State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) DISCHARGE PERMIT

SIC Code:	**4911, 4931**	NAICS Code:	**221112**	SPDES Number:	**NY0230286**
Discharge Class (CL):	**01**			DEC Number:	**5-4126-00028/00002**
Toxic Class (TX):	**T**			Effective Date (EDP):	**EDP**
Major-Sub Drainage Basin:	**11 - 01**			Expiration Date (ExDP):	**ExDP**
Water Index Number:	**H (portion 7)**	Item No.:	**941 – 7.2**	Modification Dates (EDPM):	
Compact Area:	**-**				

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

PERMITTEE NAME AND ADDRESS					
Name:	**Indeck-Corinth Limited Partnership**	Attention:	**Michael Minnolera, Plant Manager**		
Street:	**600 N Buffalo Grove Road, Suite 300**				
City:	**Buffalo Grove**	State:	**IL**	Zip Code:	**60089-2432**
Email:	**mminnolera@indeckenergy.com**	Phone:	**(518) 654-7895**		

is authorized to discharge from the facility described below:

FACILITY NAME, ADDRESS, AND PRIMARY OUTFALL															
Name:	**Indeck-Corinth Energy Center**														
Address / Location:	**24 White Street**											County:	**Saratoga**		
City:	**Corinth**						State:	**NY**				Zip Code:	**12822**		
Facility Location:		Latitude:	**43**	°	**14**	'	**57**	" N	& Longitude:	**73**	°	**48**	'	**34**	" W
Primary Outfall No.:	**001**	Latitude:	**43**	°	**15**	'	**02**	" N	& Longitude:	**73**	°	**48**	'	**42**	" W
Wastewater Description:	**Process wastewater, stormwater**	Receiving Water:	**Hudson River**				NAICS:	**221112**	Class:	**C**		Standard:	**C**		

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

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)
District Health Office

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

Contents

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL OUTFALLS

Outfall	Wastewater Description	NAICS Code	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
002	**Water treatment system wastes**	**221112**	**43** ° **15** ' **02** " N	**73** ° **48** ' **42** " W
Receiving Water:	**Hudson River**		Class:	**C**
Outfall	Wastewater Description	NAICS Code	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
003	**Stormwater from oil storage secondary containment area**	**221112**	**43** ° **14** ' **56** " N	**73** ° **48** ' **34** " W
Receiving Water:	**Hudson River**		Class:	**C**
Outfall	Wastewater Description	NAICS Code	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
004	**Stormwater from chemical storage secondary containment area**	**221112**	**43** ° **14** ' **56** " N	**73** ° **48** ' **34** " W
Receiving Water:	**Hudson River**		Class:	**C**
Outfall	Wastewater Description	NAICS Code	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
005	**Uncontaminated stormwater**	**-**	**43** ° **14** ' **59** " N	**73** ° **48** ' **37** " W
Receiving Water:	**Hudson River**		Class:	**C**

DEFINITIONS

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

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING

OUTFALL 001

OUTFALL	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
001	Cooling tower blowdown	Hudson River, Class C	EDP	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
								Location		
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	
Flow	Monthly Average	Monitor	GPD			Continuous	Recorder		X	
	Daily Maximum	Monitor	GPD			Continuous	Recorder		X	
pH	Daily Minimum	6.0	SU			1/month	Grab		X	
	Daily Maximum	9.0	SU							
Temperature	Daily Maximum	90	ºF			Continuous	Recorder		X	
Oil & Grease	Daily Maximum	15	mg/L			1/month	Grab		X	
Total Phosphorus (as P)	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	Monitor	lb/d	1/month	Grab		X	
	Daily Maximum	3.25	mg/L	Monitor	lb/d	1/month	Grab		X	
Free Available Chlorine	Monthly Average	0.2	mg/L			1/month	Grab		X	
	Daily Maximum	0.5	mg/L			1/month	Grab		X	
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	Daily Maximum	0.2	mg/L			1/month	Grab		X	
Total Chromium	Monthly Average	0.2	mg/L			1/month	Grab		X	1
	Daily Maximum	0.2	mg/L			1/month	Grab		X	1
Total Copper	Daily Maximum	Monitor	µg/L			Quarterly	Grab		X	
Total Zinc	Monthly Average	1.0	mg/L			1/month	Grab		X	
	Daily Maximum	1.0	mg/L			1/month	Grab		X	
Hydroquinone	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L			1/month	Grab		X	
Total Phenols	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L			1/month	Grab		X	2

WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TESTING		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
WET - Acute Invertebrate	See footnote			15	TUa	Quarterly	See footnote		X	3
WET - Acute Vertebrate	See footnote			15	TUa	Quarterly	See footnote		X	3
WET - Chronic Invertebrate	See footnote			100	TUc	Quarterly	See footnote		X	3
WET - Chronic Vertebrate	See footnote			100	TUc	Quarterly	See footnote		X	3

Footnotes on page 9.

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING (continued)

OUTFALL 002

OUTFALL	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
002	Water treatment system wastes	Hudson River, Class C	EDP	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location Inf.	Location Eff.	
Flow	Monthly Average	Monitor	GPD			Continuous	Recorder		X	
	Daily Maximum	Monitor	GPD			Continuous	Recorder		X	
pH	Daily Minimum	6.0	SU			1/month	Grab		X	
	Daily Maximum	9.0	SU							
Oil & Grease	Monthly Average	15	mg/L			1/month	Grab		X	
	Daily Maximum	15	mg/L			1/month	Grab		X	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Monthly Average	30	mg/L			1/month	Grab		X	
	Daily Maximum	50	mg/L			1/month	Grab		X	

OUTFALL 003

OUTFALL	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
003	Stormwater from oil storage secondary containment area	Hudson River, Class C	EDP	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location Inf.	Location Eff.	
Flow	Daily Maximum	Monitor	GPD			1/event	Estimate		X	4
Volume	Event Total	Monitor	Gal			1/event	Estimate		X	4
Oil & Grease	Daily Maximum	15	mg/L			1/event	Grab		X	4
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Daily Maximum	50	mg/L			1/event	Grab		X	4
ACTION LEVEL PARAMETERS	Type	Action Level	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
Total Iron	Daily Maximum	1.0	mg/L			1/event	Grab		X	4,5

Footnotes on page 9.

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING (continued)

OUTFALL 004

OUTFALL	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
004	Stormwater from chemical storage secondary containment area	Hudson River	EDP	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
								Location		
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	
Flow	Daily Maximum	Monitor	GPD			1/event	Estimate		X	4
Volume	Daily Maximum	Monitor	Gal			1/event	Estimate		X	4
pH	Daily Minimum	6.0	SU			1/event	Grab		X	4
	Daily Maximum	9.0	SU							4
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Daily Maximum	50	mg/L			1/event	Grab		X	4
ACTION LEVEL PARAMETERS	Type	Action Level	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
Oil & Grease	Daily Maximum	15	mg/L			1/event	Grab		X	4,5
Total Iron	Daily Maximum	1.0	mg/L			1/event	Grab		X	4,5

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS OUTFALL 004		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) CAS No. 375-22-4	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/event	Grab		X	4
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA) CAS No. 2706-90-3	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/event	Grab		X	4
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) CAS No.307-24-4	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/event	Grab		X	4
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) CAS No. 375-85-9	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/event	Grab		X	4
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) CAS No. 335-67-1	Daily Maximum			6.7	ng/L	1/event	Grab		X	4,6
Perfluoro-nonanoic Acid (PFNA) CAS No. 375-95-1	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/event	Grab		X	4
Perfluoro-decanoic Acid (PFDA) CAS No. 335-76-2	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/event	Grab		X	4
Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA) CAS No. 2058-94-8	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/event	Grab		X	4
Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA) CAS No. 307-55-1	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/event	Grab		X	4
Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTiA) CAS No. 72629-94-8	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/event	Grab		X	4
Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTeA) CAS No. 376-06-7	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/event	Grab		X	4
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) CAS No. 375-73-5	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/event	Grab		X	4
Perfluoropentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS) CAS No. 2706-91-4	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/event	Grab		X	4
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) CAS No. 355-46-4	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/event	Grab		X	4

Footnotes on page 9.

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING (continued)

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS OUTFALL 004		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS) CAS No. 375-92-8	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/event	Grab		X	4
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) CAS No. 1763-23-1	Daily Maximum			2.7	ng/L	1/event	Grab		X	4,6
Perfluorononanesulfonic Acid (PFNS) CAS No. 68259-12-1	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/event	Grab		X	4
Perfluorodecanesulfonic Acid (PFDS) CAS No. 335-77-3	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/event	Grab		X	4
Perfluorododecanesulfonic Acid (PFDoS) CAS No. 79780-39-5	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/event	Grab		X	4
Perfluorooctanesulfonamide (FOSA) CAS No. 754-91-6	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/event	Grab		X	4
N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA) CAS No. 2355-31-9	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/event	Grab		X	4
N-Ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA) CAS No. 2991-50-6	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/event	Grab		X	4
1H,1H,2H,2H-Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (4:2 FTS) CAS No. 757124-72-4	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/event	Grab		X	4
1H,1H,2H,2H- Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (6:2 FTS) CAS No. 27619-97-2	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/event	Grab		X	4
1H,1H,2H,2H- Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (8:2 FTS) CAS No. 39108-34-4	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/event	Grab		X	4
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amide (NEtFOSA) CAS No. 4151-50-2	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/event	Grab		X	4
N-Methyl Perfluorooctane Sulfonamide (NMeFOSA) CAS No. 31506-32-8	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/event	Grab		X	4
N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamido Ethanol (NMeFOSE) CAS No. 24448-09-7	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/event	Grab		X	4
N-Ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamido Ethanol (NEtFOSE) CAS No. 1691-99-2	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/event	Grab		X	4
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-Oxanone-1-Sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS) CAS No. 756426-58-1	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/event	Grab		X	4
Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA or GenX) CAS No. 13252-13-6	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/event	Grab		X	4
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-Oxaundecane-1-Sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS) CAS No. 763051-92-9	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/event	Grab		X	4

Footnotes on page 9.

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING (continued)

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS OUTFALL 004		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
4,8-Dioxa-3h-Perfluorononanoic Acid (ADONA) CAS No. 919005-14-4	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/event	Grab		X	4
3-Perfluoropropyl Propanoic Acid (3:3FTCA) CAS No. 356-02-5	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/event	Grab		X	4
2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluorooctanoic Acid (5:3FTCA) CAS No. 914637-49-3	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/event	Grab		X	4
3-Perfluoroheptyl Propanoic Acid (7:3FTCA) CAS No. 812-70-4	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/event	Grab		X	4
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA) CAS No. 151772-58-6	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/event	Grab		X	4
Perfluoro-4-Methoxybutanoic Acid (PFMBA) CAS No. 863090-89-5	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/event	Grab		X	4
Perfluoro-3-Methoxypropanoic Acid (PFMPA) CAS No. 377-73-1	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/event	Grab		X	4
Perfluoro(2-Ethoxyethane)Sulfonic Acid (PFEESA) CAS No. 113507-82-7	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/event	Grab		X	4

OUTFALL 005

No monitoring is required at Outfall 005.

FOOTNOTES:

1. Sampling and reporting for total chromium is only necessary if water treatment chemicals containing total chromium are used in the cooling tower water. Otherwise, the permittee shall report NODI-9 on the DMR.

2. Total phenols shall be determined by colorimetric or spectrophotometric analysis using the most sufficiently sensitive method approved under 40 CFR Part 136 for total recoverable phenols.

3. **Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing:**
   Testing Requirements – Acute and if directed Chronic WET testing is required. Testing shall be performed in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136 and TOGS 1.3.2 unless prior written approval has been obtained from the DEC. The test species shall be Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea - invertebrate) and Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow - vertebrate). Receiving water collected upstream from the discharge should be used for dilution. All tests conducted should be static-renewal (two 24-hr composite samples with one renewal for Acute tests and three 24-hr composite samples with two renewals for Chronic tests). The appropriate dilution series should be used to generate a definitive test endpoint, otherwise an immediate rerun of the test may be required. WET testing shall be coordinated with the monitoring of chemical and physical parameters limited by this permit so that the resulting analyses are also representative of the sample used for WET testing. The ratio of critical receiving water flow to discharge flow (i.e. dilution ratio) is 50:1 for acute, and 100:1 for chronic.

   Monitoring Period - WET testing shall be performed quarterly (calendar quarters) during calendar years ending in 2 and 7.

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING (continued)

FOOTNOTES (continued)

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing (continued):

Reporting - Toxicity Units shall be calculated and reported on the DMR as follows: TUa = (100)/(48-hr LC50) [note that Acute data is generated by both Acute and Chronic testing] and TUc = (100)/(7-day NOEC) or (100)/(7-day IC25) when Chronic testing has been performed or TUc = (TUa) x (10) when only Acute testing has been performed and is used to predict Chronic test results, where the 48-hr LC50, 7-day NOEC and/or IC25 are all expressed in % effluent. This must be done, including the Chronic prediction from the Acute data, for both species unless otherwise directed.

For Chronic results, report the most sensitive endpoint (i.e. survival, growth and/or reproduction) corresponding to the lowest 7-day NOEC or IC25 and resulting highest TUc. For Acute results, report a TUa of 0.3 if there is no statistically significant mortality in 100% effluent as compared to the control. Report a TUa of 1.0 if there is statistically significant mortality in 100% effluent as compared to the control, but insufficient mortality to generate a 48-hr LC50. Also, in the absence of a 48-hr LC50, use 1.0 TUa for the Chronic prediction from the Acute data, and report a TUc of 10.0.

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

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

4. **Stormwater Sampling:**
All stormwater sampling shall be in accordance with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation SPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity Permit Number GP-0-23-001, which states:

A minimum of one grab sample must be taken from the *stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity* resulting from a storm event with at least 0.1 inch of precipitation (defined as a "measurable" event), providing the interval from the preceding measurable storm is at least 72 hours. The 72-hour storm interval is waived if the preceding measurable storm did not result in a stormwater *discharge* (e.g., a storm event in excess of 0.1 inches may not result in a stormwater *discharge* at some facilities), or if the *owner or operator* is able to document that less than a 72 hour interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period.

The grab sample must be taken during the first 30 minutes (or as soon thereafter as practical, but not to exceed one [1] hour) of the *discharge*. If the sampled *discharge* commingles with non-stormwater water, the *owner or operator* must attempt to sample the stormwater *discharge* before it mixes.

5. **Action Levels (Oil & Grease and Total Iron)**
If an action level is exceeded, the permittee shall:
   a. Inspect the facility for potential sources of stormwater contamination.
   b. Implement additional non-structural or structural best management practices to address any sources of contamination that are identified to prevent recurrence within the following timeframes:
      i. The implementation must be completed before the next anticipated storm event, if practicable, but not more than 12 weeks after discovery.
      ii. If implementation will take longer than 12 weeks, the permittee must submit a proposed schedule for completion of the project and obtain a written approval from the Regional Water Manager/Engineer.
   c. Revise the facility's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) as necessary; and,
   d. Continue efforts to implement additional BMPs at the facility if corrective actions do not result in achieving the action level cut-off concentrations.
   e. Document corrective actions as described in the STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS section of this permit.

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING (continued)

FOOTNOTES (continued)

6. **Emerging Contaminant Action Levels:** Upon each exceedance of the Action Level(s) for PFOA or PFOS, notify DEC at emergingcontaminantsdow@dec.ny.gov and initiate minimization program and continuous reporting as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals. All PFAS compound sampling shall use EPA Method 1633.

BIOLOGICAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

All submissions under this section should provide:

One (1) paper and one (1) electronic copy to the Energy Unit Leader[1];
One (1) copy of the cover letter to the Division of Water
State Pollution Discharge Elimination System (SPDES)
Bureau of Water Compliance[2]; and
One (1) copy of the cover letter to the Regional Water Engineer;
unless otherwise noted.

Best Technology Available Requirements: CWWS and Closed-Cycle Cooling

1. By EDP, the permittee must continue to operate the 2 mm slot width cylindrical wedge-wire screens (CWWS) at a through slot velocity of ≤ 0.5 feet per second.

2. By EDP, the permittee must continue to use the existing cooling towers to meet the facility's cooling needs.

Intake Maintenance and Monitoring Standard Operating Plan

3. Within 3 months of the effective date of the permit (EDP + 3 months), the permittee must submit an approvable Intake Maintenance and Monitoring Standard Operating Plan (SOP). This plan must include procedures and operational measures and record keeping requirements to be implemented at the facility to ensure the intake velocity does not exceed a through-slot velocity of 0.50 feet per second.

   Upon receipt of Department approval, Indeck-Corinth Limited Partnership must implement the Intake Maintenance and Monitoring SOP. The procedures and methods outlined in the Department approved Intake Maintenance and Monitoring SOP will become an enforceable condition of this SPDES permit.

Additional Reporting Requirements

4. The permittee must maintain records of all data, reports and analysis pertaining to compliance with 6 NYCRR 704.5 and Section 316(b) CWA for a period no less than 10 years from EDP.

General Requirement

5. Modification of the facility cooling water intake must not occur without prior Department approval. The permittee must submit written notification, including detailed descriptions and plans, to the NYSDEC Energy Unit; the Director of the Bureau of Water Compliance; and both the Regional Permit Administrator and the Regional Water Engineer at least 60 days prior to any proposed change which would result in the alteration of the permitted operation, location, design, construction, or capacity of the cooling water intake structure. The permittee must submit with the written notification a demonstration that the change reflects the best technology available for minimizing adverse environmental impacts pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 704.5 and Section 316(b) CWA. As determined by NYSDEC, a permit modification application in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 621 may be required.

6. Nothing in this permit authorizes take for the purposes of a facility's compliance with the Endangered Species Act or Environmental Conservation Law section 11-0535 and its implementing regulations at 6 NYCRR Part 182.

[1] Energy Unit Leader, NYS DEC, Bureau of Ecosystem Health, 625 Broadway 5th Floor, Albany, NY 12233-4756
[2] NYS DEC, Bureau of Water Compliance, 625 Broadway 5th Floor, Albany, NY 12233-4756

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. Consistent with 40 CFR 423.15(a)(2), there shall be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenyl compounds from this facility.

2. Consistent with 40 CFR 423.15(a)(10)(i), no detectable amount of the 126 priority pollutants (Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423), except total chromium and total zinc, is allowed to be discharged in the cooling tower blowdown (Outfall 001) from chemicals added for cooling tower maintenance.

3. Consistent with 40 CFR 423.15(a)(10)(ii), neither free available chlorine nor total residual chlorine may be discharged from any unit for more than two hours in any one day and not more than one unit may discharge free available or total residual chlorine at any one time unless the permittee can demonstrate to DEC that the units in a particular location cannot operate at or below this level of chlorination.

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS

Stormwater discharges at this facility cannot obtain coverage under the current Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) (GP-0-23-001). However, the permit includes select requirements consistent with the MSGP.

Secondary Containment:

1. The permittee must ensure that compliance is maintained with all applicable regulations including, but not limited to, those involving releases, registration, handling and storage of petroleum, chemical bulk and hazardous waste storage facility (6 NYCRR Parts 596-599, 613, and 370-373). Where it is not feasible to eliminate discharges from handling and storage areas, the following best management practices (BMPs) must be implemented:
    a. Loading and unloading areas must be operated to minimize spills, leaks, or the discharge of pollutants in stormwater. Protection such as roofs, overhands or door skirts to enclose trailer ends at truck loading/unloading docks must be provided as appropriate.
        i. During deliveries, have staff familiar with spill prevention and response procedures present to ensure than any leaks/spills are immediately contained and cleaned up.
    b. Use of spill and overflow protection (e.g., drip pans, and/or other containment devices placed beneath fuel oil connectors to contain potential spillage during deliveries or from leaks at the connectors).
    c. All spilled or leaked substances must be removed from secondary containment systems as soon as practical and for Chemical Bulk Storage (CBS) storage areas within 24 hours of the owner or operator discovering the spill, unless authorization is received from the Department.
        i. The containment system must be thoroughly cleaned to remove any residual contamination which could cause contamination of stormwater and the resulting discharge of pollutants to waters of the State.
        ii. Following spill cleanup, the affected area must be completely flushed with clean water three times and the water removed after each flushing for proper disposal in an on-site or off-site wastewater treatment plant designed to treat and permitted to discharge such wastewater.
        iii. The permittee must test the first batch of stormwater following the spill cleanup to determine discharge acceptability. If the water contains no pollutants, it may be discharged, otherwise it must be disposed of as noted above. (See Part IV.F.1.e for the list of parameters to be sampled.)
    d. Stormwater must be removed from a secondary containment system before it compromises the system's capacity. Each discharge may only proceed with the prior approval of the facility representative responsible for ensuring SPDES permit compliance. Bulk storage secondary containment drainage systems must be locked in a closed position except when the permittee is in the process of draining accumulated stormwater. Transfer area secondary containment drainage systems must be locked in a closed position during all transfers and must not be reopened unless the transfer area is clean of contaminants. Stormwater discharges from secondary containment systems should be avoided during periods of precipitation. A logbook must be maintained on site noting, for each discharge:
        i. Screening method;
        ii. Results of screening;
        iii. Date time and volume; and,
        iv. Supervising personnel.

Quarterly Visual Monitoring:

2. Quarterly visual monitoring must be made at least once in each of the following quarters:
    a. January 1st through March 31st,
    b. April 1st through June 30th,
    c. July 1st through September 30th, and
    d. October 1st through December 31st
3. All samples must be collected from discharges resulting from a storm even as described in footnote 4 in the PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING section of this permit.

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION REQUIREMENT (continued)

4. The permittee must perform and document quarterly visual monitoring of a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity from each outfall on the Quarterly Visual Monitoring Form (available at https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/water/water-quality/stormwater/msgp) and included with the SWPPP unless:
    a. A waiver is submitted in accordance with Part IV.G of the MSGP (GP-0-23-001), or
    b. There is no discharge from a qualifying storm event during a monitoring period. If no qualifying storm event resulted in runoff from the facility during a monitoring quarter, documentation must be included with the SWPPP. If a visual examination was performed and the storm event was later determined not to be a measurable storm event, the visual examination must be included with the SWPPP.
5. Laboratory sample analysis is not necessary to fulfill the visual monitoring requirements.
6. If the visual monitoring indicates the presence of stormwater pollution (e.g. color, clarity, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, or other indicators), the permittee shall:
    a. Inspect the facility for potential sources of stormwater contamination.
    b. Implement additional non-structural or structural best management practices to address any sources of contamination that are identified to prevent recurrence within the following timeframes:
        i. The implementation must be completed before the next anticipated storm event, if practicable, but not more than 12 weeks after discovery.
        ii. If implementation will take longer than 12 weeks, the permittee must submit a proposed schedule for completion of the project and obtain a written approval from the Regional Water Manager/Engineer.
    c. Revise the facility's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) as necessary; and,
    d. Continue efforts to implement additional BMPs at the facility if corrective actions do not result in achieving satisfactory results of the quarterly visual monitoring.

    An additional visual inspection must be performed during a qualifying storm event following the implementation of the corrective action. If the first qualifying storm event does not occur until the next quarter, this follow-up action may be used as the next quarterly visual inspection as well as the current inspection for the corrective action.

Corrective Action Documentation:

7. The permittee must document exceedances of permit limits or action levels and occurrences when quarterly visual indicates the presence of stormwater pollution, within 24 hours of becoming aware of such conditions. Unless requested by DEC, the corrective action documentation is not required to be submitted and should be kept with the facility's SWPPP. The following information should be included in the documentation:
    a. A description of the condition triggering the need for corrective actions. For any spills or leaks, include the following information: a description of the incident including material, date/time, amount, location, and reason for spill, and any leaks, spills, or other releases that resulted in discharges of pollutants to waters of the state, through stormwater or otherwise;
    b. Date the condition was identified;
    c. The date when each corrective action was initiated or completed (or is expected to be completed);
    d. A description oof the corrective actions to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants. For any spills or leaks, include response actions, the date/time clean-up completed, notifications made, and staff involved. Also include any control measure taken to prevent the reoccurrence of such releases (See Part II.A.4); and
    e. A statement, signed and certified in accordance with Appendix G.10 of the MSGP (GP-0-23-001).

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs) FOR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

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

1. **General** - The permittee shall develop, maintain, and implement a Best Management Practices (BMP) plan to prevent releases of significant amounts of pollutants to the waters of the State through plant site runoff; spillage and leaks; sludge or waste disposal; and stormwater discharges including, but not limited to, drainage from raw material storage. The BMP plan shall be documented in narrative form and shall include the 13 minimum BMPs and any necessary plot plans, drawings, or maps. Other documents already prepared for the facility such as a Safety Manual or a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan may be used as part of the plan and may be incorporated by reference. A copy of the current BMP plan shall be submitted to the DEC as required in item (2.) below and a copy must be maintained at the facility and shall be available to authorized DEC representatives upon request.

2. **Compliance Deadlines** –The initial BMP plan shall be submitted in accordance with the Schedule of Submittals to the Regional Water Engineer. The BMP plan shall be implemented within 6 months of submission, unless a different time frame is approved by the Department. The BMP plan **shall be reviewed annually** and shall be modified whenever (a) changes at the facility materially increase the potential for releases of pollutants; (b) actual releases indicate the plan is inadequate, or (c) a letter from the DEC identifies inadequacies in the plan. The permittee shall certify in writing, as an attachment to the December Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR), that the annual review has been completed. Subsequent modifications to or renewal of this permit does not reset or revise these deadlines unless a new deadline is set explicitly by such permit modification or renewal.

3. **Facility Review** - The permittee shall review all facility components or systems (including but not limited to material storage areas; in-plant transfer, process, and material handling areas; loading and unloading operations; storm water, erosion, and sediment control measures; process emergency control systems; and sludge and waste disposal areas) where materials or pollutants are used, manufactured, stored or handled to evaluate the potential for the release of pollutants to the waters of the State. In performing such an evaluation, the permittee shall consider such factors as the probability of equipment failure or improper operation, cross-contamination of storm water by process materials, settlement of facility air emissions, the effects of natural phenomena such as freezing temperatures and precipitation, fires, and the facility's history of spills and leaks. The relative toxicity of the pollutant shall be considered in determining the significance of potential releases. The review shall address all substances present at the facility that are identified in the SPDES application Form NY-2C (available at https://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/permits_ej_operations_pdf/form2c.pdf) or that are required to be monitored for by the SPDES permit.

4. **13 Minimum BMPs:** Whenever the potential for a release of pollutants to State waters is determined to be present, the permittee shall identify BMPs that have been established to prevent or minimize such potential releases. Where BMPs are inadequate or absent, appropriate BMPs shall be established. In selecting appropriate BMPs, the permittee shall consider good industry practices and, where appropriate, structural measures such as secondary containment and erosion/sediment control devices and practices. USEPA guidance for development of stormwater elements of the BMP is available in *Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan A Guide for Industrial Operators*, February 2009, EPA 833-B-09-002. As a minimum, the plan shall include the following BMPs:

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

BMPs FOR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES (continued)

5. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) Required for Discharges of Stormwater from Construction Activity to Surface Waters -** A SWPPP shall be developed prior to commencing any construction activity that will result in soil disturbance of one or more acres of uncontaminated area[3]. (Note: the disturbance threshold is 5000 SF in the New York City East of Hudson Watershed). The SWPPP shall conform to the current version of the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity (CGP), including the *New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control* and *New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual.* The permittee shall submit a copy of the SWPPP and any amendments thereto to the local governing body and any other authorized agency having jurisdiction or regulatory control over the construction activity **at least 30 days prior to soil disturbance**. The SWPPP shall be maintained on-site and submitted to the Department only upon request. When a SWPPP is required, a properly completed *Notice of Intent* (NOI) form shall be submitted (available at www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/43133.html) prior to soil disturbance. Note that submission of the NOI is required for informational purposes; the permittee is not eligible for and will not obtain coverage under any SPDES general permit for stormwater discharges. SWPPPs must be developed for subsequent site disturbances in accordance with the above requirements. The permittee is responsible for ensuring that the provisions of each SWPPP are properly implemented.

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

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

MERCURY MINIMIZATION PROGRAM (MMP) - Type IV

On October 25, 2024, the permittee submitted a Conditional Exclusion Certification, certifying that the facility does not have any of the mercury sources listed in Part III.A.3. of DOW 1.3.10.

1. General - The permittee must develop, implement, and maintain a mercury minimization program (MMP), containing the elements set forth below.
2. MMP Elements - The MMP must be a written document and must include any necessary drawings or maps of the facility and/or collection system. Other related documents already prepared for the facility may be used as part of the MMP and may be incorporated by reference. At a minimum, the MMP must include the following elements[4] as described in detail below:

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

    - The facility is or receives discharge from 1) individually permitted combined sewer overflow (CSOs)[5] communities and/or 2) Type II sanitary sewer overflow (SSO)[6] facilities;
    - One or more effluent samples which exceed 12 ng/L, including samples taken as a result of the SPDES application process;
    - Internal or tributary waste stream samples exceed the GLCA effluent limitation **AND** the final effluent samples are less than the GLCA due primarily to dilution by uncontaminated or less contaminated waste streams. Both components of this criterion may include samples taken as a result of the SPDES application process;
    - A permit application or other information indicates that mercury is handled on site and could be discharged through outfalls;
    - Outfalls which contain legacy mercury contamination;
    - The facility's collection system receives discharges from a dental and/or categorical industrial user (CIU)[7] that may discharge mercury;
    - The facility accepts hauled wastes; or,
    - The facility is defined as a categorical industry that may discharge mercury. This may also include dentists, universities, hospitals, or laboratories which have their own SPDES permit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

N.Y.S. PERMITTED DISCHARGE POINT

SPDES PERMIT No.: NY_____

OUTFALL No. :____

For information about this permitted discharge contact:

Permittee Name: _____

Permittee Contact: _____

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

OR:

NYSDEC Division of Water Regional Office Address:

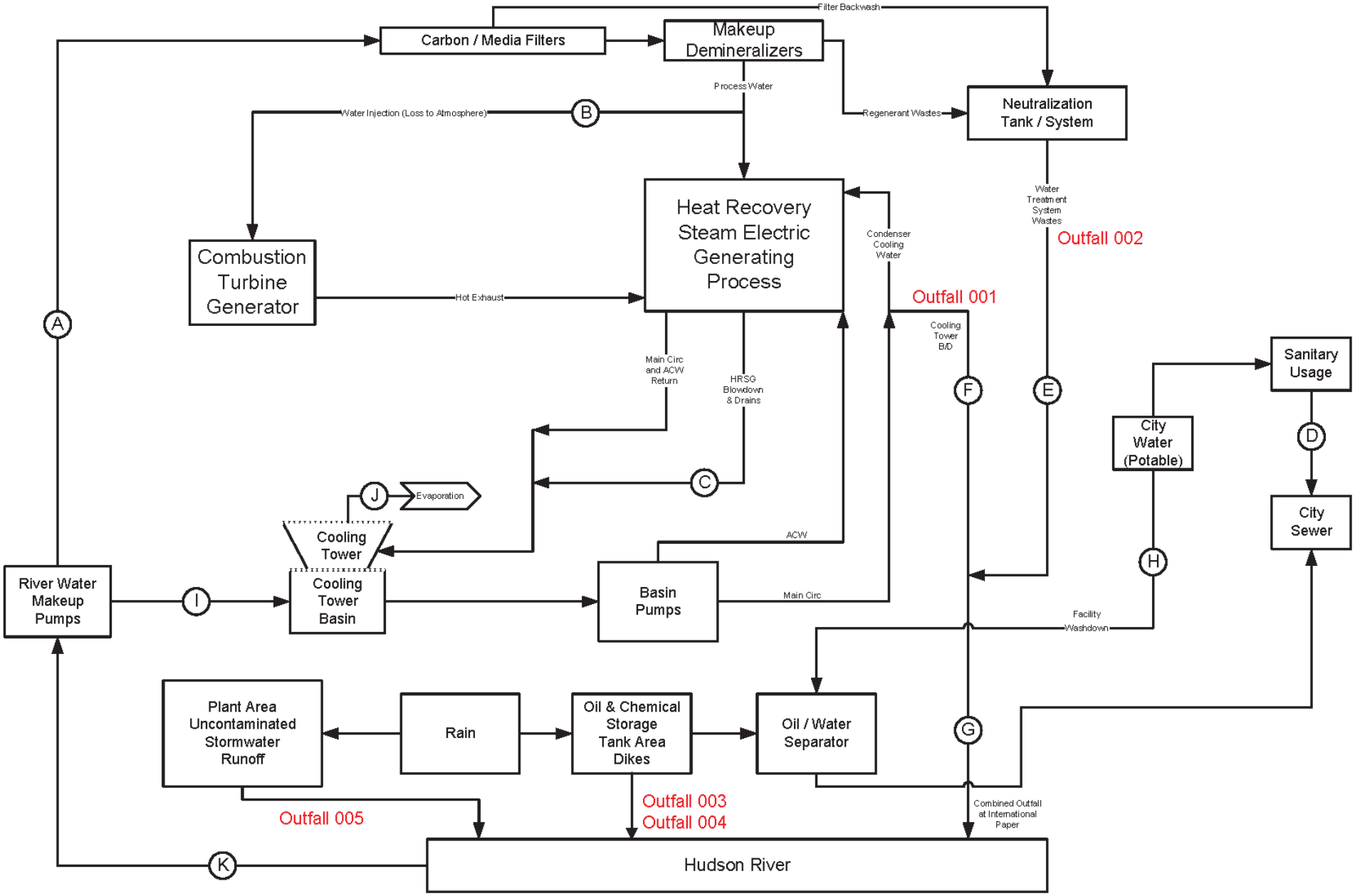
NYSDEC Division of Water Regional Phone: ( ) - ### -####

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

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

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 H as follows:

B. General Conditions

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

C. Operation and Maintenance

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

D. Monitoring and Records

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

E. Reporting Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

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

B. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs): Completed DMR forms shall be submitted for each 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: How To Complete And Submit Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) - NYSDEC. **Hardcopy paper DMRs will only be accepted if a waiver from the electronic submittal requirements has been granted by DEC to the facility.**

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

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

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

Department of Environmental Conservation
Regional Water Engineer, Region 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
004	EMERGING CONTAMINANT (EC) MINIMIZATION PROGRAM The permittee shall initiate track down of potential sources by utilizing the "Emerging Contaminants Investigation Checklist for Industrial Facilities" 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 known and potential EC sources; c. All actions taken to reduce EC contaminants; and d. Proposed next steps, including implementation of the following BMPs where applicable: i. Product elimination or substitution; ii. Equipment decontamination or replacement where PFAS products have historically been used; iii. Where PFAS cannot be eliminated, isolate contaminated waste stream and investigate potential treatment options.	Confirmation of Action Level exceedance 12 months after initiating track down and every 6 months thereafter until effluent falls below action levels for at least 12 months or until further notified by the Department

Outfall(s)	SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS - Required Action	Due Date
001	WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TESTING WET testing shall be performed as required in the footnote of the permit limits table. The toxicity test report including all information requested of this permit shall be attached to your WET DMRs and sent to the WET@dec.ny.gov email address.	Within 60 days following the end of each monitoring period
N/A	BIOLOGICAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS The permittee shall submit an approvable Intake Maintenance and Monitoring Standard Operating Plan (SOP). Upon receipt of DEC approval, the permittee shall implement the Intake Maintenance and Monitoring SOP.	EDP + 3 months Upon receipt of DEC approval
001-005	BMP PLAN The permittee shall submit and annually review a completed BMP plan. The BMP plan shall be modified whenever: (a) changes at the facility materially increase the potential for releases of pollutants, (b) actual releases indicate the plan is inadequate, or (c) a letter from the DEC identifies inadequacies in the plan. The permittee shall certify in writing, as an attachment to the December Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR), that the annual review has been completed. All BMP plan revisions must be submitted to the Regional Water Engineer within 30 days.	EDP + 6 months, Annually thereafter on January 28th
001-005	MERCURY MINIMIZATION PLAN The permittee must complete and maintain onsite an annual mercury minimization status report in accordance with the requirements of this permit.	***Maintained Onsite*** EDP + 12 months, annually thereafter
001-005	MERCURY - CONDITIONAL EXCLUSION CERTIFICATION Permittee must submit a mercury conditional exclusion certification every five years in order to maintain MMP Type IV status.	10/25/2029 and every 5 years thereafter
001-005	WATER TREATMENT CHEMICAL (WTC) ANNUAL REPORT FORM The permittee shall submit a completed WTC Annual Report Form each year that Water Treatment Chemicals are used. The form shall be attached to the December DMR.	Annually on January 28th

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

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

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

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

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

RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

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

SPDES Permit Fact Sheet
Indeck-Corinth Limited Partnership
Indeck-Corinth Energy Center
NY0230286

Contents

Summary of Permit Changes

A State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) EBPS permit renewal has been drafted for the Indeck-Corinth Energy Center. The changes to the permit are summarized below:

- Updated permit format, definitions, and general conditions
- Updated permittee street address and corrected facility street address
- Outfall 001:
  - Corrected lat/long coordinates
  - Changed daily average flow monitoring to monthly average
  - Added daily maximum load monitoring and monthly average concentration and load monitoring for total phosphorus (as P)
  - Effluent Limitation Guidelines
    - Added a monthly average limit of 0.2 mg/L and a daily max limit of 0.5 mg/L for free available chlorine
    - Added a monthly average limit of 1.0 mg/L for total zinc
    - Added monthly average and daily max limits of 0.2 mg/L for total chromium
  - Added monitoring for total copper
  - Added monitoring for hydroquinone and total phenols
  - Added acute and chronic whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing action levels of 15 TUa and 100 TUc, respectively
- Outfall 002:
  - Changed daily average flow monitoring to monthly average
  - Effluent Limitation Guidelines
    - Added a monthly average limit of 15 mg/L for oil & grease
    - Added a monthly average limit of 30 mg/L for total suspended solids (TSS)
- Outfall 003
  - Added monitoring for total discharge volume per event
  - Added a daily max action level of 1 mg/L for total iron
- Outfall 004
  - Added monitoring for total discharge volume per event
  - Added a daily max action level of 15 mg/L for oil & grease
  - Added a daily max action level of 1 mg/L for total iron
  - Added action levels for PFOA and PFOS of 6.7 ng/L and 2.7 ng/L, respectively
- Added footnotes for the Permit Limits, Levels and Monitoring
- Updated Biological Monitoring Requirements
- Updated Special Conditions for industry-specific requirements
- Added Stormwater Pollution Prevention Requirements
- Added Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Industrial Facilities
- Added a Type IV Mercury Minimization Program (MMP)
- Updated Monitoring Locations diagram
- Added a Schedule of Additional Submittals

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

5/1/1992 The last full technical review was performed and the SPDES permit became effective with a new five-year term and expiration date of 5/1/1997. The 1992 permit, along with all subsequent modifications, has formed the basis of this permit.

The permit was administratively renewed in 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012, and 2017.

5/31/1995 The permit was modified to add stormwater Outfall 005 and update stormwater monitoring requirements.

1/22/1996 The permit was modified to update a DEC address.

3/27/1998 The permit was modified to update the water flow schematic.

3/2/2004 The permit was modified to include general conditions.

12/2/2021 Indeck-Corinth L.P. submitted a timely and sufficient application to renew the permit. Review of the application was suspended under the EBPS system.

5/31/2022 The current permit was allowed to stay in effect pursuant to SAPA[1].

7/26/2024 DEC issued a Request for Information (RFI) to modify and renew the SPDES permit due to the facility's EBPS score[2]. At the time of the RFI, the facility had an EBPS score of 344.

10/25/2024 Indeck-Corinth Limited Partnership submitted a NY-2C permit application.

11/4/2024 DEC issued a Request for Additional Information (RFAI) to complete the application.

12/19/2024 Indeck-Corinth Limited Partnership submitted an amended NY-2C permit application in response to the RFAI.

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

Facility Information

The Indeck-Corinth Energy Center is a combined-cycle cogeneration plant (SIC code(s) 4911, 4931) that generates electricity which is sold wholesale via the New York ISO markets. This industrial facility subject to categorical effluent limit guidelines (ELG) (see summary table at the end of this factsheet). Effluent consists of cooling tower blowdown, water treatment system wastes, and stormwater. The water treatment system generates process water used in the steam electric generating process; the filter backwash and regenerant waste from this system are neutralized in a tank prior to discharge through Outfall 002. The cooling tower blowdown receives no treatment prior to discharge through Outfall 001. Sanitary wastewater from this facility is discharged to the Village of Corinth sewer system.

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

Flows from Outfalls 001 and 002 commingle and are ultimately discharged to the Hudson River through the outfall structure owned by International Paper, which consists of a perforated pipe, approximately 165 feet from the bank, 225 feet long, and approximately 36 inches in diameter. The International Paper facility was previously closed and no longer discharges – only effluent from the Indeck-Corinth Energy Center flows through the outfall structure.

Twice per year during planned outages, solids are removed from the cooling tower basins and hauled to Reworld Mohawk Materials Processing Facility in Oriskany, NY.

Cooling Water Intake Structure (CWIS) Biological Monitoring

The facility currently uses a cooling system to withdraw water from the Hudson River using a cooling water intake structure and is subject to the criteria governing thermal charges under 6 NYCRR Part 704.5. Appendix A contains the Biological Fact Sheet with details on the permit requirements related to the CWIS.

Site Overview

Figure 1. Map showing the Indeck Corinth Energy Center facility including the International Paper outfall structure through which flows from Outfalls 001 and 002 are commingled and discharged; the location of the chemical and oil bulk storage secondary containment areas (Outfalls 003 and 004 respectively); and the location of the stormwater infiltration basin overflow (Outfall 005).

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 application data and Discharge Monitoring Reports submitted by the permittee for the period October 2019 to September 2024. Appendix Link

Receiving Water Information

The facility discharges the following outfalls listed in the table on the next page:

Outfall No.	SIC Code	Wastewater Type	Receiving Water
001	4911, 4931	Cooling tower blowdown	Hudson River, Class C
002	4911, 4931	Water treatment system wastes	Hudson River, Class C
003	4911, 4931	Stormwater from oil storage secondary containment area	Hudson River, Class C
004	4911, 4931	Stormwater from chemical storage secondary containment area	Hudson River, Class C
005	-	Stormwater retention basin	Hudson River, Class C

Accumulated stormwater from the chemical storage and oil storage secondary containment areas is normally pumped to an oil/water separator then discharged to the Village of Corinth sewer system under an agreement with the Village. Discharges of this stormwater to the Hudson River through Outfalls 003 and 004 has not occurred in the last five years.

Reach Description: 6.8 miles upstream of the discharges from Indeck Corinth, the Sacandaga River (WIN[3] H-369) joins with the Hudson River (WIN H). The segment of the Hudson River at the point of discharge is classified as C (6 NYCRR 941.6 – Table I – Item 7.2).

[3] Waterbody Index Number

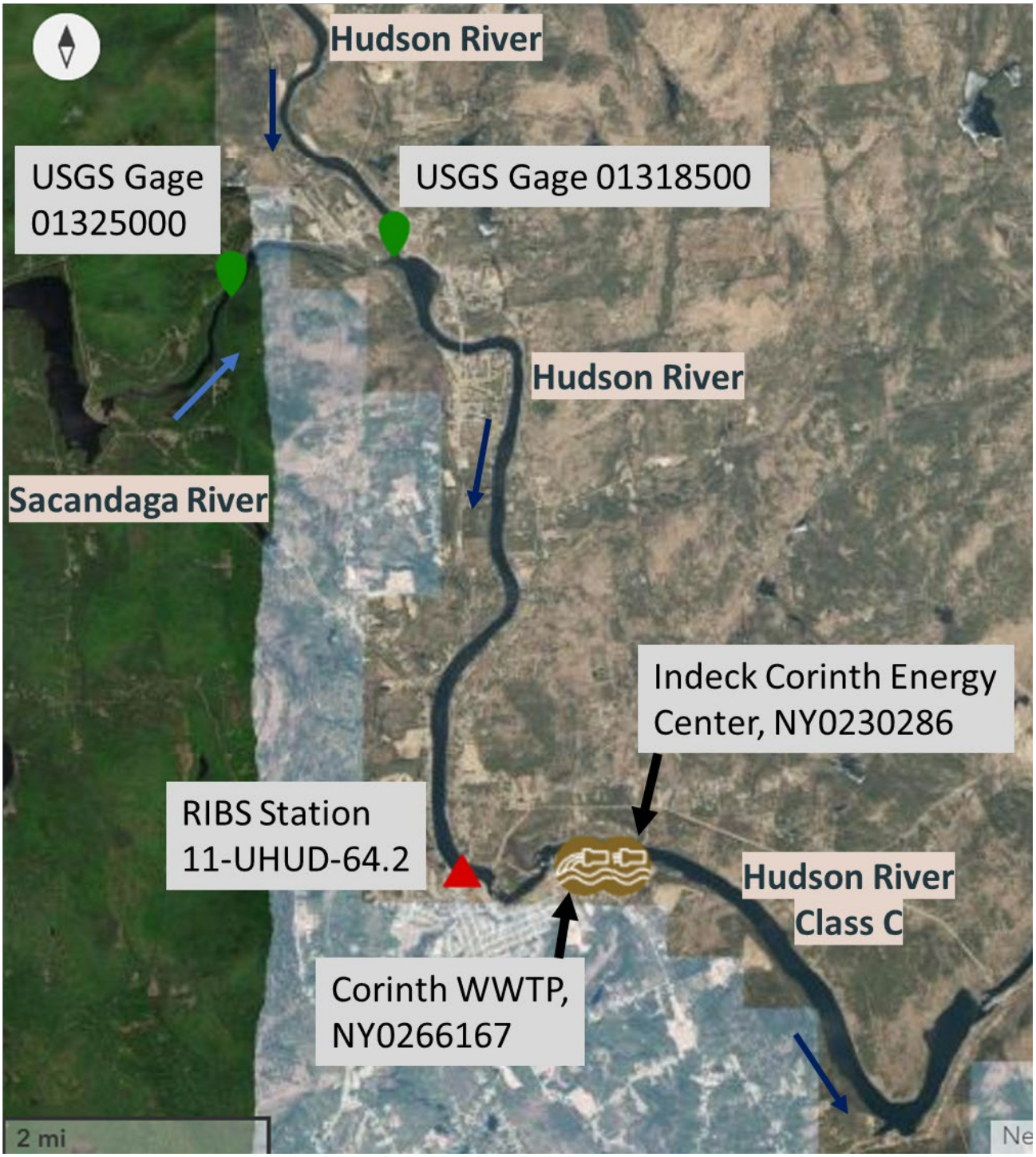


Figure 2. Map showing locations of Indeck Corinth Energy Center (NY0230286); Village of Corinth Wastewater Treatment Plant (Corinth WWTP, NY0266167), 0.1 miles upstream; RIBS station 11-UHUD-64.2, 1.3 miles upstream; USGS gage 01318500 on the Hudson River at Hadley, NY, 6.8 miles upstream; and USGS gage 0132500 on the Sacandaga River at Stewarts Bridge near Hadley, NY, 8.3 miles upstream.

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

Impaired Waterbody Information

The Hudson River segment (PWL No. 1101-0046) was first listed on the 2010 New York State Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters as impaired due to mercury from atmospheric deposition. An impairment due to PCBs was added on the 2018 New York State Section 303(d) List. 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.

Critical Receiving Water Data & Mixing Zone

The low flow condition for the Hudson River was obtained from a drainage basin ratio analysis with USGS gage station 01318500, Hudson River at Hadley, NY, and USGS gage station 01325000, Sacandaga River at Stewarts Bridge near Hadley, NY. The 1Q10, 7Q10 and 30Q10 flows at the gages were found from the USGS Hydrologic Toolbox software and an analysis of data from 1994 to 2025.

The low flows at the facility location were found from a drainage basin ratio analysis and are shown below. See Appendix B for more information on the low flow analysis.

Gage Name: Hudson River at Hadley
Gage ID: 01318500
Drainage Area at Gage (mi^2): 1,664
1Q10 Flow at Gage (CFS): 291 Source: Hydrologic Toolbox
7Q10 Flow at Gage (CFS): 355 Source: Hydrologic Toolbox
30Q10 Flow at Gage (CFS): 440 Source: Hydrologic Toolbox

Gage Name: Sacandaga River at Stewarts Bridge near Hadley
Gage ID: 01325000
Drainage Area at Gage (mi^2): 1,055
1Q10 Flow at Gage (CFS): 5.59 Source: Hydrologic Toolbox
7Q10 Flow at Gage (CFS): 14.5 Source: Hydrologic Toolbox
30Q10 Flow at Gage (CFS): 125 Source: Hydrologic Toolbox

Drainage Area at Indeck-Corinth Facility (mi^2): 2,750
Calculated 1Q10 Flow at Facility (CFS): 302
Calculated 7Q10 Flow at Facility (CFS): 376
Calculated 30Q10 Flow at Facility (CFS): 573

The 1Q10, 7Q10, and 30Q10 flows were used to calculate the acute, chronic, and human, aesthetic, wildlife (HEW) dilution ratios, respectively. Consistent with TOGS 1.3.1 for large rivers, the acute and chronic dilution ratios are limited to a max of 50:1 and 100:1, respectively.

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

Outfall No.	Acute Dilution Ratio A(A)	Chronic Dilution Ratio A(C)	Human, Aesthetic, Wildlife Dilution Ratio (HEW)	Basis
001	50:1	100:1	100:1	TOGS 1.3.1

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

Permit Requirements

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

USEPA Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs) Applicable to Facility

Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available (BPT), Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT), Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT), and New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) limitations are based on Effluent Limitation Guidelines developed by USEPA for specific industries[4]. The applicable effluent guidelines and limits are listed at the end of the Pollutant Summary Table in the USEPA ELG Calculation Table. Appendix Link

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing

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

- There is the presence of substances in the effluent for which ambient water quality criteria do not exist. (#1)
- There is the possibility of complex synergistic or additive effects of chemicals, typically when the number of metals or organic compounds discharged by the permittee equals or exceeds five. (#4)

The requirement for WET testing at Outfall 001 is new. No previous WET data was available to perform a reasonable potential analysis. Consistent with TOGS 1.3.2, given the dilution available and location outside of the Great Lakes basin, the permit requires acute and if directed chronic WET testing. WET testing action levels of 15 TUa and 100 TUc have been included in the permit for each species. The acute action level for each species represent the acute dilution ratio times a factor of 0.3[5]. The chronic action levels represent the chronic dilution ratio. Samples will be collected quarterly for a period of one year in years ending in 2 and 7.

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)[6] 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.

[4] As promulgated under 40 CFR Parts 405 - 471
[5] EPA's Technical Support Document Section 5.7.4
[6] As prescribed by 6 NYCRR Part 617

Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Industrial Facilities

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

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Requirements

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

The facility has historically pumped the accumulated stormwater from the diked oil and chemical storage secondary containment areas (Outfalls 003 and 004 respectively) to an oil-water separator which ultimately discharges to the Village of Corinth Wastewater Treatment Plant. The facility has not discharged this stormwater directly to the Hudson River from Outfalls 003 or 004 in more than 5 years. Should the option to discharge to the Village of Corinth Wastewater Treatment Plant become unavailable, the facility operating procedures specify an alternative procedure to pump the accumulated stormwater from the secondary containment areas to the oil-water separator and then directly to a stormwater retention pond to commingle with the parking lot runoff. Stormwater from the facility's stormwater retention basins discharges to the Hudson River through Outfall 005.

Due to the facility's stormwater management methods, stormwater discharges at this facility will continue to be covered under the individual SPDES permit instead of the Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) (GP-0-23-001). However, the permit includes select requirements consistent with the MSGP Sector O (Steam Electric Generating Stations). This requirement is being continued from the previous permit.

Mercury[7]

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

The facility is a Class 01 significant minor industrial facility located outside of the Great Lakes Basin. On October 25, 2024, the permittee submitted a Conditional Exclusion Certification, certifying that the facility does not have any of the mercury sources listed in Part III.A.3. of DOW 1.3.10 and the effluent measured <12 ng/L. Therefore, consistent with DOW 1.3.10, the permit includes requirements for the implementation of MMP Type IV and does not include mercury effluent limitations. The Schedule of Additional Submittals includes a mercury minimization plan annual status report (maintained onsite), and re-certification of the exclusion every five years. As part of the re-certification, the effluent must be sampled and continue to measure <12 ng/L. This requirement is new.

Emerging Contaminant Monitoring

Background: 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

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

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.

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

Based on the available data and detection of PFOA at Outfall 004, action levels set at the human health guidance values (GVs) of 6.7 ng/L for PFOA and 2.7 ng/L for PFOS are specified at Outfall 004 with monitoring required for the remaining 38 PFAS compounds pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b). Monitoring requirements are also consistent with guidance released in EPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.

Based on the available data submitted with the application for Outfalls 001, 002, 003, and 005, and knowledge of this industry, no PFAS monitoring is required at this time for these outfalls. Additionally, consistent with TOGS 1.3.13, the industry SIC codes of 4911 and 4931 are not identified as potential primary sources of PFOA or PFOS.

Based on the available data submitted with the application and knowledge of this industry, no additional monitoring for 1,4-D is required at this time for Outfalls 001-005.

See the Pollutant Summary Tables below for more information.

Schedule of Additional Submittals

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

- Emerging Contaminant (EC) Minimization Program
- Biological Monitoring Requirements
- Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan
- Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing
- Water Treatment Chemical (WTC) Annual Report Form
- Mercury Minimization Plan (to be maintained on-site)
- Mercury Conditional Exclusion Certification

Special Conditions

Special conditions consisting of additional requirements laid out in the effluent guidelines applicable to this facility have been added to the permit. See USEPA EFFLUENT LIMITATION GUIDELINE (ELG) CALCULATIONS for more information.

OUTFALL AND RECEIVING WATER SUMMARY TABLE

Outfall	Latitude	Longitude	Receiving Water Name	Water Class	Water Index No. / Priority Waterbody Listing (PWL) No.	Major / Sub Basin	Hardness (mg/l)	1Q10 (MGD)	7Q10 (MGD)	30Q10 (MGD)	Critical Effluent Flow (MGD)	Dilution Ratio		
												A(A)	A(C)	HEW
001	43° 15' 02" N	73° 48' 42" W	Hudson River	C	H (portion 7) PWL: 1101-0046	11/01	19[8]	195	243	371	0.057 Average	50:1	100:1	100:1
002	43° 15' 02" N	73° 48' 42" W												
003	43° 14' 56" N	73° 48' 34" W	Hudson River	C	H (portion 7) PWL: 1101-0046	11/01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
004	43° 14' 56" N	73° 48' 34" W	Hudson River	C	H (portion 7) PWL: 1101-0046	11/01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
005	43° 14' 59" N	73° 48' 37" W	Hudson River	C	H (portion 7) PWL: 1101-0046	11/01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

POLLUTANT SUMMARY TABLES

Outfall 001

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Cooling tower blowdown														
		Type of Treatment: No treatment														
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[9]	# 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 October 2019 to September 2024 was obtained from Discharge Monitoring Reports, and data from November 2024 was obtained from the application provided by the permittee. All applicable water quality standards were reviewed for development of the WQBELs. The standard and WQBEL shown below represent the most stringent.																
Flow Rate	GPD	Daily Avg	**Monitor**	54,173 Actual Average	57	-	-	No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages.					703.2	-	Monitor 750-1.13	
		Daily Max	**Monitor**	225,000 Actual Max	57	-	-								Monitor 750-1.13	
	Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1 and 6 NYCRR 750-1.13, flow will continue to be monitored for informational purposes and to calculate pollutant loadings. Daily average flow monitoring is being changed to monthly average to be consistent throughout the permit.															

[8] Ambient hardness was calculated from RIBs station 11-UHUD-64.0, located 1.4 miles upstream, using 89 samples collected from 2001-2016.

[9] 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:** Cooling tower blowdown
		Type of Treatment: No treatment

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[9]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
pH	SU	Minimum	6.0	6.9 Actual Min	57	**6.0**	USEPA NSPS	6.9[10]	-	6.5 – 8.5	Range	-	703.3	-	TBEL
		Maximum	9.0	8.6 Actual Max	57	**9.0**									
	Consistent with 40 CFR 423.15, revised TBELs reflect new source performance standards (see USEPA EFFLUENT LIMITATION GUIDELINE (ELG) CALCULATIONS). Given the available dilution, effluent limitations equal to the TBELs are protective of the WQS and are being continued.														
Temperature	°F	Daily Max	**90**	90 Actual Max	57	-	-	-	(Non-Trout): The water temperature at the surface of a stream shall not be raised to more than 90F at any point and... shall not be raised or lowered to more than 5F over the temperature that existed before the addition				704.2	-	WQBEL
	The discharge is a thermal discharge consisting of (mainly) non-contact cooling water (NCCW). To achieve standards specified in 6 NYCRR Part 704, an effluent temperature limit of 90 ºF is specified. This requirement is continued from the previous permit. Given the available dilution, the discharge is expected to meet the criteria in 6 NYCRR 704.2(b)(1), and additional limitations are not needed for change in temperature.														
Oil & Grease	mg/L	Daily Max	**15**	< 5.3	0 / 57	-	-	-	No residue attributable to sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes, nor visible oil film nor globules of grease.				703.2	-	Antibacksliding
	The existing limit is equal to the TBEL for oil separation, listed in TOGS 1.2.1 Attachment C, and is being continued.														
Total Phosphorus	mg/L	Monthly Avg	-	-	-	**Monitor**	TOGS 1.2.1	-	None in amounts that will result in growths of algae, weeds and slimes that will impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	Monitor
		Daily Max	**3.25**	3.19 Actual Max	57 / 0	-	-	-						-	Antibacksliding
	lb/d	Monthly Avg	-	-	-	**Monitor**	TOGS 1.2.1	-						-	Monitor
		Daily Max	-	-	-	**Monitor**	TOGS 1.2.1	-						-	Monitor
	The facility uses water treatment chemicals (WTCs) containing phosphorus. The existing limit is being maintained for the protection of water quality and due to antibacksliding.														

[10] Ambient pH calculated as the average of 57 samples collected from 2001-2016 from RIBs station 11-UHUD-64.2, located 1.3 miles upstream of the facility.

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Cooling tower blowdown
		Type of Treatment: No treatment

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[9]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Free Available Chlorine	mg/L	Monthly Avg	-	-	-	**0.2**	USEPA NSPS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TBEL
		Daily Max	-	-	-	**0.5**	USEPA NSPS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TBEL
	Consistent with 40 CFR 423.15, new TBELs reflect new source performance standards (see USEPA EFFLUENT LIMITATION GUIDELINE (ELG) CALCULATIONS).														
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	mg/L	Daily Max	**0.2**	0.16 Actual Max	29 / 28	-	-	-	-	0.005	A(C)	2.5	703.5	-	Antibacksliding
	The WQBEL was calculated by multiplying the WQS by the chronic dilution ratio and a decay factor of five. Due to the high dilution, the existing limit is greater than the WQBEL and is being continued due to antibacksliding.														
Zinc, Total	mg/L	Monthly Avg	-	-	-	**1.0**	USEPA NSPS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TBEL
		Daily Max	1.0	0.19	41 / 16	**1.0**	USEPA NSPS	0.00465 dissolved	-	0.029 dissolved	A(A)	2.4	703.5	-	TBEL
	The WQBEL was calculated from the acute water quality standard, dilution ratio, and an upstream ambient concentration of 4.65 µg/L (as dissolved). The upstream ambient concentration was determined from the median of 26 samples taken at RIBS station 11-UHUD-64.2 from 2001-2016. A metals translator of 2.0 was applied to convert between the total and dissolved form in accordance with the TriBasin RIBs calculation. The existing permit limit is equal to the TBEL, is less than the calculated WQBEL, and will remain.														
Additional Pollutants Detected															
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	Daily Max	-	22.9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There is no numeric water quality standard for total organic carbon. No limitation or monitoring is necessary for the protection of water quality.														
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	Daily Max	-	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There is no numeric water quality standard for chemical oxygen demand. No limitation or monitoring is necessary for the protection of water quality (see Dissolved Oxygen).														
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	mg/L	Daily Min	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(Non-Trout) 4.0 mg/L	No Reasonable Potential		703.3	-	No Limitation
	The permittee reported one sample for 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5) measuring <4 mg/L. Given the dilution available and the lack of oxygen-demanding substances in the effluent, there is no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. No WQBELs are necessary for the protection of DO.														

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Cooling tower blowdown **Type of Treatment:** No treatment														
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[9]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Sulfite	µg/L	Daily Max	-	5.7 Estimate	-	-	-	-	0.057 Estimate	200	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	703.5	-	No Limitation
	The facility uses WTCs containing sulfite. Effluent concentration is an estimated value based on the maximum allowed WTC dosages and daily average effluent flow. The projected instream concentration was calculated using this estimated effluent concentration and the chronic dilution ratio. No effluent sulfite data is currently available. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation and therefore no limitation or monitoring is specified.														
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	2.2	1	-	-	-	None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	No Limitation
	Given the nature and quality of the effluent, there is no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Therefore, no limitation or monitoring is specified.														
Chromium, Total	mg/L	Monthly Avg	-	-	-	**0.2**	USEPA NSPS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TBEL
	mg/L	Daily Max	-	<0.005	1	**0.2**	USEPA NSPS	-	-	0.019	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	703.5	-	TBEL
	Consistent with 40 CFR 423.15(a)(10)(i), no detectable amount of the 126 priority pollutants (Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423), except total chromium and total zinc, is allowed to be discharged in the cooling tower blowdown from chemicals added for cooling tower maintenance. Therefore, TBELs for total chromium are being added to the permit. Currently, no water treatment chemicals in use at the facility contain chromium. In the application, the permittee reported one sample measuring non-detect for total chromium.														
Copper, Total	µg/L	Daily Max	-	60	3 / 0	*	USEPA NSPS	0.81 dissolved	2.79 dissolved	2.81 dissolved	A(A)	No Reasonable Potential	703.5	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum reported effluent concentration of 60 µg/L, a multiplier of 3.0, the acute dilution ratio, and an upstream ambient concentration of 0.81 µg/L (as dissolved). The upstream ambient concentration was determined from the median of 79 samples taken at RIBS station 11-UHUD-64.2 from 2001-2016. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A metals translator of 1.8 was also applied to convert between the total and dissolved form in accordance with the TriBasin RIBs calculation. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Monitoring is being added to the permit to provide data for a future reasonable potential evaluation to be based on more data. *Consistent with 40 CFR 423.15(a)(10)(i), no detectable amount of the 126 priority pollutants (Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423), except total chromium and total zinc, is allowed to be discharged in the cooling tower blowdown from chemicals added for cooling tower maintenance.														

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Cooling tower blowdown													
		Type of Treatment: No treatment													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[9]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Mercury, Total	ng/L	Daily Max	-	3.3	1	-	-	-	-	0.7	H(FC)	-	703.5	-	DOW 1.3.10
	See Mercury section of this fact sheet.														
Hydroquinone	µg/L	Daily Max	-	Present in WTC	-	**Monitor**	TOGS 1.2.1	-	-	2.2	A(C)	-	703.5	-	Monitor 750-1.13
	The facility uses WTCs containing hydroquinone, a phenolic compound. In the application, the permittee reported one sample measuring total phenolic compounds at <4 µg/L. No effluent data is currently available for hydroquinone specifically. Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13 and TOGS 1.2.1, due to the WTC usage at the facility, the lack of effluent hydroquinone data, the non-detection of total phenols in the effluent, hydroquinone monitoring is being added to collect data for a future reasonable potential evaluation. Also see total phenols.														
Isothiazolones, Total (Isothiazolin-ones)	µg/L	Daily Max	-	11 Estimate	-	-	-	-	0.11	1	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	703.5	-	No Limitation
	The facility uses WTCs containing isothiazolinones. Effluent concentration is an estimated value based on the maximum allowed WTC dosages and daily average effluent flow. The projected instream concentration was calculated using this estimated effluent concentration and the chronic dilution ratio. No effluent data is currently available. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation and therefore no limitation or monitoring is specified.														
Phenols, Total	µg/L	Daily Max	-	<4	1	**Monitor**	TOGS 1.2.1	-	-	5.0	E(FS)	-	703.5	-	Monitor 750-1.13
	The facility uses WTCs containing phenolic compounds including hydroquinone. Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13 and TOGS 1.2.1, due to the possibility for presence of phenolic compounds in the effluent resulting from WTC usage, total phenols monitoring is being added to collect data for a future reasonable potential evaluation. Also see hydroquinone.														

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[11]	# 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.															
Perfluoro-butanoic Acid (PFBA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-pentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	1.72 Estimate*	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time. *Result reported by laboratory with a J-qualifier indicating estimated value.														
Perfluoro-hexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	0.873 Estimate*	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time. *Result reported by laboratory with a J-qualifier indicating estimated value.														
Perfluoro-heptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	1.09 Estimate*	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time. *Result reported by laboratory with a J-qualifier indicating estimated value.														
Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (PFOA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	0.892 Estimate*	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time. *Result reported by laboratory with a J-qualifier indicating estimated value.														
Perfluoro-nonanoic Acid (PFNA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	0.533 Estimate*	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time. *Result reported by laboratory with a J-qualifier indicating estimated value.														
Perfluoro-decanoic Acid (PFDA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														

[11] Existing Effluent Quality: For the emerging contaminants including PFAS, the actual max detected value is listed.

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[11]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Perfluoro-undecanoic Acid (PFUnA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-dodecanoic Acid (PFDoA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-tridecanoic Acid (PFTiA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-tetradecanoic Acid (PFTeA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-butanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	0.836 Estimate*	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time. *Result reported by laboratory with a J-qualifier indicating estimated value.														
Perfluoro-pentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-hexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-heptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-octanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	160,000	A(C) GV	-	TOGS 1.1.1	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-nonanesulfonic Acid (PFNS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														

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[11]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Perfluoro-decanesulfonic Acid (PFDS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-dodecane-sulfonic Acid (PFDoS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-octane-sulfonamide (FOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
4:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
6:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
8:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														

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[11]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amide (NEtFOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amide (NMeFOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoethanol (NMeFOSE)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoethanol (NEtFOSE)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
9-Chlorohexadeca-fluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Hexafluoro-propylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA or GenX)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														

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[11]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic Acid (ADONA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
3-Perfluoropropyl Propanoic Acid (3:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (5:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
3-Perfluoroheptyl Propanoic Acid (7:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-4-methoxy-butanoic Acid (PFMBA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-3-methoxy-propanoic Acid (PFMPA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic Acid (PFEESA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	18,000	A(C) GV	-	TOGS 1.1.1	-	No Limitation
	Due to non-detection in the effluent, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														

Outfall 002

Outfall #	002	**Description of Wastewater:** Water treatment system wastes													
		Type of Treatment: Neutralization													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[12]	# 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 October 2019 to September 2024 was obtained from Discharge Monitoring Reports, and data from November 2024 was obtained from the application provided by the permittee. All applicable water quality standards were reviewed for development of the WQBELs. The standard and WQBEL shown below represent the most stringent.															
Flow Rate	GPD	Daily Avg	**Monitor**	2,555 Actual Average	57	-	-	No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages.					703.2	-	Monitor
	GPD	Daily Max	**Monitor**	86,131 Actual Max	57	-	-							-	Monitor
	Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1, flow will continue to be monitored for informational purposes and to calculate pollutant loadings.														
pH	SU	Minimum	6.0	6.4 Actual Min	57	**6.0**	USEPA NSPS	6.9[13]	-	6.5 – 8.5	Range	-	703.3	-	TBEL
		Maximum	9.0	8.4 Actual Max	57	**9.0**									
	Consistent with 40 CFR 423.15, TBELs reflect new source performance standards (see USEPA EFFLUENT LIMITATION GUIDELINE (ELG) CALCULATIONS). Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL is protective of the WQS.														
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	-	-	-	**30**	USEPA NSPS	-	None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	TBEL
		Daily Max	**50**	25	52 / 5	100	USEPA NSPS	-						-	Antibacksliding
	Consistent with 40 CFR 423.15, TBELs reflect new source performance standards (see USEPA EFFLUENT LIMITATION GUIDELINE (ELG) CALCULATIONS). Given the available dilution, effluent limitations equal to the TBELs are protective of the WQS. A new monthly average limit equal to the TBEL is being added. The existing daily max limit is being continued due to antibacksliding.														

[12] Existing Effluent Quality: Unless otherwise stated, Daily Max = 99% lognormal; Monthly Avg = 95% lognormal (for datasets with ≤3 non-detects); Daily Max = 99% delta-lognormal; Monthly Avg = 95% delta-lognormal (for datasets with >3 non-detects)
[13] Ambient pH calculated as the average of 57 samples collected from 2001-2016 from RIBs station 11-UHUD-64.2, located 1.3 miles upstream of the facility.

Outfall #	002	**Description of Wastewater:** Water treatment system wastes
		Type of Treatment: Neutralization

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[12]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Oil & Grease	mg/L	Monthly Avg	-	-	-	**15**	USEPA NSPS	-	No residue attributable to sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes, nor visible oil film nor globules of grease.				703.2	-	TBEL
		Daily Max	**15**	5.4	1 / 56	20	USEPA NSPS	-						-	Antibacksliding
	Consistent with 40 CFR 423.15, TBELs reflect new source performance standards (see USEPA EFFLUENT LIMITATION GUIDELINE (ELG) CALCULATIONS). Given the available dilution, effluent limitations equal to the TBELs are protective of the WQS. A new monthly average limit equal to the TBEL is being added. The existing daily max limit is being continued due to antibacksliding.														
Additional Pollutants Detected															
Temperature	°F	Daily Max	-	77	1	-	-	-	(Non-Trout): The water temperature at the surface of a stream shall not be raised to more than 90F at any point and... shall not be raised or lowered to more than 5F over the temperature that existed before the addition				704.2	-	No Limitation
	No heat of artificial origin is added to the water treatment system wastes. There is no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the WQS, therefore no limitation or monitoring is specified.														
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	Daily Max	-	51	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There is no numeric water quality standard for chemical oxygen demand. No limitation or monitoring is necessary for the protection of water quality (see Dissolved Oxygen).														
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	mg/L	Daily Min	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(Non-Trout) 4.0 mg/L	No Reasonable Potential		703.3	-	No Limitation
	The permittee reported one sample for 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5) measuring non-detect (<4 mg/L). Given the dilution available and the lack of oxygen-demanding substances in the effluent, there is no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. No WQBELs for are necessary for the protection of DO.														
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	Daily Max	-	4.2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There is no numeric water quality standard for total organic carbon. No limitation or monitoring is necessary for the protection of water quality.														
Total Mercury	ng/L	Daily Max	-	4.5	1	-	-	-	-	0.7	H(FC)	-	-	-	DOW 1.3.10
	See Mercury section of this fact sheet.														

Emerging Contaminants Outfall 002

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[14]	# 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.															
Perfluoro-butanoic Acid (PFBA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-pentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	0.241 Estimate*	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time. *Result reported by laboratory with a J-qualifier indicating estimated value.														
Perfluoro-hexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-heptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (PFOA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	0.412 Estimate*	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time. *Result reported by laboratory with a J-qualifier indicating estimated value.														
Perfluoro-nonanoic Acid (PFNA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-decanoic Acid (PFDA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-undecanoic Acid (PFUnA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-dodecanoic Acid (PFDoA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														

[14] Existing Effluent Quality: For the emerging contaminants including PFAS, the actual max detected value is listed.

Emerging Contaminants Outfall 002

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[14]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Perfluoro-tridecanoic Acid (PFTiA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-tetradecanoic Acid (PFTeA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-butanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-pentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-hexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-heptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-octanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	160,000	A(C) GV	-	TOGS 1.1.1	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-nonanesulfonic Acid (PFNS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-decanesulfonic Acid (PFDS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-dodecane-sulfonic Acid (PFDoS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-octane-sulfonamide (FOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														

Emerging Contaminants Outfall 002

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[14]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
4:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
6:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
8:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amide (NEtFOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amide (NMeFOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoethanol (NMeFOSE)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														

Emerging Contaminants Outfall 002

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[14]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoethanol (NEtFOSE)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
9-Chlorohexadeca-fluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Hexafluoro-propylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA or GenX)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic Acid (ADONA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
3-Perfluoropropyl Propanoic Acid (3:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (5:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														

Emerging Contaminants Outfall 002

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[14]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
3-Perfluoroheptyl Propanoic Acid (7:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-4-methoxy-butanoic Acid (PFMBA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-3-methoxy-propanoic Acid (PFMPA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic Acid (PFEESA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	18,000	A(C) GV	-	TOGS 1.1.1	-	No Limitation
	Due to non-detection in the effluent, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														

Outfall 003

Outfall #	003	**Description of Wastewater:** Stormwater from secondary containment of oil storage area **Type of Treatment:** Oil/water separator														
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[15]	# 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 November 2024 was obtained from the application provided by the permittee. All applicable water quality standards were reviewed for development of the WQBELs. The standard and WQBEL shown below represent the most stringent.															
Flow Rate	GPD	Daily Max	**Monitor**	-	-	-	-	No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages.					703.2	-	Monitor 750-1.13
Volume	Gal	Event Total	-	-	-	**Monitor**	TOGS 1.2.1							-	Monitor 750-1.13
	No discharge has occurred through Outfall 003 since prior to 2019. Accumulated stormwater from the chemical storage and oil storage secondary containment areas is normally pumped to an oil/water separator then discharged to the Village of Corinth sewer system under an agreement with the Village. Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1 and 6 NYCRR 750-1.13, flow will continue to be monitored for informational purposes and to calculate pollutant loadings, and monitoring for total discharge volume per event is being added.														
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Daily Max	**50**	20.8	1	-	-	-	None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	Antibacksliding
	Given the available dilution, the existing limitation is protective of the water quality standard and will remain due to antibacksliding.														
Oil & Grease	mg/L	Daily Max	15	< 5.0	1	**15**	MSGP GP-0-23-001	-	No residue attributable to sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes, nor visible oil film nor globules of grease.				703.2	-	TBEL
	The existing limit is equal to the applicable benchmark requirement for oil & grease from the current MSGP. Given available dilution, the limit is protective of water quality and is being continued.														
Additional Pollutants Detected															
pH	SU	Minimum	-	8	1	6.0	TOGS 1.2.1	6.9[16]	-	6.5 – 8.5	Range	-	703.3	-	No Limitation
		Maximum	-			9.0									
	No pH monitoring or limitation is necessary for the protection of water quality and is therefore not specified.														

[15] 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)
[16] Ambient pH calculated as the average of 57 samples collected from 2001-2016 from RIBs station 11-UHUD-64.2, located 1.3 miles upstream of the facility.

Outfall #	003	**Description of Wastewater:** Stormwater from secondary containment of oil storage area
		Type of Treatment: Oil/water separator

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[15]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	Daily Max	-	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There is no numeric water quality standard for chemical oxygen demand. No limitation or monitoring is necessary for the protection of water quality (see Dissolved Oxygen).														
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	mg/L	Daily Min	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(Non-Trout) 4.0 mg/L		No Reasonable Potential	703.3	-	No Limitation
	The permittee reported one sample for 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5) measuring <4 mg/L. Given the dilution available and the lack of oxygen-demanding substances in the effluent, there is no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. No WQBELs for are necessary for the protection of DO.														
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	Daily Max	-	1.9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There is no numeric water quality standard for total organic carbon. No limitation or monitoring is necessary for the protection of water quality.														
Iron, Total	mg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	**1.0** Action Level	MGSP GP-0-23-001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Action Level
	Consistent with the current MSGP, an action level equal to the applicable benchmark requirement is being added for total iron. See Stormwater Pollution Prevention Requirements.														
Mercury, Total	ng/L	Daily Max	-	1.9	1	-	-	-	-	0.7	H(FC)	-	-	-	DOW 1.3.10
	See Mercury section of this fact sheet.														

Emerging Contaminants Outfall 003

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[17]	# 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.															
Perfluoro-butanoic Acid (PFBA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	45.1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-pentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	2.17 Estimate*	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time. *Result reported by laboratory with a J-qualifier indicating estimated value.														
Perfluoro-hexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	5.28	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-heptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	5.49	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (PFOA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	3.39	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-nonanoic Acid (PFNA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	1.62 Estimate*	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time. *Result reported by laboratory with a J-qualifier indicating estimated value.														
Perfluoro-decanoic Acid (PFDA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	0.954 Estimate*	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time. *Result reported by laboratory with a J-qualifier indicating estimated value.														
Perfluoro-undecanoic Acid (PFUnA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														

[17] Existing Effluent Quality: For the emerging contaminants including PFAS, the actual max detected value is listed.

Emerging Contaminants Outfall 003

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[17]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Perfluoro-dodecanoic Acid (PFDoA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-tridecanoic Acid (PFTiA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-tetradecanoic Acid (PFTeA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-butanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	6.27	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-pentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-hexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-heptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-octanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	160,000	A(C) GV	-	TOGS 1.1.1	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-nonanesulfonic Acid (PFNS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-decanesulfonic Acid (PFDS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-dodecane-sulfonic Acid (PFDoS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														

Emerging Contaminants Outfall 003

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[17]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Perfluoro-octane-sulfonamide (FOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
4:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
6:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
8:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amide (NEtFOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														

Emerging Contaminants Outfall 003

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[17]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amide (NMeFOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoethanol (NMeFOSE)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoethanol (NEtFOSE)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
9-Chlorohexadeca-fluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Hexafluoro-propylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA or GenX)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic Acid (ADONA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														

Emerging Contaminants Outfall 003

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[17]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
3-Perfluoropropyl Propanoic Acid (3:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (5:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
3-Perfluoroheptyl Propanoic Acid (7:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-4-methoxy-butanoic Acid (PFMBA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-3-methoxy-propanoic Acid (PFMPA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic Acid (PFEESA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	18,000	A(C)	-	TOGS 1.1.1	-	No Limitation
	Due to non-detection in the effluent, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														

Outfall 004

Outfall #	004	**Description of Wastewater:** Stormwater from secondary containment of the chemical storage area **Type of Treatment:** Oil/water separator														
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement	
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[18]	# 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 November 2024 was obtained from the application provided by the permittee. All applicable water quality standards were reviewed for development of the WQBELs. The standard and WQBEL shown below represent the most stringent.																
Flow Rate	GPD	Daily Max	**Monitor**	-	-	-	-	No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages.					703.2	-	Monitor	
Volume	Gal	Event Total	-	-	-	**Monitor**	TOGS 1.2.1							-	Monitor	
	No discharge has occurred through Outfall 004 since prior to 2019. Accumulated stormwater from the chemical storage and oil storage secondary containment areas is normally pumped to an oil/water separator then discharged to the Village of Corinth sewer system under an agreement with the Village. Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1 and 6 NYCRR 750-1.13, flow will continue to be monitored for informational purposes and to calculate pollutant loadings, and monitoring for total discharge volume per event is being added.															
pH	SU	Minimum	6.0	8	1	**6.0**	TOGS 1.2.1	6.9[19]	-	6.5 – 8.5	Range	-	703.3	-	TBEL	
		Maximum	9.0			**9.0**										
	Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1 Attachment C, TBELs reflect the standard practice of neutralization. Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL is protective of the WQS. The existing limitations are equal to the TBELs and are being continued.															
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Daily Max	**50**	11.2	1	-	-	-	None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	Antibacksliding	
	Given the available dilution, the existing limitation is protective of the water quality standard and will remain due to antibacksliding.															
Additional Pollutants Detected																
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	Daily Max	-	41	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation	
	There is no numeric water quality standard for chemical oxygen demand. No limitation or monitoring is necessary for the protection of water quality (see Dissolved Oxygen).															

[18] Existing Effluent Quality: Unless otherwise stated, Daily Max = 99% lognormal; Monthly Avg = 95% lognormal (for datasets with ≤3 non-detects); Daily Max = 99% delta-lognormal; Monthly Avg = 95% delta-lognormal (for datasets with >3 non-detects)
[19] Ambient pH calculated as the average of 57 samples collected from 2001-2016 from RIBs station 11-UHUD-64.2, located 1.3 miles upstream of the facility.

Outfall #	004	**Description of Wastewater:** Stormwater from secondary containment of the chemical storage area
		Type of Treatment: Oil/water separator

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[18]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	mg/L	Daily Min	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(Non-Trout) 4.0 mg/L		No Reasonable Potential	703.3	-	No Limitation
	The permittee reported one sample for 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5) measuring an estimated 3.6 mg/L*. Given the dilution available and the lack of oxygen-demanding substances in the effluent, there is no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. No WQBELs for are necessary for the protection of DO. *Result reported by laboratory with a J-qualifier indicating estimated value.														
Oil & Grease	mg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	**15** Action Level	MGSP GP-0-23-001	-	No residue attributable to sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes, nor visible oil film nor globules of grease.				703.2	-	Action Level
	Consistent with the current MSGP, an action level equal to the applicable benchmark requirement is being added for oil & grease. See Stormwater Pollution Prevention Requirements.														
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	Daily Max	-	11.4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There is no numeric water quality standard for total organic carbon. No limitation or monitoring is necessary for the protection of water quality.														
Iron, Total	mg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	**1.0** Action Level	MGSP GP-0-23-001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Action Level
	Consistent with the current MSGP, an action level equal to the applicable benchmark requirement is being added for total iron. See Stormwater Pollution Prevention Requirements.														
Mercury, Total	ng/L	Daily Max	-	1.1	1	-	-	-	-	0.7	H(FC)	-	-	-	DOW 1.3.10
	See Mercury section of this fact sheet.														

Emerging Contaminants Outfall 004

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[20]	# 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.															
Perfluoro-butanoic Acid (PFBA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-pentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	20.4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-hexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	87.0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-heptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	37.8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (PFOA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	113	1	**6.7** Action Level	BPJ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Action Level
	Due to the presence of PFOA, industrial category, and the need to protect downstream waters, an action level has been established at the human health guidance value, the lowest regulatory value available. See the Emerging Contaminant section for more information.														
Perfluoro-nonanoic Acid (PFNA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	14.9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-decanoic Acid (PFDA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	19.5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-undecanoic Acid (PFUnA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-dodecanoic Acid (PFDoA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	3.73 Estimate*	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs. *Result reported by laboratory with a J-qualifier indicating estimated value.														

[20] Existing Effluent Quality: For the emerging contaminants including PFAS, the actual max detected value is listed.

Emerging Contaminants Outfall 004

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[20]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Perfluoro-tridecanoic Acid (PFTiA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-tetradecanoic Acid (PFTeA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-butanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-pentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-hexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-heptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-octanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	**2.7** Action Level	BPJ	-	-	160,000	A(C) GV	-	TOGS 1.1.1	-	Monitor
	Due to the presence of PFOA, industrial category, and the need to protect downstream waters, an action level has been established at the human health guidance value, the lowest regulatory value available. See the Emerging Contaminant section for more information.														
Perfluoro-nonanesulfonic Acid (PFNS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-decanesulfonic Acid (PFDS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-dodecane-sulfonic Acid (PFDoS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														

Emerging Contaminants Outfall 004

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[20]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Perfluoro-octane-sulfonamide (FOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	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
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
4:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	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
	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
	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
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														

Emerging Contaminants Outfall 004

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[20]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amide (NMeFOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	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
	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
	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
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Hexafluoro-propylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA or GenX)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	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
	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
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														

Emerging Contaminants Outfall 004

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[20]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
3-Perfluoropropyl Propanoic Acid (3:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	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
	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
	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
	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
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-3-methoxy-propanoic Acid (PFMPA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	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
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	18,000	A(C)	-	TOGS 1.1.1	-	No Limitation
	Due to non-detection in the effluent, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														

Outfall 005

Consistent with the previous permit, no monitoring requirements are being applied at Outfall 005.

Outfall #	005	**Description of Wastewater:** Stormwater infiltration basin overflow (stormwater from parking lot)													
		Type of Treatment: No treatment													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[21]	# 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 November 2024 was obtained from the application provided by the permittee. All applicable water quality standards were reviewed for development of the WQBELs. The standard and WQBEL shown below represent the most stringent.															
Flow Rate	GPD	Daily Max	-	-	-	-	-	No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages.					703.2	-	No Limitation or Monitoring
	No flow monitoring is necessary for the stormwater from the parking lot.														
pH	SU	Minimum	-	6.9	1	6.0	TOGS 1.2.1	6.9[22]	-	6.5 – 8.5	Range	-	703.3	-	No Limitation
		Maximum	-			9.0									
	No pH limitation or monitoring is necessary for the uncontaminated stormwater from the parking lot.														
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	-	1.6	1	-	-	-	None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	No Limitation
	No TSS limitation or monitoring is necessary for the uncontaminated stormwater from the parking lot.														
Nitrogen, Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	0.1	1	-	-	0.082	0.087	1.2	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	703.5	-	No Limitation
	The WQS for Ammonia was determined from TOGS 1.1.1 from a pH of 6.9 and a summer temperature of 25 °C. The temperature of the receiving waterbody was an assumed value and consistent with TOGS 1.3.1E. The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum reported effluent concentration of 0.1 mg/L, a multiplier of 6.2, a HEW dilution ratio of 100:1, and an upstream ambient concentration of 0.082 mg/L (TOGS 1.3.1D). The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Therefore, no WQBEL is specified [and the action level will remain / has been removed].														

[21] Existing Effluent Quality: Unless otherwise stated, Daily Max = 99% lognormal; Monthly Avg = 95% lognormal (for datasets with ≤3 non-detects); Daily Max = 99% delta-lognormal; Monthly Avg = 95% delta-lognormal (for datasets with >3 non-detects)
[22] Ambient pH calculated as the average of 57 samples collected from 2001-2016 from RIBs station 11-UHUD-64.2, located 1.3 miles upstream of the facility.

Outfall #	005	**Description of Wastewater:** Stormwater infiltration basin overflow (stormwater from parking lot)
		Type of Treatment: No treatment

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[21]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Total Mercury	ng/L	Daily Max	-	3.3	1	-	-	-	-	0.7	H(FC)	-	-	-	DOW 1.3.10
	See Mercury section of this fact sheet.														

Emerging Contaminants Outfall 005															
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[23]	# 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.															
Perfluoro-butanoic Acid (PFBA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-pentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	0.236 Estimate*	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time. *Result reported by laboratory with a J-qualifier indicating estimated value.														
Perfluoro-hexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	0.362 Estimate*	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time. *Result reported by laboratory with a J-qualifier indicating estimated value.														
Perfluoro-heptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	0.794 Estimate*	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time. *Result reported by laboratory with a J-qualifier indicating estimated value.														

[23] Existing Effluent Quality: For the emerging contaminants including PFAS, the actual max detected value is listed.

Emerging Contaminants Outfall 005

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[23]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (PFOA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	0.461 Estimate*	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time. *Result reported by laboratory with a J-qualifier indicating estimated value.														
Perfluoro-nonanoic Acid (PFNA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	0.528 Estimate*	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time. *Result reported by laboratory with a J-qualifier indicating estimated value.														
Perfluoro-decanoic Acid (PFDA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-undecanoic Acid (PFUnA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-dodecanoic Acid (PFDoA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-tridecanoic Acid (PFTiA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-tetradecanoic Acid (PFTeA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-butanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-pentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-hexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														

Emerging Contaminants Outfall 005

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[23]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Perfluoro-heptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-octanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	160,000	A(C) GV	-	TOGS 1.1.1	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-nonanesulfonic Acid (PFNS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-decanesulfonic Acid (PFDS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-dodecane-sulfonic Acid (PFDoS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-octane-sulfonamide (FOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
4:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														

Emerging Contaminants Outfall 005

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[23]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
6:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
8:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amide (NEtFOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amide (NMeFOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoethanol (NMeFOSE)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoethanol (NEtFOSE)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
9-Chlorohexadeca-fluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Hexafluoro-propylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA or GenX)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														

Emerging Contaminants Outfall 005

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[23]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic Acid (ADONA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
3-Perfluoropropyl Propanoic Acid (3:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (5:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
3-Perfluoroheptyl Propanoic Acid (7:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-4-methoxy-butanoic Acid (PFMBA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
Perfluoro-3-methoxy-propanoic Acid (PFMPA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														

Emerging Contaminants Outfall 005

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[23]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic Acid (PFEESA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	1	-	-	-	-	18,000	A(C)	-	TOGS 1.1.1	-	No Limitation
	Due to non-detection in the effluent, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														

USEPA EFFLUENT LIMITATION GUIDELINE (ELG) CALCULATIONS

Appendix Link

For the applicable categorical limitations under 40 CFR Part 423, the following basis was used to determine the TBEL:

Outfalls	001 – Cooling Tower Blowdown	002 – Water Treatment System Wastes
40 CFR Part/Subpart	§423.15	
Subpart Name	New source performance standards (NSPS)[24]	

ELG Pollutant	Daily Max Multiplier	Monthly Avg. Multiplier	Production Rate (Million lbs/d)	Daily Max TBEL (mg/L)	Monthly Avg. TBEL (mg/L)
40 CFR 423.15 – ELGs for New Source Performance Standards – Outfall 001					
Chlorine, free available	-	-	-	0.5	0.2
Chromium, total	-	-	-	0.2	0.2
Zinc, total	-	-	-	1.0	1.0
pH	6.0 – 9.0 S.U.		NA	6.0 – 9.0 S.U.	

Note: Consistent with 40 CFR 423.15(a)(2), there shall be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenyl compounds such as those commonly used for transformer fluid.

Consistent with 40 CFR 423.15(a)(10)(i), no detectable amount of the 126 priority pollutants (Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423), except total chromium and total zinc, is allowed to be discharged in the cooling tower blowdown from chemicals added for cooling tower maintenance.

Consistent with 40 CFR 423.15(a)(10)(ii), neither free available chlorine nor total residual chlorine may be discharged from any unit for more than two hours in any one day and not more than one unit in any plant may discharge free available or total residual chlorine at any one time unless the utility can demonstrate to the Regional Administrator or State, if the State has NPDES permit issuing authority, that the units in a particular location cannot operate at or below this level of chlorination.

These requirements are being included in the Special Conditions section of the permit.

Table continued on next page.

[24] Any new source as of November 19, 1982, must achieve New Source Performance Standards under 40 CFR 423.15. The Indeck-Corinth Energy Center is a new source due its construction in the 1990s.

ELG Pollutant	Daily Max Multiplier	Monthly Avg. Multiplier	Production Rate (Million lbs/d)	Daily Max TBEL (mg/L)	Monthly Avg. TBEL (mg/L)
40 CFR 423.15 – ELGs for New Source Performance Standards – Outfall 002					
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	-	-	-	100	30
Oil and Grease	-	-	-	20	15
pH	6.0 – 9.0 S.U.		NA	6.0 – 9.0 S.U.	
Note: Consistent with 40 CFR 423.15(a)(2), there shall be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenyl compounds such as those commonly used for transformer fluid. The water treatment system wastes are low volume wastes consistent with 40 CFR 423.11(b).					

Appendix A: Biological Fact Sheet – Cooling Water Intake Structure

Name of Facility: Indeck-Corinth Energy Center
Owner/Operator: Indeck-Corinth Limited Partnership
SPDES #: NY-0230286
Location: Village of Corinth, Saratoga County
Waterbody: Hudson River

1. Description of Facility

The Indeck-Corinth Energy Center (Indeck) is a 147-megawatt combined cycle fossil fuel powered co-generation plant located on the Hudson River in the Village of Corinth. Indeck has been in operation since 1995. In the past the facility provided a heat source to International Paper, but currently operates as a merchant power provider to the electric grid.

The Indeck facility can withdraw up to 2.88 million gallons per day of water from the Hudson River. The facility intake structure consists of two, 2 mm slot-width cylindrical wedge-wire screens with a through-slot velocity of 0.5 feet per second. The intake water is used for process purposes and to supply cooling towers with make-up water.

Once the water has been used in the cooling system, it is discharged at a temperature of 90°F back to the Hudson River.

2. Ecological Resource

The Hudson River in the vicinity of Indeck's intake structure is classified as Class C waters. The best usages of these waters include providing suitable habitat for fish, shellfish and wildlife propagation and survival, as well as opportunities for primary and secondary contact recreation.

Although no site-specific impingement and entrainment studies were conducted at the Indeck facility, a neighboring hydro-electric facility conducted in-river fish monitoring. Based on results of that study in 2020, the following species could be expected in the vicinity of the Indeck intake: bluegill, small and largemouth bass, yellow perch, cyprinids, rock bass, Northern pike, chain pickerel, and tessellated darter. No endangered or threatened species were found during the sampling efforts.

3. Discussion of Best Technology Available

According to 6NYCRR Part 704.5 - *Intake structures* and Section 316(b) of the federal Clean Water Act, and consistent with the performance goals set forth in Commissioner Policy #52, the location, design, construction, and capacity of cooling water intake structures must reflect the "best technology available" (BTA) for minimizing adverse environmental impact.

In keeping with the Department's established, environmentally protective BTA requirements and consistent with the performance goals of Commissioner Policy #52 for existing facilities with cooling water intake structures, the performance goals for reductions in impingement and entrainment at an existing facility should be achieved by implementation of these permit conditions.

4. Determination of Best Technology Available

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation has determined that, in combination, the existing closed-cycle system and 2.0 mm slot width cylindrical wedge-wire screens operated with

a through-slot velocity of no more than 0.5 fps represent the best technology available for minimizing adverse environmental impacts from the cooling water intake structure.

5. Legal Requirements

The requirements for the cooling water intake structure in this State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit are consistent with the policies and requirements embodied in the New York State Environmental Conservation Law, in particular - Sec.1-0101.1.; 1-0101.2.; 1-0101.3.b., c.; 1-0303.19.; 3-0301.1.b., c., i., s. and t.; 11-0107.1; 11-0303.; 11-0535.2; 11-1301.; 11-1321.1.; 17-0105.17.; 17-0303.2., 4.g.; 17-0701.2., the performance goals of Commissioner Policy #52, 6 NYCRR Part 704.5 Section 316(b) CWA, and the rules thereunder, specifically 40 CFR Parts 122 and 125.

6. Summary of Proposed Permit Changes

Additions

Biological Monitoring Requirement 1	Identifies 2.0 mm CWWS as a component of BTA
Biological Monitoring Requirement 2	Identifies closed-cycle cooling as a component of BTA
Biological Monitoring Requirement 3	Requires submission of an Intake Maintenance and Monitoring SOP
Biological Monitoring Requirement 4	Requires maintenance of records for 10 years
Biological Monitoring Requirement 5	Prohibits modification of the intake without prior Department approval

7. References

40 CFR 125 Subpart J

6 NYCRR §701.8 Classifications- Surface Waters and Groundwaters

6 NYCRR §704.5 Intake Structures

Commissioner Policy # 52. Best Technology Available (BTA) for Cooling Water Intake Structures. Issued July 10, 2011.

New York Independent Systems Operator 2024 Load & Capacity Data Report

Kleinschmidt. 2020. FERC License Article 409 Compliance. 2020 American Eel Survey. Prepared for Curtis Palmer Hydroelectric Facility.

C. T. Male Associates. 2016. Engineer's Report, Water Withdrawal Permit Initial Application, prepared for Indeck Corinth Energy Center.

Appendix B: Critical Low Flow Analysis for the Hudson River in Corinth, NY

The low flow condition for the Hudson River was obtained from a drainage basin ratio analysis with USGS gage station 01318500, Hudson River at Hadley, NY, and USGS gage station 01325000, Sacandaga River at Stewarts Bridge near Hadley, NY. The 1Q10, 7Q10 and 30Q10 flows at the gages were found from the USGS Hydrologic Toolbox software and an analysis of data from 1994 to 2025. A map showing gage locations is provided in Figure 2 on page 7 of this fact sheet.

The drainage basin (DB) ratio for the Hudson River was determined using the drainage area and 7Q10 flow at USGS gage 01318500. This drainage basin ratio for the Hudson River was used to estimate the flow contributed by the 31-square-mile drainage area of the length of the Hudson River that stretches from the Hudson-Sacandaga River confluence to the Indeck-Corinth Energy Center. An example of the 7Q10 low flow calculation is provided below, and analogous calculations were performed for the 1Q10 and 30Q10 low flows.

$$(01325000\ Low\ Flow) + (01318500\ Low\ Flow) + (Hudson\ River\ DB\ Ratio) * (DB\ Area\ After\ Confluence) = Low\ Flow\ at\ Indeck\ Corinth$$

7Q10 Example Calculation: $14.5\ cfs + 355\ cfs + \left(\frac{355\ cfs}{1{,}664\ mi^2}\right)(2{,}750 - 2{,}719\ mi^2) = 376\ cfs$

Table 1. Low flows at USGS gages 01325000, 01318500, the confluence of the Hudson and Sacandaga Rivers, and Indeck-Corinth Energy Center.

Drainage Area (mi^2)	***1Q10 Flow (cfs)***	***7Q10 Flow (cfs)***	***30Q10 Flow (cfs)***	***Location***
1,055	5.59	14.5	125	USGS gage 01325000 on the Sacandaga River
1,664	291	355	440	USGS gage 01318500 on the Hudson River
2,719	296	370	565	Confluence of Hudson River and Sacandaga River
2,750	302	376	573	Indeck-Corinth Energy Center

Appendix C: 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[25] and USEPA interpretation[26] 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.

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

Antidegradation Policy

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

Effluent Limitations

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

Technology-based Effluent Limitations (TBELs) for Industrial Facilities

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

USEPA Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs) Applicable to Facility

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

Best Professional Judgement (BPJ)

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

Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

In addition to the TBELs, permits must include additional or more stringent effluent limitations and conditions, including those necessary to protect water quality. CWA sections 101 and 301(b)(1)(C), 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1), and 6 NYCRR Parts 750-1.11 require that permits include limitations for all pollutants or parameters which are or may be discharged at a level which may cause or contribute to an exceedance of any State water quality standard adopted pursuant to NYS ECL 17-0301. Additionally, 6 NYCRR Part 701.1 prohibits the discharge of pollutants that will cause impairment of the best usages of the receiving water as specified by the water classifications at the location of discharge and at other locations that may be affected by such discharge. Water quality standards can be found under 6 NYCRR Parts 700-704. The limitations must be stringent enough to ensure that water quality standards are met at the point of

discharge and in downstream waters and must be consistent with any applicable WLA which may be in effect through a TMDL for the receiving water. These and other requirements are summarized in TOGS 1.1.1, 1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1.3.5 and 1.3.6. The DEC considers a mixing zone analysis, critical flows, and reasonable potential analysis when developing a WQBEL.

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.

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing:

WET tests use small vertebrate and invertebrate species to measure the aggregate toxicity of an effluent. There are two different durations of toxicity tests: acute and chronic. Acute toxicity tests measure survival over a 96-hour test exposure period. Chronic toxicity tests measure reductions in survival, growth, and reproduction over a 7-day exposure. TOGS 1.3.1 includes guidance for determining when aquatic toxicity testing should be included in SPDES permits. The authority to require toxicity testing is in 6NYCRR 702.9. TOGS 1.3.2 describes the procedures which should be followed when determining whether to include toxicity testing in a SPDES permit and how to implement a toxicity testing program. Per TOGS 1.3.2, WET testing may be required when any one of the following seven criteria are applicable:

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

Minimum Level of Detection

Pursuant to 40 CFR 122.44(i)(1)(iv) and 6 NYCRR 750-2.5(d), SPDES permits must contain monitoring requirements using sufficiently sensitive test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136. A method is "sufficiently sensitive" when the method's minimum level (ML) is at or below the level of the effluent limitation established in the permit for the measured pollutant parameter; or the lowest ML of the analytical methods

approved under 40 CFR Part 136. The ML represents the lowest level that can be measured within specified limitations of precision and accuracy during routine laboratory operations on most effluent matrices. When establishing effluent limitations for a specific parameter (based on technology or water quality requirements), it is possible that the calculated limitation will fall below the ML established by the approved analytical method(s). In these instances, the calculated limitation is included in the permit with a compliance level set equal to the ML of the most sensitive method.

Monitoring Requirements

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

Other Conditions

Mercury

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

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

Schedules of Compliance

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

Schedule(s) of Additional Submittals

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

Best Management Practices (BMP) for Industrial Facilities

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