State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) DISCHARGE PERMIT

SIC Code:	**4952**	NAICS Code:	**221320**	SPDES Number:	**NY0030376**
Discharge Class (CL):	**05**			DEC Number:	**5-1648-00013/00004**
Toxic Class (TX):	**T**			Effective Date (EDP):	**03/01/2024**
Major-Sub Drainage Basin:	**09-02**			Expiration Date (ExDP):	**02/28/2029**
Water Index Number:	**SLC-29**	Item No.:	**910 - 111**	Modification Dates (EDPM):	**03/07/2025** **TBD**
Compact Area:	**IJC**				

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 Malone**	Attention:	**Mayor** **Andrea Dumas**		
Street:	**343 W. Main Street**				
City:	**Malone**	State:	**NY**	Zip Code:	**12953**
Email:	**adumas@villageofmalone-ny.com**	Phone:	**518-483-4570**		

is authorized to discharge from the facility described below:

FACILITY NAME, ADDRESS, AND PRIMARY OUTFALL															
Name:	**Malone Wastewater Treatment Plant**														
Address / Location:	**4 Lane Street**										County:	**Franklin**			
City:	**Village of Malone**					State:	**NY**				Zip Code:	**12953**			
Facility Location:		Latitude:	**44**	°	**51**	’	**52**	” N	& Longitude:	**74**	°	**17**	’	**49**	” W
Primary Outfall No.:	**001**	Latitude:	**44**	°	**51**	’	**52**	” N	& Longitude:	**74**	°	**17**	’	**12**	” W
Outfall Description:	**Treated Sanitary**	Receiving Water:	**Salmon River**						Class:	**C**		Standard:			**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. The co-permittees subject to one or more conditions of this permit are listed on page 2.

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

DISTRIBUTION:
BWP Permit Coordinator (permit.coordinator@dec.ny.gov)
BWP Permit Writer
RWE
RPA
EPA Region II (Region2_NPDES@epa.gov)
NYSEFC (sara.tully@efc.ny.gov)

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

Contents

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL OUTFALLS

Outfall	Wastewater Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
		Outfall 001	Outfall 001
01A	**Treated Municipal Landfill Leachate**	**44** ° **51** ' **52** " N	**74** ° **17** ' **12** " W
Receiving Water:	**Internal to Outfall 001 (Salmon River)**		Class: **C(T)**

DEFINITIONS

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

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING – Outfall 001

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
001	All year unless otherwise specified	Salmon River	EDPM	2/28/2029

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
								Location		
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	
Flow	Monthly Average	3.3	MGD			Continuous	Recorder		X	
	Daily Maximum	Monitor	MGD			Continuous	Recorder		X	
pH	Daily Minimum	6.0	SU			2/day	Grab		X	1
	Daily Maximum	9.0	SU							
Temperature	Monthly Average	Monitor	ºF			2/day	Grab		X	1
	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ºF			2/day	Grab		X	1
$CBOD_5$	Monthly Average	25	mg/L	688	lbs/d	1/week	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	2
	7-Day Average	40	mg/L	1102	lbs/d	1/week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Monthly Average	30	mg/L	826	lbs/d	1/week	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	2
	7-Day Average	45	mg/L	1238	lbs/d	1/week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Settleable Solids	Monthly Average	Monitor	mL/L			2/day	Grab		X	1
	Daily Maximum	0.3	mL/L			2/day	Grab		X	1
Ammonia (as NH_3) June 1st – October 31st	Monthly Average	17	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	1/week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	1/week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Ammonia (as NH_3) November 1st – May 31st	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	1/week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	1/week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Phosphorus	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L			1/month	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Total Mercury	Daily Maximum	50	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3
	12 MRA	12	ng/L			1/quarter	Calculated		X	4
Biennial Pollutant Scan						1/Two Years	-		X	5

EFFLUENT DISINFECTION Required Seasonal from May 1st - October 31st		Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
Coliform, Fecal	30-Day Geometric Mean	200	No./ 100 mL			1/week	Grab		X	6
Coliform, Fecal	7-Day Geometric Mean	400	No./ 100 mL			1/week	Grab		X	6

Outfall 001 Continued on Next Page

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING - 001 (Continued)

WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TESTING		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
WET - Acute Invertebrate	See footnote			4.8	TUa	See footnote	See footnote		X	7
WET - Acute Vertebrate	See footnote			4.8	TUa	See footnote	See footnote		X	7
WET - Chronic Invertebrate	See footnote			20	TUc	See footnote	See footnote		X	7
WET - Chronic Vertebrate	See footnote			20	TUc	See footnote	See footnote		X	7

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS[8] OUTFALL 001		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type[9]	Inf.	Eff.	FN
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) CAS No. 375-22-4	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA) CAS No. 2706-90-3	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) CAS No.307-24-4	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) CAS No. 375-85-9	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) CAS No. 335-67-1	Daily Maximum			10	ng/L	1/quarter	Grab		X	10
Perfluoro-nonanoic Acid (PFNA) CAS No. 375-95-1	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluoro-decanoic Acid (PFDA) CAS No. 335-76-2	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA) CAS No. 2058-94-8	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA) CAS No. 307-55-1	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTriA) CAS No. 72629-94-8	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTeA) CAS No. 376-06-7	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) CAS No. 375-73-5	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluoropentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS) CAS No. 2706-91-4	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) CAS No. 355-46-4	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS) CAS No. 375-92-8	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) CAS No. 1763-23-1	Daily Maximum			10	ng/L	1/quarter	Grab		X	10
Perfluorononanesulfonic Acid (PFNS) CAS No. 68259-12-1	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluorodecanesulfonic Acid (PFDS) CAS No. 335-77-3	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluorododecanesulfonic Acid (PFDoS) CAS No. 79780-39-5	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluorooctanesulfonamide (FOSA) CAS No. 754-91-6	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA) CAS No. 2355-31-9	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS[8] OUTFALL 001		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type[9]	Inf.	Eff.	FN
N-Ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA) CAS No. 2991-50-6	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
1H,1H,2H,2H-Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (4:2 FTS) CAS No. 757124-72-4	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
1H,1H,2H,2H- Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (6:2 FTS) CAS No. 27619-97-2	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
1H,1H,2H,2H- Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (8:2 FTS) CAS No. 39108-34-4	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amide (NEtFOSA) CAS No. 4151-50-2	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
N-Methyl Perfluorooctane Sulfonamide (NMeFOSA) CAS No. 31506-32-8	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamido Ethanol (NMeFOSE) CAS No. 24448-09-7	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
N-Ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamido Ethanol (NEtFOSE) CAS No. 1691-99-2	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-Oxanone-1-Sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS) CAS No. 756426-58-1	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA or GenX) CAS No. 13252-13-6	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-Oxaundecane-1-Sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS) CAS No. 763051-92-9	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
4,8-Dioxa-3h-Perfluorononanoic Acid (ADONA) CAS No. 919005-14-4	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
3-Perfluoropropyl Propanoic Acid (3:3FTCA) CAS No. 356-02-5	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluorooctanoic Acid (5:3FTCA) CAS No. 914637-49-3	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
3-Perfluoroheptyl Propanoic Acid (7:3FTCA) CAS No. 812-70-4	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA) CAS No. 151772-58-6	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluoro-4-Methoxybutanoic Acid (PFMBA) CAS No. 863090-89-5	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS[8] OUTFALL 001		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type[9]	Inf.	Eff.	FN
Perfluoro-3-Methoxypropanoic Acid (PFMPA) CAS No. 377-73-1	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluoro(2-Ethoxyethane)Sulfonic Acid (PFEESA) CAS No. 113507-82-7	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	

FOOTNOTES for OUTFALL 001:

1. Collect two samples per day, Monday through Friday, and one sample per day on Saturday and Sunday.
2. Effluent shall not exceed 15% of the influent concentration values for $CBOD_5$ & TSS, as shown on the Monitoring Locations page for Outfall 001.
3. Mercury shall be analyzed using EPA method 1631.
4. The 12-month rolling average for Mercury is defined as the sum of the current month's 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.
5. Biennial Pollutant Scan: The permittee shall perform effluent sampling every two (2) years for all applicable pollutants identified in the NY-2A Application, Tables A - D. Sampling data shall be collected according to the guidance in the NY-2A application and maintained by the permittee. Monitoring results shall not be submitted on the DMR. Data shall be submitted in accordance with the Schedule of Additional Submittals.
6. This is a final effluent limitation for fecal coliform. See the Schedule of Compliance for more information. Interim monitoring will not be required.
7. **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 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 16:1 for acute, and 20:1 for chronic.

   Monitoring Period - WET testing shall be performed quarterly (calendar quarters) during calendar years ending in 2 and 7 lasting for a period of one full year.

   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.

Footnotes Continued on Next Page

FOOTNOTES for OUTFALL 001 Continued:

7. Continued Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing:

   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.

8. All PFAS compound sampling shall use EPA Method 1633/1633A.

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

10. Emerging Contaminants Action Levels: Upon each exceedance of the Action Level(s) for PFOA and/or PFOS, perform one (1) confirmatory sample at both Outfall 001 and 01A (once operational) within seven (7) days of receiving the results for the parameter(s) exceeded. If confirmed exceedance, notify DEC at emergingcontaminantsdow@dec.ny.gov and initiate minimization program and continuous reporting as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals. If minimization program initiated, sampling can continue on a quarterly basis with no confirmatory sampling required. If the reporting limit (RL) for PFOA and/or PFOS exceeds the Action Level(s) and no detection is reported, the sample result(s) shall not be considered an exceedance. However, the permittee must provide documentation from the laboratory supporting the RL, including the basis for any matrix interference or method limitations.

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING – Outfall 01A

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
01A	All year unless otherwise specified	Outfall 001 (Salmon River)	Construction Completion[1]	2/28/2029

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location Inf.	Location Eff.	
Flow	Daily Maximum	70,000	GPD			Continuous	Recorder		X	
pH	Daily Minimum	6.0	SU			2/day	Grab		X	2
	Daily Maximum	9.0	SU							
$CBOD_5$	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L			1/week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
	7-Day Average	Monitor	mg/L			1/week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L			1/week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
	7-Day Average	Monitor	mg/L			1/week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Settleable Solids	Daily Maximum	0.1	mL/L			2/day	Grab		X	2
Ammonia (as NH_3)	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L			1/week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L			1/week	24-hr. Comp.		X	

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

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS[3] OUTFALL 01A		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency[4]	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) CAS No. 375-22-4	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA) CAS No. 2706-90-3	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) CAS No.307-24-4	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) CAS No. 375-85-9	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) CAS No. 335-67-1	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluoro-nonanoic Acid (PFNA) CAS No. 375-95-1	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluoro-decanoic Acid (PFDA) CAS No. 335-76-2	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA) CAS No. 2058-94-8	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA) CAS No. 307-55-1	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTriA) CAS No. 72629-94-8	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS[3] OUTFALL 01A		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency[4]	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTeA) CAS No. 376-06-7	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) CAS No. 375-73-5	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluoropentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS) CAS No. 2706-91-4	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) CAS No. 355-46-4	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS) CAS No. 375-92-8	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) CAS No. 1763-23-1	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluorononanesulfonic Acid (PFNS) CAS No. 68259-12-1	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluorodecanesulfonic Acid (PFDS) CAS No. 335-77-3	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluorododecanesulfonic Acid (PFDoS) CAS No. 79780-39-5	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluorooctanesulfonamide (FOSA) CAS No. 754-91-6	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA) CAS No. 2355-31-9	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
N-Ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA) CAS No. 2991-50-6	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
1H,1H,2H,2H-Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (4:2 FTS) CAS No. 757124-72-4	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
1H,1H,2H,2H- Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (6:2 FTS) CAS No. 27619-97-2	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
1H,1H,2H,2H- Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (8:2 FTS) CAS No. 39108-34-4	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amide (NEtFOSA) CAS No. 4151-50-2	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
N-Methyl Perfluorooctane Sulfonamide (NMeFOSA) CAS No. 31506-32-8	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamido Ethanol (NMeFOSE) CAS No. 24448-09-7	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
N-Ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamido Ethanol (NEtFOSE) CAS No. 1691-99-2	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-Oxanone-1-Sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS) CAS No. 756426-58-1	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA or GenX) CAS No. 13252-13-6	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS[3] OUTFALL 01A		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency[4]	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-Oxaundecane-1-Sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS) CAS No. 763051-92-9	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
4,8-Dioxa-3h-Perfluorononanoic Acid (ADONA) CAS No. 919005-14-4	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
3-Perfluoropropyl Propanoic Acid (3:3FTCA) CAS No. 356-02-5	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluorooctanoic Acid (5:3FTCA) CAS No. 914637-49-3	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
3-Perfluoroheptyl Propanoic Acid (7:3FTCA) CAS No. 812-70-4	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA) CAS No. 151772-58-6	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluoro-4-Methoxybutanoic Acid (PFMBA) CAS No. 863090-89-5	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluoro-3-Methoxypropanoic Acid (PFMPA) CAS No. 377-73-1	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	
Perfluoro(2-Ethoxyethane)Sulfonic Acid (PFEESA) CAS No. 113507-82-7	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	

FOOTNOTES FOR OUTFALL 01A:

1. The permit limits table for Outfall 01A shall become effective at construction completion, as required by the Schedule of Compliance.
2. Collect two samples per day, Monday through Friday, and one sample per day on Saturday and Sunday for pH and settleable solids.
3. All PFAS compound sampling shall use EPA Method 1633/1633A.
4. Quarterly samples shall be collected in calendar quarters (Q1 – January 1st to March 31st; Q2 – April 1st to June 30th; Q3 – July 1st to September 30th; Q4 – October 1st to December 31st).

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS

NO EXPOSURE CERTIFICATION

The permittee submitted a Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure Form on May 24, 2021, certifying that all industrial activities and materials are completely sheltered from exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and stormwater runoff except as allowed under 40 CFR 122.26(g)(2). The permittee must maintain a condition of no exposure for the exclusion to remain applicable. If conditions change resulting in the exposure of materials and activities to stormwater, the permittee must notify the Regional Water Engineer. The permittee must recertify a condition of no exposure every five years by completing the "No Exposure Certification Form" found on the DEC website.

MERCURY MINIMIZATION PROGRAM (MMP) - Type I

General - The permittee must develop, implement, and maintain a mercury minimization program (MMP), containing the elements set forth below, to reduce mercury effluent levels with the goal of achieving the WQBEL of 0.7 ng/L.

1. 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 as described in detail below:

   a. Monitoring - Monitoring at Outfalls 001 and 01A, and other locations tributary to compliance points shall be performed using either USEPA Method 1631 or another sufficiently sensitive method, as approved under 40 CFR Part 136[1]. 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.

      Minimum required monitoring is as follows:

      i. Sewage Treatment Plant Influent and Effluent – The permittee must collect samples at the location(s) and frequency as specified in the SPDES permit limitations table.

      ii. *Key Locations* and *Potential Mercury Sources* –The permit includes reduced monitoring requirements and does not require key location sampling. See section 2.a.iv below.

      iii. Hauled Wastes – The permittee must establish procedures for the acceptance of hauled waste to ensure the hauled waste is not a potential mercury source. Loads which may exceed 500 ng/L,[2] must receive approval from the DEC prior to acceptance.

      iv. Decreased Monitoring Requirements – The permittee has an EEQ at or below 12 ng/L and the permit includes the following requirements:

         1) Reduced requirements
            a) Conduct influent monitoring, sampling quarterly, in lieu of monitoring within the collection system, such as at *key locations*; and
            b) Conduct effluent compliance sampling quarterly.
         2) If a facility with reduced requirements reports discharges above 12 ng/L for two of four consecutive effluent samples, the DEC may undertake a Department-initiated modification to remove the allowance of reduced requirements.
         3) Under the decreased permit requirements, the facility must continue to conduct a status report, as applicable in accordance with 2.c of this MMP, to determine if any waste streams have changed.

      v. Additional monitoring must be completed as required elsewhere in this permit (e.g., locations tributary to compliance points).

[1] Outfall monitoring must be conducted using the methods specified in Table 8 of *DOW 1.3.10.*
[2] A level of 0.2 mg/L (200,000 ng/L) or more is considered hazardous per 40 CFR Part 261.11. 500 ng/L is used here to alert the permittee that there is an unusual concentration of mercury and that it will need to be managed appropriately.

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

b. Control Strategy - The control strategy must contain the following minimum elements:
   i. Pretreatment/Sewer Use Law - The permittee must review pretreatment program requirements and the Sewer Use Law (SUL) to ensure it is up-to-date and enforceable with applicable permit requirements and will support efforts to achieve a dissolved mercury concentration of 0.70 ng/L in the effluent.
   ii. Monitoring and Inventory/Inspections
      1) Monitoring shall be performed as described in 2.a above. As mercury sources are found, the permittee must enforce its sewer use law to track down and minimize these sources.
      2) The permittee must inventory and/or inspect users of its system as necessary to support the MMP.
         a) Dental Facilities
            1. The permittee must maintain an inventory of each dental facility.
            2. The permittee must inspect each dental facility at least once every five years to verify compliance with the wastewater treatment operation, maintenance, and notification elements of 6 NYCRR 374.4. Alternatively, the permittee may develop and implement an outreach program,[3] which informs users of their responsibilities, and collect the "Amalgam Waste Compliance Report for Dental Dischargers"[4] form, as needed, to satisfy the inspection requirements. The permittee must conduct the outreach program at least once every five years and ensure the "Amalgam Waste Compliance Report for Dental Dischargers" are submitted by new users, as necessary. The outreach program could be supported by a subset of site inspections.
            3. A file shall be maintained containing documentation demonstrating compliance with 2.b.ii.2)a) above. This file shall be available for review by DEC representatives and copies shall be provided upon request.
         b) Other *potential mercury sources*
            1. The permittee must maintain an inventory of other *potential mercury sources.*
            2. The permittee must inspect other *potential mercury sources* once every five years. Alternatively, the permittee may develop and implement an outreach program which informs users of their responsibilities as *potential mercury sources.* The permittee must conduct the outreach program at least once every five years. The outreach program should be supported by a subset of site inspections.
            3. A file shall be maintained containing documentation demonstrating compliance with 2.b.ii.2)b) above. This file shall be available for review by DEC representatives and copies shall be provided upon request.
   iii. Systems with CSO & Type II SSO Outfalls – Permittees must prioritize *potential mercury sources* upstream of CSOs and Type II SSOs for mercury reduction activities and/or controlled-release discharge.
   iv. 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.
   v. 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.

[3] For example, the outreach program could include education about sources of mercury and what to do if a mercury source is found.
[4] 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)

c. **Status Report - An annual** status report must be developed and maintained on site, in accordance with the Schedule of Additional Submittals, summarizing:
   i. All MMP monitoring results for the previous reporting period;
   ii. A list of known and *potential mercury sources*
      1) If the permittee meets the criteria for MMP Type IV, the permittee must notify the DEC for a permittee-initiated modification;
   iii. All actions undertaken, pursuant to the control strategy, during the previous reporting period;
   iv. Actions planned, pursuant to the control strategy, for the upcoming reporting period; and
   v. Progress towards achieving a dissolved mercury concentration of 0.70 ng/L in the effluent (e.g., summarizing reductions in effluent concentrations as a result of the control strategy implementation and/or installation/modification of a treatment system).

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

2. 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. Effluent discharges exceed the current permit limitation(s); or
   c. A letter from the DEC identifies inadequacies in the MMP.

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

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 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.

MINI INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM SCHEDULE

There are Significant Industrial Users of the permittee's municipal sewerage system. Therefore, the permittee shall comply with the following schedule:

Industrial Survey
Within three months of the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall submit completed Fast Report On Significant Industries, Franklin County Solid Waste Management Authority Regional Landfill.

Develop Procedures
Within three months of the submission of industrial survey results, the permittee shall submit documentation of procedures for obtaining and ensuring compliance with applicable standards. Such procedures shall include requirements and schedules for discharge permits, industrial self-monitoring, compliance monitoring of industries by the permittee, on going STP monitoring and an enforcement program. Such procedures shall be equivalent to procedures described or referenced in the document entitled Introduction to the National Pretreatment Program, USEPA, June, 2011, https://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/pretreatment_program_intro_2011.pdf).

Treatment Plant/Industry Monitoring
Within four months of DEC approval of proposed industrial monitoring and proposed STP monitoring, the permittee shall submit the results of that monitoring and a completed FROSIs for all SIUs.

Local Sewer Use Law
Within six month of the submission of STP/industrial monitoring results, the permittee shall submit a draft local sewer use law equivalent to the DEC Model Sewer Use Law. Local limits for substance capable of causing SPDES permit violations, endangering municipal employees or limiting sludge disposal options must be included in the local law. Such limits shall be developed in accordance with document entitled Local Limits Development Guidance, US EPA, July 2004, EPA 833-R-04-002A (https://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/pretreatment_local_limits.pdf).Within three months of approval by this Department, the permittee shall submit a copy of the enacted Law accompanied by proof of enactment.

Credit for Work Already Completed
Any of the above required tasks already completed by the permittee need not be repeated. If the permittee believes that a task or task(s) have been satisfactorily completed, documentation of the completed tasks should be submitted to NYSDEC for approval.

Implement Procedures
Within 9 months of enactment of its sewer use law, the permittee shall implement the procedures proposed under this schedule and approved by NYSDEC. At a minimum, the following activities shall be undertaken by the permittee:
1. Issue permits including limitations, monitoring requirements, and reporting requirements to its significant industrial users.
2. Enforce the local limits set forth in the POTW local sewer use law.
3. Carry out inspections and monitoring of significant industrial users to determine compliance with categorical standards and local limits.
4. Undertake enforcement actions in accordance with NYSDEC approved procedures.

Reporting Requirements
In accordance with the Schedule of Submittals, the permittee shall submit yearly Fast Report On Significant Industries forms (FROSIs) for each SIU to NYSDEC. Every third year, on the same date, the permittee shall submit Industrial Chemical Survey (ICS) forms completed by all SIUs to NYSDEC. At the same time the permittee shall notify the NYSDEC of any proposed significant changes to its implementing procedures or local sewer use law.
All pretreatment reports shall be submitted to the offices listed on the monitoring, recording and reporting page of this permit.

Continuation
Unless noted otherwise, compliance actions required by the pretreatment mini schedule are one-time requirements. The permittee shall comply with the compliance 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 submissions. The due dates are independent from the effective date of the permit stated in the letter of **"SPDES NOTICE/RENEWAL APPLICATION/PERMIT."**

SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE

a) The permittee shall comply with the following schedule:

Outfall(s)	Compliance Action	Compliance Date[5]
001	**Construction of an Ultraviolet (UV) Disinfection facility to meet Fecal Coliform Limits:** WORK ALREADY COMPLETED The Village installed a new ultraviolet disinfection system in December 2018. And the Village submitted an approvable engineering report, with revisions, in March 2025. COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION & COMMENCE OPERATION The permittee shall complete construction of the leachate treatment system (Outfall 01A) such that compliance with the fecal coliform effluent limits is achieved at Outfall 001. The permittee shall provide a Construction Completion Certification[6] to the DEC (send to the Regional Water Engineer and NetDMR@dec.ny.gov) that the disposal system has been fully completed in accordance with the approved Design Documents.	May 1, 2027

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

b) The permittee shall submit a Report of Non-Compliance Event form with each of the above schedule dates no later than 14 days following each elapsed date, unless conditions require more immediate notice as prescribed in 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.2(a) and 750-2. All notifications shall be sent to the locations listed under the section of this permit entitled RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS. Each notice of non-compliance shall include the following information:

1. A short description of the non-compliance;
2. A description of any actions taken or proposed by the permittee to comply with the elapsed schedule requirements without further delay and to limit environmental impact associated with the non-compliance;
3. Any details which tend to explain or mitigate an instance of non-compliance; and
4. An estimate of the date the permittee will comply with the elapsed schedule requirement and an assessment of the probability that the permittee will meet the next scheduled requirement on time.

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

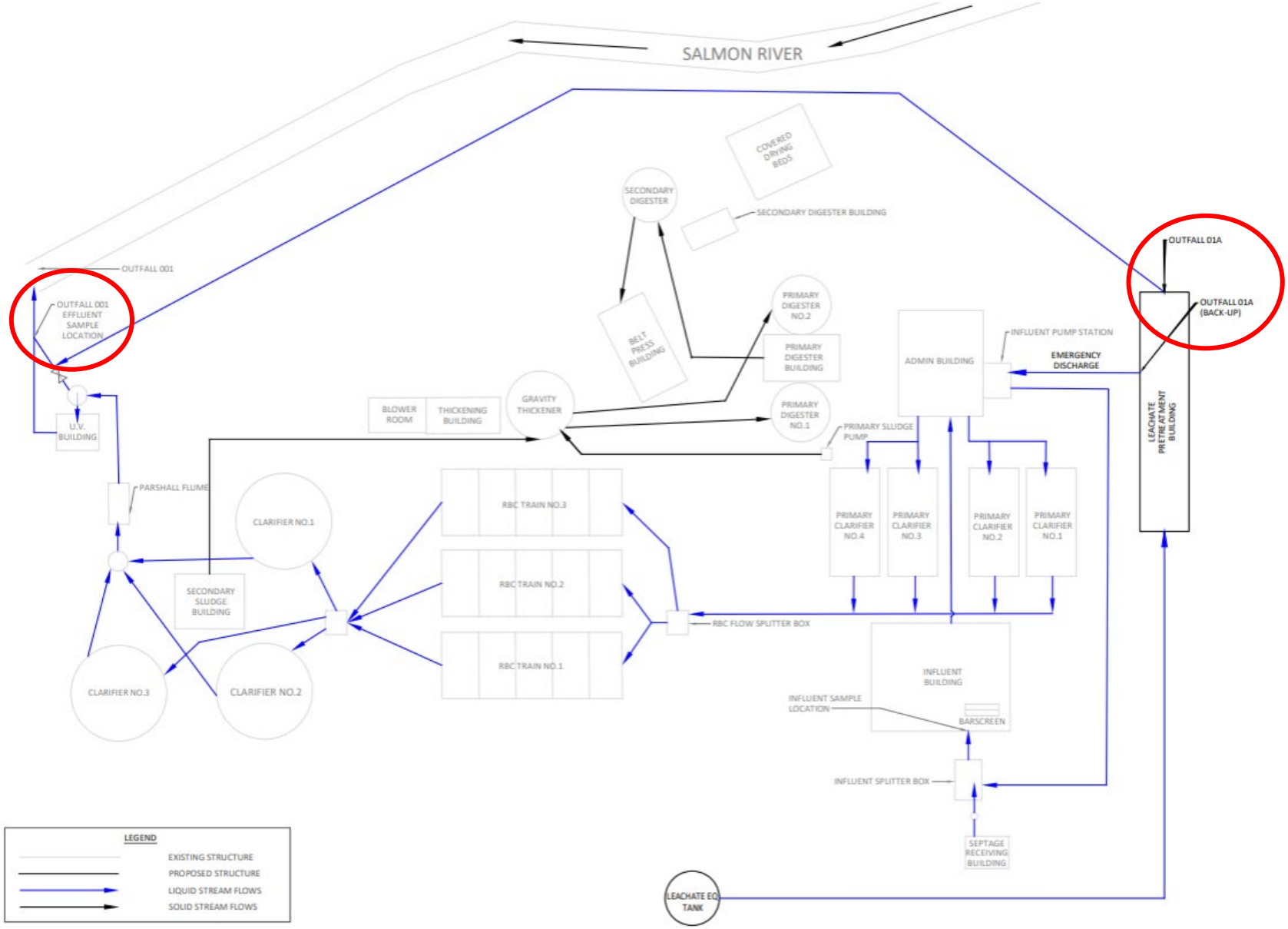
[5] 6 NYCRR 750-1.14 (a)
[6] 6 NYCRR 750-2.10 (c)

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 sampling for Outfall 001 shall occur on the sanitary influent before any treatment

Effluent sampling for Outfall 001 shall occur after all treatment processes and after combining with the 01A treated flow

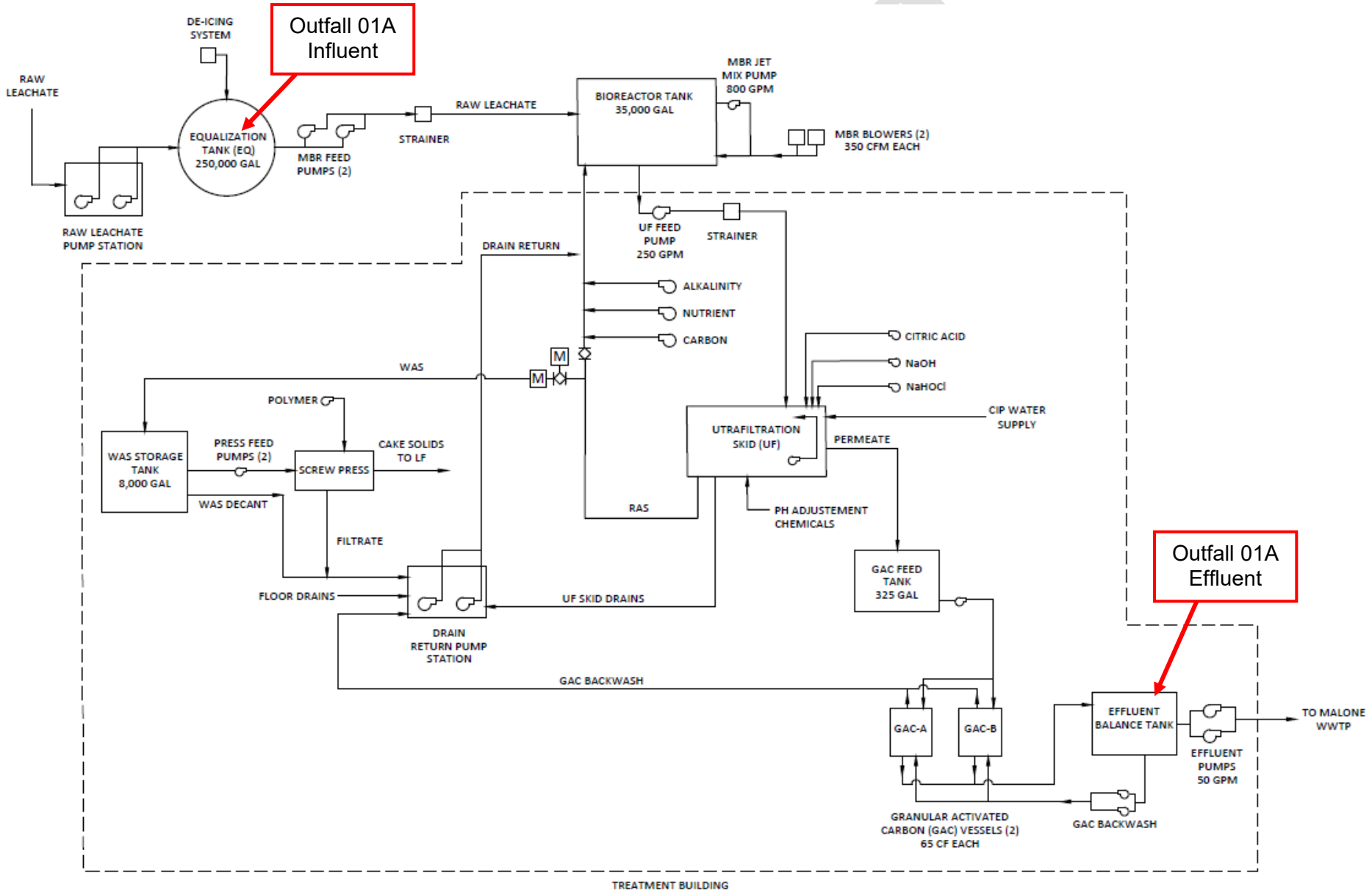


MONITORING LOCATIONS (continued)

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

Influent for Outfall 01A shall be conducted from the equalization tank prior to any treatment

Effluent for Outfall 01A shall be conducted after all treatment processes but before combining with the treated sanitary



GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

A. The regulations in 6 NYCRR Part 750 are hereby incorporated by reference and the conditions are enforceable requirements under this permit. The permittee shall comply with all requirements set forth in this permit and with all the applicable requirements of 6 NYCRR Part 750 incorporated into this permit by reference, including but not limited to the regulations in paragraphs B through I as follows:

B. General Conditions

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

C. Operation and Maintenance

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

D. Monitoring and Records

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

E. Reporting Requirements

1.	Reporting requirements	6 NYCRR 750-2.5, 2.7 & 1.17
2.	Anticipated noncompliance	6 NYCRR 750-2.7(a)
3.	Transfers	6 NYCRR 750-1.17
4.	Monitoring reports	6 NYCRR 750-2.5(e)
5.	Compliance schedules	6 NYCRR 750-1.14(d)
6.	24-hour reporting	6 NYCRR 750-2.7(c) & (d)
7.	Other noncompliance	6 NYCRR 750-2.7(e)
8.	Other information	6 NYCRR 750-2.1(f)
9.	Additional conditions applicable to a POTW	6 NYCRR 750-2.9

F. Planned Changes

1. In accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-2.7, the permittee shall give notice to the DEC at least 45 days prior to planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility when:

   a. The alteration or addition to the permitted facility may meet any of the criteria for determining whether facility is a new source in 40 CFR §122.29(b); or
   b. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject either to effluent limitations in the permit, or to notification requirements under 40 CFR §122.42(a)(1); or
   c. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.

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

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS (continued)

2. Notification Requirement for POTWs
   All POTWs shall provide adequate notice to the Department and the USEPA of the following:

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

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

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

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

I. Water Treatment Chemicals (WTCs)
   New or increased use and discharge of a WTC requires prior DEC review and authorization. At a minimum, the permittee must notify the DEC in writing of its intent to change WTC use by submitting a completed *WTC Notification Form* for each proposed WTC. The DEC will review that submittal and determine if a SPDES permit modification is necessary or whether WTC review and authorization may proceed outside of the formal permit administrative process. The majority of WTC authorizations do not require SPDES permit modification. In any event, use and discharge of a WTC shall not proceed without prior authorization from the DEC. Examples of WTCs include biocides, coagulants, conditioners, corrosion inhibitors, defoamers, deposit control agents, flocculants, scale inhibitors, sequestrants, and settling aids.
   1. WTC use shall not exceed the rate explicitly authorized by this permit or otherwise authorized in writing by the DEC.
   2. The permittee shall maintain a logbook of all WTC use, noting for each WTC the date, time, exact location, and amount of each dosage, and, the name of the individual applying or measuring the chemical. The logbook must also document that adequate process controls are in place to ensure that excessive levels of WTCs are not used.
   3. The permittee shall submit a completed WTC Annual Report Form each year that they use and discharge WTCs. This form shall be submitted in electronic format and attached to either the December DMR or the annual monitoring report required below. The *WTC Notification Form and WTC Annual Report Form* are available from the DEC's website at: http://www.dec.ny.gov/permits/93245.html

RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

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

B. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs): Completed DMR forms shall be submitted for each one 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.**

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

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

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

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

Department of Environmental Conservation
Regional Water Engineer, Region 05
232 Golf Course Road, Warrensburg, New York, 12885-1172 Phone: (518) 623-1200

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

E. Schedule of Additional Submittals:

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

SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS		
Outfall(s)	**Required Action**	**Due Date**
001	WATER TREATMENT CHEMICAL (WTC) ANNUAL REPORT FORM The permittee shall submit a completed WTC Annual Report Form each year that Water Treatment Chemicals are used. The form shall be attached to the December DMR.	December DMR (January 28th)
001	BIENNIAL POLLUTANT SCAN – Outfall 001 The permittee shall implement an ongoing monitoring program and perform effluent sampling every two years as specified in footnote of the permit limits table.	Submit by December 31, 2026, and every two years thereafter

SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS		
Outfall(s)	**Required Action**	**Due Date**
01A	POLLUTANT SCAN – Outfall 01A The permittee shall implement a one-time monitoring program and perform effluent sampling at Outfall 01A for all pollutants identified in the NY-2A Application, Tables A - D. Sampling data shall be collected according to the guidance in the NY-2A application.	November 1, 2027
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
001	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 DEC website.	05/24/2026 and every 5 years thereafter
001	MERCURY MINIMIZATION PLAN The permittee must complete and maintain onsite a mercury minimization plan and subsequent annual mercury minimization status reports in accordance with the requirements of this permit.	***Maintained Onsite*** September 1, 2024, annually thereafter
001	MINI INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM - FROSI Submit completed Fast Report On Significant Industries forms (FROSIs) for each SIU to the Department, or notification letter that no new significant industrial users have been added.	February 28th of each year
001	MINI INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM – Industrial Chemical Survey (ICS) Forms Submit Industrial Chemical Survey forms completed by all SIUs to the DEC. Notify the DEC of any proposed significant changes to its implementing procedures or local sewer use law.	Every three years by February 28th
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 - NYSDEChttps://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/water/emerging-contaminants. The permittee shall continue track down of potential sources and submit reports summarizing: a. All EC monitoring results taken to date; b. A list of likely EC sources; c. All actions taken to reduce EC contaminants; and Proposed next steps, including a monitoring plan to identify/confirm EC sources, and ensure continued progress towards minimization/eliminating contaminants.	Confirmation of initial Action Level exceedance 12 months after initiating trach down and every 6 months thereafter until effluent falls below action levels for at least 12 months or until further notified by the Department

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

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

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

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

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

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

SPDES Permit Fact Sheet
Village of Malone

Malone Wastewater Treatment Plant
NY0030376

Contents

Summary of Permit Changes

A State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permittee-initiated permit modification has been drafted for the Malone Wastewater Treatment Plant . The changes to the permit are summarized below:

General Updates

- Updated permit format, definitions, and general conditions
- Adjusted Toxic Class (TX) on cover page from “N” to “T” to reflect permit containing effluent limitations for toxic parameters
- Added Summary of Additional Outfalls table
- Reduced Mercury Minimization Program monitoring requirements
- Removed completed items from the Schedule of Additional Submittals and Schedule of Compliance
- Added missing due date of January 28th to the Schedule of Additional Submittals for the Water Treatment Chemical annual report
- Added monitoring locations page showing new internal Outfall 01A and sampling locations

Changes at Outfall 001

- Added a 12-month rolling average limit for mercury of 12 ng/L
- Reduced sampling frequency for mercury from monthly to quarterly
- Added action levels for PFOA and PFOS of 10 ng/L with monitoring for the remaining PFOS suite
    - Added Minimization Program to Schedule of Additional Submittals
- Removed influent sampling requirements for pH, Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand ($CBOD_5$) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) 7-day average
- Removed monitoring requirement for 5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5) and associated footnote
- Adjusted due date for Outfall 001 Biennial Pollutant Scan to submit by 12/31/2026

New Internal Outfall 01A – Leachate Treatment System

- Permit limits table becomes effective at construction completion
- Daily max flow limitation of 70,000 GPD
- Effluent monitoring requirements for $CBOD_5$, TSS, and ammonia
- Effluent limit of 6.0-9.0 SU for pH
- Daily max effluent limitation of 0.1 ml/L for settleable solids (SS)
- 30-day and 7-day geometric mean effluent limitations of 200 and 400, respectively, for fecal coliform
- Added emerging contaminant effluent monitoring
- Added requirement to perform pollutant scan to the 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

3/1/2024 The last full technical review was performed and the SPDES permit became effective with a new five-year term and expiration date of 2/28/2029. The 2024 permit, along with all subsequent modifications, has formed the basis of this permit.

3/7/2025 Permit was modified to include the fecal coliform sampling frequency and correct when the fecal coliform sampling begins.

3/17/2025 The Village of Malone submitted a Preliminary Engineering Report identifying the need for a permit modification to treat landfill leachate at the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and discharge treated leachate via Outfall 001.

9/24/2025 The Village submitted a formal SPDES permit modification request.

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

Facility Information

This facility is a publicly owned treatment works that receives flow from domestic and industrial users, with effluent consisting of treated sanitary and landfill leachate. The collection system consists of separate sewers. The facility has an existing mini-industrial pretreatment program that will continue.

The existing 3.3 MGD treatment plant consists of:

- Screening, Grit Removal
- Primary Clarification
- Rotating Biological Contactor (RBC)
- Final Clarification
- Ultraviolet Disinfection

Sludge is digested, pressed, and hauled to a landfill. No changes are proposed to the existing sanitary WWTP and additional information can be found in the 2024 Fact Sheet.

The primary outfall (Outfall 001) is located at the edge of the Salmon River, Class C(T), and will not be modified as part of this project.

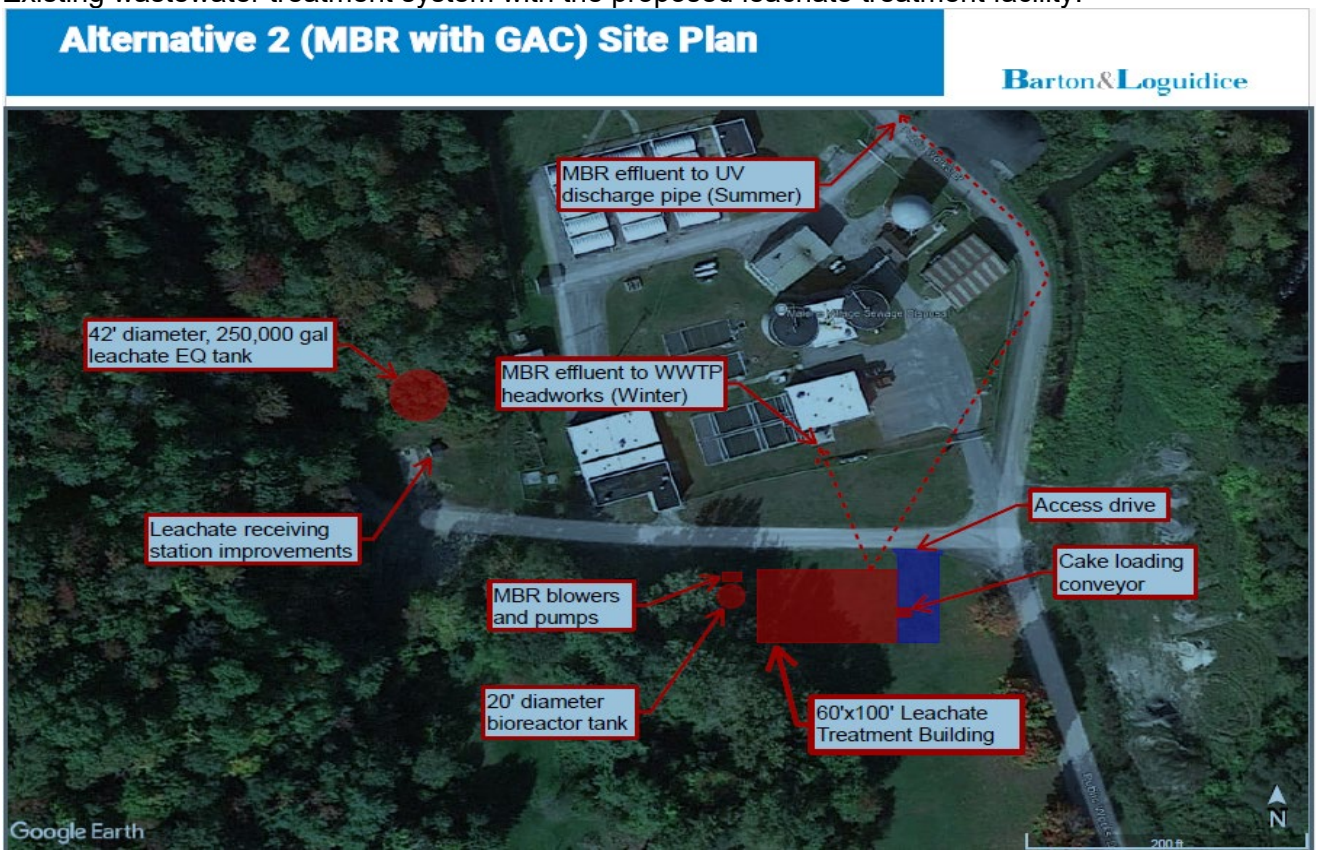
The facility is proposing to construct a new 70,000 GPD side-stream treatment train for the treatment of the landfill leachate, creating a new internal Outfall 01A, which will consist of the following:

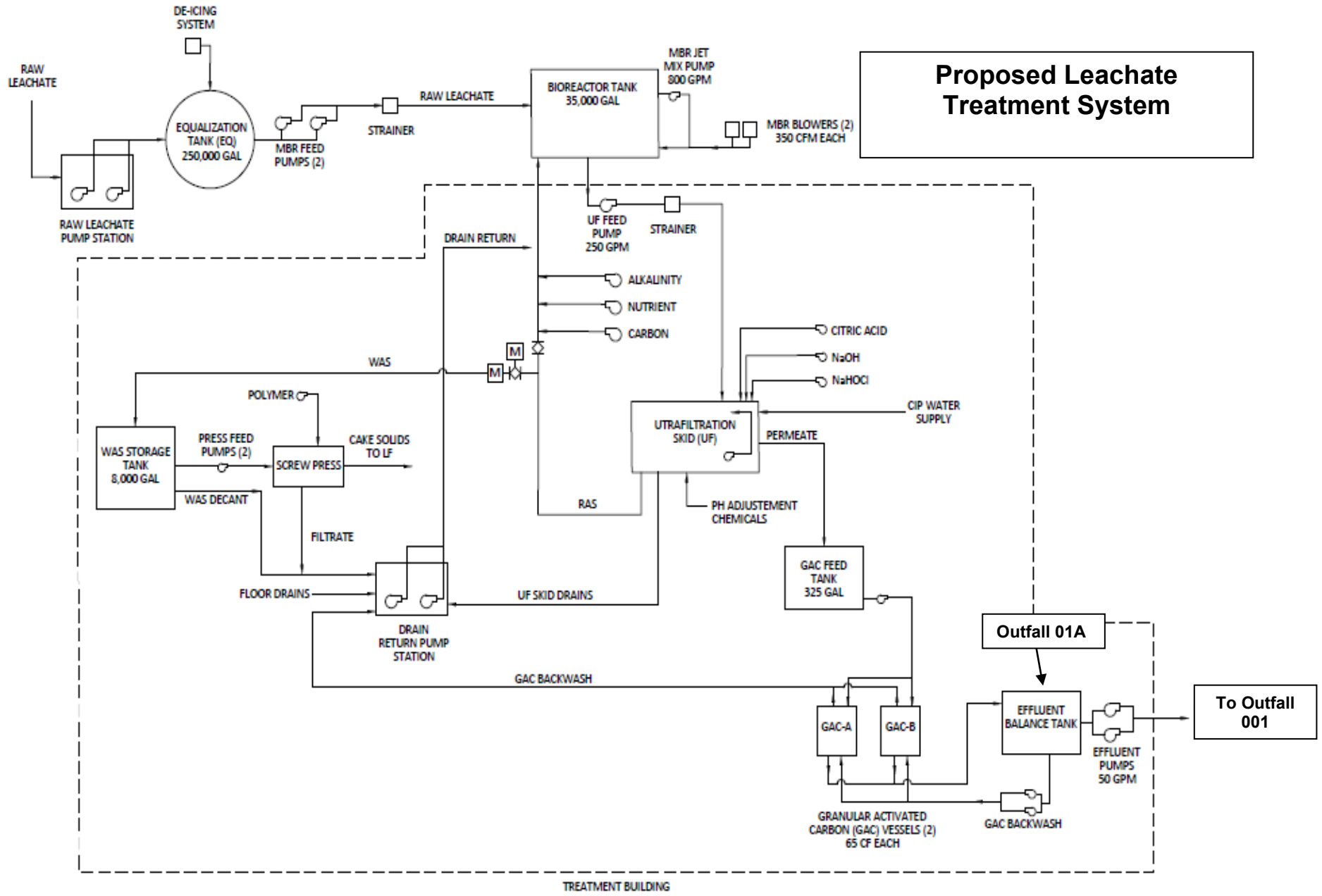
- Leachate Receiving Station Improvements
- Leachate Equalization Tank
- Membrane Bioreactor (MBR) Treatment Tanks
- Granular Activated Carbon (GAC)

The treated landfill leachate will combine with the treated sanitary after UV disinfection and discharge through Outfall 001. The compliance sampling location for Outfall 001 is after combining with the treated leachate.

Site Overview

Existing wastewater treatment system with the proposed leachate treatment facility.




Proposed Leachate Treatment System
DE-ICING SYSTEM
RAW LEACHATE
EQUALIZATION TANK (EQ) 250,000 GAL
MBR FEED PUMPS (2)
STRAINER
RAW LEACHATE
BIOREACTOR TANK 35,000 GAL
MBR JET MIX PUMP 800 GPM
MBR BLOWERS (2) 350 CFM EACH
RAW LEACHATE PUMP STATION
UF FEED PUMP 250 GPM
STRAINER
DRAIN RETURN
ALKALINITY
NUTRIENT
CARBON
CITRIC ACID
NaOH
NaHOCl
WAS
POLYMER
CIP WATER SUPPLY
UTRAFILTRATION SKID (UF)
PERMEATE
WAS STORAGE TANK 8,000 GAL
PRESS FEED PUMPS (2)
SCREW PRESS
CAKE SOLIDS TO LF
WAS DECANT
RAS
PH ADJUSTEMENT CHEMICALS
FILTRATE
GAC FEED TANK 325 GAL
FLOOR DRAINS
UF SKID DRAINS
DRAIN RETURN PUMP STATION
Outfall 01A
GAC BACKWASH
GAC-A
GAC-B
EFFLUENT BALANCE TANK
To Outfall 001
EFFLUENT PUMPS 50 GPM
GRANULAR ACTIVATED CARBON (GAC) VESSELS (2) 65 CF EACH
GAC BACKWASH
TREATMENT BUILDING

Receiving Water Information

The facility discharges via the following outfalls:

Outfall No.	SIC Code	Wastewater Type	Receiving Water
001	4952	Treated Sanitary Wastewater	Salmon River, Class C(T)
New 01A	-	Treated Landfill Leachate	Internal to 001

Critical Receiving Water Data

The 2024 full technical review established the following dilution ratios:

Outfall No.	Acute Dilution Ratio A(A)	Chronic Dilution Ratio A(C)	Human, Aesthetic, Wildlife Dilution Ratio (HEW)	Basis
001	16:1	20:1	24:1	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.

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.

Mercury[1]

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 permit already includes a daily max total mercury effluent limitation of 50 ng/L, sampled monthly. The facility has ≥10 effluent mercury data points and the existing effluent quality (EEQ) of 6.0 ng/L was calculated from the lognormal 95th percentile of 13 mercury effluent samples collected from 04/30/2024 to 05/31/2025.

The facility is located outside the Great Lakes Basin and the EEQ ≤12 ng/L; therefore, the permit includes a 12-month rolling average total mercury effluent limitation equal to 12 ng/L. As the EEQ is ≤12 ng/L, the sampling frequency in the permit has been reduced from monthly to quarterly. The permit language also reflects additional reductions in the MMP requirements.

Emerging Contaminant Monitoring

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

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

Based on the available data and detections of PFOA and PFOS, Action Levels at Outfall 001 set at the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 10 ng/L are specified with monitoring required for the remaining 38 PFAS compounds pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b). If the action level is triggered, confirmatory sampling at both Outfall 001 and 01A is required. Additionally, ongoing monitoring is required for the 40 PFAS compounds at Outfall 01A to establish the treatment performance of the system.

Monitoring requirements are also consistent with guidance released in EPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022. Please see the Pollutant Summary Table below for more information.

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

Schedule of Additional Submittals

A new requirement for performing a pollutant scan at Outfall 01A has been added to the Schedule of Additional Submittals. In addition, an emerging contaminant minimization program has also been added, triggered by exceedance of the new PFOA and PFOS action levels. The requirement for submission of the BOD_5 monitoring results is complete and has been removed (Appendix Link).

Schedule of Compliance

The requirement to perform short-term monitoring for emerging contaminants is complete and has been removed from the Schedule of Compliance. Additionally, the requirement to submit an approvable engineering report has been satisfied and noted as such in the schedule.

Permittee: Village of Malone
Facility: Malone Wastewater Treatment Plant
SPDES Number: NY0030376
USEPA Major/Class 05 Municipal

Date: September 24, 2025 v.1.29
Permit Writer: Rashid Ahmed
Water Quality Reviewer: Rashid Ahmed

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	44° 51' 52" N	74° 17' 49" W	Salmon River	C(T)	SLC – 29 0902-0040	09/02	61*	-	-	-	3.3	16:1	20:1	24:1
New 01A	Internal to 001			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07**	-	-	-

*See 2024 fact sheet for the source of hardness and dilution ration calculations
**This is the design flow for the MBR system that will treat landfill leachate.

POLLUTANT SUMMARY TABLE

Outfall 001

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated Sanitary														
		Type of Treatment: Screening, grit removal, primary clarifier, RBC, final clarifier, UV														
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[2]	# 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: Only the parameters affected by the permit modification were evaluated at Outfall 001. See documentation from 2024 permit review for additional information on other existing limitations.															
Winter Ammonia (as NH_3) November 1st – May 31st	mg/L	Monthly Average	Monitor	18 Max	9	-	-	0.082	1.5	1.6	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
	The previous permit included a summer ammonia limit, and only winter ammonia monitoring. The WQS for Ammonia was determined from TOGS 1.1.1 from a pH of 7.8 and a winter temperature of 10 °C. The pH was found from RIBS data and consistent with the 2024 permit review. 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 18 mg/L, a multiplier of 1.6, the HEW dilution ratio, and an upstream ambient concentration, consistent with TOGS 1.3.1. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. For information only, the winter WQBEL for ammonia would be 36 mg/L. 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 and the monitoring requirement will remain.														

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

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated Sanitary														
		Type of Treatment: Screening, grit removal, primary clarifier, RBC, final clarifier, UV														
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[2]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Mercury	ng/L	Daily Max	50	6.0	14	-	-	-	-	0.07	H(FC)	**50**	703.5 TOGS 1.3.10	-	TOGS 1.3.10
		12-Month Rolling Avg	-	4.6	12							**12**			
	See Mercury section of this Fact Sheet. The daily maximum limitation will continue and a new 12-month rolling average limitation has been included. The sampling frequency has been reduced from monthly to quarterly.														
BOD_5	mg/L	Monthly Average	Monitor	Actual Avg/Max 23/28	12	30	40 CFR Part 133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitoring Discontinued **$CBOD_5$ Limitation will Continue**
		7-day Average	Monitor	29	56	45									
	During the previous permit review a study comparing BOD_5 to $CBOD_5$ was required as part of the Schedule of Additional Submittals. After review, the effluent monitoring results show that the facility is in compliance with the secondary effluent limitations stated by TOGS 1.3.3 and 40 CFR Part 133 with the $CBOD_5$ effluent limitations. No further monitoring for BOD_5 is necessary.														

Outfall 01A

Outfall #	01A	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated Landfill Leachate **Type of Treatment:** Equalization Tanks, Membrane Bioreactor, and GAC														
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data: Permit Limit	Existing Discharge Data: Existing Effluent Quality[3]	Existing Discharge Data: # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	TBELs: Limit	TBELs: Basis	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Projected Instream Conc.	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: WQ Std. or GV	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: WQ Type	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Calc. WQBEL	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Basis	ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
General Notes: Existing effluent quality was obtained from the March 2025 preliminary engineering report for *untreated* landfill leachate. 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	-	23,083 Actual Average	60	**70,000**	Design Flow	No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages.					703.2	-	TBEL
	The flow limit has been set at the design flow of the leachate treatment facility.														
pH	SU	Minimum	***001*** *6.0*	6.9	-	**6.0**	TOGS 1.3.3	-	-	6.5 – 8.5	Range	-	703.3	-	TBEL
		Maximum	*9.0*	8.7	-	**9.0**									
	pH limitations equal to the TBEL have been applied at both Outfall 001 and 01A. Given the dilution available, the TBEL is expected to be protective of the WQS.														
5-day Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand ($CBOD_5$)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	***001*** *25*	BOD_5 147	-	-	-	-	See 2024 Dissolved Oxygen Discussion at Outfall 001				703.3	-	**Monitor 750-1.13**
		Daily Max	*40*	BOD_5 1020	-										
	lbs/d	Monthly Avg	*688*	-	-										
		7 Day Avg	*1102*	-	-										
	% Rem	Minimum	*85*	-	-										
	Given the limitations in place already at 001, monitoring only is required at 01A.														

[3] Existing effluent quality was obtained from the March 2025 preliminary engineering report for untreated landfill leachate.

Outfall #	01A	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated Landfill Leachate														
		Type of Treatment: Equalization Tanks, Membrane Bioreactor, and GAC														
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data: Permit Limit	Existing Discharge Data: Existing Effluent Quality[3]	Existing Discharge Data: # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	TBELs: Limit	TBELs: Basis	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Projected Instream Conc.	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: WQ Std. or GV	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: WQ Type	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Calc. WQBEL	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Basis	ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	***001*** *30*	25	-	-	-	-	None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	**Monitor 750-1.13**
		Daily Max	*45*	60	-										
	lbs/d	Monthly Avg	*826*	-	-										
		7 Day Avg	*1238*	-	-										
	% Rem	Minimum	*85*	-	-										
	Given the limitations in place already at 001, monitoring only is required at 01A.														
Settleable Solids	mL/L	Daily Max	***001*** *0.3*	-	-	**0.1**	TOGS 1.3.3	-	None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages				703.2	-	TBEL
	Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3 the effluent limitation is equal to the TBEL of 0.1 mL/L for POTWs providing secondary treatment and filtration. Given the dilution available the TBEL is expected to be protective of the WQS.														
Nitrogen, Ammonia (as NH_3)	Summer mg/L	Monthly Avg	***001*** *17*	MA 227 DM 420	-	-	-	-	-	0.82	A(C)	17	703.5	-	WQBEL Applied at 001 **Monitor at 01A** 750-1.13
	Winter mg/L	Monthly Avg	*Monitor*	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.61	A(C)	36			
	WQBEL effluent limitations and monitoring will continue at 001. Monitoring for ammonia has been added to Outfall 01A.														
Total Phosphorus	mg/L	Daily Max	***001*** *Monitor*	3.5	-	-	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	-	No Limitation or Monitoring
	Monitoring at 001 will continue and no additional monitoring at 01A is needed.														
Total Mercury	ng/L	Daily Max	***001*** 50	<0.02 ug/L	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	H(FC)	50	GLCA	-	DOW 1.3.10 Applied at 001
	ng/L	12-MRA	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	See Mercury section of this fact sheet for the requirements at 001. No additional monitoring is required at 01A.														

Outfall #	01A	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated Landfill Leachate														
		Type of Treatment: Equalization Tanks, Membrane Bioreactor, and GAC														
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		
Coliform, Fecal	#/100 ml	30d Geo Mean	-	-	-	**200**	TOGS 1.3.3	-	The monthly geometric mean, from a minimum of five examinations, shall not exceed 200.				703.4	-	TBEL
		7d Geo Mean	-	-	-	**400**	TOGS 1.3.3	-							
	The treated landfill leachate will combine with the treated sanitary flows after UV disinfection. Given the nature of the leachate and the MBR technology, it is anticipated that the treated leachate will be able to achieve compliance and seasonal disinfection limits have been applied at Outfall 01A.														

Outfall 001 Emerging Contaminants

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[4]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
Emerging Contaminants Outfall 001															
Notes: See the Emerging Contaminant Monitoring section for more information.															
Perfluoro-butanoic Acid (PFBA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	63	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitoring** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-pentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	130	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitoring** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-hexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	180	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitoring** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														

[4] Existing Effluent Quality (EEQ) represents the maximum measured effluent of the seven samples reported for Outfall 001 Emerging Contaminants.

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[4]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
Emerging Contaminants Outfall 001															
Notes: See the Emerging Contaminant Monitoring section for more information.															
Perfluoro-heptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	21	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitoring** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (PFOA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	47	7	**10** Action Level	BPJ MCL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Action Level**
	Due to the presence of PFOA and PFOS and the need to protect downstream waters, an action level has been established at the NYS Department of Health (DOH) Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for finished drinking water (10 ng/L) as a proxy for background concentrations of PFOA in the facility's influent. Discharges above the MCL would indicate the potential presence of a controllable source and the need to implement track down measures. Action levels may be set using best professional judgement to gather additional data. Exceedance of an action level does not constitute a permit violation. See the Emerging Contaminant Monitoring section for more information.														
Perfluoro-nonanoic Acid (PFNA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	4.0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitoring** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-decanoic Acid (PFDA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	1.9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitoring** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-undecanoic Acid (PFUnA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitoring** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-dodecanoic Acid (PFDoA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitoring** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-tridecanoic Acid (PFTriA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitoring** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-tetradecanoic Acid (PFTeA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitoring** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
	ng/L	Daily Max	-	54	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitoring**

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[4]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
Emerging Contaminants Outfall 001															
Notes: See the Emerging Contaminant Monitoring section for more information.															
Perfluoro-butanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)															750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-pentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	7.0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitoring** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-hexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitoring** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-heptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitoring** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-octanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	13	7	**10** Action Level	BPJ MCL	-	1.3	160,000 GV	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	TOGS 1.1.1	-	**Action Level**
	The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum measured effluent concentration of 13 ng/L, a multiplier of 2, the chronic dilution ratio, and an assumed negligible upstream ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the guidance value indicates no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a water quality violation. However, due to the presence of PFOA and PFOS and the need to protect downstream waters, an action level has been established at the NYSDOH Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for finished drinking water (10 ng/L). Discharges above the MCL would indicate the potential presence of a controllable source and the need to implement track down measures. See the Emerging Contaminant section for more information.														
Perfluoro-nonanesulfonic Acid (PFNS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitoring** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitoring** 750-1.13

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[4]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
Emerging Contaminants Outfall 001															
Notes: See the Emerging Contaminant Monitoring section for more information.															
Perfluoro-decanesulfonic Acid (PFDS)	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-dodecane-sulfonic Acid (PFDoS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitoring** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-octane-sulfonamide (PFOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitoring** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitoring** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitoring** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
1H,1H,2H,2H-Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (4:2 FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitoring** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
1H,1H,2H,2H-Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (6:2 FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	25	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitoring** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
1H,1H,2H,2H-Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (8:2 FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	5.5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitoring** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[4]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
Emerging Contaminants Outfall 001															
Notes: See the Emerging Contaminant Monitoring section for more information.															
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amide (NEtFOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitoring** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amide (NMeFOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitoring** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoethanol (NMeFOSE)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitoring** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoethanol (NEtFOSE)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitoring** 750-1.13
	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	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitoring** 750-1.13
	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	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitoring** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitoring** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[4]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
Emerging Contaminants Outfall 001															
Notes: See the Emerging Contaminant Monitoring section for more information.															
sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)															
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic Acid (ADONA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitoring** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
3-Perfluoropropyl Propanoic Acid (3:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitoring** 750-1.13
	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	-	520	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitoring** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
3-Perfluoroheptyl Propanoic Acid (7:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitoring** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitoring** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-4-methoxy-butanoic Acid (PFMBA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**ST Monitoring** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-3-methoxy-propanoic Acid (PFMPA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitoring** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)su	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitoring** 750-1.13

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[4]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
Emerging Contaminants Outfall 001															
Notes: See the Emerging Contaminant Monitoring section for more information.															
Ifonic Acid (PFEESA)	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
1,4-Dioxane (1,4-D)	µg/L	Daily Max	-	2.77 Max	7	-	-	-	-	18,000	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	TOGS 1.1.1 GV	-	No Limitation or Monitoring
	There is no reasonable potential to violate the guidance value. No limitation or monitoring is needed at this time.														

Outfall 01A Emerging Contaminants

Action levels and monitoring requirements have been applied at Outfall 001. Ongoing quarterly monitoring at internal Outfall 01A is also being required, to confirm and establish treatment performance. Below are the monitoring results from the influent leachate as submitted in the March 2025 engineering report (page 150). See the Emerging Contaminant Monitoring section for more information.

Parameter	Influent Leachate (ng/L)	Number of Samples
Perfluoro-butanoic Acid (PFBA)	690	1
Perfluoro-pentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	760	1
Perfluoro-hexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	190	1
Perfluoro-heptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	390	1
Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (PFOA)	800	1
Perfluoro-nonanoic Acid (PFNA)	48	1
Perfluoro-decanoic Acid (PFDA)	34	1
Perfluoro-undecanoic Acid (PFUnA)	ND	1
Perfluoro-dodecanoic Acid (PFDoA)	ND	1
Perfluoro-tridecanoic Acid (PFTriA)	ND	1
Perfluoro-tetradecanoic Acid (PFTeA)	ND	1
Perfluoro-butane sulfonic Acid (PFBS)	690	1
Perfluoro-pentane sulfonic Acid (PFPeS)	2.8 (J)	1
Perfluoro-hexane sulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	190	1
Perfluoro-heptane sulfonic Acid (PFHpS)	390	1
Perfluoro-octane sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	150	1
Perfluoro-nonanesulfonic Acid (PFNS)	12 (J)	1
Perfluoro-decanesulfonic Acid (PFDS)	ND	1
Perfluoro-dodecane-sulfonic Acid (PFDoS)	ND	1
Perfluoro-octane-sulfonamide (PFOSA)	ND	1
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA)	62	1
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA)	33	1
1H,1H,2H,2H-Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (4:2 FTS)	ND	1
1H,1H,2H,2H- Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (6:2 FTS)	150	1
1H,1H,2H,2H- Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (8:2 FTS)	ND	1
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amide (NEtFOSA)	ND	1
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amide (NMeFOSA)	ND	1
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoethanol (NMeFOSE)	ND	1
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoethanol (NEtFOSE)	ND	1
9-Chlorohexadeca-fluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	-	-
Hexafluoro-propylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA or GenX)	-	-
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	-	-
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic Acid (ADONA)	ND	1
3-Perfluoropropyl Propanoic Acid (3:3 FTCA)	<1000	1
2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (5:3 FTCA)	9400	1
3-Perfluoroheptyl Propanoic Acid (7:3 FTCA)	<5000	1
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA)	<200	1
Perfluoro-4-methoxy-butanoic Acid (PFMBA)	<200	1

Parameter	Influent Leachate (ng/L)	Number of Samples
Perfluoro-3-methoxy-propanoic Acid (PFMPA)	<200	1
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic Acid (PFEESA)	<200	1
1,4-Dioxane (1,4-D)	-	1

Appendix: Regulatory and Technical Basis of Permit Authorizations

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

Regulatory References

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

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

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

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

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[5] and USEPA interpretation[6] anti-backsliding requirements do not apply should a revision to the final effluent limitation take effect before the scheduled date of compliance for that final effluent limitation.

Antidegradation Policy

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

Effluent Limitations

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

Technology-based Effluent Limitations (TBELs)

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

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

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

Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

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

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.

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.

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.