NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | Department of Environmental Conservation

State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) DISCHARGE PERMIT

SIC Code:	**4952**	NAICS Code:	**221320**	SPDES Number:	**NY0020494**
Discharge Class (CL):	**05**			DEC Number:	**6-3026-00007/00001**
Toxic Class (TX):	**N**			Effective Date (EDP):	**07/01/2021**
Major-Sub Drainage Basin:	**08 - 01**			Expiration Date (ExDP):	**06/30/2026**
Water Index Number:	**Ont 19-92**	Item No.:	**805 - 1293**	Modification Dates (EDPM):	**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:	**Village of Boonville**	Attention:	**Mayor**		
Street:	**13149 State Route 12**				
City:	**Boonville**	State:	**NY**	Zip Code:	**13309**
Email:	**mayor@villageofboonvilleny.com**	Phone:	**(315) 943-2052**		

is authorized to discharge from the facility described below:

FACILITY NAME, ADDRESS, AND PRIMARY OUTFALL																
Name:	**Village of Boonville Wastewater Treatment Plant**															
Address / Location:	**3040 Mill Creek Rd**											County:	**Oneida**			
City:	**Boonville**						State:	**NY**				Zip Code:	**13309131**			
Facility Location:		Latitude:	**43**	°	**29**	’	**16**	” N	& Longitude:	**75**	°	**19**	’	**46**	” W	
Primary Outfall No.:	**001**	Latitude:	**43**	°	**29**	’	**17**	” N	& Longitude:	**75**	°	**19**	’	**45**	” W	
Outfall Description:	**Treated Sanitary**		Receiving Water:		**Mill Creek**							Class:		**C**		

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

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

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

Permit Administrator:	Todd J. Phillips		
Address:	NYSDEC, 207 Genesee Street, Utica, NY 13501		
Signature:		Date:	

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL OUTFALLS

Outfall	Wastewater Description	Outfall Latitude							Outfall Longitude							
002	Combined Sewer Overflow Retention Facility	**43**	°	**29**	'	**19**	" N		**75**	°	**19**	'	**41**	" W		
Receiving Water:	**Mill Creek**								Class:	**C**						

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DEFINITIONS FOR PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION
7-Day Geo Mean	The highest allowable geometric mean of daily discharges over a calendar week.
7-Day Average	The average of all daily discharges for each 7-days in the monitoring period. The sample measurement is the highest of the 7-day averages calculated for the monitoring period.
12-Month Rolling Average (12 MRA)	The current monthly value of a parameter, plus the sum of the monthly values over the previous 11 months for that parameter, divided by 12.
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 Department.
Daily Discharge	The discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for the purposes of sampling. For pollutants expressed in units of mass, the 'daily discharge' is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the 'daily discharge' is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.
Daily Maximum	The highest allowable Daily Discharge.
Daily Minimum	The lowest allowable Daily Discharge.
Effective Date of Permit (EDP or EDPM)	The date this permit is in effect.
Effluent Limitations	Effluent limitation means any restriction on quantities, quality, rates and concentrations of chemical, physical, biological, and other constituents of effluents that are discharged into waters of the state.
Expiration Date of Permit (ExDP)	The date this permit is no longer in effect.
Instantaneous Maximum	The maximum level that may not be exceeded at any instant in time.
Instantaneous Minimum	The minimum level that must be maintained at all instants in time.
Monthly Average	The highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of each of the daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.
Outfall	The terminus of a sewer system, or the point of emergence of any waterborne sewage, industrial waste or other wastes or the effluent therefrom, into the waters of the State.
Range	The minimum and maximum instantaneous measurements for the reporting period must remain between the two values shown.
Receiving Water	The classified waters of the state to which the listed outfall discharges.
Sample Frequency / Sample Type / Units	See NYSDEC's "DMR Manual for Completing the Discharge Monitoring Report for the SPDES" for information on sample frequency, type and units.

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING – OUTFALL 001

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
001	All Year (unless specified)	Mill Creek	07/01/2021	06/30/2026

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
								Location		
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	
Flow	Monthly Average	1.1	MGD			Continuous	Recorder		X	
pH	Range	6.5-8.5	SU			1/Day	Grab		X	
Temperature	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ºF			1/Day	Grab		X	
$CBOD_5$	Monthly Average	25	mg/L	230	lbs/d	2/Month	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	1,2
$CBOD_5$	7-Day Average	40	mg/L	370	lbs/d	2/Month	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Monthly Average	30	mg/L	275	lbs/d	2/Month	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	1,2
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	7-Day Average	45	mg/L	413	lbs/d	2/Month	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Settleable Solids	Daily Maximum	0.3	mL/L			1/Day	Grab		X	
Dissolved Oxygen	Daily Minimum	4.0	mg/L			1/Week	Grab		X	3
UOD (June 1st to Oct 31st)	Daily Maximum	40	mg/L			2/Month	Calculated		X	3,4
UOD (Nov 1st to May 31st)	Daily Maximum	92	mg/L			2/Month	Calculated		X	3,4
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) (as N)	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L			2/Month	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Ammonia (as N) (June 1st to Oct 31st)	Monthly Average	2.4	mg/L	22	lbs/d	2/Month	24-hr. Comp.		X	2,3
Ammonia (as N) (Nov 1st to May 31st)	Monthly Average	6.6	mg/L	60	lbs/d	2/Month	24-hr. Comp.		X	2,3
Total Phosphorus (as P)	Monthly Average	1.0	mg/L			1/Quarter	24-hr. Comp.		X	5
Mercury	Daily Maximum	50	ng/L			1/Month	Grab		X	
Copper	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ug/L			1/Month	Grab		X	6
Biennial Pollutant Scan						1/Two Years	24-hr. Comp.		X	7

EFFLUENT DISINFECTION Required Seasonal from May 1st - October 31st		Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
Coliform, Fecal	30-Day Geometric Mean	200	No./ 100 mL			1/Week	Grab		X	3
Coliform, Fecal	7-Day Geometric Mean	400	No./ 100 mL			1/Week	Grab		X	3
Chlorine, Total Residual	Daily Maximum	0.03	mg/L			1/Day	Grab		X	3,8,9

PERMIT LIMIT TABLE CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING – Continued

WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TESTING		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
WET - Acute Invertebrate	See footnote			0.3	TUa	Quarterly	See footnote		X	10
WET - Acute Vertebrate	See footnote			0.3	TUa	Quarterly	See footnote		X	10
WET - Chronic Invertebrate	See footnote			1.7	TUc	Quarterly	See footnote		X	10
WET - Chronic Vertebrate	See footnote			1.7	TUc	Quarterly	See footnote		X	10

FOOTNOTES FOR OUTFALL 001:

1. Effluent shall not exceed 15% of influent concentration values for BOD_5 & TSS.
2. When 30-day average flow exceeds 0.75 MGD for 3 months consecutively, sampling shall be performed once per week for effluent BOD, TSS, and NH_3 until daily average flow is less than 0.5 MGD for 3 months consecutively.
3. This is a final effluent limitation. See Schedule of Compliance for interim effluent limitation.
4. Ultimate Oxygen Demand (UOD) shall be computed as follows: UOD = (1.5 × $CBOD_5$) + (4.5 × TKN).
5. The effluent total phosphorus concentration limit of 1.0, on a 30-day average basis, shall not be effective until such time as the discharge exceeds 1.0 MGD on an annual average basis
6. Monthly monitoring requirement for Copper is required for the first 12 months following the effective date of permit. The need for a permit limit will be determined upon evaluation of the results of this short-term monitoring program.
7. Biennial Pollutant Scan: The permittee shall perform effluent sampling every two (2) years for all pollutants identified in the NY-2A Application, Tables A - D. Sampling data shall be collected and maintained by the permittee. Monitoring results shall not be submitted on the DMR. Data shall be submitted with the next submission of the NY-2A form.
8. Reporting for Total Residual Chlorine is only applicable if chlorine is used for disinfection, elsewhere in the treatment process, or the facility otherwise has reasonable potential to discharge chlorine.
9. This is a Compliance Level. The calculated WQBEL is 9 ug/L.

FOOTNOTES CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

FOOTNOTES FOR OUTFALL 001 CONTINUED

10. **Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing:**
Testing Requirements – Chronic WET testing is required, but report both the acute and chronic results. Testing shall be performed in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136 and TOGS 1.3.2 unless prior written approval has been obtained from the Department. The test species shall be Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea - invertebrate) and Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow - vertebrate). Receiving water collected upstream from the discharge should be used for dilution. All tests conducted should be static-renewal (two 24-hr composite samples with one renewal for Acute tests and three 24-hr composite samples with two renewals for Chronic tests). The appropriate dilution series should be used to generate a definitive test endpoint, otherwise an immediate rerun of the test may be required. WET testing shall be coordinated with the monitoring of chemical and physical parameters limited by this permit so that the resulting analyses are also representative of the sample used for WET testing. The ratio of critical receiving water flow to discharge flow (i.e. dilution ratio) is 1.5:1 for acute, and 1.7:1 for chronic. Discharges which are disinfected using chlorine should be dechlorinated prior to WET testing or samples shall be taken immediately prior to the chlorination system.

Monitoring Period - WET testing shall be performed quarterly (calendar quarters) during calendar years ending in **2** and **7** 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 Department may require the permittee to conduct additional WET testing including Acute and/or Chronic tests. Additionally, the permittee may be required to perform a Toxicity Identification/Reduction Evaluation (TI/RE) in accordance with Department guidance. Enforceable WET limits may also apply. The permittee shall be notified in writing by their Regional DEC office of additional requirements. The written notification shall include the reason(s) why such testing, TI/RE and/or limits are required.

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING – OUTFALL 002

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY:	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
002	During ORF Discharges[1]	Mill Creek	07/01/2021	06/30/2026

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
								Location		
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	
Flow	Daily Maximum	Monitor	MGD			Continuous	Recorder		X	3
BOD_5	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L			1/each day of Overflow	Composite		X	4
Solids, Total Suspended (TSS)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L			1/each day of Overflow	Composite		X	4
Solids, Settleable	Daily Maximum	0.8	mL/L			See Footnote	Grab		X	4
Oil & Grease	Daily Maximum	15	mg/L			1/each day of Overflow	Grab		X	
Floatable Material	Monthly Total	Monitor	days			See Footnote	Visual Observation		X	4
Precipitation	Monthly Total	Monitor	Inches			1/Hour	Onsite Rain Gauge			5

FOOTNOTES FOR OUTFALL 002:

1. The permittee shall monitor the effluent from the ORF for all permitted parameters cited above at the specified monitoring frequency and sample type. This data and the sampling information required by the “Permit Limits, Levels and Monitoring – Outfall 002” table above, shall be submitted with the monthly DMRs.

2. The facilities shall be operated in conjunction with the tributary sewer system, pump stations and the POTW treatment plant to maximize pollutant removal. No discharge is permitted except as caused by excess flows above the wet weather capacity of the treatment plant (2.2 MGD) and only after the 0.077 MG capacity for the ORF is exceeded. All flows are reported on the monthly operating report.

3. Grab samples and visual observation shall be collected a minimum of once every four hours during each event. Sampling shall begin within 2 hours of the start of the discharge from the ORF.

4. The permittee shall report daily and monthly total precipitation values in the monthly operating report.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS

The permittee shall implement the following Best Management Practices (BMPs). These BMPs are designed to implement operation & maintenance procedures, utilize the existing treatment facility and collection system to the maximum extent practicable, and implement sewer design, replacement and drainage planning, to maximize pollutant capture and minimize water quality impacts from combined sewer overflows. The BMPs are equivalent to the "Nine Minimum Control Measures" required under the USEPA National Combined Sewer Overflow policy. The EPA's policy is available at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/combined-sewer-overflows-csos.

1. CSO Maintenance/Inspection - The permittee shall continue to implement a maintenance and inspection program for all CSOs listed on page(s) 2 of this permit. This program shall include all regulators tributary to these CSOs and shall be conducted during periods of both dry and wet weather. This is to ensure that no discharges occur during dry weather and that the maximum amount of wet weather flow is conveyed to the Boonville POTW for treatment. This program shall consist of inspections with required repair, cleaning and maintenance done as needed. This program shall consist of monthly inspections.

   Inspection reports shall be completed indicating visual inspection, any observed flow, incidence of rain or snowmelt, condition of equipment and work required. These reports shall be in a format approved by the Region 6 Office and submitted to the Region with the monthly operating report (Form 92-15-7).

2. Maximum Use of Collection System for Storage - The permittee shall optimize the collection system by operating and maintaining it to minimize the discharge of pollutants from CSOs. It is intended that the maximum amount of in-system storage capacity be used (without causing service backups) to minimize CSOs and convey the maximum amount of combined sewage to the treatment plant in accordance with Item 4 below. This shall be accomplished by an evaluation of the hydraulic capacity of the system but should also include a continuous program of flushing or cleaning to prevent deposition of solids and the adjustment of regulators and weirs to maximize storage.

3. Industrial Pretreatment - The approved Industrial Pretreatment Program shall consider CSOs in the calculation of local limits for indirect discharges. Discharge of persistent toxics upstream of CSOs will be in accordance with guidance under **(NYSDEC Division of Water Technical and Operational Guidance Series (TOGS) 1.3.8 New Discharges to POTWs**. (http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/water_pdf/togs138.pdf). For industrial operations characterized by use of batch discharge, consideration shall be given to the feasibility of a schedule of discharge during conditions of no CSO. For industrial discharges characterized by continuous discharge, consideration must be given to the collection system capacity to maximize delivery of waste to the treatment plant. Non-contact cooling water should be excluded from the combined system to the maximum extent practicable. Direct discharges of cooling water must apply for a SPDES permit.

   To the maximum extent practicable, consideration shall be given to maximize the capture of nondomestic waste containing toxic pollutants and this wastewater should be given priority over residential/commercial service areas for capture and treatment by the POTW.

4. Maximize Flow to POTW - Factors cited in Item 2. above shall also be considered in maximizing flow to the POTW. Maximum delivery to the POTW is particularly critical in treatment of "first-flush" flows. The treatment plant shall be capable of receiving and treating: the peak design hydraulic loading rates for all process units; i.e., a minimum of 2.2 MGD through the plant headworks; a minimum of 2.2 MGD through the primary treatment works and disinfection works if applicable; and a minimum of 1.65 MGD through the secondary treatment works during wet weather. The collection system and headworks must be capable of delivering these flows during wet weather. If the permittee cannot deliver maximum design flow for treatment, the permittee shall submit a plan and schedule for accomplishing this requirement within 12 months after the effective date of this permit.

5. Prohibition of Dry Weather Overflow - Dry weather overflows from the combined sewer system are prohibited. The occurrence of any dry weather overflow shall be promptly abated and reported to the NYSDEC Region 6 Office in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 750-2.7.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS (continued)

6. Wet Weather Operating Plan (WWOP) - The permittee shall maximize treatment during wet weather events. This shall be accomplished by having a WWOP containing procedures so as to operate unit processes to treat maximum flows while not appreciably diminishing effluent quality or destabilizing treatment upon return to dry weather operation. The WWOP shall be developed in accordance with the DEC guidance, Wet Weather Operating Practices for POTWs With Combined Sewers, (http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/water_pdf/wwtechtran.pdf), and submitted to the Regional Water Engineer and the Bureau of Water Permits, for review and approval in accordance with the Schedule of Submittals.

   The original wet weather operating plan was submitted and approved in April 2003. Since the facility has undergone minor modification and some items referenced in the WWOP no longer exist, the permittee is required to submit an updated wet weather operating plan. A revised wet weather operating plan must be submitted whenever the POTW and/or sewer collection system is replaced or modified. When this permit is administratively renewed by NYSDEC letter entitled "SPDES NOTICE/RENEWAL APPLICATION/PERMIT", the permittee is not required to repeat the submission. The above due dates are independent from the effective date of the permit stated in the letter of "SPDES NOTICE/RENEWAL APPLICATION/PERMIT". A requirement is added to the permit under the Schedule of Additional Submittals.

7. Control of Floatable and Settleable Solids - The discharge of floating solids, oil and grease, or solids of sewage origin which cause deposition in the receiving waters, is a violation of the NYS Narrative Water Quality Standards contained in Part 703. As such, the permittee shall implement best management practices in order to eliminate or minimize the discharge of these substances. All of the measures cited in Items 1, 2, 4 & 5 above shall constitute approvable "BMPs" for mitigation of this problem. If aesthetic problems persist, the permittee should consider additional BMPs including but not limited to: street sweeping, litter control laws, installation of floatables traps in catch basins (such as hoods), booming and skimming of CSOs, and disposable netting on CSO outfalls. In cases of severe or excessive floatables generation, booming and skimming should be considered an interim measure prior to implementation of final control measures. Public education on harmful disposal practices of personal hygienic devices may also be necessary including but not limited to: public broadcast television, printed information inserts in sewer bills, or public health curricula in local schools.

8. Combined Sewer System Replacement - Replacement of combined sewers shall not be designed or constructed unless approved by NYSDEC. When replacement of a combined sewer is necessary it shall be replaced by separate sanitary and storm sewers to the greatest extent possible. These separate sanitary and storm sewers shall be designed and constructed simultaneously but without interconnections to maximum extent practicable. When combined sewers are replaced, the design should contain cross sections which provide sewage velocities which prevent deposition of organic solids during low flow conditions.

9. Combined Sewer/Extension - Combined sewer/extension, when allowed should be accomplished using separate sewers. These sanitary and storm sewer extensions shall be designed and constructed simultaneously but without interconnections. No new source of stormwater shall be connected to any separate sanitary sewer in the collection system.
   If separate sewers are to be extended from combined sewers, the permittee shall demonstrate the ability of the sewerage system to convey, and the treatment plant to adequately treat, the increased dry-weather flows. Upon a determination by the Regional Water Engineer an assessment shall be made by the permittee of the effects of the increased flow of sanitary sewage or industrial waste on the strength of CSOs and their frequency of occurrence including the impacts upon best usage of the receiving water. This assessment should use techniques such as collection system and water quality modeling contained in the 1999 Water Environment Federation Manual of Practice FD-17 entitled, Prevention and Control of Sewer System Overflows, 2nd edition.

10. Sewage Backups - If, there are documented, recurrent instances of sewage backing up into house(s) or discharges of raw sewage onto the ground surface from surcharging manholes, the permittee shall, upon letter notification from DEC, prohibit further connections that would exacerbate the surcharging/back-up problems.

11. Septage and Hauled Waste - The discharge or release of septage or hauled waste upstream of a CSO is prohibited.

12. Control of Runoff - It is recommended that the impacts of runoff from development and redevelopment in areas served by combined sewers be reduced by requiring compliance with the New York Standards for Erosion and Sediment Control and the quantity control requirements included in the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual. (http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/8694.html).

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS (continued)

13. Public Notification – The permittee shall maintain identification signs at all CSO outfalls owned and operated by the permittee. The permittee shall place the signs at or near the CSO outfalls and ensure that the signs are easily readable by the public. 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
(wet weather discharge)
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: ( ) - ### -####

14. Characterization and Monitoring - The permittee shall characterize the combined sewer system, determine the frequency of overflows, and identify CSO impacts in accordance with Combined Sewer Overflows, Guidance for Nine Minimum Controls, EPA, 1995, Chapter 10. These are minimum requirements, more extensive characterization and monitoring efforts which may be required as part of the Long-Term Control Plan.

15. Annual Report - The permittee shall submit a Combined Sewer Overflows (CSO) Annual Report, which summarizes the implementation of the above BMPs and the Long-Term Control Plan (if applicable). The CSO Annual Report shall be submitted by January 31st of each year to the Regional Water Engineer and to the Bureau of Water Permits. The CSO Annual Report is available from DEC on-line at https://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/48985.html. The complete documentation shall be stored at a central location and be made available to DEC upon request.

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS

NO EXPOSURE CERTIFICATION
The permittee submitted a Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure Form on 3/29/2018, certifying that all industrial activities and materials are completely sheltered from exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or stormwater runoff. The permittee must maintain a condition of no exposure for the exclusion to remain applicable. If conditions change resulting in the exposure of materials and activities to stormwater, the permittee must notify the Regional Water Engineer. The permittee must recertify a condition of no exposure every five years by completing the “No Exposure Certification Form” found on the NYSDEC website.

MERCURY MINIMIZATION PROGRAM – TYPE I

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

    a. Monitoring - Monitoring at outfall, influent and other locations tributary to compliance points may be performed using either USEPA Method 1631 or another sufficiently sensitive method, as approved under 40 CFR Part 136[1]. Monitoring of raw materials, equipment, treatment residuals, and other non-wastewater/non-stormwater substances may be performed using other methods as appropriate. Monitoring must be coordinated so that the results can be effectively compared between locations.

    Minimum required monitoring is as follows:

        i. Sewage Treatment Plant Influent & Effluent – The permittee must collect samples at each of these locations in accordance with the minimum frequency specified on the pages of the SPDES permit that contain the mercury effluent limitations.
        ii. *Key Locations* and *Potential Mercury Sources* – The permittee must sample *key locations*, chosen to identify *potential mercury sources*, at least semi-annually. Sampling of discharges from dental facilities in compliance with 6 NYCRR 374.4 is not required.
        iii. Hauled Wastes – The permittee must establish procedures for the acceptance of hauled waste to ensure the hauled waste is not a potential mercury source. Loads which may exceed 500 ng/L,[2] must receive approval from the Department prior to acceptance.
        iv. Decreased Monitoring Requirements - Facilities with EEQ at or below 12 ng/L are eligible for the following:
            1) Reduced requirements, through a permittee-initiated permit modification
                a) Conduct influent monitoring, sampling quarterly, in lieu of monitoring within the collection system, such as at *key locations*; and
                b) Conduct effluent compliance sampling quarterly.
            2) If a facility with reduced requirements reports discharges above 12 ng/L for two of four consecutive effluent samples, the Department may undertake a Department-initiated modification to remove the allowance of reduced requirements.
            3) Under the decreased permit requirements, the facility must continue to conduct an annual status report, as applicable in accordance with 2.c of this MMP, to determine if any waste streams have changed.
        v. Additional monitoring must be completed as required elsewhere in this permit (e.g., locations tributary to compliance points).

    b. Control Strategy - The control strategy must contain the following minimum elements:
        i. Pretreatment/Sewer Use Law - The permittee must review pretreatment program requirements and the Sewer Use Law (SUL) to ensure it is up-to-date and enforceable with applicable permit requirements and will support efforts to achieve a dissolved mercury concentration of 0.70 ng/L in the effluent.

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

ii. Monitoring and Inventory/Inspections -
   1) Monitoring shall be performed as described in 2.a above. As mercury sources are found, the permittee must enforce its sewer use law to track down and minimize these sources.
   2) The permittee must inventory and/or inspect users of its system as necessary to support the MMP.
      a) Dental Facilities
         1. The permittee must maintain an inventory of each dental facility.
         2. The permittee must inspect each dental facility at least once every five years to verify compliance with the wastewater treatment operation, maintenance, and notification elements of 6 NYCRR 374.4. Alternatively, the permittee may develop and implement an outreach program,[3] which informs users of their responsibilities, and collect the "Amalgam Waste Compliance Report for Dental Dischargers"[4] form, as needed, to satisfy the inspection requirements. The permittee must conduct the outreach program at least once every five years and ensure the "Amalgam Waste Compliance Report for Dental Dischargers" are submitted by new users, as necessary. The outreach program could be supported by a subset of site inspections.
         3. A file shall be maintained containing documentation demonstrating compliance with 2.b.ii.2)a) above. This file shall be available for review by the Department representatives and copies shall be provided upon request.
      b) Other *potential mercury sources*
         1. The permittee must maintain an inventory of other *potential mercury sources.*
         2. The permittee must inspect other *potential mercury sources* once every five years. Alternatively, the permittee may develop and implement an outreach program which informs users of their responsibilities as *potential mercury sources.* The permittee must conduct the outreach program at least once every five years. The outreach program should be supported by a subset of site inspections.
         3. A file shall be maintained containing documentation demonstrating compliance with 2.b.ii.2)b) above. This file shall be available for review by the Department representatives and copies shall be provided upon request.

iii. Systems with CSO & Type II SSO Outfalls – Permittees must prioritize *potential mercury sources* upstream of CSOs and Type II SSOs for mercury reduction activities and/or controlled-release discharge.

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

v. Bulk Chemical Evaluation – For chemicals, used at a rate which exceeds 1,000

[3] For example, the outreach program could include education about sources of mercury and what to do if a mercury source is found.
[4] The form, "Amalgam Waste Compliance Report for Dental Dischargers," can be found here: https://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/water_pdf/dentalform.pdf

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.

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

The first annual status report is due in accordance with the Schedule of Additional Submittals. The permittee must maintain a file with all MMP documentation, including the dental forms required by 6 NYCRR 374.4. The file must be available for review by Department representatives and copies must be provided upon request in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(i) and 750-2.5(c)(4).

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

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

N.Y.S. PERMITTED DISCHARGE POINT

SPDES PERMIT No.: NY_____

OUTFALL No. :____

For information about this permitted discharge contact:

Permittee Name: _____

Permittee Contact: _____

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

OR:

NYSDEC Division of Water Regional Office Address:

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

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

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

(g) If the permittee believes that any outfall which discharges wastewater from the permitted facility meets any of the DNA waiver criteria, notification must be made to the Department's Bureau of Water Permits. Provided there is no objection by the Department, a sign for the involved outfall(s) are not required. This notification must include the facility's name, address, telephone number, contact, permit number, outfall number(s), and reason why such outfall(s) is waived from the requirements of discharge notification. The Department may evaluate the applicability of a waiver at any time and take appropriate measures to assure that the ECL and associated regulations are complied with.

SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE

a) The permittee shall comply with the following schedule:

Outfall(s)	Compliance Action	Due Date
001	SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE STATUS REPORTS Submit interim status reports on the progress related to meeting the specified final limits.	January 1st and June 1st, annually until construction completion
001	BEGIN CONSTRUCTION The permittee shall begin construction of the treatment facilities in accordance with the Department approved schedule.	May 1, 2026
	COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION & COMMENCE OPERATION The permittee shall complete construction and commence operation of the system, and comply with the final effluent limitations for Fecal Coliform, Total Residual Chlorine, Ammonia, Dissolved Oxygen and Ultimate Oxygen Demand	May 1, 2028

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

INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITS FOR PARAMETERS SUBJECT TO THIS SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE

Outfall	Parameter(s) Affected	Interim Effluent Limit			Limits Apply	Notes	Interim Limits Expire
		Type	Limit	Units			
001	Ammonia as N	Daily Max	Monitor	mg/L	Year Round	1	May 1, 2028
001	Dissolved Oxygen	Daily Min	Monitor	mg/L	Year Round	1	May 1, 2028
001	Ultimate Oxygen Demand	Daily Max	Monitor	mg/L	Year Round	1	May 1, 2028
001	Fecal Coliform, TRC	No interim monitoring requirement					May 1, 2028
Notes:	1. See Permit Effluent Limitation Page for Frequency and Sample Type						

b) The permittee shall submit a written notice of compliance or non-compliance 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 such compliance or non-compliance notification 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:

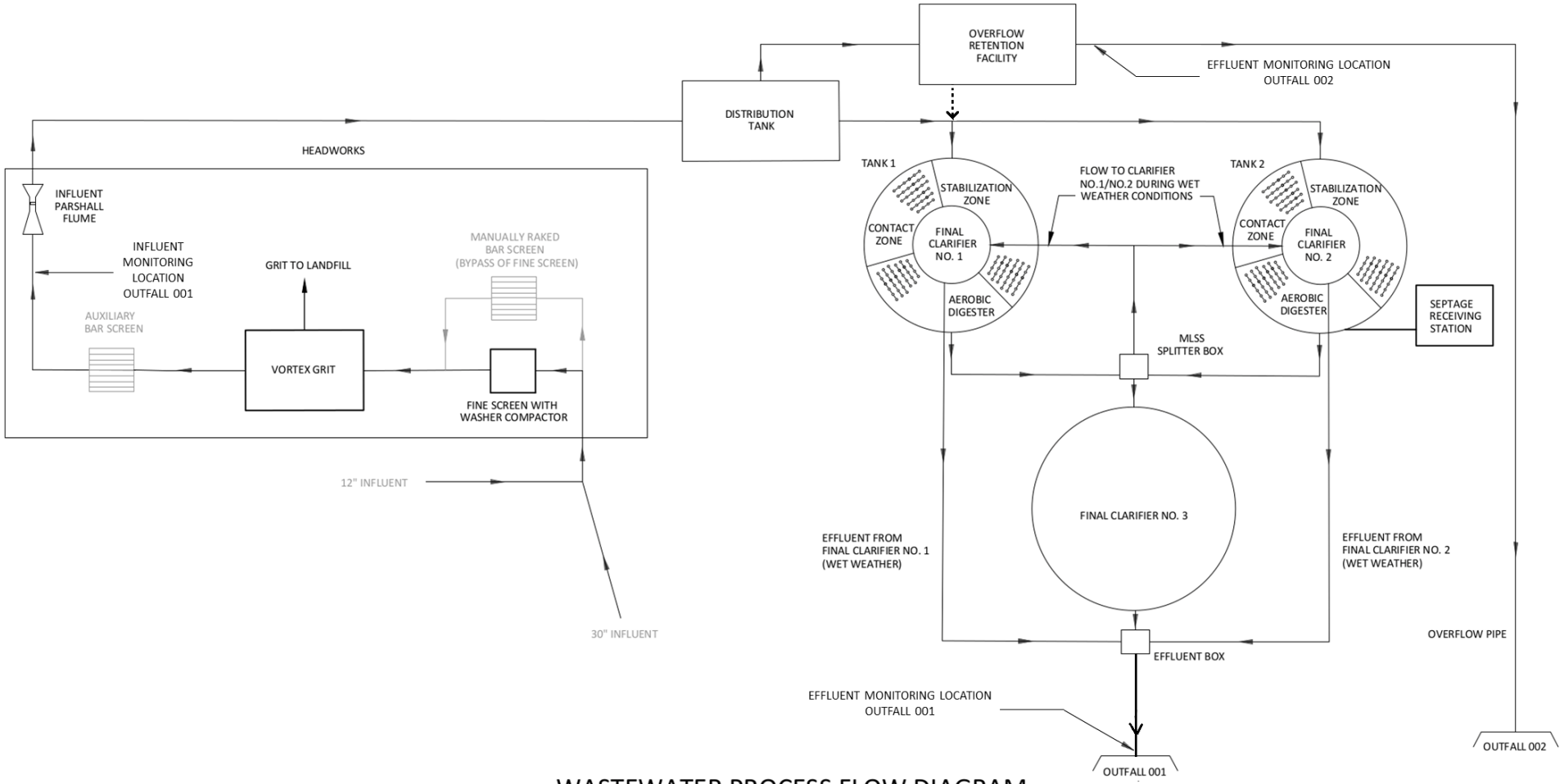
1. A short description of the non-compliance;
2. A description of any actions taken or proposed by the permittee to comply with the elapsed schedule requirements without further delay and to limit environmental impact associated with the non-compliance;
3. Any details which tend to explain or mitigate 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 NYSDEC Regional Water Engineer and to the Bureau of Water Permits.

MONITORING LOCATIONS – CURRENT (BEFORE DISINFECTION UPGRADE)

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

001 Influent: After the grit chamber and prior to the distribution tank
001 Effluent: After the last treatment unit and prior to discharge to Mill Creek
002 Effluent: After the overflow retention facility (ORF) and prior to discharge to Mill Creek



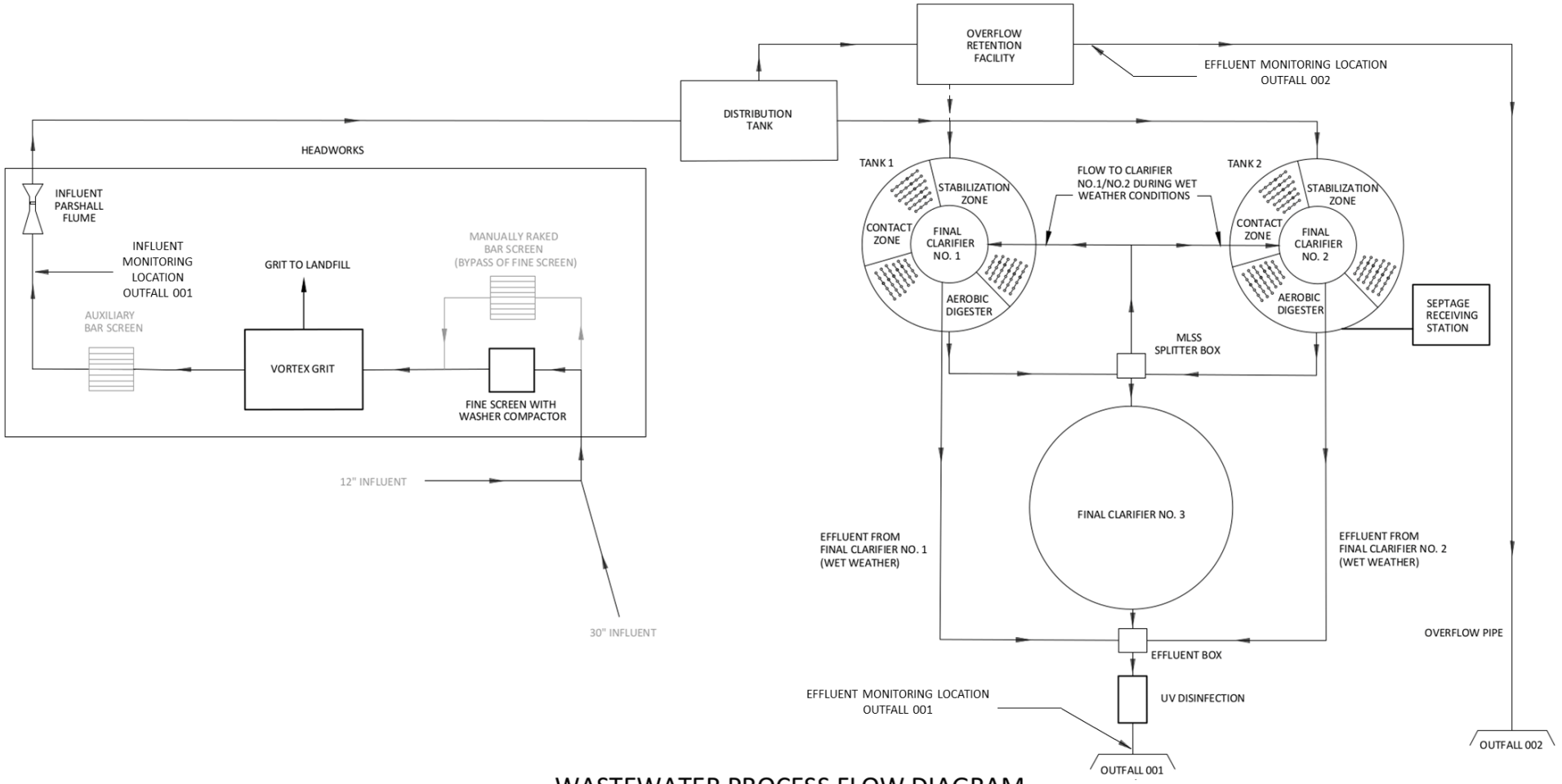
WASTEWATER PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM

NOT TO SCALE

MONITORING LOCATIONS – AFTER DISINFECTION UPGRADE

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

001 Influent: After the grit chamber and prior to the distribution tank
001 Effluent: After the last treatment unit and prior to discharge to Mill Creek
002 Effluent: After the overflow retention facility (ORF) and prior to discharge to Mill Creek



WASTEWATER PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM
NOT TO SCALE

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

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

B. General Conditions

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

C. Operation and Maintenance

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

D. Monitoring and Records

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

E. Reporting Requirements

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

F. Planned Changes

1. The permittee shall give notice to the Department as soon as possible of planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility when:

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

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

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

E. Schedule of Additional Submittals:

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

SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS

Outfall(s)	Required Action	Due Date
001	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.	Submit with December DMR
001	BIENNIAL POLLUTANT SCAN The permittee shall implement an ongoing monitoring program and perform effluent sampling every two years as specified in Footnote 5.	Retain and submit with next NY-2A Application

SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS		
Outfall(s)	**Required Action**	**Due Date**
001	WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TESTING WET testing shall be performed on a Chronic testing, but report both the acute and chronic results basis, WET testing shall be performed quarterly (calendar quarters) during calendar years ending in **2** and **7** and lasting for a period of one full year. The toxicity test report including all information requested of this permit shall be attached to your WET DMRs and sent to the WET@dec.ny.gov email address.	Within 60 days following the end of each monitoring period
001	COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW (CSO) ANNUAL REPORT The permittee shall submit a Combined Sewer Overflows (CSO) Annual Report, which summarizes the implementation of BMPs and the Long-Term Control Plan (if applicable). The CSO Annual Report is available from DEC on-line at https://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/water_pdf/csobmp.pdf.	January 31st Each Year
001	STORMWATER NO EXPOSURE CERTIFICATION Permittee must recertify every five years a condition of no exposure to stormwater in order to continue to qualify for the no exposure exclusion. The No Exposure Certification Form can be found on the NYSDEC website.	3/29/2023, and every 5 years thereafter
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.	5/1/2022, annually thereafter

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

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

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

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

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

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

SPDES Permit Fact Sheet
Village of Boonville
Boonville WWTP
NY0020492

Contents

Summary of Permit Changes

A State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permittee-initiated permit modification has been drafted for the Boonville WWTP.

On January 3, 2025, the permittee submitted a permit modification request to extend the due date for 2 items in the Schedule of Compliance of the 2021 permit: "Begin Construction" and "Complete Construction & Commence Operation." The 2021 permit required construction to begin May 1, 2024, and cease by May 1, 2025 with the facility back in operation. Due to delays regarding funding resources, the permittee has requested that the commencement date for construction be extended to May 1, 2026 and the completion date be extended to May 1, 2028.

The Department approves this extension request and the changes to the permit are summarized below:

- Changed Due Date in Schedule of Compliance for "Begin Construction" and "Complete Construction & Commence Operation."
- Changed Interim Limits Expiration Date.
- Removed Completed Items: "Start Operational Assessment Period," "Revised Engineering Report," and "Engineering Plans/Specifications/Schedule" from Schedule of Compliance.
- Removed Completed Items: "Wet Weather Operations Plan (WWOP)" and "CSO BMP – Collection System Characterization Study" from 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

7/1/2021 The last full technical review was performed and the SPDES permit became effective with a new five-year term and expiration date of 6/30/2026. The 2021 permit, along with all subsequent modifications, has formed the basis of this permit.

8/1/2021 Permit was modified to include a revised date for Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) testing during calendar years ending in "2 and 7" instead of the previously permitted years ending in "1 and 6."

1/3/2025 The Village of Boonville submitted a request to modify the permit to extend the compliance schedule dates for construction commencement and completion regarding plant upgrades.

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

Facility Information

This facility is a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) that receives flow from domestic users, with effluent consisting of treated sanitary wastewater. The collection system consists of both separate and combined sewers, however, the Village has been working to separate the systems and now approximately 5% combined sewers remain. The facility does not have any significant industrial users (SIUs).

The current 1.1 MGD treatment plant consists of:

- Preliminary Treatment: Manual Bar Racks, Aerated Grit Chamber
- Primary Treatment: Primary Settling Tanks
- Secondary Treatment: Steel Donut Treatment Tanks with Integrated Aeration, Clarification and Digestion
- Disinfection: UV to be constructed

Sludge is pressed and hauled to the Oneida Herkimer Solid Waste Authority Landfill.

The primary outfall (Outfall 001) is a fully submerged, single-port, 12-inch diameter pipe with 36-inch concrete encasement This outfall is located approximately 35 feet from the bank of Mill Creek. Outfall 001 discharges treated sanitary water to Mill Creek which flows north to Black River.

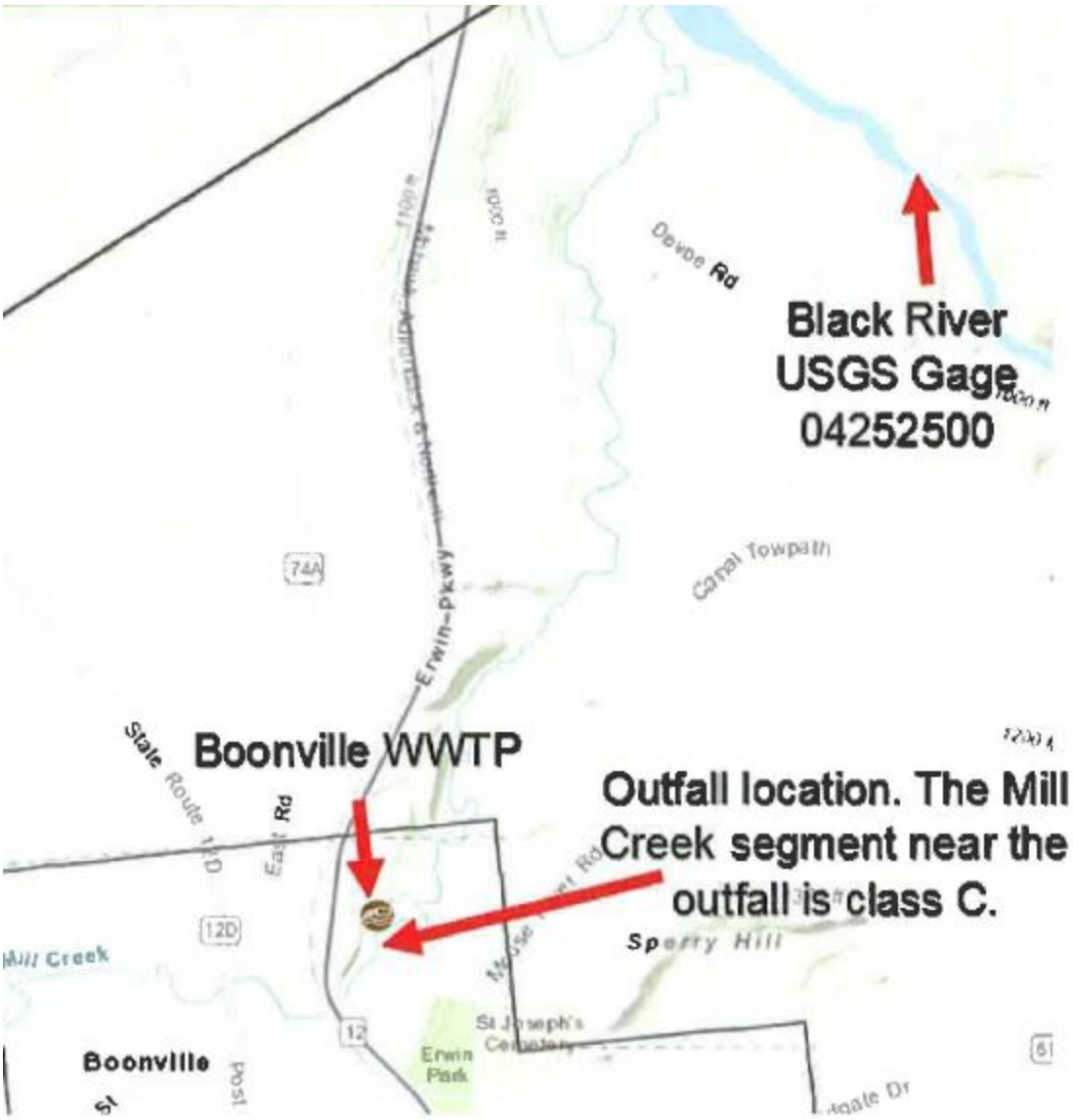
The Overflow Retention Facility (ORF) discharges partially treated combined sewage through Outfall 002. The ORF is activated about 1 to 2 times a year with an average discharge volume of 77,000 gallons. Outfall 002 will continue to have separate permit limits from Outfall 001.

The facility is planning the following upgrades/improvements:

- At the Mill Creek Interceptor:
  - Trenchless pipe rehabilitation (cured-in-place-pipe)
  - Manhole rehabilitation
  - Rehabilitate existing concrete pipe encasement
- At the WWTP:
  - New screening and grit equipment
  - Improvements to existing distribution box
  - Construction of new sequencing batch reactors
  - Construction of new blower room, blowers, and air piping
  - Conversion of clarifier to post-SBR equalization tank
  - New effluent pump station, process drain pump station, an UV disinfection
  - Conversion of existing treatment tanks to aerobic digesters, septage equalization, and influent equalization
  - Belt press rehabilitation
  - Site work
  - Yard piping
  - Electrical circuitry demolition and new connections
  - SCADA improvements.

Site Overview

Ariel View of Facility



Map View of Facility, Outfall, and Black River

Enforcement History

At the time of this review, the Village of Boonville is not currently operating under any Order of Consent nor was the City issued any Notice of Violation (NOV) that would affect the development of this permit.

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

Receiving Water Information

The facility discharges via the following outfalls:

Outfall No.	SIC Code	Wastewater Type	Receiving Water
001	4952	Treated Sanitary Wastewater	Mill Creek, Class C
002	4952	Overflow Retention Facility (ORF)	Mill Creek, Class C

Impaired Waterbody Information

The Mill Creek segment (PWL No. 0801-0201) 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.

Permit Requirements

Anti-backsliding

The limitations contained in the permit are at least as stringent as the previous permit limits and there are no instances of backsliding.

Appendix Link

Antidegradation

The permit contains effluent limitations which ensure that the best usages of the receiving waters will be maintained. The Notice of Complete Application published in the Environmental Notice Bulletin contains information on the State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR)[1] determination. Appendix Link

Schedule of Compliance

A Schedule of Compliance has been revised[2] for the following items (Appendix Link):

- Schedule of Compliance Status Reports
- Begin Construction
- Complete Construction & Commence Operation

Schedule of Additional Submittals

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

- Water Treatment Chemical (WTC) Annual Report Forms
- Biennial Pollutant Scan
- Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing
- Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Annual Report
- Stormwater No Exposure Certification
- Mercury Minimization Plan

[1] As prescribed by 6 NYCRR Part 617
[2] Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.14

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.

Permit Requirements

Anti-backsliding

Anti-backsliding requirements are specified in the CWA sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4), ECL 17-0809, and regulations at 40 CFR 122.44(*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[3] and USEPA interpretation[4] anti-backsliding requirements do not apply should a revision to the final effluent limitation take effect before the scheduled date of compliance for that final effluent limitation.

Antidegradation Policy

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

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.

Requirements for Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs)

Pollution from combined sewer overflows is controlled with implementation of SPDES permit conditions in accordance with the Division of Water CSO Control strategy (TOGS 1.6.3) and the USEPA CSO Control Policy issued April 11, 1994.

CWA Section 402(q) requires that each permit for a discharge from a municipal combined storm and sanitary sewer shall conform to EPA’s Combined Sewer Overflow Control Policy.[1] The CSO Control Policy identifies specific requirements for Phase I and Phase II permits. Phase I permits must include requirements for the implementation of the Nine Minimum Controls (NMCs) and development of the Long-Term CSO Control Plan (LTCP).

The 15 CSO Best Management Practices (BMPs) required by NYS under TOGS 1.6.2 are equivalent to the "Nine Minimum Control Measures" required under the USEPA National Combined Sewer Overflow policy (33 USC section 1342(q)). BMPs are technology-based requirements developed in accordance with best professional judgement. These are largely non-structural measures which are designed to maximize pollutant capture and removal from the combined sewer system and the POTW as a whole.

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[3] American Iron and Steel Institute v. Environmental Protection Agency, 115 F.3d 979, 993 n.6 (D.C. Cir. 1997)
[4] 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)
[1] Available at https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-10/documents/owm0111.pdf

Phase II permits must include requirements to implement the technology-based controls including the NMCs determined on a BPJ basis, as well as requirements which ensure that the selected CSO controls are implemented, operated, and maintained as described in the long-term CSO control plan (LTCP). These requirements are critical to meeting the objectives of the Policy, including to bring all CSO discharge points into compliance with the technology-based and water quality-based requirements of the CWA, and to minimize the water quality, aquatic biota, and human health impacts from CSOs.

Additionally, the 1994 CSO Control Policy requires permits include a requirement for CSO communities who have developed an approved LTCP to reassess overflows to sensitive areas in those cases where elimination or relocation of the overflows is not physically possible and economically achievable. The reassessment should be based on consideration of new or improved techniques to eliminate or relocate overflows or changed circumstance that influence economic achievability.

Other Conditions

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.