



Department of  
Environmental  
Conservation

# State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) DISCHARGE PERMIT

SIC Code:	<b>2022</b>	NAICS Code:	<b>311513</b>	SPDES Number:	<b>NY0100820</b>
Discharge Class (CL):	<b>04</b>	DEC Number:	<b>5-1634-00012-00013</b>		
Toxic Class (TX):	<b>N</b>	Effective Date (EDP):			
Major-Sub Drainage Basin:	<b>09 - 02</b>	Expiration Date (ExDP):			
Water Index Number:	<b>SL(C)-21-2-2</b>	Item No.:	<b>910 - 029</b>	Modification Dates (EDPM):	
Compact Area:	<b>IJC</b>				

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

PERMITTEE NAME AND ADDRESS						
Name:	<b>Agri-Mark, Inc.</b>			Attention:	<b>Jason Martin Vice President of Operations</b>	
Street:	<b>40 Shattuck Rd. Ste 301</b>					
City:	<b>Andover</b>			State:	<b>MA</b>	Zip Code: <b>01810</b>
Email:	<b>jmartin@cabotcheese.com</b>			Phone:	<b>(518) 497-6644</b>	

is authorized to discharge from the facility described below:

FACILITY NAME, ADDRESS, AND PRIMARY OUTFALL											
Name:	<b>Agri-mark, Inc. – Chateaugay Facility</b>										
Address / Location:	<b>39 McCadam Lane</b>						County:	<b>Franklin</b>			
City:	<b>Chateaugay</b>				State:	<b>NY</b>		Zip Code:	<b>12920</b>		
Facility Location:	Latitude:	<b>44</b> °	<b>55</b> '	<b>25</b> " N	& Longitude:	<b>74</b> °	<b>04</b> '	<b>29</b> " W			
Primary Outfall No.:	<b>01A</b>	Latitude:	<b>44</b> °	<b>55</b> '	<b>25</b> " N	& Longitude:	<b>74</b> °	<b>04</b> '	<b>45</b> " W		
Wastewater Description:	<b>Non- Contact Cooling Water</b>	Receiving Water:	<b>Swale to Boardman Brook</b>			NAICS:	<b>311513</b>	Class:	<b>C</b>	Standard:	<b>C(T)</b>

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

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

**DISTRIBUTION:**

CO BWP - Permit Coordinator  
BWP – Permit Writer  
CO BWC - SCIS  
RWE  
RPA  
EPA Region II

Permit Administrator:	<b>Erin M. Donhauser</b>		
Address:	<b>1115 State Route 86, Ray Brook, NY 12977-0296</b>		
Signature:		Date:	<b>//</b>

## SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL OUTFALLS

Outfall	Wastewater Description	NAICS Code	Outfall Latitude			Outfall Longitude		
<b>01B</b>	<b>Non-Contact Cooling Water</b>	<b>311513</b>	<b>44</b> °	<b>55</b> '	<b>27</b> " N	<b>74</b> °	<b>04</b> '	<b>31</b> " W
Receiving Water: <b>Swale to Boardman Brook</b>						Class: <b>C(T)</b>		

## SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL NON-JURISDICTIONAL OUTFALLS

Outfall	Wastewater Description	NAICS Code	Outfall Latitude			Outfall Longitude		
<b>003<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Pre-treated Industrial Wastewater</b>	<b>311513</b>	<b>44</b> °	<b>56</b> '	<b>01</b> " N	<b>74</b> °	<b>06</b> '	<b>02</b> " W
Receiving Water: <b>Chateaugay WWTP/ Chateaugay River via POTW</b>						Class: <b>C(T)</b>		

1. Refer to Significant Industrial User Discharge Permit implemented by the Village of Chateaugay.

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## DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION
7-Day Geo Mean	The highest allowable geometric mean of daily discharges over a calendar week.
7-Day Average	The average of all daily discharges for each 7-days in the monitoring period. The sample measurement is the highest of the 7-day averages calculated for the monitoring period.
12-Month Rolling Average (12 MRA)	The current monthly value of a parameter, plus the sum of the monthly values over the previous 11 months for that parameter, divided by the number of months for which samples were collected in the 12-month period.
30-Day Geometric Mean	The highest allowable geometric mean of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the antilog of: the sum of the log of each of the daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.
Action Level	Action level means a monitoring requirement characterized by a numerical value that, when exceeded, triggers additional permittee actions and department review to determine if numerical effluent limitations should be imposed.
Compliance Level / Minimum Level	A compliance level is an effluent limitation. A compliance level is given when the water quality evaluation specifies a Water Quality Based Effluent Limit (WQBEL) below the Minimum Level. The compliance level shall be set at the Minimum Level (ML) for the most sensitive analytical method as given in 40 CFR Part 136, or otherwise accepted by the Department.
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	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
01A	All Year	Swale to Boardman Brook	EDM	10/31/2024

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location		
								Inf.	Eff.	
Flow	Daily Maximum	Monitor	MGD			Continuous	Meter		X	
Flow	Monthly Average	Monitor	MGD			Continuous	Meter		X	
pH	Daily Minimum	6.5	SU			1 / Month	Grab		X	
	Daily Maximum	8.5	SU							
Temperature	Daily Maximum	70	°F			1 / Month	Grab		X	1
Chlorine, Total Residual	Daily Maximum	0.03	mg/L			1 / Month	Grab		X	1

OUTFALL	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
01B	All Year	Swale to Boardman Brook	EDM	10/31/2024

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location		
								Inf.	Eff.	
Flow	Daily Maximum	Monitor	MGD			Continuous	Meter		X	
Flow	Monthly Average	Monitor	MGD			Continuous	Meter		X	
pH	Daily Minimum	6.5	SU			1 / Month	Grab		X	
	Daily Maximum	8.5	SU							
Temperature	Daily Maximum	70	°F			1 / Month	Grab		X	1
Chlorine, Total Residual	Daily Maximum	0.03	mg/L			1 / Month	Grab		X	1

**FOOTNOTES:**

1. This is a final effluent limitation. See Schedule of Compliance for interim effluent limitation.

## STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS

### **NO EXPOSURE CERTIFICATION**

The permittee submitted a Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure Form on July 9, 2021, certifying that all industrial activities and materials are completely sheltered from exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or stormwater runoff. The permittee must maintain a condition of no exposure for the exclusion to remain applicable. If conditions change resulting in the exposure of materials and activities to stormwater, the permittee must notify the Regional Water Engineer. The permittee must recertify a condition of no exposure every five years by completing the "No Exposure Certification Form" found on the NYSDEC website.

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## 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:

<p><b>N.Y.S. PERMITTED DISCHARGE POINT</b></p> <p><b>SPDES PERMIT No.: NY_____</b></p> <p><b>OUTFALL No. : _____</b></p> <p>For information about this permitted discharge contact:</p> <p>Permittee Name: _____</p> <p>Permittee Contact: _____</p> <p>Permittee Phone:       ( ) - ### - #####</p> <p>OR:</p> <p>NYSDEC Division of Water Regional Office Address:</p> <p>NYSDEC Division of Water Regional Phone: ( ) - ### - #####</p>
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- (e) Upon request, the permittee shall make available electronic or hard copies of the sampling data to the public. In accordance with the RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS page of your permit, each DMR shall be maintained (either electronically or as a hard copy) on record for a period of five years.
- (f) The permittee shall periodically inspect the outfall identification sign(s) in order to ensure they are maintained, are still visible, and contain information that is current and factually correct. Signs that are damaged or incorrect shall be replaced within 3 months of inspection.

## SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE

a) The permittee shall comply with the following schedule:

Outfall(s)	Compliance Action	Compliance Date <sup>1</sup>
01A & 01B	INTERIM PROGRESS REPORT <sup>2</sup> The permittee shall provide a status update on the <i>Engineering Report</i> .	January 1, 2024
01A & 01B	ENGINEERING REPORT The permittee shall submit an approvable <sup>3</sup> Engineering Report. The report shall describe treatment alternatives or other control that may be used to comply with the final effluent limitation(s) for temperature and TRC.	June 30, 2024
01A & 01B	DESIGN DOCUMENTS The permittee shall submit approvable <sup>3</sup> Design Documents including a Basis of Design Report (BODR), Plans, Specifications, and Construction Schedule for the selected alternative that will ensure compliance with final effluent limitations for temperature and TRC.	January 1, 2025
01A & 01B	INTERIM PROGRESS REPORT The permittee shall provide a status update for <i>Complete Construction</i> .	January 1, 2026
01A & 01B	COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION The permittee shall provide a Certificate of Completion <sup>4</sup> to the Department that the disposal system has been fully completed in accordance with the approved Design Documents.	January 1, 2027
01A & 01B	COMMENCE OPERATION Following receipt of Department acceptance of Certificate of Completion, the permittee shall comply with the final effluent limitation(s) described in this permit for temperature and TRC.	Upon Department Acceptance

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

### INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITS FOR PARAMETERS SUBJECT TO THIS SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE

Outfall	Parameter(s) Affected	Interim Effluent Limit			Limits Apply	Notes	Interim Limits Expire
		Type	Limit	Units			
01A	Temperature	Daily Max	85	°F	Year-Round		January 1, 2027
01A	Total Residual Chlorine	Daily Max	Monitor	mg/L	Year-Round		January 1, 2027
01B	Temperature	Daily Max	85	°F	Year-Round		January 1, 2027
01B	Total Residual Chlorine	Daily Max	Monitor	mg/L	Year-Round		January 1, 2027

b) The permittee shall submit a written notice of compliance or non-compliance 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 such compliance or non-compliance notification 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;

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

<sup>2</sup> 6 NYCRR 750-1.14 (b)

<sup>3</sup> 6 NYCRR 750 1.2 (a)(8)

<sup>4</sup> 6 NYCRR 750-2.10 (c)

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 NYSDEC Regional Water Engineer and to the Bureau of Water Permits.

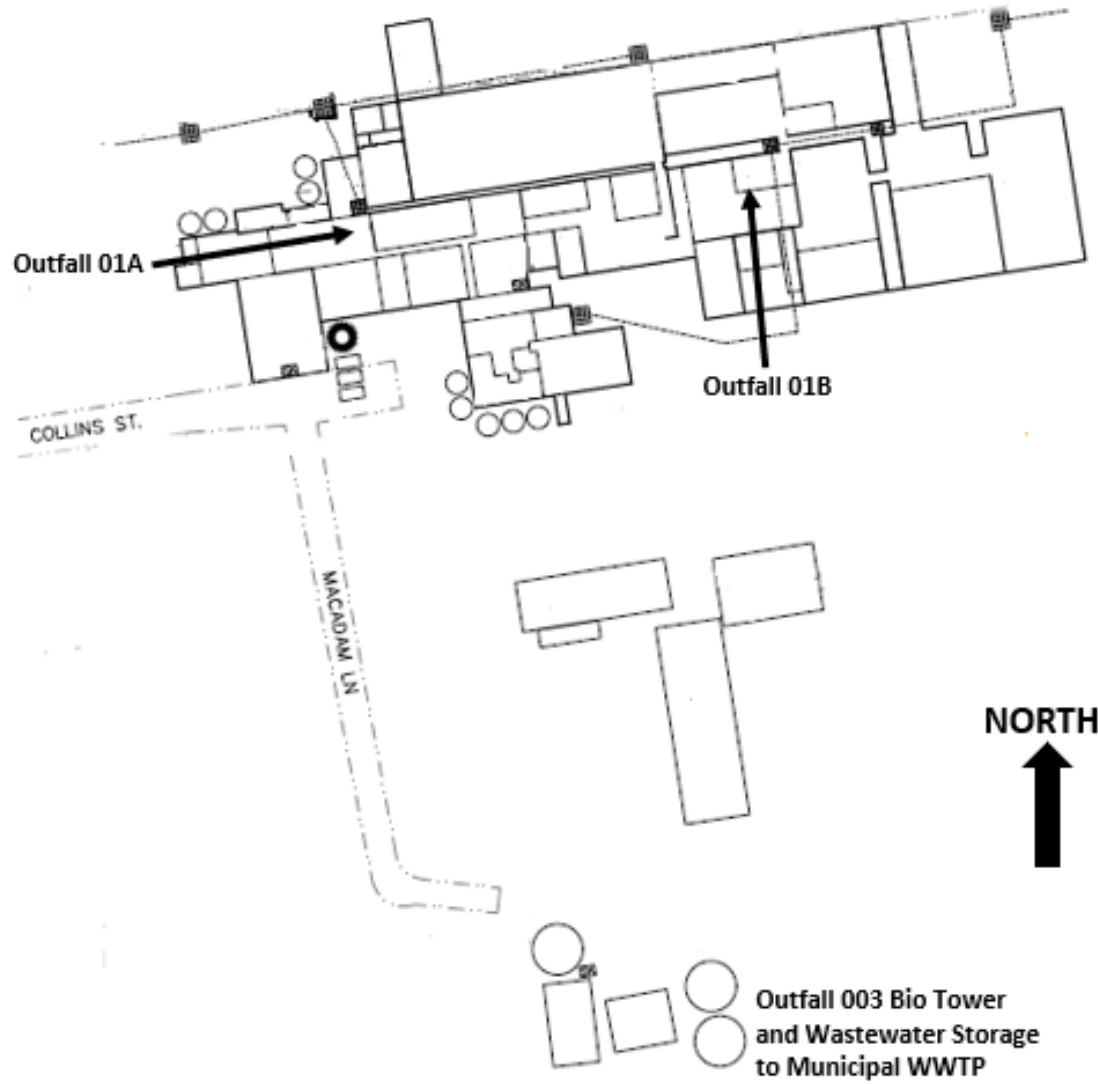
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# MONITORING LOCATIONS

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

- Effluent: Outfall 01A: "East Discharge" Sampling Port, Thermometer, and Flow Meter
- Outfall 01B: "West Discharge" Sampling Port, Thermometer, and Flow Meter



## GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- A. The regulations in 6 NYCRR Part 750 are hereby incorporated by reference and the conditions are enforceable requirements under this permit. The permittee shall comply with all requirements set forth in this permit and with all the applicable requirements of 6 NYCRR Part 750 incorporated into this permit by reference, including but not limited to the regulations in paragraphs B through H as follows:
- B. General Conditions
1. Duty to comply 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(e) & 2.4
  2. Duty to reapply 6 NYCRR 750-1.16(a)
  3. Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(g)
  4. Duty to mitigate 6 NYCRR 750-2.7(f)
  5. Permit actions 6 NYCRR 750-1.1(c), 1.18, 1.20 & 2.1(h)
  6. Property rights 6 NYCRR 750-2.2(b)
  7. Duty to provide information 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(i)
  8. Inspection and entry 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(a) & 2.3
- C. Operation and Maintenance
1. Proper Operation & Maintenance 6 NYCRR 750-2.8
  2. Bypass 6 NYCRR 750-1.2(a)(17), 2.8(b) & 2.7
  3. Upset 6 NYCRR 750-1.2(a)(94) & 2.8(c)
- D. Monitoring and Records
1. Monitoring and records 6 NYCRR 750-2.5(a)(2), 2.5(a)(6), 2.5(c)(1), 2.5(c)(2), & 2.5(d)
  2. Signatory requirements 6 NYCRR 750-1.8 & 2.5(b)
- E. Reporting Requirements
1. Reporting requirements for non-POTWs 6 NYCRR 750-2.5, 2.6, 2.7, & 1.17
  2. Anticipated noncompliance 6 NYCRR 750-2.7(a)
  3. Transfers 6 NYCRR 750-1.17
  4. Monitoring reports 6 NYCRR 750-2.5(e)
  5. Compliance schedules 6 NYCRR 750-1.14(d)
  6. 24-hour reporting 6 NYCRR 750-2.7(c) & (d)
  7. Other noncompliance 6 NYCRR 750-2.7(e)
  8. Other information 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(f)
- F. Sludge Management
- The permittee shall comply with all applicable requirements of 6 NYCRR Part 360.
- G. SPDES Permit Program Fee
- The permittee shall pay to the Department an annual SPDES permit program fee within 30 days of the date of the first invoice, unless otherwise directed by the Department, and shall comply with all applicable requirements of ECL 72-0602 and 6 NYCRR Parts 480, 481 and 485. Note that if there is inconsistency between the fees specified in ECL 72-0602 and 6 NYCRR Part 485, the ECL 72-0602 fees govern.
- H. Water Treatment Chemicals (WTCs)
- New or increased use and discharge of a WTC requires prior Department review and authorization. At a minimum, the permittee must notify the Department in writing of its intent to change WTC use by submitting a completed *WTC Notification Form* for each proposed WTC. The Department 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 Department. Examples of WTCs include biocides, coagulants, conditioners, corrosion inhibitors, defoamers, deposit control agents, flocculants, scale inhibitors, sequestrants, and settling aids.
1. WTC use shall not exceed the rate explicitly authorized by this permit or otherwise authorized by the Department.
  2. The permittee shall maintain a logbook of all WTC use, noting for each WTC the date, time, exact location, and amount of each dosage, and, the name of the individual applying or measuring the chemical. The logbook must also document that adequate process controls are in place to ensure excessive levels of WTCs are not used.
  3. The permittee shall submit a completed WTC Annual Report Form each year that they use and discharge WTCs. This form shall be submitted in electronic format and attached to either the December DMR or the annual monitoring report required below. The *WTC Notification Form* and *WTC Annual Report Form* are available from the Department's website at: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/permits/93245.html>

## RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

Department of Environmental Conservation  
 Regional Water Engineer, Region 5  
 232 Golf Course Road, Warrensburg, New York, 12885-1172 Phone: (518) 623-1200

- D. Schedule of Additional Submittals:

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

Outfall(s)	SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS - Required Action	Due Date
	<u>WATER TREATMENT CHEMICAL (WTC) ANNUAL REPORT FORM</u> The permittee shall submit a completed WTC Annual Report Form each year that Water Treatment Chemicals are used. The form shall be submitted with the annual monitoring report.	
	<u>STORMWATER NO EXPOSURE CERTIFICATION</u> Permittee must recertify every five years a condition of no exposure to stormwater in order to continue to qualify for the no exposure exclusion. The No Exposure Certification Form can be found on the NYSDEC website.	July 9, 2021 + 5 Years, and every 5 years thereafter

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

- E. Monitoring and analysis shall be conducted using sufficiently sensitive test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.
- F. More frequent monitoring of the discharge(s), monitoring point(s), or waters of the State than required by the permit, where analysis is performed by a certified laboratory or where such analysis is not required to be performed by a certified laboratory, shall be included in the calculations and recording of the data on the corresponding DMRs.
- G. Calculations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this permit.
- H. Unless otherwise specified, all information recorded on the DMRs shall be based upon measurements and sampling carried out during the most recently completed reporting period.

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

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# **SPDES Permit Fact Sheet**

## **Agri-Mark Inc.**

### **Agri-Mark Inc. – Chateaugay Facility**

#### **NY0100820**



## Summary of Permit Changes

A State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permittee-initiated permit modification has been drafted for the Agri-Mark Inc. – Chateaugay Facility. The changes to the permit are summarized below:

- Updated permit format, definitions, and general conditions.
- Updated the permittee contact information.
- Added a note that the permittee submitted a Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure Form on July 9, 2021.
- Added a revised schedule of compliance to bring the facility into compliance with temperature and total residual chlorine (TRC) limits.
- Added a Schedule of Additional Submittals.

**This factsheet 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 factsheet.**

## Administrative History

11/1/1989 The current SPDES permit became effective with a new five-year term and expiration date of 11/1/1994. This permit, along with all subsequent modifications, if any as listed below, has formed the basis of this permit.

The permit was administratively renewed in 1994, 1999, 2004, 2009, 2014, and again in 2019. The current permit administrative renewal is effective until 10/31/2024.

4/1/2021 The last full technical review was performed and the SPDES permit was modified with an expiration date of 10/31/2024.

3/22/2023 Agri-Mark Inc. submitted a NY-2C permit application to revise the schedule of compliance (SOC) to bring the facility into compliance for temperature and TRC limits.

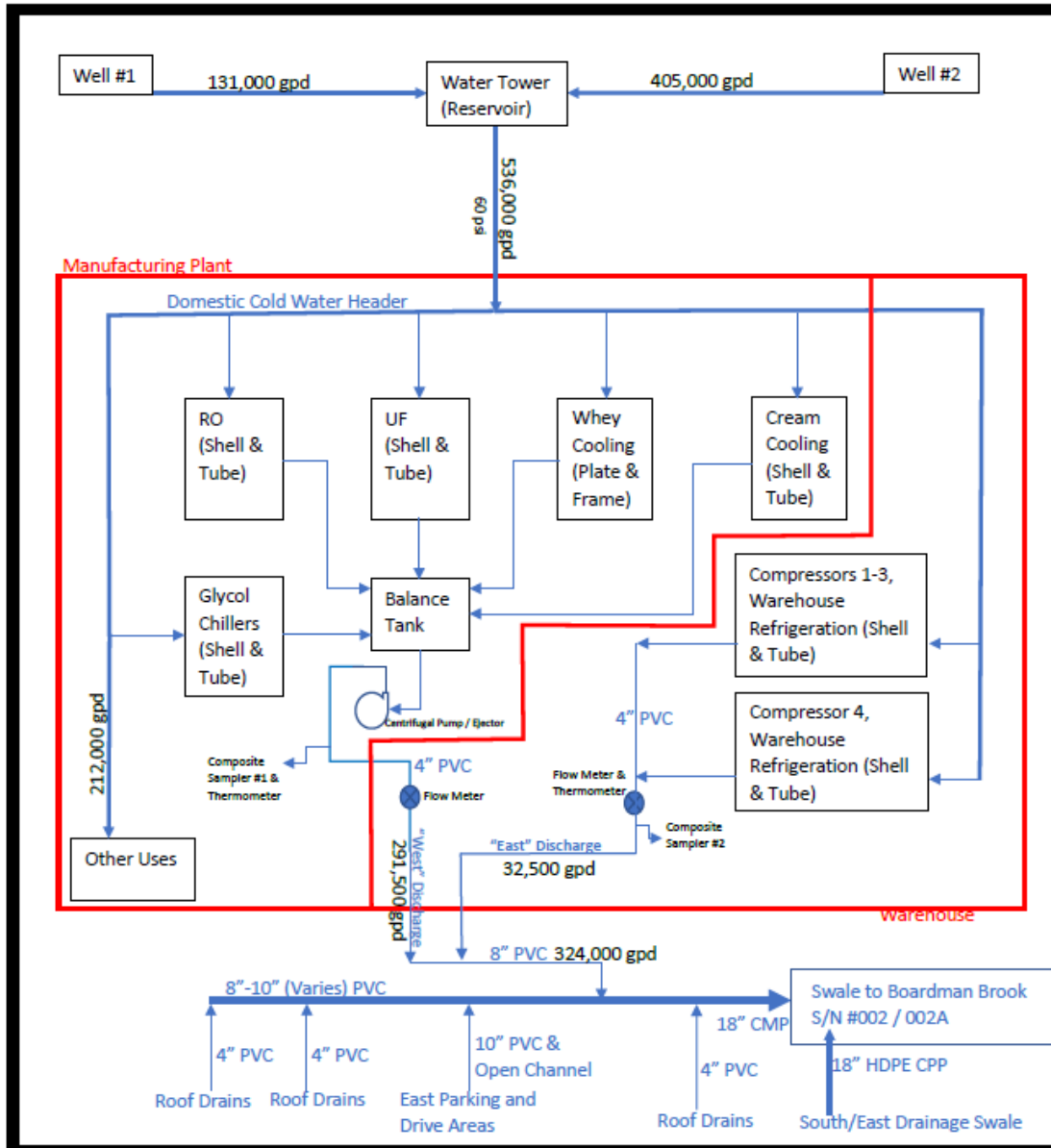
The Notice of Complete Application, published in the [Environmental Notice Bulletin](#) and newspapers, contains information on the public notice process.

## Facility Information

This is an industrial facility (SIC codes 2022 and 2023) that produces cheeses and associated by-products such as whey protein and lactose concentrate.

Sampling for the non-contact cooling water will be permitted to be performed at Outfalls 01A and 01B, individual internal sampling locations for non-contact cooling water which combine with each other prior to combining with stormwater. The combined wastewater and stormwater then discharge to a swale and travel roughly 1000 ft before reaching Boardman Brook. Outfall 003 will continue to discharge to Village of Chateaugay POTW and will not require sampling under SPDES NY0100820. The facility has a Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure under MSGP permit number NYR00D497.

The following flow diagram uses the naming convention submitted with the 2020 NY2C Application.

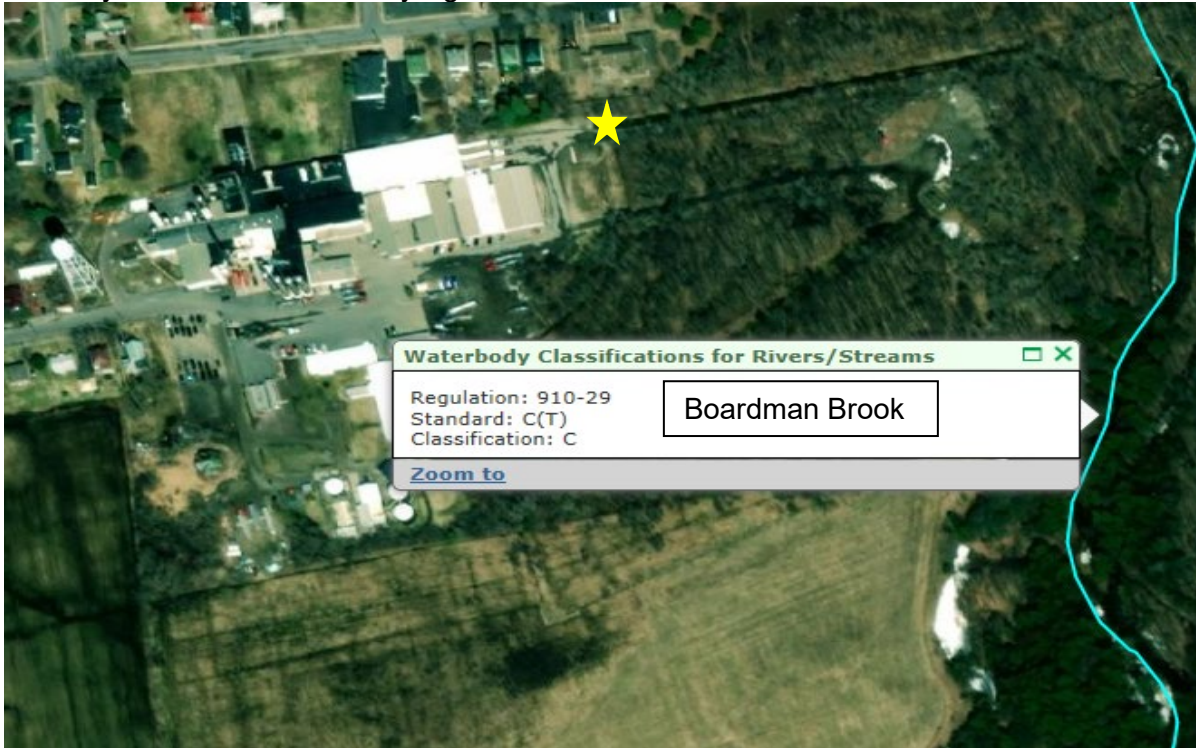


**Non-Contact Cooling Water Flow Diagram**

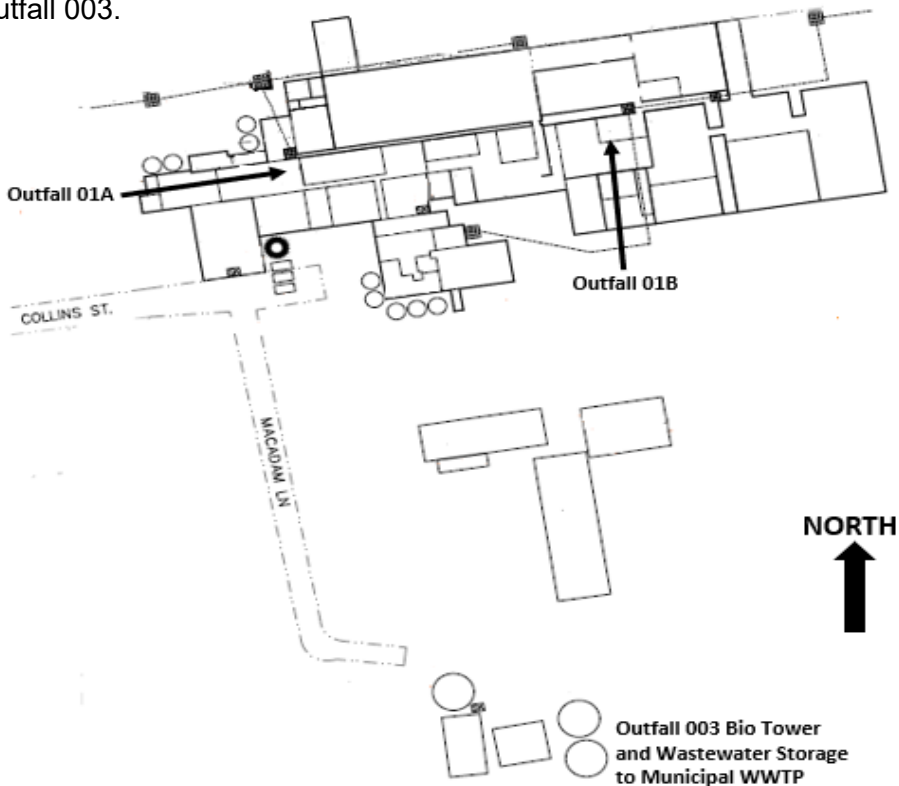
Agri-Mark, Inc	McCadam Facility	39 McCadam Lane, Chateaugay, NY 12920
Author: Aaron Page	Revision: 5/15/20	Revision Details: N/A

### Site Overview

The following image shows the location of the combined stormwater and non-contact cooling water outfall currently referred to as 002A by Agri Mark.



The following image shows the current location of the internal sampling locations (Outfalls 01A and 01B) and Outfall 003.





## Enforcement History

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

## Existing Effluent Quality

The [Pollutant Summary Table](#) presents the existing effluent quality and effluent limitations. The existing effluent quality was determined from Discharge Monitoring Reports submitted by the permittee for the period 1/1/2021 to 1/1/2022. [Appendix Link](#)

## Receiving Water Information

The facility discharges via the following outfalls:

Outfall No.	SIC Code	Wastewater Type	Receiving Water
01A	2022/2023	Internal outfall/ sampling location (West Side) for Non-contact cooling water	Swale to Boardman Brook, Class C(T)
01B	2022/2023	Internal outfall/sampling location (East Side) for Non-contact cooling water	Swale to Boardman Brook, Class C(T)
003	2022/2023	Pre-Treated Industrial Wastewater	POTW

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

## 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](#).

### 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)<sup>1</sup> determination. [Appendix Link](#)

### Discharge Notification Act Requirements

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

<sup>1</sup> As prescribed by 6 NYCRR Part 617

The facility is required to develop, maintain, and implement a temperature management plan (see permit for details). The purpose of this plan is to minimize the thermal impacts to the receiving water. The goal of the temperature management plan will be to reduce effluent temperature below the 70°F action level.

### Schedule(s) of Compliance

A Schedule of Compliance is being included<sup>2</sup> for the following items ([Appendix Link](#)):

- Compliance period for attainment of final effluent limits for temperature and TRC.
  - A major modification to the treatment facility or operations is needed and will take a significant amount of time to properly plan, design, fund, and construct
- Submittal of an approvable engineering report summarizing the facility upgrades needed to comply with the final effluent limitations for temperature and TRC.
  - This is a new requirement and the permittee has had no time to meet the WQBEL under prior permits
- Submittal of approvable engineering design documents, including a basis of design report with the details of the upgrades needed to comply with the final effluent limitations.
- Construction milestones for the disinfection upgrade
  - This is a new requirement and the permittee cannot immediately comply with the WQBEL

## Appendix: Regulatory and Technical Basis of Permit Authorizations

The Appendix is meant to supplement the factsheet 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 factsheet:

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 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 wasteload allocations (WLAs) are allocated equitably.

### Existing Effluent Quality

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

### Permit Requirements

#### Basis for Effluent Limitations

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

When conducting a full technical review of an existing permit, the previous effluent limitations form the basis for the next permit. Existing effluent quality is evaluated against the existing effluent limitations to determine if these should be continued, revised, or deleted. Generally, existing limitations are continued unless there are changed conditions at the facility, the facility demonstrates an ability to meet more stringent limitations, and/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(i) 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 factsheet. Consistent with current case law<sup>3</sup> and USEPA interpretation<sup>4</sup> anti-backsliding requirements do not apply should a revision to the final effluent limitation take effect before the scheduled date of compliance for that final effluent limitation.

#### 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

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

<sup>4</sup> U.S. EPA, Water Quality Standards; Establishment of Numeric Criteria for Priority Toxic Pollutants for the State of California; 65 Fed. Reg. 31682, 31704 (May 18, 2000); Proposed Water Quality Guidance for the Great Lakes System, 58 Fed. Reg. 20802, 20837 & 20981 (April 16, 1993)

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

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

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

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

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

### *Best Professional Judgement (BPJ)*

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

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

In addition to the TBELs, permits must include additional or more stringent effluent limitations and conditions, including those necessary to protect water quality. CWA sections 101 and 301(b)(1)(C), 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1), and 6 NYCRR Parts 750-1.11 require that permits include limitations for all pollutants or parameters which are or may be discharged at a level which may cause or contribute to an exceedance of any State water quality standard adopted pursuant to NYS ECL 17-0301. 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 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 Department 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 Department 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 Department;
- 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 Department 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 Department 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.

A Watershed Maximum Daily Load (WMDL) may be developed by the Department to account for the cumulative effect of multiple discharges of conservative toxic pollutants to ensure water quality standards are met in downstream segments. The WMDL uses a simple dilution model, assuming full mix in the receiving stream, to calculate the maximum allowable pollutant load that can be discharged and still meet water quality standards during critical low flow in downstream segments such as those with sensitive receptors (e.g. public water supply) or higher water classification. WQBELs are established to ensure that the cumulative mass load from point source discharges does not exceed the maximum allowable load to ensure permit limits are protective of water quality.

### *Minimum Level of Detection*

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

### *Monitoring Requirements*

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

### *Other Conditions*

### *Schedules of Compliance*

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

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

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