



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) DISCHARGE PERMIT

SIC Code:	4952	NAICS Code:	221320	SPDES Number:	NY0215911
Discharge Class (CL):	07	DEC Number:	6-2256-00009/00001		
Toxic Class (TX):	N	Effective Date (EDP):			
Major-Sub Drainage Basin:	09 - 06	Expiration Date (ExDP):			
Water Index Number:	SL-25-7-8-P 57	Item No.:	910 - 1237	Modification Dates (EDPM):	
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:	Town of Alexandria			Attention:	Brent Sweet, Town Supervisor	
Street:	P.O. Box 130, 46372 County Route 1			State:	NY	Zip Code: 13607
City:	Alexandria Bay			Phone:	(315) 482-9519	
Email:	brenthsweet@gmail.com					

is authorized to discharge from the facility described below:

FACILITY NAME, ADDRESS, AND PRIMARY OUTFALL									
Name:	Redwood Sewer District Wastewater Treatment Plant								
Address / Location:	42925 Mud Lake Camp Road				County:	Jefferson			
City:	Redwood			State:	NY	Zip Code:	13679		
Facility Location:	Latitude:	44 °	17 '	24.8 " N	& Longitude:	75 °	48 ' 06.2 " W		
Primary Outfall No.:	001	Latitude:	44 °	17 ' 28.7 " N	& Longitude:	75 °	48 ' 17.6 " W		
Outfall Description:	Treated Sanitary	Receiving Water:	Mud Lake			Class:	C	Standard:	C

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

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

DISTRIBUTION:

BWP Permit Coordinator (permit.coordinator@dec.ny.gov)
Regional Water Engineer
EPA Region II (Region2_NPDES@epa.gov)
NYSEFC (sara.tully@efc.ny.gov)
NYSDOH - Watertown Office

Permit Administrator:	Jessica Hart	
Address:	Dulles State Office Building 317 Washington Street Watertown, NY 13601	
Signature	Date	

DEFINITIONS

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

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
001	All Year Unless Indicated Otherwise	Mud Lake	EDP	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location		
								Inf.	Eff.	
Flow	Monthly Average	0.042	MGD			Continuous	Meter	X		
pH	Daily Minimum	6.0	SU			1/Day	Grab		X	
	Daily Maximum	9.0	SU							
Temperature	Daily Maximum	Monitor	°C			1/Day	Grab		X	
BOD ₅	Monthly Average	30	mg/L	11	lbs/d	1/Quarter	Grab	X	X	1,2
BOD ₅	7-Day Average	45	mg/L	16	lbs/d	1/Quarter	Grab		X	2
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Monthly Average	30	mg/L	11	lbs/d	1/Quarter	Grab	X	X	1,2
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	7-Day Average	45	mg/L	16	lbs/d	1/Quarter	Grab		X	2
Settleable Solids	Daily Maximum	0.3	mL/L			1/Day	Grab		X	
Ammonia (as N) (May 1 st – October 31 st)	Monthly Average	7.6	mg/L	2.7	lbs/d	1/Quarter	Grab		X	2
Ammonia (as N) (November 1 st – April 30 th)	Monthly Average	11	mg/L	3.9	lbs/d	1/Quarter	Grab		X	2
Total Phosphorus (as P)	Monthly Average	1.0	mg/L	0.35	lbs/d	1/Month	Grab		X	
EFFLUENT DISINFECTION		Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
Required Seasonal from May 1st - October 31st										
Coliform, Fecal	30-Day Geometric Mean	200	No./100 mL			1/Month	Grab		X	
Coliform, Fecal	7-Day Geometric Mean	400	No./100 mL			1/Month	Grab		X	

Permit Limits, Levels, and Monitoring Continued on Next Page. Footnotes Listed on Page 7.

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING (continued)

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
001	All Year	Mud Lake	EDP	ExDP

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS	Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
OUTFALL 001									
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) CAS No. 375-22-4 DMR Code: 51522	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L		1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA) CAS No. 2706-90-3 DMR Code: 51623	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L		1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) CAS No. 307-24-4 DMR Code: 51624	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L		1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) CAS No. 375-85-9 DMR Code: 51625	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L		1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) CAS No. 335-67-1 DMR Code: 51521	Daily Maximum			10	ng/L	1/Quarter		X	2,3,4
Perfluoro-nonanoic Acid (PFNA) CAS No. 375-95-1 DMR Code: 51626	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L		1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3
Perfluoro-decanoic Acid (PFDA) CAS No. 335-76-2 DMR Code: 51627	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L		1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3
Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA) CAS No. 2058-94-8 DMR Code: 51628	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L		1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3
Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA) CAS No. 307-55-1 DMR Code: 51629	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L		1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3
Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTriA) CAS No. 72629-94-8 DMR Code: 51630	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L		1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3
Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTeA) CAS No. 376-06-7 DMR Code: 51631	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L		1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) CAS No. 375-73-5 DMR Code: 52602	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L		1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3
Perfluoropentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS) CAS No. 2706-91-4 DMR Code: 52610	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L		1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) CAS No. 355-46-4 DMR Code: 52605	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L		1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3

Permit Limits, Levels, and Monitoring Continued on Next Page. Footnotes Listed on Page 7.

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING (continued)

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
001	All Year	Mud Lake	EDP	ExDP

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS	Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
OUTFALL 001									
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS) CAS No. 375-92-8 DMR Code: 52604	Daily Maximum	Monitor			1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) CAS No. 1763-23-1 DMR Code: 52606	Daily Maximum		10	ng/L	1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3,4
Perfluorononanesulfonic Acid (PFNS) CAS No. 68259-12-1 DMR Code: 52611	Daily Maximum	Monitor		ng/L	1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3
Perfluorodecanesulfonic Acid (PFDS) CAS No. 335-77-3 DMR Code: 52603	Daily Maximum	Monitor		ng/L	1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3
Perfluorododecanesulfonic Acid (PFDoS) CAS No. 79780-39-5 DMR Code: 52632	Daily Maximum	Monitor		ng/L	1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3
Perfluorooctanesulfonamide (FOSA) CAS No. 754-91-6 DMR Code: 51525	Daily Maximum	Monitor		ng/L	1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3
N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA) CAS No. 2355-31-9 DMR Code: 51644	Daily Maximum	Monitor		ng/L	1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3
N-Ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA) CAS No. 2991-50-6 DMR Code: 51643	Daily Maximum	Monitor		ng/L	1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3
1H,1H,2H,2H-Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (4:2 FTS) CAS No. 757124-72-4 DMR Code: 52607	Daily Maximum	Monitor		ng/L	1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3
1H,1H,2H,2H- Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (6:2 FTS) CAS No. 27619-97-2 DMR Code: 52608	Daily Maximum	Monitor		ng/L	1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3
1H,1H,2H,2H- Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (8:2 FTS) CAS No. 39108-34-4 DMR Code: 52609	Daily Maximum	Monitor		ng/L	1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3
N-ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamide (NEtFOSA) CAS No. 4151-50-2 DMR Code: 52642	Daily Maximum	Monitor		ng/L	1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3
N-Methyl Perfluorooctane Sulfonamide (NMeFOSA) CAS No. 31506-32-8 DMR Code: 52641	Daily Maximum	Monitor		ng/L	1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3

Permit Limits, Levels, and Monitoring Continued on Next Page. Footnotes Listed on Page 7.

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING (continued)

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
001	All Year	Mud Lake	EDP	ExDP

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
OUTFALL 001										
N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamido Ethanol (NMeFOSE) CAS No. 24448-09-7 DMR Code: 51642	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3
N-Ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamido Ethanol (NEtFOSE) CAS No. 1691-99-2 DMR Code: 51641	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-Oxanone-1-Sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS) CAS No. 756426-58-1 DMR Code: PF003	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3
Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA or GenX) CAS No. 13252-13-6 DMR Code: 52612	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-Oxaundecane-1-Sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS) CAS No. 763051-92-9 DMR Code: PF004	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3
4,8-Dioxa-3h-Perfluorononanoic Acid (ADONA) CAS No. 919005-14-4 DMR Code: 52636	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3
3-Perfluoropropyl Propanoic Acid (3:3FTCA) CAS No. 356-02-5 DMR Code: PF001	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3
2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluorooctanoic Acid (5:3FTCA) CAS No. 914637-49-3 DMR Code: PF007	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3
3-Perfluoroheptyl Propanoic Acid (7:3FTCA) CAS No. 812-70-4 DMR Code: PF005	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA) CAS No. 151772-58-6 DMR Code: 52626	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3
Perfluoro-4-Methoxybutanoic Acid (PFMBA) CAS No. 863090-89-5 DMR Code: PF006	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3
Perfluoro-3-Methoxypropanoic Acid (PFMPA) CAS No. 377-73-1 DMR Code: PF002	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3
Perfluoro(2-Ethoxyethane)Sulfonic Acid (PFEESA) CAS No. 113507-82-7 DMR Code: 52629	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/Quarter	Grab		X	2,3

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING (continued)

FOOTNOTES:

1. Effluent shall not exceed 15% and 15% of influent concentration values for BOD₅ & TSS respectively.
2. Quarterly samples shall be collected in quarters beginning on 11/01 (Q1 - November 1st to January 31st; Q2 - February 1st to April 30th; Q3 - May 1st to July 31st; Q4 - August 1st to October 31st).
3. All PFAS compound sampling shall use EPA Method 1633/1633A.
4. Emerging Contaminants Action Levels: Upon each exceedance of the Action Level(s) for PFOA and/or PFOS, perform one (1) confirmatory sample 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.

MERCURY MINIMIZATION PROGRAM (MMP) - Type IV

On 09/22/2025, the permittee submitted a Conditional Exclusion Certification, certifying that the facility does not have any of the mercury sources listed in Part III.E. of DOW 1.3.10 (2025).

1. General – To reduce mercury effluent levels with the goal of achieving the water quality standard of 0.7 ng/L, the permittee must develop, implement, and maintain a written MMP plan, which includes the elements set forth below.
2. Conditional Exclusion Certification – A certification (Appendix C of DOW 1.3.10), signed in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.8, must be submitted once every 5 years to the Regional Water Engineer and to the Bureau of Water Permits, certifying that the facility is neither a mercury source nor receives flows from a mercury source. Criteria to determine if a facility has a mercury source are as follows:
 - The facility is, or receives flow from, a Combined Sewer System (CSS) or sanitary sewer system with Type II Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSO¹);
 - One or more effluent samples exceed 12 ng/L, including samples taken as a result of the SPDES application process;
 - Internal or tributary waste stream samples exceed the GLCA effluent limitation and the final effluent samples are less than the GLCA due primarily to dilution by uncontaminated or less contaminated waste streams. Both components of this criterion may include samples taken as a result of the SPDES application process;
 - A SPDES permit application, or other information, indicates that mercury is handled on-site and could be discharged through outfalls;
 - Existence of outfalls that contain legacy mercury contamination;
 - The facility's collection system receives discharges from a dental and/or Categorical Industrial User (CIU²) that may discharge mercury;
 - The facility accepts hauled wastes; OR,
 - The facility is defined as a categorical industry that may discharge mercury. This may also include dentists, universities, hospitals, or laboratories, which have their own individual SPDES permit.
3. Control Strategy – develop and implement with the following minimum elements:
 - a. Equipment and Materials – Equipment and materials (e.g., thermometers, thermostats) used by the permittee, which may contain mercury, must be evaluated by the permittee. As equipment and materials containing mercury are updated/replaced, the permittee must use mercury-free alternatives, if possible.
 - b. Bulk Chemical Evaluation – for chemicals used at a rate which exceeds 1,000 gallons/year or 10,000 pounds/year, the permittee must obtain:
 - i. A manufacturer's certificate of analysis;
 - ii. A chemical analysis performed by a certified laboratory; OR,
 - iii. A notarized affidavit that describes the substances' mercury concentration and the detection limit achieved.

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

¹ These are Overflow Retention Facilities (ORFs) and are included under the 05 and 07 permit classifications.

² CIUs include those listed under Federal Regulation in 40 CFR Parts 405–471.

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

4. Status Report – An **annual** status report must be developed, in accordance with the [Schedule of Additional Submittals](#), summarizing:
 - a. Review of criteria to determine if the facility has a potential mercury source;
 - b. All actions undertaken, pursuant to the control strategy, during the previous year; and
 - c. Actions planned, pursuant to the control strategy, for the upcoming year.

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

5. MMP Modification – the permittee must submit a permittee-initiated modification request to DEC whenever:
 - d. Changes at the facility, or within the collection system, increase the potential for mercury discharges; OR,
 - e. A letter from DEC identifies inadequacies in the MMP.

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

- (a) The permittee shall install and maintain identification signs at all outfalls to surface waters listed in this permit, unless the Permittee has obtained a waiver in accordance with the Discharge Notification Act (DNA). Such signs shall be installed before initiation of any new discharge location.
- (b) Subsequent modifications to or renewal of this permit does not reset or revise the deadline set forth in (a) above, unless a new deadline is set explicitly by such permit modification or renewal.
- (c) The Discharge Notification Requirements described herein do not apply to outfalls from which the discharge is composed exclusively of storm water, or discharges to ground water.
- (d) The sign(s) shall be conspicuous, legible and in as close proximity to the point of discharge as is reasonably possible while ensuring the maximum visibility from the surface water and shore. The signs shall be installed in such a manner to pose minimal hazard to navigation, bathing or other water related activities. If the public has access to the water from the land in the vicinity of the outfall, an identical sign shall be posted to be visible from the direction approaching the surface water.

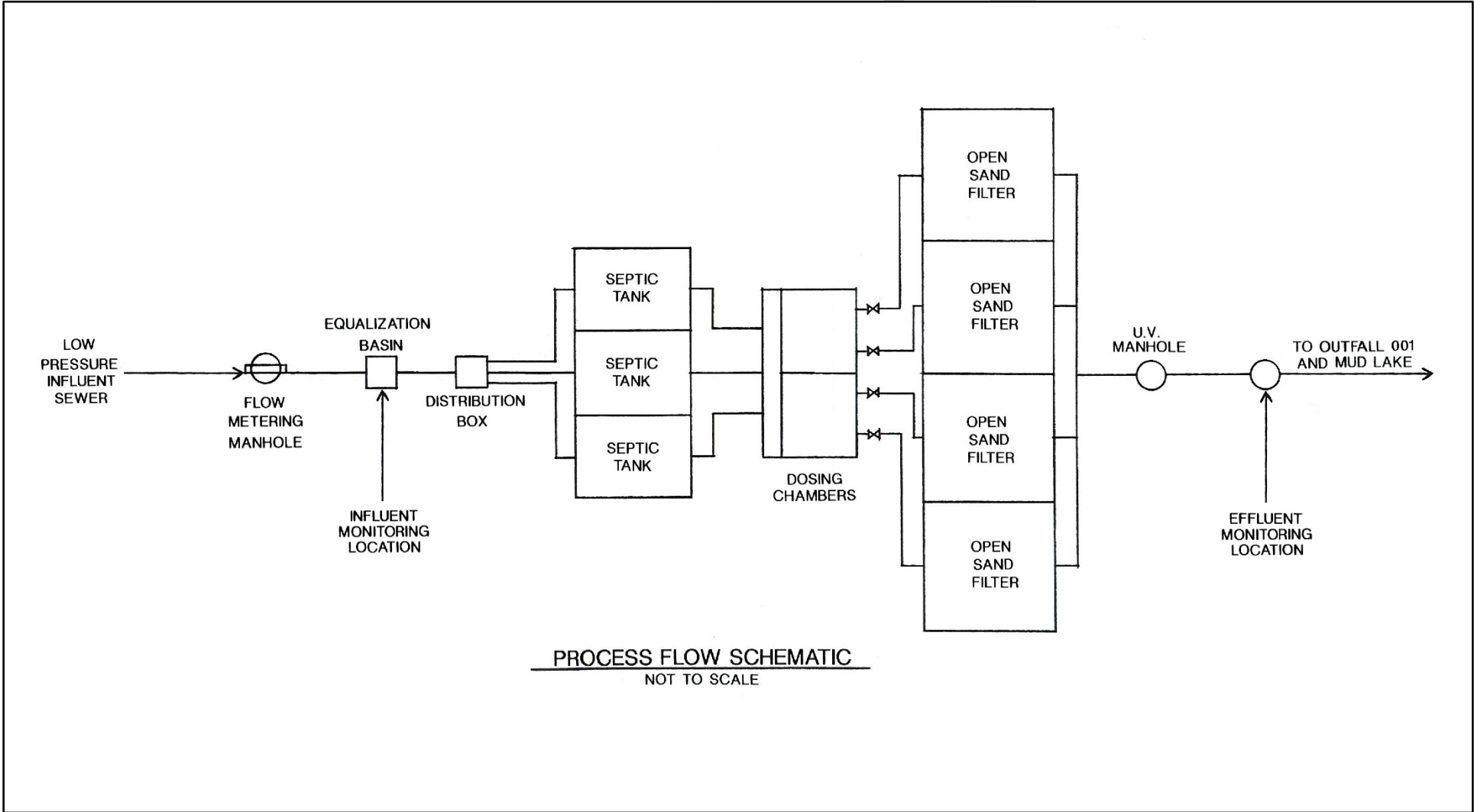
The signs shall have **minimum** dimensions of eighteen inches by twenty-four inches (18" x 24") and shall have white letters on a green background and contain the following information:

<p>N.Y.S. PERMITTED DISCHARGE POINT</p> <p>SPDES PERMIT No.: NY_____</p> <p>OUTFALL No. : _____</p>
For information about this permitted discharge contact:
Permittee Name: _____
Permittee Contact: _____
Permittee Phone: () - ### - ####
OR:
NYSDEC Division of Water Regional Office Address:
NYSDEC Division of Water Regional Phone: () - ### - ####

- (e) Upon request, the permittee shall make available electronic or hard copies of the sampling data to the public. In accordance with the RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS page of your permit, each DMR shall be maintained (either electronically or as a hard copy) on record for a period of five years.
- (f) The permittee shall periodically inspect the outfall identification sign(s) in order to ensure they are maintained, are still visible, and contain information that is current and factually correct. Signs that are damaged or incorrect shall be replaced within 3 months of inspection.

MONITORING LOCATIONS

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



GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- A. The regulations in 6 NYCRR Part 750 are hereby incorporated by reference and the conditions are enforceable requirements under this permit. The permittee shall comply with all requirements set forth in this permit and with all the applicable requirements of 6 NYCRR Part 750 incorporated into this permit by reference, including but not limited to the regulations in paragraphs B through I as follows:
- B. General Conditions
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Duty to comply | 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(e) & 2.4 |
| 2. Duty to reapply | 6 NYCRR 750-1.16(a) |
| 3. Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense | 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(g) |
| 4. Duty to mitigate | 6 NYCRR 750-2.7(f) |
| 5. Permit actions | 6 NYCRR 750-1.1(c), 1.18, 1.20 & 2.1(h) |
| 6. Property rights | 6 NYCRR 750-2.2(b) |
| 7. Duty to provide information | 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(i) |
| 8. Inspection and entry | 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(a) & 2.3 |
- C. Operation and Maintenance
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Proper Operation & Maintenance | 6 NYCRR 750-2.8 |
| 2. Bypass | 6 NYCRR 750-1.2(a)(17), 2.8(b) & 2.7 |
| 3. Upset | 6 NYCRR 750-1.2(a)(94) & 2.8(c) |
- D. Monitoring and Records
- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Monitoring and records | 6 NYCRR 750-2.5(a)(2), 2.5(a)(6), 2.5(c)(1), 2.5(c)(2), & 2.5(d) |
| 2. Signatory requirements | 6 NYCRR 750-1.8 & 2.5(b) |
- E. Reporting Requirements
- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Reporting requirements | 6 NYCRR 750-2.5, 2.7 & 1.17 |
| 2. Anticipated noncompliance | 6 NYCRR 750-2.7(a) |
| 3. Transfers | 6 NYCRR 750-1.17 |
| 4. Monitoring reports | 6 NYCRR 750-2.5(e) |
| 5. Compliance schedules | 6 NYCRR 750-1.14(d) |
| 6. 24-hour reporting | 6 NYCRR 750-2.7(c) & (d) |
| 7. Other noncompliance | 6 NYCRR 750-2.7(e) |
| 8. Other information | 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(f) |
| 9. Additional conditions applicable to a POTW | 6 NYCRR 750-2.9 |
- F. Planned Changes
1. 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 under the current permit. The majority of WTC authorizations do not require SPDES permit modification. In any event, use and discharge of a WTC shall not proceed without prior authorization from the DEC. Examples of WTCs include biocides, coagulants, conditioners, corrosion inhibitors, defoamers, deposit control agents, flocculants, scale inhibitors, sequestrants, and settling aids.

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

RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

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

DMRs must be submitted electronically using the electronic reporting tool (NetDMR) specified by DEC. Instructions on the use of NetDMR can be found at: [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
Regional Water Engineer, Region 6
State Office Building, Watertown, New York, 13601-3787 Phone: (315) 785-2513

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

- 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
	<p><u>EMERGING CONTAMINANT (EC) MINIMIZATION PROGRAM</u> The permittee shall initiate track down of potential sources by utilizing the “Emerging Contaminants Investigation Checklist for POTWs” available at Emerging Contaminants In NY’s Waters - NYSDEC.</p> <p>The permittee shall continue track down of potential sources and submit reports summarizing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> All EC monitoring results taken to date; A list of likely EC sources; 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. <p>*Reports no longer required once effluent falls below action levels for at least 12 months or until further notified by the DEC.</p>	<p>Confirmation of initial Action Level exceedance</p> <p>12 months after confirmation of initial Action Level exceedance, and every 6 months thereafter*</p>
	<p><u>WATER TREATMENT CHEMICAL (WTC) ANNUAL REPORT FORM</u> The permittee shall submit a completed WTC Annual Report Form each year that Water Treatment Chemicals are used. The form shall be attached to the December DMR.</p>	<p>December DMR (January 28th)</p>
	<p><u>ANNUAL FLOW CERTIFICATION</u> The permittee shall submit an Annual Flow Certification form each year in accordance with 750-2.9(C)(4). The form shall be attached to the February DMR or submitted through nForm.</p>	<p>February DMR (March 28th)</p>
	<p><u>ANNUAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN CERTIFICATION</u> The permittee shall submit a certification of compliance with the Emergency Response Plan requirements in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-2.9(d) and (f). The form shall be submitted electronically using a NYSDEC approved form.</p>	<p>March 28th, each year</p>
	<p><u>ANNUAL CYBERSECURITY CONTROLS CERTIFICATION</u> The permittee shall submit a certification of compliance with the cybersecurity controls requirements in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-2.9(e) and (f). The form shall be submitted electronically using a NYSDEC approved form.</p>	<p>March 28th, each year</p>
	<p><u>MERCURY MINIMIZATION PLAN</u> 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.</p>	<p>Maintained Onsite EDP + 12 months, annually thereafter</p>
	<p><u>MERCURY - CONDITIONAL EXCLUSION CERTIFICATION</u> Permittee must submit a mercury conditional exclusion certification every five years in order to maintain MMP Type IV status. As part of the certification, the permittee shall sample the effluent and continue to measure <12 ng/L.</p>	<p>09/22/2030, and every 5 years thereafter</p>

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.

DRAFT

SPDES Permit Fact Sheet

Town of Alexandria

Redwood Sewer District Wastewater Treatment Plant

NY0215911



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SUMMARY OF PERMIT CHANGES

A State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit renewal has been drafted for the Redwood Sewer District Wastewater Treatment Plant pursuant to New York's Environmental Benefit Permit Strategy (EBPS). The changes to the permit are summarized below:

- Reduced the Summer/Winter effluent limit for Ammonia from 25.5 mg/L to 7.6/11 mg/L.
- Revised ammonia reporting from as NH₃ to as N.
- Revised the effluent limit for settleable solids from 0.1 ml/l to 0.3 ml/L.
- Added effluent limitations expressed as mass (lbs/day) for ammonia and phosphorus.
- Added new action levels for PFOA and PFOS.
- Added new monitoring requirements for 38 additional PFAS chemicals.
- Removed the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements for dissolved oxygen.
- Removed the monitoring requirements for lake depths.
- Revised the seasonal disinfection period from May 15 through October 15 to May 1 through October 31.
- Added a new mercury minimization program.
- Updated the effluent monitoring location diagram.
- Added a new schedule of submittals.
- Updated permittee contact information.
- Updated the permit to reflect current NYSDEC format, nomenclature, and latest general conditions.

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

- 08/01/2004 The SPDES permit was issued with a new five-year term and expiration date of 08/01/2009.
- 11/01/2007 The last full technical review was performed, and the permit was modified accordingly. The 2007 permit modification has formed the basis of this permit.
- 08/01/2009 The permit was administratively renewed with a new five-year term and expiration date of 07/31/2014.
- 08/01/2014 The permit was administratively renewed with a new five-year term and expiration date of 07/31/2019.
- 10/16/2019 The permit was administratively renewed with a new five-year term and expiration date of 09/30/2024.
- 10/01/2024 The permit was administratively renewed with a new five-year term and expiration date of 09/30/2029.
- 07/07/2025 DEC issued a Request for Information (RFI) to modify and renew the SPDES permit due to the facility's EBPS score¹. At the time of the RFI, the facility had an EBPS score of 205 and a NYSDEC Region 6 ranking of 2.
- 09/26/2025 NYSDEC received a completed Application Form NY-2A for New and Existing Publicly Owned Treatment Works permit with effluent sampling results and supplemental forms submitted by the Town of Alexandria.

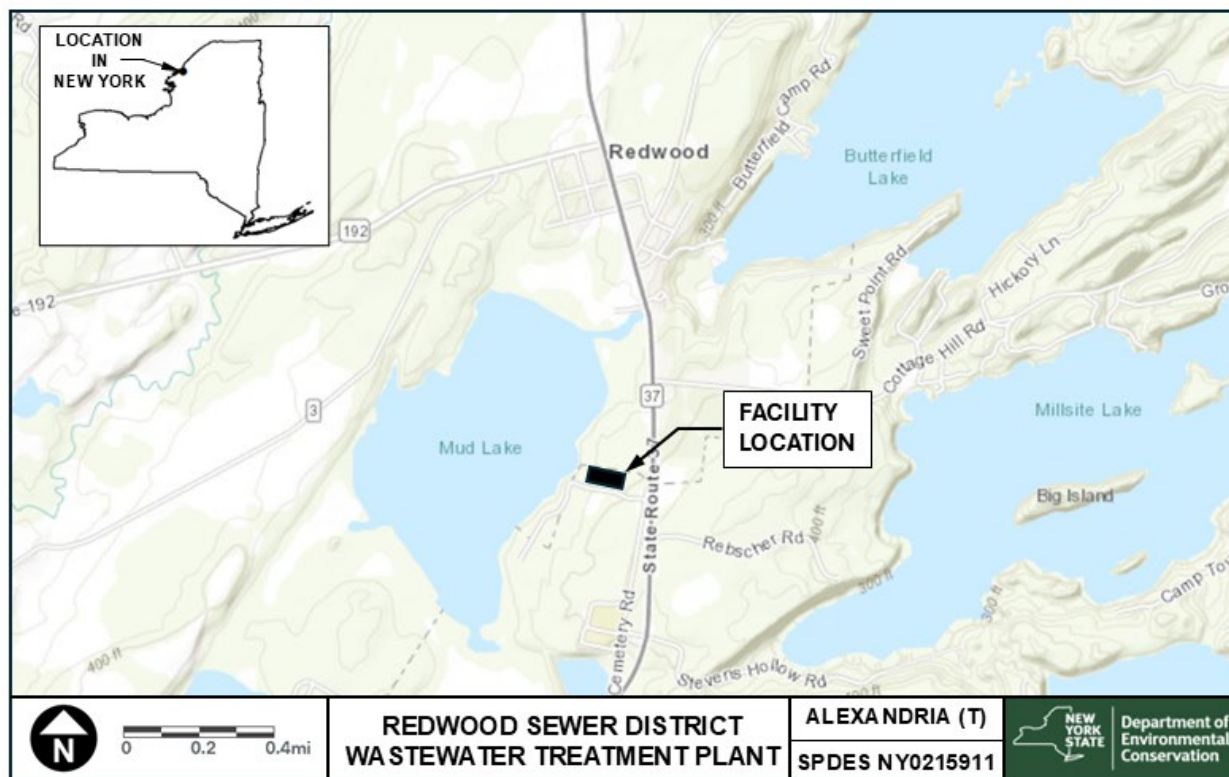
The Notice of Complete Application, published in the [Environmental Notice Bulletin](#) and newspapers, contains information on the public notice process.

¹ Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.18 and NYS Environmental Benefit Permit Strategy (EBPS)

FACILITY INFORMATION

Alexandria is a town in Jefferson County, New York, about 23 miles north of the City of Watertown. The Town owns and operates the Redwood Sewer District Wastewater Treatment Plant that serves the hamlet of Redwood. Redwood is a Census Designated Place (CDC) with a population of 493 (2020 Census).

Figure 1. Facility Location Map

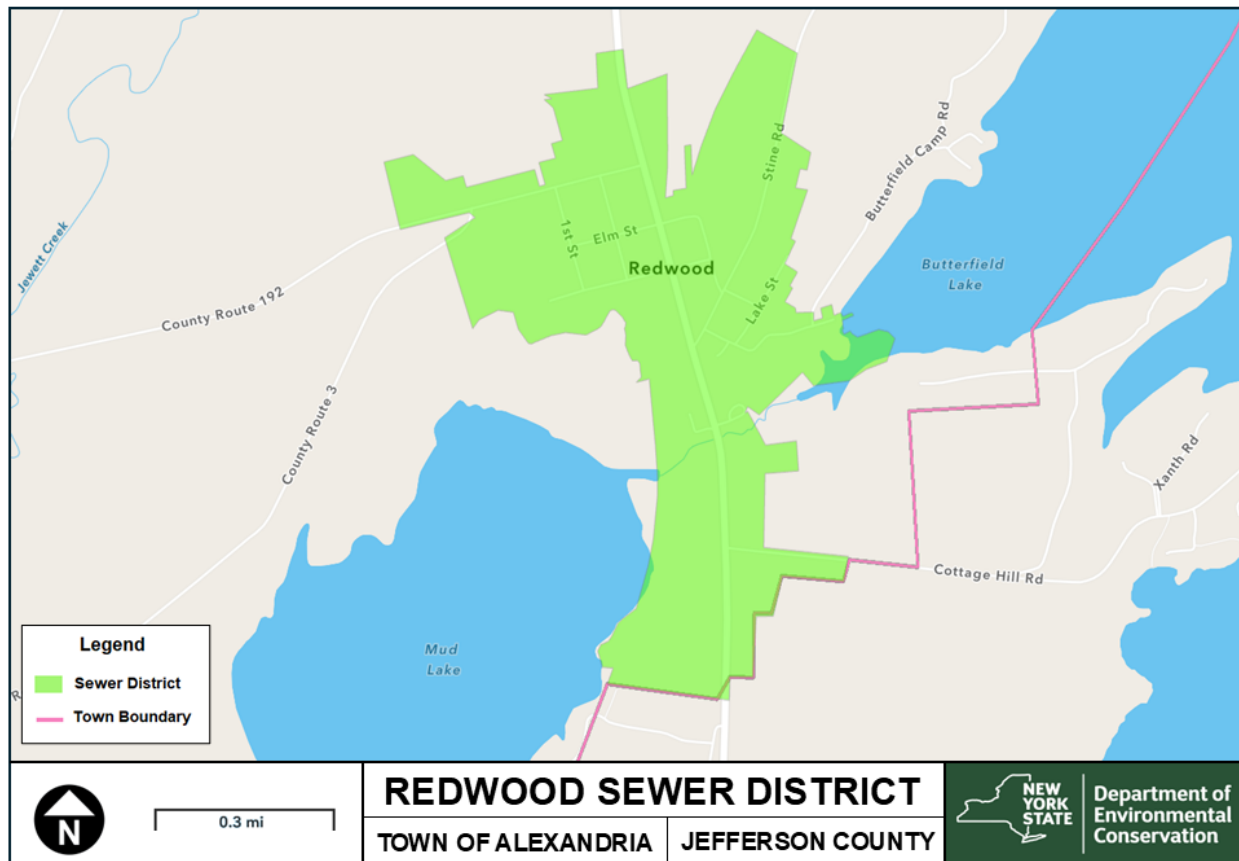


Site Overview

The Redwood Sewer District Wastewater Treatment Plant is a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) that receives flow from domestic users. The facility does not have any industrial users. Construction started in 1990 and the POTW was placed into service in 1992.

The collection system is a low-pressure separate sanitary sewer system consisting of approximately 3,300 linear feet of 3-inch diameter, 18,500 linear feet of 4-inch diameter, and 1,500 linear feet of 6-inch diameter PVC pipes. Properties are served by individual grinder pumps with around 208 grinder pumps in the system.

Figure 2. Redwood Sewer District Map



The treatment plant is designed to provide secondary treatment for flows up to 42,000 gallons per day (0.042 MGD) and consists of:

- Aerated Flow Equalization Basin with Chemical Addition
- Flow Distribution Chamber
- Three (3) 21,000 Gallon Septic Tanks
- Dosing Chamber
- Four (4) Open Intermittent Sand Filters
- Ultraviolet (UV) Disinfection

Polyaluminum chloride (PAC) is added at the flow equalization basin for phosphorus removal.

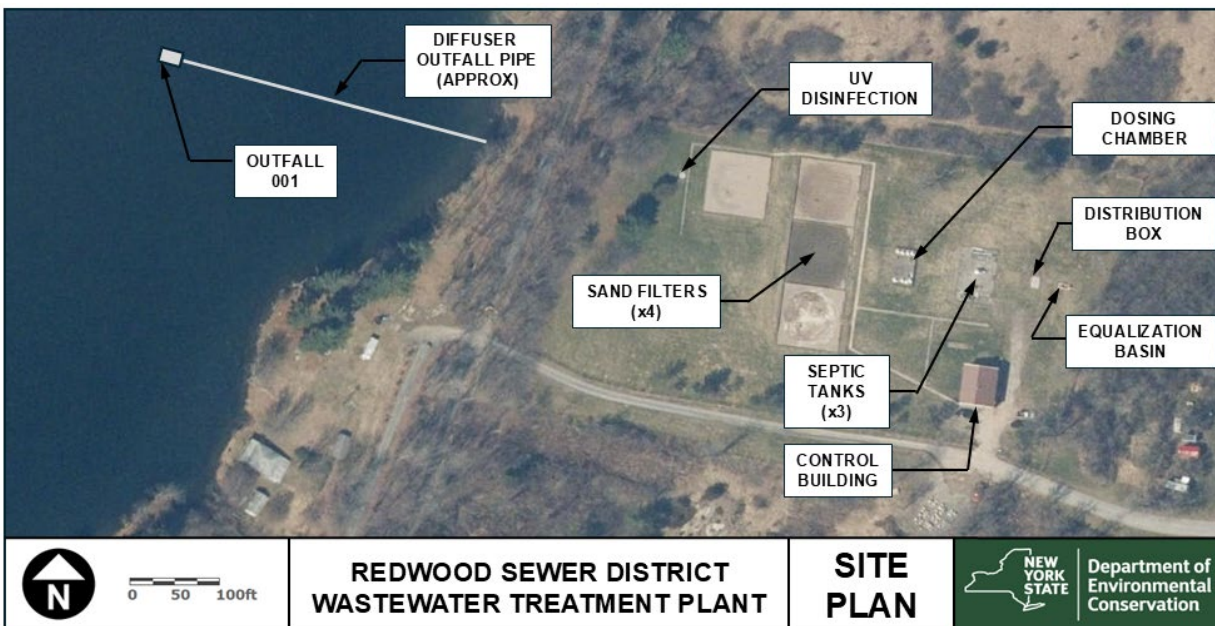
Each open bed sand filter is 70' long by 70' wide. The system is operated such that three sand filter beds are always in service while the fourth bed is resting and on standby. Sand filter beds are routinely rotated. Each bed has a design flow of 14,000 gallons per day with an application rate of 3 gallons per day per square foot.

Biosolids accumulated in the septic tanks are pumped out as needed by a licensed hauler and transported to the City of Watertown Water Pollution Control Facility where it is anaerobically digested.

Figure 3. Typical Sand Filter at Redwood WWTP

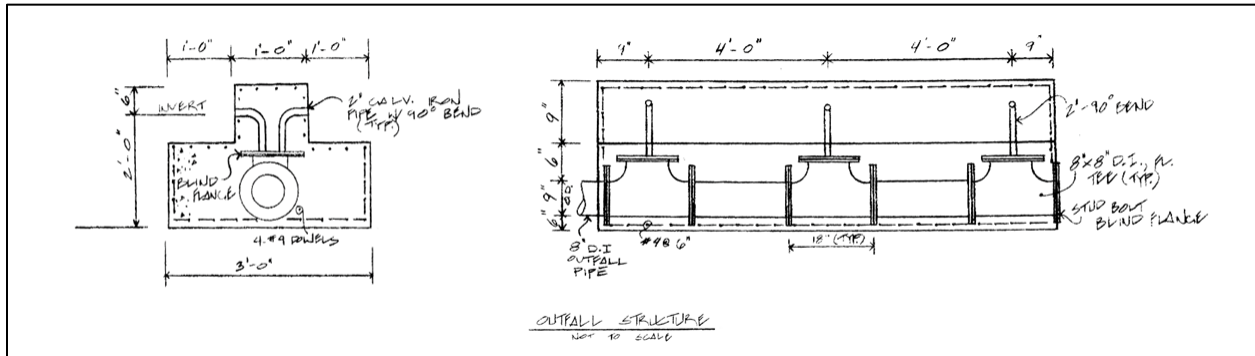


Figure 4. Facility Overview



Outfall 001 extends about 390 feet beyond the bank of Mud Lake and consists of an 8-inch pipe. The end of the outfall pipe includes a multi-port diffuser consisting of three risers with two 2-inch ports per riser for a total of six ports. The ports on each riser are "T" shaped and are submerged to an average depth of 5.4 feet as measured from the concrete top to the diffuser structure.

Figure 5. Outfall 001 Diffuser Details



Enforcement History

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

Existing Effluent Quality

The [Pollutant Summary Table](#) presents the existing effluent quality and proposed effluent limitations. The existing effluent quality was determined from Discharge Monitoring Reports submitted by the permittee for the period 01/01/2021 to 12/31/2025, and the SPDES permit application.

Because effluent data is often lognormally distributed, the existing effluent quality for certain pollutants may be expressed as the 95th percentile for monthly average parameters and the 99th percentile for daily maximum parameters determined from the lognormal distribution. Effluent concentrations expressed by these percentiles are considered by NYSDEC to be consistently achievable. The [Pollutant Summary Table](#) indicates the statistical base (percentile, average, etc.) used to express existing effluent quality for each pollutant.

Interstate Water Pollution Control Agencies

Outfall 001 is located within the International Joint Commission (IJC) compact area. [Appendix Link](#)

The IJC Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA), first signed in 1972, and updated in 1978, 1983, 1987, and 2012, is an agreement between the United States and Canada to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the waters of the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem. Because the design flow is less than 1 MGD and the discharge is within the St. Lawrence River basin, phosphorus and other requirements under the IJC are not applicable to this permit. Being a lake discharge (Mud Lake), the facility is subject to phosphorus removal requirements specified in NYSDEC Technical and Operational Guidance Series (TOGS) 1.3.6.

RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION

The facility discharges via the following outfalls:

Table 1. Outfall Information

Outfall No.	Design Flow (MGD)	SIC Code	Wastewater Type	Receiving Water
001	0.042	4952	Treated Sanitary Sewage	Mud Lake, Class C

Reach Description

Mud Lake is in the St. Lawrence River drainage basin and Indian River sub-basin. The lake receives flows from Crystal and Clear Lakes, and outlets to Butterfield Lake. Butterfield Lake outlets to Black Creek followed by Black Lake, Indian River, and the St. Lawrence River.

Mud Lake has a surface area of 224 acres with roughly 2.8 miles of shoreline. The average depth of the lake is about 6 feet and reaches a depth of around 17 feet near the center. The drainage area contributing to Mud Lake is 5.0 square miles. Fish species in the lake include Brown Bullhead, Northern Pike, Bluegill, and Yellow Perch.

Mud Lake is specified in 6 NYCRR Part 910.6, Table 1, Item 1237 and has a Waters Index Number (WIN) of SL-25-7-8-P 57. Mud Lake is classified as Class C fresh surface water. The best usage of Class C waters is fishing. These waters shall be suitable for fish, shellfish and wildlife propagation and survival. The water quality shall be suitable for primary and secondary contact recreation, although other factors may limit the use for these purposes.

The classifications of individual surface waters are specified in 6 NYCRR Parts 800-941. The best uses and standards of quality and purity (water quality standards) applicable to specific water classes are specified in 6 NYCRR Parts 701-706.

Impaired Waterbody Information

Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) mandates that states assess their waters every two years and submit a list of those waters not meeting standards to the EPA for review and approval. For 303(d) listed waters, the state must develop a Total Daily Maximum Load (TMDL) to determine the maximum amount of a pollutant that a water body can receive and still meet water quality standards or develop some other restoration strategy. Waterbody assessments for New York are maintained in the NYSDEC Waterbody Inventory/Priority Waterbodies List (WI/PWL).

Mud Lake (PWL No. 0906-0007) is not listed on the 2020/2022 [New York State Section 303\(d\) List](#) of Impaired/TMDL Waters. As such, a TMDL has not been developed and therefore, there are no applicable wasteload allocations (WLAs) for this facility.

Critical Receiving Water Data

NYSDEC has established critical conditions to evaluate water quality resulting from a discharge depending on the type of waterbody (streams and rivers, lakes, tidal, estuaries) to ensure water quality standards are maintained. Water quality standards for most pollutants are based on aquatic acute A(A), aquatic chronic A(C), and for human, aesthetic, wildlife (HEW).

In accordance with TOGS 1.3.1, acute, chronic, and HEW dilution ratios of 10:1 are applied to ponded waterbodies as the mixing zone limitation.

Table 2. Allowable Dilution for Mixing

Outfall No.	Acute Dilution Ratio A(A)	Chronic Dilution Ratio A(C)	Human, Aesthetic, Wildlife Dilution Ratio (HEW)	Basis
001	10:1	10:1	10:1	TOGS 1.3.1 (for ponded waterbodies)

A mixing zone is that portion of the receiving water body which surrounds or is immediately downstream of an outfall such that the concentration of the discharge is progressively diluted by the receiving water until, at some distance from the discharge point, the applicable water quality criteria are satisfied. Mixing zones are intended to ensure that safe zone of passage for aquatic life is maintained and to protect the overall biological integrity of the receiving water in the vicinity of the outfall.

The permit includes acute, chronic, and HEW dilutions in accordance with NYSDEC guidance. TOGS 1.3.1 provides facilities with an opportunity to demonstrate that additional mixing is warranted. The Department may review, assess, and permit mixing zones that are developed in accordance with NYSDEC regulations and guidance.

Ambient Receiving Water Quality

NYSDEC collects water quality information on rivers, streams, lakes, estuaries, and coastal waters in New York through multiple [statewide sampling programs](#) consisting of NYSDEC staff and external partners, including state and federal agency partners, watershed groups, and the public. Quality Management Plans and Quality Assurance Project Plans are developed, maintained, and peer reviewed in accordance with USEPA policy to ensure the scientific validity of monitoring and laboratory activities.

The [Citizens Statewide Lake Assessment Program](#) (CSLAP) is a volunteer lake monitoring program directed by NYSDEC staff in collaboration with the NYS Federation of Lake Associations (NYSFOLA). Receiving water quality information was taken from CSLAP Station 0906BUT0054, Butterfield Lake. Mud Lake flows directly into Butterfield Lake, therefore, the water quality is expected to be similar and representative.

Table 3. Receiving Water Quality

Parameter	Units	Mean	Range	75 th Percentile	Number of Samples
pH	SU	7.8	6.4 - 8.9	8.0	283

In accordance with TOGS 1.3.1.E, the 75th percentile for pH will be used to evaluate ammonia effluent limitations with water quality standards.

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

Water Quality Review

The predicated downstream concentration as the result of a discharge based on dilution is calculated as:

$$C_r = \frac{C_d + C_u(D - 1)}{D}$$

Where:

- C_r = Resulting downstream pollutant concentration.
- C_d = Discharge pollutant concentration.
- C_u = Upstream or background concentration.
- D = Allowable dilution.

For the case when the receiving water background concentration is considered negligible or zero, the above equation simplifies to the discharge concentration divided by dilution:

$$C_r = \frac{C_d}{D}$$

Water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) for conservative pollutants can be calculated based on dilution as follows:

$$C_{eff} = (C_{wqs} - C_u)D + C_u$$

Where:

- C_{eff} = Allowable effluent concentration or effluent limitation.
- C_u = Upstream or background concentration.
- C_{wqs} = Water quality standard concentration.
- D = Allowable dilution.

When the background concentration is considered negligible or zero, the above equation simplifies to the water quality standard times allowable dilution:

$$C_{eff} = (C_{wqs})D$$

For non-conservative, oxygen-demanding pollutants discharged to ponded waterbodies, dissolved oxygen (DO) concentrations are estimated by the Ponded Waterbody Based Effluent Screening Analysis Tool (PonSAT) developed by NYSDEC. The screening model is based on empirical, as well as theoretical equations, to determine the dilution of the plume within the near-field region (initial dilution), and the subsequent centerline dilution achieved in the far field region to estimate DO concentrations. The PonSat model provides a conservative analysis by assuming a neutrally buoyant discharge so that no reaeration occurs.

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](#). Typically, the more stringent between the TBELs and WQBELs is selected as the final effluent limitation.

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing

None of the seven criteria that are indicative of potential toxicity are applicable to this facility; therefore, WET testing has not been included in the permit. [Appendix Link](#)

Discharge Notification Act Requirements

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

Additionally, the permit contains a requirement to make the DMR sampling data available to the public upon request. This requirement has been continued from the previous permit.

Mercury

Mercury is widespread in New York waters at levels above the most stringent water quality standard of 0.7 ng/L for the protection of Health (Fish Consumption). An effluent limitation of 0.7 ng/L would have to be imposed because a discharge cannot cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality standards. SPDES permittees cannot comply with the effluent limitation with current treatment technologies. Therefore, NYSDEC developed a statewide variance in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 702.17(h).

NYSDEC DOW 1.3.10 Mercury - Multiple Discharge Variance (MDV), dated December 31, 2025, provides the framework for NYSDEC to require mercury monitoring and mercury minimization programs (MMPs), through SPDES permitting. [Appendix Link](#)

The facility is located within the Great Lakes Basin and is a SPDES discharge Class 07. Monitoring results submitted with the application measured 5.8 ng/L. The permittee submitted a Conditional Exclusion Form on 09/22/2025, certifying the facility does not have a mercury source as listed in Part III.E. of the MDV and the effluent measured less than 12 ng/L. Therefore, consistent with the MDV, the permit includes requirements for the implementation of MMP Type IV. The [Schedule of Additional Submittals](#) includes a mercury minimization plan annual status report (maintained onsite), and re-certification of the exclusion every five years. The re-certification requires the effluent to continue to measure <12 ng/L. This requirement is new.

Emerging Contaminants

Emerging Contaminants, such as Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), and 1,4-Dioxane (1,4-D), have been used in a wide variety of consumer and industrial product as well as in manufacturing processes for decades. These contaminants do not break down easily, therefore their presence in wastewater can remain a concern for years following their discontinued use. PFAS (Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances) is a large group of thousands of manufactured chemicals that includes PFOA and PFOS. These chemicals are often called “forever chemicals”.

Based on monitoring results submitted with the permit application, the SPDES permit includes [Action Levels](#) for PFOA and PFOS, and an Emerging Contaminant Minimization Program when exceedances of those Action Levels are confirmed, due to the emerging nature of PFOA and PFOS; the USEPA's addition of PFOA and PFOS to the hazardous substance list under CERCLA; the USEPA's addition of PFOA and PFOS to the recommended contaminant monitoring list for state fish advisory programs; and the need to protect the best usages of the receiving water and downstream waterbodies pursuant to 6 NYCRR 701.1. The use of minimization programs is also supported by 6 NYCRR 750-1.14(f). [Appendix Link](#)

The Actions Levels are set at the NYS Department of Health (DOH) Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 10 ng/L for drinking water as a proxy for background concentrations in the facility's influent. Discharges above the MCL indicate the potential presence of a controllable source beyond drinking water and the need to implement track down measures. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), the SPDES permit also requires monitoring for 38 additional PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances). Those monitoring requirements are consistent with guidance released in EPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022. Please see the [Pollutant Summary Table Emerging Contaminant](#) section of this fact sheet for more information.

For more information on emerging contaminants, please see the NYSDEC Division of Water web page: [Emerging Contaminants In NY's Waters - NYSDEC](#).

[Schedule of Additional Submittals](#)

The Schedule of Submittals is intended to be the one location to list all the submittal items and due dates required by the SPDES permit. A Schedule of Additional Submittals has been included for the following ([Appendix Link](#)):

[Emerging Contaminant Minimization Program](#)

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

[Water Treatment Chemical \(WTC\) Annual Report](#)

In accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b), to determine compliance with effluent limitations and water quality standards, the permit requires submission of an annual report each year that the permittee uses and discharges WTCs. The permittee must summarize all WTC use for the prior calendar year, January 1 through December 31, and attach it either to the December DMR (due by January 28th) or annual monitoring report required by the permit. More information is located at NYSDEC website under [SPDES Permitting of Water Treatment Chemicals](#).

[Annual Flow Certification](#)

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

Annual Emergency Response Plan Certification

In accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-2.9(d), the principal executive officer or ranking elected official of the municipality or a duly authorized representative of that person (as defined in 6 NYCRR 750-2.9(f)) shall submit an Annual Emergency Response Plan Certification form electronically using a NYSDEC approved form.

Annual Cybersecurity Controls Certification

In accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-2.9(e), the principal executive officer or ranking elected official of the municipality or a duly authorized representative of that person (as defined in 6 NYCRR 750-2.9(f)) shall submit an Annual Cybersecurity Controls Certification form electronically using a NYSDEC approved form.

Mercury Conditional Exclusion Certification

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

Mercury Minimization Plan (MMP) and Status Report

Please see [above discussion](#) of MMP and Status Report.

Anti-backsliding

State and federal regulations prohibit the relaxation of effluent limitations in permits unless one of the specified exceptions applies. [Appendix Link](#)

The proposed permit includes a settleable solids effluent limitation of 0.3 ml/L based on DEC established TBELs. The previous permit has an effluent limit of 0.1 mg/L.

TOGS 1.3.3, SPDES Permit Development for POTWs, establishes that the settleable solids TBEL for secondary treatment is 0.3 ml/L. For systems providing tertiary treatment, such as secondary treatment followed by sand filtration, the established TBEL is 0.1 mg/L.

Because a septic tank/sand filter system is not equivalent to tertiary treatment, NYSDEC specifies the 0.3 ml/L TBEL based on TOGS 1.3.3 for these types of treatment systems.

In accordance with 40 CFR Part 122(l)(2)(i)(B)(2) and 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.10(c)(2)(ii), an allowable exception to anti-backsliding is to correct for a technical mistake. The revised limit corrects a technical mistake that was made in the previous permit when applying the NYSDEC TBEL specified in TOGS 1.3.3.

Antidegradation

The permit contains effluent limitations which ensure that the best usages of the receiving waters will be maintained. The Notice of Complete Application published in the Environmental Notice Bulletin contains information on the State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR)² determination. [Appendix Link](#)

² As prescribed by 6 NYCRR Part 617

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° 17' 28.7" N	75° 48' 17.6" W	Mud Lake	C	SL-25-7-8-P 57 PWL: 0906-0007	09/06	73 ³	-	-	-	0.042	10:1	10:1	10:1

POLLUTANT SUMMARY TABLE

Outfall 001

Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Treated Sanitary Sewage													
		Type of Treatment: Septic Tanks, Sand Filtration, and UV Disinfection													
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		
General Notes:															
Existing discharge data from 01/01/2021 to 12/31/2025 was obtained from Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) provided by the permittee.															
All applicable water quality standards and guidance values were reviewed for development of the WQBELs.															
The water quality standard and water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) shown below represent the most stringent applicable water quality criteria (type).															
The technology based effluent limitations (TBELs) shown below were developed from TOGS 1.3.3, SPDES Permit Development for POTWs, and Federal Secondary Treatment Regulations in 40 CFR Part 133.															
The more stringent of the TBELs and WQBELs for each pollutant is selected as the basis of the permit condition and is highlighted is bold.															
Effluent limitations are typically expressed to two (2) significant digits consistent with 6 NYCRR Part 750-2.5(e)(2) and USEPA NPDES Permit Writer's Manual, 2010.															

³ Ambient hardness was established from a NYSDEC 2024 analysis of watershed specific data.

⁴ Existing Effluent Quality: Unless otherwise stated, Daily Max = 99% lognormal; Monthly Avg = 95% lognormal.

Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Treated Sanitary Sewage													
		Type of Treatment: Septic Tanks, Sand Filtration, and UV Disinfection													
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		
Flow Rate	MGD	Monthly Avg	0.042	0.019	60/0	0.042	Design Flow	No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages.						-	TBEL
	<p>Existing effluent quality is the average based on DMRs submitted by the permittee for the period of 01/01/2021 to 12/31/2025.</p> <p>TBELs Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3, a monthly average flow limitation equal to the average daily design capacity of the treatment plant has been specified. The flow limitation ensures the treatment plant is operated within its design capacity.</p> <p>WQBELs Not applicable</p> <p>Basis of Permit Condition The TBEL is specified and is continued from the previous permit.</p>														
pH	SU	Minimum	6.0	6.1	60/0	6.0	40 CFR 133.102	7.8 ⁵	7.6	6.5 - 8.5	Range	-	6 NYCRR Part 703.3	-	TBEL
		Maximum	9.0	8.1	60/0	9.0			7.9						
<p>Existing effluent quality is the lowest minimum and highest maximum based on DMRs submitted by the permittee for the period of 01/01/2021 to 12/31/2025.</p> <p>TBELs Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3 for POTWs, TBELs reflect federal secondary treatment standards in 40 CFR Part 133.102(c).</p> <p>WQBELs The projected receiving water concentration with the TBELs, an allowable dilution of 10:1, and an ambient background pH of 7.8 is:</p> $C_r = \frac{C_d + C_u(D - 1)}{D}$ <p>pH Minimum = [6.0 + 7.8(10 - 1)] / 10 = 7.6 SU pH Maximum = [9.0 + 7.8(10 - 1)] / 10 = 7.9 SU</p> <p>There is no reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards, therefore, WQBELs are unnecessary.</p> <p>Basis of Permit Condition The TBEL is specified and is continued from the previous permit.</p>															

⁵ Ambient pH calculated average from CSLAP Station 0906BUT0054, Butterfield Lake.

Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Treated Sanitary Sewage													
		Type of Treatment: Septic Tanks, Sand Filtration, and UV Disinfection													
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		
Temperature	°C	Daily Max	Monitor	18.1/22.0	30/0	-	-	25	(Lake): The water temperature at the surface of a lake shall not be raised more than 3°F (1.7°C) over the temperature that existed before the addition	6 NYCRR Part 704.2	-	Monitor			
				6.6/11.4	30/0			10							
<p>Existing effluent quality is average/maximum for summer (5/1 - 10/31) and winter (11/1 - 4/30) based on DMRs submitted by the permittee for the period of 01/01/2021 to 12/31/2025. Ambient background temperatures are taken from TOGS 1.3.1.E.</p> <p><u>TBELs</u> Not applicable.</p> <p><u>WQBELs</u> With consideration to the temperature difference between the receiving water and effluent that both follow a seasonal cycle, and the discharge is made through a diffuser with 6 ports at a minimum depth of 4.7 feet above the ports, there is no reasonable potential to exceed the thermal criteria at the surface of the lake.</p> <p><u>Basis of Permit Condition</u> Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(a), monitoring is required and may be used to inform future permitting decisions. This requirement has been continued from the previous permit.</p>															

Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Treated Sanitary Sewage														
		Type of Treatment: Septic Tanks, Sand Filtration, and UV Disinfection														
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			
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	mg/L	Daily Min	1.0	5.7	60	-	-	7.4	6.9	4.0 (Non-Trout)	-	6 NYCRR Part 703.3	-	Discontinued		
<p>Existing effluent quality is the average with a range of 2.0 mg/L to 8.7 mg/L based on DMRs submitted by the permittee for the period of 01/01/2021 to 12/31/2025.</p> <p><u>TBELs</u> Not applicable.</p> <p><u>WQBELs</u> The Lake dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration was modeled using Poned Waterbody Based Effluent Screening Analysis Tool (PonSAT) with the following assumptions under summer conditions:</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>Receiving Water Characteristics:</p> <p>Water Depth = 4.7 ft (Minimum Depth Above Diffuser)</p> <p>Temperature = 25 °C (Non-Trout Waters, TOGS 1.3.1.D)</p> <p>Ambient DO = 7.4 mg/L (90% Saturation, TOGS 1.3.1.D)</p> <p>Ambient NOD = 0.0 mg/L (TOGS 1.3.1.D)</p> <p>Ambient UOD = 3.0 mg/L (TOGS 1.3.1.D)</p> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>Ambient Characteristics:</p> <p>Flow = 0.042 MGD (SPDES Permit Limit)</p> <p>Temperature = 25 °C (NYSDEC Default)</p> <p>DO = 2.0 mg/l (Lowest Reported Value)</p> <p>BOD₅/CBOD₅ = 45 mg/L (SPDES Permit Limit)</p> <p>Ammonia = 7.6 mg/L (SPDES Permit Limit - Summer)</p> <p>Organic Nitrogen = 6.0 mg/L (NYSDEC Default)</p> <p>Number of Ports = 6</p> <p>Port Diameter = 2-inches</p> </td> </tr> </table> <p>The model showed a minimum DO of 6.9 at the zone of initial dilution (nearfield) where 10:1 dilution is achieved. The model also predicted a far-field centerline minimum DO of 7.0. Because the model showed that DO standards are maintained, WQBELs for DO, Ultimate Oxygen Demand (UOD), and BOD₅ are unnecessary as the BOD₅ TBELs are protective of DO water quality standards.</p> <p><u>Basis of Permit Condition</u> DO effluent limits and monitoring is not needed and is being discontinued from the permit.</p>															<p>Receiving Water Characteristics:</p> <p>Water Depth = 4.7 ft (Minimum Depth Above Diffuser)</p> <p>Temperature = 25 °C (Non-Trout Waters, TOGS 1.3.1.D)</p> <p>Ambient DO = 7.4 mg/L (90% Saturation, TOGS 1.3.1.D)</p> <p>Ambient NOD = 0.0 mg/L (TOGS 1.3.1.D)</p> <p>Ambient UOD = 3.0 mg/L (TOGS 1.3.1.D)</p>	<p>Ambient Characteristics:</p> <p>Flow = 0.042 MGD (SPDES Permit Limit)</p> <p>Temperature = 25 °C (NYSDEC Default)</p> <p>DO = 2.0 mg/l (Lowest Reported Value)</p> <p>BOD₅/CBOD₅ = 45 mg/L (SPDES Permit Limit)</p> <p>Ammonia = 7.6 mg/L (SPDES Permit Limit - Summer)</p> <p>Organic Nitrogen = 6.0 mg/L (NYSDEC Default)</p> <p>Number of Ports = 6</p> <p>Port Diameter = 2-inches</p>
<p>Receiving Water Characteristics:</p> <p>Water Depth = 4.7 ft (Minimum Depth Above Diffuser)</p> <p>Temperature = 25 °C (Non-Trout Waters, TOGS 1.3.1.D)</p> <p>Ambient DO = 7.4 mg/L (90% Saturation, TOGS 1.3.1.D)</p> <p>Ambient NOD = 0.0 mg/L (TOGS 1.3.1.D)</p> <p>Ambient UOD = 3.0 mg/L (TOGS 1.3.1.D)</p>	<p>Ambient Characteristics:</p> <p>Flow = 0.042 MGD (SPDES Permit Limit)</p> <p>Temperature = 25 °C (NYSDEC Default)</p> <p>DO = 2.0 mg/l (Lowest Reported Value)</p> <p>BOD₅/CBOD₅ = 45 mg/L (SPDES Permit Limit)</p> <p>Ammonia = 7.6 mg/L (SPDES Permit Limit - Summer)</p> <p>Organic Nitrogen = 6.0 mg/L (NYSDEC Default)</p> <p>Number of Ports = 6</p> <p>Port Diameter = 2-inches</p>															

Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Treated Sanitary Sewage													
		Type of Treatment: Septic Tanks, Sand Filtration, and UV Disinfection													
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		
5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	30	15	19/0	30	40 CFR 133.102(a)	-	See Dissolved Oxygen for Surrogate Standard					-	TBEL
		7 Day Avg	45	15	19/0	45	40 CFR 133.102(a)								
	lbs/d	Monthly Avg	10.5	4.8	19/0	11	6 NYCRR Part 750-1.10(a)								
		7 Day Avg	15.8	4.8	19/0	16	6 NYCRR Part 750-1.10(a)								
	% Rem	Minimum	85	97	19/0	85	40 CFR 133.102(a)								
<p>Existing effluent quality is the 95th percentile for monthly/7-Day averages, and the average for percent removals, from DMRs submitted by the permittee for the period of 01/01/2021 to 12/31/2025.</p> <p>TBELs In accordance with 40 CFR Part 133.102(a) and TOGS 1.3.3 for POTWs, TBELs of 30 mg/L, 45 mg/L and 85% reflect federal secondary treatment standards. 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.10(a) requires effluent limits for most parameters to be expressed as weight (mass loading. BOD₅ limits, in lbs/d, are calculated using the design flow: Mass Loading = 0.042 MGD x 30 mg/L x 8.34 = 11 lbs/d Mass Loading = 0.042 MGD x 45 mg/L x 8.34 = 16 lbs/d</p> <p>WQBELs DO modeling indicated that there is no reasonable potential to exceed water quality standard for dissolved oxygen, therefore, WQBELs are unnecessary. Please see the above dissolved oxygen section for details.</p> <p>Basis of Permit Requirement The TBELs are specified and continued from the previous permit.</p>															

Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Treated Sanitary Sewage													
		Type of Treatment: Septic Tanks, Sand Filtration, and UV Disinfection													
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		
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	30	6.5	16/3	30	40 CFR 133.102(b)	-	None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages.	6 NYCRR Part 703.2	-	TBEL			
		7 Day Avg	45	6.5	16/3	45	40 CFR 133.102(b)								
	lbs/d	Monthly Avg	10.5	1.9	16/3	11	6 NYCRR Part 750-1.10(a)								
		7 Day Avg	15.8	1.9	16/3	16	6 NYCRR Part 750-1.10(a)								
	% Rem	Minimum	85	99	19/0	85	40 CFR 133.102(b)								
<p>Existing effluent quality is the 95th percentile for monthly/7-Day averages, and the average for percent removals, from DMRs submitted by the permittee for the period of 01/01/2021 to 12/31/2025. Nondetects were set to the reported detection level.</p> <p>TBELs In accordance with 40 CFR Part 133.102(b) and TOGS 1.3.3 for POTWs, TBELs of 30 mg/L, 45 mg/L and 85% reflect federal secondary treatment standards. 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.10(a) requires effluent limits for most parameters be expressed as weight (mass loading). TSS limits, in lbs/d, are calculated using the design flow: Mass Loading = 0.042 MGD x 30 mg/L x 8.34 = 11 lbs/d Mass Loading = 0.042 MGD x 45 mg/L x 8.34 = 16 lbs/d</p> <p>WQBELs With an allowable dilution of 10:1, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL is protective of the narrative water quality standards.</p> <p>Basis of Permit Requirement The TBELs are specified and continued from the previous permit.</p>															

Outfall #	001														
	Description of Wastewater: Treated Sanitary Sewage														
Type of Treatment: Septic Tanks, Sand Filtration, and UV Disinfection															
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		
Settleable Solids	mL/L	Daily Max	0.1	<0.1	0/60	0.3	TOGS 1.3.3	-	None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages			6 NYCRR Part 703.2	-	TBEL	
	<p>Existing effluent quality was nondetect (<0.1 mL/L) based on DMRs submitted by the permittee for the period of 01/01/2021 to 12/31/2025.</p> <p><u>TBELs</u> Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3, the effluent limitation is equal to the TBEL of 0.3 mL/L for POTWs providing secondary treatment.</p> <p><u>WQBELs</u> With an allowable dilution of 10:1, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL is protective of the narrative water quality standards.</p> <p><u>Basis of Permit Requirement</u> The TBEL is specified and is less stringent than the previous limit. Please refer to the Anti-backsliding section of this fact sheet for further details.</p>														

Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Treated Sanitary Sewage													
		Type of Treatment: Septic Tanks, Sand Filtration, and UV Disinfection													
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		
Nitrogen, Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	12.5 25.5	2.5/5.4	9/0	-	-	-	-	0.76	A(C)	7.6	6 NYCRR Part 703.5	-	WQBEL
	<p>Existing effluent quality is the average/maximum during summer (06/01 – 10/31) and has been converted to Ammonia (as N) based on DMRs submitted by the permittee for the period of 01/01/2021 to 12/31/2025. The current permit has requirements expressed as Ammonia (as NH₃).</p> <p>Reporting for Ammonia has been changed from (as NH₃) to (as N) for simpler data reporting, as this is consistent with the laboratory reporting units. Values can be converted using the equation: Ammonia (as N) = Ammonia (as NH₃) x 0.8224.</p> <p><u>TBELs</u> Not applicable.</p> <p><u>WQBELs</u> The water quality standard of 0.76 mg/L for Ammonia (as N) was determined from TOGS 1.1.1 from a pH of 8.0 and a summer temperature of 25 °C. pH is based on the 75th percentile (TOGS 1.3.E) of the sampling data from CSLAP Station 0906BUT0054. The temperature of the receiving waterbody was taken in accordance with TOGS 1.3.1.E. With an allowable dilution of 10:1, the WQBEL is:</p> $C_{eff} = (C_{wqs})D$ $C_{eff} = 0.76 \times 10 = 7.6 \text{ mg/L}$ <p>6 NYCRR Part 750-1.10(a) requires effluent limits for most parameters be expressed as weight (mass loading). The ammonia limit, in lbs/d, is calculated using the design flow:</p> $\text{Mass Loading} = 0.042 \text{ MGD} \times 7.6 \text{ mg/L} \times 8.34 = 2.7 \text{ lbs/d}$ <p><u>Basis of Permit Requirement</u> The WQBELs are specified. Previous effluents limitations were based on water depths of 2 and 3 feet. Variable effluent limits based on water depth are no longer specified because they are based on allowable lake dilution of 10:1 as specified by TOGS 1.3.1. Reporting is changed from as NH₃ to as N.</p>														

Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Treated Sanitary Sewage													
		Type of Treatment: Septic Tanks, Sand Filtration, and UV Disinfection													
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		
	mg/L	Monthly Avg	17.6 -	6.2/20.3	10/0	-	-	-	-	1.07	A(C)	11	6 NYCRR Part 703.5	-	WQBEL
Nitrogen, Ammonia (as N)	Existing effluent quality is the average/maximum during winter (11/01 – 5/31) and has been converted to as Ammonia (as N) based on DMRs submitted by the permittee for the period of 01/01/2021 to 12/31/2025. The current permit has requirements expressed as Ammonia (as NH ₃).														
	Reporting for Ammonia has been changed from (as NH ₃) to (as N) for simpler data reporting, as this is consistent with the laboratory reporting units. Values can be converted using the equation: Ammonia (as N) = Ammonia (as NH ₃) x 0.8224.														
<u>TBELs</u> Not applicable.															
<u>WQBELs</u> The water quality standard of 1.07 mg/L for Ammonia (as N) was determined from TOGS 1.1.1 from a pH of 8.0 and a winter temperature of 10 °C. pH is based on the 75th percentile (TOGS 1.3.E) of the sampling data from CSLAP Station 0906BUT0054. The temperature of the receiving waterbody was taken in accordance with TOGS 1.3.1.E. With an allowable dilution of 10:1, the WQBEL is:															
$C_{eff} = (C_{wqs})D$															
$C_{eff} = 1.07 \times 10 = 11 \text{ mg/L}$															
6 NYCRR Part 750-1.10(a) requires effluent limits for most parameters be expressed as weight (mass loading). The ammonia limit, in lbs/d, is calculated using the design flow:															
$\text{Mass Loading} = 0.042 \text{ MGD} \times 11 \text{ mg/L} \times 8.34 = 3.9 \text{ lbs/d}$															
<u>Basis of Permit Requirement</u> The WQBELs are specified. Previous effluents limitations were based on water depths of 2 and 3 feet. The permittee was required to measure water depths to determine the applicable effluent limitation for ammonia. Variable effluent limits based on water depth are no longer specified because they are now based on allowable lake dilution of 10:1 as specified by TOGS 1.3.1. Reporting is changed from as NH ₃ to as N.															

Outfall #	Description of Wastewater: Treated Sanitary Sewage														
	Type of Treatment: Septic Tanks, Sand Filtration, and UV Disinfection														
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		
Total Phosphorus	mg/L	Monthly Avg	1.0	0.74/1.2	60/0	1.0	TOGS 1.3.6	-	None in amounts that will result in growths of algae, weeds and slimes that will impair the waters for their best usages.	6 NYCRR Part 703.2	-	-	-	-	TBEL
	lbs/d	Monthly Avg	-	-	-	0.35	6 NYCRR Part 750-1.10(a)								
Existing effluent quality is the average/95 th percentile based on DMRs submitted by the permittee for the period of 01/01/2021 to 12/31/2025.															
<u>TBELs</u>															
In accordance with TOGS 1.3.6, Phosphorus Removal Requirements for Wastewater Discharges to Lakes & Lake Watersheds, a TBEL of 1.0 mg/L is specified. 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.10(a) requires effluent limits for most parameters to be expressed as weight (mass loading). The total phosphorus limit, in lbs/d, is calculated using the design flow:															
$\text{Mass Loading} = 0.042 \text{ MGD} \times 1.0 \text{ mg/L} \times 8.34 = 0.35 \text{ lbs/d}$															
<u>WQBELs</u>															
With an allowable dilution of 10:1, the TBELs are protective of the narrative water quality standards.															
<u>Basis of Permit Requirement</u>															
The TBELs are specified and are continued from the previous permit. The effluent limitation expressed in lbs/d is a new requirement.															
The previous permit states that compliance with the total phosphorus is based upon an annual average of the monthly results. This is inconsistent with TOGS 1.3.6 and NYSDEC permitting practice in general, therefore, compliance with effluent limitations will be based on the monthly average.															
Total Mercury	ng/L	Daily Max	-	5.8	1/0	-	-	-	-	0.7	H(FC) (HEW)	-	-	-	DOW 1.3.10
	Existing effluent quality based on monitoring results submitted with the SPDES permit application.														
<u>TBELs</u>															
Not applicable.															
<u>WQBELs</u>															
See Mercury section of this fact sheet for a full discussion.															
<u>Basis of Permit Requirement</u>															
A Mercury Minimization Program (MMP) Type IV is included in the permit in accordance with the Multiple Discharge Variance (MDV) prescribed by DOW 1.3.10.															

Outfall #	Description of Wastewater: Treated Sanitary Sewage														
	Type of Treatment: Septic Tanks, Sand Filtration, and UV Disinfection														
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		
Coliform, Fecal	#/100 ml	30d Geo Mean	200	19	15/15	200	TOGS 1.3.3	-	The monthly geometric mean, from a minimum of five examinations, shall not exceed 200.				6 NYCRR Part 703.4	-	TBEL
		7d Geo Mean	400	19	15/15	400	TOGS 1.3.3	-							
Existing effluent quality is the average with nondetects set to the reported detection level based on DMRs submitted by the permittee for the period of 01/01/2021 to 12/31/2025.															
<u>TBELs</u> Effluent disinfection is required seasonally from May 1st - October 31st, to protect public health and the recreational use of the waterbody. Fecal coliform limits equal to the TBELs in TOGS 1.3.3 of 200 and 400 are specified.															
<u>WQBELs</u> With an allowable dilution of 10:1, the TBELs are protective of the water quality standards.															
<u>Basis of Permit Requirement</u> The TBELs are specified and are continued from the previous permit. The previous permit required effluent disinfection from May 15 - October 15, the monitoring season is being revised from May 1 - October 31 for statewide consistency.															
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	2.0	TOGS 1.3.3	-	-	0.005	A(C)	0.25	6 NYCRR Part 703.5	-	No Limitation
	Effluent disinfection is required seasonally.														
<u>TBELs</u> In accordance with TOGS 1.3.3, a TBEL of 2.0 mg/L is specified to prevent the excessive usage of chlorine.															
<u>WQBELs</u> Consistent with TOGS 1.3.1.E for lake discharges, the WQBEL was calculated by multiplying the water quality standard by the chronic dilution ratio and a decay factor of five. $0.005 \times 10 \times 5 = 0.25$															
<u>Basis of Permit Requirement</u> The permittee disinfects using UV, therefore effluent limitations and monitoring requirements are unnecessary. An effluent of 0.25 mg/L would be imposed should the facility switch to chlorination. This is being provided for informational purposes only.															

Permittee: Town of Alexandria
 Facility: Redwood Sewer District Wastewater Treatment Plant
 SPDES Number: NY0215911
 USEPA Non-Major/Class 07 Municipal

Date: April 21, 2026
 Permit Writer: Michael Bocchi
 Full Technical Review

Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Treated Sanitary Sewage													
		Type of Treatment: Septic Tanks, Sand Filtration, and UV Disinfection													
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		
Lake Level	Feet	Daily Max	Monitor	4.7/5.4	249	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Discontinued
<p>Existing effluent quality is the minimum/average from Monthly Operations Reports submitted by the permittee for the period of 01/01/2021 to 12/31/2025. The datum used for the measurements is from the top of the diffuser structure.</p> <p><u>TBELs</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>WQBELs</u> The previous permit set ammonia limitations that varied with depth based on conic dilution calculations using lake levels above the diffuser at 2 and 3 feet, and required the permittee to measure lake levels to determine compliance with the limitation(s). Based on monitoring conducted by the permittee, lake levels were consistently around 5.4 feet above the diffuser with little annual variation. Furthermore, limiting dilution or mixing limitations for toxic pollutants based on the surface of a lake or ponded waterbody is inconsistent with mixing zone guidance in TOGS 1.3.1.</p> <p>Variable water depths is no longer a factor for the calculation of ammonia effluent limitations or any other condition of the permit. Dilution is limited to 10:1 for lake discharges based on TOGS 1.3.1. Lake depth monitoring is no longer needed.</p> <p><u>Basis of Permit Condition</u> Monitoring lake levels is being discontinued.</p>															

Outfall 001 (Emerging Contaminants)

Emerging Contaminants: Outfall 001															
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁶	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Notes: See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring section above. Effluent samples were analyzed for the 40 PFAS compounds and 1,4-Dioxane. ND indicates a pollutant was nondetect.															
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	8.77	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	12.8	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	10.8	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	5.03	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	11.0	1/0	10	BPJ DOH MCL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Action Level
	<u>Action Levels</u> The action level (AL) of 10 ng/L is set at the NYS Department of Health (DOH) Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 10 ng/L for drinking water as a proxy indicating the potential presence of a controllable source beyond drinking water.														
	<u>WQBELs</u> There are no guidance values or water quality standards applicable to Class C waterbodies.														
	<u>Basis of Permit Condition</u> Due to the presence of PFOA, the permit includes an action level. If an action level is exceeded, the permittee is required to conduct confirmatory sampling and if confirmed, an emerging contaminant (EC) minimization program shall be initiated. These are new requirements. Please see the Emerging Contaminant and Action Levels sections of this fact sheet for more information.														

⁶ Existing Effluent Quality: Unless otherwise stated, Daily Max = 99% lognormal; Monthly Avg = 95% lognormal (for datasets with ≤3 nondetects); Daily Max = 99% delta-lognormal; Monthly Avg = 95% delta-lognormal (for datasets with >3 nondetects)

Emerging Contaminants: Outfall 001															
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁶	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Perfluoro-nonanoic Acid (PFNA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	1.34	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-decanoic Acid (PFDA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	0.729	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-undecanoic Acid (PFUnA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-dodecanoic Acid (PFDoA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-tridecanoic Acid (PFTriA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-tetradecanoic Acid (PFTeA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-butananesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	16.5	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-pentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	0.670	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-hexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	3.48	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-heptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														

Emerging Contaminants: Outfall 001															
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁶	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
	ng/L	Daily Max	-	11.3	1/0	10	BPJ DOH MCL	-	7.01	160,000	A(C)	1,600,000	TOGS 1.1.1 (2023)	-	Action Level
<p><u>Action Levels</u> The action level (AL) of 10 ng/L is set at the NYS Department of Health (DOH) Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 10 ng/L for drinking water as a proxy indicating the potential presence of a controllable source beyond drinking water.</p> <p><u>WQBELs</u> The projected receiving water concentration (C_r) was calculated using the measured effluent concentration of 11.3 ng/L, a multiplier of 6.2, a dilution ratio of 10:1, and an assumed negligible upstream ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3, Table 3-2, with a coefficient of variation of 0.6 (default), to account for the limited number of samples.</p> $C_r = \frac{C_d}{D}$ $C_r = (11.3 \times 6.2) / 10 = 7.01 \text{ ng/L}$ <p>With an allowable dilution of 10:1 and a guidance value (GV) of 160 ug/L which is equal to 160,000 ng/L (TOGS 1.1.1, 2023 Addendum) for Class C waterbodies, the calculated WQBEL is:</p> $C_{eff} = (C_{wqs})D$ $C_{eff} = 160,000 \times 10 = 1,600,000 \text{ ng/L}$ <p>A comparison of the projected receiving water concentration to the WQBEL indicates no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a water quality violation.</p> <p><u>Basis of Permit Condition</u> Due to the presence of PFOS, the permit includes an action level. If an action level is exceeded, the permittee is required to conduct confirmatory sampling and if confirmed, an emerging contaminant (EC) minimization program shall be initiated. These are new requirements. Please see the Emerging Contaminant and Action Levels sections of this fact sheet for more information.</p>															
Perfluoro-nonanesulfonic Acid (PFNS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
Monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.															

Emerging Contaminants: Outfall 001															
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁶	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Perfluorodecanesulfonic Acid (PFDS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluorododecane-sulfonic Acid (PFDoS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluorooctane-sulfonamide (FOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	0.628	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
4:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
6:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
8:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														

Emerging Contaminants: Outfall 001															
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁶	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfonamide (NEtFOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfonamide (NMeFOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfonamidoethanol (NMeFOSE)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfonamidoethanol (NEtFOSE)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
9-Chlorohexadeca-fluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Hexafluoro-propylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA or GenX)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
11-Chloroeicosafuoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														

Emerging Contaminants: Outfall 001															
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁶	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic Acid (ADONA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
3-Perfluoropropyl Propanoic Acid (3:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (5:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
3-Perfluoroheptyl Propanoic Acid (7:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-4-methoxy-butanoic Acid (PFMBA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-3-methoxy-propanoic Acid (PFMPA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to the permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic Acid (PFEEESA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	18,000	A(C)	-	TOGS 1.1.1 (2023)	-	No Limitation
	Pollutant not detected in the effluent. Based on available data, no additional monitoring is required at this time.														

APPENDIX: REGULATORY AND TECHNICAL BASIS OF PERMIT AUTHORIZATIONS

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

Regulatory References

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

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

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

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

Outfall and Receiving Water Information

Impaired Waters

The [NYS 303\(d\) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters](#) identifies waters where specific best usages are not fully supported. The state must consider the development of a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) or other strategy to reduce the input of the specific pollutant(s) that restrict waterbody uses, in order to restore and protect such uses. SPDES permits must include effluent limitations necessary to implement a waste load allocation (WLA) of an EPA-approved TMDL (6 NYCRR 750-1.11(a)(5)(ii)), if applicable. In accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(a),

permittees discharging to waters which are on the list but do not yet have a TMDL developed may be required to perform additional monitoring for the parameters causing the impairment. Accurate monitoring data is needed to determine the existing capabilities of the wastewater treatment plants and to assure that WLAs are allocated equitably.

Interstate Water Pollution Control Agencies

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

Existing Effluent Quality

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

Permit Requirements

Basis for Effluent Limitations

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

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

Anti-backsliding

Anti-backsliding requirements are specified in the CWA sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4), ECL 17-0809, and regulations at 40 CFR 122.44(l) and 6 NYCRR 750-1.10(c) and (d). Generally, the relaxation of effluent limitations in permits is prohibited unless one of the specified exceptions applies, which will be cited on a case-by-case basis in this fact sheet. Consistent with current case law⁷ and USEPA interpretation⁸ 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.

⁷ American Iron and Steel Institute v. Environmental Protection Agency, 115 F.3d 979, 993 n.6 (D.C. Cir. 1997)

⁸ U.S. EPA, Water Quality Standards; Establishment of Numeric Criteria for Priority Toxic Pollutants for the State of California; 65 Fed. Reg. 31682, 31704 (May 18, 2000); Proposed Water Quality Guidance for the Great Lakes System, 58 Fed. Reg. 20802, 20837 & 20981 (April 16, 1993)

Antidegradation Policy

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

Effluent Limitations

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

Technology-based Effluent Limitations (TBELs)

CWA sections 301(b)(1)(B) and 304(d)(1), 40 CFR 133.102, ECL section 17-0509, and 6 NYCRR 750-1.11 require technology-based controls, known as secondary treatment. These and other requirements are summarized in TOGS 1.3.3. Where the TBEL is more stringent than the WQBEL, the TBEL is applied as a limit in accordance with TOGS 1.3.3. Equivalent secondary treatment, as defined in 40 CFR 133.105, allow for effluent limitations of the more stringent of the consistently achievable concentrations or monthly/weekly averages of 45/65 mg/L, and the minimum monthly average of at least 65% removal. Consistently achievable concentrations are defined in 40 CFR 133.101(f) as the 95th percentile value for the 30-day (monthly) average effluent quality achieved by the facility in a period of two years. The achievable 7-day (weekly) average value is equal to 1.5 times the 30-day average value calculated above. Equivalent secondary treatment applies to those facilities where the principal treatment process is either a trickling filter or a waste stabilization pond; the treatment works provides significant biological treatment of municipal wastewater; and, the effluent concentrations consistently achievable through proper operation and maintenance of the facility cannot meet traditional secondary treatment requirements. There are no federal technology-based standards for toxic pollutants from POTWs. A statistical analysis of existing effluent data, as described in TOGS 1.2.1, may be used to establish other performance-based TBELs.

Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

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

Mixing Zone Analyses

In accordance with TOGS 1.3.1., the NYSDEC may perform additional analysis of the mixing condition between the effluent and the receiving waterbody. Mixing zone analyses using plume dispersion modeling are conducted in accordance with the following:

- EPA Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control” (March 1991).
- EPA Region VIII’s “Mixing Zones and Dilution Policy” (December 1994).
- NYSDEC TOGS 1.3.1, “Total Maximum Daily Loads and Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations” (July 1996).
- CORMIX v11.0” (2019).

Critical Flows

In accordance with TOGS 1.2.1 and 1.3.1, WQBELs are developed using dilution ratios that relate the critical low flow condition of the receiving waterbody to the critical effluent flow. The critical low flow condition used in the dilution ratio will be different depending on whether the limitations are for aquatic or human health protection. For chronic aquatic protection, the critical low flow condition of the waterbody is typically represented by the 7Q10 flow and is calculated as the lowest average flow over a 7-day consecutive period within 10 years. For acute aquatic protection, the critical low flow condition is typically represented by the 1Q10 and is calculated as the lowest 1-day flow within 10 years. However, NYSDEC considers using 50% of the 7Q10 to be equivalent to the 1Q10 flow. For the protection of human health, the critical low flow condition is typically represented by the 30Q10 flow and is calculated as the lowest average flow over a 30-day consecutive period within 10 years. However, NYSDEC considers using 1.2 x 7Q10 to be equivalent to the 30Q10. The 7Q10 or 30Q10 flow is used with the critical effluent flow to calculate the dilution ratio. The critical effluent flow can be the maximum daily flow reported on the permit application, the maximum of the monthly average flows from discharge monitoring reports for the past three years, or the facility design flow. When more than one applicable standard exists for aquatic or human health protection for a specific pollutant, a reasonable potential analysis is conducted for each applicable standard and corresponding critical flow to ensure effluent limitations are sufficiently stringent to ensure all applicable water quality standards are met as required by 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(i). For brevity, the pollutant summary table reports the results of the most conservative scenario.

Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA)

The Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA) is a statistical estimation process, outlined in the 1991 USEPA Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control (TSD), Appendix E. This process uses existing effluent quality data and statistical variation methodology to project the maximum amounts of pollutants that could be discharged by the facility. This projected instream concentration (PIC) is calculated using the appropriate ratio and compared to the water quality standard (WQS). When the RPA process determines the WQS may be exceeded, a WQBEL is required. The procedure for developing WQBELs includes the following steps:

- 1) Identify the pollutants present in the discharge(s) based upon existing data, sampling data collected by the permittee as part of the permit application or a short-term high intensity monitoring program, or data gathered by the NYSDEC.
- 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.

NYSDEC 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 NYSDEC uses a model which incorporates the Streeter-Phelps equation. The equation relates the decomposition of inorganic and organic materials along with oxygen reaeration rates to compute the downstream dissolved oxygen concentration for comparison to water quality standards.

The Division of Water has been using the TMDL approach in permit limit development for the control of toxic substances. Since the early 1980's, the loading capacity for specific pollutants has been determined for each drainage basin. Water quality-limiting segments and pollutants have been identified, TMDLs, wasteload allocations and load allocations have been developed, and permits with water quality-based effluent limits have been issued. In accordance with TOGS 1.3.1, the Division of Water implements a Toxics Reduction Strategy which is committed to the application of the TMDL process using numeric, pollutant-specific water quality standards through the Watershed Approach. The Watershed Approach accounts for the cumulative effect of multiple discharges of conservative toxic pollutants to ensure water quality standards are met in downstream segments.

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing:

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

1. There is the presence of substances in the effluent for which ambient water quality criteria do not exist.
2. There are uncertainties in the development of TMDLs, WLAs, and WQBELs, caused by inadequate ambient and/or discharge data, high natural background concentrations of pollutants, available treatment technology, and other such factors.
3. There is the presence of substances for which WQBELs are below analytical detectability.
4. There is the possibility of complex synergistic or additive effects of chemicals, typically when the

number of metals or organic compounds discharged by the permittee equals or exceeds five.

5. There are observed detrimental effects on the receiving water biota.
6. Previous WET testing indicated a problem.
7. POTWs which exceed a discharge of 1 MGD. Facilities of less than 1 MGD may be required to test, e.g., POTWs <1 MGD which are managing industrial pretreatment programs.

Minimum Level of Detection

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

Action Levels

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

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

Monitoring Requirements

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

Other Conditions

Mercury

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

Permittee: Town of Alexandria
Facility: Redwood Sewer District Wastewater Treatment Plant
SPDES Number: NY0215911
USEPA Non-Major/Class 07 Municipal

Date: April 21, 2026
Permit Writer: Michael Bocchi
Full Technical Review

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). NYSDEC has determined that the MDV is consistent with the protection of public health, safety, and welfare. During the effective period of this MDV, any increased risks to human health are mitigated by fish consumption advisories issued periodically by the NYSDOH.

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

Schedules of Compliance

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

Schedule(s) of Additional Submittals

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