



State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) DISCHARGE PERMIT

SIC Code:	2022	NAICS Code:	311513	SPDES Number:	NY0305057
Discharge Class (CL):	04	DEC Number:	4-4222-00335		
Toxic Class (TX):	N	Effective Date (EDP):			
Major-Sub Drainage Basin:	12 - 01	Expiration Date (ExDP):			
Water Index Number:	H-240	Item No.:	876 - 8	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:	BelGioioso Cheese Inc.			Attention:	Edward Valenta
Street:	4200 Main Street				
City:	Green Bay	State:	WI	Zip Code:	54311
Email:	Edward.valenta@belgioioso.com			Phone:	518-960-6126

is authorized to discharge from the facility described below:

FACILITY NAME, ADDRESS, AND PRIMARY OUTFALL										
Name:	BelGioioso Cheese Inc.									
Address / Location:	300 BelGioioso Boulevard						County:	Schenectady		
Town:	Glenville				State:	NY	Zip Code:	12302		
Facility Location:	Latitude:	42 °	50 '	38.9 " N	& Longitude:	73 °	59 '	17.9 " W		
Primary Outfall No.:	001	Latitude:	42 °	49 '	46.9 " N	& Longitude:	73 °	59 '	19.8 " W	
Wastewater Description:	Non-Contact Cooling Water	Receiving Water:	Mohawk River		NAICS:	N/A	Class:	A	Standard:	A

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

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

DISTRIBUTION:

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

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

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DEFINITIONS

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

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING

OUTFALL	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
001	Non-Contact Cooling Water	Mohawk River		

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location		
								Inf.	Eff.	
Flow	Monthly Average	Monitor	MGD			Continuous	Recorder		X	
pH	Daily Minimum	6.0	SU			1/Month	Grab		X	
	Daily Maximum	9.0	SU							
Temperature	Daily Maximum	Monitor	°F			Continuous	Recorder		X	

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STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS

NO EXPOSURE CERTIFICATION

The permittee submitted a Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure Form on 3/19/2025, 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.

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BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs) FOR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

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

1. **General** - The permittee shall develop, maintain, and implement a Best Management Practices (BMP) plan to prevent releases of significant amounts of pollutants to the waters of the State through plant site runoff; spillage and leaks; sludge or waste disposal; and stormwater discharges including, but not limited to, drainage from raw material storage. The BMP plan shall be documented in narrative form and shall include the 13 minimum BMPs and any necessary plot plans, drawings, or maps. Other documents already prepared for the facility such as a Safety Manual or a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan may be used as part of the plan and may be incorporated by reference. A copy of the current BMP plan shall be submitted to the DEC as required in item (2.) below and a copy must be maintained at the facility and shall be available to authorized DEC representatives upon request.
2. **Compliance Deadlines** – The permittee shall develop and submit an initial BMP plan in accordance with the Schedule of Submittals to the Regional Water Engineer. The permittee shall implement the BMP plan within 6 months of submission, unless a different time frame is approved by the Department through a permit modification. Annually, the permittee **shall review** and modify the BMP plan whenever (a) changes at the facility materially increase the potential for releases of pollutants; (b) actual releases indicate the plan is inadequate, or (c) a letter from the DEC identifies inadequacies in the plan. The permittee shall certify that the annual review has been completed in accordance with the Schedule of Submittals. Subsequent modifications to or renewal of this permit does not reset or revise these deadlines unless a new deadline is set explicitly by such permit modification or renewal.
3. **Facility Review** - The permittee shall review all facility components or systems (including but not limited to material storage areas; in-plant transfer, process, and material handling areas; loading and unloading operations; storm water, erosion, and sediment control measures; process emergency control systems; and sludge and waste disposal areas) where materials or pollutants are used, manufactured, stored or handled to evaluate the potential for the release of pollutants to the waters of the State. In performing such an evaluation, the permittee shall consider such factors as the probability of equipment failure or improper operation, cross-contamination of storm water by process materials, settlement of facility air emissions, the effects of natural phenomena such as freezing temperatures and precipitation, fires, and the facility's history of spills and leaks. The permittee shall consider relative toxicity of the pollutant in determining the significance of potential releases. The review shall address all substances present at the facility that are identified in the SPDES application Form NY-2C (available at [SPDES Application Procedures and Forms - NYSDEC](#)) or that are required to be monitored for by the SPDES permit.
4. **13 Minimum BMPs:** Whenever the potential for a release of pollutants to State waters is determined to be present, the permittee shall identify BMPs that have been established to prevent or minimize such potential releases. Where BMPs are inadequate or absent, appropriate BMPs shall be established. In selecting appropriate BMPs, the permittee shall consider good industry practices and, where appropriate, structural measures such as secondary containment and erosion/sediment control devices and practices. USEPA guidance for development of stormwater elements of the BMP is available in *Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan A Guide for Industrial Operators*, February 2009, EPA 833-B-09-002. As a minimum, the plan shall include the following BMPs:

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

BMPs FOR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES (continued)

5. **Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity to Surface Waters** – Pursuant to Section 402 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), and 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x), (15)(i), and (15)(ii), stormwater discharges from certain construction activities (including discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer system) are unlawful unless they are authorized by a SPDES permit. Prior to initiating such construction associated with this facility, the permittee must obtain coverage under the current version of the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity (CGP) or a separate individual stormwater construction SPDES permit, if not eligible for the CGP.
6. **Required Sampling For “Hot Spot” Identification** – The permittee’s development of the BMP plan shall include sampling of waste stream segments for the purpose of pollutant "hot spot" identification. The economic achievability of effluent limits will not be considered until plant site "hot spot" sources have been identified, contained, removed or minimized through the imposition of site specific BMPs or application of internal facility treatment technology. For the purposes of this permit condition a "hot spot" is a segment of an industrial facility (including but not limited to soil, equipment, material storage areas, sewer lines etc.) which contributes elevated levels of problem pollutants to the wastewater or stormwater collection system of that facility. For the purposes of this definition, problem pollutants are substances for which treatment to meet a water quality or technology requirement may, considering the results of waste stream segment sampling, be deemed unreasonable. For the purposes of this definition, an elevated level is a concentration or mass loading of the pollutant in question which is sufficiently higher than the concentration of that same pollutant at the compliance monitoring location so as to allow for an economically justifiable removal, isolation, or B.A.T. treatment of wastewaters emanating from the segment.
7. **Facilities with Petroleum or Chemical Bulk Storage (PBS and CBS) Areas** - Compliance must be maintained with all applicable regulations including those involving releases, registration, handling and storage (6 NYCRR 595-599 and 612-614). The permittee must eliminate stormwater discharges from handling and storage areas where practical.
 - A. **Spill Cleanup** – The permittee must remove all spilled or leaked substances from secondary containment systems as soon as practical and for CBS storage areas within 24 hours, unless written authorization is received from the DEC. The permittee must thoroughly clean containment systems to remove any residual contamination which could cause contamination of stormwater and the resulting discharge of pollutants to waters of the State. Following spill cleanup, the permittee must completely flush the affected area with clean water three times and properly dispose of the water removed after each flushing in an on-site or off-site wastewater treatment plant designed to treat such water and permitted to discharge such wastewater. Alternately, the permittee may test the first batch of stormwater following the spill cleanup to determine discharge acceptability. If the water contains no pollutants at concentrations above the applicable effluent limits or Action Levels it may be discharged. Otherwise, it must be disposed of as noted above. See *Discharge Monitoring* below for the list of parameters to be sampled for.
 - B. **Discharge Operation** – The permittee must remove stormwater before it compromises the required containment system capacity. Each discharge may only proceed with the prior approval of the permittee staff person responsible for ensuring SPDES permit compliance. Bulk storage secondary containment drainage systems must be locked in a closed position except when the operator is in the process of draining accumulated stormwater. Transfer area secondary containment drainage systems must be locked in a closed position during all transfers to or from these systems and must not be reopened unless the transfer area is clean of contaminants. Stormwater discharges from secondary containment systems should be avoided during periods of precipitation. The permittee shall maintain a logbook on site noting the date, time and personnel supervising each discharge.

BMPs FOR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES (continued)

C. Discharge Screening - Prior to each discharge from a secondary containment system the stormwater must be screened for contamination*. All stormwater must be inspected for visible evidence of contamination. Additional screening methods shall be developed by the permittee as part of the overall BMP Plan, e.g. the use of volatile gas meters to detect the presence of gross levels of gasoline or volatile organic compounds. If the screening indicates contamination, the permittee must collect and analyze a representative sample** of the stormwater. If the water contains no pollutants at concentrations above the applicable effluent limits or Action Levels it may be discharged. Otherwise it must either be disposed of in an onsite or off site wastewater treatment plant designed to treat and permitted to discharge such wastewater or the Regional Water Engineer can be contacted to determine if it may be discharged without treatment.

D. Discharge Monitoring - Unless the discharge from any bulk storage containment system outlet is identified in the SPDES permit as an outfall with explicit effluent and monitoring requirements, the permittee shall monitor the outlet as follows:

(i) *Bulk Storage Secondary Containment Systems:*

(a) The volume of each discharge from each outlet must be monitored. Discharge volume may be calculated by measuring the depth of water within the containment area times the wetted area converted to gallons or by other suitable methods. A representative sample shall be collected of the first discharge* following any cleaned up spill or leak. The sample must be analyzed for pH, the substance(s) stored within the containment area and any other pollutants the permittee knows or has reason to believe are present**.

(b) Every fourth discharge* from each outlet must be sampled for pH, the substance(s) stored within the containment area and any other pollutants the permittee knows or has reason to believe are present**.

(ii) *Transfer Area Secondary Containment Systems:*

The first discharge* following any spill or leak must be sampled for flow, pH, the substance(s) transferred in that area and any other pollutants the permittee knows or has reason to believe are present**.

E. Discharge Reporting - Any results of monitoring required above, excluding screening data, must be submitted to the Department by appending them to the corresponding DMR. Failure to perform the required discharge monitoring and reporting shall constitute a violation of the terms of the SPDES permit.

F. Prohibited Discharges - **In all cases, any discharge which contains a visible sheen, foam, or odor, or may cause or contribute to a violation of water quality is prohibited.** The following discharges are prohibited unless specifically authorized elsewhere in this SPDES permit: spills or leaks, tank bottoms, maintenance wastewaters, wash waters where detergents or other chemicals have been used, tank hydrotest and ballast waters, contained firefighting runoff, fire training water contaminated by contact with pollutants or containing foam or fire retardant additives, and unnecessary discharges of water or wastewater into secondary containment systems.

* Discharge includes stormwater discharges and snow and ice removal. If applicable, a representative sample of snow and/or ice should be collected and allowed to melt prior to assessment.

** If the stored substance is gasoline or aviation fuel then sample for oil & grease, benzene, ethylbenzene, naphthalene, toluene and total xylenes. If the stored substance is kerosene, diesel fuel, fuel oil, or lubricating oil then sample for oil & grease and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). The analytical methods selected for monitoring the stored substances are to be the most sensitive in detecting and quantifying the target analytes as approved under 40 CFR Part 136 and in compliance with NYSDOH ELAP certified methods or as directed by the Department. If the substance(s) are listed in the tables of SPDES Application Form NY-2C then sampling is required. Contact the facility inspector for further guidance. In all cases flow and pH monitoring is required.

MERCURY MINIMIZATION PROGRAM (MMP) - Type IV

On 3/19/2025, the permittee submitted a Conditional Exclusion Certification, certifying that the facility does not have any of the mercury sources listed in Part III.A.3. of DOW 1.3.10.

1. General - The permittee must develop, implement, and maintain a mercury minimization program (MMP), containing the elements set forth below.
2. MMP Elements - The MMP must be a written document and must include any necessary drawings or maps of the facility and/or collection system. Other related documents already prepared for the facility may be used as part of the MMP and may be incorporated by reference. At a minimum, the MMP must include the following elements¹ as described in detail below:
 - a. Conditional Exclusion Certification - A certification (Appendix D of *DOW 1.3.10*), signed in accordance with 750-1.8 Signature of SPDES forms, must be submitted once every five (5) years for Outfall 001 to the Regional Water Engineer and to the Bureau of Water Permits certifying that Outfall 001 for the facility is neither a mercury source nor receives flows from a mercury source. Criteria to determine if a facility has a mercury source are as follows:
 - The facility is or receives discharge from 1) individually permitted combined sewer overflow (CSOs)² communities and/or 2) Type II sanitary sewer overflow (SSO)³ facilities;
 - One or more effluent samples which exceed 12 ng/L, including samples taken as a result of the SPDES application process;
 - Internal or tributary waste stream samples exceed the GLCA effluent limitation **AND** the final effluent samples are less than the GLCA due primarily to dilution by uncontaminated or less contaminated waste streams. Both components of this criterion may include samples taken as a result of the SPDES application process;
 - A permit application or other information indicates that mercury is handled on site and could be discharged through outfalls;
 - Outfalls which contain legacy mercury contamination;
 - The facility's collection system receives discharges from a dental and/or categorical industrial user (CIU)⁴ that may discharge mercury;
 - The facility accepts hauled wastes; or,
 - The facility is defined as a categorical industry that may discharge mercury. This may also include dentists, universities, hospitals, or laboratories which have their own SPDES permit.
 - b. Control Strategy - The control strategy must contain the following minimum elements:
 - i. Equipment and Materials – Equipment and materials (e.g., thermometers, thermostats) used by the permittee, which may contain mercury, must be evaluated by the permittee. As equipment and materials containing mercury are updated/replaced, the permittee must use mercury-free alternatives, if possible.
 - ii. Bulk Chemical Evaluation – For chemicals, used at a rate which exceeds 1,000 gallons/year or 10,000 pounds/year, the permittee must obtain a manufacturer's certificate of analysis, a chemical analysis performed by a certified laboratory, and/or a notarized affidavit which describes the substances' mercury concentration and the detection limit achieved. If possible, the permittee must only use bulk chemicals utilized in the wastewater treatment process which contain <10 ppb mercury.

¹Neither monitoring nor outreach is required for facilities meeting the criteria for MMP Type IV, but monitoring and/or outreach can be included in the permittee's control strategy.

²CSO permits are included under the 05 and 07 permit classifications.

³These are overflow retention facilities (ORFs) and are included under the 05 and 07 permit classifications.

⁴CIUs include those listed under Federal Regulation in 40 CFR Part 400.

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

- c. **Status Report** - An **annual** status report must be developed and maintained on site, in accordance with the [Schedule of Additional Submittals](#), summarizing:
- i. Review of criteria to determine if the facility has a potential mercury source;
 - a. If the permittee no longer meets the criteria for MMP Type IV, the permittee must notify the DEC for a permittee-initiated permit modification;
 - ii. All actions undertaken, pursuant to the control strategy, during the previous year; and
 - iii. Actions planned, pursuant to the control strategy, for the upcoming year.

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

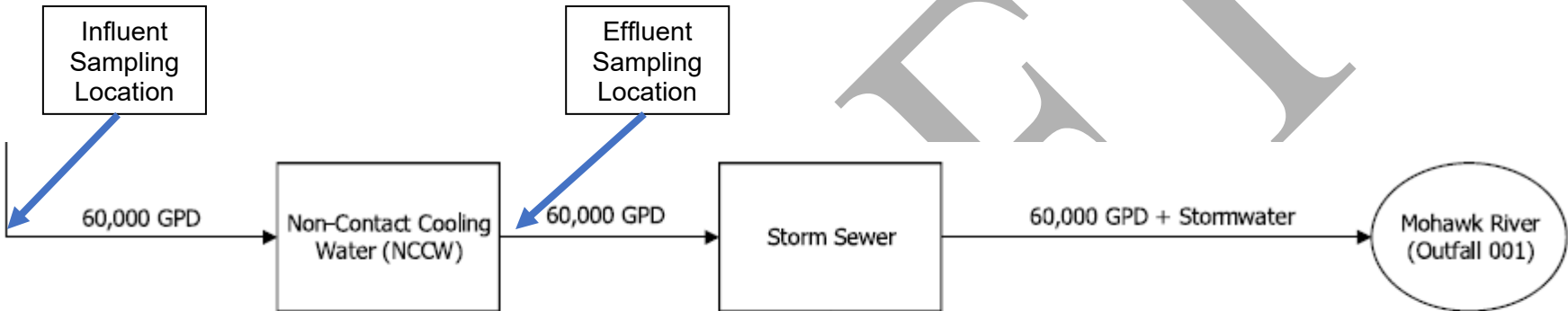
DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

The permittee has obtained a waiver for the installation of signs at all outfalls. The waiver was submitted and accepted on 10/22/2025.

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MONITORING LOCATIONS

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



GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

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

RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

- A. The permittee shall retain the monitoring information required by this permit for a period of at least five years from the date of the sampling.
- B. Additional information required to be submitted by this permit shall be summarized and reported to the Regional Water Engineer and Bureau of Water Permits at the following addresses:

Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Water, Bureau of Water Permits
625 Broadway, Albany, New York 12233-3505

Email: SPDESApp@dec.ny.gov

Phone: (518) 402-8111

Department of Environmental Conservation
Regional Water Engineer, Region 44
1130 North Westcott Road, Schenectady, New York, 12306-2014

Email: DOW.R4@dec.ny.gov

Phone: (518) 357-2045

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

Electronic 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 44

Email: DOW.R4@dec.ny.gov

1130 North Westcott Road, Schenectady, New York, 12306-2014 Phone: (518) 357-2045

- D. Schedule of Additional Submittals:

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

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

Outfall	SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS - Required Action	Due Date
001	<p><u>TEMPERATURE MONITORING PLAN</u> The permittee shall submit an approvable monitoring plan for temperature. This study should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effectively measure the difference between the temperature of the effluent at the facility and the temperature at the outfall itself on a weekly basis. Control for other contributing factors like precipitation and other discharges. <p>The monitoring plan must include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the event that the measured temperature at the outfall is over 90° F, the permittee shall immediately take temperature samples at the following locations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receiving water no more than 100 feet downstream Receiving water 0 to 10 feet upstream of the outfall. <p>The permittee shall submit the results of the previously approved temperature study.</p>	<p>EDP + 3 Months</p> <p>Approval of Monitoring Plan + 14 months</p>
001	<p><u>INITIAL BMP PLAN</u> The permittee shall develop and submit an initial BMP plan to the Regional Water Engineer.</p>	<p>EDP + 6 Months</p>
001	<p><u>ANNUAL BMP PLAN</u> The permittee shall annually review the BMP plan submitted to this DEC. The BMP plan shall be modified consistent with BMPs FOR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES above. The permittee shall certify in writing and maintain onsite that the annual review has been completed.</p>	<p>Maintained Onsite Annually on January 28th</p>
001	<p><u>MERCURY MINIMIZATION PLAN</u> The permittee must complete and maintain onsite a mercury minimization plan and subsequent annual mercury minimization status reports in accordance with MMP item 2.c above.</p>	<p>Maintained Onsite EDP + 12 months, annually thereafter</p>
001	<p><u>MERCURY - CONDITIONAL EXCLUSION CERTIFICATION</u> Permittee must submit a mercury conditional exclusion certification every five years in order to maintain MMP Type IV status.</p>	<p>3/19/2030 and every 5 years thereafter</p>
001	<p><u>STORMWATER NO EXPOSURE CERTIFICATION</u> 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.</p>	<p>3/19/2030 and every 5 years thereafter</p>

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

- E. Monitoring and analysis shall be conducted using sufficiently sensitive test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136.

- F. More frequent monitoring of the discharge(s), monitoring point(s), or waters of the State than required by the permit, where analysis is performed by a certified laboratory or where such analysis is not required to be performed by a certified laboratory, shall be included in the calculations and recording of the data on the corresponding DMRs.
- G. Calculations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this permit.
- H. Unless otherwise specified, all information recorded on the DMRs shall be based upon measurements and sampling carried out during the most recently completed reporting period.
- I. Any laboratory test or sample analysis required by this permit for which the State Commissioner of Health issues certificates of approval pursuant to section 502 of the Public Health Law shall be conducted by a laboratory which has been issued a certificate of approval. Inquiries regarding laboratory certification should be directed to the New York State Department of Health, Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program.

DRAFT

SPDES Permit Fact Sheet

BelGioioso Cheese Inc.

BelGioioso Cheese

NY0305057



**Department of
Environmental
Conservation**

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Summary of Permit Changes

A State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit has been drafted for the BelGioioso Cheese.

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

Administrative History

10/26/2023 BelGioioso Cheese Inc. submitted a NY-2C permit application.

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

Facility Information

This is an industrial facility (SIC code(s) 2022) that produces cheese. Effluent consists of Non-Contact Cooling Water (NCCW). Influent water comes from the Town of Glenville water supply. The primary outfall (Outfall 001) is located at the end of a storm sewer on the bank of the Mohawk River.

The facility currently discharges NCCW to the municipal sewer system but submitted the NY-2C application to now discharge NCCW to the Mohawk River. Process water will continue to be sent to the municipal sewer system and therefore is not covered by this permit.

Site Overview



Existing Effluent Quality

The [Pollutant Summary Table](#) presents the existing effluent quality and effluent limitations. The existing effluent quality was determined from the application submitted by the permittee. Samples were collected in 2023.

The facility is located in a sole source aquifer. As required by ECL 17-0828, the permittee submitted a completed *Application Supplement B: Discharges within Sole Source Aquifers* form identifying the following water purveyors within a three-mile radius of the facility: Glenville Water Department

Receiving Water Information

The facility proposes to discharge via the following outfalls:

Outfall No.	SIC Code	Wastewater Type	Receiving Water
001	N/A	Non-Contact Cooling Water	Mohawk River, Class A

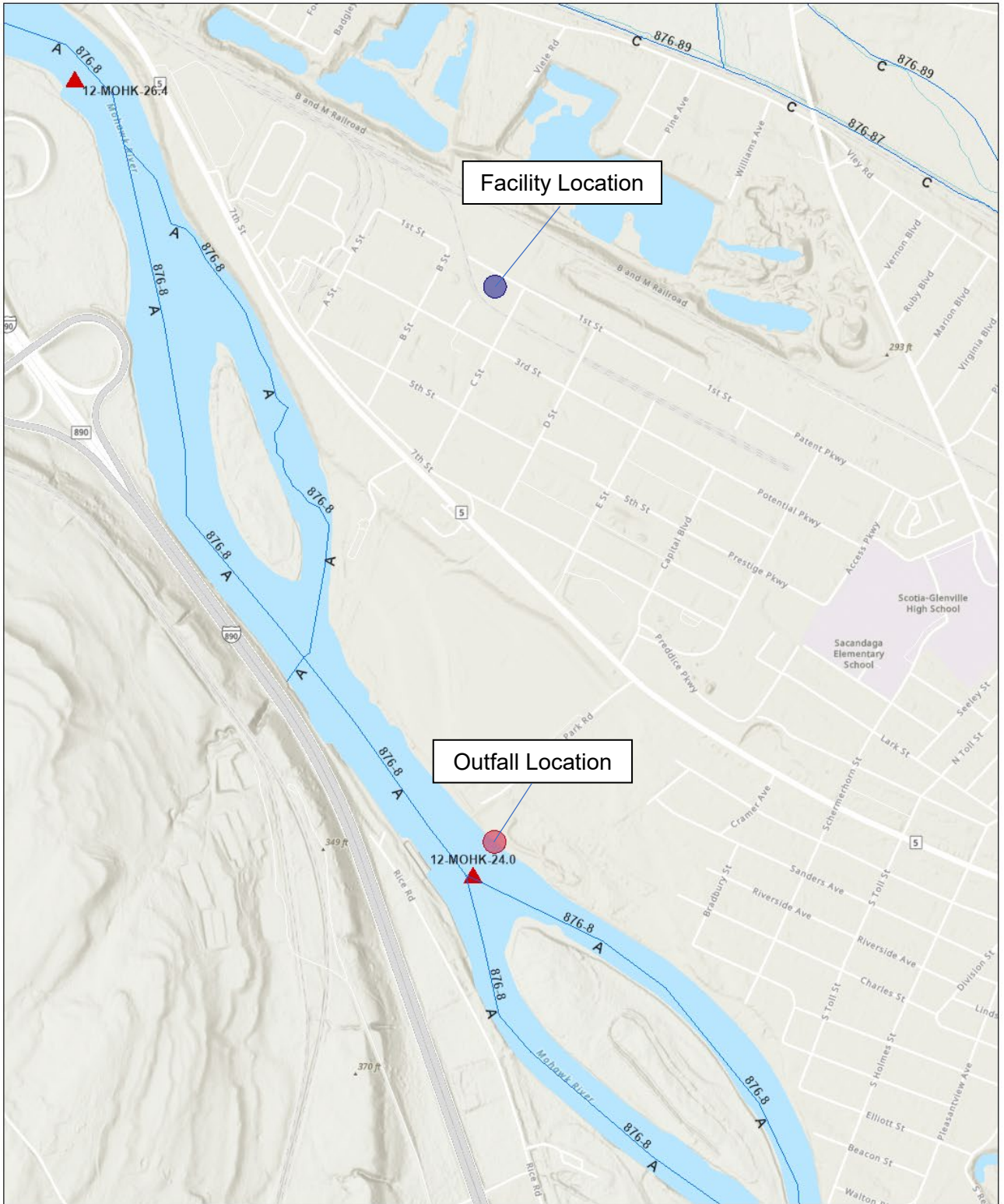
Impaired Waterbody Information

The Waterbody segment (PWL No.1201-0073) is not listed on the Year New York State Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. As such, a TMDL has not been developed and therefore, there are no applicable wasteload allocations (WLAs) for this facility.

Critical Receiving Water Data

Reach Description: This stretch of the Mohawk River begins at the outfall and travels about 250 meters downstream before the river is split by an island. The river combines and separates around multiple islands 3 more times before a dam about 10 miles downstream.

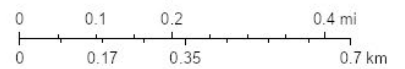
BelGioioso Cheese



9/10/2025, 10:46:38 AM

- WIN Streams
- RIBS Sampling Sites
- River or Stream
- World_Hillshade

1:13,298



Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



Source: Permittee Submitted

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

Outfall No.	Acute Dilution Ratio A(A)	Chronic Dilution Ratio A(C)	Human, Aesthetic, Wildlife Dilution Ratio (HEW)	Basis
001	5:1	5:1	5:1	Best Professional Judgement

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](#).

USEPA Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs) Applicable to Facility

Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available (BPT), Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT), Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT), and New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) limitations are based on [Effluent Limitation Guidelines](#) developed by USEPA for specific industries¹. For this facility there are no promulgated effluent guidelines. [Appendix Link](#)

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing

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

[Appendix Link](#)

Antidegradation

The permit contains effluent limitations which ensure that the best usages of the receiving waters will be maintained. The Notice of Complete Application published in the Environmental Notice Bulletin contains information on the State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR)² determination.

Discharge Notification Act Requirements

In accordance with the Discharge Notification Act (ECL 17-0815-a), the permittee is required to post a sign at each point of wastewater discharge to surface waters, unless a waiver is obtained. This requirement is new. The permittee requested a waiver on 9/24/2025 and was granted a waiver on 10/22/2025.

Additionally, the permit contains a requirement to make the DMR sampling data available to the public upon request. This requirement is new.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Industrial Facilities

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

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Requirements

The facility discharges stormwater associated with industrial activity and requires SPDES permit coverage under 40 CFR 122.26(a)(6).

On 3/19/2025, the permittee submitted a Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure Form, certifying that all industrial activities and materials are completely sheltered from exposure.

¹ As promulgated under 40 CFR Parts 405 - 471

² As prescribed by 6 NYCRR Part 617

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.

Mercury³

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

The facility is not located in the Great Lakes Basin, does not have a mercury source, and is a 04 (Industrial). On 3/19/2025, the permittee submitted a Conditional Exclusion Certification, certifying that the facility does not have any of the mercury sources listed in Part III.A.3. of DOW 1.3.10 and the effluent measured <12 ng/L. Therefore, consistent with DOW 1.3.10, the permit includes requirements for the implementation of MMP Type IV and does not include mercury effluent limitations. The [Schedule of Additional Submittals](#) includes a mercury minimization plan annual status report (maintained onsite), and re-certification of the exclusion every five years. As part of the re-certification, the effluent must be sampled and continue to measure <12 ng/L. This requirement is new.

Emerging Contaminant Monitoring

Given the emerging nature of these contaminants; the USEPA's addition of PFOA and PFOS to the hazardous substance list under CERCLA; the USEPA's addition of PFOA and PFOS to the recommended contaminant monitoring list for state fish advisory programs; and pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.14(f), the Department is imposing Action Levels, and minimization programs when there is confirmation those Action Levels are exceeded. This requirement is being imposed for the protection of the downstream receiving waterbody and to gather additional data needed to support establishment of TBELs.

Based on the available data and detections of PFOA and PFOS, Action Levels set at the human health Guidance Values (GV) of 6.7 ng/L and 2.7 ng/L, respectively, are specified with monitoring required for the remaining 38 PFAS compounds pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b). Monitoring requirements are also consistent with guidance released in EPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022. Please see the [Pollutant Summary Table](#) below for more information.

The DEC will review the monitoring results and any progress made to track down and eliminate the source of the identified pollutants to determine if additional permit modifications are needed.

Schedule of Additional Submittals

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

- BMP Plan
- Temperature monitoring plan and results
- Emerging Contaminant Short Term Monitoring results
- Mercury Minimization Program Annual Status Report (maintained onsite)
- Mercury Conditional Exclusion Certification
- Stormwater No-Exposure Certification

³ In accordance with DOW 1.3.10 Mercury – SPDES Permitting & Multiple Discharge Variance (MDV), December 30, 2020.

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° 49' 46.9" N	73° 59' 9.7" W	Mohawk River	A	H-240 PWL: 1201-0006	12/01	112 ⁴	-	-	-	.075	5:1	5:1	5:1

⁴ Ambient hardness was established from a 2024 analysis of watershed specific data.

Outfall 001		Existing Discharge Data					TBELs		Water Quality Data and WQBELS								
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Current Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality	# Detects	# Nondetects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Background Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL	ML	Permit Limit	Basis for Permit Requirement
Flow	GPD	MO AVG	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	Narrative: No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages.					703.2	-	Monitor	Monitor
Flow will be monitored for informational purposes and to calculate pollutant loadings.																	
pH	SU	Minimum	-	7.9	1	0	6.0	40 CFR 133.102	8.0	-	6.5 - 8.5	Range	-	703.3	-	6.0 - 9.0	TBEL
pH	SU	Maximum	-	8.0	1	0	9.0										
Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL is protective of the WQS. Ambient pH was obtained from 27 samples taken between 2019-2021 at RIBS 12-MOHK-24.0.																	
Temperature	deg F	DAILY MX	-	97	1	0	-	-	77	Narrative (Non-Trout): The water temperature at the surface of a stream shall not be raised to more than 90F at any point and... shall not be raised or lowered to more than 5F over the temperature that existed before the addition			704.2	-	Monitor	Monitor	
One sample for Temperature was reported with the NY-2C application, taken prior to the facility discharge to a shared storm sewer. A temperature monitoring plan will be required as part of this permit to determine if the Thermal Criteria for non-trout waters is being met at the point of discharge to the Mohawk River. The results of this study will determine whether the permit needs to be reopened for revised temperature requirements.																	
5-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	DAILY MX	-	ND	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	703.3	-	-	No limitation
BOD5 was not detected in 1 sample. This is not a parameter expected to be present in this discharge. No monitoring or limitation is required.																	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	DAILY MX	-	ND	0	1	-	-	-	Narrative: None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages.			703.2	-	-	No limitation	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) was not detected in 1 sample. This is not a parameter expected to be present in this discharge. No monitoring or limitation is required.																	

Permittee: BelGioioso Cheese Inc.
 Facility: BelGioioso Cheese
 SPDES Number: NY0305057
 USEPA Non-Major/Class 01 Industrial

Date: October 24, 2025 v.1.32
 Permit Writer: Christopher Ciccarelli
 Water Quality Reviewer: Christopher Ciccarelli

Nitrogen, Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	MO AVG	-	0.72	1	0	-	-	0.082	0.13	0.8	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	703.3	-	-	No limitation
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The WQS for Ammonia was determined from TOGS 1.1.1 from a pH of 8 and a summer temperature of 25°C. The temperature of the receiving waterbody was an assumed value and consistent with TOGS 1.3.1E.

No limitation or monitoring is required.

Total Mercury	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	0.65	1	0	-	-	-	-	0.7	H(FC)	-	GLCA	-	-	DOW 1.3.10
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See Mercury Section of this fact sheet.

Emerging Contaminants Outfall 001																	
			Existing Discharge Data				TBELS		Water Quality Data and WQBELS								
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Current Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality	# Detects	# Nondetects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Background Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL	ML	Permit Limit	Basis for Permit Requirement
Perfluoro-butanoic Acid (PFBA)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	6.3	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STHIM
Short Term High Intensity Monitoring will be required in order to determine if the facility is contributing to emerging contaminant levels in the effluent.																	
Perfluoro-pentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	2.3	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STHIM
Short Term High Intensity Monitoring will be required in order to determine if the facility is contributing to emerging contaminant levels in the effluent.																	
Perfluoro-hexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	2.1	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STHIM
Short Term High Intensity Monitoring will be required in order to determine if the facility is contributing to emerging contaminant levels in the effluent.																	
Perfluoro-heptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	1.3	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STHIM
Short Term High Intensity Monitoring will be required in order to determine if the facility is contributing to emerging contaminant levels in the effluent.																	
Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (PFOA)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	4.0	1	0	-	-	-	-	6.7	H(WS)	-	TOGS 1.1.1	-	-	STHIM
PFOA is present in the facility effluent based on two samples collected as part of the NY-2C Application. PFOA is also present in the influent from the Town of Glenville Water Supply as shown by the Town of Glenville Water Quality Report. Influent and Effluent PFOA will be monitored in the short term to establish if the facility is contributing to the levels shown in the final effluent samples.																	
Perfluoro-nonanoic Acid (PFNA)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	ND	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STHIM
Short Term High Intensity Monitoring will be required in order to determine if the facility is contributing to emerging contaminant levels in the effluent.																	
Perfluoro-decanoic Acid (PFDA)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	ND	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STHIM
Short Term High Intensity Monitoring will be required in order to determine if the facility is contributing to emerging contaminant levels in the effluent.																	
Perfluoro-undecanoic Acid (PFUnA)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	ND	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STHIM

Short Term High Intensity Monitoring will be required in order to determine if the facility is contributing to emerging contaminant levels in the effluent.																		
Perfluoro-dodecanoic Acid (PFDoA)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	ND	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STHIM
Short Term High Intensity Monitoring will be required in order to determine if the facility is contributing to emerging contaminant levels in the effluent.																		
Perfluoro-tridecanoic Acid (PFTriA)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	ND	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STHIM
Short Term High Intensity Monitoring will be required in order to determine if the facility is contributing to emerging contaminant levels in the effluent.																		
Perfluoro-tetradecanoic Acid (PFTeA)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	ND	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STHIM
Short Term High Intensity Monitoring will be required in order to determine if the facility is contributing to emerging contaminant levels in the effluent.																		
Perfluoro-butanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	1.8	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STHIM
Short Term High Intensity Monitoring will be required in order to determine if the facility is contributing to emerging contaminant levels in the effluent.																		
Perfluoro-pentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	ND	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STHIM
Short Term High Intensity Monitoring will be required in order to determine if the facility is contributing to emerging contaminant levels in the effluent.																		
Perfluoro-hexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	2.5	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STHIM
Short Term High Intensity Monitoring will be required in order to determine if the facility is contributing to emerging contaminant levels in the effluent.																		
Perfluoro-heptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	ND	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STHIM
Short Term High Intensity Monitoring will be required in order to determine if the facility is contributing to emerging contaminant levels in the effluent.																		
Perfluoro-octanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	3.7	1	0	-	-	-	-	2.7	H(WS)	-	TOGS 1.1.1	-	-	-	STHIM

PFOS is present in the facility effluent based on two samples collected as part of the NY-2C Application. PFOS is also present in the influent from the Town of Glenville Water Supply as shown by the Town of Glenville Water Quality Report. Influent and Effluent PFOS will be monitored in the short term to establish if the facility is contributing to the levels shown in the final effluent samples.																	
Perfluoro-nonanesulfonic Acid (PFNS)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	ND	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STHIM
Short Term High Intensity Monitoring will be required in order to determine if the facility is contributing to emerging contaminant levels in the effluent.																	
Perfluoro-decanesulfonic Acid (PFDS)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	ND	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STHIM
Short Term High Intensity Monitoring will be required in order to determine if the facility is contributing to emerging contaminant levels in the effluent.																	
Perfluoro-dodecane-sulfonic Acid (PFDoS)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	ND	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STHIM
Short Term High Intensity Monitoring will be required in order to determine if the facility is contributing to emerging contaminant levels in the effluent.																	
Perfluoro-octane-sulfonamide (FOSA)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	ND	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STHIM
Short Term High Intensity Monitoring will be required in order to determine if the facility is contributing to emerging contaminant levels in the effluent.																	
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	ND	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STHIM
Short Term High Intensity Monitoring will be required in order to determine if the facility is contributing to emerging contaminant levels in the effluent.																	
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	ND	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STHIM
Short Term High Intensity Monitoring will be required in order to determine if the facility is contributing to emerging contaminant levels in the effluent.																	

4:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	ND	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STHIM
Short Term High Intensity Monitoring will be required in order to determine if the facility is contributing to emerging contaminant levels in the effluent.																	
6:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	ND	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STHIM
Short Term High Intensity Monitoring will be required in order to determine if the facility is contributing to emerging contaminant levels in the effluent.																	
8:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	ND	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STHIM
Short Term High Intensity Monitoring will be required in order to determine if the facility is contributing to emerging contaminant levels in the effluent.																	
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amide (NEtFOSA)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	ND	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STHIM
Short Term High Intensity Monitoring will be required in order to determine if the facility is contributing to emerging contaminant levels in the effluent.																	
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amide (NMeFOSA)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	ND	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STHIM
Short Term High Intensity Monitoring will be required in order to determine if the facility is contributing to emerging contaminant levels in the effluent.																	

N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoethanol (NMeFOSE)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	ND	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STHIM
Short Term High Intensity Monitoring will be required in order to determine if the facility is contributing to emerging contaminant levels in the effluent.																	
9-Chlorohexadeca-fluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	ND	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STHIM
Short Term High Intensity Monitoring will be required in order to determine if the facility is contributing to emerging contaminant levels in the effluent.																	
Hexafluoro-propylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA or GenX)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	ND	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STHIM
Short Term High Intensity Monitoring will be required in order to determine if the facility is contributing to emerging contaminant levels in the effluent.																	
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	ND	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STHIM
Short Term High Intensity Monitoring will be required in order to determine if the facility is contributing to emerging contaminant levels in the effluent.																	
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic Acid (ADONA)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	ND	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STHIM
Short Term High Intensity Monitoring will be required in order to determine if the facility is contributing to emerging contaminant levels in the effluent.																	
3-Perfluoropropyl Propanoic Acid (3:3 FTCA)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	ND	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STHIM
Short Term High Intensity Monitoring will be required in order to determine if the facility is contributing to emerging contaminant levels in the effluent.																	
2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (5:3 FTCA)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	ND	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STHIM
Short Term High Intensity Monitoring will be required in order to determine if the facility is contributing to emerging contaminant levels in the effluent.																	

3-Perfluoroheptyl Propanoic Acid (7:3 FTCA)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	ND	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STHIM
Short Term High Intensity Monitoring will be required in order to determine if the facility is contributing to emerging contaminant levels in the effluent.																	
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	ND	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STHIM
Short Term High Intensity Monitoring will be required in order to determine if the facility is contributing to emerging contaminant levels in the effluent.																	
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic Acid (PFMBA)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	ND	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STHIM
Short Term High Intensity Monitoring will be required in order to determine if the facility is contributing to emerging contaminant levels in the effluent.																	
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic Acid (PFMPA)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	ND	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STHIM
Short Term High Intensity Monitoring will be required in order to determine if the facility is contributing to emerging contaminant levels in the effluent.																	
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic Acid (PFEEESA)	ng/L	DAILY MX	-	ND	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STHIM
Short Term High Intensity Monitoring will be required in order to determine if the facility is contributing to emerging contaminant levels in the effluent.																	
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	DAILY MX	-	ND	0	1	-	-	-	-	0.35	H(WS)	-	TOGS 1.1.1	-	-	No limitation
Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.																	

Appendix: Regulatory and Technical Basis of Permit Authorizations

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

Regulatory References

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

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

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

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

Outfall and Receiving Water Information

Impaired Waters

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

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

Interstate Water Pollution Control Agencies

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

Existing Effluent Quality

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

Permit Requirements

Basis for Effluent Limitations

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

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

Anti-backsliding

Anti-backsliding requirements are specified in the CWA sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4), ECL 17-0809, and regulations at 40 CFR 122.44(l) and 6 NYCRR 750-1.10(c) and (d). Generally, the relaxation of effluent limitations in permits is prohibited unless one of the specified exceptions applies, which will be cited on a case-by-case basis in this fact sheet. Consistent with current case law⁵ and USEPA interpretation⁶ 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.

⁵ American Iron and Steel Institute v. Environmental Protection Agency, 115 F.3d 979, 993 n.6 (D.C. Cir. 1997)

⁶ U.S. EPA, Water Quality Standards; Establishment of Numeric Criteria for Priority Toxic Pollutants for the State of California; 65 Fed. Reg. 31682, 31704 (May 18, 2000); Proposed Water Quality Guidance for the Great Lakes System, 58 Fed. Reg. 20802, 20837 & 20981 (April 16, 1993)

Antidegradation Policy

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

Effluent Limitations

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

Technology-based Effluent Limitations (TBELs) for Industrial Facilities

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

USEPA Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs) Applicable to Facility

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

Best Professional Judgment (BPJ)

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

Technology-based Effluent Limitations (TBELs)

CWA sections 301(b)(1)(B) and 304(d)(1), 40 CFR 133.102, ECL section 17-0509, and 6 NYCRR 750-1.11 require technology-based controls, known as secondary treatment. These and other requirements are summarized in TOGS 1.3.3. Where the TBEL is more stringent than the WQBEL, the TBEL is applied as a limit in accordance with TOGS 1.3.3. Equivalent secondary treatment, as defined in 40 CFR 133.105, allow for effluent limitations of the more stringent of the consistently achievable concentrations or monthly/weekly averages of 45/65 mg/L, and the minimum monthly average of at least 65% removal. Consistently achievable concentrations are defined in 40 CFR 133.101(f) as the 95th percentile value for the 30-day (monthly) average effluent quality achieved by the facility in a period of two years. The achievable 7-day (weekly) average value is equal to 1.5 times the 30-day average value calculated

above. Equivalent secondary treatment applies to those facilities where the principal treatment process is either a trickling filter or a waste stabilization pond; the treatment works provides significant biological treatment of municipal wastewater; and, the effluent concentrations consistently achievable through proper operation and maintenance of the facility cannot meet traditional secondary treatment requirements. There are no federal technology-based standards for toxic pollutants from POTWs. A statistical analysis of existing effluent data, as described in TOGS 1.2.1, may be used to establish other performance-based TBELs.

Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

In addition to the TBELs, permits must include additional or more stringent effluent limitations and conditions, including those necessary to protect water quality. CWA sections 101 and 301(b)(1)(C), 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1), and 6 NYCRR Parts 750-1.11 require that permits include limitations for all pollutants or parameters which are or may be discharged at a level which may cause or contribute to an exceedance of any State water quality standard adopted pursuant to NYS ECL 17-0301. Additionally, 6 NYCRR Part 701.1 prohibits the discharge of pollutants that will cause impairment of the best usages of the receiving water as specified by the water classifications at the location of discharge and at other locations that may be affected by such discharge. Water quality standards can be found under 6 NYCRR Parts 700-704. The limitations must be stringent enough to ensure that water quality standards are met at the point of discharge and in downstream waters and must be consistent with any applicable WLA which may be in effect through a TMDL for the receiving water. These and other requirements are summarized in TOGS 1.1.1, 1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1.3.5 and 1.3.6. The DEC considers a mixing zone analysis, critical flows, and reasonable potential analysis when developing a WQBEL.

Mixing Zone Analyses

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

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

Critical Flows

In accordance with TOGS 1.2.1 and 1.3.1, WQBELs are developed using dilution ratios that relate the critical low flow condition of the receiving waterbody to the critical effluent flow. The critical low flow condition used in the dilution ratio will be different depending on whether the limitations are for aquatic or human health protection. For chronic aquatic protection, the critical low flow condition of the waterbody is typically represented by the 7Q10 flow and is calculated as the lowest average flow over a 7-day consecutive period within 10 years. For acute aquatic protection, the critical low flow condition is typically represented by the 1Q10 and is calculated as the lowest 1-day flow within 10 years. However, NYSDEC considers using 50% of the 7Q10 to be equivalent to the 1Q10 flow. For the protection of human health, the critical low flow condition is typically represented by the 30Q10 flow and is calculated as the lowest average flow over a 30-day consecutive period within 10 years. However, NYSDEC considers using 1.2 x 7Q10 to be equivalent to the 30Q10. The 7Q10 or 30Q10 flow is used with the critical effluent flow to calculate the dilution ratio. The critical effluent flow can be the maximum daily flow reported on the permit application, the maximum of the monthly average flows from discharge monitoring reports for the past three years, or the facility design flow. When more than one applicable standard exists for aquatic or human health protection for a specific pollutant, a reasonable potential analysis is conducted for each applicable standard and corresponding critical flow to ensure effluent limitations are sufficiently stringent to ensure all applicable water quality standards are met as required by 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(i). For brevity, the pollutant summary table reports the results of the most conservative scenario.

Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA)

The Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA) is a statistical estimation process, outlined in the 1991 USEPA Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control (TSD), Appendix E. This process uses existing effluent quality data and statistical variation methodology to project the maximum amounts of pollutants that could be discharged by the facility. This projected instream concentration (PIC) is calculated using the appropriate ratio and compared to the water quality standard (WQS). When the RPA process determines the WQS may be exceeded, a WQBEL is required. The procedure for developing WQBELs includes the following steps:

- 1) identify the pollutants present in the discharge(s) based upon existing data, sampling data collected by the permittee as part of the permit application or a short-term high intensity monitoring program, or data gathered by the DEC;
- 2) identify water quality criteria applicable to these pollutants;
- 3) determine if WQBELs are necessary (i.e. reasonable potential analysis (RPA)). The RPA will utilize the procedure outlined in Chapter 3.3.2 of EPA's Technical Support Document (TSD). As outlined in the TSD, for parameters with limited effluent data the RPA may include multipliers to account for effluent variability; and,
- 4) calculate WQBELs (if necessary). Factors considered in calculating WQBELs include available dilution of effluent in the receiving water, receiving water chemistry, and other pollutant sources.

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

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

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

Minimum Level of Detection

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

In these instances, the calculated limitation is included in the permit with a compliance level set equal to the ML of the most sensitive method.

Monitoring Requirements

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

Other Conditions

Mercury

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

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

There have been a number of changes to DOW 1.3.10, December 2020 (e.g., the criteria for mercury sources, the MMP Decision tree, and the MMPs themselves) which could result in less stringent effluent limitations. There are now criteria to determine if a facility has sources of mercury. Additionally, the types of MMPs have been restructured. MMP Type IV is appropriate for facilities that are not sources of mercury. A similar MMP type was not included in the 2010 or 2015 versions of DOW 1.3.10. DOW 1.3.10, Figure 1, is a decision tree, which includes the criteria used to determine if a facility has source of mercury and which MMP is appropriate for a facility.

Schedules of Compliance

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

Emerging Contaminants

Emerging Contaminants, such as Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), and 1,4-Dioxane (1,4-D), have been used in a wide variety of consumer and industrial products as well as in manufacturing processes for decades. Based on available research, water quality assessments for 1,4-D will follow existing WQBEL development. PFOA and PFOS do not break down easily; therefore, their presence in wastewater can remain a concern for years following their discontinued use. As the science surrounding these

Permittee: BelGioioso Cheese Inc.
Facility: BelGioioso Cheese
SPDES Number: NY0305057
USEPA Non-Major/Class 01 Industrial

Date: October 24, 2025 v.1.32
Permit Writer: Christopher Ciccarelli
Water Quality Reviewer: Christopher Ciccarelli

contaminants is still evolving, additional monitoring is needed to better understand potential sources and background levels. For more information on emerging contaminants, please see the DEC Division of Water web page: [Emerging Contaminants In NY's Waters - NYSDEC](#).

Schedule(s) of Additional Submittals

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

Best Management Practices (BMP) for Industrial Facilities

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

Pollutant Minimization Programs

Pollutant Minimization Programs are included when a pollutant is being discharged from the facility at detectable levels and the ML for the most sensitive method is greater than the calculated WQBEL. These programs typically include an on-going potential source identification, evaluation, and prioritization program to demonstrate progress towards meeting the goal of the WQBEL. Pollutant Minimization Plan requirements are based on 40 CFR Part 132 Appendix F Procedure 8, 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(a) and 750-1.14(f), and TOGS 1.2.1.