately 3 miles upstream, using one sample collected July 1992.

Outfall #	003	**Description of Wastewater:** Process wastewater
		Type of Treatment: Bar screen, primary clarifier, agitation, aeration, secondary clarifier, aerated lagoon

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data: Permit Limit	Existing Discharge Data: Existing Effluent Quality[8]	Existing Discharge Data: # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	TBELs: Limit	TBELs: Basis	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Projected Instream Conc.	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: WQ Std. or GV	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: WQ Type	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Calc. WQBEL	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Basis for WQBEL	ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
Temperature in Receiving Water Upstream of Discharge	°F	Monthly Avg	-	-	-	**Monitor**	6 NYCRR 750-1.13	-	See Temperature Increase in Receiving Water				6 NYCRR 704.2	-	Monitor 750-1.13
		Daily Max	-	-	-	**Monitor**	6 NYCRR 750-1.13	-						-	Monitor 750-1.13
	The existing permit limit and monitoring for temperature increase in the receiving waterbody are being continued. Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13, in addition to the calculated temperature differential, monitoring is being added for upstream and downstream temperature in the receiving waterbody. See the Temperature Requirements for Discharges to Trout Streams section of the fact sheet for a full discussion.														
Temperature in Receiving Water Downstream of Discharge	°F	Monthly Avg	-	-	-	**Monitor**	6 NYCRR 750-1.13	-	See Temperature Increase in Receiving Water				6 NYCRR 704.2	-	Monitor 750-1.13
		Daily Max	-	-	-	**Monitor**	6 NYCRR 750-1.13	-						-	Monitor 750-1.13
	The existing permit limit and monitoring for temperature change in the receiving waterbody are being continued. Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13, in addition to the calculated temperature differential, monitoring is being added for upstream and downstream temperature in the receiving waterbody. See the Temperature Requirements for Discharges to Trout Streams section of the fact sheet for a full discussion.														
Temperature Increase in Receiving Water Summer (June – September)	°F	Daily Avg*	**Monitor**	-	-	-	-	-	Narrative (Trout): From June through September no discharge shall be permitted that will raise the temperature of the stream more than two Fahrenheit degrees over that which existed before the addition of heat of artificial origin.				6 NYCRR 704.2	-	Monitor 750-1.13
		Daily Max	**2.0**	4.0 Actual Max	20	-	-	-						-	WQBEL
	The existing permit limit is being continued for the protection of water quality. Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13, *daily average monitoring is being changed to monthly average monitoring. See the Temperature Requirements for Discharges to Trout Streams section of the fact sheet for a full discussion.														

Outfall #	003	**Description of Wastewater:** Process wastewater
		Type of Treatment: Bar screen, primary clarifier, agitation, aeration, secondary clarifier, aerated lagoon

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data: Permit Limit	Existing Discharge Data: Existing Effluent Quality[8]	Existing Discharge Data: # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	TBELs: Limit	TBELs: Basis	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Projected Instream Conc.	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: WQ Std. or GV	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: WQ Type	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Calc. WQBEL	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Basis for WQBEL	ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
Temperature Increase in Receiving Water Winter (October – May)	°F	Daily Avg*	**Monitor**	-	-	-	-	-	Narrative (Trout): From October through May no discharge shall be permitted that will raise the temperature of the stream more than five Fahrenheit degrees over that which existed before the addition of heat of artificial origin or to a maximum of 50 degrees Fahrenheit whichever is less.				6 NYCRR 704.2	-	Monitor 750-1.13
		Daily Max	**5.0**	3.0 Actual Max	40	-	-	-						-	WQBEL
	The existing permit limit is being continued for the protection of water quality. Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13, *daily average monitoring is being changed to monthly average monitoring. See the Temperature Requirements for Discharges to Trout Streams section of the fact sheet for a full discussion.														
Heat Summer (June – September)	MBTU /day	Daily Avg*	**Monitor**	35 Actual Avg	20 / 0	-	-	-	Narrative: All thermal discharges to the waters of the State shall assure the protection and propagation of a balanced, indigenous population of shellfish, fish, and wildlife in and on the body of water.				6 NYCRR 704.2	-	Monitor 750-1.13
		Daily Max	**160**	97 Actual Max	20 / 0	-	-								WQBEL
	The existing permit limit is being continued for the protection of water quality. Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13, *daily average monitoring is being changed to monthly average monitoring. See the Temperature Requirements for Discharges to Trout Streams section of the fact sheet for a full discussion.														
Heat Winter (October – May)	MBTU /day	Daily Avg*	**Monitor**	45 Actual Avg	40 / 0	-	-	-	Narrative: All thermal discharges to the waters of the State shall assure the protection and propagation of a balanced, indigenous population of shellfish, fish, and wildlife in and on the body of water.				6 NYCRR 704.2	-	Monitor 750-1.13
		Daily Max	**160**	115 Actual Max	40 / 0	-	-								WQBEL
	The existing permit limit is being continued for the protection of water quality. Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13, *daily average monitoring is being changed to monthly average monitoring. See the Temperature Requirements for Discharges to Trout Streams section of the fact sheet for a full discussion.														

Outfall #	003	**Description of Wastewater:** Process wastewater
		Type of Treatment: Bar screen, primary clarifier, agitation, aeration, secondary clarifier, aerated lagoon

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data: Permit Limit	Existing Discharge Data: Existing Effluent Quality[8]	Existing Discharge Data: # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	TBELs: Limit	TBELs: Basis	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Projected Instream Conc.	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: WQ Std. or GV	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: WQ Type	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Calc. WQBEL	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Basis for WQBEL	ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
Dissolved Oxygen (DO) SUMMER 6/1 – 10/31	mg/L	Daily Min	-	9.8	1	-	-	7.5[10]	4.9 Critical Point	(T) 5.0 mg/L	Narrative	See Ultimate Oxygen Demand	6 NYCRR 703.3	-	WQBEL
	The downstream DO concentration was modeled using the Streeter-Phelps equations and the following assumptions: • Effluent DO = 9.8 mg/l (one sample from application) • Effluent BOD_5 = 83 mg/L (calculated using the facility's max reported flow of 0.723 MGD and the proposed TBEL max limit of 500 lbs/d for BOD_5) • Effluent TKN = 5.6 mg/L (one sample from application) The model accounted for the change in waterbody classification from Class C(T) to C(TS) approximately 4 miles downstream, where the DO standard becomes 7.0 mg/L. The model showed that the proposed ELG-based daily maximum limit of 500 lbs/d for BOD_5 is insufficient to protect water quality, and a WQBEL for UOD at Outfall 003 is necessary. The model and the calculation of the WQBEL for UOD accounted for the treated sanitary discharge from Outfall 006. The WQBEL for UOD at Outfall 003, along with the TBELs for BOD_5 at Outfall 006, will be protective of water quality in the C(T) and C(TS) portions of the stream. Based on the existing effluent quality, the facility is expected to be able to meet the new WQBEL for UOD. The UOD limit determined using summer ambient conditions will be protective of DO during winter.														
Ultimate Oxygen Demand (UOD)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	-	-	-	**Monitor**	6 NYCRR 750-1.13	-	See Dissolved Oxygen			-	6 NYCRR 703.3	-	Monitor 750-1.13
		Daily Max	-	-	-	**Monitor**	6 NYCRR 750-1.13	3.0				-			
	lbs/d	Monthly Avg	-	-	-	**Monitor**	6 NYCRR 750-1.13	-				-			
		Daily Max	-	-	-	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750-1.13	-				**500**			WQBEL
	See justification for Dissolved Oxygen. Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1 and 6 NYCRR 750-1.13, concentration monitoring is being added to provide information for future permit reviews and to calculate pollutant loadings.														
5-day Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand ($CBOD_5$)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	-	-	-	**Monitor**	6 NYCRR 750-1.13	-	See Dissolved Oxygen and Ultimate Oxygen Demand				6 NYCRR 703.3	-	Monitor 750-1.13
		Daily Max	-	-	-	**Monitor**	6 NYCRR 750-1.13								Monitor 750-1.13
	lbs/d	Monthly Avg	-	-	-	**Monitor**	6 NYCRR 750-1.13								Monitor 750-1.13
		Daily Max	-	-	-	**Monitor**	6 NYCRR 750-1.13								Monitor 750-1.13
	See justification for Dissolved Oxygen. Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1 and 6 NYCRR 750-1.13, monitoring for $CBOD_5$ is being added for UOD calculations.														

[10] Ambient background DO calculated at 90% saturation at 24°C per TOGS 1.3.1D.

Outfall #	003	**Description of Wastewater:** Process wastewater
		Type of Treatment: Bar screen, primary clarifier, agitation, aeration, secondary clarifier, aerated lagoon

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data: Permit Limit	Existing Discharge Data: Existing Effluent Quality[8]	Existing Discharge Data: # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	TBELs: Limit	TBELs: Basis	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Projected Instream Conc.	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: WQ Std. or GV	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: WQ Type	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Calc. WQBEL	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Basis for WQBEL	ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	-	-	-	**Monitor**	6 NYCRR 750-1.13	-	See Dissolved Oxygen and Ultimate Oxygen Demand				6 NYCRR 703.3	-	Monitor 750-1.13
		Daily Max	-	40	1	**Monitor**	6 NYCRR 750-1.13								Monitor 750-1.13
	lbs/d	Daily Avg*	230	19 Actual Avg	60 / 0	**270**	USEPA ELG BPT								TBEL
		Daily Max	280	193 Actual Max	60 / 0	**500**	USEPA ELG BPT								TBEL
	See justification for Dissolved Oxygen. TBELs reflect USEPA Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs) applicable to the facility. Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1 and 6 NYCRR 750-1.13, concentration monitoring is being added to provide information for future permit reviews and to calculate pollutant loadings. See the Anti-backsliding section of this fact sheet for a discussion of backsliding for the BOD_5 loading limits. *Daily average BOD_5 monitoring is being changed to monthly average BOD_5 monitoring.														
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	-	-	-	**Monitor**	6 NYCRR 750-1.13	-	Narrative: None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages.				6 NYCRR 703.2	-	Monitor 750-1.13
		Daily Max	-	46	2 / 0	**Monitor**	6 NYCRR 750-1.13								Monitor 750-1.13
	lbs/d	Daily Avg*	420	25 Actual Avg	60 / 0	**220**	USEPA ELG BPT								TBEL
		Daily Max	600	242	60 / 0	**450**	USEPA ELG BPT								TBEL
	TBELs reflect USEPA Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs) applicable to the facility. Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1 and 6 NYCRR 750-1.13, concentration monitoring is being added to provide information for future permit reviews and to calculate pollutant loadings. Given the available dilution and consistent with TOGS 1.2.1, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL is protective of water quality standards. *Daily average monitoring is being changed to monthly average monitoring.														

Outfall #	003	**Description of Wastewater:** Process wastewater
		Type of Treatment: Bar screen, primary clarifier, agitation, aeration, secondary clarifier, aerated lagoon

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data: Permit Limit	Existing Discharge Data: Existing Effluent Quality[8]	Existing Discharge Data: # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	TBELs: Limit	TBELs: Basis	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Projected Instream Conc.	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: WQ Std. or GV	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: WQ Type	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Calc. WQBEL	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Basis for WQBEL	ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
Settleable Solids	mL/L	Daily Avg*	**Monitor**	0.2† Actual Avg	28 / 32	-	-	-	Narrative: None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages.				6 NYCRR 703.2	-	Monitor 750-1.13
		Daily Max	Monitor	4.0† Actual Max	31 / 29	**0.3**	TOGS 1.2.1								TBEL
	Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1, a daily max final effluent limit of 0.3 mL/L is being established for settleable solids. A Schedule of Compliance has been added to allow time for the permittee to make operational changes necessary to comply with the final effluent limitation. *Daily average monitoring is being changed to monthly average monitoring. †A daily average settleable solids of 55.7 mL/L and a daily max of 82.0 mL/L were reported on the DMR for 11/30/2020. These values are presumed to be from a plant upset and not included in the actual average or actual max shown in the table above.														
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	Daily Max	-	< 2	0 / 9	-	-	-	-	0.6	A(C)	2.4	6 NYCRR 703.5	-	No Limitation
	lb/d	Daily Max	0.3 AL	0.23 Actual Max	2 / 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Discontinued**
	Existing effluent concentration data was obtained from lab reports provided by the permittee for March 2020 through December 2024. Given the history of non-detection of bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate in the effluent, no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation is predicted. Therefore, the daily max loading action level is being discontinued.														
Cyanide, Free	µg/L	Daily Max	-	< 6	1	-	-	-	-	5.2	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	6 NYCRR 703.5	-	No Limitation
Cyanide, Total	µg/L	Daily Max	-	< 10	1	-	-	-	-	9,000	H(FC)	No Reasonable Potential	6 NYCRR 703.5	-	No Limitation
Cyanide, Available	lb/d	Daily Avg	Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Discontinued**
		Daily Max	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Discontinued**
	In a letter dated 4/11/2011, DEC discontinued sampling for available cyanide at Ancram Mill Outfall 003, due to non-detect levels in the effluent. The available cyanide daily max limit and daily average monitoring are being removed from the permit. See the Anti-backsliding section of this fact sheet. The permittee reported one non-detect sample (<10 µg/L) for total cyanide in the application. The permittee also reported one non-detect sample (<6 µg/L) for free cyanide taken 9/11/2024. No reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation is predicted. Therefore, no WQBEL is specified for free or total cyanide.														

Outfall #	003	**Description of Wastewater:** Process wastewater
		Type of Treatment: Bar screen, primary clarifier, agitation, aeration, secondary clarifier, aerated lagoon

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[8]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
Iron, Total	mg/L	Daily Max	-	0.26	6 / 0	**Monitor**	6 NYCRR 750-1.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
	lb/d	Daily Avg	Monitor	0.69 Actual Avg	29 / 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Discontinued**
		Daily Max	**6.2**	2.23 Actual Max	29 / 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Antibacksliding
	There is no applicable numeric water quality standard for total iron to a Class C waterbody. The daily max loading limit for total iron will remain in the permit due to antibacksliding. Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1 and 6 NYCRR 750-1.13, concentration monitoring is being added to provide information for future permit reviews and to calculate pollutant loadings. Daily average monitoring is being discontinued due to the sampling frequency.														
Zinc, Total	µg/L	Daily Max	-	192	15 / 3	**Monitor**	6 NYCRR 750-1.13	-	131	157	A(A)	No Reasonable Potential	6 NYCRR 703.5	-	Monitor 750-1.13
	lb/d	Daily Max	1.3 AL	0.8 Actual Max	18 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Discontinued**
	Existing effluent concentration data was obtained from lab reports provided by the permittee for March 2020 through December 2024. The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum measured effluent concentration of 192 µg/L, a multiplier of 1.4, the acute dilution ratio, and an assumed negligible upstream ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A metals translator of 1.022 was also applied to convert between the total and dissolved form in accordance with the EPA Document 823-B-96-007. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Therefore, no WQBEL is specified and the daily max load action level is being removed. Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13, concentration monitoring is being added to the permit to provide information for future permit reviews.														
Additional Pollutants Detected															
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	117	2 / 0	-	-	-	See Dissolved Oxygen				703.3	-	**No Limitation**
	See justification for Dissolved Oxygen. No limitation or monitoring is specified for COD.														
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	34.9	1	-	-	-	See Dissolved Oxygen				703.3	-	**No Limitation**
	See justification for Dissolved Oxygen. No limitation or monitoring is specified for TOC.														

Outfall #	003	**Description of Wastewater:** Process wastewater
		Type of Treatment: Bar screen, primary clarifier, agitation, aeration, secondary clarifier, aerated lagoon

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[8]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
Coliform, Fecal	MPN/ 100 mL	Daily Max	-	>9678.4	2 / 0	-	-	-	Narrative: The monthly geometric mean, from a minimum of five examinations, shall not exceed 200.				703.4	-	**STHIM**
	Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1, a short-term high intensity monitoring (STHIM) program is being added for fecal coliform. The results of the STHIM will be used to assess reasonable potential and the need for disinfection.														
Coliform, Total	MPN/ 100 mL	Daily Max	-	86,000	1	-	-	-	Narrative: The monthly median value and more than 20 percent of the samples, from a minimum of five examinations, shall not exceed 2,400 and 5,000, respectively.				703.4	-	**STHIM**
	Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1, a short-term high intensity monitoring (STHIM) program is being added for total coliform. The results of the STHIM will be used to assess reasonable potential to exceed the water quality standard.														
Enterococci	MPN/ 100 mL	Daily Max	-	>2419.6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**No Limitation**
	There is no applicable WQS for enterococci to class C waters. No limitation or monitoring is specified.														
Escherichia Coli	MPN/ 100 mL	Daily Max	-	461.1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**No Limitation**
	There is no applicable WQS for E. Coli to class C waters. No limitation or monitoring is specified.														
Nitrate-Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	6.46	1	-	-	-	Narrative: None in amounts that will result in growths of algae, weeds and slimes that will impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	**No Limitation**
	There is no applicable numeric WQS for nitrate-nitrite (as N) to a class C waterbody. No limitation or monitoring is specified.														
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	9.99	1	-	-	-	Narrative: None in amounts that will result in growths of algae, weeds and slimes that will impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	**No Limitation**
	There is no applicable numeric WQS for nitrate (as N) to a class C waterbody. No limitation or monitoring is specified.														

Outfall #	003	**Description of Wastewater:** Process wastewater
		Type of Treatment: Bar screen, primary clarifier, agitation, aeration, secondary clarifier, aerated lagoon

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[8]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
Nitrite (as N)	µg/L	Daily Max	-	10	1	-	-	-	16	20	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	703.5	-	**No Limitation**
	The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum reported effluent concentration of 10 µg/L, a multiplier of 6.2, the chronic dilution ratio, and an assumed negligible upstream ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Therefore, no limitation or monitoring is specified.														
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	-	-	-	**Monitor**	6 NYCRR 750-1.13	-	Narrative: None in amounts that will result in growths of algae, weeds and slimes that will impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	Monitor 750-1.13
		Daily Max	-	5.6	2 / 0	**Monitor**	6 NYCRR 750-1.13								Monitor 750-1.13
	lbs/d	Monthly Avg	-	-	-	**Monitor**	6 NYCRR 750-1.13								Monitor 750-1.13
		Daily Max	-	-	-	**Monitor**	6 NYCRR 750-1.13								Monitor 750-1.13
	Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1 and 6 NYCRR 750-1.13, TKN monitoring is being added for the calculation of UOD (see justification for Dissolved Oxygen).														
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	Daily Max	-	5.6	2 / 0	-	-	-	Narrative: None in amounts that will result in growths of algae, weeds and slimes that will impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	**No Limitation**
	This facility is not expected to be a significant source of total nitrogen. Therefore, monitoring or limitations for total nitrogen are not necessary for the protection of water quality.														
Total Phosphorus	mg/L	Daily Max	-	5.81	2	-	-	-	Narrative: None in amounts that will result in growths of algae, weeds and slimes that will impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	**STHIM**
	Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1, a short-term high intensity monitoring (STHIM) program is being added for total phosphorus. The results of the STHIM will be used to assess the need for phosphorus limitations.														
Sulfate (as SO_4)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	20.6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**No Limitation**
	There is no applicable numeric WQS for sulfate (as SO_4) to a class C waterbody. No limitation or monitoring is specified.														

Outfall #	003	**Description of Wastewater:** Process wastewater
		Type of Treatment: Bar screen, primary clarifier, agitation, aeration, secondary clarifier, aerated lagoon

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[8]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
Arsenic, Total	µg/L	Daily Max	-	5	1	-	-	-	8	150	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	703.5	-	**No Limitation**
	The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum reported effluent concentration of 5 µg/L, a multiplier of 6.2, the chronic dilution ratio, and an assumed negligible upstream ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A metals translator of 1.0 was also applied to convert between the total and dissolved form in accordance with the EPA Document 823-B-96-007. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Therefore, no limitation or monitoring is specified.														
Barium, Total	µg/L	Daily Max	-	58	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**No Limitation**
	There is no applicable numeric WQS for barium to a class C waterbody. No limitation or monitoring is specified.														
Copper, Total	µg/L	Daily Max	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	19	A(A)	39	703.5	-	**STHIM**
	Insufficient concentration data exists to assess the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the WQS. A short-term high-intensity monitoring program for total copper is being added to the permit.														
Magnesium, Total	mg/L	Daily Max	-	25.6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**No Limitation**
	There is no applicable numeric WQS for magnesium to a class C waterbody. No limitation or monitoring is specified.														
Manganese, Total	mg/L	Daily Max	-	0.084	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**No Limitation**
	There is no applicable numeric WQS for manganese to a class C waterbody. No limitation or monitoring is specified.														
Mercury, Total	ng/L	Daily Max	-	<0.5	1	-	-	-	-	0.7	H(FC)	-	-	-	**No Limitation** DOW 1.3.10
	See Mercury section of this fact sheet.														

Outfall 006

Outfall #	006	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated sanitary sewage **Type of Treatment:** Septic tank and sand filtration														
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[11]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
General Notes: Existing discharge data from 4/30/2019 to 3/31/2024 was obtained from Discharge Monitoring Reports provided by the permittee. All applicable water quality standards were reviewed for development of the WQBELs. The standard and WQBEL shown below represent the most stringent. The technology based effluent limitations (TBELs) were developed from TOGS 1.2.1 Att.C, for category J (miscellaneous) treatment systems.															
Flow Rate	GPD	Monthly Avg	**Monitor**	2571 Actual Avg	60 / 0	-	-	Narrative: No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages.					703.2	-	Monitor 750-1.13
		Daily Max	**5,000**	2889 Actual Max	60 / 0	5,000	Design Flow							-	Design Flow
	The flow limit is set at the design flow of the wastewater treatment facility. Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1, monthly average monitoring is being continued.														
pH	SU	Minimum	6.0	6.1 Actual Min	60 / 0	**6.0**	TOGS 1.2.1	8.0[12]	-	6.5 – 8.5	Range	-	703.3	-	TBEL
		Maximum	9.0	7.2 Actual Max	60 / 0	**9.0**									
	Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1, TBELs reflect the available treatment technology listed in Attachment C. Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL is protective of the WQS. The existing limits are being continued.														
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	mg/L	Daily Min	-	-	-	-	-	-	See Outfall 003 Dissolved Oxygen					703.3	-	TBEL
	See Dissolved Oxygen in the Pollutant Summary Table for Outfall 003. The DO model and the calculated WQBEL for UOD at Outfall 003 accounted for the loading from Outfall 006. Along with the WQBEL for UOD at Outfall 003, the TBELs for BOD_5 at Outfall 006 will be protective of water quality.														

[11] 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)
[12] Ambient pH from RIBs station 13-ROLF-31.6, located approximately 3 miles upstream, using one sample collected July 1992.

Outfall #	006	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated sanitary sewage
		Type of Treatment: Septic tank and sand filtration

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[11]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	30	2.4 Actual Max	1 / 59	**30**	ECL 17-0509	-	See Dissolved Oxygen				703.3	-	TBEL
		7 Day Avg	45	4 Actual Max	2 / 58	**45**	ECL 17-0509								TBEL
	lbs/d	Monthly Avg	**Monitor**	0.1 Actual Max	15 / 45	-	-								Monitor 750-1.13
		7 Day Avg	**Monitor**	0.16 Actual Max	16 / 44	-	-								Monitor 750-1.13
	Consistent with ECL 17-0509, TBELs for facilities treating sanitary sewage are reflective of secondary treatment standards. See justification for Dissolved Oxygen.														
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	Daily Max	**Monitor**	1390	59 / 1	-	-	-	-	500	Narrative	No Reasonable Potential	703.3	-	Monitor
	lb/d	Daily Max	**Monitor**	30.8	60 / 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation for TDS is not necessary for the protection of water quality. Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1, monitoring is being continued.														
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	30	22 Actual Max	11 / 49	**30**	ECL 17-0509	-	Narrative: None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	TBEL
		7 Day Avg	45	22 Actual Max	11 / 49	**45**	ECL 17-0509								TBEL
	lbs/d	Monthly Avg	**Monitor**	0.06 Actual Max	20 / 40	-	-								Monitor 750-1.13
		7 Day Avg	**Monitor**	0.18 Actual Max	21 / 39	-	-								Monitor 750-1.13
	Consistent with ECL 17-0509, TBELs for facilities treating sanitary sewage are reflective of secondary treatment standards . Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL, and consistent with TOGS 1.3.3, is protective of water quality standards.														

Outfall #	006	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated sanitary sewage
		Type of Treatment: Septic tank and sand filtration

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[11]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
Settleable Solids	mL/L	Daily Max	**0.1**	< 0.1	0 / 60	0.1	TOGS 1.2.1	-	Narrative: None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages				703.2	-	TBEL
	Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1 Attachment C, the TBEL is reflective of the treatment technology and equal to the existing limit.														
Additional Pollutants Detected															
Coliform, Total	MPN/ 100 mL	Daily Max	-	220	1	-	-	-	Narrative: The monthly median value and more than 20 percent of the samples, from a minimum of five examinations, shall not exceed 2,400 and 5,000, respectively.				703.4	-	**No Limitation**
	This outfall is not expected to be a significant source of total coliform; therefore, no limitation or monitoring is specified.														
Escherichia Coli	MPN/ 100 mL	Daily Max	-	5.2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**No Limitation**
	There is no applicable WQS for E. Coli to class C waters. No limitation or monitoring is specified.														
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	0.13	1	-	-	-	Narrative: None in amounts that will result in growths of algae, weeds and slimes that will impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	**No Limitation**
	This outfall is not expected to be a significant source of nitrate; therefore, no limitation or monitoring is specified.														
Phosphorus, Total	mg/L	Daily Max	-	0.05	1	-	-	-	Narrative: None in amounts that will result in growths of algae, weeds and slimes that will impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	**No Limitation**
	Outfall 006 is not expected to be a significant source of phosphorus, therefore monitoring or limitations for total phosphorus are not necessary for the protection of water quality.														

Outfall 007

Outfall #	007	**Description of Wastewater:** Fire pump testing water **Type of Treatment:** No treatment													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[13]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
General Notes: Existing discharge data from 4/30/2019 to 3/31/2024 was obtained from Discharge Monitoring Reports provided by the permittee. All applicable water quality standards were reviewed for development of the WQBELs. The standard and WQBEL shown below represent the most stringent.															
Flow Rate	GPD	Daily Avg	Monitor	20,600 Actual Average	6	-	-	Narrative: No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages.					703.2	-	Discontinued
		Daily Max	**Monitor**	33,000 Actual Max	6	-	-								Monitor 750-1.13
	Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1 and 6 NYCRR 750-1.13, flow will continue to be monitored for informational purposes. Daily maximum monitoring is being continued, and daily average monitoring is being discontinued.														
Volume Discharged	Gal	Event Total	-	-	-	**Monitor**	6 NYCRR 750-1.13	Narrative: No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages.					703.2	-	Monitor 750-1.13
	Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1 and 6 NYCRR 750-1.13, total volume of discharge per event is being added to reporting requirements.														

[13] 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)

USEPA EFFLUENT LIMITATION GUIDELINE (ELG) CALCULATIONS

Appendix Link

For the applicable categorical limitations under 40 CFR Part 430 Subpart K, the following basis was used to determine the TBEL:

Outfall	003
40 CFR Part/Subpart	§430 Subpart K
Subpart Name	Fine and Lightweight Papers from Purchased Pulp Subcategory

ELG Pollutant	Daily Max Multiplier (lbs/1,000 lbs)	Monthly Avg. Multiplier (lbs/1,000 lbs)	Production Rate (1,000 lbs/d)	Daily Max TBEL (lbs/d)	Monthly Avg. TBEL (lbs/d)
40 CFR Part 430.112 Subpart K – ELGs for Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available					
BOD_5	24.1	13.2	20.8	500	270
TSS	21.6	10.6	20.8	450	220
pH	5.0 – 9.0 SU		N/A	5.0 – 9.0 SU	

Note: The permittee provided a total annual production value of 2702 tons across 260 days of operation in 2022.

The permittee certified that the facility does not use any pentachlorophenol or trichlorophenol biocides in their application materials submitted August 12, 2019. Per 40 CFR 430.114, BAT limits for pentachlorophenol or trichlorophenol are not required or necessary to protect water quality.

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 law[14] and USEPA interpretation[15] 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.

[14] American Iron and Steel Institute v. Environmental Protection Agency, 115 F.3d 979, 993 n.6 (D.C. Cir. 1997)
[15] 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.

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.

Monitoring Requirements

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

Other Conditions

Mercury

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

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

Schedules of Compliance

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

Schedule(s) of Additional Submittals

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

Best Management Practices (BMP) for Industrial Facilities

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