State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) DISCHARGE PERMIT

SIC Code:	**4952**	NAICS Code:	**221320**	SPDES Number:	**NY0030988**
Discharge Class (CL):	**05**			DEC Number:	**4-1040-00009/00001-0**
Toxic Class (TX):	**T**			Effective Date (EDP):	**EDP**
Major-Sub Drainage Basin:	**13 - 10**			Expiration Date (ExDP):	**ExDP**
Water Index Number:	**H-204-3**	Item No.:	**863 - 401**	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:	**Town of Greenport**	Attention:	**Town Supervisor**		
Street:	**600 Town Hall Drive**				
City:	**Hudson**	State:	**NY**	Zip Code:	**12534**
Email:	**supervisor@townofgreenport.com**	Phone:	**518-828-4656**		

is authorized to discharge from the facility described below:

	Town of Greenport STP														
	Utility Drive													**Columbia**	
	Hudson							**NY**			Zip Code:			**12534**	
Facility Location:		Latitude:	**42**	°	**15**	'	**29**	" N	& Longitude:		**73**	°	**45**	'	**41**	" W
Primary Outfall No.:	**001**	Latitude:	**42**	°	**15**	'	**30**	" N	& Longitude:		**73**	°	**45**	'	**24**	" W
Outfall Description:	**Treated Sanitary**	Receiving Water:	**Claverack Creek**						Class:	**C**	Standard:	**C**			

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. The co-permittees subject to one or more conditions of this permit are listed on page 2.

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

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

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

Contents

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL OUTFALLS

Outfall	Wastewater Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
002	**Overflow of Treated Sanitary**	**42** ° **15** ' **27** " N	**73** ° **45** ' **38** " W
Receiving Water:	**Tributary to Claverack Creek**		Class: **C**

DEFINITIONS

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

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING – Outfall 001

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
001	Year-round unless otherwise noted	Claverack Creek	EDP	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location		
								Inf.	Eff.	
Flow	Monthly Average	1.35	MGD	-	-	Continuous	Recorder	X		
	Daily Maximum	Monitor	MGD	-	-	Continuous	Recorder	X		
pH	Daily Minimum	6.0	SU	-	-	2/Day	24-hr. Comp.		X	
	Daily Maximum	9.0	SU	-	-					
Temperature	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ºC	-	-	2/Day	24-hr. Comp.		X	
$CBOD_5$	Monthly Average	25	mg/L	280	lbs/d	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	1
	7-Day Average	40	mg/L	450	lbs/d	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Monthly Average	30	mg/L	340	lbs/d	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	1
	7-Day Average	45	mg/L	510	lbs/d	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	
Settleable Solids	Monthly Average	Monitor	mL/L	-	-	2/Day	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	
	Daily Maximum	0.3	mL/L	-	-	2/Day	24-hr. Comp	X	X	
UOD June 1st – October 31st	Daily Maximum	72	mg/L	810	lbs/d	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.		X	2
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) (as N)	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	-	-	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L	-	-	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Ammonia (as N) June 1st – October 31st	Monthly Average	7.5	mg/L	-	-	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Ammonia (as N) November 1st – May 31st	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	-	-	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Total Mercury	Daily Maximum	50	ng/L	-	-	1/Month	Grab		X	3
Biennial Pollutant Scan	-	-	-	-	-	1/Two Years	-		X	4

EFFLUENT DISINFECTION Required Seasonal from May 1st - October 31st		Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
Coliform, Fecal	30-Day Geometric Mean	200	No./ 100 mL	-	-	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Coliform, Fecal	7-Day Geometric Mean	400	No./ 100 mL	-	-	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Total Residual Chlorine	Daily Maximum	0.03	mg/L	-	-	2/Day	24-hr. Comp.		X	5

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing Table and Footnotes for Outfall 001 on following page

WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TESTING		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
WET - Acute Invertebrate	See Footnote	-	-	1.4	TUa	1/Quarter	See Footnote		X	6
WET - Acute Vertebrate	See Footnote	-	-	1.4	TUa	1/Quarter	See Footnote		X	6
WET - Chronic Invertebrate	See Footnote	-	-	5.6	TUc	1/Quarter	See Footnote		X	6
WET - Chronic Vertebrate	See Footnote	-	-	5.6	TUc	1/Quarter	See Footnote		X	6

FOOTNOTES FOR OUTFALL 001:

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

2. Ultimate Oxygen Demand (UOD) shall be computed as follows: UOD = (1.46 × $CBOD_5$) + (4.57 × TKN).

3. This is a Compliance Level. The calculated WQBEL is 0.7 ng/L.

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

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

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 4.7:1 for acute, and 5.6:1 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.

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING – Outfall 002

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
002*	Year-round unless otherwise noted	Unnamed Tributary to Claverack Creek	EDP	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location		
								Inf.	Eff.	
Flow	Daily Maximum	Monitor	MGD	-	-	Continuous	Recorder		X	1
Flow	Monthly Total	Monitor	Gallons	-	-	Continuous	Calculated		X	1
pH	Daily Minimum	6.0	SU	-	-	1/Event	Grab		X	
	Daily Maximum	9.0	SU	-	-					
Temperature	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ºC	-	-	1/Event	Grab		X	
$CBOD_5$	Daily Maximum	25	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	1/Event	Grab	X	X	2
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Daily Maximum	30	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	1/Event	Grab	X	X	2
Settleable Solids	Daily Maximum	0.3	mL/L	-	-	1/Event	Grab		X	
UOD June 1st – October 31st	Daily Maximum	72	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	1/Event	Grab		X	3
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) (as N)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L	-	-	1/Event	Grab		X	
Ammonia (as N) June 1st – October 31st	Daily Maximum	7.5	mg/L	-	-	1/Event	Grab		X	
Ammonia (as N) November 1st – May 31st	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L	-	-	1/Event	Grab		X	
Total Mercury	Daily Maximum	50	ng/L	-	-	1/Event	Grab		X	4

EFFLUENT DISINFECTION Required Seasonal from May 1st - October 31st		Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
Coliform, Fecal	30-Day Geometric Mean	200	No./ 100 mL	-	-	1/Event	Grab		X	
Coliform, Fecal	7-Day Geometric Mean	400	No./ 100 mL	-	-	1/Event	Grab		X	
Total Residual Chlorine	Daily Maximum	0.03	mg/L	-	-	1/Event	Grab		X	5

FOOTNOTES ON NEXT PAGE

*This outfall is an overflow of fully treated wastewater (including disinfection, when seasonally applicable) triggered during peak flow conditions.

FOOTNOTES FOR OUTFALL 002:

1. For each month, the daily maximum flow shall represent the highest single day flow for any event in that month. The month total flow should be a sum of the gallons discharged through Outfall 002 for all events in that month.

2. Effluent shall not exceed 15% influent concentration values for $CBOD_5$ & TSS.

3. Ultimate Oxygen Demand (UOD) shall be computed as follows: $UOD = (1.46 \times CBOD_5) + (4.57 \times TKN)$.

4. This is a Compliance Level. The calculated WQBEL is 0.7 ng/L.

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

6. Discharge from this outfall is prohibited except during periods of high flow and when the facility is at maximum capacity. During any day in which Outfall 002 discharges, the permittee shall provide as an attachment to the monthly DMR, information describing the day(s), duration, and quantity, for each day of a discharge event.

7. One representative sample shall be collected for each discharge event. If multiple discharge events occur in one day, a single effluent sample may be collected for each day. Data collected will be attached to the monthly DMRs for the facility.

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS

NO EXPOSURE CERTIFICATION

The permittee submitted a Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure Form on 9/1/2023, certifying that all industrial activities and materials are completely sheltered from exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and stormwater runoff except as allowed under 40 CFR 122.26(g)(2). The permittee must maintain a condition of no exposure for the exclusion to remain applicable. If conditions change resulting in the exposure of materials and activities to stormwater, the permittee must notify the Regional Water Engineer. The permittee must recertify a condition of no exposure every five years by completing the “No Exposure Certification Form” found on the DEC website.

MERCURY MINIMIZATION PROGRAM (MMP) - Type I

1. General - The permittee must develop, implement, and maintain a mercury minimization program (MMP), containing the elements set forth below, to reduce mercury effluent levels with the goal of achieving the WQBEL of 0.7 ng/L.

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 as described in detail below:

   a. Monitoring - Monitoring at Outfall 001, influent and other locations tributary to compliance points shall be performed using either USEPA Method 1631 or another sufficiently sensitive method, as approved under 40 CFR Part 136[1]. Monitoring of raw materials, equipment, treatment residuals, and other non-wastewater/non-stormwater substances may be performed using other methods as appropriate. Monitoring must be coordinated so that the results can be effectively compared between locations.

      Minimum required monitoring is as follows:

      i. Sewage Treatment Plant Influent and Effluent – The permittee must collect samples at the location(s) and frequency as specified in the SPDES permit limitations table.

      ii. *Key Locations* and *Potential Mercury Sources* – The permittee must sample *key locations*, chosen to identify *potential mercury sources*, at least semi-annually. Sampling of discharges from dental facilities in compliance with 6 NYCRR 374.4 is not required.

      iii. Hauled Wastes – The permittee must establish procedures for the acceptance of hauled waste to ensure the hauled waste is not a potential mercury source. Loads which may exceed 500 ng/L,[2] must receive approval from the DEC prior to acceptance.

      iv. Decreased Monitoring Requirements - Facilities with EEQ at or below 12 ng/L are eligible for the following:

         1) Reduced requirements, through a permittee-initiated permit modification
            a) Conduct influent monitoring, sampling quarterly, in lieu of monitoring within the collection system, such as at *key locations*; and
            b) Conduct effluent compliance sampling quarterly.
         2) If a facility with reduced requirements reports discharges above 12 ng/L for two of four consecutive effluent samples, the DEC may undertake a Department-initiated modification to remove the allowance of reduced requirements.
         3) Under the decreased permit requirements, the facility must continue to conduct a status report, as applicable in accordance with 2.c of this MMP, to determine if any waste streams have changed.

      v. Additional monitoring must be completed as required elsewhere in this permit (e.g., locations tributary to compliance points).

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

      i. Pretreatment/Sewer Use Law - The permittee must review pretreatment program requirements and the Sewer Use Law (SUL) to ensure it is up-to-date and enforceable with applicable permit requirements and will support efforts to achieve a dissolved mercury concentration of 0.70 ng/L in the effluent.

      ii. Monitoring and Inventory/Inspections for Outfall 001 -

         1) Monitoring shall be performed as described in 2.a above. As mercury sources are found, the permittee must enforce its sewer use law to track down and minimize these sources.

[1] Outfall monitoring must be conducted using the methods specified in Table 8 of *DOW 1.3.10.*
[2] A level of 0.2 mg/L (200,000 ng/L) or more is considered hazardous per 40 CFR Part 261.11. 500 ng/L is used here to alert the permittee that there is an unusual concentration of mercury and that it will need to be managed appropriately.

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

2) The permittee must inventory and/or inspect users of its system as necessary to support the MMP.
   a) Dental Facilities
      1. The permittee must maintain an inventory of each dental facility.
      2. The permittee must inspect each dental facility at least once every five years to verify compliance with the wastewater treatment operation, maintenance, and notification elements of 6 NYCRR 374.4. Alternatively, the permittee may develop and implement an outreach program,[3] which informs users of their responsibilities, and collect the "Amalgam Waste Compliance Report for Dental Dischargers"[4] form, as needed, to satisfy the inspection requirements. The permittee must conduct the outreach program at least once every five years and ensure the "Amalgam Waste Compliance Report for Dental Dischargers" are submitted by new users, as necessary. The outreach program could be supported by a subset of site inspections.
      3. A file shall be maintained containing documentation demonstrating compliance with 2.b.ii.2)a) above. This file shall be available for review by DEC representatives and copies shall be provided upon request.
   b) Other *potential mercury sources*
      1. The permittee must maintain an inventory of other *potential mercury sources.*
      2. The permittee must inspect other *potential mercury sources* once every five years. Alternatively, the permittee may develop and implement an outreach program which informs users of their responsibilities as *potential mercury sources.* The permittee must conduct the outreach program at least once every five years. The outreach program should be supported by a subset of site inspections.
      3. A file shall be maintained containing documentation demonstrating compliance with 2.b.ii.2)b) above. This file shall be available for review by DEC representatives and copies shall be provided upon request.

iii. 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.

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

c. **Status Report - A semiannual** status report must be developed and maintained on site, in accordance with the Schedule of Additional Submittals, summarizing:
   i. All MMP monitoring results for Outfall 001 for the previous reporting period;
   ii. A list of known and *potential mercury sources* for Outfall 001
      1) If the permittee meets the criteria for MMP Type IV, the permittee must notify the DEC for a permittee-initiated modification;
   iii. All actions undertaken, pursuant to the control strategy, during the previous reporting period;
   iv. Actions planned, pursuant to the control strategy, for the upcoming reporting period; and
   v. Progress towards achieving a dissolved mercury concentration of 0.70 ng/L in the effluent (e.g., summarizing reductions in effluent concentrations as a result of the control strategy implementation and/or installation/modification of a treatment system).

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

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

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

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. Effluent discharges exceed the current permit limitation(s); or
   c. A letter from the DEC identifies inadequacies in the MMP.

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

(a) The permittee shall install and maintain identification signs at all outfalls to surface waters listed in this permit, unless the Permittee has obtained a waiver in accordance with the Discharge Notification Act (DNA). Such signs shall be installed before initiation of any new discharge location.

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

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

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

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

N.Y.S. PERMITTED DISCHARGE POINT

SPDES PERMIT No.: NY_____

OUTFALL No. :____

For information about this permitted discharge contact:

Permittee Name: _____

Permittee Contact: _____

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

OR:

NYSDEC Division of Water Regional Office Address:

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

(e) 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.

MINI INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM SCHEDULE

ADM Trucking, Inc. is a Significant Industrial User of the permittee's municipal sewerage system. Therefore, the permittee shall comply with the following schedule:

Industrial Survey
In accordance with the Schedule of Additional Submittals, the permittee shall submit completed Fast Report On Significant Industries (FROSI) forms for ADM Trucking, Inc.

Develop Procedures
In accordance with the Schedule of Additional Submittals, the permittee shall submit documentation of procedures for obtaining and ensuring compliance with applicable standards. Such procedures shall include requirements and schedules for discharge permits, industrial self-monitoring, compliance monitoring of industries by the permittee, ongoing STP monitoring and an enforcement program. Such procedures shall be equivalent to procedures described or referenced in the document entitled Introduction to the National Pretreatment Program, USEPA, June, 2011, (https://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/pretreatment_program_intro_2011.pdf).

Treatment Plant/Industry Monitoring
In accordance with the Schedule of Additional Submittals, the permittee shall submit the results of that monitoring and a completed FROSIs for all SIUs.

Local Sewer Use Law
In accordance with the Schedule of Additional Submittals, the permittee shall submit a draft local sewer use law equivalent to the DEC Model Sewer Use Law. Local limits for substance capable of causing SPDES permit violations, endangering municipal employees or limiting sludge disposal options must be included in the local law. Such limits shall be developed in accordance with document entitled Local Limits Development Guidance, US EPA, July 2004, EPA 833-R-04-002A (https://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/pretreatment_local_limits.pdf).

In accordance with the Schedule of Additional Submittals, the permittee shall submit a copy of the enacted Law accompanied by proof of enactment.

Credit for Work Already Completed
Any of the above required tasks already completed by the permittee need not be repeated. If the permittee believes that a task or task(s) have been satisfactorily completed, documentation of the completed tasks should be submitted to DEC for approval.

Implement Procedures
In accordance with the Schedule of Additional Submittals, the permittee shall implement the procedures proposed under this schedule and approved by DEC. At a minimum, the following activities shall be undertaken by the permittee:

1. Issue permits including limitations, monitoring requirements, and reporting requirements to its significant industrial users.
2. Enforce the local limits set forth in the POTW local sewer use law.
3. Carry out inspections and monitoring of significant industrial users to determine compliance with categorical standards and local limits.
4. Undertake enforcement actions in accordance with DEC approved procedures.

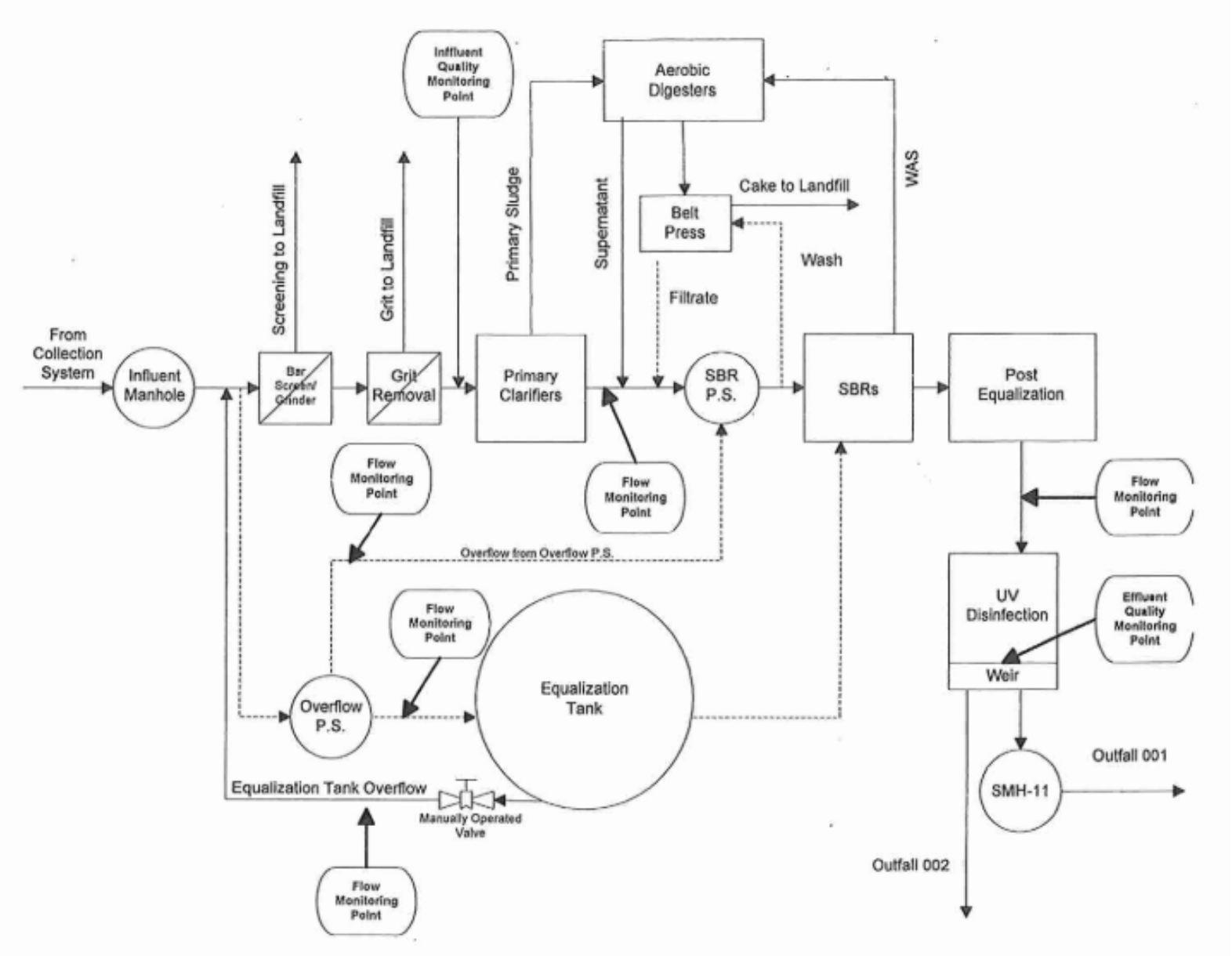
Reporting Requirements
In accordance with the Schedule of Additional Submittals, the permittee shall submit yearly Fast Report On Significant Industries forms (FROSIs) for each SIU to DEC. Every third year, on the same date, the permittee shall submit Industrial Chemical Survey (ICS) forms completed by all SIUs to DEC. At the same time the permittee shall notify the DEC of any proposed significant changes to its implementing procedures or local sewer use law.

All pretreatment reports shall be submitted to the offices listed on the monitoring, recording and reporting page of this permit.

Continuation
Unless noted otherwise, compliance actions required by the pretreatment mini schedule are one-time requirements. The permittee shall comply with the compliance actions to the satisfaction of the Department. When this permit is administratively renewed by NYSDEC letter entitled **"SPDES NOTICE/RENEWAL APPLICATION/PERMIT"**, the permittee is not required to repeat the submissions. The due dates are independent from the effective date of the permit stated in the letter of **"SPDES NOTICE/RENEWAL APPLICATION/PERMIT."**

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:



GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

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

B. General Conditions

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

C. Operation and Maintenance

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

D. Monitoring and Records

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

E. Reporting Requirements

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

F. Planned Changes

1. The permittee shall give notice to the DEC as soon as possible of planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility when:

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

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

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

I. Water Treatment Chemicals (WTCs)
   New or increased use and discharge of a WTC requires prior DEC review and authorization. At a minimum, the permittee must notify the DEC in writing of its intent to change WTC use by submitting a completed *WTC Notification Form* for each proposed WTC. The DEC will review that submittal and determine if a SPDES permit modification is necessary or whether WTC review and authorization may proceed 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 in writing by the DEC.
   2. The permittee shall maintain a logbook of all WTC use, noting for each WTC the date, time, exact location, and amount of each dosage, and, the name of the individual applying or measuring the chemical. The logbook must also document that adequate process controls are in place to ensure that excessive levels of WTCs are not used.
   3. The permittee shall submit a completed WTC Annual Report Form each year that they use and discharge WTCs. This form shall be submitted in electronic format and attached to either the December DMR or the annual monitoring report required below. The *WTC Notification Form and WTC Annual Report Form* are available from the DEC's website at: http://www.dec.ny.gov/permits/93245.html

RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

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

B. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs): Completed DMR forms shall be submitted for each one 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 https://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/8461.html. **Hardcopy paper DMRs will only be accepted if a waiver from the electronic submittal requirements has been granted by DEC to the facility.**

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

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

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

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

Department of Environmental Conservation
Regional Water Engineer, Region 4
1130 North Westcott Road, Schenectady, New York, 12306-2014 Phone: (518) 357-2045

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

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

Department of Environmental Conservation
Regional Water Engineer, Region 4
1130 North Westcott Road, Schenectady, New York, 12306-2014 Phone: (518) 357-2045

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

F. Schedule of Additional Submittals:

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

SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS		
Outfall(s)	**Required Action**	**Due Date**
001	EMERGING CONTAMINANT SHORT-TERM MONITORING PROGRAM 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) and 1,4-Dioxane (1,4-D), unless permittee receives written notification from the DEC during this time that sampling can be discontinued. Samples must be analyzed utilizing EPA method 1633 and EPA Method 8270D SIM or 8270E SIM, respectively. The samples must represent normal discharge conditions and treatment operations and shall be obtained on a quarterly basis for at least 4 consecutive quarters, unless written notification from the DEC indicates otherwise. Emerging Contaminants results must be reported utilizing the template provided and should be kept on file with the permittee until all 4 sampling event results are obtained. Once all 4 sampling event results are received, they shall be reported together to the DEC through the "Emerging Contaminants Survey for POTWs" found at: Emerging Contaminants In NY's Waters - NYSDEC. The template, instructions for the laboratory, and chain of custody form are also available at this link. If results indicate the presence of Emerging Contaminants, the permittee shall initiate track down of potential sources by completing the "Emerging Contaminants Investigation Checklist for POTWs" 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 + 18 months Within 90 days of DEC written notification
001	WATER TREATMENT CHEMICAL (WTC) ANNUAL REPORT FORM The permittee shall submit a completed WTC Annual Report Form each year that Water Treatment Chemicals are used. The form shall be attached to the December DMR.	December DMR (January 28th)
001	ANNUAL FLOW CERTIFICATION The permittee shall submit an Annual Flow Certification form each year in accordance with 750-2.9(C)(4). The form shall be attached to the February DMR or submitted through nForm.	February DMR (March 28th)
001	BIENNIAL POLLUTANT SCAN The permittee shall implement an ongoing monitoring program and perform effluent sampling every two years as specified in footnote of the permit limits table.	Retain and submit with next NY-2A Application
001	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
001	STORMWATER NO EXPOSURE CERTIFICATION Permittee must recertify every five years a condition of no exposure to stormwater in order to continue to qualify for the no exposure exclusion. The No Exposure Certification Form can be found on the DEC website.	9/1/2028, and every 5 years thereafter
001	MERCURY - CONDITIONAL EXCLUSION CERTIFICATION Permittee must submit a mercury conditional exclusion certification every five years in order to maintain MMP Type IV status. As part of the certification the permittee will be required to sample the effluent and measure <12 ng/L.	9/1/2028, and every 5 years thereafter

SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS		
Outfall(s)	**Required Action**	**Due Date**
001	MERCURY MINIMIZATION PLAN 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
001	NEW MINI INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM Permittee shall develop and implement a mini-industrial pre-treatment program consisting of the following submittals, as detailed in the permit requirements. 1. Submit industrial chemical survey form 2. Develop procedures 3. Perform treatment plant/industry monitoring 4. Submit draft local sewer use law 5. Enact local sewer use law 6. Implement procedures	EDP + 1 month Submission of ICS + 2 months DEC approval of proposed monitoring + 4 months Submission of monitoring results + 2 months DEC approval of local sewer use law + 3 months Enactment of sewer use law + 9 months
001	MINI INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM - FROSI Submit completed Fast Report On Significant Industries forms (FROSIs) for each SIU to the Department, or notification letter that no new significant industrial users have been added.	EDP + 1 month, annually thereafter
001	MINI INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM – Industrial Chemical Survey (ICS) Forms Submit Industrial Chemical Survey forms completed by all SIUs to the DEC. Notify the DEC of any proposed significant changes to its implementing procedures or local sewer use law.	EDP + 1 month and every three years thereafter

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

G. 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.

H. 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.

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

J. 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.

K. 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
Town of Greenport
Town of Greenport STP
NY0030988

NEW YORK STATE | Department of Environmental Conservation

Contents

Summary of Permit Changes

A State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) EBPS permit renewal has been drafted for the Town of Greenport Sewage Treatment Plant (STP). The changes to the permit are summarized below:

General Updates

- Outfall 001 and 002 latitude and longitude
- Permit format, definitions, and general conditions
- Added Mercury Minimization Program Type I requirements
- Added Mini Industrial Pre-treatment Program language and requirements

Changes at Outfall 001

- Reduced summer monthly average limit for ammonia (as N) from 10 mg/L to 7.5 mg/L
- Added winter monthly average ammonia (as N) monitoring
- Added total mercury daily maximum limit of 50 ng/L
- Removed total zinc action level of 0.6 lbs/d
- Reduced daily maximum total residual chlorine (TRC) limit from 0.1 mg/L to 0.03 mg/L
- Added Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) testing with acute and chronic action levels of 1.4 TUa and 5.6 TUc, respectively

Changes at Outfall 002

- Changed all sampling frequencies to once per discharge event
- Changed monthly average flow monitoring to monthly total
- Changed $CBOD_5$ and total suspended solids (TSS) monthly average limits to daily maximum
- Removed all 7-day average limits
- Changed all mass loading limits to monitoring
- Removed temperature, ammonia (as N), and total kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN) monthly average monitoring
- Added total mercury daily maximum limit of 50 ng/L
- Removed total zinc action level of 0.6 lbs/d
- Removed TRC monthly average monitoring and reduced daily maximum limit from 0.1 mg/L to 0.03 mg/L

The following have been added to the Schedule of Additional Submittals:

- Emerging Contaminant Short-Term Monitoring Program
- Annual Flow Certification
- Biennial Pollutant Scan
- Stormwater No Exposure Re-certification
- Mercury Minimization Plan (MMP) Type I Requirements
- Mini Industrial Pretreatment Program
    - Fast Report on Significant Industries (FROSI)
    - Industrial Chemical Survey (ICS)

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

11/17/2008* The last full technical review was performed as part of a permittee-initiated modification and the expiration date of the permit remained 4/30/2009. The SPDES permit was modified to implement the following significant changes:

- Increase in flow limit from 0.83 MGD to 1.35 MGD
- Add Outfall 002 to the permit
- Decrease seasonal ammonia limits and add daily maximum ammonia monitoring

*The Modification Date (EDPM) was incorrectly listed on the permit as 11/17/2009 instead of the correct date, which is listed on the transmittal memo as 11/17/2008.

The 2008 permit, along with all subsequent modifications, has formed the basis of this permit.

The permit was administratively renewed on 5/1/2009 and 5/1/2014, effective until 4/30/2019, at which time the facility became SAPA[1] extended.

4/30/2019 The current permit was allowed to stay in effect pursuant to SAPA[1].

4/3/2023 DEC issued a Request for Information (RFI) to modify and renew the SPDES permit due to the facility's EBPS score[2]. At the time of the RFI, the facility had an EBPS score of 155 and ranking of 164.

8/7/2023 The Department granted an extension for the RFI response until 9/1/2023.

9/1/2023 The Town of Greenport submitted a NY-2A permit application.

9/29/2023 The Department issued a Request for Additional Information (RFAI), due by 10/16/2023, to request information missing from the NY-2A application.

10/13/2023 The Department granted an extension for the RFAI response until 11/13/2023.

11/13/2023 The Town of Greenport submitted a response to the RFAI and all requested information for the NY-2A permit application was received.

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

Facility Information

This facility is a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) that receives flow from domestic and industrial users, with effluent consisting of treated sanitary wastewater and industrial process water. The facility accepts truck wash water from ADM Trucking Inc., a significant industrial user (SIU), through a town-issued permit. The collection system consists of separate sewers.

The current 1.35 MGD treatment plant consists of:

- Preliminary Treatment: Screening, Grit Removal

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

- Primary Treatment: Primary Clarification
- Secondary Treatment: Sequencing Batch Reactors (SBRs)
- Disinfection (seasonal): Ultraviolet (UV)

Wastewater enters the treatment plant from two collection system trunk lines (north and south). The average daily flow to the wastewater plant is 0.73 MGD. Sludge is aerobically digested before being dewatered and hauled away for incineration.

The primary outfall (Outfall 001) discharges to Claverack Creek (Class C) and consists of a 16" pipe with no diffuser that discharges approximately 8 feet from the bank and 3 feet underwater.

The secondary outfall (Outfall 002), an overflow of fully treated wastewater during peak flow conditions, consists of a 17" pipe located approximately 2 feet from the bank that discharges into an unnamed tributary of Claverack Creek (Class C). The flow threshold for discharge via this outfall is 3.2 MGD. Since January 2023, the facility has discharged from this outfall five times.

The facility does not have any planned improvements. However, the facility is currently working on an Inflow & Infiltration (I&I) Investigation Project.

The facility accepts wastewater from the following municipalities:

Municipality	POSS # or SPDES #	Collection System
Town of Greenport	NY0030988	Separate
Hamlet of Stottville (Town of Stockport)	Pending POSS Registration	Separate
Columbia County Commerce Center	Pending POSS Registration	Separate

The facility accepts wastewater from the following significant industrial users (SIUs):

Significant Industrial User (SIU)	SIC Code	Categorical Reference (if applicable to 40 CFR)
ADM Trucking Inc.	4213-06	40 CFR Part 442

Site Overview

Figure 1. Aerial view of facility and Outfall 001, discharges to Claverack Creek, Class C, and Outfall 002, discharges to Unnamed Tributary of Claverack Creek, Class C.

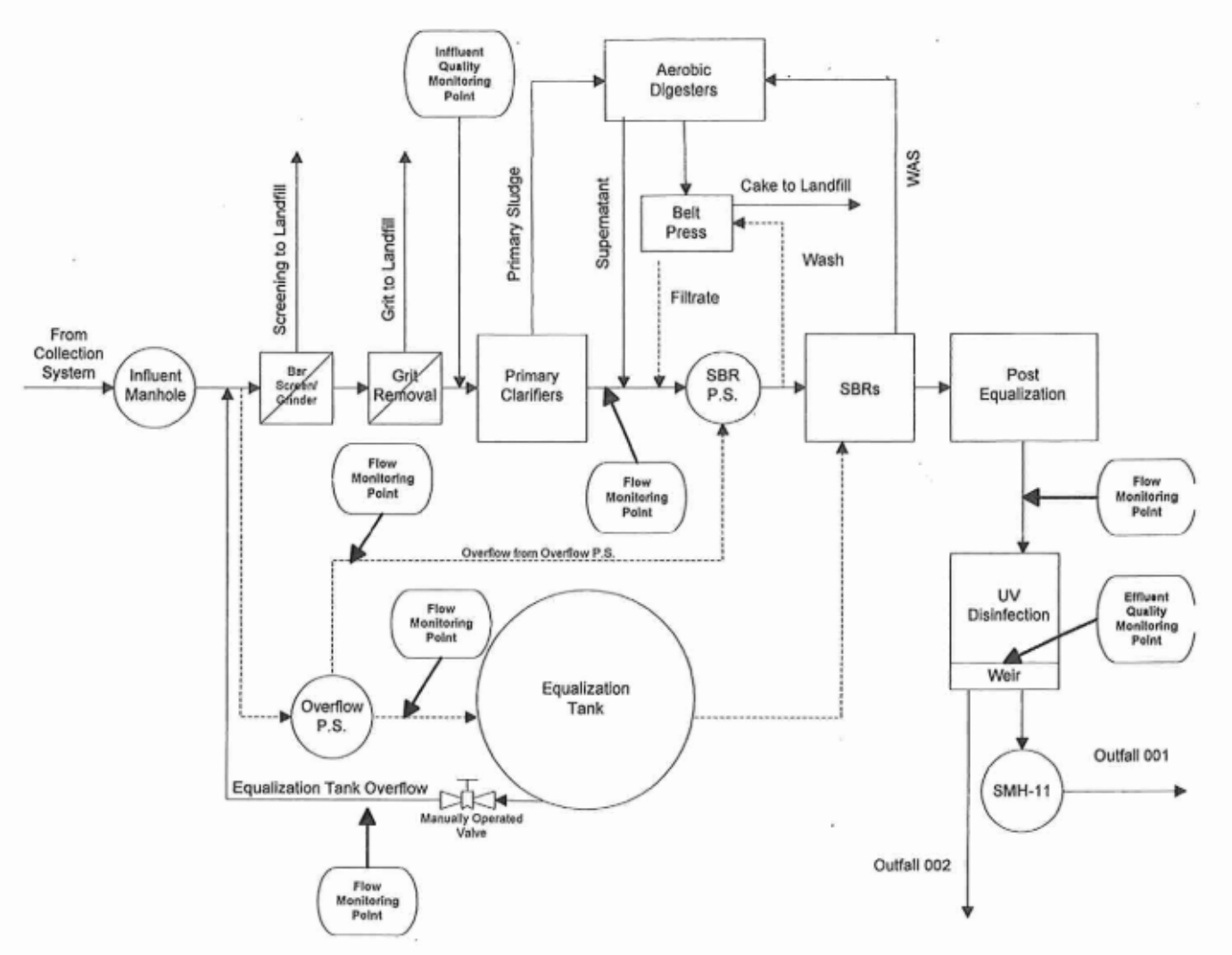
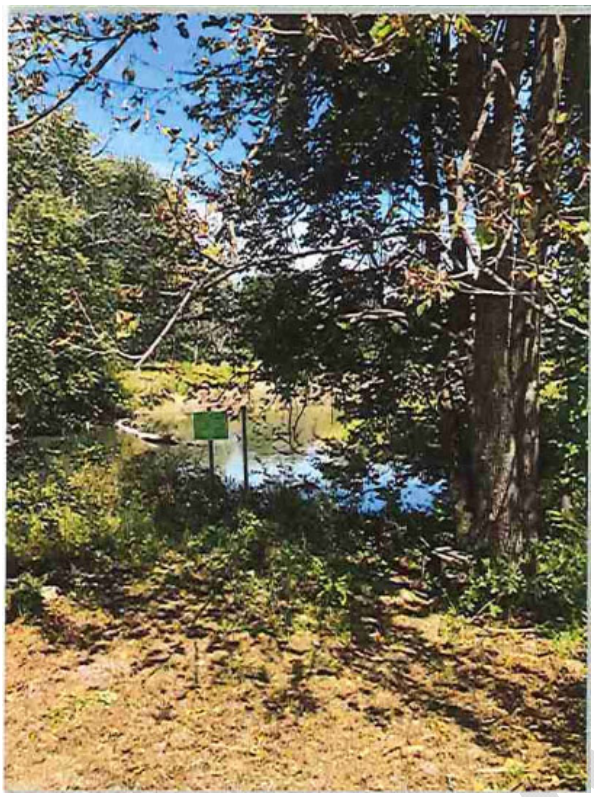
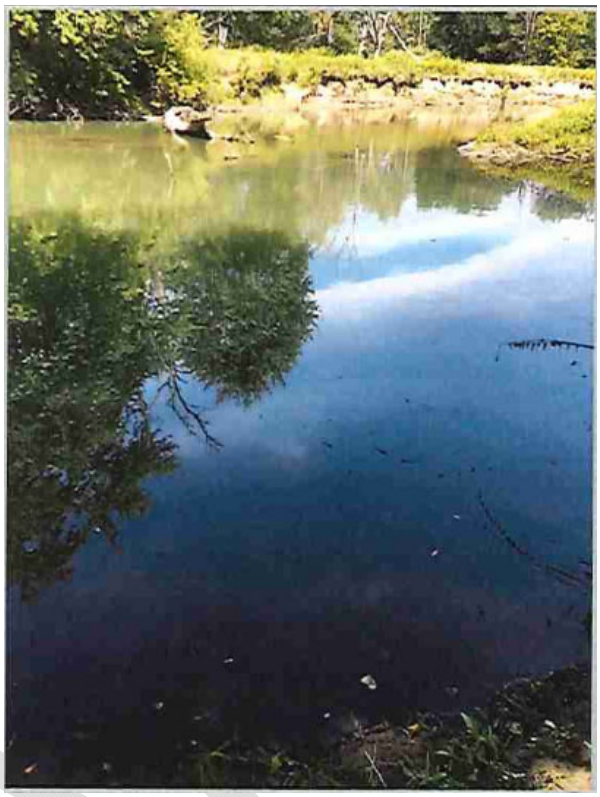
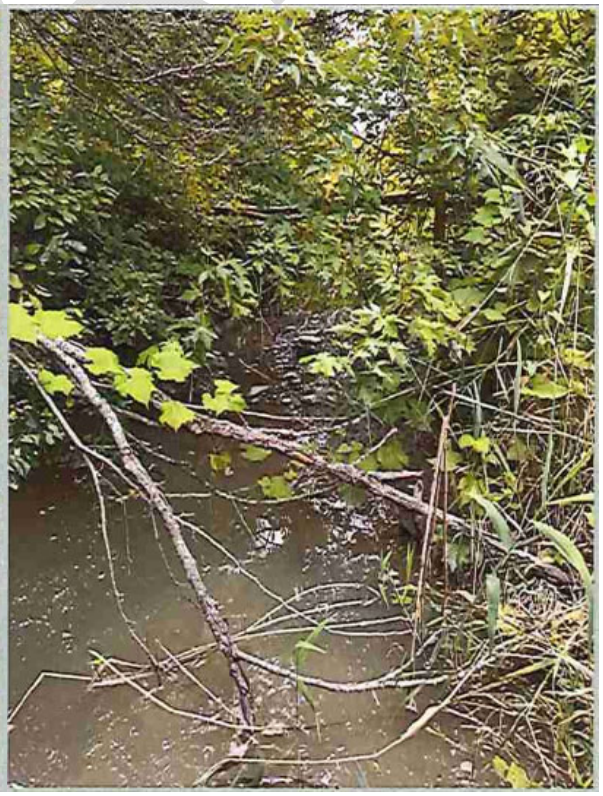


Figure 2. Facility process flow diagram.





Figures 3 and 4. View of Outfall 001 and Claverack Creek, Class C.



Figures 5 and 6. View of Outfall 002 and Unnamed Tributary of Claverack Creek, Class C.

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 and the application submitted by the permittee for the period 4/30/2019 to 4/30/2024. Appendix Link

Receiving Water Information

The facility discharges via the following outfalls:

Outfall No.	SIC Code	Wastewater Type	Receiving Water
001	4952	Treated Sanitary Sewage and Industrial Process Water	Claverack Creek, Class C
002*	4952	Treated Sanitary Sewage and Industrial Process Water	Unnamed tributary of Claverack Creek, Class C
*This outfall is an overflow of fully treated wastewater effluent during peak flow conditions.			

Reach Description: Claverack Creek and its tributaries (H-204-3) are part of the Lower Hudson River watershed. The segment of Claverack Creek at the point of discharge for Outfall 001 (6 NYCRR 863.6 – Table I – Item 401) and the segment of Claverack Creek Unnamed Minor Tributary at the point of discharge for Outfall 002 (6 NYCRR 863.6 – Table I – Item 410) are both classified as C.

From Outfall 001, the Claverack Creek flows northeast approximately 2.8 miles to the Stottville Dam. From the Stottville Dam, the Claverack Creek flows northwest approximately 2.6 miles to the Stockport Creek. After the confluence with Claverack Creek, Stockport Creek flows west approximately 2 miles to the Hudson River (Class A).

Three receiving water data sources were used for permit development:

- The USGS Gage used for low flow analysis, Gage 01361200, is located southeast of the Greenport STP in Claverack, NY, about 6 miles upstream on the Claverack Creek.
- Rotating Integrated Basin Studies (RIBS) Station 13-CLAV-2.8 is in Stottville, about 2.8 miles downstream of Outfall 001. The station is located just upstream of the Stottville Dam impoundment. Hardness data from this station were used in a desktop analysis to conduct reasonable potential analyses for toxic pollutants.
- RIBS Station 13-CLAV-0.5 is about 5.1 miles downstream of Outfall 001 and about 0.3 miles upstream of the confluence of Claverack Creek with Stockport Creek.

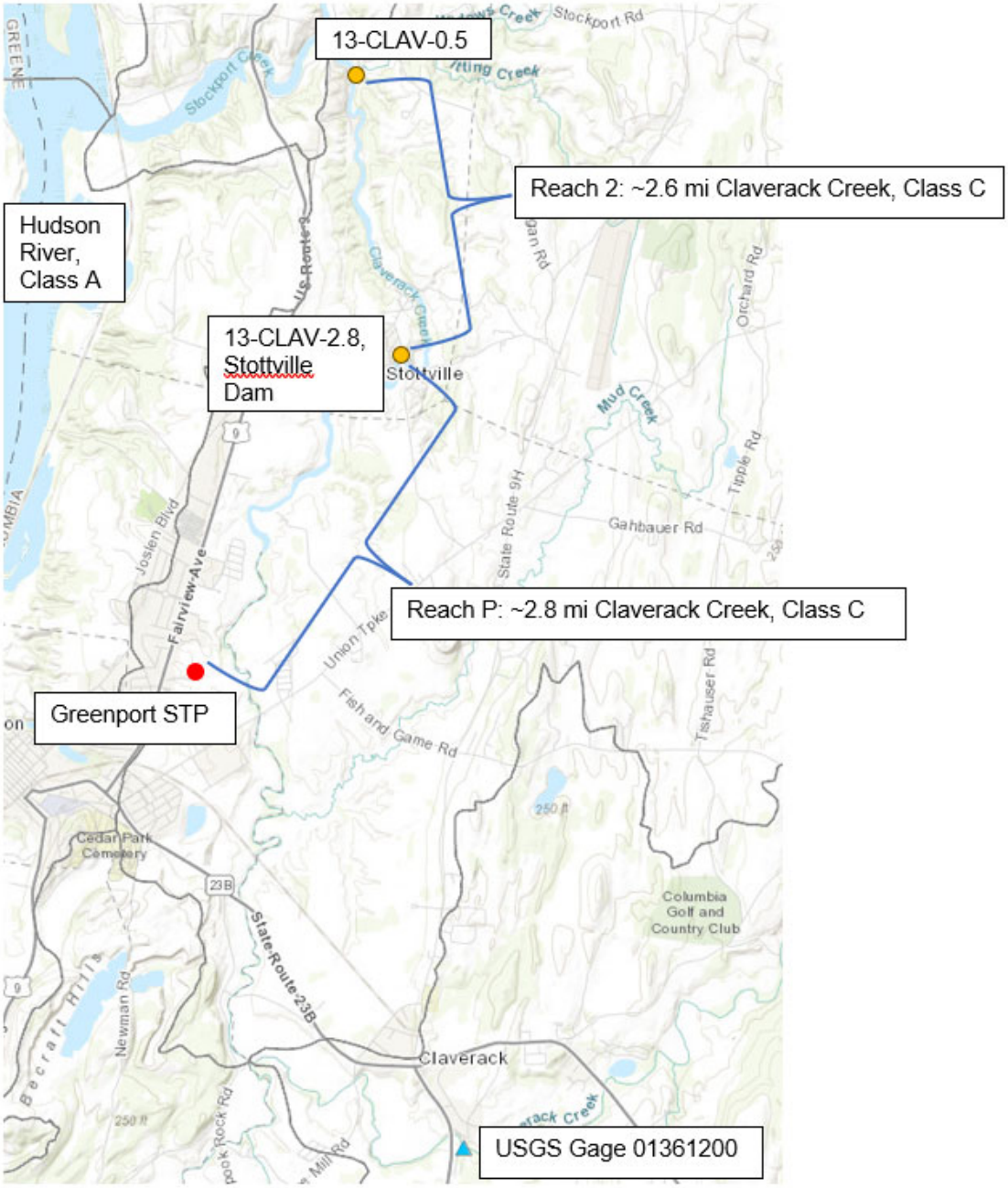


Figure 9. Map showing location of Greenport STP, USGS gage station, RIBS stations, and downstream reaches to the Hudson River.

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

Impaired Waterbody Information

The Claverack Creek segment (Priority Waterbody Listing [PWL] No. 1310-0047) is not listed on the 2020/2022 New York State Section 303(d) List of Impaired/Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Waters, and therefore, there are no applicable waste load allocations (WLAs) for this discharge.

Critical Receiving Water Data

The low flow condition for the Claverack Creek was obtained from a drainage basin ratio analysis with USGS gage station 01361200, Claverack Creek at Claverack, NY located approximately 6 miles upstream of the facility. The 1Q10, 7Q10 and 30Q10 flows at the gage were found from the USGS Hydrologic Toolbox software and an analysis of data from 1960 to 1995.

DRAINAGE BASIN RATIO	1Q10	7Q10	30Q10
Gage Name	Claverack Creek at Claverack, NY		
Gage ID Number	USGS Gage 01361200		
Low Flow at Gage (cfs)	2.8439	3.5515	4.214
Drainage Area at Gage (mi^2)	61	61	61
Drainage Area at Facility (mi^2)	165	165	165
Drainage Basin Ratio (facility / gage	2.7	2.7	2.7
Calculated Flow at Facility (cfs)	7.69	9.61	11.40

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

Dilution Ratio = (Facility Flow + Low Flow) / Facility Flow

Outfall No.	Acute Dilution Ratio A(A)	Chronic Dilution Ratio A(C)	Human, Aesthetic, Wildlife Dilution Ratio (HEW)	Basis
001	4.7:1	5.6:1	6.4:1	TOGS 1.3.1
002	See note below.			

Note: Discharge from Outfall 002 is prohibited unless the facility is experiencing peak flow conditions (over 3.2 MGD) at which time the receiving waterbody is unlikely to be at low flow. During discharge events, only a portion of the total flow would discharge via Outfall 002. The water quality analysis done for Outfall 001 is therefore expected to be protective of Outfall 002 at these conditions, and the same effluent limitations have been applied at both outfalls (with adjustments to account for discharge frequency). This is also consistent with previous water quality reviews. See the Pollutant Summary Table for additional justification.

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

Permit Requirements

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

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing

The requirement for WET testing is new and based on the facility design flow exceeding 1 MGD (item #7). Because of this, no previous WET data was available to perform a reasonable potential analysis. Consistent with TOGS 1.3.2, given the dilution available and location outside of the Great Lakes basin, the permit requires chronic WET testing. WET testing action levels of 1.4 TUa and 5.6 TUc have been included in the permit for each species. The acute action level for each species represent the acute dilution ratio times a factor of 0.3. The chronic action levels represent the chronic dilution ratio. Samples will be collected quarterly during calendar years ending in 0 and 5.

Anti-backsliding

The limitations contained in the permit for Outfall 001 are at least as stringent as the previous permit limits and there are no instances of backsliding.

The facility uses Outfall 002 to discharge fully treated effluent above peak flow conditions (over 3.2 MGD). Due to infrequent use of Outfall 002, sampling once per event is specified, and monitoring and limitations have been adjusted to daily maximum requirements. Loading limitations have been changed to monitoring based on the infrequent discharge and variable flow. Backsliding is allowable under 6 NYCRR 750-1.10(c)(2)(ii) as inclusion of loading limits was due to a technical mistake. Discharge from Outfall 002 is expected to meet the effluent limitations applied at Outfall 001. All other effluent limitations are equal to or more stringent than previous requirements and do not constitute backsliding. See discussion above for more information on permit limit development.
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)[3] 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.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Requirements

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

On 9/1/2023, the permittee submitted a Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure Form, certifying that all industrial activities and materials are completely sheltered from exposure. This condition must be maintained for the exclusion to remain applicable. The Schedule of Additional Submittals also includes a due date for re-certification every five years as required by 40 CFR 122.26(g)(iii). This requirement is new.

Mercury[4]

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 05 municipal facility located outside the Great Lakes Basin with a design flow > 1 MGD. Consistent with DOW 1.3.10, and given the presence of dental facilities within the collection system, the permit includes new requirements for the implementation of MMP Type I.

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

Mercury was measured using the incorrect method as part of the NY-2A application and the effluent concentration is unknown. Based on other similar facilities, mercury is expected to be lower than the new 50 ng/L effluent limitation (with monthly sampling frequency). The limit represents the general level currently achievable (GLCA) and the data collected will be used to establish an additional 12-month rolling average effluent limit during the next permit review. If the mercury measurements remain low, the facility may qualify for reduced sampling frequency once 10 data points are available. Appendix Link

A mercury minimization program consisting of the following is also required:

- Additional monitoring of key locations, as defined in the MMP
- Control strategy for implementation of the MMP
- Annual status report (maintained onsite)

Biennial Pollutant Scan

Three effluent samples for applicable parameters must be submitted with an NY-2A Application[5]. The permit includes a requirement to perform biennial sampling (once every two years) of the WWTP effluent for the parameters in the NY-2A Application, Tables A – D. This requirement ensures the data is representative of effluent conditions over the permit term and will be available for the next application submittal and permit review. This requirement is new.

Mini Industrial Pretreatment Program

The permittee is required to develop and implement a new Mini-Pretreatment Program because it serves a Significant Industrial User (SIU). The program requires development of an industrial user compliance program, submission of user information, modification of local sewer use law (if necessary), and periodic reporting. Appendix Link

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.

Required Sampling: 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 POTWs 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] Pursuant to 40 CFR 122.21(j)(4)(vi).

Schedule of Additional Submittals

A Schedule of Additional Submittals has been included for the following (Appendix Link):

- Emerging Contaminant Short-Term Monitoring Program
- Annual Flow Certification
- Biennial Pollutant Scan
- Stormwater No Exposure Re-certification
- Mercury Minimization Plan (MMP) Type I Requirements
- Mini Industrial Pretreatment Program
    - Fast Report on Significant Industries (FROSI)
    - Industrial Chemical Survey (ICS)

Permittee: Town of Greenport
Facility: Town of Greenport STP
SPDES Number: NY0030988
USEPA Major/Class 05 Municipal

Date: October 16, 2024 v.1.27
Permit Writer: Taylor Shanley
Water Quality Reviewer: Samantha McCart
Full Technical Review

OUTFALL AND RECEIVING WATER SUMMARY TABLE

Outfall	Latitude	Longitude	Receiving Water Name	Water Class	Water Index No. / Priority Waterbody Listing (PWL) No.	Major / Sub Basin	Hardness (mg/l)	1Q10 (MGD)	7Q10 (MGD)	30Q10 (MGD)	Critical Effluent Flow (MGD)	Dilution Ratio		
												A(A)	A(C)	HEW
001	42° 15' 30" N	73° 45' 24" W	Claverack Creek	C	H-204-3 PWL: 1310-0047	13/10	97[6]	7.7	9.6	11.4	1.35	4.7:1	5.6:1	6.4:1
002[7]	42° 15' 27" N	73° 45' 38" W	Unnamed Tributary of Claverack Creek	C	H-204-3 PWL: 1310-0047	13/10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

POLLUTANT SUMMARY TABLE

Outfall 001

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated Sanitary Sewage, Treated Industrial Process Water **Type of Treatment:** Screening, Grit Removal, Primary Clarification, Sequencing Batch Reactors, and Seasonal UV Disinfection													
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 from 4/30/2019 to 4/30/2024 was obtained from Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) provided by the permittee. All applicable water quality standards were reviewed for development of the WQBELs. The standard and WQBEL shown below represent the most stringent.															
Flow Rate	MGD	Monthly Avg	1.35	0.73 Actual Avg	60/0	**1.35**	Design Flow	Narrative: No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages.					703.2	-	Design Flow
		Daily Max	Monitor	3.4 Actual Max	60/0	-	-								**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Consistent with 40 CFR Part 133.102 and TOGS 1.3.3, a monthly average flow limitation equal to the average daily design capacity of the treatment plant will continue to be required. Daily max flow will continue to be monitored for informational purposes and to calculate pollutant loadings. *Monthly average flow limits and daily max flow monitoring in the previous permit were specified as influent flows. Therefore, the numbers shown in the table above are for raw sewage influent rather than for discharge/effluent. Effluent flow data were not required by the permit or collected on DMRs.														

[6] Ambient hardness was calculated from USGS Gage 01361200, located ~6.0 miles upstream, using the average of 36 samples collected from 1964 - 1995.
[7] This outfall is an overflow of fully treated wastewater effluent during peak flow conditions.
[8] Existing Effluent Quality: Unless otherwise stated, Daily Max = 99% lognormal; Monthly Avg = 95% lognormal (for datasets with ≤3 non-detects); Daily Max = 99% delta-lognormal; Monthly Avg = 95% delta-lognormal (for datasets with >3 non-detects)

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated Sanitary Sewage, Treated Industrial Process Water **Type of Treatment:** Screening, Grit Removal, Primary Clarification, Sequencing Batch Reactors, and Seasonal UV Disinfection														
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		
pH	SU	Minimum	6.0	7.0 Actual Min	60/0	**6.0**	40 CFR 133.102	7.7[9]	-	6.5 – 8.5	Range	6.5 - 8.5	703.3	-	TBEL
		Maximum	9.0	8.0 Actual Max	60/0	**9.0**									
	Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3 for POTWs, TBELs reflect secondary treatment standards. Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL is protective of the WQS.														
Temperature	°C	Monthly Avg	Monitor	16 Actual Avg	60/0	-	-	Narrative (Non-Trout): The water temperature at the surface of a stream shall not be raised to more than 90F (32C) at any point and... shall not be raised or lowered to more than 5F over the temperature that existed before the addition					704.2	-	Discontinued
		Daily Max	Monitor	26 Actual Max	60/0	-	-							-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(a), temperature monitoring will continue and may be used to inform future permitting decisions. Daily max temperature data are sufficient to determine whether the effluent has reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of WQS; for this reason, daily max temperature monitoring will remain in the permit while monthly average monitoring will be discontinued from the permit.														
Dissolved Oxygen (DO) WINTER 11/1 – 5/31	mg/L	Daily Min	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.7 Critical Point	(Non-Trout) 4.0 mg/L	Narrative	See UOD	703.3	-	No Limitation
	The downstream DO concentration was modeled using the Streeter-Phelps equations and the following assumptions: effluent DO = 2.0 mg/L (assumed value consistent with TOGS 1.3.1D), effluent $CBOD_5$ = 40 mg/L (previous permit limit), and effluent NOD = 96 mg/L (calculated from 99% lognormal TKN value of 21 mg/L). Reach Description: The model included the Stottville Dam located ~2.8 miles downstream along with additional flow from the confluence with Stockport Creek located ~2.6-miles downstream of the dam. There are no other nearby facilities with discharges to the Claverack Creek. After the confluence with Claverack Creek, Stockport Creek flows west approximately 2 miles to the Hudson River (Class A). This 2-mile section was not included as a reach in the model because the DO model already demonstrated sufficient recovery of DO levels. The model showed that downstream water quality is maintained during the winter months.														
Dissolved Oxygen (DO) SUMMER 6/1 – 10/31	mg/L	Daily Min	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.2 Critical Point	(Non-Trout) 4.0 mg/L	Narrative	See UOD	703.3	-	No Limitation
	The downstream DO concentration was modeled using the Streeter-Phelps equations and the following assumptions: effluent DO = 2.0 mg/L (assumed value consistent with TOGS 1.3.1D) and effluent UOD = 72 mg/L (previous permit limit). The reach is described above. The model showed that the existing UOD limit of 72 mg/L is protective of downstream water quality.														

[9] Ambient pH calculated from USGS Gage 01361200, located ~6.0 miles upstream, using the 75th percentile of 54 samples collected from 1964 - 1995.

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated Sanitary Sewage, Treated Industrial Process Water													
		Type of Treatment: Screening, Grit Removal, Primary Clarification, Sequencing Batch Reactors, and Seasonal UV Disinfection													
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		
5-day Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand ($CBOD_5$)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	25	5.6	36/24	**25**	40 CFR 133.102	-	See Dissolved Oxygen			-	703.3	-	TBEL
		7 Day Avg	40	39	33/27	**40**	40 CFR 133.102					-			
	lbs/d	Monthly Avg	280	28	56/4	**280**	40 CFR 133.102					-			
		7 Day Avg	450	220	54/6	**450**	40 CFR 133.102					-			
	% Rem	Minimum	85	96 Actual Avg	58/1	**85**	40 CFR 133.102					-			
	Consistent with 40 CFR Part 133.102 and TOGS 1.3.3 for POTWs, effluent limitations will continue to reflect TBELs and secondary treatment standards. See justification for dissolved oxygen. Loading limitations reflect concentration limits at the design flow of 1.35 MGD.														
Ultimate Oxygen Demand (UOD) SUMMER 6/1 – 10/31	mg/L	Daily Max	72	32	24/1	-	-	-	See Dissolved Oxygen			**72**	703.3	-	WQBEL
	lbs/d	Daily Max	810	230	24/1	-	-	-				**810**		-	WQBEL
	Downstream dissolved oxygen was modeled around the existing 72 mg/L UOD limit. Based on the model, the existing limit is protective of downstream water quality.														
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	30	12	36/24	**30**	40 CFR 133.102	-	Narrative: None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	TBEL
		7 Day Avg	45	31	37/23	**45**	40 CFR 133.102								
	lbs/d	Monthly Avg	340	55	54/5	**340**	40 CFR 133.102								
		7 Day Avg	510	230	55/5	**510**	40 CFR 133.102								
	% Rem	Minimum	85	94 Actual Avg	59/1	**85**	40 CFR 133.102								
	Consistent with 40 CFR Part 133.102 and TOGS 1.3.3 for POTWs, TBELs reflect secondary treatment standards. Given the available dilution, the existing effluent limitations are equal to the TBEL and are protective of WQS. Several outlier datapoints from 2/28/2021 and 3/31/2024 were deemed non-representative of normal treatment plant operations and were removed from the existing effluent quality statistical calculations.														

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated Sanitary Sewage, Treated Industrial Process Water														
		Type of Treatment: Screening, Grit Removal, Primary Clarification, Sequencing Batch Reactors, and Seasonal UV Disinfection														
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		
Settleable Solids	mL/L	Monthly Avg	Monitor	0.1	3/59	-	-	-	Narrative: None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages				703.2	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
		Daily Max	0.3	0.1	5/55	**0.3**	TOGS 1.3.3	-						-	TBEL
	Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3, the effluent limitation will continue to equal the TBEL of 0.3 mL/L for POTWs providing secondary treatment without filtration. Given that adequate dilution is available, the TBEL is protective of WQS. Several outlier datapoints from 12/31/2019, 2/28/2021, 3/31/2021, and 4/30/2022 were deemed non-representative of normal treatment plant operations and were removed from the existing effluent quality statistical calculations.														
Nitrogen, Ammonia (as N) SUMMER 6/1 – 10/31	mg/L	Monthly Avg	10	1.5	7/18	-	-	0.08	-	1.2	A(C)	**7.5**	703.5	-	WQBEL
		Daily Max	Monitor	5.2	11/14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Discontinued
	The WQS for ammonia was determined from TOGS 1.1.1 from a pH of 7.7 and a summer temperature of 25 °C. The pH was calculated as the 75th percentile of 24 summer samples collected at USGS Gage 01361200, located ~6.0 miles upstream, from 1964 - 1995 The temperature of the receiving waterbody was an assumed value consistent with TOGS 1.3.1E. The WQBEL was calculated from the chronic water quality standard, HEW dilution ratio, and an assumed upstream ambient concentration of 0.82 mg/L as N consistent with TOGS 1.3.1D. The existing permit limit is greater than the calculated WQBEL and is being decreased to equal the WQBEL to protect water quality. Based on facility performance a Schedule of Compliance item has not been included for this change. TOGS 1.3.1E does not included a daily max requirement for ammonia, therefore daily max monitoring will be discontinued.														
Nitrogen, Ammonia (as N) WINTER 11/1 – 5/31	mg/L	Monthly Avg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	A(C)	-	703.5	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13 TOGS 1.3.3
	Winter ammonia concentration data is not available, and a reasonable potential analysis cannot be performed at this time. Monthly average monitoring will be added to the permit to help with future permit development and will be required in winter when the summer effluent limit of 7.5 mg/L is not in effect. The WQS is being shown above for information purposes and to assess performance.														
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	Monitor	4.1	49/11	-	-	-	-				-		**Monitor** 750-1.13 TOGS 1.3.3
		Daily Max	Monitor	21	59/1	-	-								**Monitor** 750-1.13 TOGS 1.3.3
	TKN data is needed for the calculation of UOD, and monthly average and daily max monitoring will remain in the permit.														

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated Sanitary Sewage, Treated Industrial Process Water													
		Type of Treatment: Screening, Grit Removal, Primary Clarification, Sequencing Batch Reactors, and Seasonal UV Disinfection													
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	#/100 ml	30d Geo Mean	200	5	16/13	**200**	TOGS 1.3.3	-	Narrative: The monthly geometric mean, from a minimum of five examinations, shall not exceed 200.				703.4	-	TBEL
		7d Geo Mean	400	92	19/10	**400**	TOGS 1.3.3	-							
	Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3, effluent disinfection will continue to be required seasonally from May 1st – October 31st, due to the class of the receiving waterbody. Fecal coliform limits equal to the TBEL are specified.														
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Discontinued
		Daily Max	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.005	A(C)	0.028	703.5	**0.03**	ML
	The permittee reported on the NY-2A application that it no longer uses chlorine for disinfection and instead uses UV disinfection; however, the daily max TRC limit will remain in the permit in case chlorine is added at another step in the treatment process. Due to the low dilution, the calculated WQBEL is less than the minimum level of detection. Therefore, an effluent limitation equal to the minimum level of detection of 0.03 mg/L is appropriate. TRC was not reported on the DMRs from 2019 – 2024. Monthly average monitoring will be discontinued.														

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated Sanitary Sewage, Treated Industrial Process Water **Type of Treatment:** Screening, Grit Removal, Primary Clarification, Sequencing Batch Reactors, and Seasonal UV Disinfection													
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		
Total Zinc	lbs/d	Daily Max (Action Level)	0.6	0.66 99% lognormal 0.25 Actual Avg	20/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Discontinued
	µg/L	-	-	27* NY-2A	3/0	-	-	-	14 17 Dissolved	80 110 Dissolved	A(C) A(A)	No Reasonable Potential	-	-	No Limitation
	The action level in the previous permit was for mass (lbs/d) only. Therefore, no concentration data (µg/L) for zinc were collected via DMRs. There are no TBELs for POTWs for zinc. In the 1996 permit modification, an action level for total recoverable zinc of 0.5 lbs/ day was added to the permit. In the 2008 permit modification, this action level was updated to total zinc and increased to 0.6 lbs/day. A review of the last five years of data indicates that the action level was exceeded only once, in February 2021, at 0.73 lbs/d, and the actual average of the daily max discharge is 0.25 lbs/d, which is significantly below the action level. As explained in TOGS 1.2.1, action levels are not effluent limits and permit writers use their best professional judgement when determining an action level. In this case, the action level has been in the permit for almost 30 years and has not been routinely or excessively exceeded. For these reasons, best professional judgement is to discontinue this action level from the permit. Since action levels are not effluent limits, an anti-backsliding analysis is not necessary. The projected instream concentrations were calculated using the maximum reported effluent concentration of 27 µg/L, a multiplier of 3.0, the acute and chronic dilution ratios, 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. Metals translators of 1.022 acute and 1.014 chronic were 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 concentrations to the WQS indicate no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Therefore, no WQBEL is specified, and the action level has been removed. *This value was reported on the laboratory analytical report submitted by the permittee and differs from the incorrect value in Table C of the NY-2A application.														
Additional Parameters															
Total Mercury	ng/L	Daily Max	-	<0.0002 NY-2A	1/0	-	-	-	-	0.7	H(FC)	**50**	GLCA	-	DOW 1.3.10
	Mercury section of this fact sheet.														

See

Outfall 002

Outfall #	002	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated Sanitary Sewage, Treated Industrial Process Water **Type of Treatment:** Screening, Grit Removal, Primary Clarification, Sequencing Batch Reactors, and Seasonal UV Disinfection													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[10]	# 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: Outfall 002 is an overflow of fully treated sanitary sewage triggered during peak flow conditions. This outfall has been given the same limitations at Outfall 001. See discussion above.															

[10] 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)

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.

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[11] and USEPA interpretation[12] anti-backsliding requirements do not apply should a revision to the final effluent limitation take effect before the scheduled date of compliance for that final effluent limitation.

Antidegradation Policy

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

Effluent Limitations

In developing a permit, the 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

[11] American Iron and Steel Institute v. Environmental Protection Agency, 115 F.3d 979, 993 n.6 (D.C. Cir. 1997)
[12] U.S. EPA, Water Quality Standards; Establishment of Numeric Criteria for Priority Toxic Pollutants for the State of California; 65 Fed. Reg. 31682, 31704 (May 18, 2000); Proposed Water Quality Guidance for the Great Lakes System, 58 Fed. Reg. 20802, 20837 & 20981 (April 16, 1993)

to ensure that the water quality standards of receiving waters are met. In general, the CWA requires that the effluent limitations for a particular pollutant are the more stringent of either the TBEL or WQBEL.

Technology-based Effluent Limitations (TBELs)

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

Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

In addition to the TBELs, permits must include additional or more stringent effluent limitations and conditions, including those necessary to protect water quality. CWA sections 101 and 301(b)(1)(C), 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1), and 6 NYCRR 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 6 NYCRR 702.9. TOGS 1.3.2 describes the procedures which should be followed when determining whether to include toxicity testing in a SPDES permit and how to implement a toxicity testing program. Per TOGS 1.3.2, WET testing may be required when any one of the following seven criteria are applicable:

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

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.

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.

Mini Industrial Pretreatment Program

Pretreatment requirements are intended to protect a WWTP from receiving pollutants that cause pass through or interference to the operations of the POTW receiving such wastes. When necessary, the DEC, in accordance with TOGS 1.3.3. and through issued SPDES permits, requires WWTPs to develop and implement mini or partial

pretreatment programs. These requirements are consistent with regulations in 6 NYCRR §750-2.9(b)(1), ECL 17-0811, ECL 17-0825, and 40 CFR §403.5.

As part of the mini pretreatment program, a WWTP must identify industrial users; determine whether legal authority controls (e.g. sewer use laws) are adequate; require, issue, and enforce industrial user permits; and, implement the program.