



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) DISCHARGE PERMIT

SIC Code:	4952	NAICS Code:	221320	SPDES Number:	NY0022187
Discharge Class (CL):	05	DEC Number:	5-1540-00015/00001		
Toxic Class (TX):	N	Effective Date (EDP):	January 1, 2022		
Major-Sub Drainage Basin:	10 - 04	Expiration Date (ExDP):	December 31, 2026		
Water Index Number:	C-25-26-35	Part & Item No.:	830-273	Modification Dates (EDPM):	June 1, 2024
Compact Area:	NEIWPCC				EDPM

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:	Village of Lake Placid	Attention:	Mayor		
Street:	2693 Main Street				
City:	Lake Placid	State:	NY	Zip Code:	12946
Email:	wwtp1@villageoflakeplacid.ny.gov	Phone:	518-523-2584		

is authorized to discharge from the facility described below:

FACILITY NAME, ADDRESS, AND PRIMARY OUTFALL									
Name:	Lake Placid WPCP								
Address / Location:	153 Powerhouse Lane						County:	Essex	
City:	Lake Placid				State:	NY	Zip Code:	12946	
Facility Location:	Latitude:	44 °	16 '	24 " N	& Longitude:	73 °	58 '	23 " W	
Primary Outfall No.:	001	Latitude:	44 °	16 '	24 " N	& Longitude:	73 °	58 '	20 " W
Outfall Description:	Treated Sanitary		Receiving Water:	Chubb River			Class:	C(T)	

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

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

DISTRIBUTION:

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

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

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL OUTFALLS

Outfall	Wastewater Description	Outfall Latitude			Outfall Longitude		
002	Treated Sanitary	44 °	16 '	33 " N	73 °	58 '	21 " W
Receiving Water:	Groundwater (Golf Course Irrigation)				Class:	GA	

DRAFT

DEFINITIONS FOR PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING TERMS

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

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING – Outfall 001

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
001	All Year Unless Otherwise Noted	Chubb River	EDPM	Dec 31, 2026

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location		
								Inf.	Eff.	
Flow (Influent)	Monthly Average	2.5	MGD	-	-	Continuous	Recorder	X	-	
	Daily Maximum	Monitor								
Flow (Effluent)	Monthly Average	Monitor	MGD	-	-	Daily	Calculated	-	X	1
	Daily Maximum									
pH (Effluent)	Range	6.0-9.0	SU	-	-	2/Day	Grab	-	X	
pH (In-Stream)	Daily Average	Monitor	SU	-	-	Quarterly	Grab	-	-	2
Temperature	Daily Maximum	Monitor	°F	-	-	2/Day	Grab	-	X	
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD ₅) June 1 – October 31	Monthly Average	15	mg/L	310	lbs/d	Weekly	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	3
	7 Day Average	22		460						
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD ₅) November 1 – May 31	Monthly Average	25	mg/L	520	lbs/d	Weekly	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	3
	7 Day Average	40		830						
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Monthly Average	30	mg/L	630	lbs/d	Weekly	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	3
	7-Day Average	45		940						
Settleable Solids	Daily Maximum	0.3	mL/L	-	-	2/Day	Grab	-	X	
Ammonia (as N) (June 1 st – Oct. 31 st)	Monthly Average	4.2	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	Weekly	24-hr. Comp.	-	X	
	Daily Max	Monitor								
Ammonia (as N) (Nov. 1 st – May 31 st)	Monthly Average	8.2	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	Weekly	24-hr. Comp.	-	X	
	Daily Max	Monitor								
Total Phosphorus (as P)	Monthly Average	1.0	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	Weekly	24-hr. Comp.	-	X	
	12 MRA	-	-	13	lbs/d	Monthly	Calculated	-	X	4
Aluminum, Total	Daily Maximum	Monitor	µg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	Quarterly	24-hr. Comp.	-	X	
Mercury, Total	Daily Maximum	25	ng/L	-	-	Quarterly	Grab	-	X	5,6
	12 MRA	5.0	ng/L	-	-	Quarterly	Calculated	-	X	7
Biennial Pollutant Scan	-	-	-	-	-	1/Two Years	24-hr. Comp.	-	X	8

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING – Outfall 001 (continued)

EFFLUENT DISINFECTION		Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
Required Seasonal from May 1st - October 31st										
Coliform, Fecal	30-Day Geometric Mean	200	No./100 mL	-	-	Weekly	Grab	-	X	
Coliform, Fecal	7-Day Geometric Mean	400	No./100 mL	-	-	Weekly	Grab	-	X	

WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TESTING		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
WET - Acute Invertebrate	See footnote	-	-	0.3	TUa	Quarterly	See footnote	-	X	6,9
WET - Acute Vertebrate	See footnote	-	-	0.3	TUa	Quarterly	See footnote	-	X	
WET - Chronic Invertebrate	See footnote	3.3	-	-	TUc	Quarterly	See footnote	-	X	
WET - Chronic Vertebrate	See footnote	3.3	-	-	TUc	Quarterly	See footnote	-	X	

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
OUTFALL 001										
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) CAS No. 375-22-4 DMR Code: 51522	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			2/year	Grab		X	10
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA) CAS No. 2706-90-3 DMR Code: 51623	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			2/year	Grab		X	10
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) CAS No. 307-24-4 DMR Code: 51624	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			2/year	Grab		X	10
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) CAS No. 375-85-9 DMR Code: 51625	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			2/year	Grab		X	10
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) CAS No. 335-67-1 DMR Code: 51521	Daily Maximum			10	ng/L	2/year	Grab		X	10,11
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) CAS No. 375-95-1 DMR Code: 51626	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			2/year	Grab		X	10
Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA) CAS No. 335-76-2 DMR Code: 51627	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			2/year	Grab		X	10
Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA) CAS No. 2058-94-8 DMR Code: 51628	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			2/year	Grab		X	10
Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA) CAS No. 307-55-1 DMR Code: 51629	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			2/year	Grab		X	10
Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTriA) CAS No. 72629-94-8 DMR Code: 51630	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			2/year	Grab		X	10

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING – Outfall 001 (continued)

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
OUTFALL 001										
Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTeA) CAS No. 376-06-7 DMR Code: 51631	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			2/year	Grab		X	10
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) CAS No. 375-73-5 DMR Code: 52602	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			2/year	Grab		X	10
Perfluoropentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS) CAS No. 2706-91-4 DMR Code: 52610	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			2/year	Grab		X	10
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) CAS No. 355-46-4 DMR Code: 52605	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			2/year	Grab		X	10
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS) CAS No. 375-92-8 DMR Code: 52604	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			2/year	Grab		X	10
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) CAS No. 1763-23-1 DMR Code: 52606	Daily Maximum			10	ng/L	2/year	Grab		X	
Perfluorononanesulfonic Acid (PFNS) CAS No. 68259-12-1 DMR Code: 52611	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			2/year	Grab		X	10
Perfluorodecanesulfonic Acid (PFDS) CAS No. 335-77-3 DMR Code: 52603	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			2/year	Grab		X	10
Perfluorododecanesulfonic Acid (PFDoS) CAS No. 79780-39-5 DMR Code: 52632	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			2/year	Grab		X	10
Perfluorooctanesulfonamide (FOSA) CAS No. 754-91-6 DMR Code: 51525	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			2/year	Grab		X	10
N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA) CAS No. 2355-31-9 DMR Code: 51644	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			2/year	Grab		X	10
N-Ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA) CAS No. 2991-50-6 DMR Code: 51643	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			2/year	Grab		X	10
1H,1H,2H,2H-Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (4:2 FTS) CAS No. 757124-72-4 DMR Code: 52607	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			2/year	Grab		X	10
1H,1H,2H,2H- Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (6:2 FTS) CAS No. 27619-97-2 DMR Code: 52608	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			2/year	Grab		X	10
1H,1H,2H,2H- Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (8:2 FTS) CAS No. 39108-34-4 DMR Code: 52609	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			2/year	Grab		X	10

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING – Outfall 001 (continued)

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
OUTFALL 001										
N-ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamide (NEtFOSA) CAS No. 4151-50-2 DMR Code: 52642	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			2/year	Grab		X	10
N-Methyl Perfluorooctane Sulfonamide (NMeFOSA) CAS No. 31506-32-8 DMR Code: 52641	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			2/year	Grab		X	10
N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamido Ethanol (NMeFOSE) CAS No. 24448-09-7 DMR Code: 51642	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			2/year	Grab		X	10
N-Ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamido Ethanol (NEtFOSE) CAS No. 1691-99-2 DMR Code: 51641	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			2/year	Grab		X	10
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-Oxanone-1-Sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS) CAS No. 756426-58-1 DMR Code: PF003	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			2/year	Grab		X	10
Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA or GenX) CAS No. 13252-13-6 DMR Code: 52612	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			2/year	Grab		X	10
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-Oxaundecane-1-Sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS) CAS No. 763051-92-9 DMR Code: PF004	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			2/year	Grab		X	10
4,8-Dioxa-3h-Perfluorononanoic Acid (ADONA) CAS No. 919005-14-4 DMR Code: 52636	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			2/year	Grab		X	10
3-Perfluoropropyl Propanoic Acid (3:3FTCA) CAS No. 356-02-5 DMR Code: PF001	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			2/year	Grab		X	10
2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluorooctanoic Acid (5:3FTCA) CAS No. 914637-49-3 DMR Code: PF007	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			2/year	Grab		X	10
3-Perfluoroheptyl Propanoic Acid (7:3FTCA) CAS No. 812-70-4 DMR Code: PF005	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			2/year	Grab		X	10
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA) CAS No. 151772-58-6 DMR Code: 52626	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			2/year	Grab		X	10
Perfluoro-4-Methoxybutanoic Acid (PFMBA) CAS No. 863090-89-5 DMR Code: PF006	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			2/year	Grab		X	10

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING – Outfall 001 (continued)

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
OUTFALL 001										
Perfluoro-3-Methoxypropanoic Acid (PFMPA) CAS No. 377-73-1 DMR Code: PF002	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			2/year	Grab		X	10
Perfluoro(2-Ethoxyethane)Sulfonic Acid (PFEEESA) CAS No. 113507-82-7 DMR Code: 52629	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			2/year	Grab		X	10

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING – Outfall 002

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
002	April 1 – November 30 (<i>Footnote 12</i>)	Groundwater (Golf Course Irrigation)	Jan 1, 2022	Dec 31, 2026

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location		
								Inf.	Eff.	
Flow	Monthly Total	Monitor	MG	-	-	Continuous	Meter	-	X	
	Monthly Average		MGD							
	Daily Maximum									
Nitrate (as N)	Daily Maximum	20	mg/L	-	-	Weekly	24-hr. Comp.	-	X	
Total Phosphorus (as P)	Monthly Average	-	-	Monitor	lbs/d	Monthly	Calculated	-	X	

EFFLUENT DISINFECTION		Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
Required for all golf course irrigation effluent										
Coliform, Fecal	30-Day Geometric Mean	200	No./100 mL	-	-	Weekly	Grab	-	X	
Coliform, Fecal	7-Day Geometric Mean	400	No./100 mL	-	-	Weekly	Grab	-	X	

FOOTNOTES ON NEXT PAGE

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING (continued)

FOOTNOTES:

1. $Q_{\text{outfall001}} = Q_{\text{influent}} - Q_{\text{outfall002}}$
2. In-stream pH shall be measured in the upstream receiving water sample collected for whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing at the time of sample collection and reported on calendar quarters. If environmental conditions are unsafe for sample collection, the permittee shall report an appropriate NODI code for in-stream pH.
3. Effluent concentration values shall not exceed 15% of influent concentration values for CBOD₅ & TSS.
4. The 12-Month rolling average for Total Phosphorous shall be calculated and reported as follows:

$$P_{\text{Rolling Avg. - lb/d}} = \sum (P_{\text{MA-lb/d}} - \text{Current Month} + P_{\text{MA-lb/d}} - \text{Previous 11 Months}) \div 12$$
5. EPA Method 1631 shall be used in the analysis for mercury.
6. Quarterly samples shall be reported as calendar quarters (Q1 – January 1 to March 31; Q2 – April 1 to June 30; Q3 – July 1 to September 30; Q4 – October 1 to December 31).
7. The 12-month rolling average for Mercury is defined as the sum of the current monthly average concentration added to the monthly averages from the eleven previous months, divided by the number of months for which samples were collected in the 12-month period.
8. Biennial Pollutant Scan: The permittee shall perform effluent sampling every two (2) years for all pollutants identified in the NY-2A Application, Tables A - D. Sampling data shall be collected and maintained by the permittee. Monitoring results shall not be submitted on the DMR. Data shall be submitted with the next submission of the NY-2A form.

9. **Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing:**

Testing Requirements – Chronic WET testing is required, but report both the acute and chronic results. Testing shall be performed in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136 and TOGS 1.3.2 unless prior written approval has been obtained from the Department. 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 2.1 : 1 for acute, and 3.3 : 1 for chronic. Discharges which are disinfected using chlorine should be dechlorinated prior to WET testing or samples shall be taken immediately prior to the chlorination system.

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

Reporting - Toxicity Units shall be calculated and reported on the DMR as follows: $TU_a = (100)/(48\text{-hr LC50})$ [note that Acute data is generated by both Acute and Chronic testing] and $TU_c = (100)/(7\text{-day NOEC})$ or $(100)/(7\text{-day IC25})$ when Chronic testing has been performed or $TU_c = (TU_a) \times (10)$ 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 TU_c . For Acute results, report a TU_a of 0.3 if there is no statistically significant mortality in 100% effluent as compared to the control. Report a TU_a 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 TU_a for the Chronic prediction from the Acute data, and report a TU_c of 10.0.

FOOTNOTES CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING (continued)

FOOTNOTES (continued):

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing (continued):

Reporting (continued) - 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 DMR. 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 Department 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 Department 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.

10. All PFAS compound sampling shall use EPA Method 1633/1633A. Note that "DMR code" corresponds to the 5-digit code displayed in the top left of each parameter line on the DMR page within NetDMR.
11. Emerging Contaminants Action Level: The permittee must collect one (1) confirmatory sample within seven (7) days of receiving the test result(s) when an Action Level is exceeded. If confirmed exceedance, the permittee must notify DEC at emergingcontaminantsdow@dec.ny.gov and initiate minimization program and continuous reporting as outlined in the [Schedule of Additional Submittals](#). Upon initiation of the minimization program, confirmatory sampling is no longer required when an Action Level is exceeded. If the reporting limit (RL) exceeds the Action Level, and the laboratory method shows no detection, the permittee must provide the DEC with documentation from the laboratory supporting the RL, including the basis for any matrix interference or method limitations.
12. Irrigation water may be provided to the golf course only during the period of April 1 to November 30. Disinfection is required on all effluent flow used for golf course irrigation.

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS

NO EXPOSURE CERTIFICATION

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

MERCURY MINIMIZATION PROGRAM (MMP) - Type I

1. General – To reduce mercury effluent levels with the goal of achieving the water quality standard of 0.7 ng/L, the permittee must develop, implement, and maintain a written MMP plan, which includes the elements set forth below.
2. Relevant Documents – incorporate by reference documents already prepared, if any, for the wastewater treatment facility.
3. Drawings or Maps – for the facility and collection system identifying key locations and other areas identified in the MMP Plan.

MMP CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.

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

4. Monitoring Plan – All mercury outfall monitoring must be conducted using the methods specified in Table 8 of DOW 1.3.10. Monitoring at influent and other locations tributary to compliance points may be performed using either USEPA Method 1631 or another sufficiently sensitive method, as approved under 40 CFR Part 136. Monitoring of raw materials, equipment, treatment residuals, and other non-wastewater/non-stormwater substances may be performed using other methods as appropriate. Monitoring must be coordinated so that the results can be effectively compared between locations and conducted with the following frequencies:
 - a. Influent/Effluent – sampled in accordance with the SPDES permit limitations table for Outfall 001; and
 - b. Key Locations – For permittees with an EEQ at or below 12 ng/L, influent monitoring will be required in lieu of monitoring at key locations within the collection system. If the facility reports discharges above 12 ng/L for 2 of 4 consecutive effluent samples, DEC may undertake a Department-initiated permit modification to remove the allowance of reduced requirements.
5. Hauled Wastes Procedures – establish procedures for the acceptance of hauled waste to ensure it is not a potential mercury source. The permittee must notify the DEC prior to acceptance of loads which may exceed 500 ng/L¹.
6. Control Strategy –
 - a. Pretreatment/Sewer Use Law (SUL) – develop, include, and enforce pretreatment and SUL conditions which will support efforts to achieve the water quality standard of 0.7 ng/L in the effluent.
 - b. Inventory – develop and maintain an inventory of known and potential mercury sources, including a subset list of dental facilities.
 - c. Dental Facilities Requirements – once every five years, conduct and document either:
 - i. Inspections at each dental facility to verify compliance with the wastewater treatment operation, maintenance, and notification elements of 6 NYCRR 374.4; OR,
 - ii. An outreach program², which informs new and existing users of their responsibilities, and collection of the “Amalgam Waste Compliance Report for Dental Dischargers”³ form. Ensure the “Amalgam Waste Compliance Report for Dental Dischargers” is submitted by new users. The permittee should conduct site inspections to support the outreach program.
 - d. Other Potential Mercury Sources – once every five years, conduct and document either:
 - i. Inspections at each identified location with potential mercury source(s), other than dental facilities; OR,
 - ii. An outreach program which informs users of their responsibilities as identified locations with potential mercury source(s). The permittee should conduct site inspections to support the outreach program.
 - e. Equipment and Materials – evaluate equipment and materials (e.g., thermometers, thermostats) used by the permittee for potential mercury contribution to the discharge. As equipment and materials containing mercury are updated/replaced, the permittee must use mercury-free alternatives, if possible.
 - f. Bulk Chemical Evaluation – for chemicals used at a rate which exceeds 1,000 gallons/year or 10,000 pounds/year, the permittee must obtain:
 - i. A manufacturer’s certificate of analysis;
 - ii. A chemical analysis performed by a certified laboratory; OR,

MMP CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.

¹ A level of 0.2 mg/L (200,000 ng/L) or more is considered hazardous per 40 CFR 261.11. The 500 ng/L amount is used here to alert the permittee that there is an unusual concentration of mercury and that it will need to be managed appropriately.

² For example, the outreach program could include education about sources of mercury and what to do if a mercury source is found.

³ The form, “Amalgam Waste Compliance Report for Dental Dischargers,” can be found here:
https://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/water_pdf/dentalform.pdf.

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

- iii. A notarized affidavit that describes the substance's mercury concentration and the detection limit achieved.

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

7. **Status Report** – the permittee must develop **an annual** report, in accordance with the [Schedule of Additional Submittals](#), summarizing:
 - a. All MMP monitoring results since the previous report;
 - b. A list of known mercury sources and potential mercury sources;
 - c. All actions undertaken by the permittee, pursuant to the control strategy, since the previous report;
 - d. Actions planned by the permittee, pursuant to the control strategy, for the upcoming reporting period; and,
 - e. Progress toward achieving a dissolved mercury concentration of 0.7 ng/L in the effluent (e.g., summarizing reductions in effluent concentrations as a result of the control strategy implementation or installation/modification of a treatment system).

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

8. **MMP Modification** – the permittee must submit a permittee-initiated modification request to DEC whenever:
 - a. The permittee meets the criteria for another MMP type;
 - b. Changes at the facility, or within the collection system, increase the potential for mercury discharges; OR,
 - c. Effluent discharges exceed the current permit limitation(s).

The permittee may use information in the status reports, as applicable in accordance with item 7, as a basis for the permittee-initiated modification.

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

- (a) The permittee shall install and maintain identification signs at all outfalls to surface waters listed in this permit, unless the Permittee has obtained a waiver in accordance with the Discharge Notification Act (DNA). Such signs shall be installed before initiation of any discharge.
- (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.
- (g) If the permittee believes that any outfall which discharges wastewater from the permitted facility meets any of the DNA waiver criteria, notification must be made to the Department's Bureau of Water Permits. Provided there is no objection by the Department, a sign for the involved outfall(s) are not required. This notification must include the facility's name, address, telephone number, contact, permit number, outfall number(s), and reason why such outfall(s) is waived from the requirements of discharge notification. The Department may evaluate the applicability of a waiver at any time and take appropriate measures to assure that the ECL and associated regulations are complied with.

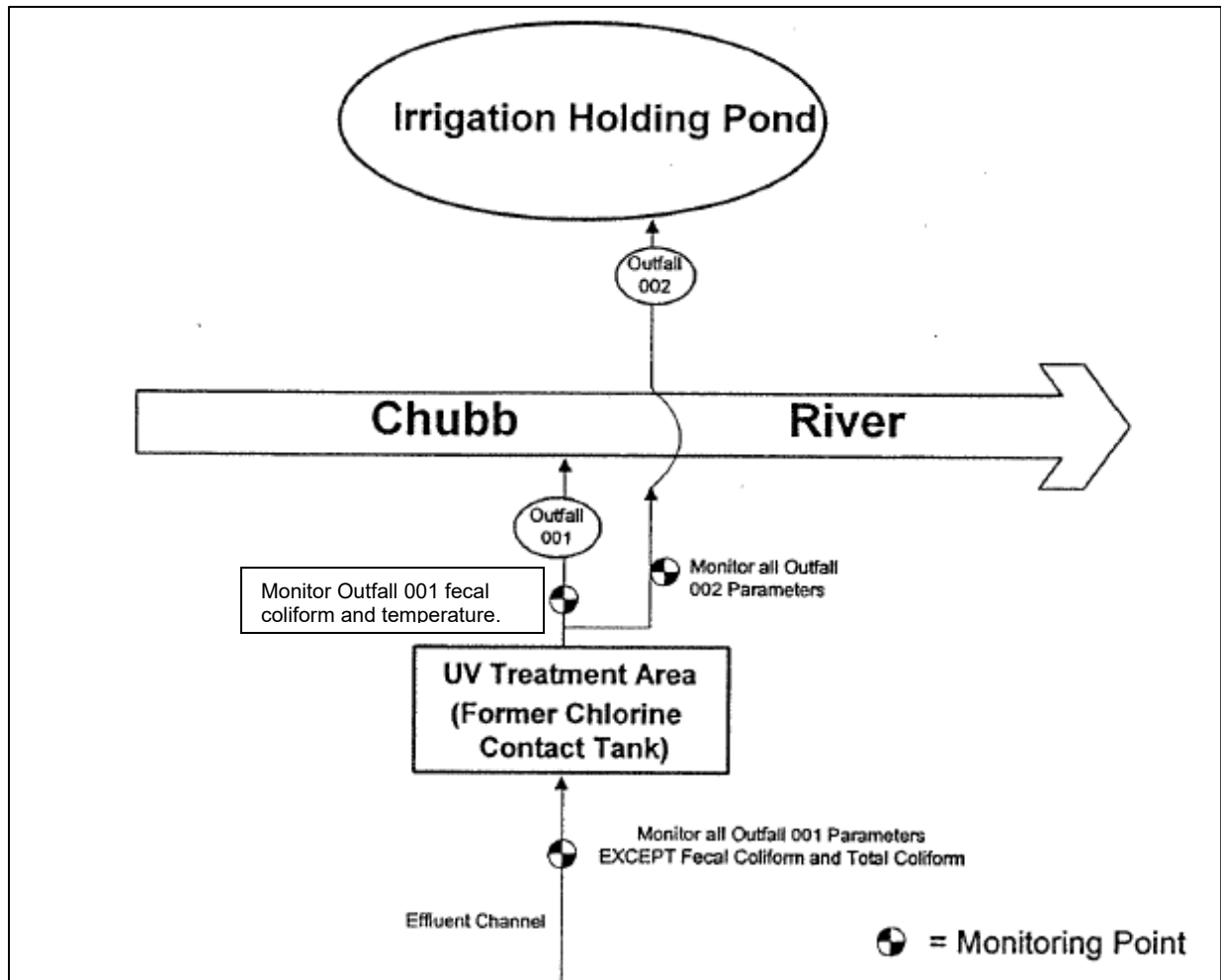
MONITORING LOCATIONS

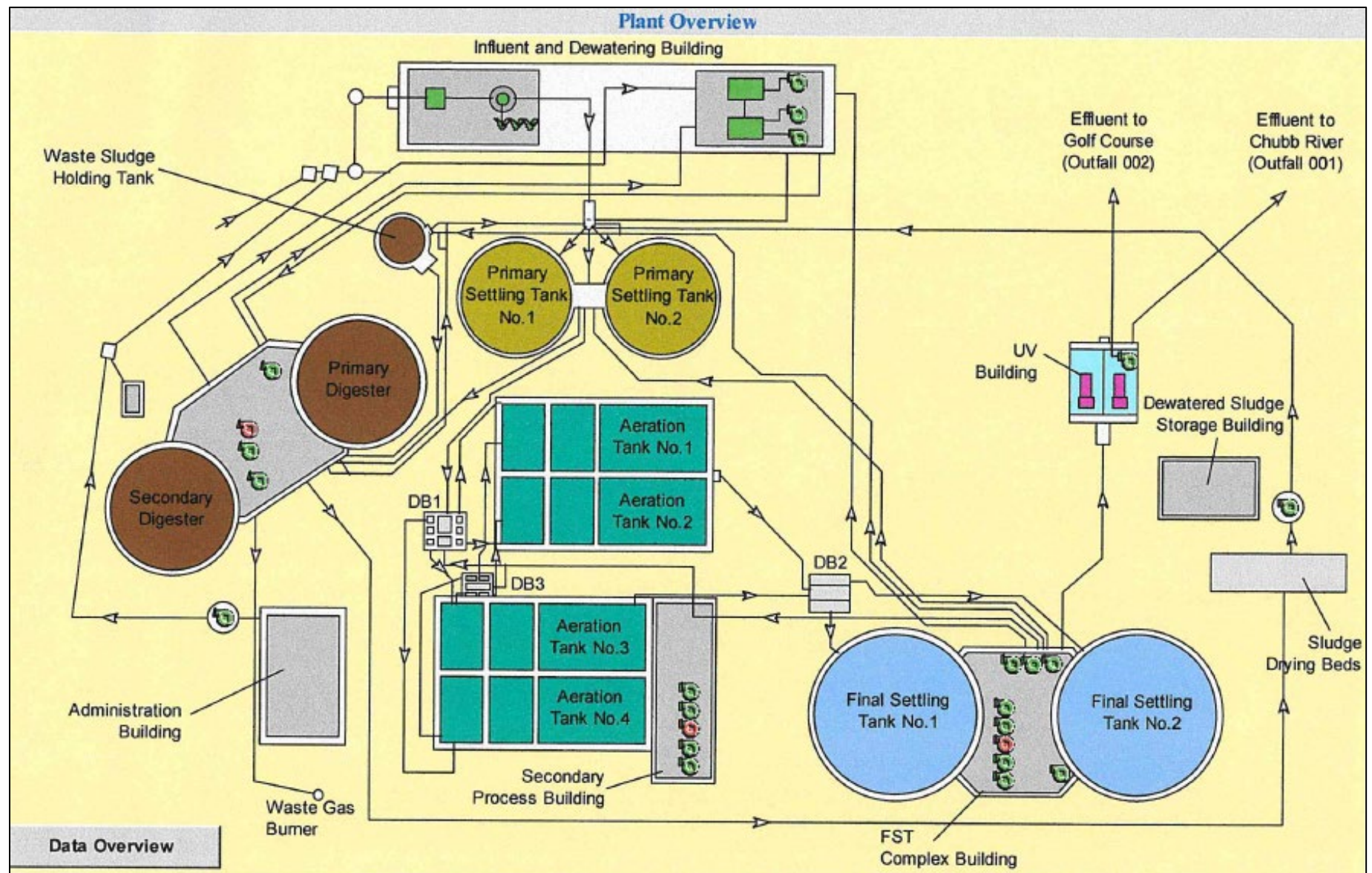
The permittee shall take samples and measurements, to comply with the monitoring requirements specified in this permit, at the locations(s) specified below:

Influent: Prior to Pre-Treatment.

Effluent: Specified in diagram below.

In-Stream pH Monitoring: Sampled from upstream receiving water sample collected for WET testing





GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- A. The regulations in 6 NYCRR Part 750 are hereby incorporated by reference and the conditions are enforceable requirements under this permit. The permittee shall comply with all requirements set forth in this permit and with all the applicable requirements of 6 NYCRR Part 750 incorporated into this permit by reference, including but not limited to the regulations in paragraphs B through I as follows:
- B. General Conditions
- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Duty to comply | 6NYCRR 750-2.1(e) & 2.4 |
| 2. Duty to reapply | 6NYCRR 750-1.16(a) |
| 3. Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense | 6NYCRR 750-2.1(g) |
| 4. Duty to mitigate | 6NYCRR 750-2.7(f) |
| 5. Permit actions | 6NYCRR 750-1.1(c), 1.18, 1.20 & 2.1(h) |
| 6. Property rights | 6NYCRR 750-2.2(b) |
| 7. Duty to provide information | 6NYCRR 750-2.1(i) |
| 8. Inspection and entry | 6NYCRR 750-2.1(a) & 2.3 |
- C. Operation and Maintenance
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Proper Operation & Maintenance | 6NYCRR 750-2.8 |
| 2. Bypass | 6NYCRR 750-1.2(a)(17), 2.8(b) & 2.7 |
| 3. Upset | 6NYCRR 750-1.2(a)(94) & 2.8(c) |
- D. Monitoring and Records
- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Monitoring and records | 6NYCRR 750-2.5(a)(2), 2.5(a)(6), 2.5(c)(1), 2.5(c)(2), & 2.5(d) |
| 2. Signatory requirements | 6NYCRR 750-1.8 & 2.5(b) |
- E. Reporting Requirements
- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Reporting requirements | 6NYCRR 750-2.5, 2.7 & 1.17 |
| 2. Anticipated noncompliance | 6NYCRR 750-2.7(a) |
| 3. Transfers | 6NYCRR 750-1.17 |
| 4. Monitoring reports | 6NYCRR 750-2.5(e) |
| 5. Compliance schedules | 6NYCRR 750-1.14(d) |
| 6. 24-hour reporting | 6NYCRR 750-2.7(c) & (d) |
| 7. Other noncompliance | 6NYCRR 750-2.7(e) |
| 8. Other information | 6NYCRR 750-2.1(f) |
| 9. Additional conditions applicable to a POTW | 6NYCRR 750-2.9 |
- F. Planned Changes
1. The permittee shall give notice to the Department as soon as possible of planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility when:
 - a. The alteration or addition to the permitted facility may meet any of the criteria for determining whether facility is a new source in 40 CFR §122.29(b); or
 - b. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject either to effluent limitations in the permit, or to notification requirements under 40 CFR §122.42(a)(1); or
 - c. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.

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

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS (continued)

2. Notification Requirement for POTWs

All POTWs shall provide adequate notice to the Department and the USEPA of the following:

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

POTWs shall submit a copy of this notice to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, at the following address:

U.S. EPA Region 2, Clean Water Regulatory Branch, 290 Broadway, 24th Floor, New York, NY 10007-1866

G. Sludge Management

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

H. SPDES Permit Program Fee

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

I. Water Treatment Chemicals (WTCs)

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

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

RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

- A. The monitoring information required by this permit shall be retained for a period of at least five years from the date of the sampling for subsequent inspection by the Department or its designated agent.
- B. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs): Completed DMR forms shall be submitted for each 1 month reporting period in accordance with the DMR Manual available on Department's website.

DMRs must be submitted electronically using the electronic reporting tool (NetDMR) specified by NYSDEC. Instructions on the use of NetDMR can be found at <https://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/103774.html>. **Hardcopy paper DMRs will only be received at the address listed below for the Bureau of Water Permits, if a waiver from the electronic submittal requirements has been granted by DEC to the facility.**

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

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

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

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

Phone: (518) 402-8111

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

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

- E. Schedule of Additional Submittals:

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

SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS		
Outfall(s)	Required Action	Due Date
001	<u>BIENNIAL POLLUTANT SCAN</u> The permittee shall implement an ongoing monitoring program and perform effluent sampling every two years as specified in Footnote 10.	Retain and submit with next NY-2A Application

Recording, Reporting, and Additional Monitoring Requirements continued on next page.

RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (cont.)

SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS		
Outfall(s)	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	STORMWATER NO EXPOSURE CERTIFICATION Permittee must recertify every five years a condition of no exposure to stormwater in order to continue to qualify for the no exposure exclusion. The No Exposure Certification Form can be found on the NYSDEC website.	January 1, 2027, and every 5 years thereafter
001	MERCURY MINIMIZATION PLAN The permittee must complete and maintain onsite a mercury minimization plan and subsequent annual mercury minimization status report in accordance with the requirements of this permit.	Maintained Onsite January 1, 2027, annually thereafter
001	EMERGING CONTAMINANT (EC) MINIMIZATION PROGRAM The permittee shall initiate track down of potential sources by utilizing the "Emerging Contaminants Investigation Checklist for POTWs" available at Emerging Contaminants In NY's Waters - NYSDEC https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/water/emerging-contaminants . The permittee shall continue track down of potential sources and submit reports summarizing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. All EC monitoring results taken to date; b. A list of likely EC sources; c. All actions taken to reduce EC contaminants; and d. Proposed next steps, including a monitoring plan to identify/confirm EC sources, and ensure continued progress towards minimization/eliminating contaminants. *Reports no longer required once effluent falls below action levels for at least 12 months or until further notified by the DEC.	Confirmation of initial Action Level exceedance 12 months after confirmation of initial Action Level exceedance, and every 6 months thereafter*

Unless noted otherwise, the above actions are one-time requirements. The permittee shall submit the results of the above actions to the satisfaction of the Department. When this permit is administratively renewed by NYSDEC letter entitled "SPDES NOTICE/RENEWAL APPLICATION/PERMIT", the permittee is not required to repeat the above submittal(s), unless noted otherwise. The above due dates are independent from the effective date of the permit stated in the letter of "SPDES NOTICE/RENEWAL APPLICATION/PERMIT."

- F. Monitoring and analysis shall be conducted using sufficiently sensitive test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.
- G. More frequent monitoring of the discharge(s), monitoring point(s), or waters of the State than required by the permit, where analysis is performed by a certified laboratory or where such analysis is not required to be performed by a certified laboratory, shall be included in the calculations and recording of the data on the corresponding DMRs.

Recording, Reporting, and Additional Monitoring Requirements continued on next page.

RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (cont.)

- H. Calculations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this permit.
- I. Unless otherwise specified, all information recorded on the DMRs shall be based upon measurements and sampling carried out during the most recently completed reporting period.
- J. Any laboratory test or sample analysis required by this permit for which the State Commissioner of Health issues certificates of approval pursuant to section 502 of the Public Health Law shall be conducted by a laboratory which has been issued a certificate of approval. Inquiries regarding laboratory certification should be directed to the New York State Department of Health, Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program.

SPDES Permit Fact Sheet Village of Lake Placid Lake Placid Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) NY0022187



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Summary of Permit Changes

A State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permittee-initiated permit modification has been drafted for the Lake Placid Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP). The changes to the permit are summarized below:

- Addition of monitoring for total aluminum at Outfall 001 and upstream receiving water pH
- Correction of acute whole effluent toxicity (WET) action levels from 0.66 to 0.3 TUa for Outfall 001
- Reorganization of footnotes for the Permit Limits, Levels, and Monitoring tables
- Removal of the Outfall 001 Temperature Action Level program (requirement completed; temperature monitoring continued)
- Update Monitoring Locations to include upstream pH monitoring (removed in-stream temperature monitoring locations)
- Update Mercury Minimization Program – Type I
 - Reduction of daily maximum mercury limit from 50 ng/L to 25 ng/L
 - Reduction of 12-month rolling average (12-MRA) from 12 ng/L to 5.0 ng/L
- Removal of the Emerging Contaminant Short-Term Monitoring Program (requirement completed)
- Addition of the Emerging Contaminant (EC) Minimization Program, including action levels at 10 ng/L for each PFOA and PFOS

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

Administrative History

1/1/2022	The last full technical review was performed and the SPDES permit became effective with a new five-year term and expiration date of 12/31/2026. The 2022 permit, along with all subsequent modifications, has formed the basis of this permit.
6/1/2024	Permit was modified to update the Mercury Minimization Program and Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) requirements, and to end the Schedule of Compliance for phosphorus.
12/12/2025	The Village of Lake Placid submitted a permit modification request to remove the temperature action level monitoring program and for continued use of an aluminum-based water treatment chemical (WTC) used for phosphorus sequestration.
4/24/2026	The Village of Lake Placid submitted an application to renew their SPDES permit.
7/7/2026	DEC sent the permittee notification of their timely and sufficient renewal application and identified that their permit will remain in effect after the 12/31/2026 expiration date in accordance with SAPA ¹ .

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

¹ State Administrative Procedures Act Section 401(2) and 6 NYCRR 621.11(f)

Facility Information

This facility is a 2.5 MGD publicly owned treatment works that receives flow from domestic users, with effluent consisting of treated sanitary wastewater. The collection system consists of separate sewers. The facility does not have any significant industrial users (SIUs). For more history and information regarding this facility, refer to previous fact sheets, dated August 30, 2021, and December 21, 2023.

Existing Effluent Quality

The [Pollutant Summary Table](#) presents the existing effluent quality for emerging contaminants at Outfall 001, and related effluent monitoring requirements and action levels. The existing effluent quality was determined from Emerging Contaminant Short-Term Monitoring Program data submitted by the permittee for the period June 2024 to March 2025, as required by the 2024 permit. Existing effluent data for other parameters listed in the permit was not evaluated as part of this modification request. [Appendix Link](#)

Receiving Water Information

The facility discharges via the following outfalls:

Outfall No.	SIC Code	Wastewater Type	Receiving Water
001	4952	Treated sanitary sewage	Chubb River, Class C(T)
002	4952	Treated sanitary sewage	Groundwater (Golf Course Irrigation)

Permit Requirements

Aluminum and pH Monitoring

Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(a), due to use of an aluminum-containing water treatment chemical (WTC) at the facility, ambient monitoring for upstream pH in the receiving stream and effluent monitoring for total aluminum at Outfall 001 are being added to the permit. These data will be collected to evaluate compliance with water quality standards.

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing

Consistent with TOGS 1.3.2, the DEC performed a reasonable potential analysis using the existing WET data for this facility (see data below). The DEC determined that there is the potential for toxicity in the effluent and chronic WET limits are being continued in the permit. The acute action levels are being reduced from 0.66 to 0.3 TUa due to a technical error in the previous permits. The acute dilution ratio is less than 3.3; therefore, consistent with TOGS 1.3.2, the acute action level is set equal to the default value of 0.3 TUa.

Table 1: Acute and chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) test results for Lake Place WPCP from March 2022 through November 2023, including the required reasonable potential determination (RPD) for both the 2022 and 2023 WET testing campaigns. The reasonable potential multiplier (RPM) of 1.9 was applied to both the acute and chronic data. This WET assessment is based on the existing permit dilution factors (DFs) of 2.1:1 acute and 3.3:1 chronic, with a corresponding acute WET action level of 0.3 TUa and chronic WET limit of 3.3 TUc. The acute action levels of 0.66 TUa in the 2022 permit are incorrect and are being corrected to 0.3 TUa. While acute RP was not triggered, chronic RP was corroborated (chronic WET limits were implemented during the 2024 permit modification).

Test Date	¹ MSS 48H LC50 (%Effluent)	² MSS TUa	³ TUa Action Level	⁴ MSS Survival 100% Effluent	⁵ Acute Test Result	⁶ MSS RPD TUa	⁷ Acute WET Limit Required	⁸ MSS 7D NOEC/IC25 (%Effluent)	⁹ MSS NOEC/IC25 TUc	¹⁰ TUc Limit	¹¹ Chronic Test Result NOEC/IC25	¹² MSS RPD IC25 TUc	¹³ Chronic WET Limit Required
03/22	>100% (FI)	<0.3 (FI)	0.3	100% (FI)	Pass	<0.6	**No	>100% (FI)/>100% (FI)	<1.0 (FI)/<1.0 (FI)	3.3	Pass/Pass	<1.9	No
04/22	>100% (FI)	<0.3 (FI)	0.3	100% (FI)	Pass	<0.6	**No	>100% (FI)/>100% (FI)	<1.0 (FI)/<1.0 (FI)	3.3	Pass/Pass	<1.9	No
^A 08/22	>100% (FI)	<0.3 (FI)	0.3	100% (FI)	Pass	<0.6	**No	50% (I)/42.7% (I)	2.0 (I)/2.3 (I)	3.3	Pass/Pass	4.4	Yes
10/22	>100% (FI)	<0.3 (FI)	0.3	100% (FI)	Pass	<0.6	**No	25% (I)/27.4% (I)	4.0 (I)/3.7 (I)	3.3	Fail/Fail	7.0	Yes
01/23	>100% (I)	<0.3 (I)	0.3	100% (I)	Pass	<0.6	**No	>100% (I)/>100% (I)	<1.0 (I)/<1.0 (I)	3.3	Pass/Pass	<1.9	No
04/23	>100% (I)	<0.3 (I)	0.3	100% (I)	Pass	<0.6	**No	>100% (I)/>100% (I)	<1.0 (I)/<1.0 (I)	3.3	Pass/Pass	<1.9	No
07/23	>100% (I)	<0.3 (I)	0.3	100% (I)	Pass	<0.6	**No	>100% (I)/>100% (I)	<1.0 (I)/<1.0 (I)	3.3	Pass/Pass	<1.9	No
^B 11/23	>100% (I)	<0.3 (I)	0.3	100% (I)	Pass	<0.6	**No	^A 50% (I)/32.4% (I)	^A 2.0 (I)/3.1 (I)	3.3	Pass/Pass	5.9	Yes

^ACaptured the 08/22 invertebrate reproduction NOEC consistent with the IC25 results. Although the fish growth NOEC of 25% was more sensitive, it was likely overestimated, with 0.859 mg in the Chubb River control vs. 0.748 mg in 100% effluent for 13% effect with Percent Minimum Significant Difference (PMSD) of 9.0%, which is below the lower bound meaning the test is highly sensitive. The invertebrates produced an average of 12.3 (Chubb River), 20.9 (80%Chubb River amended with 20% Butternut Creek), 18.8 (6.25% effluent), 21.6 (12.5% effluent), 16.1 (25% effluent), 15.5 (50% effluent), and 11.6 (100% effluent) young produced.

^BAtypical dose response curve with an average of 21.9, 10.0, 9.3, 7.5, 8.6, and 14.7 young produced in the Receiving Water Control (RWC), 6.25%, 12.5%, 25%, 50%, and 100% effluent respectively. As a result, the lab reported the NOEC of >100% or <1.0 TUc which is likely underestimated as evidenced by the Percent Minimum Significant Difference (PMSD) of 43% which is approaching the Upper Bound. Conversely, the IC25 of 2.9% or 34.7 TUc is likely overestimated due to data smoothing. The statistics were rerun by the Toxicity Testing Unit (TTU) using just the RWC and 100% unaltered effluent due to observed 33% reproductive effect (i.e. average of 21.9 vs. 14.7 young produced). T-tests confirmed the statistically significant reproductive effect, therefore the NOEC is estimated to be 50% or 2.0 TUc, while the IC25 was calculated to be 32.4% or 3.1 TUc. These results are considered conditionally valid with both definitive endpoints passing, but ultimately triggering Chronic RP, corroborating the 2022 results. The additional experimental 100% + Salts treatment was also considered given it performed better than the RWC with 26.6 young produced, but it remains unclear if the increased reproductive rate is attributable to the increased hardness itself, or alternatively, if the increased hardness is potentially mitigating aluminum toxicity lacking effluent aluminum data for direct comparison. Aluminum monitoring was ultimately conducted January 2024-January 2025 in lieu of additional WET testing.

¹Most Sensitive Species 48-hour Lethal Concentration: (F=Fish; I=Invertebrate) is the concentration or percentage of effluent that is lethal to 50% of the exposed organisms over a 48-hour period, and often indicates one species is more sensitive than the other during effluent testing.

²Most Sensitive Species Toxic Units Acute: is calculated as (100 / MSS 48H LC50). However, because ≤ 0.3 TUa is defined as the acceptable amount of acute toxicity at the edge of the acute mixing zone, and mathematically $100 / 100 = 1.0$ (i.e. a "failing result"), non-toxic acute test results are indicated as < 0.3 .

³Toxic Unit Acute Action Level/Limit: is calculated as [Acute Dilution Factor x 0.3 TUa] representing the maximum allowable effluent TUa at the edge of the acute mixing zone ensuring acute protection of the receiving water. When the Acute Dilution Factor is < 3.3 , the default Acute Action Level of 0.3 TUa is used representing the maximum allowable effluent TUa at the end of pipe.

⁴Most Sensitive Species Survival in 100% Effluent: is the lowest percentage of surviving organisms in 100% effluent, providing additional evidence of unacceptable acute toxicity when the necessary 50% or greater mortality required to generate an LC50 has not been attained. *Denotes statistically significant mortality in 100% effluent as compared to the control.

⁵Acute Test Result: MSS TUa $\leq$ TUa Action Level/Limit for passing effluent test result and MSS TUa $>$ TUa Action Level/Limit for a failing effluent test result. If unacceptable mortality (i.e. statistically significant as compared to the control) is noted in 100% effluent, this may also be considered a failing test result.

⁶Most Sensitive Species Reasonable Potential Determination Toxic Units Acute: is calculated as (MSS TUa x 1.9), the Reasonable Potential Multiplier when eight quarterly tests have been completed, taking into account the statistical potential for effluent variability to occur causing an exceedance of the toxicity-based action level.

⁷Acute Whole Effluent Toxicity Limit Required: MSS RPD TUa $\leq$ TUa Action Level, then no toxicity-based limit is required, and the action level remains in place. If MSS RPD TUa > TUa Action Level, then a toxicity-based limit is required, and the action level becomes the limit. **In low dilution situations, the application of the RPD to the acute results often mathematically suggests the need for acute WET limits even when there is no toxicity evident in 100% effluent (a non-detect). Therefore, this data cannot be used to implement a WET limit.

⁸Most Sensitive Species 7-day No Observed Effect Concentration or 25% Inhibition Concentration: is the highest concentration or percentage of effluent tested that causes no statistically significant effect to the exposed test organisms as compared to the control over a 7-day period, or the concentration or percentage of effluent that causes a 25% reduction in survival, growth, or reproduction for the test population.

⁹Most Sensitive Species Toxic Units Chronic: is calculated as (100 / MSS 7D NOEC) or (100 / MSS 7D IC25).

¹⁰Toxic Unit Chronic Action Level/Limit: is calculated as [Chronic Dilution Factor x 1.0 TUc] representing the maximum allowable effluent TUc at the edge of the chronic mixing zone ensuring chronic protection of the receiving water.

¹¹Chronic Test Result: MSS NOEC/IC25 TUc $\leq$ TUc Action Level/Limit for passing effluent test result and MSS NOEC/IC25 TUc > TUc Action Level/Limit for a failing effluent test result.

¹²Most Sensitive Species Reasonable Potential Determination Toxic Units Chronic: is calculated as (MSS IC25 TUc x 1.9), the Reasonable Potential Multiplier when eight quarterly tests have been completed, taking into account the statistical potential for effluent variability to occur causing an exceedance of the toxicity-based action level.

¹³Chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity Limit Required: MSS RPD IC25 TUc $\leq$ TUc Action Level, then no toxicity-based limit is required, and the action level remains in place. If MSS RPD IC25 TUc > TUc Action Level, then a toxicity-based limit is required, and the action level becomes the limit. ***In low dilution situations, the application of the RPD to the chronic results often mathematically suggests the need for chronic WET limits even when there is no toxicity evident in 100% effluent (a non-detect). Therefore, this data cannot be used to implement a WET limit.

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)² determination. [Appendix Link](#)

Temperature Requirements for Municipal Discharges to Trout Streams

On 12/12/2025, the Village of Lake Placid submitted a report summarizing effluent, upstream, and downstream temperature data from their Temperature Action Level Monitoring Program for July 2022 through August 2025. DEC has reviewed the report and effluent temperature data from Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) and has determined the facility does not have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above the thermal criteria of 6 NYCRR 704. Therefore, the Temperature Action Level Monitoring Program is being discontinued; consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(a), effluent temperature monitoring is being continued as a year-round requirement to collect data for determining compliance with water quality standards.

The graphs below summarize the temperature data provided in the 12/12/2025 report.

² As prescribed by 6 NYCRR Part 617

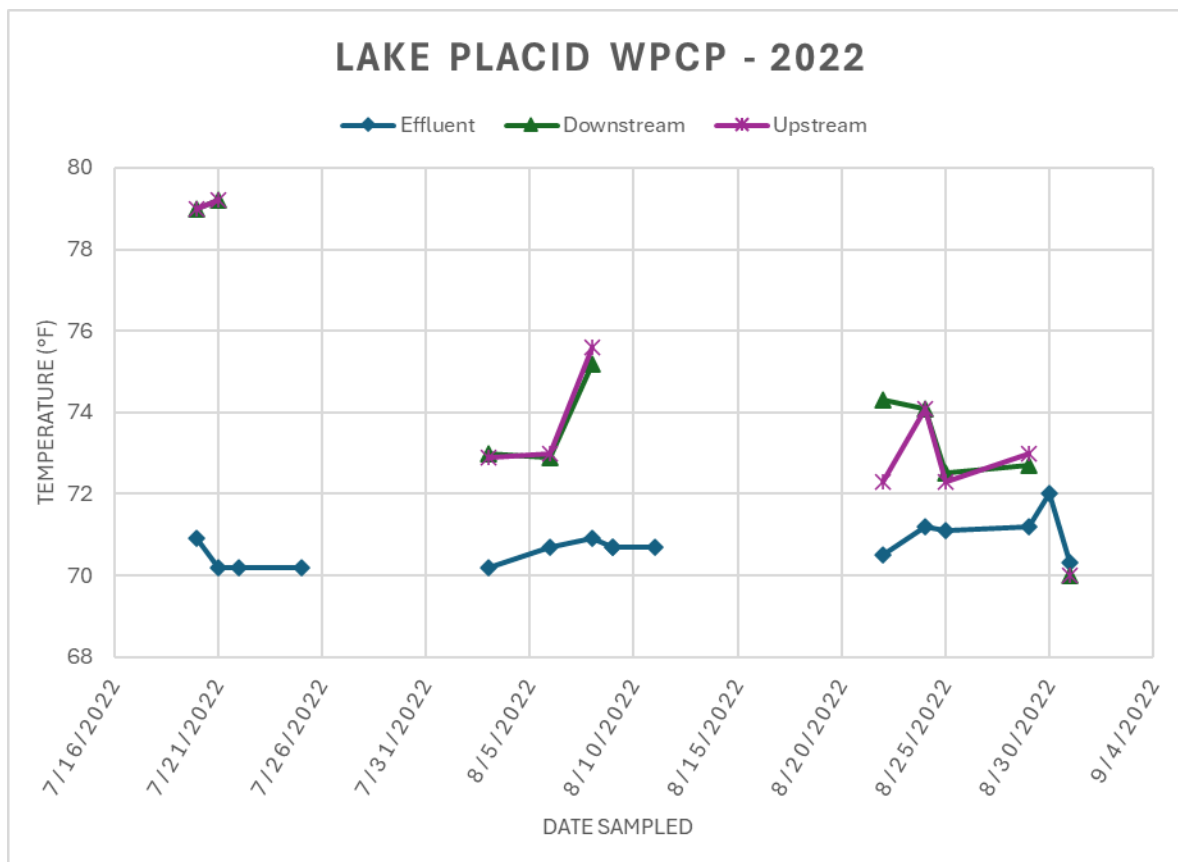


Figure 1. Effluent, upstream, and downstream temperature at Lake Placid WPCP during 2022, at times when the 70°F action level was exceeded.

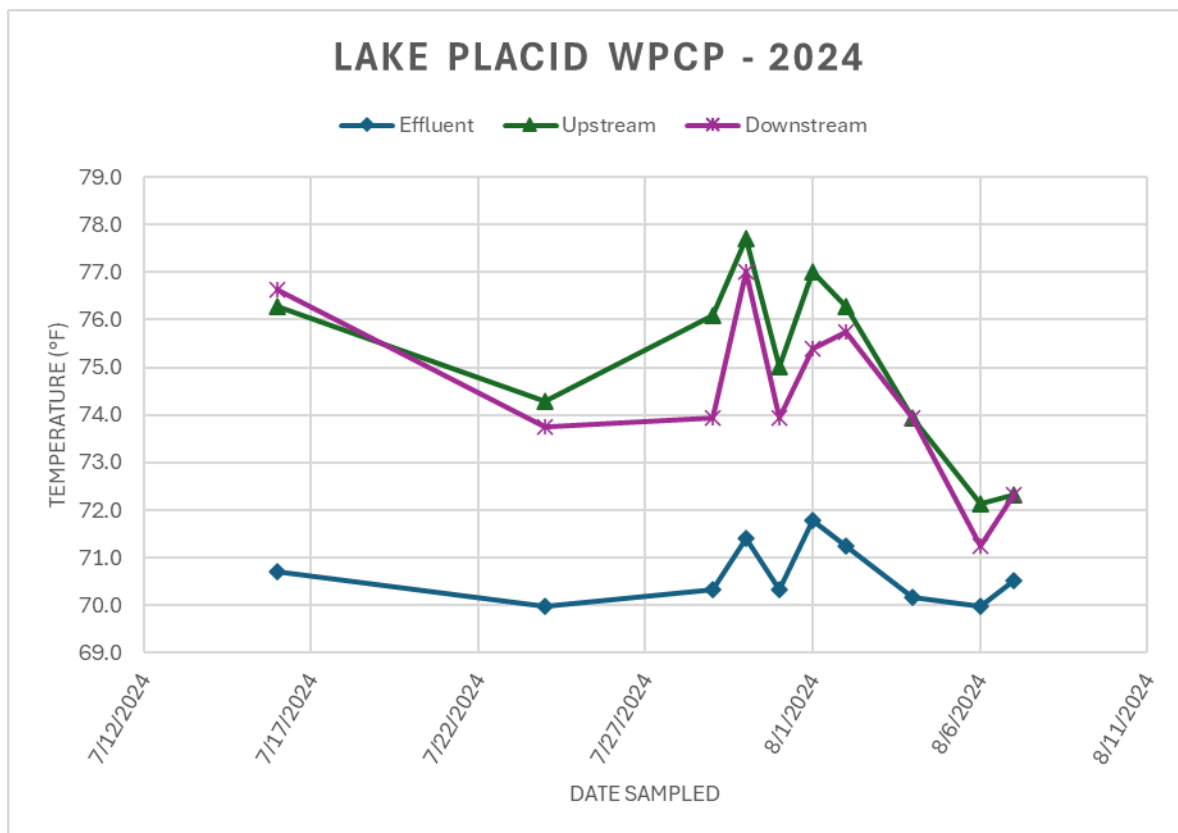


Figure 2. Effluent, upstream, and downstream temperature at Lake Placid WPCP during 2024, at times when the 70°F action level was exceeded.

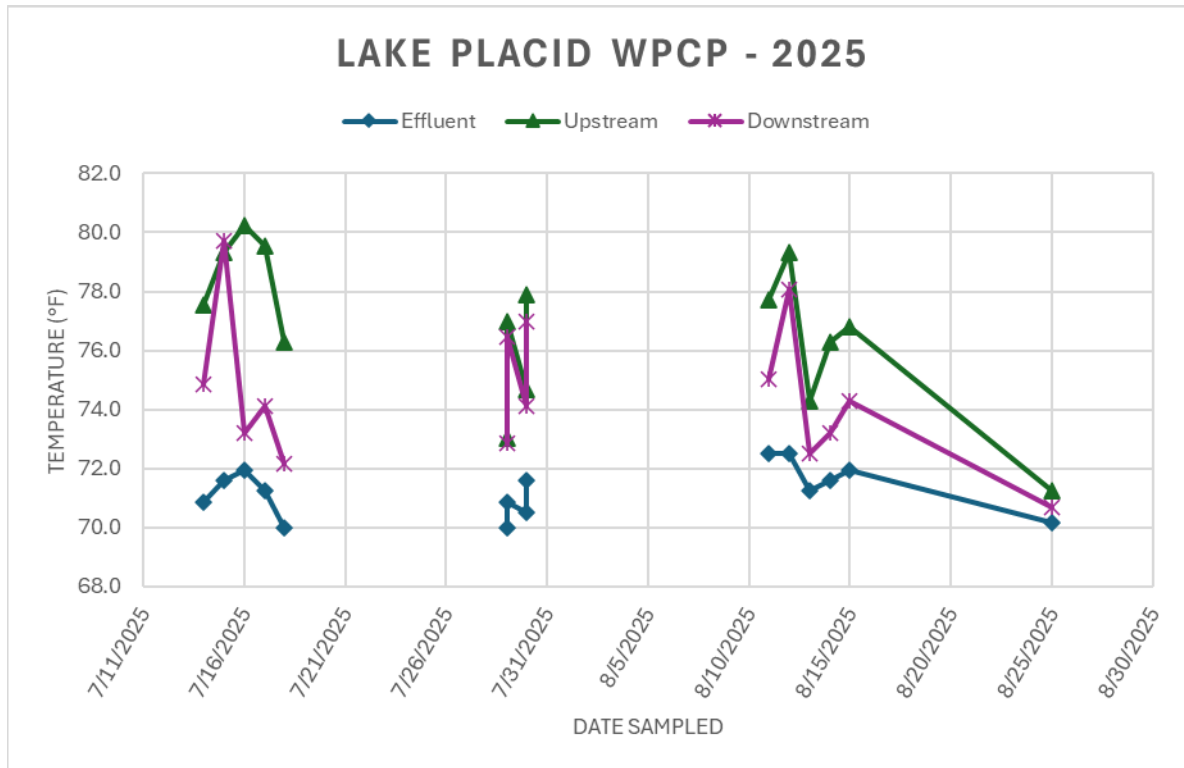


Figure 3. Effluent, upstream, and downstream temperature at Lake Placid WPCP during 2025, at times when the 70°F action level was exceeded.

Mercury

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

The facility is located outside of the Great Lakes watershed and is an EPA Major, Class 05 publicly owned treatment works (POTW). The facility will continue to receive requirements for the implementation of MMP Type I.

The new daily max limit of 25 ng/L represents the general level currently achievable (GLCA). Based on 35 data points from March 2021 to March 2026, with a max of 6.3 ng/L, the facility is expected to meet the new daily max limit (with quarterly sampling frequency). The facility has also been given a 12-Month Rolling Average (12-MRA) equal to the existing effluent quality (EEQ) of 5.0 ng/L. DEC calculated the EEQ from the lognormal 95th percentile of 35 mercury effluent samples collected from March 2022 to March 2026.

As the EEQ is ≤12 ng/L (i.e., the concentration found in natural atmospheric deposition), the permit continues the quarterly sampling frequency. The permit language also continues to reflect additional reductions in the MMP requirements, including influent monitoring quarterly in lieu of monitoring at key locations within the collection system.

Emerging Contaminant Monitoring

The SPDES permit includes [Action Levels](#) for PFOA and PFOS, and minimization programs when exceedances of those Action Levels are confirmed, due to the emerging nature of PFOA and

PFOS; the USEPA's addition of PFOA and PFOS to the hazardous substance list under CERCLA; the USEPA's addition of PFOA and PFOS to the recommended contaminant monitoring list for state fish advisory programs; and the need to protect the best usages of the receiving water and downstream waterbodies pursuant to 6 NYCRR 701.1. The use of minimization programs is also supported by 6 NYCRR 750-1.14(f). [Appendix Link](#)

Based on the available data at Outfall 001, the permit includes new Action Levels for PFOA and PFOS. The Actions Levels are set at the NYS Department of Health (DOH) Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 10 ng/L for drinking water as a proxy for background concentrations in the facility's influent. Discharges above the MCL indicate the potential presence of a controllable source beyond drinking water and the need to implement track down measures. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), the SPDES permit also requires monitoring for the remaining 38 PFAS compounds. Those monitoring requirements are consistent with guidance released in EPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022. Please see the [Pollutant Summary Table](#) below for more information. [Appendix Link](#)

Schedule of Additional Submittals

Emerging Contaminant Minimization Program

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

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing

Consistent with TOGS 1.3.2, the permittee is required to perform WET testing. A report of all testing activity and results is to be sent to the Department and should contain the specific data outlined in TOGS 1.3.2, Appendix I.

Mercury Minimization Plan (MMP) and Status Report

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

POLLUTANT SUMMARY TABLE

Outfall 001 EMERGING CONTAMINANTS

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 ³	# 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. Influent and effluent samples were analyzed for the 40 PFAS compounds and 1,4-Dioxane.															
Perfluoro-butanoic Acid (PFBA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	4.81*	4 / 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs. *Result reported by laboratory with a J-qualifier indicating estimated value.														
Perfluoro-pentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	13.3	4 / 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-hexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	12.3	4 / 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-heptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	1.80	4 / 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (PFOA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	6.65	4 / 0	10 Action Level	BPJ MCL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Action Level
	Due to the presence of PFOA and PFOS, the permit includes an action level equal to the NYSDOH MCL of 10 ng/L. See the Emerging Contaminant Monitoring and Action Level sections for more information.														
Perfluoro-nonanoic Acid (PFNA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	0.920*	4 / 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs. *Result reported by laboratory with a J-qualifier indicating estimated value.														
Perfluoro-decanoic Acid (PFDA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	0.946*	3 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs. *Result reported by laboratory with a J-qualifier indicating estimated value.														

³ Existing Effluent Quality: Unless otherwise stated, the actual max reported concentration is provided in the table.

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 ³	# 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	0 / 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.															
Perfluoro-dodecanoic Acid (PFDoA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.															
Perfluoro-tridecanoic Acid (PFTriA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.															
Perfluoro-tetradecanoic Acid (PFTeA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.															
Perfluoro-butanefulfonic Acid (PFBS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	1.61	4 / 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.															
Perfluoro-pentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.															
Perfluoro-hexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	2.04	4 / 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.															
Perfluoro-heptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.															
Perfluoro-octanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	3.37	4 / 0	10 Action Level	BPJ MCL	-	2.7	160,000	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	TOGS 1.1.1	-	Action Level
	The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum reported effluent concentration of 3.37 ng/L, a multiplier of 2.6, the chronic dilution ratio (3.3:1), and an assumed negligible upstream ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the guidance value indicates no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a water quality violation. However, due to the presence of PFOS, the permit includes an action level equal to the NYSDOH MCL of 10 ng/L. See the Emerging Contaminant Monitoring and Action Level sections for more information.														

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 ³	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Perfluoro-nonanesulfonic Acid (PFNS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-decanesulfonic Acid (PFDS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-dodecane-sulfonic Acid (PFDoS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-octane-sulfonamide (FOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	1.20*	3 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs. *Result reported by laboratory with a J-qualifier indicating estimated value.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
4:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
6:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	2.89*	1 / 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs. *Result reported by laboratory with a J-qualifier indicating estimated value.														
8:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														

Emerging Contaminants: Outfall 001															
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ³	# 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-octanesulfonamide (NEtFOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfonamide (NMeFOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfonamidoethanol (NMeFOSE)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfonamidoethanol (NEtFOSE)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	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	0 / 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	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	0 / 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	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	0 / 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														

Emerging Contaminants: Outfall 001															
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ³	# 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	0 / 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
3-Perfluoropropyl Propanoic Acid (3:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	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	0 / 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
3-Perfluoroheptyl Propanoic Acid (7:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-4-methoxy-butanoic Acid (PFMBA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-3-methoxy-propanoic Acid (PFMPA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic Acid (PFEEESA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	Daily Max	-	0.309	4 / 0	-	-	-	0.24	18,000	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	TOGS 1.1.1	-	No Limitation
	The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum reported effluent concentration of 0.309 µg/L, a multiplier of 2.6, the chronic dilution ratio (3.3:1), and an assumed negligible upstream ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Therefore, no WQBEL has been specified.														

Appendix: Regulatory and Technical Basis of Permit Authorizations

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

Regulatory References

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

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

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

SPDES Permit Requirements	Regulatory Reference
Anti-backsliding	6 NYCRR 750-1.10(c) and 750-1.10(d), CWA sections 402(o), 303(d)(4), ECL 17-0809, 40 CFR 122.44(l)
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)

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

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(f) 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 law⁴ and USEPA interpretation⁵ anti-backsliding requirements do not apply should a revision to the final effluent limitation take effect before the scheduled date of compliance for that final effluent limitation.

Antidegradation Policy

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

Effluent Limitations

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

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing:

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

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

⁴ American Iron and Steel Institute v. Environmental Protection Agency, 115 F.3d 979, 993 n.6 (D.C. Cir. 1997)

⁵ 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)

test, e.g., POTWs <1 MGD which are managing industrial pretreatment programs.

Monitoring Requirements

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

Action Levels

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

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

Other Conditions

Mercury

Mercury is widespread in New York State (NYS) waters at levels above the most stringent dissolved mercury water quality standard (WQS) of 0.7 ng/L. SPDES permittees cannot comply with a Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitation (WQBEL) for mercury. Therefore, an MDV is appropriate, in accordance with 6 NYCRR 702.17(h), "to address widespread standard or guidance value attainment issues including the presence of a ubiquitous pollutant or naturally high levels of a pollutant in a watershed." The first MDV was issued in October 2010 and subsequently revised and reissued in 2015, 2020, and 2025. Each iteration of the MDV builds off the previous version supporting the State's effort to reduce mercury pollution and make reasonable progress toward achieving the WQBEL for mercury. This iteration of the MDV refines the content and application of the MDV for mercury.

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

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

Emerging Contaminants

Emerging Contaminants, such as Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), and 1,4-Dioxane (1,4-D), have been used in a wide variety of consumer and industrial products as well as in manufacturing processes for decades. Based on available research, water quality assessments for 1,4-D will follow existing WQBEL development. PFOA and PFOS do not break down easily; therefore, their presence in wastewater can remain a concern for years following their discontinued use. As the science surrounding these contaminants is still evolving, additional monitoring is needed to better understand potential sources and background levels. For more information on emerging contaminants, please see the DEC Division of Water web page: [Emerging Contaminants In NY's Waters - NYSDEC](#).

Schedule(s) of Additional Submittals

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