State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) DISCHARGE PERMIT

SIC Code:	**4952**	NAICS Code:	**221320**	SPDES Number:	**NY0020991**
Discharge Class (CL):	**07**			DEC Number:	**5-1544-00015/00003**
Toxic Class (TX):	**N**			Effective Date (EDP):	**EDP**
Major-Sub Drainage Basin:	**10 - 03**			Expiration Date (ExDP):	**EDP + 5 years**
Water Index Number:	**C-15-51**	Item No.:	**830 - 119**	Modification Dates (EDPM):	
Compact Area:	**NEIWPCC**				

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 St. Armand**	Attention:	**Supervisor Davina Thurston**		
Street:	**PO Box 338, 1702 NYS Rte 3**				
City:	**Bloomingdale**	State:	**NY**	Zip Code:	**12913**
Email:	**davinastarmand@gmail.com**	Phone:	**518-891-3189**		

is authorized to discharge from the facility described below:

FACILITY NAME, ADDRESS, AND PRIMARY OUTFALL																
Name:	**St. Armand Sewer District Wastewater Treatment Plant**															
Address / Location:	**112 River Road**											County:	**Essex**			
City:	**Bloomingdale**							State:	**NY**			Zip Code:	**12913**			
Facility Location:		Latitude:	**44**	°	**27**	’	**08**	” N	& Longitude:	**74**	°	**04**	’	**40**	” W	
Primary Outfall No.:	**001**	Latitude:	**44**	°	**24**	’	**08**	” N	& Longitude:	**74**	°	**04**	’	**40**	” W	
Outfall Description:	**Treated Sanitary**	Receiving Water:	**Sumner Brook**						Class:	**C**		Standard:	**C(T)**			

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

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)

Permit Administrator:	Erin M. Donhauser
Address:	1115 NYS Route 86, Ray Brook, NY 12977
Signature	Date

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	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
001	All Year	Sumner Brook		

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
								Location		
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	
Flow	Monthly Average	0.060	MGD			Continuous	Recorder		X	
pH	Daily Minimum	6.5	SU			Daily	Grab		X	
	Daily Maximum	8.5	SU							
Temperature	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ºF			Daily	Grab		X	
BOD_5	Monthly Average	30	mg/L	15	lbs/d	1/Month	Grab	X	X	1
	7-Day Average	45	mg/L	22.5	lbs/d	1/Month	Grab	X	X	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Monthly Average	30	mg/L	15	lbs/d	1/Month	Grab	X	X	1
	7-Day Average	45	mg/L	22.5	lbs/d	1/Month	Grab	X	X	
Settleable Solids	Daily Maximum	0.3	mL/L			Daily	Grab		X	
Dissolved Oxygen	Daily Minimum	Monitor	mg/L			1/week	Grab		X	
Ammonia (as N) June 1st – October 31st	Monthly Average	7.7	mg/L	5.9	lbs/d	1/Month	Grab		X	
Ammonia (as N) November 1st – May 31st	Monthly Average	16.3	mg/L	12.6	lbs/d	1/Month	Grab		X	
Total Phosphorus (as P)	Monthly Average	1.0	mg/L		lbs/d	1/Month	Grab		X	
Total Phosphorus (as P)	12 MRA			1.7	lbs/d		Calculated		X	3

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/Month	Grab		X	4
Coliform, Fecal	7-Day Geometric Mean	400	No./ 100 mL			1/Month	Grab		X	4
Chlorine, Total Residual	Daily Maximum	0.13	mg/L			Daily	Grab		X	2

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS OUTFALL 001		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) CAS No. 375-22-4 DMR Code: 51522	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	5,7
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA) CAS No. 2706-90-3 DMR Code: 51623	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	5,7
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) CAS No.307-24-4 DMR Code: 51624	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	5,7

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS OUTFALL 001		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) CAS No. 375-85-9 DMR Code: 51625	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	5,7
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) CAS No. 335-67-1 DMR Code: 51521	Daily Maximum			10	ng/L	1/quarter	Grab		X	5,6,7
Perfluoro-nonanoic Acid (PFNA) CAS No. 375-95-1 DMR Code: 51626	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	5,7
Perfluoro-decanoic Acid (PFDA) CAS No. 335-76-2 DMR Code: 51627	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	5,7
Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA) CAS No. 2058-94-8 DMR Code: 51628	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	5,7
Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA) CAS No. 307-55-1 DMR Code: 51629	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	5,7
Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTriA) CAS No. 72629-94-8 DMR Code: 51630	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	5,7
Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTeA) CAS No. 376-06-7 DMR Code: 51631	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	5,7
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) CAS No. 375-73-5 DMR Code: 52602	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	5,7
Perfluoropentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS) CAS No. 2706-91-4 DMR Code: 52610	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	5,7
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) CAS No. 355-46-4 DMR Code: 52605	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	5,7
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS) CAS No. 375-92-8 DMR Code: 52604	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	5,7
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) CAS No. 1763-23-1 DMR Code: 52606	Daily Maximum			10	ng/L	1/quarter	Grab		X	5,6,7
Perfluorononanesulfonic Acid (PFNS) CAS No. 68259-12-1 DMR Code: 52611	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	5,7
Perfluorodecanesulfonic Acid (PFDS) CAS No. 335-77-3 DMR Code: 52603	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	5,7
Perfluorododecanesulfonic Acid (PFDoS) CAS No. 79780-39-5 DMR Code: 52632	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	5,7
Perfluorooctanesulfonamide (FOSA) CAS No. 754-91-6 DMR Code: 51525	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	5,7

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS OUTFALL 001		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA) CAS No. 2355-31-9 DMR Code: 51644	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	5,7
N-Ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA) CAS No. 2991-50-6 DMR Code: 51643	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	5,7
1H,1H,2H,2H-Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (4:2 FTS) CAS No. 757124-72-4 DMR Code: 52607	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	5,7
1H,1H,2H,2H- Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (6:2 FTS) CAS No. 27619-97-2 ICIS Code: 52608	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	5,7
1H,1H,2H,2H- Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (8:2 FTS) CAS No. 39108-34-4 ICIS Code: 52609	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	5,7
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amide (NEtFOSA) CAS No. 4151-50-2 ICIS Code: 52642	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	5,7
N-Methyl Perfluorooctane Sulfonamide (NMeFOSA) CAS No. 31506-32-8 ICIS Code: 52641	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	5,7
N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamido Ethanol (NMeFOSE) CAS No. 24448-09-7 ICIS Code: 51642	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	5,7
N-Ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamido Ethanol (NEtFOSE) CAS No. 1691-99-2 ICIS Code: 51641	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	5,7
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-Oxanone-1-Sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS) CAS No. 756426-58-1 ICIS Code: PF003	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	5,7
Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA or GenX) CAS No. 13252-13-6 ICIS Code: 52612	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	5,7
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-Oxaundecane-1-Sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS) CAS No. 763051-92-9 ICIS Code: PF004	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	5,7
4,8-Dioxa-3h-Perfluorononanoic Acid (ADONA) CAS No. 919005-14-4 ICIS Code: 52636	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	5,7
3-Perfluoropropyl Propanoic Acid (3:3FTCA) CAS No. 356-02-5 ICIS Code: PF001	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	5,7

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS OUTFALL 001		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluorooctanoic Acid (5:3FTCA) CAS No. 914637-49-3 ICIS Code: PF007	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	5,7
3-Perfluoroheptyl Propanoic Acid (7:3FTCA) CAS No. 812-70-4 ICIS Code: PF005	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	5,7
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA) CAS No. 151772-58-6 ICIS Code: 52626	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	5,7
Perfluoro-4-Methoxybutanoic Acid (PFMBA) CAS No. 863090-89-5 ICIS Code: PF006	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	5,7
Perfluoro-3-Methoxypropanoic Acid (PFMPA) CAS No. 377-73-1 ICIS Code: PF002	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	5,7
Perfluoro(2-Ethoxyethane)Sulfonic Acid (PFEESA) CAS No. 113507-82-7 ICIS Code: 52629	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	5,7

FOOTNOTES:

1. Effluent shall not exceed 15% and 15% of influent concentration values for BOD_5 & TSS respectively.

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

3. The 12-month rolling total (lbs/year) for Phosphorus is calculated as the current month load added to the month loads from the previous eleven months.

4. Limits for these parameters shall become effective when the wastewater treatment plant upgrades are complete as specified in Order on Consent R5-20210312-2347 or subsequent modifications.

5. Quarterly samples shall be collected in calendar quarters (Q1 – January 1st to March 31st; Q2 – April 1st to June 30th; Q3 – July 1st to September 30th; Q4 – October 1st to December 31st). Quarterly sampling shall commence Q3 2026.

6. Emerging Contaminants Action Level: The permittee must collect one (1) confirmatory sample within seven (7) days of receiving the test result(s) when an Action Level is exceeded. If confirmed exceedance, the permittee must notify DEC at emergingcontaminantsdow@dec.ny.gov and initiate minimization program and continuous reporting as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals. Upon initiation of the minimization program, confirmatory sampling is no longer required when an Action Level is exceeded. If the reporting limit (RL) exceeds the Action Level, and the laboratory method shows no detection, the permittee must provide the DEC with documentation from the laboratory supporting the RL, including the basis for any matrix interference or method limitations.

7. All PFAS compound sampling shall use EPA Method 1633/1633A. Note that "DMR code" corresponds to the 5-digit code displayed in the top left of each parameter line on the DMR page within NetDMR.

MERCURY MINIMIZATION PROGRAM (MMP) - Type IV

On 6/09/2025, the permittee submitted a Conditional Exclusion Certification, certifying that the facility does not have any of the mercury sources listed in Part III.E. of DOW 1.3.10.

1. General – To reduce mercury effluent levels with the goal of achieving the water quality standard of 0.7 ng/L, the permittee must develop, implement, and maintain a written MMP plan, which includes the elements set forth below.
2. Conditional Exclusion Certification – A certification (Appendix C of DOW 1.3.10), signed in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.8, must be submitted once every 5 years for Outfall 001 to the Regional Water Engineer and to the Bureau of Water Permits, certifying that the facility is neither a mercury source nor receives flows from a mercury source. Criteria to determine if a facility has a mercury source are as follows:
    - The facility is, or receives flow from, a Combined Sewer System (CSS) or sanitary sewer system with Type II Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSO[1]);
    - One or more effluent samples 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 SPDES permit application, or other information, indicates that mercury is handled on-site and could be discharged through outfalls;
    - Existence of outfalls that contain legacy mercury contamination;
    - The facility's collection system receives discharges from a dental and/or Categorical Industrial User (CIU[2]) 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 individual SPDES permit.
3. Control Strategy – develop and implement with the following minimum elements:
    a. 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.
    b. Bulk Chemical Evaluation – for chemicals used at a rate which exceeds 1,000 gallons/year or 10,000 pounds/year, the permittee must obtain:
        i. A manufacturer's certificate of analysis;
        ii. A chemical analysis performed by a certified laboratory; OR,
        iii. A notarized affidavit that describes the substances' mercury concentration and the detection limit achieved.

    Where practicable, the permittee must only use bulk chemicals in the wastewater treatment process which contain <10 parts per billion (ppb) of mercury.

[1] These are Overflow Retention Facilities (ORFs) and are included under the 05 and 07 permit classifications.
[2] CIUs include those listed under Federal Regulation in 40 CFR Parts 405–471.

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

4. Status Report – An **annual** status report must be developed, in accordance with the Schedule of Additional Submittals, summarizing:

    a. Review of criteria to determine if the facility has a potential mercury source;

    b. All actions undertaken, pursuant to the control strategy, during the previous year; and

    c. Actions planned, pursuant to the control strategy, for the upcoming year.

    The first status report is due in accordance with the Schedule of Additional Submittals. The permittee must maintain a file on-site with all MMP documentation.

5. MMP Modification – the permittee must submit a permittee-initiated modification request to DEC whenever:

    a. Changes at the facility, or within the collection system, increase the potential for mercury discharges; OR,

    b. A letter from DEC identifies inadequacies in the MMP.

    The permittee may use information in the status reports, as applicable in accordance with item 3 of this MMP, as a basis for the permittee-initiated modification.

DEFINITIONS:

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

DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

N.Y.S. PERMITTED DISCHARGE POINT

SPDES PERMIT No.: NY_____

OUTFALL No. :____

For information about this permitted discharge contact:

Permittee Name: _____

Permittee Contact: _____

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

OR:

NYSDEC Division of Water Regional Office Address:

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

(e) Upon request, the permittee shall make available electronic or hard copies of the sampling data to the public. In accordance with the RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS page of your permit, each DMR shall be maintained (either electronically or as a hard copy) on record for a period of five years.

(f) The permittee shall periodically inspect the outfall identification sign(s) in order to ensure they are maintained, are still visible, and contain information that is current and factually correct. Signs that are damaged or incorrect shall be replaced within 3 months of inspection.

SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE

a) The permittee shall comply with the following schedule:

Outfall(s)	Compliance Action	Compliance Date[3]
001	INTERIM PROGRESS REPORT[4] The permittee shall provide a status update on the Ammonia Monitoring Study	EDP + 9 Months
001	AMMONIA MONITORING STUDY A Monitoring Study shall commence on EDP. Effluent sampling shall be monthly for Ammonia (as N) and daily for pH and shall continue for 1 year. The data generated from the Monitoring Study shall be submitted electronically, including a portable document format (pdf) file of the laboratory analytical reports and a Microsoft (MS) Excel spreadsheet containing the location of sample collection, the date that the sample was taken, the parameter analyzed, the analytical value of the parameter, and the unit of the sample measurement. *Note: If no upgrades are necessary to comply with the Ammonia (as N) final effluent limitations, then the permittee shall comply with the Ammonia (as N) effluent limitations by EDP + 12 Months.	EDP + 12 Months
001	INTERIM PROGRESS REPORT The permittee shall provide a status update on the *Engineering Report*.	EDP + 21 Months,
001	ENGINEERING REPORT The permittee shall submit an approvable[5] Engineering Report, prepared by a Professional Engineer licensed to practice engineering in New York State that meets the requirements of the EFC/DEC Engineering Report Outline (https://www.dec.ny.gov/permits/6054.html). The report shall describe treatment alternatives or other control mechanisms that may be used to comply with the final effluent limitation(s) for *Ammonia (as N).*	EDP + 24 Months
001	INTERIM PROGRESS REPORT The permittee shall provide a status update for the *Design Documents*.	EDP + 33 Months
001	DESIGN DOCUMENTS The permittee shall submit approvable[7] Design Documents including Plans, Specifications, and Construction Schedule for the selected alternative that will ensure compliance with final effluent limitation(s) for *Ammonia (as N).*	EDP + 36 Months
001	INTERIM PROGRESS REPORT The permittee shall provide a status update for *Complete Construction*.	EDP + 45 Months EDP + 54 Months
001	COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION & COMMENCE OPERATION The permittee shall provide a Construction Completion Certification[6] to the DEC (send to the Regional Water Engineer and NetDMR@dec.ny.gov) that the disposal system has been fully completed in accordance with the approved Design Documents. Following receipt of DEC acceptance of the Construction Completion Certification, the permittee shall comply with the final effluent limitation(s) described in this permit for *Ammonia (as N).*	EDP + 60 Months
Unless noted otherwise, the above actions are one-time requirements.		

[3] 6 NYCRR 750-1.14 (a)
[4] 6 NYCRR 750-1.14 (b)
[5] 6 NYCRR 750 1.2 (a)(8)
[6] 6 NYCRR 750-2.10 (c)

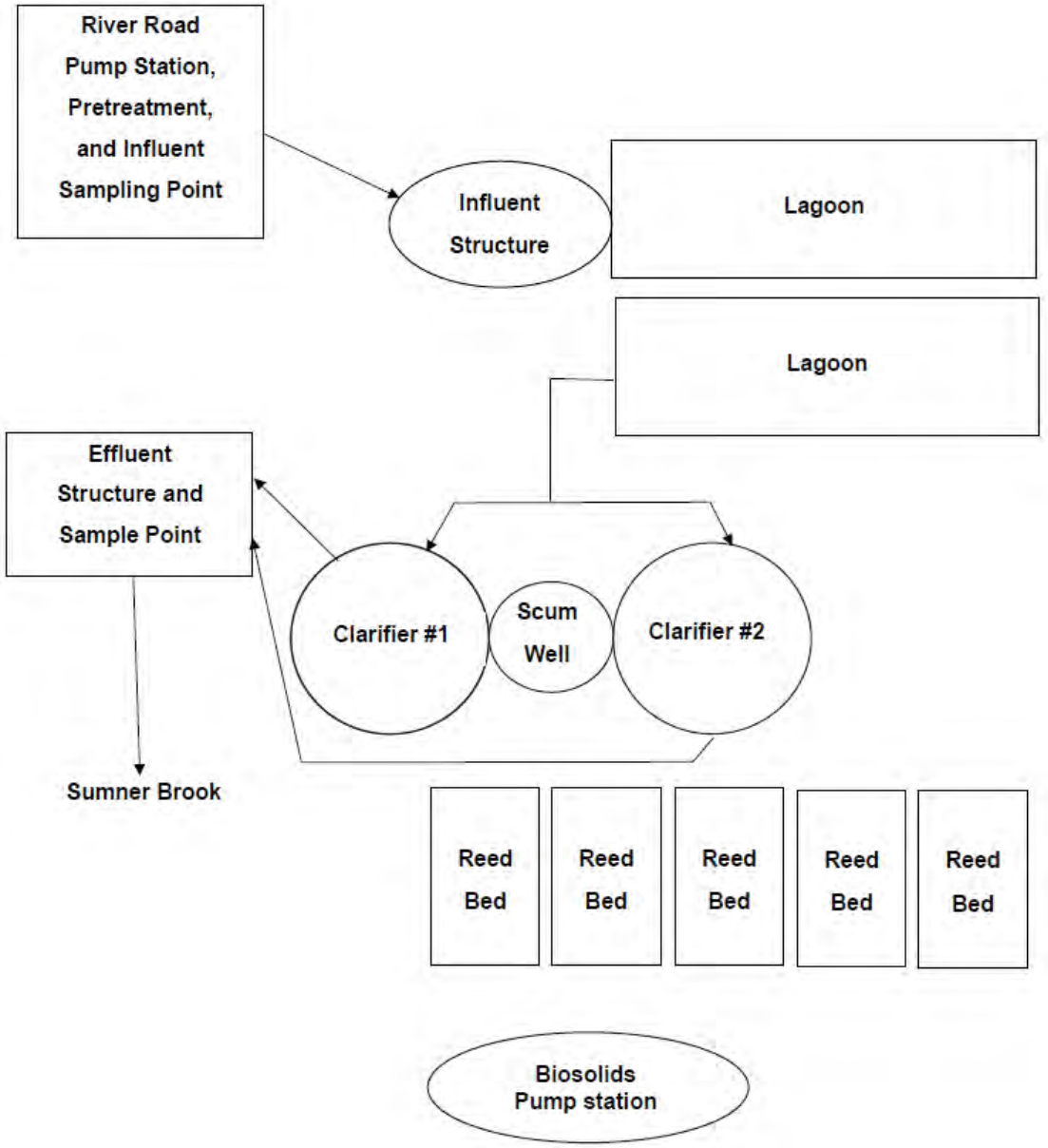
OUTFALL	PARAMETER	INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMIT					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				Notes
		Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location Inf.	Location Eff.	
001	Ammonia (as N) (June 1st – Oct 31st)	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/yr	1/Month	Calculated	-	X	1
001	Ammonia (as N) (Nov 1st – May 31st)	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/yr	1/Month	Calculated	-	X	1
Notes:	Interim limits expire EDP + 60 months or EDP + 12 months if no upgrades are necessary to comply with the Ammonia (as N) final effluent limitations.										

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

c) The permittee shall submit copies of any document required by the above schedule of compliance to the DEC Regional Water Engineer and to the Bureau of Water Permits.

MONITORING LOCATIONS

The permittee shall take samples and measurements, to comply with the monitoring requirements specified in this permit, at the 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 1 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 5
232 Golf Course Road, Warrensburg, New York, 12885-1172 Phone: (518) 623-1200

D. 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.

E. 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 (EC) MINIMIZATION PROGRAM The permittee shall initiate track down of potential sources by utilizing the "Emerging Contaminants Investigation Checklist for POTWs" available at Emerging Contaminants In NY's Waters - NYSDEC. The permittee shall continue track down of potential sources and submit reports summarizing: a. All EC monitoring results taken to date; b. A list of likely EC sources; c. All actions taken to reduce EC contaminants; and d. Proposed next steps, including a monitoring plan to identify/confirm EC sources, and ensure continued progress towards minimization/eliminating contaminants. *Reports no longer required once effluent falls below action levels for at least 12 months or until further notified by the DEC.	Confirmation of initial Action Level exceedance 12 months after confirmation of initial Action Level exceedance, and every 6 months thereafter*
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 31st)
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	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.	06/09/2030, and every 5 years thereafter
001	MERCURY MINIMIZATION PLAN The permittee must complete and maintain onsite a mercury minimization plan and subsequent annual mercury minimization status reports in accordance with the requirements of this permit.	***Maintained Onsite*** EDP + 12 months, annually thereafter

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

F. 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.

G. 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.

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

I. 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.

J. 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
St. Armand (T)
St. Armand Sewer District
NY0020991

Contents

Summary of Permit Changes

A State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit has been drafted for the St. Armand Sewer District. The changes to the permit are summarized below:

- Updated permit format, definitions, and general conditions.
- Changed the pH daily minimum limit from 6.0 to 6.5 SU and the pH daily maximum limit from 9.0 to 8.5 SU.
- Changed monthly limit for total residual chlorine (TRC) from 2.0 mg/L to 0.13 mg/L.
- Changed sample frequency for fecal coliform from 1/week to 1/month.
- Changed the monthly concentration limit for total suspended solids (TSS) from 70 mg/L to 30 mg/L and the daily limit from 105 mg/L to 45 mg/L.
- Changed the monthly loading limit for TSS from 35 lbs/d to 15 lbs/d and the daily limit from 52 lbs/d to 22.5 lbs/d.
- Added monitoring requirement for temperature.
- Added the monthly average effluent concentration limit for phosphorus of 1.0 mg/L.
- Added summer monthly average effluent limitation for ammonia of 7.7 mg/L and 5.9 lb/d.
- Added winter monthly average effluent limitation for ammonia of 16.3 mg/L and 12.6 lb/d.
- Added requirement for quarterly emerging contaminant monitoring and action levels for PFOA and PFOS.

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

The current SPDES permit was originally issued effective 11/1984 and was renewed every five years from 1984 to the present. The 1984 permit, along with all subsequent modifications, has formed the basis of this permit.

12/29/1995 The parameter BOD was changed to CBOD and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) sampling was changed from 6-hour composite to a grab sample. Sampling frequencies for pH, settleable solids, and temperature were modified from daily to five times per week and a removal rate of 70% was added for TSS.

2/1/2008 Permit was modified to include Total Phosphorus, removed effluent temperature monitoring, and expanded the pH range from 6.5 – 8.5 to 6.0 – 9.0.

4/1/2014 Permit was modified to include a Mercury minimization program, a schedule of compliance for collection system monitoring and maintenance and changed parameter CBOD to BOD.

1/1/2017 Permit was modified to include a schedule of compliance to submit an approvable engineering report by May 1, 2017, submit approvable engineering plans, specifications, and construction schedule by September 30, 2017, complete construction by December 31, 2019, and commence operation of disinfection treatment by May 1, 2020.

9/1/2017 Permit was modified to extend the date to implement sewer system assessment, flow monitoring, and maintenance plan.

1/1/2019 The schedule of compliance was extended for submission of approvable engineering plans, specifications, and construction schedule to September 30, 2019, complete construction by December 31, 2021, and commence operation of disinfection treatment by May 1, 2022.

9/27/2019 The schedule of compliance was extended for approvable engineering plans, specifications, and construction schedule to December 31, 2020, complete construction by December 31, 2021, and commence operation of disinfection treatment by May 1, 2022.

12/31/2024 The SPDES permit expired.

6/10/2025 The Town of St. Armand (T) submitted a new NY-2A permit application to renew the expired permit.

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 that receives flow from domestic users, with effluent consisting of treated sanitary wastewater. The collection system consists of separate sewers. The facility does not have any significant industrial users (SIUs).

The current 0.060 MGD treatment plant consists of:

- Screening and grit removal
- Aerated lagoons (2 total) and final clarification
- Chemical addition for phosphorus removal

Sludge is currently maintained in the lagoons and reed beds.

The primary outfall (Outfall 001) is a single port 6-inch pipe discharging to Sumner Brook, Class C(T). The port is submerged at normal river conditions and about 12 feet from the shore.

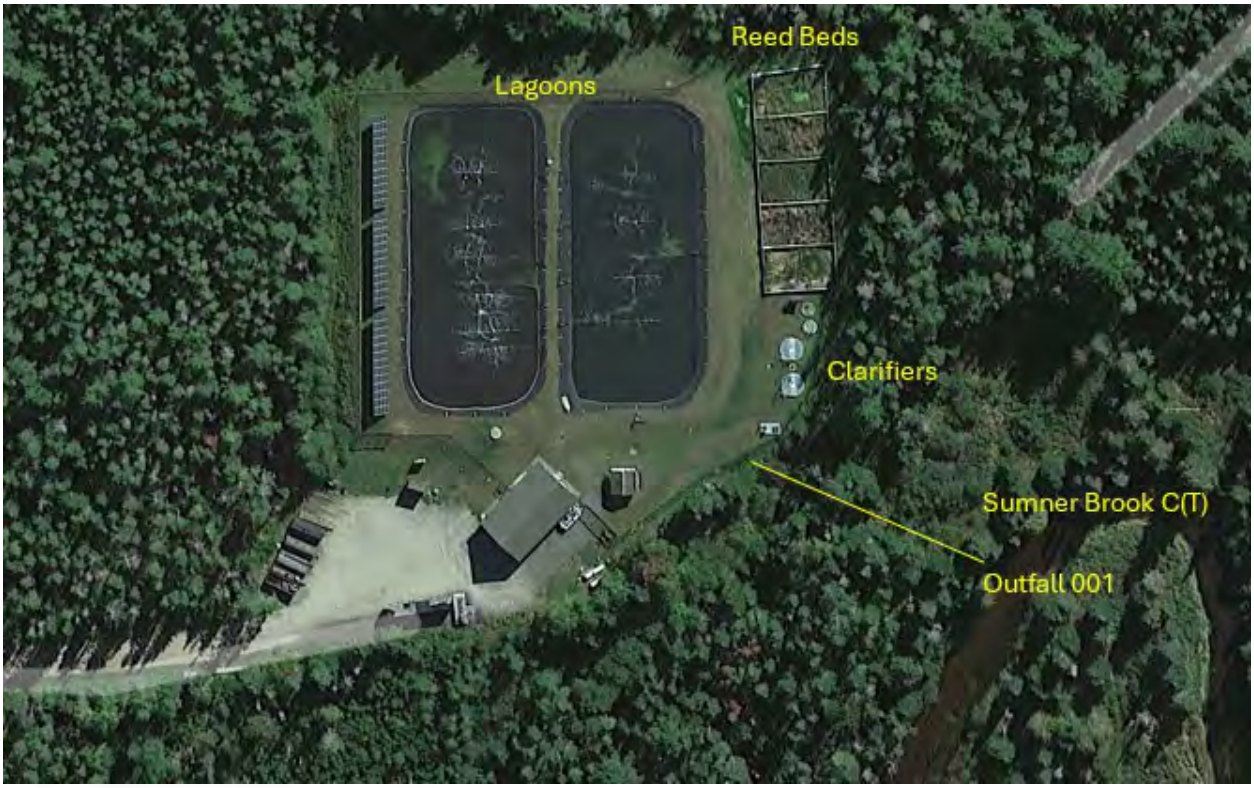
The facility is planning the following upgrades/improvements:

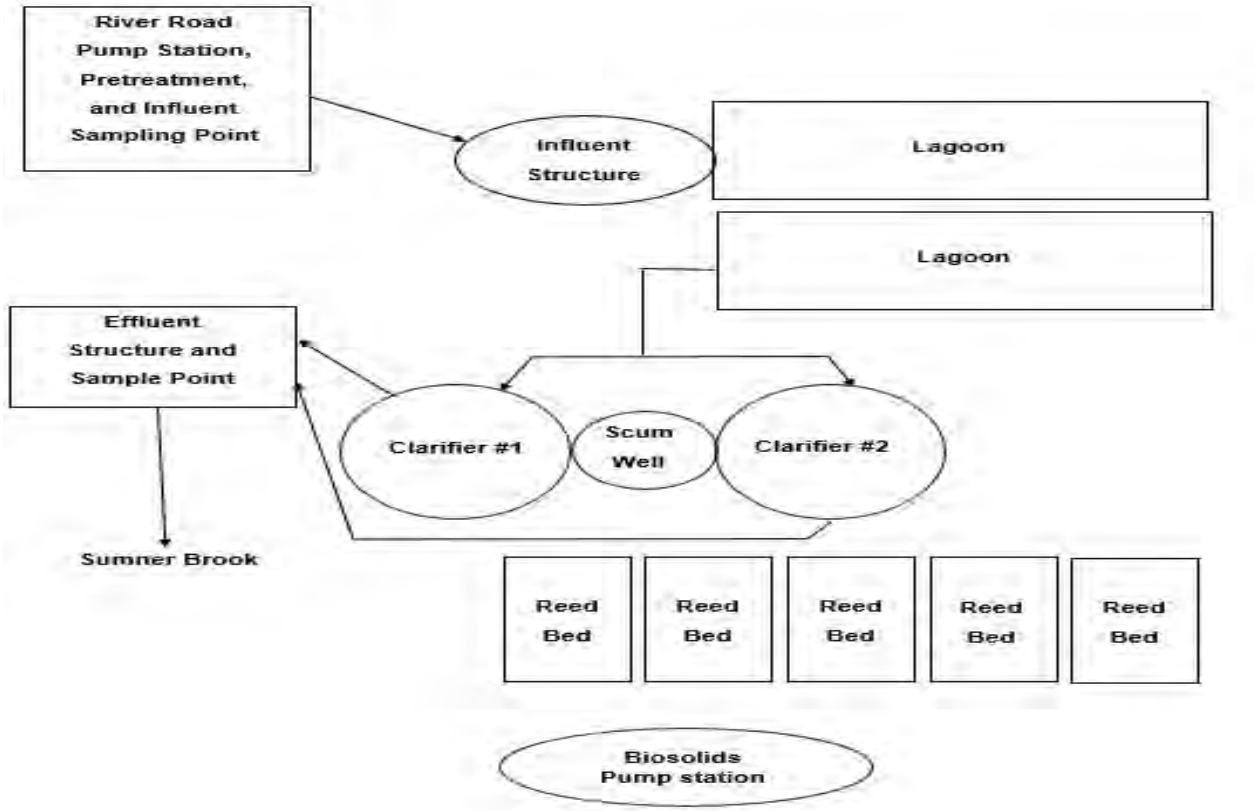
- Disinfection with an expected completion date of May 2028

The facility accepts wastewater from the following municipalities:

Municipality	SPDES #	Collection System
St. Armand (T)	NY0020991	Separate

Site Overview





Enforcement History

The facility is operating under Order on Consent R5-20210312-2347 dated July 26, 2021. The Order requires the following compliance actions:

- Implementation of disinfection

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 January 2020 to January 2025. 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	Sumner Brook, Class C(T)

Reach Description:

Sumner Brook (C-15-51) is a tributary of Saranac River and part of the Lake Champlain Watershed. The segment of Sumner Brook at the point of discharge is classified as C(T) (6NYCRR 830.6 – Table 1 – Item 119) and discharges downstream approximately 1 mile into the Saranac River (C-15) which is classified as C(T) (6NYCRR 830.6 – Table 1 – Item 61). About 9 miles downstream from outfall 001 the regulatory grid map indicates a dam called Franklin Falls Dam (201-0502). The Saranac River reach after the dam continues to be C and considered to be C-15. See the Outfall and Receiving Water Summary Table and Appendix for additional information.

Impaired Waterbody Information

Sumner Brook segment (PWL No. 1003-0070) was first listed on the 1998 New York State Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters as impaired due to pH. The segment continues to be listed as of the 2020/2022 NYS Section 303(d) List. A TMDL has not been developed to address the impairment and, therefore, there are no applicable wasteload allocations (WLAs) for this facility. However, this waterbody segment is located within the Lake Champlain Watershed and is subject to the applicable requirements of the Lake Champlain Phosphorus TMDL, as discussed below.

Lake Champlain TMDL Watershed Information

On 9/25/2002, a TMDL was approved for the Lake Champlain watershed to address phosphorus. As part of the TMDL, the discharges from the following outfalls are subject to the listed wasteload allocations (WLA) for the following parameters:

Outfall No.	Parameter	Wasteload Allocation
001	Total Phosphorus as P	1.7 lbs/day

The Town of St. Armand (T) is required to sample and report Total Phosphorus as P. The Total Phosphorus 12-month rolling average is defined as the sum of the current month's monthly average in lbs/day added to the monthly average in lbs/day from the eleven previous months divided by 12. See the Pollutant Summary Table for a discussion on the derivation of Total Phosphorus effluent limits.

Critical Receiving Water Data & Mixing Zone

There is no gage station within the Sumner Brook drainage area. The low flow condition for the Sumner Brook was obtained from a drainage basin ratio analysis with USGS gage station 04273700, Salmon River at South Plattsburgh. The drainage area at the gage were found from the USGS/NYSDEC Bulletin 74, 1979. The statical flows 7Q10, 30Q10 and 1Q10 were obtained using Hydrologic Tool Box for the hydrologic flow period of 1992-2022. The low flows at the facility location were found from a drainage basin ratio analysis and are shown below.

Gage Name: Salmon River at South Plattsburgh
Gage ID: 042737500
Drainage Area at Gage (mi^2): 61.9
Drainage Area at Facility (mi^2): 55.0

Statistical Flow	**Gage (1992-2022_Data) Hydrologic Tool Box**	**Estimated flow at the Facility**
Unit	**CFS**	**CFS**
1Q10	9.0	8.1
7Q10	10.0	8.9
30Q10	12.3	10.9

The CORMIX model was run for determining acute and dilutions using 5*depth (USEPA TSD for Water Quality-Based Effluent Liis for Toxics, 1991) and 25*depth (DEC) as a length-scale criteria. These dilution are indicated in the table below.

Outfall No.	Acute Dilution Ratio A(A)	Chronic Dilution Ratio A(C)	Human, Aesthetic, Wildlife Dilution Ratio (HEW)	Basis
001	6.6:1	25.6:1	25.6:1	CORMIX

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

Permit Requirements

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

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing

None of the seven criteria that are indicative of potential toxicity are applicable to this facility; therefore, WET testing is not included in the permit. Appendix Link

Anti-backsliding

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

Antidegradation

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

Discharge Notification Act Requirements

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

Temperature Requirements for Municipal Discharges to Trout Streams

For municipal discharges to streams classified as trout (T) or trout spawning (TS), the Department has reviewed the dilution and maximum reported effluent temperature.

The facility does not have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above the thermal criteria of 6 NYCRR 704. Therefore, the permit includes “monitor only” for effluent temperature as a year-round requirement.

Mercury

The DOW 1.3.10 Mercury – Multiple Discharge Variance (MDV), dated December 31, 2025, provides the framework for DEC to require mercury monitoring and mercury minimization programs (MMPs), through SPDES permitting. All of the following permit conditions are consistent with the MDV. Appendix Link

[1] As prescribed by 6 NYCRR Part 617

The facility is located outside of the Great Lakes Basin and is a SPDES Class 07. The permittee submitted a Conditional Exclusion Form on 06/09/2025, certifying the facility does not have a mercury source as listed in Part III.E. of the MDV. Therefore, consistent with the MDV, the permit includes requirements for the implementation of MMP Type IV. The Schedule of Additional Submittals includes a mercury minimization plan annual status report (maintained onsite), and re-certification of the exclusion every five years. This requirement is new.

Schedule of Compliance

A Schedule of Compliance is being included[2] for the following items (Appendix Link):

- A compliance period to comply with final effluent limitations at Outfall 001 for ammonia. This is a new effluent limitation and additional time is needed to evaluate facility performance and determine if any treatment plant upgrades are necessary.

Emerging Contaminant Monitoring

The SPDES permit includes Action Levels for PFOA and PFOS, and minimization programs when exceedances of those Action Levels are confirmed, due to the emerging nature of PFOA and PFOS; 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 the need to protect the best usages of the receiving water and downstream waterbodies pursuant to 6 NYCRR 701.1. The use of minimization programs is also supported by 6 NYCRR 750-1.14(f). Appendix Link

Based on the available data at Outfall 001, the permit includes Action Levels for PFOA and PFOS. The Actions Levels are set at the NYS Department of Health (DOH) Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 10 ng/L for drinking water as a proxy for background concentrations in the facility's influent. Discharges above the MCL indicate the potential presence of a controllable source beyond drinking water and the need to implement track down measures. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), the SPDES permit also requires monitoring for the remaining 38 PFAS compounds. Those monitoring requirements are 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.

Schedule of Additional Submittals

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

Emerging Contaminant Minimization Program

Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.14(f), the permit includes an Emerging Contaminant Minimization Program. Upon confirmation of action level exceedance, the permittee must initiate track down of potential sources and submit reports summarizing all emerging contaminant monitoring data, likely sources, actions taken to reduce emerging contaminants, and proposed next steps to minimize/eliminate emerging contaminants. Please see Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above for more information.

WTC Annual Report

In accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(a), to determine compliance with effluent limitations and water quality standards, the permit requires submission of an annual report each year that the permittee uses and discharges WTCs. The permittee must summarize all WTC use for the prior calendar year, January 1 through December 31, and attach it either to the December DMR or annual monitoring report required by the permit. More

[2] Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.14

information is located on the DEC's website under SPDES Permitting of Water Treatment Chemicals.

Annual Flow Certification

In accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-2.9(C)(4), the chief fiscal officer of the municipality shall submit an Annual Flow Certification form, located on DEC's website at Wastewater forms, as an attachment to its February DMR or through nForm. The municipal chief fiscal officer may also submit an explanation for a deviation, where compliance certification cannot be provided.

Mercury Conditional Exclusion Certification

Please see above discussion of mercury. Consistent with DOW 1.3.10, the permittee must submit the form, signed in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.18, every five years certifying that the facility is neither a mercury source nor receives flow from a mercury source.

Mercury Minimization Plan (MMP) and Status Report

Please see above discussion of MMP and the required annual Status Report., in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.14(f).

Permittee: St. Armand (T)
Facility: St. Armand Sewer District
SPDES Number: NY0020991
USEPA Non-Major/Class 07 Municipal

Date: January 7, 2026 v.1.27
Permit Writer: Steven Rose
Water Quality Reviewer: Aslam Mirza
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 (cfs)	7Q10 (cfs)	30Q10 (cfs)	Critical Effluent Flow (MGD)	Dilution Factor		
												A(A)	A(C)	HEW
001	44° 24' 08" N	74° 04' 40" W	Sumner Brook	C(T)	C-15-51 PWL: 1003-0070	10/03	-	**8.1**	**8.9**	**10.9**	0.060	**6.6**	**25.6**	**25.6**

POLLUTANT SUMMARY TABLE: **Outfall 001**

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated Sanitary Sewage **Type of Treatment:** Grit removal, lagoons, and clarifiers.													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[3]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
General Notes: Existing discharge data from January 2020 to December 2024 was obtained from Discharge Monitoring Reports provided by the permittee. All applicable water quality standards were reviewed for development of the WQBELs. The standard and WQBEL shown below represent the most stringent.															
Flow Rate	MGD	Monthly Avg	**0.060**	0.023 Actual Average	58/0	0.060	Design Flow	No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages.					703.2	-	Design Flow
	Consistent with 40CFR Part 133.102 and TOGS 1.3.3, a monthly average flow limitation equal to the average daily design capacity of the treatment plant is specified.														
pH	SU	Minimum	**6.0**	6.73 Actual Min	58/0	6.0	40 CFR 133.102	-	-	6.5 – 8.5 703.3	Range	6.5-8.5	703.3	-	TBEL
		Maximum	**9.0**	8.49 Actual Max	58/0	9.0									
	Due to impairment for pH (Sumner Brook- PWL: 1003-0070), the WQBEL equal to the WQ standard is required.														
Temperature	°F	Monthly Avg	-	73 Actual Max	12	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor	-	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
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(a), monitoring is required and may be used to inform future permitting decisions.														
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	mg/L	Daily Min	**Monitor**	2.6 min. 6.7 avg.	58/0	-	-	-	>5.0	5.0 703.3		-	-	-	Monitor

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

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated Sanitary Sewage **Type of Treatment:** Grit removal, lagoons, and clarifiers.													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data: Permit Limit	Existing Discharge Data: Existing Effluent Quality[3]	Existing Discharge Data: # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	TBELs: Limit	TBELs: Basis	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Projected Instream Conc.	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: WQ Std. or GV	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: WQ Type	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Calc. WQBEL	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Basis	ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
(DO)	The WQ modeling results indicated that DO standard was maintained and consequently WQBEL for DO was not required.														
5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	**30**	14.7	54/4	30	40 CFR 133.102	-	DO=5.0 mg/l Surrogate Standard 703.3			-	-	-	TBEL
		7 Day Avg	**45**	15.2	54/4	45	40 CFR 133.102					-			
	lbs/d	Monthly Avg	**15**	5.4	54/4	15	-					-			
		7 Day Avg	**22.5**	5.5	54/4	22.5	-					-			
	% Rem	Minimum	**85**	95.6	58/0	85	40 CFR 133.102					-			
	Consistent with 40 CFR Part 133.102 and TOGS 1.3.3 for POTWs, TBELs reflect secondary treatment standards. **Reach Description:** A one-reach water quality model was developed from the point-of-discharge to the confluence of Saranac River. The reach length is 0.76 mile and its slope is very small (0.000249 ft/ft); providing poor aeration to the stream water. Due to proper placement of the outfall in the stream (fully submerged in the middle of the stream), a good mixing is achieved and lessens the impact on the water quality of the downstream waters. The water classification of the Sumner Brook is C(T) and the water class of the Saranac River is class C. **WQ Model Results:** The downstream DO concentration was modeled using the Streeter-Phelps equations with the following inputs: Effluent DO = 2.0 mg/l (TOGS 1.3.1D), Effluent BOD_5 = 30.0 mg/L, Effluent NOD= 35.1 mg/L (equivalent to ammonia level of 7.67 mg/l as ammonia-nitrogen) for **Summer** period. The model showed that WQBELs for BOD5 and dissolved oxygen are not required and TBEL is protective of water quality for BOD5. **For Winter**, Effluent BOD5=30 mg/l, Effluent NOD= 74.56 mg/L (equivalent to ammonia level of 16.32 mg/l as ammonia-nitrogen, is applicable. Again, WQBELs for BOD5 and DO are not required and TBEL of BOD5 is appropriate for the protection of WQ of the downstream waters.														
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	70	14.8	57/1	**30**	TOGS 1.3.3	-	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	105	15.0	57/1	**45**	TOGS 1.3.3								
	lbs/d	Monthly Avg	35	2.9	56/2	**15**	-								
		7 Day Avg	52	3.0	56/2	**22.5**	-								
	% Rem	Minimum	85	95.2	56/0	**85**	TOGS 1.3.3								
	Consistent with 40 CFR Part 133.102 and TOGS 1.3.3 for POTWs, TBELs have been adjusted to reflect secondary treatment standards. Based on the existing effluent quality, the facility can achieve standard secondary limitations and the “equivalent to secondary” or “adjustment for waste stabilization ponds” previously given under TOGS 1.3.3 is no longer applicable. Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL, and consistent with TOGS 1.3.3, is protective of water quality standards.														

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated Sanitary Sewage													
		Type of Treatment: Grit removal, lagoons, and clarifiers.													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[3]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Settleable Solids	mL/L	Daily Max	**0.3**	0.2	58/0	0.3	TOGS 1.3.3	-	None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages				703.2	-	TBEL
	Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3, the effluent limitation is equal to 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.														
Nitrogen, Ammonia (as N) **Sum/Win** June 1- Oct 31/ Nov1 – May 31	mg/L	Monthly Avg	-	**8.1**	1	-	-	0.08 Default Value	2.04	0.38/0.72	Chronic	**7.7/16.3**	703.5	-	WQBEL
	lb/d	Monthly Avg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**5.9/12.6**			
	The WQS for Ammonia was determined from TOGS 1.1.1 for a pH of 8.2 S.U. (Basin 80th percentile value) and temperatures of 24/10 °C for summer/winter periods. The temperatures of the receiving waterbody were default values and consistent with TOGS 1.3.1E. As the facilities performance is unknown, a schedule of compliance item has been included for achieving compliance with final ammonia limits.														
Total Phosphorus	mg/L	Monthly Avg	Monitor	3.3	58/0	**1.0**	TOGS 1.3.6	-	None in amounts that will result in growths of algae, weeds and slimes that will impair the waters for their best usages.				TMDL / WLA	-	TMDL
	lb/d	Monthly Avg	Monitor	0.8	57/1	**Monitor**	750-1.13 Monitor								
	lb/d	12 Month Rolling Avg	1.7	0.8	57/1	**1.7**	Antibacksliding								
	Consistent with the TMDL, and to maximize phosphorus removal[4] to improve the water quality of Lake Champlain, the permit includes a total phosphorus concentration limit of 1.0 mg/L expressed as a monthly average and continuation of a limit of 1.7 lbs/day as a 12-month rolling average. Daily loading limits are provided in the Lake Champlain TMDL discussion in this fact sheet.														
Total Mercury	ng/L	Daily Max	-	1.8	1	-	-	-	-	0.7	H(FC)	25	GLCA	-	No Limitation DOW 1.3.10
	See Mercury section of this fact sheet.														
Coliform, Fecal	#/100 ml	30d Geo Mean	200	101	1	**200**	TOGS 1.3.3	-	The monthly geometric mean, from a minimum of five examinations, shall not exceed 200.				703.4	-	TBEL
		7d Geo Mean	400	-	-	**400**	TOGS 1.3.3	-							
	Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3, effluent disinfection is required seasonally from May 1st - October 31st, due to the class of the receiving waterbody. Fecal coliform limits equal to the TBEL are specified.														

[4] Consistent with NYCRR 750-2.8(a)(5).

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated Sanitary Sewage													
		Type of Treatment: Grit removal, lagoons, and clarifiers.													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[3]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	mg/L	Daily Max	2.0	-	-	2.0	TOGS 1.3.3	-	-	0.019	A(C)	**0.13**	703.5	-	Antibacksliding
	Effluent disinfection is currently required seasonally and will remain a permit requirement. The WQBEL was calculated by multiplying the WQS by the acute dilution ratio.														

Emerging Contaminants Outfall 001															
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[5]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Notes: See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring section above. Effluent samples were analyzed for the 40 PFAS compounds and 1,4-Dioxane. J qualified data was above the method detection limit, but below the reporting level (RL).															
Perfluoro-butanoic Acid (PFBA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	2.76	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor Only (Quarterly)**
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-pentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	4.12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor Only (Quarterly)**
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-hexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	7.8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor Only (Quarterly)**
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-heptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	3.28	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor Only (Quarterly)**
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (PFOA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	7.68 Actual Max	1	**10** Action Level	BPJ MCL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Action Level**
	Due to the presence of PFOA and PFOS, the permit includes an action level equal to the NYSDOH MCL of 10 ng/L. See the Emerging Contaminant Monitoring and Action Level sections for more information.														

[5] 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)

Emerging Contaminants Outfall 001

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[5]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Perfluoro-nonanoic Acid (PFNA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	2.2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor Only (Quarterly)**
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-decanoic Acid (PFDA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	3.16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor Only (Quarterly)**
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-undecanoic Acid (PFUnA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor Only (Quarterly)**
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-dodecanoic Acid (PFDoA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor Only (Quarterly)**
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-tridecanoic Acid (PFTiA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor Only (Quarterly)**
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-tetradecanoic Acid (PFTeA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor Only (Quarterly)**
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-butanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor Only (Quarterly)**
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-pentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor Only (Quarterly)**
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-hexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	2.28	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor Only (Quarterly)**
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-heptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor Only (Quarterly)**
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														

Emerging Contaminants Outfall 001

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[5]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Perfluoro-octanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	13.9	1	**10** Action Level	BPJ MCL	-	86.2	160000 GV	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	TOGS 1.1.1	-	**Action Level**
	The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum measured effluent concentration of 13.9 ng/L, a multiplier of 6.2, the HEW dilution ratio, and an assumed negligible upstream ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the guidance value indicates no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a water quality violation. However, due to the presence of PFOS, the permit includes an action level equal to the NYSDOH Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 10 ng/L. See the Emerging Contaminant and Action Level sections for more information.														
Perfluoro-nonanesulfonic Acid (PFNS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor Only (Quarterly)**
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-decanesulfonic Acid (PFDS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor Only (Quarterly)**
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-dodecane-sulfonic Acid (PFDoS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor Only (Quarterly)**
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-octane-sulfonamide (FOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	3.44	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor Only (Quarterly)**
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	4.22	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor Only (Quarterly)**
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor Only (Quarterly)**
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
4:2 Fluorotelomer	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor Only (Quarterly)**

Emerging Contaminants Outfall 001

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[5]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
6:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor Only (Quarterly)**
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
8:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor Only (Quarterly)**
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amide (NEtFOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor Only (Quarterly)**
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amide (NMeFOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor Only (Quarterly)**
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoethanol (NMeFOSE)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor Only (Quarterly)**
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoethanol (NEtFOSE)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor Only (Quarterly)**
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
9-Chlorohexadeca-fluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor Only (Quarterly)**
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Hexafluoro-propylene	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor Only (Quarterly)**

Emerging Contaminants Outfall 001

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[5]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA or GenX)	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor Only (Quarterly)**
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic Acid (ADONA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor Only (Quarterly)**
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
3-Perfluoropropyl Propanoic Acid (3:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor Only (Quarterly)**
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (5:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor Only (Quarterly)**
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
3-Perfluoroheptyl Propanoic Acid (7:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor Only (Quarterly)**
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor Only (Quarterly)**
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-4-methoxy-butanoic Acid (PFMBA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor Only (Quarterly)**
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-3-methoxy-	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor Only (Quarterly)**

Emerging Contaminants Outfall 001

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[5]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
propanoic Acid (PFMPA)	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic Acid (PFEESA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor Only (Quarterly)**
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	18,000 GV	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	TOGS 1.1.1	-	**No Limitation**
	The reported value is non-detect and there is no reasonable potential to exceed the WQ standard. And therefore, WQBEL is not required.														

Appendix: Regulatory and Technical Basis of Permit Authorizations

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

Regulatory References

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

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

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

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

Outfall and Receiving Water Information

Impaired Waters

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

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

Interstate Water Pollution Control Agencies

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

Existing Effluent Quality

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

Permit Requirements

Basis for Effluent Limitations

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

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

Anti-backsliding

Anti-backsliding requirements are specified in the CWA sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4), ECL 17-0809, and regulations at 40 CFR 122.44(*l*) and 6 NYCRR 750-1.10(c) and (d). Generally, the relaxation of effluent limitations in permits is prohibited unless one of the specified exceptions applies, which will be cited on a case-by-case basis in this fact sheet. Consistent with current case law[6] and USEPA interpretation[7] 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.

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

Antidegradation Policy

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

Effluent Limitations

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

Technology-based Effluent Limitations (TBELs)

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.

Action Levels

As defined in 6 NYCRR 750-1.2(a)(2), when used in a SPDES permit, an Action Level means a monitoring requirement characterized by a numerical value that, when exceeded, triggers additional permittee monitoring and DEC review to determine if numerical effluent limitations should be imposed.

The application of an Action Level is provided in TOGS 1.2.1. If the Action Level is exceeded, the permittee is required to conduct confirmatory monitoring. If Action Levels are routinely or excessively exceeded, they will be reconsidered and adjusted or replaced by limits in accordance with the Environmental Benefit Permit Strategy (EBPS). An Action Level is not a limit, and an exceedance does not constitute a permit violation unless the confirmatory sampling is not performed in accordance with the permit requirements.

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

Mercury is widespread in New York State (NYS) waters at levels above the most stringent dissolved mercury water quality standard (WQS) of 0.7 ng/L. SPDES permittees cannot comply with a Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitation (WQBEL) for mercury. Therefore, an MDV is appropriate, 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 and 2020. Each iteration of the MDV builds off the previous version supporting the State's effort to reduce mercury pollution and make reasonable progress toward achieving the WQBEL for mercury. This iteration of the MDV refines the content and application of the MDV for mercury.

The MDV does not change the WQS of 0.7 ng/L; it establishes a variance of the WQBEL which is based on the WQS. SPDES permits which include this variance comply with 40 CFR 122.44.

DOW 1.3.10 explains which surface water permittees are eligible for the MDV.

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 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.