State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) DISCHARGE PERMIT

SIC Code:	**2026**	NAICS Code:	**311511, 311513, 311514**	SPDES Number:	**NY0002607**
Discharge Class (CL):	**01**			DEC Number:	**6-2246-00004/00001**
Toxic Class (TX):	**N**			Effective Date (EDP):	**EDP**
Major-Sub Drainage Basin:	**03 - 03**			Expiration Date (ExDP):	**ExDP**
Water Index Number:	**Ont. 8**	Item No.:	**847 - 20**	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:	**HP Hood LLC**	Attention:	**Leonhard Wiegandt, Plant Manager**		
Street:	**Six Kimball Lane**				
City:	**Lynnfield**	State:	**MA**	Zip Code:	**01940**
Email:	**leonhard.wiegandt@hphood.com**	Phone:	**(315) 658-5351**		

is authorized to discharge from the facility described below:

FACILITY NAME, ADDRESS, AND PRIMARY OUTFALL																
Name:	**HP Hood LaFargeville Plant**															
Address / Location:	**20700 State Route 411**											County:	**Jefferson**			
City:	**LaFargeville**						State:	**NY**				Zip Code:	**13656**			
Facility Location:		Latitude:	**44**	°	**11**	'	**47**	" N	& Longitude:	**75**	°	**57**	'	**33**	" W	
Primary Outfall No.:	**001**	Latitude:	**44**	°	**11**	'	**18**	" N	& Longitude:	**75**	°	**57**	'	**36**	" W	
Wastewater Description:	**Process wastewater and cooling water**		Receiving Water:		**Chaumont River**			Class:	**C**			Standard:	**C**			

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

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

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

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

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SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL OUTFALLS

Outfall	Wastewater Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
01A	Stabilization pond bypass (treated process wastewater and cooling water)	**44** ° **11** ' **37** " N	**75** ° **57** ' **32** " W
Receiving Water:	**Internal to Outfall 001**		Class: **-**
Outfall	Wastewater Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
01C	Stabilization pond effluent (treated process wastewater and cooling water)	**44** ° **11** ' **18** " N	**75** ° **57** ' **36** " W
Receiving Water:	**Internal to Outfall 001**		Class: **-**

DEFINITIONS

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

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING

Outfall 001

OUTFALL	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
001	Treated process wastewater and cooling water	Chaumont River, Class C	EDP	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location Inf.	Location Eff.	
Flow	Monthly Average	Monitor	MGD			Continuous	Recorder		X	
Flow	Daily Maximum	Monitor	MGD			Continuous	Recorder		X	
pH	Daily Minimum	6.5	SU			2/week	Grab		X	
	Daily Maximum	8.0	SU							
Temperature	Monthly Average	Monitor	ºF			2/week	Grab		X	
	Daily Maximum	90	ºF			2/week	Grab		X	
BOD_5	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	82	lbs/d	Weekly	24-hr. Comp.		X	1
	Daily Maximum	5.0	mg/L	196	lbs/d	Weekly	24-hr. Comp.		X	1
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	123	lbs/d	Weekly	24-hr. Comp.		X	1
	Daily Maximum	10	mg/L	294	lbs/d	Weekly	24-hr. Comp.		X	1
Settleable Solids	Daily Maximum	0.1	mL/L			2/week	Grab		X	
Dissolved Oxygen	Daily Minimum	7.0	mg/L			Weekly	Grab		X	1
Ammonia (as N)	Monthly Average	1.1	mg/L	1.6	lbs/d	Weekly	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Ammonia (as N) June 1 – October 31	Daily Maximum	1.6	mg/L			Weekly	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Total Phosphorus (as P)	Daily Average	Monitor	mg/L	8.34	lbs/d	Monthly	24-hr. Comp.		X	
	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	Monthly	24-hr. Comp.		X	

WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TESTING		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
WET - Acute Invertebrate	See footnote			0.3	TUa		See footnote		X	2
WET - Acute Vertebrate	See footnote			0.3	TUa		See footnote		X	2
WET - Chronic Invertebrate	See footnote			1.0	TUc		See footnote		X	2
WET - Chronic Vertebrate	See footnote			1.0	TUc		See footnote		X	2

FOOTNOTES OUTFALL 001:

1. The BOD_5 concentration limits, TSS concentration limits, and the DO daily minimum limit during November 1 – April 30 are all final effluent limitations. See Schedule of Compliance for the applicable summer interim effluent limitations. The BOD_5 and TSS loading limits are applicable year-round at the effective date of the permit and are not connected to the Schedule of Compliance.

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING (continued)

FOOTNOTES OUTFALL 001 (continued):

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

   Monitoring Period - WET testing shall be performed quarterly (calendar quarters) beginning in the first month of the first calendar quarter following EDP and lasting for a period of one full year.

   Reporting - Toxicity Units shall be calculated and reported on the DMR as follows: TUa = (100)/(48-hr LC50) [note that Acute data is generated by both Acute and Chronic testing] and TUc = (100)/(7-day NOEC) or (100)/(7-day IC25) when Chronic testing has been performed or TUc = (TUa) x (10) when only Acute testing has been performed and is used to predict Chronic test results, where the 48-hr LC50, 7-day NOEC and/or IC25 are all expressed in % effluent. This must be done, including the Chronic prediction from the Acute data, for both species unless otherwise directed. For Chronic results, report the most sensitive endpoint (i.e. survival, growth and/or reproduction) corresponding to the lowest 7-day NOEC or IC25 and resulting highest TUc. For Acute results, report a TUa of 0.3 if there is no statistically significant mortality in 100% effluent as compared to the control. Report a TUa of 1.0 if there is statistically significant mortality in 100% effluent as compared to the control, but insufficient mortality to generate a 48-hr LC50. Also, in the absence of a 48-hr LC50, use 1.0 TUa for the Chronic prediction from the Acute data, and report a TUc of 10.0.

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

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

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING (continued)

Outfall 01A

OUTFALL	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
01A	Stabilization pond bypass (treated process wastewater and cooling water)	Internal to Outfall 001	EDP	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
								Location		
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	
Flow	Monthly Average	Monitor	MGD			Continuous	Recorder		X	
Flow	Daily Maximum	Monitor	MGD			Continuous	Recorder		X	

Outfall 01C

OUTFALL	DESCRIPTION	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
01C	Stabilization pond effluent (treated process wastewater and cooling water)	Internal to Outfall 001	EDP	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
								Location		
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	
Flow	Monthly Total	Monitor	MG			Continuous	Calculated		X	1
Flow	Daily Maximum	Monitor	MGD			Continuous	Calculated		X	1

FOOTNOTES OUTFALL 01A and 01C:

1. The permittee shall report Outfall 01C flow data in an annual report and not through NetDMR. This report shall include a record detailing when the flows through Outfall 01A either bypass or are sent directly to the stabilization pond. See Schedule of Additional Submittals.

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS

Stormwater discharges at this facility are required to obtain coverage under the current Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) Sector [U] (GP-0-23-001).

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs) FOR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

BMPs FOR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES (continued)

5. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) Required for Discharges of Stormwater from Construction Activity to Surface Waters -** A SWPPP shall be developed prior to commencing any construction activity that will result in soil disturbance of one or more acres of uncontaminated area[1]. (Note: the disturbance threshold is 5000 SF in the New York City East of Hudson Watershed). The SWPPP shall conform to the current version of the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity (CGP), including the *New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control* and *New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual.* The permittee shall submit a copy of the SWPPP and any amendments thereto to the local governing body and any other authorized agency having jurisdiction or regulatory control over the construction activity **at least 30 days prior to soil disturbance**. The SWPPP shall be maintained on-site and submitted to the Department only upon request. When a SWPPP is required, a properly completed *Notice of Intent* (NOI) form shall be submitted (available at www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/43133.html) prior to soil disturbance. Note that submission of the NOI is required for informational purposes; the permittee is not eligible for and will not obtain coverage under any SPDES general permit for stormwater discharges. SWPPPs must be developed for subsequent site disturbances in accordance with the above requirements. The permittee is responsible for ensuring that the provisions of each SWPPP are properly implemented.

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

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

MERCURY MINIMIZATION PROGRAM (MMP) - Type IV

On October 21, 2024, the permittee submitted a Conditional Exclusion Certification, certifying that the facility does not have any of the mercury sources listed in Part III.A.3. of DOW 1.3.10.

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

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

    - The facility is or receives discharge from 1) individually permitted combined sewer overflow (CSOs)[3] communities and/or 2) Type II sanitary sewer overflow (SSO)[4] facilities;
    - One or more effluent samples which exceed 12 ng/L, including samples taken as a result of the SPDES application process;
    - Internal or tributary waste stream samples exceed the GLCA effluent limitation **AND** the final effluent samples are less than the GLCA due primarily to dilution by uncontaminated or less contaminated waste streams. Both components of this criterion may include samples taken as a result of the SPDES application process;
    - A permit application or other information indicates that mercury is handled on site and could be discharged through outfalls;
    - Outfalls which contain legacy mercury contamination;
    - The facility's collection system receives discharges from a dental and/or categorical industrial user (CIU)[5] that may discharge mercury;
    - The facility accepts hauled wastes; or,
    - The facility is defined as a categorical industry that may discharge mercury. This may also include dentists, universities, hospitals, or laboratories which have their own SPDES permit.

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

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

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

[2] Neither monitoring nor outreach is required for facilities meeting the criteria for MMP Type IV, but monitoring and/or outreach can be included in the permittee's control strategy.

[3] CSO permits are included under the 05 and 07 permit classifications.

[4] These are overflow retention facilities (ORFs) and are included under the 05 and 07 permit classifications.

[5] CIUs include those listed under Federal Regulation in 40 CFR Part 400.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

N.Y.S. PERMITTED DISCHARGE POINT

SPDES PERMIT No.: NY_____

OUTFALL No. :____

For information about this permitted discharge contact:

Permittee Name: _____

Permittee Contact: _____

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

OR:

NYSDEC Division of Water Regional Office Address:

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

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

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

SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE

a) The permittee shall comply with the following schedule:

Outfall(s)	Compliance Action	Compliance Date[6]
001	INTERIM PROGRESS REPORT The permittee shall provide a status update for the *Design Documents*.	EDP + 9 Months EDP + 18 Months
001	DESIGN DOCUMENTS The permittee shall submit approvable[2] Design Documents including a Basis of Design Report (BODR), Plans, Specifications, and Construction Schedule for the selected alternative that will ensure compliance with final effluent limitations for BOD_5, TSS, and dissolved oxygen.	EDP + 24 Months
001	INTERIM PROGRESS REPORT The permittee shall provide a status update for *Complete Construction*.	EDP + 33 Months EDP + 42 Months EDP + 51 Months
001	COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION The permittee shall provide a Construction Completion Certification[7] to the DEC (send to the Regional Water Engineer and NetDMR@dec.ny.gov) that the disposal system has been fully completed in accordance with the approved Design Documents.	EDP + 54 Months
001	COMMENCE OPERATION Following receipt of DEC acceptance of the Construction Completion Certification, the permittee shall comply with the final effluent limitations described in this permit for BOD_5, TSS, and dissolved oxygen.	Upon Department Acceptance
Unless noted otherwise, the above actions are one-time requirements.		
See next page for Interim Effluent Limits.		

[6] 6 NYCRR 750-1.14 (a)
[7] 6 NYCRR 750-2.10 (c)

SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE – Interim Effluent Limits

OUTFALL	EXPIRING
001	Upon Department Acceptance of Construction Completion

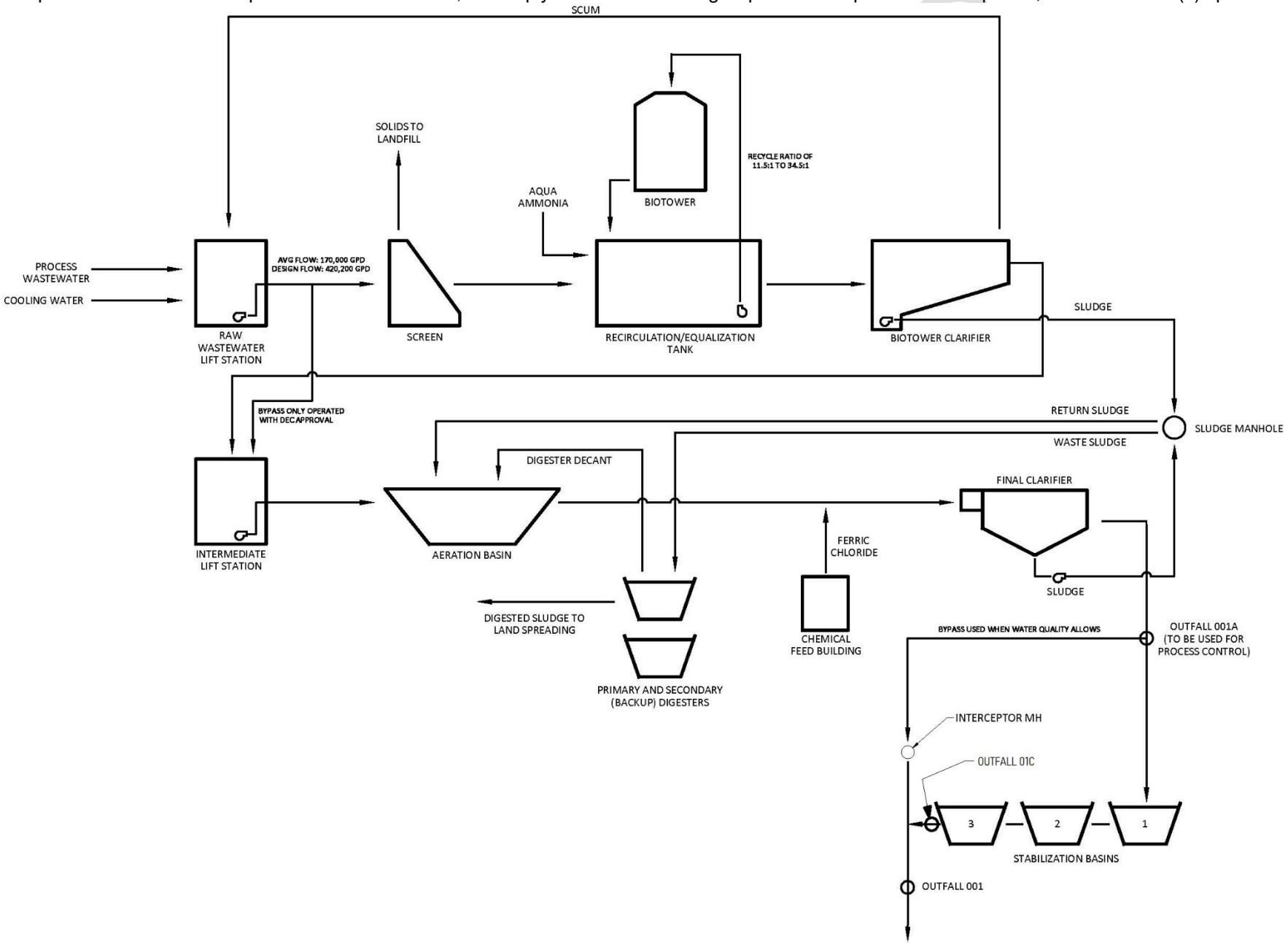
PARAMETER	INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMIT					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				Notes
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location Inf.	Location Eff.	
BOD_5 June 1 – October 31	Daily Average	7.5	mg/L			2/week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
BOD_5 June 1 – October 31	Daily Maximum	15	mg/L			2/week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
TSS June 1 – October 31	Daily Average	10	mg/L			2/week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
TSS June 1 – October 31	Daily Maximum	20	mg/L			2/week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
BOD_5 November 1 – May 31	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L			2/week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
BOD_5 November 1 – May 31	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L			2/week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
TSS November 1 – May 31	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L			2/week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
TSS November 1 – May 31	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L			2/week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Dissolved Oxygen November 1 – May 31	Daily Minimum	Monitor	mg/L			2/week	Grab		X	
Notes:										

b) The permittee shall submit a Report of Non-compliance Event form with each of the above schedule dates no later than 14 days following each elapsed date, unless conditions require more immediate notice as prescribed in 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.2(a) and 750-2. All notifications shall be sent to the locations listed under the section of this permit entitled RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS. Each notice of non-compliance shall include the following information:
   1. A short description of the non-compliance;
   2. A description of any actions taken or proposed by the permittee to comply with the elapsed schedule requirements without further delay and to limit environmental impact associated with the non-compliance;
   3. Any details which tend to explain or mitigate an instance of non-compliance; and
   4. An estimate of the date the permittee will comply with the elapsed schedule requirement and an assessment of the probability that the permittee will meet the next scheduled requirement on time.

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

MONITORING LOCATIONS

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



GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

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

B. General Conditions

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

C. Operation and Maintenance

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

D. Monitoring and Records

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

E. Reporting Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

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

B. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs): Completed DMR forms shall be submitted for each 1 month reporting period in accordance with the DMR Manual available on DEC's website.

DMRs must be submitted electronically using the electronic reporting tool (NetDMR) specified by DEC. Instructions on the use of NetDMR can be found at: How To Complete And Submit Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) - NYSDEC. **Hardcopy paper DMRs will only be accepted if a waiver from the electronic submittal requirements has been granted by DEC to the facility.**

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

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

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

Department of Environmental Conservation
Regional Water Engineer, Region 6
State Office Building, Watertown, New York, 13601-3787 Phone: (315) 785-2513

D. Schedule of Additional Submittals:

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

Outfall(s)	SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS - Required Action	Due Date
01A, 01C	ANNUAL EFFLUENT DATA REPORT Within 90 days following the end of each calendar year, the permittee shall submit an annual effluent data report to the Regional Water Engineer at the address listed in the RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS PAGE and to the Bureau of Water Permits, 4th Floor, 625 Broadway, Albany NY 12233-3505. The report shall be submitted electronically in a spreadsheet format acceptable to the DEC showing all analytical results and flow monitoring results for samples collected the previous year. This report shall include a record detailing when the flow through Outfall 01A is sent to either Outfall 001 or the stabilization ponds (Outfall 01C). This report shall also include a summary of the flow monitoring required at Outfall 01C (see PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS, AND MONITORING).	Annually on March 31st
N/A	BMP PLAN The permittee shall submit an initial BMP plan (EDP + 6 months) and subsequently review the completed BMP plan on an annual basis. The BMP plan shall be modified whenever: (a) changes at the facility materially increase the potential for releases of pollutants, (b) actual releases indicate the plan is inadequate, or (c) a letter from the DEC identifies inadequacies in the plan. The permittee shall certify in writing, as an attachment to the December Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR), that the annual review has been completed. All BMP plan revisions must be submitted to the Regional Water Engineer within 30 days.	EDP + 6 Months, Annually thereafter on January 28th

Outfall(s)	SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS - Required Action	Due Date
001	SHORT-TERM HIGH-INTENSITY MONITORING PROGRAM The permittee shall collect 10 effluent samples representative of normal discharge conditions and treatment operations over a 4-week period for hardness, dissolved zinc, and total zinc. The permittee shall use approved EPA analytical method with the lowest possible detection limit as promulgated under 40 CFR Part 136 for the determination of the concentrations of parameters listed. The permittee shall submit a summary of the results.	EDP + 2 months
001	WATER TREATMENT CHEMICAL (WTC) ANNUAL REPORT FORM The permittee shall submit a completed WTC Annual Report Form each year that Water Treatment Chemicals are used. The form shall be attached to the December DMR.	Annually on January 28th
001	MERCURY MINIMIZATION PLAN The permittee must complete and maintain onsite an annual mercury minimization status report in accordance with the requirements of this permit.	***Maintained Onsite*** EDP + 12 months, annually thereafter
001	MERCURY - CONDITIONAL EXCLUSION CERTIFICATION Permittee must submit a mercury conditional exclusion certification every five years in order to maintain MMP Type IV status.	10/21/2029 and every 5 years thereafter

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

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

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

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

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

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

SPDES Permit Fact Sheet
HP Hood LLC
HP Hood LaFargeville
NY0002607

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Summary of Permit Changes

A State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) full technical review, with changes requested by the permittee, has been drafted for the HP Hood LaFargeville facility. The changes to the permit are summarized below:

- Updated permit format, definitions, and general conditions
- Corrected lat/long coordinates for Outfall 001
- Updated receiving water class from D to C
- Removed Outfall 01B (closed)
- Added new internal Outfall 01C (stabilization pond effluent)
- Changed daily average monitoring to monthly average monitoring for flow, temperature, 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5), total suspended solids (TSS)
- Reduced the limited pH range from 6.0-9.0 SU to 6.5-8.0 SU
- Reduced BOD_5 concentration limit to daily max 5.0 mg/L year-round
- Reduced TSS concentration limit to daily max 10 mg/L year-round
- Reduced monthly average BOD_5 mass loading limit to 82 lbs/d
- Increased daily max BOD_5 mass loading limit to 196 lbs/d
- Increased TSS mass loading limits to a monthly average of 123 lbs/d and a daily max of 294 lbs/d
- Reduced settleable solids limit to a daily max of 0.1 mL/L
- Expanded daily minimum dissolved oxygen (DO) limit of 7.0 mg/L to apply year-round
- Changed ammonia reporting from "as NH_3" to "as N"
- Added monthly average ammonia (as N) limits of 1.1 mg/L and 1.6 lbs/d
- Added total phosphorus concentration monitoring
- Added whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing requirements
- Added Stormwater Pollution Prevention Requirements
- Added Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Industrial Facilities
- Added Mercury Minimization Program (MMP) Type IV
- Added Schedule of Compliance for final effluent limitations for BOD_5, TSS, and DO
- Updated Monitoring Locations diagram
- Added Schedule of Additional Submittals

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

Administrative History

5/1/1991 The last full technical review was performed and the SPDES permit became effective with a new five-year term and expiration date of 5/1/1996. The 1991 permit has formed the basis of this permit.

The permit was administratively renewed in 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011, 2016, and 2021. The current permit administrative renewal is effective until 10/31/2026.

10/21/2024 HP Hood LLC submitted a NY-2C permit application and a request to modify the permit to remove Outfalls 01A and 01B from the permit.

12/20/2024 DEC issued a Notice of Incomplete Application (NOIA) identifying various missing or incomplete items in the application material.

1/24/2025 HP Hood LLC submitted a modified NY-2C permit application in response to the NOIA.

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

Facility Information

This is an industrial facility (SIC code 2026) that processes milk, cream, and powder into cottage cheese, yogurt, other cultured products, ultrafiltered skim milk, and condensed skim milk and is subject to categorical effluent limit guidelines (ELG) (see summary table at the end of this factsheet). Effluent consists of process wastewater and non-contact cooling water. The current treatment system was constructed in 1992 to provide biological treatment and includes the following treatment units:

- Screening
- Biotower followed by primary clarifier
- Aeration basin
- Final clarifier and stabilization ponds

Sludge is digested aerobically, and land applied locally at the Thompson Farm. The outfall is a 12” PVC pipe that discharges into a ditch which flows into the Chaumont River, Class C.

Site Overview

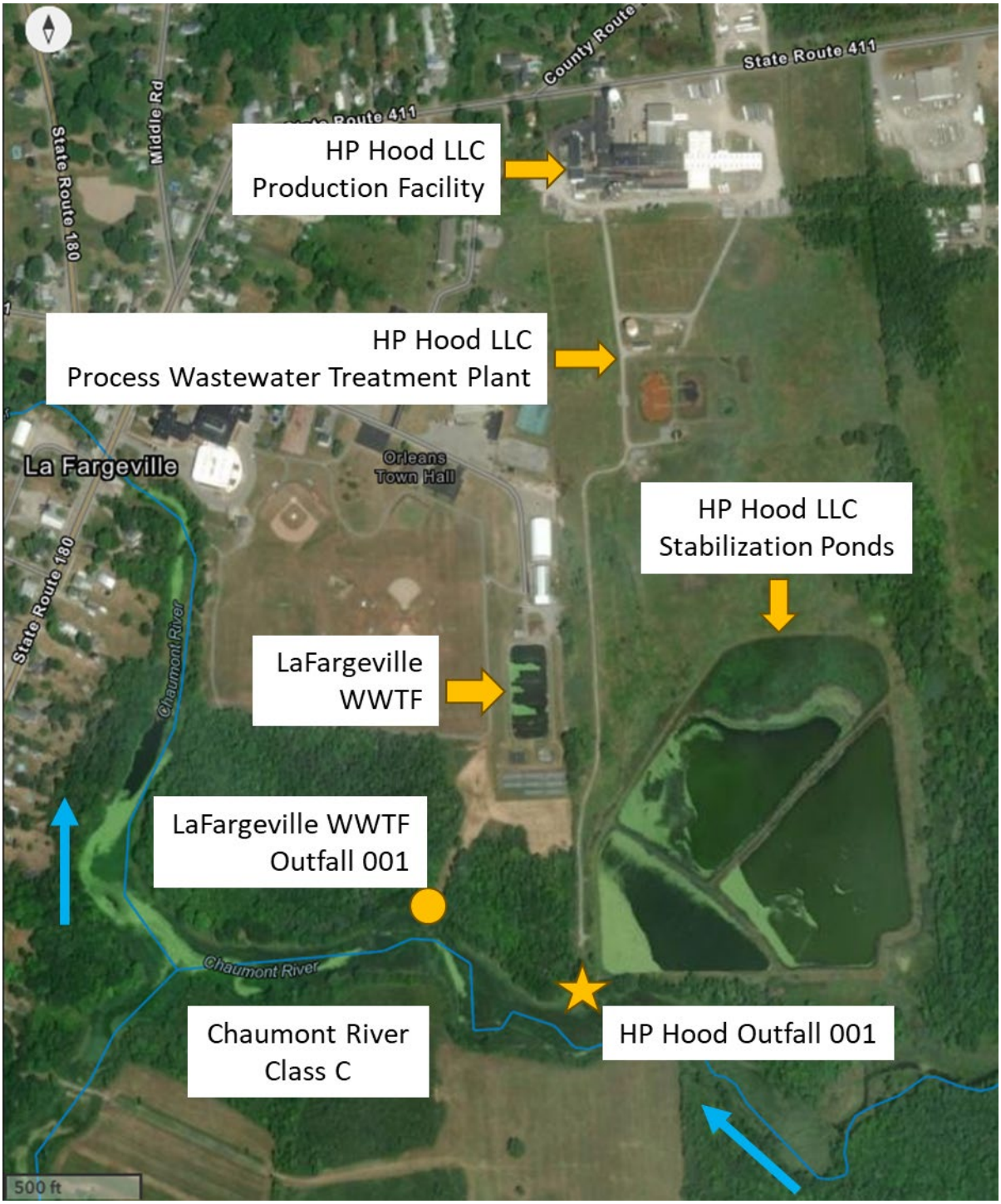

Figure 1. Map showing HP Hood LLC production facility, process wastewater treatment plant, stabilization ponds, and Outfall 001 (yellow star); the nearby LaFargeville Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF) and its respective outfall (yellow circle); and the Chaumont River.

Figure 2. HP Hood LLC's Outfall 001.

Enforcement History

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

Existing Effluent Quality

The Pollutant Summary Table presents the existing effluent quality and effluent limitations. The existing effluent quality was determined from Discharge Monitoring Reports and the application submitted by the permittee for the period January 2020 to December 2024. Appendix Link

Interstate Water Pollution Control Agencies

Outfall 001 is located within the Great Lakes watershed and International Joint Commission (IJC) compact area. Appendix Link

Receiving Water Information

The facility discharges treated process wastewater and cooling water via the following outfalls:

Outfall No.	SIC Code	Wastewater Type	Receiving Water
001	2026	Treated process wastewater and cooling water	Chaumont River, Class C
01A		Stabilization pond bypass	Internal to Outfall 001
01B	Former point of discharge for cooling water, internal to Outfall 001 ***Removing from permit***		
01C	2026	Stabilization pond effluent ***New***	Internal to Outfall 001

The facility discharges stormwater via the following outfalls, covered under the Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) Sector [U] (GP-0-23-001):

Stormwater Outfall No.	SIC Code	Wastewater Type	Receiving Water
001	2026	Stormwater	Chaumont River, Class C
002			
003			
004			
005			

Reach Description: The Chaumont River is tributary to Lake Ontario and part of the Great Lakes watershed. About 13 miles downstream from the facility, the Chaumont River empties into Lake Ontario at Chaumont Bay. The segment of the Chaumont River at the point of discharge is classified as C (6 NYCRR 847.5 – Table I – Item 20).

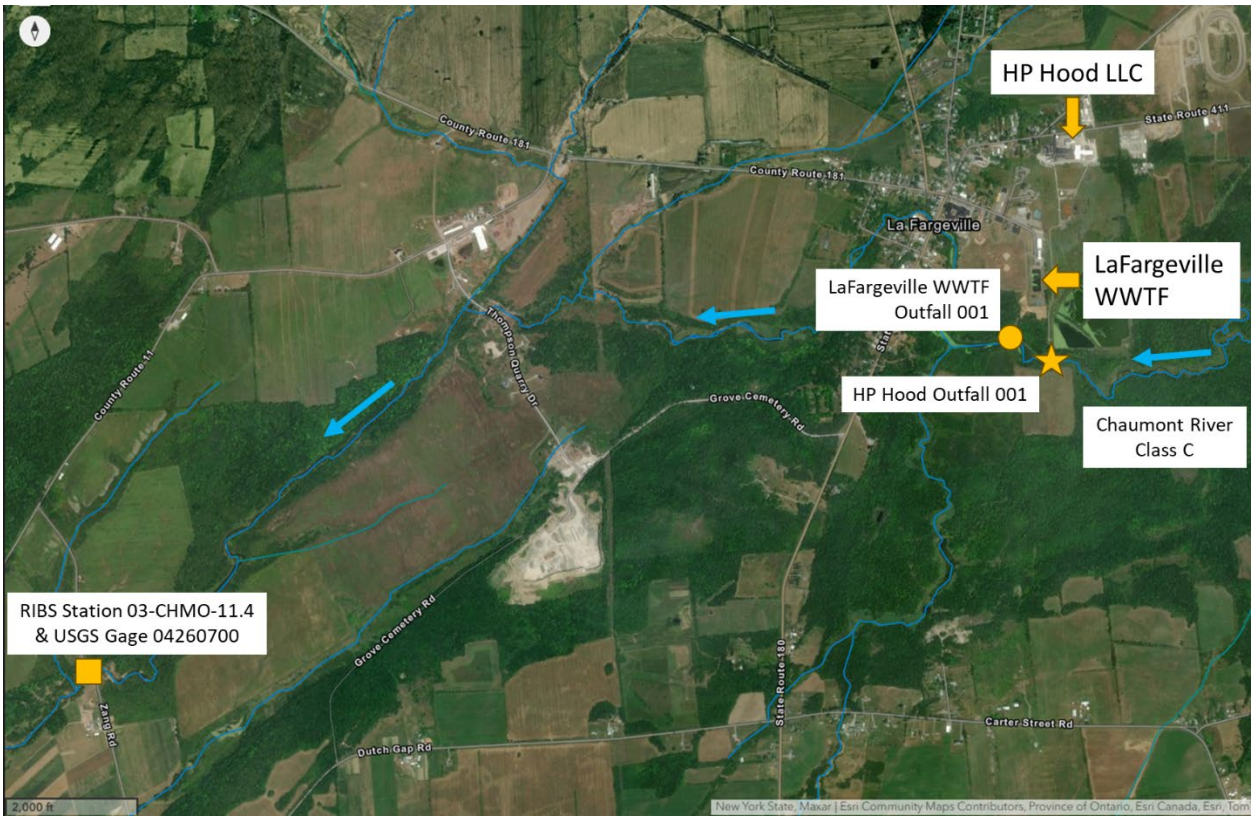

Figure 3. Map showing the Chaumont River; HP Hood LLC and Outfall 001 (yellow star); the nearby LaFargeville Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF) and its respective outfall (yellow circle); and RIBS Station 03-CHMO-11.4 and USGS Gage 04260700 (yellow square).

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

Impaired Waterbody Information

The Chaumont River segment (PWL No. 0303-0037) is not listed on the 2020/2022 New York State Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters, and therefore, there are no applicable wasteload allocations (WLAs) for this discharge.

Critical Receiving Water Data

A water quality survey of the Chaumont River was performed in 1989 which documented the swampy, backwater condition encountered in the vicinity of the HP Hood LaFargeville discharge. During the associated macroinvertebrate survey in August 1989, the stream was observed to be dry or have extremely low flows in the vicinity of the discharge. As such, the Chaumont River is considered an intermittent stream and consistent with TOGS 1.3.1 effluent limitations will be applied as end-of-pipe limitations with no mixing or dilution

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

Permit Requirements

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

USEPA Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs) Applicable to Facility

Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available (BPT), Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT), Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT), and New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) limitations are based on Effluent Limitation Guidelines developed by USEPA for specific industries[1]. The applicable effluent guidelines and limits are listed at the end of the Pollutant Summary Table in the USEPA ELG Calculation Table. Appendix Link

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing

As part of the application, the permittee submitted WTC requests for use of aqua ammonia and ferric chloride. Based on desktop analysis, the proposed dose of chemicals has possible toxicity concerns, and the WTC use is conditionally authorized pending the results of quarterly WET testing for one year. This requirement is being added to the permit for consistency.

Consistent with TOGS 1.3.2, given the dilution available and location within the Great Lakes basin, the chronic WET testing is required. WET testing action levels of 0.3 TUa and 1.0 TUc have been included in the permit for each species. The acute dilution ratio is less than 3.3 and the acute action level has been set equal to the default value of 0.3 TUa[2]. The chronic action levels represent the chronic dilution ratio. Samples will be collected quarterly for a period of one year.
Appendix Link

Anti-backsliding

Mass loading limits for 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5) and total suspended solids (TSS) are developed consistent with Effluent Limitation Guidelines applicable to the facility per 40 CFR 405. Consistent with 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.10(c)(1), backsliding is allowed for the BOD_5 and TSS loading limits because material and substantial alterations of additions to the permitted facility (i.e. changes in production) occurred after permit issuance, which justify the application of a less stringent effluent limitation.
Appendix Link

Antidegradation

The permit contains effluent limitations which ensure that the best usages of the receiving waters will be maintained. The Notice of Complete Application published in the Environmental Notice Bulletin contains information on the State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR)[3] determination.
Appendix Link

Discharge Notification Act Requirements

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

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

Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Industrial Facilities

In accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.14(f) and 40 CFR 122.44(k), the permittee is required to develop and implement a BMP plan that prevents, or minimizes the potential for, the release of

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

toxic or hazardous pollutants to state waters. The BMP plan requires annual review by the permittee. This is a new requirement.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Requirements

The facility discharges stormwater associated with industrial activity and requires SPDES permit coverage under 40 CFR 122.26(a)(6). Stormwater discharges at this facility are required to obtain coverage under the current Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) Sector [U] (GP-0-23-001). This requirement is being continued from the previous permit.

Mercury[4]

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

The facility is a significant minor Class 01 industrial facility. On October 21, 2024, the permittee submitted a Conditional Exclusion Certification, certifying that the facility does not have any of the mercury sources listed in Part III.A.3. of DOW 1.3.10 and the effluent measured <12 ng/L. Therefore, consistent with DOW 1.3.10, the permit includes requirements for the implementation of MMP Type IV and does not include mercury effluent limitations. The Schedule of Additional Submittals includes a mercury minimization plan annual status report (maintained onsite), and re-certification of the exclusion every five years. As part of the re-certification, the effluent must be sampled and continue to measure <12 ng/L. This requirement is new.

Schedule of Compliance

A Schedule of Compliance is being included[5] for the following items (Appendix Link):

- Compliance period for attainment of final effluent limits at Outfall 001 for BOD_5, TSS, and dissolved oxygen (DO). The BOD_5 and TSS limits are being reduced, and the DO limit for November 1 – April 30 is new. A major modification to the treatment facility or operations may be needed and will take a significant amount of time to properly plan, design, fund, and build.

Schedule of Additional Submittals

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

- Annual Effluent Data Report
- Best Management Practices Plan
- Short-Term High Intensity Monitoring Program for zinc
- Water Treatment Chemical (WTC) Annual Report Form
- Mercury Minimization Plan and Report
- Mercury Condition Exclusion Certification Form

[4] In accordance with DOW 1.3.10 Mercury – SPDES Permitting & Multiple Discharge Variance (MDV), December 30, 2020.
[5] Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.14

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)	Design Flow (MGD)	Dilution Ratio		
												A(A)	A(C)	HEW
001	44° 11' 18" N	75° 57' 36" W	Chaumont River	C	Ont. 8 portion as described PWL: 0303-00037	03/03	169[6]	-	-	-	0.42[7]	Intermittent Stream No Dilution		
01A	44° 11' 37" N	75° 57' 32" W	Internal to 001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01C	44° 11' 18" N	75° 57' 36" W	Internal to 001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

POLLUTANT SUMMARY TABLE

Outfall 001

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated process wastewater and cooling water													
		Type of Treatment: Screening, equalization, biotowers, primary clarifiers, aeration basins, secondary clarifiers, and stabilization ponds													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[8]	# 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 January 2020 to December 2024 was obtained from Discharge Monitoring Reports and the application provided by the permittee. All applicable water quality standards were reviewed for development of the WQBELs. The standard and WQBEL shown below represent the most stringent.															
Flow Rate	MGD	Daily Avg*	**Monitor**	0.18 Actual Average	60 / 0	-	-	No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages.					703.2	-	Monitor 750-1.13
		Daily Max	**Monitor**	0.37 Actual Average	60 / 0	-	-								Monitor 750-1.13
	Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1 and 6 NYCRR 750-1.13, flow will continue to be monitored for informational purposes and to calculate pollutant loadings. *Daily average flow monitoring is being changed to monthly average to be consistent with averaging periods throughout the permit.														

[6] Ambient hardness was established from a 2024 analysis of watershed specific data.
[7] The wastewater treatment plant was designed for an average daily flow of 0.19 MGD and a maximum daily flow of 0.42 MGD.
[8] Existing Effluent Quality: Unless otherwise stated, Daily Max = 99% lognormal; Monthly Avg = 95% lognormal (for datasets with ≤3 non-detects); Daily Max = 99% delta-lognormal; Monthly Avg = 95% delta-lognormal (for datasets with >3 non-detects)

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated process wastewater and cooling water
		Type of Treatment: Screening, equalization, biotowers, primary clarifiers, aeration basins, secondary clarifiers, and stabilization ponds

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[8]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
pH	SU	Minimum	6.0	6.1 Actual Min	60 / 0	6.0	USEPA ELG BPT	8.5[9]	-	6.5 – 8.5	Range	**6.5 - 8.0**	703.3	-	WQBEL
		Maximum	9.0	9.0 Actual Max	60 / 0	9.0									
	Consistent with TOGS 1.3.1, the minimum pH effluent limit will be set at the water quality standard with no dilution. The maximum pH of 8.0 was established from an analysis of the river downstream of the outfall and the pH must be limited in order to maintain downstream water quality and ensure compliance with ammonia water quality standards.														
Temperature	°F	Daily Avg*	**Monitor**	61 Actual Average	60 / 0	-	-	-	(Non-Trout): The water temperature at the surface of a stream shall not be raised to more than 90F at any point and... shall not be raised or lowered to more than 5F over the temperature that existed before the addition				704.2	-	Monitor 750-1.13
	°F	Daily Max	**90**	83 Actual Max	60 / 0	-	-								WQBEL
	Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1 6 NYCRR 750-1.13, monitoring is required and may be used to inform future permitting decisions. To achieve standards specified in 6 NYCRR Part 704, an effluent temperature limit of 90ºF is specified. These requirements are being continued from the previous permit. *Daily average monitoring is being changed to monthly average monitoring to be consistent with averaging periods throughout the permit.														
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	mg/L	Daily Min	7.0 Summer	7.1 Actual Min	25 / 0	**7.0**	TOGS 1.3.1	-	-	(Non-Trout) 4.0 mg/L		-	703.3	-	ISEL
	The existing summer limit is consistent with TOGS 1.3.1 and effluent limitations have been extended to apply year-round for the protection of water quality.														

[9] Ambient pH calculated from RIBs station 03-CHMO-11.4, located approximately 4.3 miles downstream, using 4 samples collected from 1996-2020.

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated process wastewater and cooling water
		Type of Treatment: Screening, equalization, biotowers, primary clarifiers, aeration basins, secondary clarifiers, and stabilization ponds

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[8]	# 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) SUMMER June 1 – October 31	mg/L	Daily Avg*	7.5	4.3 Actual Average	25 / 0	**Monitor**	TOGS 1.2.1	-	See Dissolved Oxygen			-	703.3	-	Monitor 750-1.13
		Daily Max	15	10 Actual Max	25 / 0	**5.0**	TOGS 1.3.1					-			ISEL
	lbs/d	Daily Avg*	Monitor	6.7 Actual Average	25 / 0	**82***	USEPA ELG BPT					-			TBEL
		Daily Max	Monitor	25	25 / 0	**196**	USEPA ELG BPT					-			TBEL
	The daily max BOD_5 effluent limitation has been decreased to be consistent with TOGS 1.3.1 and to represent the highest degree of treatment that can reasonably be achieved. These limitations have also been extended to year-round. Based on the current performance of the facility, a Schedule of Compliance has been included to allow the facility time to achieve final compliance. *Daily average monitoring is being changed to monthly average to be consistent with the ELGs applicable to the facility. Monthly average and daily maximum load limits are being added to the permit consistent with USEPA EFFLUENT LIMITATION GUIDELINE (ELG) CALCULATIONS.														
5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5) WINTER November 1 – May 31	mg/L	Monthly Avg	-	-	-	**Monitor**	TOGS 1.2.1	-	See Dissolved Oxygen			-	703.3	-	Monitor 750-1.13
		Daily Max	-	-	-	**5.0**	TOGS 1.3.1					-			ISEL
	lbs/d	Daily Avg*	84	10 Actual Average	35 / 0	**82***	USEPA ELG BPT					-			TBEL
		Daily Max	96	74 Actual Max	35 / 0	**196**	USEPA ELG BPT					-			TBEL
	The daily max BOD_5 effluent limitation has been decreased to be consistent with TOGS 1.3.1 and to represent the highest degree of treatment that can reasonably be achieved. These limitations have also been extended to year-round. Based on the current performance of the facility, a Schedule of Compliance has been included to allow the facility time to achieve final compliance. *The daily average load limit is being reduced to a monthly average load limit of 82 lbs/d to be consistent with the ELGs applicable to the facility. The daily max load limit is being increased to 196 lbs/d – see USEPA EFFLUENT LIMITATION GUIDELINE (ELG) CALCULATIONS and the Anti-backsliding section of this fact sheet. Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1 and 6 NYCRR 750-1.13, monthly average concentration monitoring is being added to the permit to calculate pollutant loadings.														

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated process wastewater and cooling water
		Type of Treatment: Screening, equalization, biotowers, primary clarifiers, aeration basins, secondary clarifiers, and stabilization ponds

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[8]	# 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) SUMMER June 1 – October 31	mg/L	Daily Avg*	10	4.0 Actual Average	25 / 0	**Monitor**	TOGS 1.2.1	-	None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	Antibacksliding
		Daily Max	20	6.6 Actual Max	25 / 0	**10**	TOGS 1.3.1								Antibacksliding
	lbs/d	Daily Avg*	Monitor	5.8 Actual Average	25 / 0	**123***	USEPA ELG BPT								WQBEL
		Daily Max	Monitor	22	25 / 0	**294**	USEPA ELG BPT								WQBEL
	The daily max TSS effluent limitation has been decreased to be consistent with TOGS 1.3.1 and to represent the highest degree of treatment that can reasonably be achieved. These limitations have also been extended to year-round. Based on the current performance of the facility, a Schedule of Compliance has been included to allow the facility time to achieve final compliance. Load limits are being added to the permit to be consistent with ELGs applicable to the facility. See USEPA EFFLUENT LIMITATION GUIDELINE (ELG) CALCULATIONS. *Daily average load monitoring is being changed to monthly average to be consistent with the ELGs applicable to the facility.														
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) WINTER November 1 – May 31	mg/L	Monthly Avg	-	-	-	**Monitor**	TOGS 1.2.1	-	None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	Monitor 750-1.13
		Daily Max	-	-	-	**10**	TOGS 1.3.1								ISEL
	lbs/d	Daily Avg*	104	12 Actual Average	35 / 0	**123***	USEPA ELG BPT								TBEL
		Daily Max	120	73 Actual Max	35 / 0	**294**	USEPA ELG BPT								TBEL
	The daily max TSS effluent limitation has been decreased to be consistent with TOGS 1.3.1 and to represent the highest degree of treatment that can reasonably be achieved. These limitations have also been extended to year-round. Based on the current performance of the facility, a Schedule of Compliance has been included to allow the facility time to achieve final compliance. Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1 and 6 NYCRR 750-1.13, monthly average concentration monitoring is being added to the permit. *Daily average monitoring is being changed to monthly average, and the daily max and monthly average load limits are being increased to be consistent with the ELGs applicable to the facility. See USEPA EFFLUENT LIMITATION GUIDELINE (ELG) CALCULATIONS and Anti-backsliding section of this fact sheet.														

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated process wastewater and cooling water
		Type of Treatment: Screening, equalization, biotowers, primary clarifiers, aeration basins, secondary clarifiers, and stabilization ponds

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[8]	# 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 Avg	0.3	0.1 Actual Average	59 / 1	-	-	-	None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	Discontinued
	mL/L	Daily Max	Monitor	0.1 Actual Max	57 / 3	**0.1**	TOGS 1.3.1								TBEL
	The daily max settleable solids effluent limitation has been decreased to be consistent with TOGS 1.3.1 and to represent the highest degree of treatment that can reasonably be achieved. Based on the current performance of the facility, a Schedule of Compliance is not needed. The daily average limit of 0.3 mg/L is being discontinued. This change does not violate anti-backsliding because the new proposed daily max limit of 0.1 mL/L is more stringent.														
Nitrogen, Ammonia (as N) SUMMER June 1 – October 31	mg/L	Daily Avg*	Monitor	0.23** Actual Average	23 / 0	-	-	-	-	1.1	A(C)	**1.1**	703.5	-	WQBEL
		Daily Max	**1.6***	0.67**	22 / 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			Antibacksliding
	lb/d	Monthly Avg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1.6**		-	WQBEL
	The summer ammonia WQS was calculated using a pH of 7.8 (as the 75th percentile of 25 daily max pH samples reported from June through October on the 2020-2024 DMRs) and a temperature of 25ºC consistent with TOGS 1.3.1E. *Monthly average concentration and loading limits equal to the WQBELs are being added to the permit (replacing daily average monitoring). The existing daily max ammonia concentration limit is being maintained due to antibacksliding. **Ammonia was previously limited at a daily max limit of 2.0 mg/L (as NH_3) equivalent to 1.6 mg/L (as N). For existing effluent quality, the daily average ammonia (as NH_3) was 0.28 mg/L, and the daily max ammonia (as NH_3) was 0.81 mg/L. 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.														
Nitrogen, Ammonia (as N) WINTER November 1 – May 31	mg/L	Monthly Avg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	A(C)	**1.1**	703.5	-	WQBEL
	lb/d	Monthly Avg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1.6**		-	WQBEL
	The winter ammonia WQS was calculated using a pH of 8.0 (from the proposed new max pH limit) and a temperature of 10ºC consistent with TOGS 1.3.1E. Monthly average ammonia concentration and loading limits equal to the WQBELs are being added to the permit.														

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated process wastewater and cooling water
		Type of Treatment: Screening, equalization, biotowers, primary clarifiers, aeration basins, secondary clarifiers, and stabilization ponds

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[8]	# 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	Daily Avg	-	-	-	**Monitor**	TOGS 1.2.1	-	None in amounts that will result in growths of algae, weeds and slimes that will impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	Monitor 750-1.13
		Daily Max	-	0.85	1	**Monitor**	TOGS 1.3.6								Monitor 750-1.13
	lb/d	Daily Avg	**8.34**	1.76 Actual Average	59 / 0	-	-								Antibacksliding
		Daily Max	**Monitor**	15.3 Actual Max	59 / 0	-	-								Monitor 750-1.13
	Consistent with TOGS 1.3.6, TOGS 1.2.1, and 6 NYCRR 750-1.13, concentration monitoring is being added for informational purposes and to calculate pollutant loadings. The existing phosphorus daily average load limitation is being maintained due to antibacksliding.														
Additional Pollutants Detected															
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	4,000	1	-	-	-	See Dissolved Oxygen				703.2	-	No Limitation
	lb/d	Daily Max	-	10,727	1	-	-	-						-	No Limitation
	There is no numeric water quality standard for COD to a class C waterbody. The water quality standard for dissolved oxygen will be protected by DO and BOD_5 limitations. Therefore, no limitation or monitoring is specified for COD.														
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	630	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	lb/d	Daily Max	-	1,689	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There is no numeric water quality standard for TOC to a class C waterbody. Therefore, no limitation or monitoring is specified.														
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	23	1	-	-	-	None in amounts that will result in growths of algae, weeds and slimes that will impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	No Limitation
	lb/d	Daily Max	-	62	1	-	-	-						-	No Limitation
	There is no numeric water quality standard for nitrate to a class C waterbody. Therefore, no limitation or monitoring is specified.														
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN, as N)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	2.6	1	-	-	-	None in amounts that will result in growths of algae, weeds and slimes that will impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	No Limitation
															No Limitation
	There is no numeric water quality standard for TKN to a class C waterbody. Therefore, no limitation or monitoring is specified.														

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated process wastewater and cooling water
		Type of Treatment: Screening, equalization, biotowers, primary clarifiers, aeration basins, secondary clarifiers, and stabilization ponds

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[8]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Total Organic Nitrogen (as N)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	2.1	1	-	-	-	None in amounts that will result in growths of algae, weeds and slimes that will impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	No Limitation
	lb/d	Daily Max	-	5.6	1	-	-	-						-	No Limitation
	There is no numeric water quality standard for total organic nitrogen to a class C waterbody. Therefore, no limitation or monitoring is specified.														
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	0.03	1	-	-	-	-	0.005	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	703.5	0.03	No Limitation
	lb/d	Daily Max	-	0.08	1	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Chlorine is used as a cleaner in Hood's production facilities but is not used in wastewater treatment processes. Therefore, there is no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation, and no limitation or monitoring is specified.														
Sulfate (as SO_4)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	120	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	lb/d	Daily Max	-	322	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There is no numeric water quality standard for sulfate to a class C waterbody. Therefore, no limitation or monitoring is specified.														
Iron, Total	mg/L	Daily Max	-	0.44	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	lb/d	Daily Max	-	1.18	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	There is no numeric water quality standard for iron to a class C waterbody. Therefore, no limitation or monitoring is specified.														
Mercury, Total	ng/L	Daily Max	-	0.548	1	-	-	-	-	0.7	H(FC)	-	-	-	DOW 1.3.10
	See Mercury section of this fact sheet.														
Zinc, Total	mg/L	Daily Max	-	0.022	1	-	-	-	-	0.129*	A(C)	-	703.5	-	STHIM
	lb/d	Daily Max	-	0.06	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Given the discharge to an effluent dominated stream, effluent hardness data is needed to evaluate reasonable potential to exceed the zinc WQS. A short-term high intensity monitoring program for both zinc and hardness is being added to the permit to collect sufficient data to evaluate the need for zinc limitations. *0.129 mg/L represents a zinc WQS calculated using an assumed ambient hardness of 169 mg/L, established from a 2024 analysis of watershed specific data. This value is provided for illustrative purposes.														

Outfall 01A

Outfall #	01A	**Description of Wastewater:** Stabilization pond bypass (treated process wastewater and cooling water)													
		Type of Treatment: Internal to 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[10]	# 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 January 2020 to December 2024 was obtained from Discharge Monitoring Reports provided by the permittee. All applicable water quality standards were reviewed for development of the WQBELs. The standard and WQBEL shown below represent the most stringent.															
Flow Rate	MGD	Daily Avg*	**Monitor**	0.14 Actual Average	60 / 0	-	-	No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages.					703.2	-	Monitor 750-1.13
		Daily Max	**Monitor**	0.24 Actual Average	60 / 0	-	-								Monitor 750-1.13
	Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1 and 6 NYCRR 750-1.13, flow will continue to be monitored for informational purposes. *Daily average flow monitoring is being changed to monthly average to be consistent with averaging periods throughout the permit.														

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

Outfall 01C

Outfall #	01C	**Description of Wastewater:** Stabilization pond effluent (treated process wastewater and cooling water)													
		Type of Treatment: Internal to Outfall 001													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[11]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
General Notes: Existing discharge data from January 2020 to December 2024 was obtained from Discharge Monitoring Reports provided by the permittee. All applicable water quality standards were reviewed for development of the WQBELs. The standard and WQBEL shown below represent the most stringent.															
Flow Rate	MGD	Monthly Avg	-	-	-	**Monitor**	TOGS 1.2.1	No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages.					703.2	-	Monitor 750-1.13
		Daily Max	-	-	-	**Monitor**	TOGS 1.2.1								Monitor 750-1.13
	Consistent with TOGS 1.2.1 and 6 NYCRR 750-1.13, flow monitoring is being added to the permit for informational purposes.														

[11] 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)

USEPA EFFLUENT LIMITATION GUIDELINE (ELG) CALCULATIONS

Appendix Link

For the applicable categorical limitations under 40 CFR Part 405, the following basis was used to determine the TBEL:

Outfall	001	001	001	001
40 CFR Part/Subpart	§405.22 Subpart B	§405.32 Subpart C	§405.52 Subpart E	§405.92 Subpart I
Subpart Name	Fluid Products Subcategory	Cultured Products Subcategory	Cottage Cheese and Cultured Cream Cheese Subcategory	Condensed Milk Subcategory

ELG Pollutant	**Daily Max Multiplier**	**Monthly Avg. Multiplier**	**Ingredient Use (lbs/d)**	**BOD_5 Input (lbs/d)**	**Daily Max TBEL (lbs/d)**	**Monthly Avg. TBEL (lbs/d)**
40 CFR Part 405.22(b) Subpart B – ELGs for Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available						
BOD_5 (lbs/100 lbs of BOD_5 input)	0.450	0.225	15,000	982	4.4	2.2
TSS (lbs/100 lbs of BOD_5 input)	0.675	0.338	15,000	982	6.6	3.3
pH	6.0 – 9.0 S.U.		N/A	N/A	6.0 – 9.0 S.U.	
Note: Permittee indicated that this subpart was applicable due to production of ultrafiltered skim milk.						
40 CFR Part 405.32(a) Subpart C – ELGs for Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available						
BOD_5 (lbs/100 lbs of BOD_5 input)	0.338	0.135	224,700	27,279	92	37
TSS (lbs/100 lbs of BOD_5 input)	0.506	0.203	224,700	27,279	138	55
pH	6.0 – 9.0 S.U.		N/A	N/A	6.0 – 9.0 S.U.	
Note: Permittee indicated that this subpart was applicable due to production of cultured products including yogurt.						
40 CFR Part 405.52(a) Subpart E – ELGs for Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available						
BOD_5 (lbs/100 lbs of BOD_5 input)	0.670	0.268	150,000	10,876	73	29
TSS (lbs/100 lbs of BOD_5 input)	1.005	0.402	150,000	10,876	109	44
pH	6.0 – 9.0 S.U.		N/A	N/A	6.0 – 9.0 S.U.	
Note: Permittee indicated that this subpart was applicable due to production of cottage cheese.						

ELG Pollutant	Daily Max Multiplier	Monthly Avg. Multiplier	Ingredient Use (lbs/d)	BOD_5 Input (lbs/d)	Daily Max TBEL (lbs/d)	Monthly Avg. TBEL (lbs/d)
40 CFR Part 405.92(b) Subpart I – ELGs for Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available						
BOD_5 (lbs/100 lbs of BOD_5 input)	0.460	0.230	89,000	5,828	27	13
TSS (lbs/100 lbs of BOD_5 input)	0.690	0.345	89,000	5,828	40	20
pH	6.0 – 9.0 S.U.		N/A	N/A	6.0 – 9.0 S.U.	
Note: Permittee indicated that this subpart was applicable due to production of condensed skim milk.						
40 CFR Part 405 Total of Subparts – ELGs for Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available						
BOD_5	-	-	478,700	44,965	**196**	**82**
TSS	-	-	478,700	44,965	**294**	**123**
pH	6.0 – 9.0 S.U.		N/A	N/A	**6.0 – 9.0 S.U.**	
Note: The bolded numbers represent the totaled limits.						

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 law[12] and USEPA interpretation[13] 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.

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

Antidegradation Policy

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

Effluent Limitations

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

Technology-based Effluent Limitations (TBELs) for Industrial Facilities

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

USEPA Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs) Applicable to Facility

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

Best Professional Judgement (BPJ)

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

Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

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

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

Mixing Zone Analyses

In accordance with TOGS 1.3.1., the DEC may perform additional analysis of the mixing condition between the effluent and the receiving waterbody. Mixing zone analyses using plume dispersion modeling are conducted in accordance with the following:
"EPA Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control" (March 1991); EPA Region VIII's "Mixing Zones and Dilution Policy" (December 1994); NYSDEC TOGS 1.3.1, "Total Maximum Daily Loads and Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations" (July 1996); "CORMIX v11.0" (2019).

Critical Flows

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

Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA)

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

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

2) identify water quality criteria applicable to these pollutants;

3) determine if WQBELs are necessary (i.e. reasonable potential analysis (RPA)). The RPA will utilize the procedure outlined in Chapter 3.3.2 of EPA's Technical Support Document (TSD). As outlined in the TSD, for parameters with limited effluent data the RPA may include multipliers to account for effluent variability; and,

4) calculate WQBELs (if necessary). Factors considered in calculating WQBELs include available dilution of effluent in the receiving water, receiving water chemistry, and other pollutant sources.

The DEC uses modeling tools to estimate the expected concentrations of the pollutant in the receiving water and develop WQBELs. These tools were developed in part using the methodology referenced above. If the estimated concentration of the pollutant in the receiving water is expected to exceed the ambient water quality standard or guidance value (i.e. numeric interpretation of a narrative water quality standard), then there is a reasonable potential that the discharge may cause or contribute to an exceedance of any State water quality standard adopted pursuant to NYS ECL 17-0301. If a TMDL is in place, the facility's WLA for that pollutant is applied as the WQBEL.

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

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

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing:

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

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

Minimum Level of Detection

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

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

Monitoring Requirements

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

Other Conditions

Mercury

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

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

Schedules of Compliance

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

Schedule(s) of Additional Submittals

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

Best Management Practices (BMP) for Industrial Facilities

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