



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) DISCHARGE PERMIT

SIC Code:	4952	NAICS Code:	221320	SPDES Number:	NY0025984
Discharge Class (CL):	05			DEC Number:	6-2218-00024/00002
Toxic Class (TX):	T			Effective Date (EDP):	EDP
Major-Sub Drainage Basin:	08 - 01			Expiration Date (ExDP):	ExDP
Water Index Number:	O-19	Item No.:	805 - 001	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:	City of Watertown	Attention:	Eric Wagenaar, City Manager		
Street:	245 Washington St.				
City:	Watertown	State:	NY	Zip Code:	13601
Email:	ewagenaar@watertown-ny.gov	Phone:	(315) 785-7730		

is authorized to discharge from the facility described below:

FACILITY NAME, ADDRESS, AND PRIMARY OUTFALL									
Name:	Watertown Water Pollution Control Plant								
Address / Location:	700 William T Field Dr.					County:	Jefferson		
City:	Watertown				State:	NY	Zip Code:	13601	
Facility Location:	Latitude:	43 °	59 '	20 " N	& Longitude:	75 °	55 '	37 " W	
Primary Outfall No.:	002	Latitude:	43 °	59 '	24 " N	& Longitude:	75 °	55 '	38 " W
	02A	Latitude:	43 °	59 '	30 " N	& Longitude:	75 °	55 '	46 " W
Outfall Description:	Combined Sewer Overflow		Receiving Water:	Black 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.

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

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SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL OUTFALLS

Outfall	Wastewater Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
02B	Stormwater	43 ° 59 ' 20 " N	75 ° 55 ' 34 " W
Receiving Water: Black River			Class: C
Outfall	Wastewater Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
001	Combined Sewer Overflow	43 ° 59 ' 30 " N	75 ° 55 ' 46 " W
Receiving Water: Black River			Class: C
Outfall	Wastewater Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
003	Combined Sewer Overflow	43 ° 59 ' 22 " N	75 ° 55 ' 30 " W
Receiving Water: Black River			Class: C
Outfall	Wastewater Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
004	Combined Sewer Overflow	43 ° 59 ' 20 " N	75 ° 55 ' 34 " W
Receiving Water: Black River			Class: C
Outfall	Wastewater Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
007	Combined Sewer Overflow	43 ° 58 ' 56 " N	75 ° 55 ' 10 " W
Receiving Water: Black River			Class: C
Outfall	Wastewater Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
011	Combined Sewer Overflow	43 ° 58 ' 45 " N	75 ° 54 ' 46 " W
Receiving Water: Black River			Class: C
Outfall	Wastewater Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
013	Combined Sewer Overflow	43 ° 58 ' 41 " N	75 ° 54 ' 37 " W
Receiving Water: Black River			Class: C
Outfall	Wastewater Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
020	Combined Sewer Overflow	43 ° 58 ' 37 " N	75 ° 53 ' 44 " W
Receiving Water: Black River			Class: C
Outfall	Wastewater Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
021	Combined Sewer Overflow	43 ° 58 ' 37 " N	75 ° 53 ' 44 " W
Receiving Water: Black River			Class: C
Outfall	Wastewater Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
024	Combined Sewer Overflow	43 ° 58 ' 35 " N	75 ° 53 ' 17 " W
Receiving Water: Black River			Class: C

DEFINITIONS

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

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
002	All Year	Black River	EDP	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location		
								Inf.*	Eff.	
Flow	Monthly Average	8.0	MGD			Continuous	Recorder	X	X	
Flow	Daily Maximum	Monitor	MGD			Continuous	Recorder	X	X	
pH	Daily Minimum	6.0	SU			3/day	Grab		X	
	Daily Maximum	9.0	SU							
Temperature	Daily Maximum	Monitor	°C			3/day	Grab		X	
BOD ₅	Monthly Average	30	mg/L	2000	lbs/d	2/week	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	1
BOD ₅	7-Day Average	45	mg/L	3000	lbs/d	2/week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Solids, Total Suspended (TSS)	Monthly Average	30	mg/L	2000	lbs/d	2/week	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	1
Solids, Total Suspended (TSS)	7-Day Average	45	mg/L	3000	lbs/d	2/week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Solids, Settleable	Daily Maximum	0.3	mL/L			3/day	Grab	X	X	
Solids, Total Dissolved	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L			2/week	Grab	X	X	
Copper, Total	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L			Quarterly	24-hr. Comp.		X	2
Zinc, Total	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L			Quarterly	24-hr. Comp.		X	2
Phenolics, Total	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L			Quarterly	Grab		X	2
Ammonia (as N) June 1 st – October 31st	Monthly Average	21	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	2/week	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	
Ammonia (as N) November 1 st – May 31st	Monthly Average	31	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	2/week	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	
Total Phosphorus (as P)	Monthly Average	1.0	mg/L			2/week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Total Phosphorus (as P)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L			2/week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Total Mercury	12 MRA	8.3	ng/L			Quarterly	Calculated		X	2, 3
Total Mercury	Daily Maximum	25	ng/L			Quarterly	Grab		X	2
Biennial Pollutant Scan						1/Two Years	-		X	4

Footnotes listed on page 8 of this Permit.

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/Day	Grab		X	
	7-Day Geometric Mean	400	No./100 mL			1/Day	Grab		X	
Chlorine, Total Residual	Daily Maximum	0.8	mg/L			3/Day	Grab		X	5

Footnotes listed on page 8 of this Permit.

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
02A	All Year	Black River	EDP	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location		
								Inf.*	Eff.	
Flow	Monthly Average	8.0	MGD			Continuous	Recorder	X	X	
Flow	Daily Maximum	Monitor	MGD			Continuous	Recorder	X	X	
pH	Daily Minimum	6.0	SU			3/Day	Grab		X	
	Daily Maximum	9.0	SU							
Temperature	Daily Maximum	Monitor	°C			3/Day	Grab		X	
BOD ₅	Monthly Average	30	mg/L	2000	lbs/d	2/Week	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	1
BOD ₅	7-Day Average	45	mg/L	3000	lbs/d	2/week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Solids, Total Suspended (TSS)	Monthly Average	30	mg/L	2000	lbs/d	2/Week	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	1
Solids, Total Suspended (TSS)	7-Day Average	45	mg/L	3000	lbs/d	2/Week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Solids, Settleable	Daily Maximum	0.3	mL/L			3/Day	Grab	X	X	
Solids, Total Dissolved	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L			2/Week	Grab	X	X	
Copper, Total	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L			Quarterly	24-hr. Comp.		X	2
Zinc, Total	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L			Quarterly	24-hr. Comp.		X	2
Phenolics, Total	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L			Quarterly	Grab		X	2
Ammonia (as N) June 1 st – October 31st	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	2/week	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	
Ammonia (as N) November 1 st – May 31st	Monthly Average	31	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	2/week	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	
Total Phosphorus (as P)	Monthly Average	1.0	mg/L			2/Week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Total Phosphorus (as P)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L			2/Week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Total Mercury	12 MRA	7.7	ng/L			Quarterly	Calculated		X	2, 3
Total Mercury	Daily Maximum	25	ng/L			Quarterly	Grab		X	2
Biennial Pollutant Scan						1/Two Years	-		X	4

Footnotes listed on page 8 of this Permit.

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/Day	Grab		X	
	7-Day Geometric Mean	400	No./ 100 mL			1/Day	Grab		X	
Chlorine, Total Residual	Daily Maximum	0.8	mg/L			3/Day	Grab		X	5

*Influent samples shall be taken for both Influent A and Influent B as indicated in the Flow Diagram and Monitoring Locations on Page 28.

OUTFALL 002 & OUTFALL 02A FOOTNOTES:

1. Effluent shall not exceed 15% and 15% of influent concentration values for BOD₅ & TSS respectively. Percent removal shall be calculated as follows:

I_a = Influent A mass loading (lb/d)

I_b = Influent B mass loading (lb/d)

$I_t = I_a + I_b$

E_{002} = Effluent mass loading (lb/d) from Outfall 002

E_{02A} = Effluent mass loading (lb/d) from Outfall 02A

$E_t = E_{002} + E_{02A}$

Total Percent Removal = $[(I_t - E_t) / I_t] * 100$

2. Quarterly samples shall be collected in calendar quarters (Q1 – January 1st to March 31st; Q2 – April 1st to June 30th; Q3 – July 1st to September 30th; Q4 – October 1st to December 31st).
3. The 12-month rolling average for Mercury is defined as the sum of the current month's monthly average concentration or load added to the quarterly averages from the eleven previous months, divided by the number of months for which samples were collected in the 12-month period.
4. Biennial Pollutant Scan: The permittee shall perform effluent sampling every two (2) years for all applicable pollutants identified in the NY-2A Application, Tables A - D. Sampling data shall be collected according to the guidance in the NY-2A application and maintained by the permittee. Monitoring results shall not be submitted on the DMR. Data shall be submitted with the next submission of the NY-2A form.
5. Sampling and reporting for total residual chlorine are only necessary if chlorine is used for disinfection, elsewhere in the treatment process, or the facility otherwise has reasonable potential to discharge chlorine. Otherwise, the permittee shall report NODI-9 on the DMR.

EMERGING CONTAMINANT LEVELS AND MONITORING – Outfall 002 & Outfall 02A

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
002 & 02A	All Year	Black River	EDP	ExDP

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
OUTFALL 002 & OUTFALL 02A										
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) CAS No. 375-22-4 DMR Code: 51522	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA) CAS No. 2706-90-3 DMR Code: 51623	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) CAS No. 307-24-4 DMR Code: 51624	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) CAS No. 375-85-9 DMR Code: 51625	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) CAS No. 335-67-1 DMR Code: 51521	Daily Maximum			10	ng/L	1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2, 3
Perfluoro-nonanoic Acid (PFNA) CAS No. 375-95-1 DMR Code: 51626	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2
Perfluoro-decanoic Acid (PFDA) CAS No. 335-76-2 DMR Code: 51627	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2
Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA) CAS No. 2058-94-8 DMR Code: 51628	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2
Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA) CAS No. 307-55-1 DMR Code: 51629	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2
Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTriA) CAS No. 72629-94-8 DMR Code: 51630	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2
Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTeA) CAS No. 376-06-7 DMR Code: 51631	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) CAS No. 375-73-5 DMR Code: 52602	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2
Perfluoropentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS) CAS No. 2706-91-4 DMR Code: 52610	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) CAS No. 355-46-4 DMR Code: 52605	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
OUTFALL 002 & OUTFALL 02A										
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS) CAS No. 375-92-8 DMR Code: 52604	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) CAS No. 1763-23-1 DMR Code: 52606	Daily Maximum			10	ng/L	1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2, 3
Perfluorononanesulfonic Acid (PFNS) CAS No. 68259-12-1 DMR Code: 52611	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2
Perfluorodecanesulfonic Acid (PFDS) CAS No. 335-77-3 DMR Code: 52603	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2
Perfluorododecanesulfonic Acid (PFDoS) CAS No. 79780-39-5 DMR Code: 52632	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2
Perfluorooctanesulfonamide (FOSA) CAS No. 754-91-6 DMR Code: 51525	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2
N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA) CAS No. 2355-31-9 DMR Code: 51644	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2
N-Ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA) CAS No. 2991-50-6 DMR Code: 51643	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2
1H,1H,2H,2H-Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (4:2 FTS) CAS No. 757124-72-4 DMR Code: 52607	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2
1H,1H,2H,2H- Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (6:2 FTS) CAS No. 27619-97-2 DMR Code: 52608	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2
1H,1H,2H,2H- Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (8:2 FTS) CAS No. 39108-34-4 DMR Code: 52609	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amide (NEtFOSA) CAS No. 4151-50-2 DMR Code: 52642	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2
N-Methyl Perfluorooctane Sulfonamide (NMeFOSA) CAS No. 31506-32-8 DMR Code: 52641	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2
N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamido Ethanol (NMeFOSE) CAS No. 24448-09-7 DMR Code: 51642	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2
N-Ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamido Ethanol (NEtFOSE) CAS No. 1691-99-2 DMR Code: 51641	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
OUTFALL 002 & OUTFALL 02A										
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-Oxanone-1-Sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS) CAS No. 756426-58-1 DMR Code: PF003	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2
Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA or GenX) CAS No. 13252-13-6 DMR Code: 52612	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-Oxaundecane-1-Sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS) CAS No. 763051-92-9 DMR Code: PF004	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2
4,8-Dioxa-3h-Perfluorooctanoic Acid (ADONA) CAS No. 919005-14-4 DMR Code: 52636	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2
3-Perfluoropropyl Propanoic Acid (3:3FTCA) CAS No. 356-02-5 DMR Code: PF001	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2
2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluorooctanoic Acid (5:3FTCA) CAS No. 914637-49-3 DMR Code: PF007	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2
3-Perfluoroheptyl Propanoic Acid (7:3FTCA) CAS No. 812-70-4 DMR Code: PF005	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA) CAS No. 151772-58-6 DMR Code: 52626	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2
Perfluoro-4-Methoxybutanoic Acid (PFMBA) CAS No. 863090-89-5 DMR Code: PF006	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2
Perfluoro-3-Methoxypropanoic Acid (PFMPA) CAS No. 377-73-1 DMR Code: PF002	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2
Perfluoro(2-Ethoxyethane)Sulfonic Acid (PFEEESA) CAS No. 113507-82-7 DMR Code: 52629	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	1, 2

EMERGING CONTAMINANT FOOTNOTES:

- Quarterly samples shall be collected in calendar quarters (Q1 – January 1st to March 31st; Q2 – April 1st to June 30th; Q3 – July 1st to September 30th; Q4 – October 1st to December 31st).
- All PFAS compound sampling shall use EPA Method 1633/1633A. Note that "DMR code" corresponds to the 5-digit code displayed in the top left of each parameter line on the DMR page within NetDMR.
- The permittee must collect one (1) confirmatory sample within seven (7) days of receiving the test result(s) when an Action Level is exceeded. If confirmed exceedance, the permittee must notify DEC at emergingcontaminantsdow@dec.ny.gov and initiate minimization program and continuous reporting as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals. Upon initiation of the minimization program, confirmatory sampling is no longer required when an Action Level is exceeded. If the reporting limit (RL) exceeds the Action Level, and the laboratory method shows no detection, the permittee must provide the DEC with documentation from the laboratory supporting the RL, including the basis for any matrix interference or method limitations.

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING - STORMWATER

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
02B	All Year	Black River	EDP	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location		
								Inf.	Eff.	
pH	Daily Minimum	6.0	SU			Quarterly	Grab		X	1
	Daily Maximum	9.0	SU							
BOD ₅	Daily Maximum	50	mg/L			Quarterly	Grab		X	1
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Daily Maximum	50	mg/L			Quarterly	Grab		X	1

ACTION LEVELS AND MONITORING - SUM

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
SUM (002 & 02A)	All Year	Black River	EDP	ExDP

ACTION LEVEL PARAMETERS	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Action Level	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location		
								Inf.	Eff.	
Copper, Total	Daily Maximum			2.6	lbs/d	Quarterly	Calculated		X	1, 2 3
Zinc, Total	Daily Maximum			5.0	lbs/d	Quarterly	Calculated		X	1, 2 3
Phenolics, Total	Daily Maximum			6.3	lbs/d	Quarterly	Calculated		X	1, 2 3
WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TESTING		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
WET - Acute Invertebrate	See footnote			5.1	TUa	Quarterly	See footnote		X	1, 4
WET - Acute Vertebrate	See footnote			5.1	TUa	Quarterly	See footnote		X	1, 4
WET - Chronic Invertebrate	See footnote			34	TUc	Quarterly	See footnote		X	1, 4
WET - Chronic Vertebrate	See footnote			34	TUc	Quarterly	See footnote		X	1, 4

OUTFALL 02B & ACTION LEVEL FOOTNOTES:

- Quarterly samples shall be collected in calendar quarters (Q1 – January 1st to March 31st; Q2 – April 1st to June 30th; Q3 – July 1st to September 30th; Q4 – October 1st to December 31st).
- Total discharge loads shall be computed by summing the individual loads from Outfall 002 and 02A, for the determination of Action Level compliance.

3. Action Levels: If the action level is exceeded, the additional monitoring requirement is triggered, and the permittee shall undertake a short-term, high-intensity, monitoring program for the exceeded parameter(s). Samples identical to those required for routine monitoring purposes shall be taken on each of at least three consecutive days and analyzed. Results shall be expressed in both mass and concentration. If levels higher than the action levels are confirmed, the permittee shall evaluate the treatment system operation and identify and employ actions to reduce concentrations present in the discharge. The permit may also be reopened by the DEC for consideration of revised action levels or effluent limits. Action level monitoring results and the effectiveness of the actions taken shall be summarized and submitted with the monthly operating report or DMR data.

4. **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). Effluent test water shall be obtained by collecting flow-weighted samples from both Outfall 002 and 02A and combining. 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 17:1 for acute, and 34:1 for chronic.

Monitoring Period - WET testing shall be performed quarterly (calendar quarters) during calendar years ending in 1 and 6.

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

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 TU_a , 48-hr LC50 for Acute tests and/or TU_c , 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.

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 maintain and inspect all CSOs. 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 City of Watertown 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 27 MGD through the plant headworks; a minimum of 27 MGD through the primary treatment works and disinfection works if applicable; and a minimum of 19 MGD through the trickling filter treatment and 8 MGD through activated sludge treatment, 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 submission of a WWOP is a one-time requirement that shall be done to the Department's satisfaction once. However, a revised wet weather operating plan must be submitted whenever the POTW or sewer collection system is substantially replaced or modified.

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 & 6 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 DEC. 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. Should the Regional Water Engineer determine additional justification for sewer extension is necessary, the permittee shall assess the effects of the increased flow of sanitary sewage or industrial waste on the character and frequency of CSOs and the effects on the best use 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 (<https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/water/water-quality/stormwater/construction-stormwater-toolbox>).

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: () - ### - #####
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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 electronically submit the Combined Sewer Overflows (CSO) Annual Report using nForm (<https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/water/water-quality/combined-sewer-overflow>) which summarizes the implementation of the above BMPs and the CSO Long-Term Control Plan. The CSO Annual Report shall be submitted by January 31st of each year. The complete documentation shall be stored at a central location and be made available to DEC upon request.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS: CSO CONTROL POLICY

A. Water Quality Requirements for Combined Sewer Overflows

Long-Term Control Plan (LTCP)

The permittee submitted an LTCP in May of 2011 in accordance with the Guidance for Long-Term Control Plan, EPA, September 1995. The plan was approved on June 7, 2011, and implementation was completed in 2018. In accordance with the approved LTCP, the permittee was required to complete the following projects:

- In-situ lining of the Western Outfall (Basin 001)
- North Side Trunk Sewer in-situ lining (Basin 003)
- Sanitary sewer upgrade at the JB Wise Parking Facility (Basin 012)
- Engine Street CSO Abatement Project
- Other projects listed in the City's 5-year Capital Plan:
 - o Cooper Street Outfall, Basin 003
 - o Clinton Street Reconstruction, Basin 015
 - o Factory Street Reconstruction, Basin 016
 - o Riggs Avenue Phase II, Basin 020
 - o North Michigan/Bronson, Basin 024

Water Quality Criterion – Presumption Approach

The permittee shall not discharge any pollutant at a level that causes an in-stream excursion of the applicable water quality requirements. The EPA 1994 CSO Control Policy indicates that a CSO control plan that meets the criteria below would provide an adequate level of control to meet the water quality requirements of the CWA. Following implementation of the approved LTCP, the following criteria shall be an enforceable performance metric under this permit:

- The permittee shall eliminate or capture for treatment, at least 85 percent by volume of the system-wide combined sewage collected in combined sewer system during precipitation events on a system-wide annual average basis.

Any additional discharges of combined sewage flow during wet weather shall receive the minimum treatment specified below:

- Primary clarification or equivalent, and
- Solids and floatables disposal, and
- Disinfection, if required to meet WQS, protect designated uses, and protect human health, including removal of harmful disinfection chemical residuals

B. Monitoring Requirements – Post Construction Compliance Monitoring Program

1. In accordance with the Schedule of Submittals, the permittee shall submit an approvable post-construction monitoring plan (PCCMP) that (a) is adequate to ascertain the effectiveness of the CSO controls and (b) can be used to verify attainment of water quality standards. The PCCMP must include the proposed sampling locations, sampling schedule, details on how effectiveness of the CSO controls will be assessed, and a Quality Assurance Project Plan¹ (QAPP) that details the laboratory that will be performing the analysis², monitoring protocols to be followed, where appropriate, including CSO and ambient monitoring. The sampling schedule shall be developed to target the periods for which CSO events are most likely to occur. Ambient sampling must be conducted, at a minimum, for all pollutants listed in Section B below and for all pollutants for which the 303(d) list identifies CSOs as a source of the pollutant to the receiving water(s). Guidance on CSO post construction compliance monitoring and reporting can be found at:
https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2015-10/documents/final_cso_pccm_guidance.pdf.
2. The PCCM Program sampling shall be implemented, in accordance with the approved PCCMP, for an initial period of two years, beginning in the year following PCCMP approval. Following the initial 2-year PCCM period, subsequent PCCM shall be conducted during years ending in 3 and 8.

¹ The QAPP shall be developed as outlined in the EPA Requirements for Quality Assurance Project Plans for Environmental Data Operations, EPA QA/R-5.

² All chemical analyses must be conducted by a laboratory certified by the NYS Health Department under the National Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (NELAP) for test or sample results which require certificates of approval. Tests for pH, temperature, dissolved oxygen and settleable solids do not require certificates of approval but a description of the equipment used, and the calibration schedule of appropriate equipment is required.

PARAMETER	Units	Sample Type
BOD ₅	mg/L	Grab
Coliform, Fecal	#/100ml	Grab
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab
Floatable Material	-	Visual Observation
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	Grab
Phosphorus	mg/L	Grab
Solids, Settleable	mL/L	Grab
Solids, Suspended	mg/L	Grab

3. By March 31st of the year following PCCM sampling, the permittee shall submit an approvable PCCM Program Report. The PCCM Program Report shall include:
 - a. Analytical results of the PCCM sampling,
 - b. The number of CSO events and volume of CSO discharged during the PCCM period,
 - c. An assessment of whether CSO receiving water quality complies with applicable water quality standards,
 - d. Recommendations for potential improvements in CSO controls for when water quality standards are not attained, and
 - e. A discussion of whether the CSO controls are meeting the frequency goals of the Presumptive Approach, selected by the permittee in the LTCP, to verify the effectiveness of the CSO controls.

C. Special Conditions

1. Sensitive Area³ Reassessment

The permittee shall reassess overflows to sensitive areas stated in the LTCP, where elimination or relocation of the overflows is not physically possible or economically achievable. The permittee shall also assess whether new or additional sensitive areas may be affected by overflows that were not initially identified in the LTCP. The permittee shall consider new or improved techniques to eliminate or relocate overflows or changed circumstances that influence economic achievability. The permittee shall prepare and submit to the Regional Water Engineer a report, separately from the PCCM Program Report, that presents the results of this reassessment, feasible improvements to eliminate or minimize overflows to sensitive areas, and the permittee's recommendation regarding the elimination or relocation of these outfalls. The permittee shall submit such reports by December 31st in the same year the PCCM Program Report is submitted.

2. Reopener

This permit may be modified or revoked and reissued, as provided pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.18, 6 NYCRR 750-1.20, 40 CFR 122.62 and 124.5, for the following reasons:

- I. To include new or revised conditions developed to comply with any state or federal law or regulation that addresses CSOs that are adopted or promulgated subsequent to the effective date of this permit.
- II. To include new or revised conditions if new information, not available at the time of permit issuance, indicates that CSO controls imposed under the permit have failed to ensure the attainment of applicable water quality requirements.

³ Sensitive areas include designated Outstanding National Resource Waters, National Marine Sanctuaries, waters with threatened or endangered species and their habitat, waters with primary contact recreation, public drinking water intakes or their designated protection areas, and shellfish beds, waters listed on the NYSDEC 303(d) list, or any other area determined by the Department.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR STORM WATER AND STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS

1. **General** – The permittee shall develop and maintain a **Storm Water Pollutant Prevention Plan (SWPPP)** 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 other storm water discharges including, but not limited to, drainage from raw material storage.

If necessary, the SWPPP shall be updated (See 2. below) to include the 13 minimum elements below and plot plans, drawings, or maps necessary to clearly delineate the direction of storm water flow and identify the conveyance, such as ditch, swale, storm sewer or sheet flow, and receiving water body. 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 SWPPP and may be incorporated by reference. A copy of the current SWPPP shall be submitted to the Department as required in item 2. below, and a copy must be maintained at the facility and shall be available to authorized Department representatives upon request.

2. **Compliance Deadlines** – A SWPPP shall be developed and submitted to the Regional Water Engineer (RWE) by EDP + 12 months. The SWPPP 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 SWPPP is inadequate; or (c) a letter from the Department identifies inadequacies in the SWPPP. The permittee shall certify in writing, as an attachment to the December Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR), that the annual review has been completed. All SWPPP revisions (with exception of minimum elements – see item 4.B. below) must be submitted to the Regional Water Engineer within 30 days. Note that the permittee is not required to obtain Department approval of the SWPPP (or of any minimum elements) unless notified otherwise. 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 Tables A-D of SPDES application for NY-2C, Part III (available at <https://dec.ny.gov/regulatory/permits-licenses/wastewater-stormwater-water-withdrawal/spdes-permit-program/application-procedures-forms#Industrial>) as well as those that are required to be monitored by the SPDES Permit.

4. **A. 13 Minimum Elements** – Whenever the potential for a release of pollutants to State waters is determined to be present, the permittee shall identify Best Management Practices (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 erosions/sediment control devices and practices. USEPA guidance for development of minimum elements of the SWPPP and BMPs is available in the May 2007 manual *Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan*, EPA 833-R-06-004 (available online at https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2015-10/documents/sw_swppp_guide.pdf)

At a minimum, the SWPP shall include the following elements:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| a. Pollution Prevention Team | f. Security | j. Spill Prevention & Response |
| b. Reporting of BMP Incidents | g. Preventative Maintenance | k. Erosion & Sediment Control |
| c. Risk Identification & Assessment | h. Good Housekeeping | l. Management of Runoff |
| d. Employee Training | i. Materials/Waste Handling
Storage & Compatibility | m. Street Sweeping |
| e. Inspections and Records | | |

Note that for some facilities, especially those with few employees, some of the above may not be applicable. It is acceptable in these cases to indicate "Not Applicable" for the portion(s) of the SWPPP that do not apply to your facility, along with an explanation, for instance if street sweeping did not apply because no streets exist at the facility.

5. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) Required for Discharges of Storm Water From Construction Activity to Surface Waters – As part of the erosion and sediment control element, a SWPPP shall be developed prior to the initiation of any site disturbance of one acre or more of uncontaminated area. Uncontaminated area means soils or groundwater which are free of contamination by any toxic or non-conventional pollutants identified in Tables A-D of SPDES Application Form NY-2C. Disturbance of any size contaminated area(s) and the resulting discharge of contaminated storm water 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 storm water discharges. SWPPPs are not required for discharges of storm water from construction activity to ground waters.

The SWPPP shall conform to the *New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control* and *New York State Storm Water Management Design Manual*, unless a variance has been obtained from the Regional Water Engineer, and to any local requirements. 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 also be submitted to the Regional Water Engineer if contamination, as defined above, is involved and the permittee must obtain a determination of any SPDES permit modifications and/or additional treatment which may be required prior to soil disturbance. Otherwise, the SWPPP shall be submitted to the Department only upon request. When a SWPPP is required, a properly completed electronic *Notice of Intent* (eNOI) form (available at <https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/water/water-quality/stormwater/construction-activity-permit>) shall be submitted prior to soil disturbance. Note that submission of an NOI is required for informational purposes; the permittee is not eligible for and will not obtain coverage under any SPDES general permit for storm water discharges, nor are any additional permit fees incurred. SWPPPs must be developed and submitted for subsequent site disturbances in accordance with the above requirements. The permittee is responsible for ensuring that the provisions of each SWPPP is properly implemented.

MERCURY MINIMIZATION PROGRAM (MMP) - Type I

1. General – To reduce mercury effluent levels with the goal of achieving the water quality standard of 0.7 ng/L, the permittee must develop, implement, and maintain a written MMP plan, which includes the elements set forth below.
2. Relevant Documents – incorporate by reference documents already prepared, if any, for the wastewater treatment facility.
3. Drawings or Maps – for the facility and collection system identifying key locations and other areas identified in the MMP Plan.
4. Monitoring Plan – All mercury outfall monitoring must be conducted using the methods specified in Table 8 of DOW 1.3.10. Monitoring at influent and other locations tributary to compliance points may be performed using either USEPA Method 1631 or another sufficiently sensitive method, as approved under 40 CFR Part 136. Monitoring of raw materials, equipment, treatment residuals, and other non-wastewater/non-stormwater substances may be performed using other methods as appropriate. Monitoring must be coordinated so that the results can be effectively compared between locations and conducted with the following frequencies:
 - a. Influent/Effluent – sampled in accordance with the SPDES permit limitations table for Outfall 002 and Outfall 02A; and
 - b. Key Locations – For permittees with an Existing Effluent Quality (EEQ) at or below 12 ng/L, influent monitoring will be required in lieu of monitoring at key locations within the collection system. If the facility reports discharges above 12 ng/L for 2 of 4 consecutive effluent samples, DEC may undertake a Department-initiated permit modification to remove the allowance of reduced requirements.
5. Hauled Wastes Procedures – establish procedures for the acceptance of hauled waste to ensure it is not a potential mercury source. The permittee must notify the DEC prior to acceptance of loads which may exceed 500 ng/L⁴.
6. Control Strategy –
 - a. Pretreatment/Sewer Use Law (SUL) – develop, include, and enforce pretreatment and SUL conditions which will support efforts to achieve the water quality standard of 0.7 ng/L in the effluent.
 - b. Inventory – develop and maintain an inventory of known and potential mercury sources, including a subset list of dental facilities.

⁴ A level of 0.2 mg/L (200,000 ng/L) or more is considered hazardous per 40 CFR 261.11. The 500 ng/L amount is used here to alert the permittee that there is an unusual concentration of mercury and that it will need to be managed appropriately.

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

- c. Dental Facilities Requirements – once every five years, conduct and document either:
 - i. Inspections at each dental facility to verify compliance with the wastewater treatment operation, maintenance, and notification elements of 6 NYCRR 374.4; OR,
 - ii. An outreach program⁵, which informs new and existing users of their responsibilities, and collection of the “Amalgam Waste Compliance Report for Dental Dischargers”⁶ form. Ensure the “Amalgam Waste Compliance Report for Dental Dischargers” is submitted by new users. The permittee should conduct site inspections to support the outreach program.
- d. Other Potential Mercury Sources – once every five years, conduct and document either:
 - i. Inspections at each identified location with potential mercury source(s), other than dental facilities; OR,
 - ii. An outreach program which informs users of their responsibilities as identified locations with potential mercury source(s). The permittee should conduct site inspections to support the outreach program.
- e. Equipment and Materials – evaluate equipment and materials (e.g., thermometers, thermostats) used by the permittee for potential mercury contribution to the discharge. As equipment and materials containing mercury are updated/replaced, the permittee must use mercury-free alternatives, if possible.
- f. Bulk Chemical Evaluation – for chemicals used at a rate which exceeds 1,000 gallons/year or 10,000 pounds/year, the permittee must obtain:
 - i. A manufacturer’s certificate of analysis;
 - ii. A chemical analysis performed by a certified laboratory; OR,
 - iii. A notarized affidavit that describes the substance’s mercury concentration and the detection limit achieved.

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

- g. Systems with CSO and Type II SSO Outfalls – prioritize locations, with potential mercury sources upstream of CSOs and Type II SSOs, for mercury reduction activities and/or controlled-release discharge.

- 7. Status Report – the permittee must develop **An annual** report, in accordance with the [Schedule of Additional Submittals](#), summarizing:
 - a. All MMP monitoring results for Outfall 002 and Outfall 02A since the previous report;
 - b. A list of known mercury sources and potential mercury sources for Outfall 002 and Outfall 02A;
 - c. All actions undertaken by the permittee, pursuant to the control strategy, since the previous report;
 - d. Actions planned by the permittee, pursuant to the control strategy, for the upcoming reporting period; and,
 - e. Progress toward achieving a dissolved mercury concentration of 0.7 ng/L in the effluent (e.g., summarizing reductions in effluent concentrations as a result of the control strategy implementation or installation/modification of a treatment system).

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

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

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

⁵ For example, the outreach program could include education about sources of mercury and what to do if a mercury source is found.

⁶ The form, “Amalgam Waste Compliance Report for Dental Dischargers,” can be found here:
https://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/water_pdf/dentalform.pdf.

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

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 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.

INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

A. **DEFINITIONS:** Generally, terms used in this Section shall be defined as in the General Pretreatment Regulations (40 CFR Part 403). Specifically, the following definitions apply to terms used in this Section:

1. **Categorical Industrial User (CIU):** an industrial user of the POTW that is subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N;
2. **Local Limits:** General Prohibitions, specific prohibitions and specific limits as set forth in 40 CFR 403.5.
3. **The Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW):** as defined by 40 CFR 403.3(q) and that discharges in accordance with this permit.
4. **Program Submission(s):** requests for approval or modification of the POTW Pretreatment Program approved by the USEPA in letters dated September 28, 1984, November 10, 1999, and December 2, 2008, submitted in accordance with 40 CFR 403.11 or 403.18 and approved by the Department in a letter dated September 10, 1994.
5. **Significant Industrial User (SIU):**
 - a) CIUs;
 - b) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.3(v)(3), any other industrial user that discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater (excluding sanitary, non-contact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater) to the POTW;
 - c) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.3(v)(3), any other industrial user that contributes a process waste stream which makes up 5 percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant;
 - d) Any other industrial user that the permittee designates as having a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating a pretreatment standard or requirement.
6. **Substances of Concern:** Substances identified by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Industrial Chemical Survey as substances of concern.

B. **IMPLEMENTATION:** The permittee shall implement a POTW Pretreatment Program in accordance 40 CFR Part 403, 40 CFR Part 122, and as set forth in the permittee's approved Program Submission(s). Modifications to this program shall be made in accordance with 40 CFR 403.18. Specific program requirements are as follows:

1. **Industrial Survey:** To maintain an updated inventory of industrial dischargers to the POTW the permittee shall:
 - a) Identify, locate and list all industrial users who might be subject to the industrial pretreatment program from the pretreatment program submission and any other necessary, appropriate and available sources. This identification and location list will be updated, at a minimum, every five years. As part of this update the permittee shall collect a current and complete New York State Industrial Chemical Survey form (or equivalent) from each SIU.
 - b) Identify the character and volume of pollutants contributed to the POTW by each industrial user identified in B.1.a above that is classified as a SIU.
 - c) Identify, locate and list, from the pretreatment program submission and any other necessary, appropriate and available sources, all SIUs of the POTW.
 - d) Provide a written technical evaluation of the need to revise local limits following permit issuance or reissuance.
2. **Control Mechanisms:** To provide adequate notice to and control of industrial users of the POTW the permittee shall:
 - a) Inform by certified letter, hand delivery courier, overnight mail, or other means which will provide written acknowledgment of delivery, all industrial users identified in B.1.a. above of applicable pretreatment standards and requirements including the requirement to comply with the local sewer use law, regulation or ordinance and any applicable requirements under section 204(b) and 405 of the Federal Clean Water Act and Subtitles C and D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS (continued)

- b) Control through permit or similar means the contribution to the POTW by each SIU to ensure compliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements. Permits shall contain limitations, sampling frequency and type, reporting and self-monitoring requirements as described below, requirements that limitations and conditions be complied with by established deadlines, an expiration date not later than five years from the date of permit issuance, a statement of applicable civil and criminal penalties and the requirement to comply with Local Limits and any other requirements in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(1).
3. Monitoring and Inspection: To provide adequate, ongoing characterization of non-domestic users of the POTW, the permittee shall:
- a) Receive and analyze self-monitoring reports and other notices. The permittee shall require all SIUs to submit self-monitoring reports at least every six months unless the permittee collects all such information required for the report, including flow data.
 - b) The permittee shall adequately inspect each SIU at a minimum frequency of once per year.
 - c) The permittee shall collect and analyze samples from each SIU for all priority pollutants that can reasonably be expected to be detectable at levels greater than the levels found in domestic sewage at a minimum frequency of once per year.
 - d) Require, through permits, each SIU to collect at least one 24 hour, flow proportioned composite (where feasible) effluent sample every six months and analyze each of those samples for all priority pollutants that can reasonably be expected to be detectable in that discharge at levels greater than the levels found in domestic sewage. The permittee may perform the aforementioned monitoring in lieu of the SIU except that the permittee must also perform the compliance monitoring described in 3.c.
4. Enforcement: To assure adequate, equitable enforcement of the industrial pretreatment program the permittee shall:
- a) Investigate instances of noncompliance with pretreatment standards and requirements, as indicated in self-monitoring reports and notices or indicated by analysis, inspection and surveillance activities. Sample taking and analysis and the collection of other information shall be performed with sufficient care to produce evidence admissible in enforcement proceedings or in judicial actions. Enforcement activities shall be conducted in accordance with the permittee's Enforcement Response Plan developed and approved in accordance with 40 CFR Part 403.
 - b) Enforce compliance with all national pretreatment standards and requirements in 40 CFR Parts 406 - 471.
 - c) Provide public notification of significant non-compliance as required by 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(viii).
 - d) Pursuant to 40 CFR 403.5(e), when either the DEC or the USEPA determines any source contributes pollutants to the POTW in violation of Pretreatment Standards or Requirements the DEC or the USEPA shall notify the permittee. Failure by the permittee to commence an appropriate investigation and subsequent enforcement action within 30 days of this notification may result in appropriate enforcement action against the source and permittee.
5. Recordkeeping: The permittee shall maintain and update, as necessary, records identifying the nature, character, and volume of pollutants contributed by SIUs. Records shall be maintained in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-2.5(c).
6. Staffing: The permittee shall maintain minimum staffing positions committed to implementation of the Industrial Pretreatment Program in accordance with the approved pretreatment program.
- C. SLUDGE DISPOSAL PLAN. The permittee shall notify DEC, and USEPA as long as USEPA remains the approval authority, 60 days prior to any major proposed change in the sludge disposal plan. DEC may require additional pretreatment measures or controls to prevent or abate an interference incident relating to sludge use or disposal.

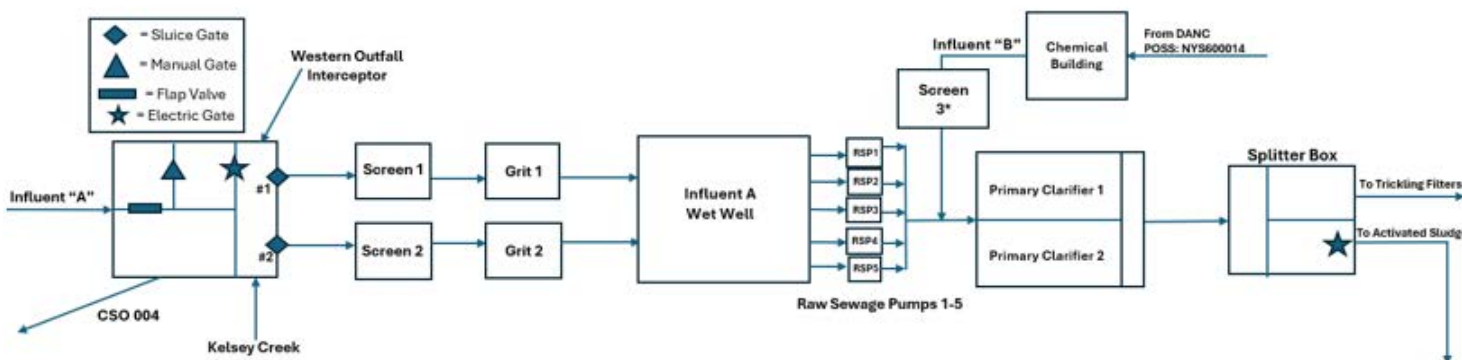
INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS (continued)

- D. **REPORTING:** The permittee shall provide to the offices listed on the Monitoring, Reporting and Recording page of this permit and to the Chief-Water Compliance Branch, USEPA Region II, 290 Broadway, New York, NY 10007, a periodic report that briefly describes the permittee's program activities over the previous year. This report shall be submitted in accordance with the Schedule of Submittals to the above noted offices within 60 days of the end of the reporting period. The periodic report shall include:
1. **Industrial Survey:** Updated industrial survey information in accordance with 40 CFR 403.12(i)(1) (including any NYS Industrial Chemical Survey forms updated during the reporting period).
 2. **Implementation Status:** Status of Program Implementation, to include:
 - a) Any interference, upset or permit violations experienced at the POTW directly attributable to industrial users.
 - b) Listing of SIUs issued permits.
 - c) Listing of SIUs inspected or monitored during the previous reporting period and summary of results.
 - d) Listing of SIUs notified of promulgated pretreatment standards or applicable local standards who are on compliance schedules. The listing should include for each facility the final date of compliance.
 - e) Summary of POTW monitoring results not already submitted on Discharge Monitoring Reports and toxic loadings from SIU's organized by parameter.
 - f) A summary of additions or deletions to the list of SIUs, with a brief explanation for each deletion.
 3. **Enforcement Status:** Status of enforcement activities to include:
 - a) Listing of SIUs in significant non-compliance (as defined by 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(viii) with federal or local pretreatment standards at end of the reporting period.
 - b) Summary of enforcement activities taken against non-complying SIUs. The permittee shall provide a copy of the public notice of significant violators as specified in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(viii).
- E. **ADDITIONAL PRETREATMENT CONDITIONS:**
1. **Notification of Material Change:**
 - a) Facility shall provide adequate notice to the EPA prior to the introduction of any new pollutants from an indirect discharger that is subject to categorical standards and prior to any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants by existing sources (40 CFR 122.42 (b) (1&2)). Adequate notice shall include information on (i) the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the facility and (ii) any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the facility (40 CFR 122.42 (b)(3)).
 - b) Facility shall provide adequate notice to the DEC prior to the addition or modification of any SIUs or CIUs which may materially change the nature of the discharge from the POTW or increase the discharge of one or more substances authorized in this permit or discharge a substance not currently authorized in this permit (6 NYCRR Part 750-2.9(a)(1)). Adequate notice shall include information on (i) the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the facility and (ii) any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the facility (6 NYCRR 750-2.9 (a)(1)(ii)). The noticed act is prohibited until the DEC determines whether a permit modification is necessary pursuant to 750-2.9(a)(2).

MONITORING LOCATIONS

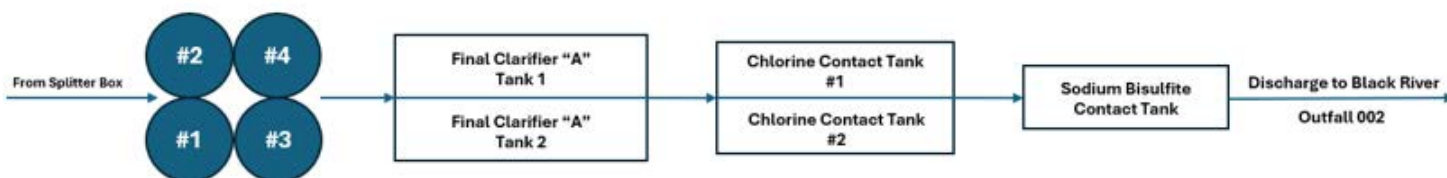
The permittee shall take samples and measurements, to comply with the monitoring requirements specified in this permit, at the location(s) specified below:

Influent to Splitter Box:

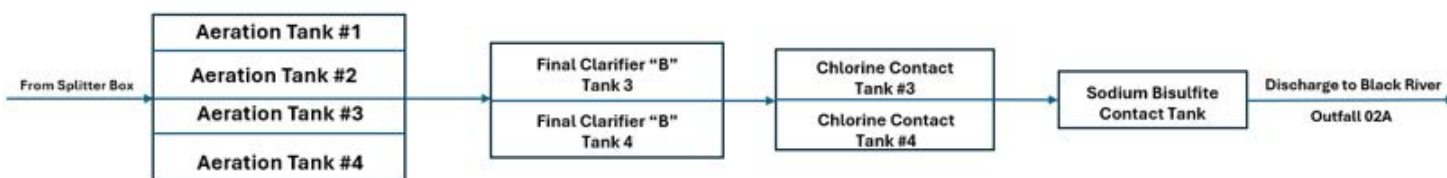


*Screen 3 will be added to the system as part of a capital facility improvement project approved under the City's 2025-2026 Fiscal Year budget.

Splitter Box to Trickling Filters:



Splitter Box to Activated Sludge:



Sampling Locations:

- Influent "A" samples are collected from the Influent A Wet Well effluent, prior to entering the Raw Sewage Pumps.
- Influent "B" samples are collected at the Chemical Building upstream of the flowmeter.
- Primary effluent is sampled at the Splitter Box.
- Final effluent samples are separately collected from the Sodium Bisulfite Contact Tank effluent at Outfall 002 and at Outfall 02A.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- A. The regulations in 6 NYCRR Part 750 are hereby incorporated by reference and the conditions are enforceable requirements under this permit. The permittee shall comply with all requirements set forth in this permit and with all the applicable requirements of 6 NYCRR Part 750 incorporated into this permit by reference, including but not limited to the regulations in paragraphs B through I as follows:
- B. General Conditions
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Duty to comply | 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(e) & 2.4 |
| 2. Duty to reapply | 6 NYCRR 750-1.16(a) |
| 3. Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense | 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(g) |
| 4. Duty to mitigate | 6 NYCRR 750-2.7(f) |
| 5. Permit actions | 6 NYCRR 750-1.1(c), 1.18, 1.20 & 2.1(h) |
| 6. Property rights | 6 NYCRR 750-2.2(b) |
| 7. Duty to provide information | 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(i) |
| 8. Inspection and entry | 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(a) & 2.3 |
- C. Operation and Maintenance
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Proper Operation & Maintenance | 6 NYCRR 750-2.8 |
| 2. Bypass | 6 NYCRR 750-1.2(a)(17), 2.8(b) & 2.7 |
| 3. Upset | 6 NYCRR 750-1.2(a)(94) & 2.8(c) |
- D. Monitoring and Records
- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Monitoring and records | 6 NYCRR 750-2.5(a)(2), 2.5(a)(6), 2.5(c)(1), 2.5(c)(2), & 2.5(d) |
| 2. Signatory requirements | 6 NYCRR 750-1.8 & 2.5(b) |
- E. Reporting Requirements
- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Reporting requirements | 6 NYCRR 750-2.5, 2.7 & 1.17 |
| 2. Anticipated noncompliance | 6 NYCRR 750-2.7(a) |
| 3. Transfers | 6 NYCRR 750-1.17 |
| 4. Monitoring reports | 6 NYCRR 750-2.5(e) |
| 5. Compliance schedules | 6 NYCRR 750-1.14(d) |
| 6. 24-hour reporting | 6 NYCRR 750-2.7(c) & (d) |
| 7. Other noncompliance | 6 NYCRR 750-2.7(e) |
| 8. Other information | 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(f) |
| 9. Additional conditions applicable to a POTW | 6 NYCRR 750-2.9 |
- F. Planned Changes
- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. In accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-2.7, the permittee shall give notice to the DEC at least 45 days prior to planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility when: | |
| a. The alteration or addition to the permitted facility may meet any of the criteria for determining whether facility is a new source in 40 CFR §122.29(b); or | |
| b. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject either to effluent limitations in the permit, or to notification requirements under 40 CFR §122.42(a)(1); or | |
| c. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan. | |

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

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS (continued)

2. Notification Requirement for POTWs

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

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

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

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

G. Sludge Management

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

H. SPDES Permit Program Fee

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

I. Water Treatment Chemicals (WTCs)

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

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

RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

Department of Environmental Conservation
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 DEC's website. In addition, POTWs are required to provide a five-day incident report and supplemental information to the DEC in accordance with Part 750-2.7(d) by utilizing the Division of Water Report of Noncompliance Event form unless waived by DEC on a case-by-case basis.

- E. Schedule of Additional Submittals:

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

SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS		
Outfall(s)	Required Action	Due Date
	<u>EMERGING CONTAMINANT (EC) MINIMIZATION PROGRAM</u> The permittee shall initiate and continue track down of potential sources by utilizing the "Emerging Contaminants Investigation Checklist for POTWs" available at Emerging Contaminants In NY's Waters - NYSDEC and submit reports summarizing: a. All EC monitoring results taken to date; b. A list of known and potential EC sources; c. All actions taken to reduce EC contaminants; and Proposed next steps, including a monitoring plan to identify/confirm EC sources, and ensure continued progress towards minimization/eliminating contaminants. *Reports no longer required once effluent falls below action levels for at least 12 months or until further notified by the DEC.	Confirmation of initial Action Level exceedance 12 months after confirmation of initial Action Level exceedance, and every 6 months thereafter*
	<u>STORM WATER POLLUTANT PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)</u> The permittee shall submit an updated plan to the Regional Water Engineer as detailed in the BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR STORM WATER AND STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS section of this Permit.	EDP + 12 months
	<u>STORM WATER POLLUTANT PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) CERTIFICATION</u> The permittee shall certify in writing that the annual review of the SWPPP has been completed. The letter of certification shall be attached to the December DMR.	December DMR (January 28 th)
	<u>WATER TREATMENT CHEMICAL (WTC) ANNUAL REPORT FORM</u> The permittee shall submit a completed WTC Annual Report Form each year that Water Treatment Chemicals are used. The form shall be attached to the December DMR.	December DMR (January 28 th)
	<u>ANNUAL FLOW CERTIFICATION</u> The permittee shall submit an Annual Flow Certification form each year in accordance with 750-2.9(C)(4). The form shall be attached to the February DMR or submitted through nForm.	February DMR (March 28 th)
	<u>BIENNIAL POLLUTANT SCAN</u> The permittee shall implement an ongoing monitoring program and perform effluent sampling every two years as specified in footnote of the permit limits table.	Retain and submit with next NY-2A Application
	<u>WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TESTING</u> WET testing shall be performed as required in the footnote of the permit limits table. The toxicity test report including all information requested of this permit shall be attached to your WET DMRs and sent to the WET@dec.ny.gov email address.	Within 60 days following the end of each monitoring period
	<u>COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW (CSO) ANNUAL REPORT</u> The permittee shall submit a Combined Sewer Overflows (CSO) Annual Report as detailed in the BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS section of this permit.	January 31 st Each Year
	<u>POST-CONSTRUCTION COMPLIANCE MONITORING PLAN (PCCMP)</u> The permittee shall submit an approvable PCCMP as detailed in the SPECIAL CONDITIONS: CSO CONTROL POLICY section of this permit.	EDP + 6 Months

SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS		
Outfall(s)	Required Action	Due Date
	<u>POST-CONSTRUCTION COMPLIANCE MONITORING (PCCM) INITIAL PROGRAM REPORT</u> The permittee shall submit a PCCM Program Report as detailed in the SPECIAL CONDITIONS: CSO CONTROL POLICY section of this permit.	March 31 st of PCCMP Approval + 2 Years
	<u>POST-CONSTRUCTION COMPLIANCE MONITORING (PCCM) SUBSEQUENT PROGRAM REPORTS</u> The permittee shall submit subsequent PCCM Program Reports as detailed in the SPECIAL CONDITIONS: CSO CONTROL POLICY section of this permit.	March 31 st of subsequent years ending in 4 and 9 thereafter
	<u>SENSITIVE AREA REASSESSMENT REPORT</u> The permittee shall submit a report, separately from the PCCM Program Report, that presents the results of the sensitive area reassessment as detailed in the SPECIAL CONDITIONS: CSO CONTROL POLICY section of this permit.	December 31 st of same year PCCM Program Report submitted
	<u>MERCURY MINIMIZATION PLAN</u> The permittee must complete and maintain onsite a mercury minimization plan and subsequent annual mercury minimization status reports in accordance with the requirements of this permit.	Maintained Onsite January 31 st Each Year
	<u>INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM</u> Submit a report that briefly describes the permittee's program activities over the reporting period (10/01 to 09/30). The report shall follow the guidelines contained in this permit and be electronically submitted to the USEPA Region II office as well as to the Regional Water Engineer and the Bureau of Water Permits.	Annually by November 30 th (Within 60 days after the end of the reporting period)

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

- F. Monitoring and analysis shall be conducted using sufficiently sensitive test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.
- G. More frequent monitoring of the discharge(s), monitoring point(s), or waters of the State than required by the permit, where analysis is performed by a certified laboratory or where such analysis is not required to be performed by a certified laboratory, shall be included in the calculations and recording of the data on the corresponding DMRs.
- H. Calculations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this permit.
- I. Unless otherwise specified, all information recorded on the DMRs shall be based upon measurements and sampling carried out during the most recently completed reporting period.
- J. Any laboratory test or sample analysis required by this permit for which the State Commissioner of Health issues certificates of approval pursuant to section 502 of the Public Health Law shall be conducted by a laboratory which has been issued a certificate of approval. Inquiries regarding laboratory certification should be directed to the New York State Department of Health, Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program.

Permittee: City of Watertown
Facility: Watertown Pollution Control Plant
SPDES Number: NY0025984
USEPA Major/Class 05 Municipal

Date: May 27, 2026 v.1.29
Permit Writer: Dana Peters
Water Quality Reviewer: Dana Peters
Full Technical Review

SPDES Permit Fact Sheet

City of Watertown

Watertown Pollution Control

Plant

NY0025984



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Summary of Permit Changes

A State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) EBPS permit renewal has been drafted for the Watertown Pollution Control Plant (WPCP). The changes to the permit are summarized below:

- Removed Outfall(s) 005, 006, 012, 016, 019, 022, 025, 02C, and 02D from “Summary of Additional Outfalls” section. Permit limits and monitoring requirements associated with Outfalls 02C and 02D are removed as well.
- Removed Monthly Average monitoring requirements for Temperature at Outfall 002 and Outfall 02A.
- Removed Influent reporting for 7-Day Average BOD at Outfall 002 and Outfall 02A.
- Removed Influent reporting for 7-Day Average Total Suspended Solids at Outfall 002 and Outfall 02A.
- Removed Monthly Average monitoring requirements for Settleable Solids at Outfall 002 and Outfall 02A.
- Removed Daily Average monitoring for Total Dissolved Solids at Outfall 002.
- Removed Monthly Average monitoring for Total Dissolved Solids at Outfall 02A.
- Removed Daily Max monitoring requirements for Ammonia (as N) at Outfall 002 and Outfall 02A.
- Removed TKN reporting requirements at Outfall 002 and Outfall 02A.
- Removed Monthly Average monitoring requirements for TRC at Outfall 002 and Outfall 02A.
- Removed Action Levels for: Aluminum, Cadmium, Chromium, Cyanide, and Methylene Chloride at Outfall 002 & 02A – SUM.
- Removed Monthly Average reporting for pH at Outfall 02B.
- Removed Monthly Average reporting for BOD at Outfall 02B.
- Removed Monthly Average reporting for TSS at Outfall 02B.
- Revised WET Testing requirement at Outfall 002 & 02A – SUM to chronic only.
- Revised Disinfection period to May 1 – October 31.
- Revised WET Acute Action Level from 5.2 TUa to 5.1 TUa.
- Revised Ammonia reporting at Outfall 002 and 02A from “as NH₃” to “as N.”
- Revised Ammonia (as N) sampling at Outfall 002 and Outfall 02A from 1/month to 2/week.
- Revised Mercury limit from 50 ng/L to 25 ng/L at Outfall 002 and Outfall 02A.
- Revised Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) sampling frequency from 1/Day to 3/Day at Outfall 002 and Outfall 02A.
- Added Post-Construction Compliance Monitoring Plan (PCCMP) requirement.
- Added Biennial Pollutant Scan requirement at Outfall 002 and Outfall 02A.
- Added Stormwater Pollutant Prevention Plan (SWPPP) requirement.
- Added quarterly monitoring requirements for 38 Emerging Contaminants at Outfall 002 and Outfall 02A.
- Added PFOA Action Level of 10 ng/L at Outfall 002 and Outfall 02A.
- Added PFOS Action Level of 10 ng/L at Outfall 002 and Outfall 02A.
- Added Summer Monthly Average Limit of 21 mg/L for Ammonia (as N) at Outfall 002.
- Added Winter Monthly Average Limit of 31 mg/L for Ammonia (as N) at Outfall 002 and Outfall 02A.
- Added Monthly Average load (lb/d) reporting for Ammonia (as N) at Outfall 002 and Outfall 02A.
- Added 12-Month Rolling Average (12-MRA) for Total Mercury at Outfall 002 and Outfall 02A.
- Added concentration reporting for Copper, Zinc, and Phenolics at Outfall 002 and Outfall 02A.

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

- 2/1/2011 The last full technical review was performed and the SPDES permit became effective with a new five-year term and expiration date of 1/31/2016. The 2011 permit has formed the basis of this permit.
- 1/31/2016 The current permit was allowed to stay in effect pursuant to SAPA¹.
- 1/6/2025 DEC issued a Request for Information (RFI) to modify and renew the SPDES permit due to the facility's EBPS score². At the time of the RFI, the facility had an EBPS score of 300 and ranking of 37.
- 4/29/2025 The City of Watertown submitted a complete NY-2A permit application.

Facility Information

This facility is a publicly owned treatment works that receives flow from domestic and industrial users, including waste from categorical industrial users, with effluent consisting of treated sanitary, treated combined sewage, and stormwater. The collection system consists of both separate and combined sewers. The facility accepts flow from significant industrial users (SIUs).

There are 2 distinct influent streams to the headworks of the treatment plant:

Influent "A" is comprised of flows from the City of Watertown (combined sewage), the Town of LeRay (sanitary only), the Town of Watertown (sanitary only), and the Town of Pamela (sanitary only).

Influent "B" is comprised of flows from Fort Drum, the Town of LeRay, the Town of Pamela, the Town of Rutland, the town of Champion, and the Village of Black River - all consisting of sanitary flows only.

The current 16 MGD treatment plant consists of:

- Preliminary Treatment: Screening (1/4"), Aerated Grit Removal
- Primary Treatment: Primary Settling Tanks, Primary Clarification
- Split of Flow to Secondary Treatment:
 - o Effluent A ("Eff A") is the Trickling Filter Train (8 MGD)
 - Rock-media trickling filters, followed by final clarification
 - o Effluent B ("Eff B") is the Activated Sludge Train (8 MGD)
 - Fine-bubble aeration, followed by final clarification
- Both trains are treated with Ferric Chloride for Phosphorus removal
- Both trains receive Seasonal Chlorine Disinfection and Dechlorination by Sodium Hypochlorite and Sodium Bisulfite, respectively.

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

² Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.18 and NYS Environmental Benefit Permit Strategy (EBPS)

See [Site Overview](#) for Flow Diagram.

Sludge is handled by gravity thickening, 2-stage anaerobic digestion, plate & frame dewatering, and fluidized bed incineration. The ash is then sent off-site to a landfill.

The primary outfall (Outfall 002) discharges from the trickling filter train, “Eff A.” The outfall is a 48-inch diameter pipe submerged approximately 3.0 ft deep on the bank of the Black River. The discharge from this outfall to the waterbody are about 25 feet from the bank. **Note:** this outfall is denoted as “002-A” on the discharge monitoring reports (DMRs).

The WPCP also discharges from the activated sludge train to Outfall 02A, “Eff B.” This outfall is a 60-inch diameter pipe that sits above or partially above the water surface of the Black River. This outfall discharges along the bank of the waterbody. **Note:** this outfall is denoted as “002-X” on the discharge monitoring reports (DMRs).

The City is planning the following upgrades/improvements pending budget approval:

- Bradley Street – Slip-line 4,500 ft of sanitary sewer
- Central Street – Replace 600 ft of sanitary sewer
- California Ave. – Replace 800 ft of sanitary sewer
- Leray Street – Replace 3,500 ft sanitary sewer and install 4,500 ft of new storm sewer
- Loomus Drive – Replace 500 ft of storm sewer
- Newell Street – Replace 1,500 ft of sanitary sewer and install 1,000 feet of new storm sewer
- Richards Drive – Slip-line 2,000 ft of sanitary sewer and replace 350 ft of sanitary sewer

The facility accepts wastewater from the following municipalities:

Municipality	POSS # or SPDES #	Collection System
City of Watertown	NY0025984	Combined
Town of LeRay	NYS600036	Separate
Watertown - Fort Drum Regional Collection System	NYS600014	Separate
Town of Pamelaia	NYS600038	Separate
Route 3 Sewer Corridor (Village of Black River)	NYS600039	Separate
Watertown Sewer District 2-6	NYS600044	Separate

The facility accepts wastewater from the following significant industrial users (SIUs):

Significant Industrial User (SIU)	SIC Code	Categorical Reference (if applicable to 40 CFR)
Development Authority of North Country	4953	N/A
Seneca Meadows Inc.	4953	N/A
New York Air Brake	3743	N/A
Knowlton Specialty Papers	2625	N/A
Chenango County Landfill	4953	N/A

During wet-weather events, combined sewage is also permitted, under special conditions, to be discharged through the following Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs):

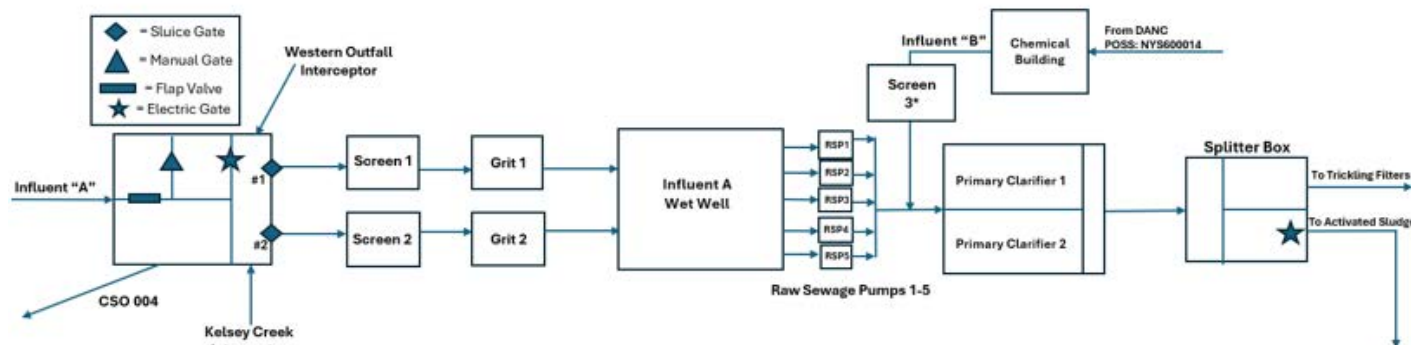
Outfall No.	Wastewater Type	Receiving Water
001	Combined Sewage	Black River, Class C
003	Combined Sewage	Black River, Class C
004	Combined Sewage	Black River, Class C
007	Combined Sewage	Black River, Class C
011	Combined Sewage	Black River, Class C
013	Combined Sewage	Black River, Class C
020	Combined Sewage	Black River, Class C
021	Combined Sewage	Black River, Class C
024	Combined Sewage	Black River, Class C

Since the 2011 permit term, several sewers in the City have been separated or closed. As a result, the following outfalls will be removed from the permit:

Outfall No.	Description	Year Closed/Separated
005	CSO	2012
006	CSO	2016
012	CSO	2011
016	CSO	2016
019	CSO	2012
022	CSO	2012
025	CSO	1986
02C	Stormwater	2019
02D	Stormwater	2017

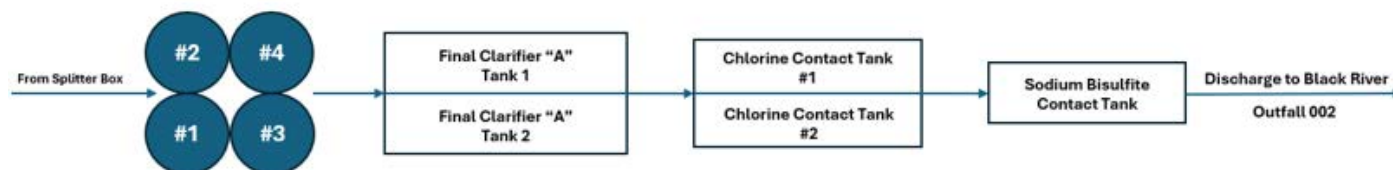
Site Overview

Influent to Splitter Box:

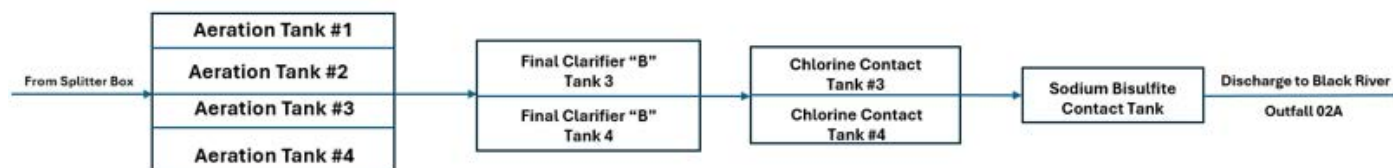


***Screen 3 will be added to the system as part of a capital facility improvement project approved under the City's 2025-2026 Fiscal Year budget.**

Splitter Box to Trickling Filters:



Splitter Box to Activated Sludge:



The City of Watertown's WPCP Flow Diagram – Influent A enters the main interceptor through a 36" main. The bypass flap valve is located in the first section of the interceptor and is normally closed.

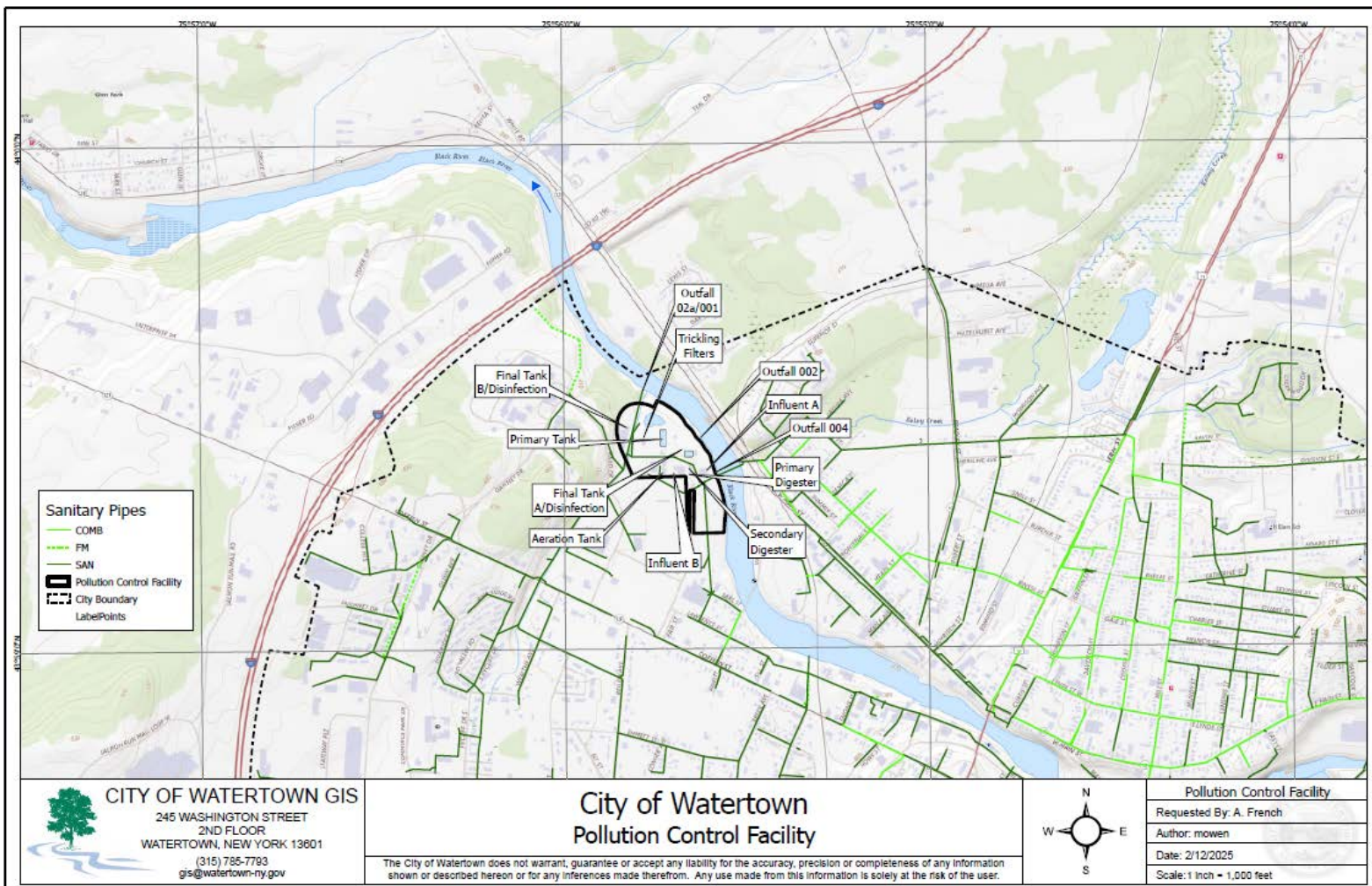
Water flows sequentially through a manually operated electric gate and then flows through the sluice gates. The electric gate is controlled by the wet well level. High flow levels will close the gate, and it will reopen once flow subsides. If the electric gate shuts down, excess water is released through the flap valve and discharged at CSO 004.

At the splitter box, the electric gate is directed to split 50% of the total flow, with minimum and maximum flow limits. The aeration tanks have an 8 MGD capacity- any excess flow is diverted to the trickling filters.

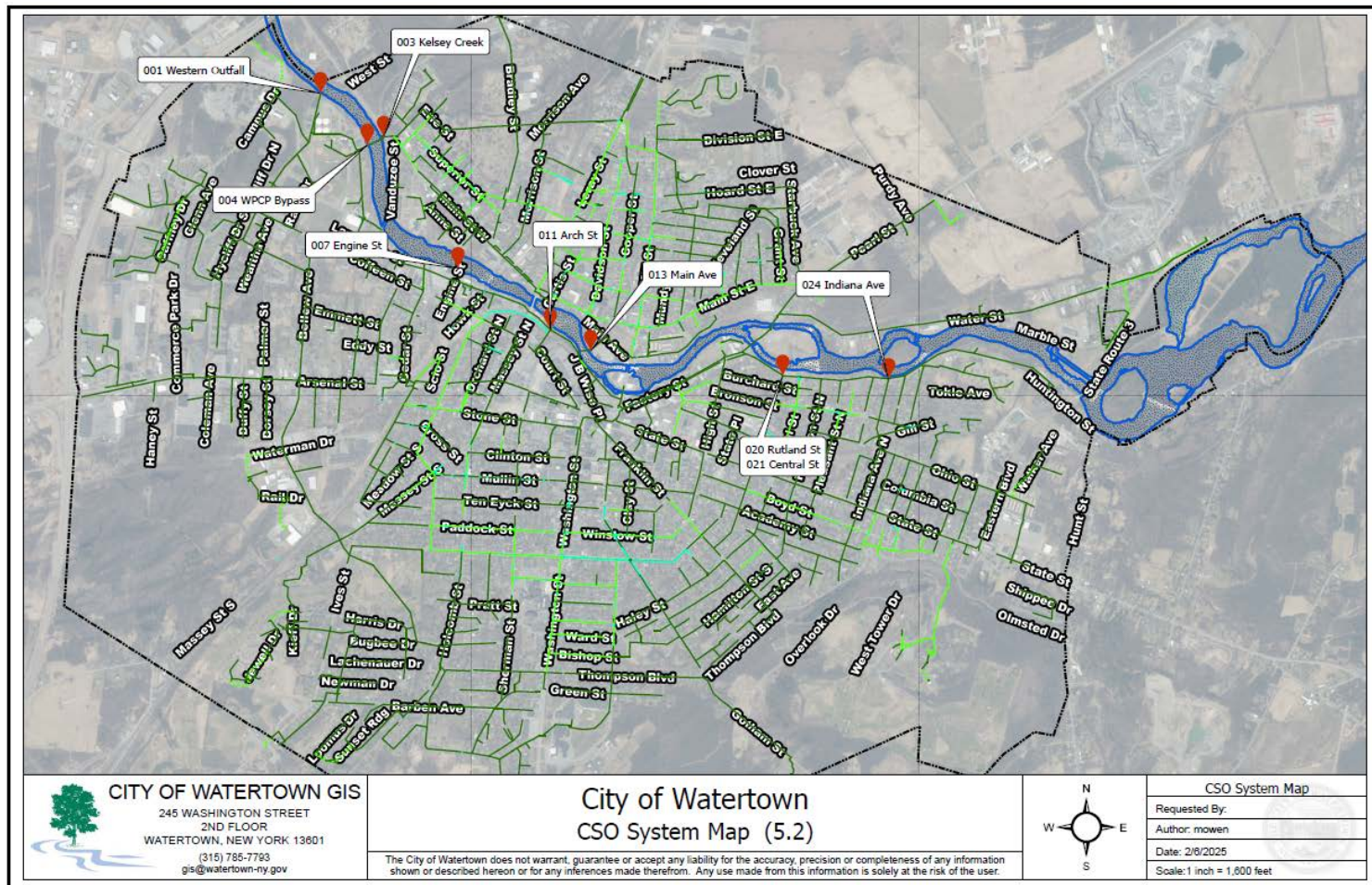
*At the time of this permit review, the City has approved a capital project for the 2025-2026 fiscal year budget to install a new mechanical bar screen at the Influent "B" line. The new bar screen is intended to be installed during the 2026-2027 calendar years.

Permittee: City of Watertown
 Facility: Watertown Pollution Control Plant
 SPDES Number: NY0025984
 USEPA Major/Class 05 Municipal

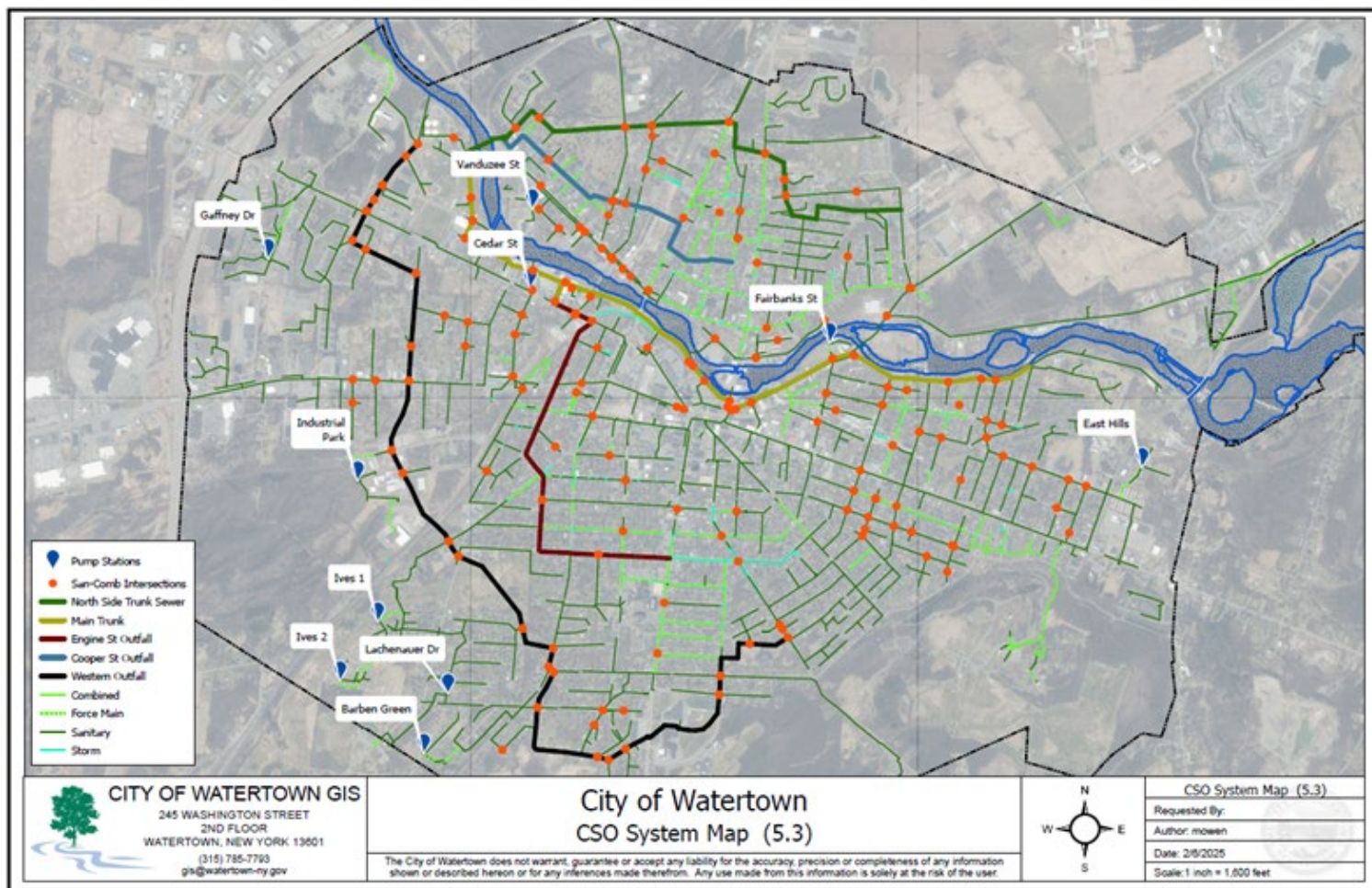
Date: May 27, 2026 v.1.29
 Permit Writer: Dana Peters
 Water Quality Reviewer: Dana Peters
 Full Technical Review



The City of Watertown WPCP Map



The City of Watertown CSO System Map 1



The City of Watertown CSO System Map 2

Enforcement History

The facility is operating under Order on Consent No. R6-20230502-14, effective 09/21/2023, due to an unpermitted discharge of >1 MG of untreated wastewater that was reported on 02/09/2023 via NY-Alert. The Order requires the City to propose short-term and long-term projects to address the unpermitted discharges, along with quarterly reports detailing all corrective actions taken. The Order also required the development and approval of an offset plan for the affected basin before any new sanitary connections can be accepted.

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 3/31/2020 to 3/31/2025. [Appendix Link](#)

Interstate Water Pollution Control Agencies

Outfall(s) 001, 002, 02A, 02B, 003, 004, 007, 011, 013, 020, 021, 024 are located within the Great Lakes watershed and International Joint Commission (IJC) compact area and are subject to 40 CFR Part 132 which places additional requirements in the SPDES permit. [Appendix Link](#)

Receiving Water Information

The facility discharges via the following outfalls:

Outfall No.	SIC Code	Wastewater Type	Receiving Water
002	4952	Treated Combined Sewage	Black River, Class C
02A	4952	Treated Combined Sewage	Black River, Class C
02B	4952	Stormwater	Black River, Class C

See the [Outfall and Receiving Water Summary Table](#) and [Appendix](#) for additional information.

Impaired Waterbody Information

The Black River segment which the facility discharges to is identified by PWL No. 0808-0250. This segment is listed on the 2020-2022 [New York State Section 303\(d\) List](#) of Impaired/TMDL Waters for aluminum and copper impairments since 2022.

Critical Receiving Water Data & Mixing Zone

Reach Description:

The segment of interest of the Black River is identified as the Lower, Main Stem with a PWL Number of 0801-0250. This reach of the river flows from east to west for approximately 11.20 miles before discharging to the Black River Bay. The entire segment is Class C. Upstream of the WPCP are two dischargers to the Black River (Knowlton Technologies Inc located 1.4 miles away from the WPCP, and New York Air Brake located 2.4 miles from the WPCP). Downstream of the WPCP are two dischargers before the mouth of the Black River Bay (Brownville STP located 3.4 miles from the WPCP, and V-Dexter STP located 6.8 miles from the WPCP). The closest RIBS sampling site (08-BLCK-8.0) is located approximately 0.45 miles upstream of the WPCP.

The low flow condition for the Black River was obtained from a drainage basin ratio analysis with USGS gage station Black River at Watertown, 4260500 located in Jefferson County, NY at latitude 43°59'9.0" and longitude 75°55'28.6". The 7Q10 flow and drainage area at the gage were found from the USGS/NYSDEC Bulletin 74, 1979. The 1Q10 flow was estimated as half the 7Q10 and the 30Q10 flow was estimated as 1.2 x 7Q10.

The low flows at the facility location were found from a drainage basin ratio analysis and are shown below.

DRAINAGE BASIN RATIO	1Q10	7Q10	30Q10	
Gage Name	Black River at Watertown			
Gage ID Number	4260500			
Low Flow at Gage (cfs)	405.5	811	973.2	Bulletin 74
Drainage Area at Gage (mi ²)	1876	1876	1876	Bulletin 74
Drainage Area at Facility (mi ²)	1870	1870	1870	StreamStats
Drainage Basin Ratio (facility / gage)	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Calculated Flow at Facility (cfs)	404.20	808.41	970.09	

The 1Q10, 7Q10, and 30Q10 flows were used to calculate the acute, chronic, and human, aesthetic, wildlife (HEW) dilution ratios, respectively.

$$\text{Dilution Ratio} = (\text{Facility Flow} + \text{Low Flow}) / \text{Facility Flow}$$

Outfall No.	Acute Dilution Ratio A(A)	Chronic Dilution Ratio A(C)	Human, Aesthetic, Wildlife Dilution Ratio (HEW)	Basis
002 & 02A	17:1	34:1	17:1	TOGS 1.3.1

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](#).

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing

An evaluation of the discharge indicates the potential for toxicity based on the following criteria: [Appendix Link](#)

- 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. (#4)
- Treatment plants which equal or exceed a discharge of 1MGD. (#7)
- Industrial waste from Pretreatment Programs deems WET testing necessary.

Consistent with TOGS 1.3.2, a reasonable potential analysis was performed using the existing WET data for this facility (see data below). It was determined that while the analysis indicated no potential for toxicity in the effluent, WET testing is required based on the criteria listed above and WET action levels have been continued in the permit. Given the dilution available and location within the Great Lakes basin, the permit now requires chronic only WET testing. Samples will be collected quarterly in years ending in 1 and 6. WET testing action levels of 5.1 TUa and 34 TUC have been included in the permit for each species. The acute action level for each species represent the acute dilution ratio times a factor of 0.3. The chronic action levels represent the chronic dilution ratio.

Test Date	¹ MSS 48H LC50 (%Effluent)	² MSS TUa	³ TUa Action Level	⁴ MSS Survival 100% Effluent	⁵ Acute Test Result	⁶ MSS RPD TUa	⁷ Acute WET Limit Required	⁸ Predicted MSS TUc	⁹ TUc Action Level	¹⁰ Chronic Test Result	¹¹ MSS RPD TUc	¹² Chronic WET Limit Required
01/21	> 100% (FI)	< 0.3 (FI)	5.2	100% (FI)	Pass	< 0.8	No	< 10.0 (FI)	34.0	Pass	< 26.0	No
04/21	> 100% (FI)	< 0.3 (FI)	5.2	100% (FI)	Pass	< 0.8	No	< 10.0 (FI)	34.0	Pass	< 26.0	No
07/21	> 100% (FI)	< 0.3 (FI)	5.2	100% (FI)	Pass	< 0.8	No	< 10.0 (FI)	34.0	Pass	< 26.0	No
10/21	> 100% (FI)	< 0.3 (FI)	5.2	100% (FI)	Pass	< 0.8	No	< 10.0 (FI)	34.0	Pass	< 26.0	No

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

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

³Toxic Unit Acute Action Level/Limit: is calculated as $[\text{Acute Dilution Factor} \times 0.3 \text{ TUa}]$ representing the maximum allowable effluent TUa at the edge of the acute mixing zone using the seven-day once-in-ten year low flow (7Q10) ensuring acute protection of the receiving water. When the Acute Dilution Factor is < 3.3 , the default Acute Action Level of 0.3 TUa is used representing the maximum allowable effluent TUa at the end of pipe.

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

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

⁶Most Sensitive Species Reasonable Potential Determination Toxic Units Acute: is calculated as $(\text{MSS TUa} \times 2.6)$, the Reasonable Potential Multiplier when four quarterly tests have been completed, taking into account the statistical potential for effluent variability to occur causing an exceedance of the toxicity-based action level.

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

⁸Predicted Most Sensitive Species Toxic Units Chronic: is calculated as $(\text{MSS TUa} \times 10)$ the default Acute:Chronic ratio used to predict chronic toxicity from acute test results in the absence of chronic testing. When MSS TUa is < 0.3 , < 1.0 should be used for the calculation since this is defined as the acceptable amount of chronic toxicity at the edge of the chronic mixing zone. In Class A/SA, B/SB, and C/SC waters, we must ultimately protect for chronic toxicity.

⁹Toxic Unit Chronic Action Level/Limit: is calculated as $[\text{Chronic Dilution Factor} \times 1.0 \text{ TUc}]$ representing the maximum allowable effluent TUc at the edge of the chronic mixing zone using the seven-day once-in-ten year low flow (7Q10) ensuring chronic protection of the receiving water.

¹⁰Chronic Test Result: MSS TUc $\leq$ TUc Action Level/Limit for passing effluent test result and MSS TUc $>$ TUc Action Level/Limit for a failing effluent test result.

¹¹Most Sensitive Species Reasonable Potential Determination Toxic Units Chronic: is calculated as $(\text{MSS TUc} \times 2.6)$, the Reasonable Potential Multiplier when four quarterly tests have been completed, taking into account the statistical potential for effluent variability to occur causing an exceedance of the toxicity-based action level.

¹²Chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity Limit Required: MSS RPD TUc $\leq$ TUc Action Level, then no toxicity-based limit is required, and the action level remains in place. If MSS RPD TUc $>$ TUc Action Level, then a toxicity-based limit is required, and the action level becomes the limit. ***In low dilution situations, the combined application of the default ACR and RPD to the acute results often mathematically suggests the need for chronic WET limits even when there is no toxicity evident in 100% effluent (a non-detect). Therefore, this data cannot be used to implement a WET limit.

Anti-backsliding

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

[Appendix Link](#)

Antidegradation

The permit contains effluent limitations which ensure that the best usages of the receiving waters will be maintained. The Notice of Complete Application published in the Environmental Notice Bulletin contains information on the State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR)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 has been continued from the previous permit.

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

Requirements for Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs)

[Appendix Link](#)

Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs)

The BMPs for CSOs require the permittee to implement operation and maintenance procedures⁴; use the existing treatment plant and collection system to the maximum extent practicable; effect sewer design replacement and drainage planning; maximize pollutant capture; and minimize water quality impacts from combined sewer overflows. The submittal requirements are summarized in the [Schedule of Additional Submittals](#). This requirement has been continued from the previous permit.

Long-Term Control Plan (LTCP)

CSO discharges from the permittee were addressed under the LTCP approved on 6/7/2011. Implementation of the LTCP was completed in 2018. The 2011 LTCP required completion of the following projects:

1. In-situ lining of the Western Outfall (Basin 001)
2. North Side Trunk Sewer in-situ lining (Basin 003)
3. Sanitary sewer upgrade at the JB Wise Parking Facility. CSO 012 was eliminated as a result of this project
4. Engine Street CSO Abatement Project
5. Other projects listed in the City's 5-year Capital Plan:
 - a. Cooper Street Outfall, Basin 003
 - b. Clinton Street Reconstruction, Basin 015
 - c. Factory Street Reconstruction, Basin 016
 - d. Riggs Avenue Phase II, Basin 020
 - e. North Michigan/Bronson, Basin 024

Post-Construction Compliance Monitoring (PCCM)

PCCM is required by all CSO permittees to verify compliance with the EPA National CSO Control policy and evaluate attainment of NYS water quality standards. A PCCM plan has not yet been developed by the City. As such, development of a PCCM plan will be required in this permit. Implementation will begin following approval of a PCCM plan and continue on a recurring 5-year basis.

³ As prescribed by 6 NYCRR Part 617

⁴ See 6 NYCRR 750-2.8(a)(2)

Sensitive Area Reassessment

The permit requires the reassessment of the feasibility of eliminating or relocating CSO outfalls discharging to sensitive areas. The reassessment is required once per permit term, or every five years.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Requirements

In accordance with 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14), permit coverage of stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity is required where stormwater run-off results in a point source discharge to waters of the United States (e.g., surface water). The discharge of stormwater from wastewater treatment facilities treating domestic sewage and having a design flow **1.0 MGD or more**, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR 403, are included in the definition of "industrial activity" in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(ix).

The facility discharges stormwater originating from the WPCP and were previously covered under the Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) (GP-0-06-002) with Outfalls numbered as 02, 03, and 04, respectively. Under the 2011 permit modification, coverage under the MSGP was terminated and those outfalls were transferred to the individual permit and given limits and monitoring requirements as Outfalls 02B, 02C, and 02D.

Under this current EBPS review, Outfalls 02C and 02D have been removed from the permit as both lines have been plugged since 2019 and 2017, respectively. Outfall 02B will remain in the permit along with continued limits and monitoring requirements for pH, BOD5, and Total Suspended Solids.

The permittee has already developed and is maintaining a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in accordance with the MSGP. The permittee must continue to maintain the SWPPP in accordance with the individual permit. The permit contains standard language based on regulatory requirements for the development and implementation of a SWPPP to prevent and/or minimize the contamination of stormwater from the facility's operations.

Mercury

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

[Appendix Link](#)

The facility is an EPA Major, Class 05, Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) located within the Great Lakes Basin. The permit includes continued requirements for the implementation of MMP Type I.

The new daily max limit of 25 ng/L represents the general level currently achievable (GLCA). Based on 20 data points with a max of 7.4 ng/L at Outfall 002, and 19 datapoints with a max of 7.2 ng/L at Outfall 02A, the facility is expected to meet the limit (with existing quarterly sampling frequency from the 2011 Permit). Note: an outlier of 30.7 ng/l from the Outfall 02A dataset was removed. The facility has also been given a 12-Month Rolling Average (12-MRA) equal to the existing effluent quality (EEQ) of 8.3 ng/L at Outfall 002, and 7.7 ng/L at Outfall 02A. DEC calculated the EEQ from the lognormal 95th percentile of 20 mercury effluent samples at Outfall 002, and 19 mercury effluent samples at Outfall 02A, collected from 03/31/2020 to 02/28/2025.

Based on the data evaluated, the permit proposes to continue reduced monitoring requirements with quarterly sampling frequency. The permit language also reflects additional reductions in the MMP requirements, including influent monitoring quarterly in lieu of monitoring at key locations within the collection system.

Biennial Pollutant Scan

The permit includes a requirement to perform biennial sampling (once every two years) of the WWTP effluent for the parameters in the NY-2A Application, Tables A – D. This sampling will provide the required three effluent samples from applicable parameters for submittal with the next NY-2A Application⁵. This requirement ensures the data is representative of effluent conditions over the permit term and will be available for the next application submittal and permit review. This requirement is new.

Industrial Pretreatment Program

The permittee is required to continue implementation of a USEPA-approved pretreatment program in accordance with 40 CFR Part 403 and TOGS 1.3.3. The program specifies continued implementation of an industrial user compliance program, submission of user information, modification of local sewer use law (if necessary), and periodic reporting.

Emerging Contaminant Monitoring

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

Based on the available data at Outfall 002 and Outfall 02A, the permit includes Action Levels for PFOA and PFOS. The Actions Levels are set at the NYS Department of Health (DOH) Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 10 ng/L for drinking water as a proxy for background concentrations in the facility's influent. Discharges above the MCL indicate the potential presence of a controllable source beyond drinking water and the need to implement track down measures. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), the SPDES permit also requires monitoring for the remaining 38 PFAS compounds. Those monitoring requirements are consistent with guidance released in EPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022. Please see the [Outfall 002 Pollutant Summary Table](#) and [Outfall 02A Pollutant Summary Table](#) below for more information.

Schedule of Additional Submittals

A Schedule of Additional Submittals has been included for the following ([Appendix Link](#)):

- Emerging Contaminant Minimization Program
- Storm Water Pollutant Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
- SWPPP Certification
- Water Treatment Chemical (WTC) Annual Report
- Annual Flow Certification Form
- Biennial Pollutant Scan
- WET Testing Results Report
- CSO Best Management Practices (BMP) Annual Report

⁵ Pursuant to 40 CFR 122.21(j)(4)(vi).

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Schedule of Additional Submittals - continued

- Post-Construction Compliance Monitoring (PCCM) Plan
- PCCM Initial Program Report
- PCCM Subsequent Program Reports
- Sensitive Area Reassessment Report
- Mercury Minimization Program Annual Status Report (MMP) (maintained on-site)
- Industrial Pretreatment Program Annual Report (IPP)

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 (CFS)	7Q10 (CFS)	30Q10 (CFS)	Critical Effluent Flow (MGD)		Dilution Ratio		
													A(A)	A(C)	HEW
002	43° 59' 24" N	75° 55' 38" W	Black River	C	Ont-19 PWL: 0808-0250	08/01	36.3 ⁶	405.5	811	973.2	8.0	16	17:1	34:1	17:1
02A	43° 59' 30" N	75° 55' 46" W									8.0				

POLLUTANT SUMMARY TABLE Outfall 002

Outfall #	002	Description of Wastewater: Treated Combined Sewage													
		Type of Treatment: Aerated Grit Removal, Primary Settling/Clarification, Trickling Filter, Final Clarification, Ferric Treatment, Chlorination/Dechlorination													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁷	# 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 03/31/2020 to 03/31/2025 was obtained from Discharge Monitoring Reports and the NY-2A application provided by the permittee. All applicable water quality standards (WQS) were reviewed for development of the WQBELs. The standard and WQBEL shown below represent the most stringent.															
Flow Rate	MGD	Monthly Avg	8.0	5.5 Actual Average	61 / 0	8.0	Design Flow	No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	Design Flow	
	MGD	Daily Max	Monitor	24 Actual Max	61 / 0	Monitor	750-1.13 Monitor							Monitor	
Consistent with 40 CFR Part 133.102 and TOGS 1.3.3, a monthly average flow limitation equal to the average daily design capacity of the treatment plant has been specified.															
pH	SU	Minimum	6.0	6.0 Actual Min	61 / 0	6.0	40 CFR 133.102	7.2 ⁸	-	6.5 – 8.5	Range	-	703.3	-	TBEL
		Maximum	9.0	8.4 Actual Max	61 / 0	9.0									
Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3 for POTWs, TBELs reflect secondary treatment standards. Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the WQS is appropriate.															
Temperature	°C	Monthly Avg	Monitor	15 Actual Average	61 / 0	Monitor	750-1.13 Monitor	-	(Non-Trout): The water temperature at the surface of a stream shall not be raised to				704.2	-	Discontinued

⁶ Ambient hardness was calculated from RIBs station 08-BLCK-8.0, located ~0.45 miles upstream, using 19 samples collected from April 2018 – October 2022.

⁷ 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)

⁸ Ambient pH was established from a 2024 analysis of watershed specific data for the Black River

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Outfall #	002	Description of Wastewater: Treated Combined Sewage													
		Type of Treatment: Aerated Grit Removal, Primary Settling/Clarification, Trickling Filter, Final Clarification, Ferric Treatment, Chlorination/Dechlorination													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁷	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
	°C	Daily Max	Monitor	26 Actual Max	61 / 0	Monitor	750-1.13 Monitor		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						Monitor
Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(a), monitoring is required and may be used to inform future permitting decisions. This Daily Max requirement has been continued from the previous permit. Monthly Average reporting has been discontinued.															
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	mg/L	Daily Min	-	-	- / -	-	-	-	7.3 Critical Point	(Non-Trout) 4.0 mg/L	No Reasonable Potential	703.3	-	No Limitation	
The downstream DO concentration was modeled using the Streeter-Phelps equations and the following assumptions: Effluent DO = 2.0 mg/l ((assumed value consistent with TOGS 1.3.1D)), Effluent UOD = 490 mg/L (calculation based on BOD and NOD), Effluent BOD ₅ = 42 mg/L (max from 7-day avg data), Effluent NOD = 430 mg/L (99 percentile of daily max data Ammonia (as N) converted to NOD). Reach Description: The model was created to reflect PWL segment 0801-0250. Watertown WPCP is located approximately 4.5 miles from the mouth of Black River Bay. The entire segment is Class C. Downstream of the WPCP are two dischargers before the mouth of the Black River Bay (Brownville STP located 3.4 miles from the WPCP, and V-Dexter STP located 6.8 miles from the WPCP), which have a combined flow of <1 MGD and were considered to have a de minimus impact. The model showed that DO standards are maintained and consequently WQBELs for D.O. are unnecessary therefore no limitation is required.															
5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	30	25	58 / 1	30	40 CFR 133.102	-	See Dissolved Oxygen for Surrogate Standard		-	703.3	-	TBEL	
		7 Day Avg	45	46	60 / 0	45	40 CFR 133.102				-				
Oxygen Demand	lbs/d	Monthly Avg	2000	1760	58 / 1	2000	Antibacksliding				-				
		7 Day Avg	3000	4860	60 / 0	3000	Antibacksliding				-				
	% Rem	Minimum	85	93 Actual Average	61 / 0	85	40 CFR 133.102				-				
Consistent with 40 CFR Part 133.102 and TOGS 1.3.3 for POTWs, TBELs reflect secondary treatment standards. See justification for Dissolved Oxygen. Influent reporting of 7-Day Average has been discontinued.															
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	30	23	61 / 0	30	40 CFR 133.102	-	None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages.		703.2	-	TBEL		
		7 Day Avg	45	32	61 / 0	45	40 CFR 133.102								
	lbs/d	Monthly Avg	2000	1525	61 / 0	2000	Antibacksliding								
		7 Day Avg	3000	1280	61 / 0	3000	Antibacksliding								

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Outfall #	002	Description of Wastewater: Treated Combined Sewage													
		Type of Treatment: Aerated Grit Removal, Primary Settling/Clarification, Trickling Filter, Final Clarification, Ferric Treatment, Chlorination/Dechlorination													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁷	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
	% Rem	Minimum	85	94 Actual Average	61 / 0	85	40 CFR 133.102								
Consistent with 40 CFR Part 133.102 and TOGS 1.3.3 for POTWs, TBELs reflect secondary treatment standards. Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL, and consistent with TOGS 1.3.3, is protective of water quality standards. Influent reporting of 7-Day Average has been discontinued.															
Settleable Solids	mL/L	Daily Max	0.3	1.3	31 / 29	0.3	TOGS 1.3.3	-	None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages			703.2	-	TBEL	
	mL/L	Monthly Avg	Monitor	0.02	37 / 23	Monitor	750-1.13 Monitor							Discontinued	
Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3, the effluent limitation is equal to the TBEL of 0.3 mL/L for POTWs providing secondary treatment without filtration. Given that adequate dilution is available the TBEL is protective of WQS. Monthly Average reporting has been discontinued.															
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Daily Max	Monitor	1001	60 / 0	Monitor	750-1.13 Monitor	-	34	Shall be kept as low as practicable to maintain the best usage of waters but in no case shall it exceed 500 mg/L.		703.3	-	Monitor	
	mg/L	Daily Avg	Monitor	736	60 / 0	Monitor	750-1.13 Monitor		21			703.3		Discontinued	
The projected instream concentration was calculated using a maximum effluent concentration of 1147 mg/L, a multiplier of 1.0, an assumed negligible upstream concentration, and the WQS for Class C waterbodies. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a water quality violation. Daily Max monitoring will remain as a requirement and may be used to inform future permitting decisions. Daily Average monitoring has been discontinued.															
Nitrogen, Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	Daily Max	Monitor	57	25 / 0	Monitor	750-1.13 Monitor	0.02	4.4	1.2	H(WS)	-	703.5	-	Discontinued
	mg/L	Monthly Avg	Monitor	35	25 / 0	Monitor	750-1.13 Monitor		2.7			21			WQBEL
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. The Daily Max reporting has been discontinued. Reporting of load data has been added. The sampling frequency has been revised to 2/week., consistent with TOGS 1.3.3 Appendix A.															
SUMMER 6/1 – 10/31 The WQS for Ammonia was determined from TOGS 1.1.1 from a pH of 7.5 and a summer temperature of 25 °C. The temperature of the receiving waterbody was an assumed value and consistent with TOGS 1.3.1E.															
Nitrogen, Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	Daily Max	Monitor	61	32 / 4	Monitor	750-1.13 Monitor	0.01	3.9	1.9	H(WS)	-	703.5	-	Discontinued
	mg/L	Monthly Avg	Monitor	38	32 / 4	Monitor	750-1.13 Monitor		2.5			31			WQBEL

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Outfall #	002	Description of Wastewater: Treated Combined Sewage													
		Type of Treatment: Aerated Grit Removal, Primary Settling/Clarification, Trickling Filter, Final Clarification, Ferric Treatment, Chlorination/Dechlorination													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁷	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
WINTER 11/1 – 5/31	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. The Daily Max reporting has been discontinued. Reporting of load data has been added. The sampling frequency has been revised to 2/week., consistent with TOGS 1.3.3 Appendix A. The WQS for Ammonia was determined from TOGS 1.1.1 from a pH of 7.5 and a winter temperature of 10 °C. The temperature of the receiving waterbody was an assumed value and consistent with TOGS 1.3.1E.														
Total Kjeldhal Nitrogen (as N)	mg/L	Daily Max	Monitor	64	60 / 0	Monitor	750-1.13 Monitor	-	No Reasonable Potential				703.2	-	Discontinued
	lb/d	Monthly Avg	Monitor	41	60 / 0	Monitor	750-1.13 Monitor								Discontinued
According to TOGS 1.3.3, all POTWs with a design flow of 1.0 MGD or greater presently monitor for influent and effluent Ammonia and Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN). Since the permit requires monitoring of ammonia, continued monitoring on TKN has been deemed unnecessary at this time.															
Total Phosphorus	mg/L	Monthly Avg	1.0	0.92	60 / 0	1.0	TOGS 1.3.6	-	None in amounts that will result in growths of algae, weeds and slimes that will impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	TBEL
	mg/L	Daily Max	Monitor	1.4	60 / 0	Monitor	750-1.13 Monitor								Monitor
The facility is located outside of a TMDL watershed. According to TOGS 1.3.6, since the facility discharges to the Great Lakes Watershed the effluent should not exceed 0.5 mg/l of total phosphorus to be protective of water quality.															
Total Mercury	ng/L	Daily Max	50	8.3	21 / 0	50	DOW 1.3.10	2.9	-	0.7	H(FC)	25	GLCA	-	DOW 1.3.10
	ng/L	12 MRA	-	-	-	8.3	DOW 1.3.10		-	-	-	-	-	-	DOW 1.3.10
See Mercury section of this fact sheet .															
Coliform, Fecal	#/100 ml	30d Geo Mean	200	10	3 / 32	200	TOGS 1.3.3	-	The monthly geometric mean, from a minimum of five examinations, shall not exceed 200.				703.4	-	TBEL
		7d Geo Mean	400	326 Actual Max	35 / 0	400	TOGS 1.3.3	-							
Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3, effluent disinfection is required seasonally from May 1st - October 31st, due to the class of the receiving waterbody. Fecal coliform limits equal to the TBEL have been specified.															
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	Monitor	0.12	35 / 0	Monitor	750-1.13 Monitor	-	29	0.005	A(C)	-	-	-	Discontinued
	mg/L	Daily Max	0.8	1.7	35 / 0	0.8	Antibacksliding					0.8	703.5		WQBEL
Effluent disinfection is currently required seasonally and has been continued. The WQBEL was calculated by multiplying the WQS by the chronic dilution ratio and a decay factor of five. Due to the low dilution, the calculated WQBEL is less than the TBEL and an effluent limitation equal to the WQBEL is appropriate. Monthly average reporting has been discontinued. Sampling frequency has been revised to 3/Day, consistent with TOGS 1.3.3 Appendix A.															

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Outfall #	002	Description of Wastewater: Treated Combined Sewage													
		Type of Treatment: Aerated Grit Removal, Primary Settling/Clarification, Trickling Filter, Final Clarification, Ferric Treatment, Chlorination/Dechlorination													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁷	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Additional Pollutants Detected															
Chloroform	µg/L	-	-	29	17 / 0	-	-	-	No Class C Water Quality Standard				-	No Limitation	
	This parameter was detected in the NY-2A application sampling. The detected maximum discharge was reported as 29 ug/L. A numeric water quality standard does not exist for this parameter for Class C waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation or additional routine sampling is required.														

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS – Outfall 002

Emerging Contaminants – Outfall 002															
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁹	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
Notes: See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring section above. Effluent samples were analyzed for the 40 PFAS compounds and 1,4-Dioxane.															
Perfluoro-butanoic Acid (PFBA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-pentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	5.3	1 / 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-hexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	8.2	1 / 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-heptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														

⁹ Existing Effluent Quality: All based on Actual Max value.

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Emerging Contaminants – Outfall 002															
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁹	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (PFOA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	4.8	1 / 0	10	BPJ MCL	-	-	6.7	H(WS)	-	TOGS 1.3.14	-	Action Level
The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum select effluent concentration of 4.8 ng/L, a multiplier of 6.2, the HEW dilution ratio, and an assumed negligible upstream ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the guidance value indicates no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a water quality violation. However, due to the presence of PFOA, the permit includes an action level equal to the NYSDOH MCL of 10 ng/L. See the Emerging Contaminant Monitoring and Action Level sections for more information.															
Perfluoro-nonanoic Acid (PFNA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.															
Perfluoro-decanoic Acid (PFDA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.															
Perfluoro-undecanoic Acid (PFUnA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.															
Perfluoro-dodecanoic Acid (PFDoA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.															
Perfluoro-tridecanoic Acid (PFTriA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.															
Perfluoro-tetradecanoic Acid (PFTeA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.															
Perfluoro-butanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	5.7	1 / 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.															
Perfluoro-pentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.															

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Emerging Contaminants – Outfall 002															
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁹	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
Perfluoro-hexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-heptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-octanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	2.6 Actual Max	1 / 0	10	BPJ MCL	-	1.0	2.7	H(WS)	-	TOGS 1.3.14	-	Action Level
	The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum select effluent concentration of 2.6 ng/L, a multiplier of 6.2, the HEW dilution ratio, and an assumed negligible upstream ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the guidance value indicates no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a water quality violation. However, due to the presence of PFOS, the permit includes an action level equal to the NYSDOH MCL of 10 ng/L. See the Emerging Contaminant Monitoring and Action Level sections for more information.														
Perfluoro-nonanesulfonic Acid (PFNS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-decanesulfonic Acid (PFDS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-dodecane-sulfonic Acid (PFDoS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-octane-sulfonamide (FOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														

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Emerging Contaminants – Outfall 002															
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁹	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
1H,1H,2H,2H-Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (4:2 FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.															
1H,1H,2H,2H-Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (6:2 FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.															
1H,1H,2H,2H-Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (8:2 FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.															
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfonamide (NEtFOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.															
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfonamide (NMeFOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.															
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfonamidoethanol (NMeFOSE)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.															
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfonamidoethanol (NEtFOSE)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.															
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic Acid (9CI-PF3ONS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.															
Hexafluoro-propylene Oxide	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13

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Emerging Contaminants – Outfall 002															
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁹	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA or GenX)	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
11-Chloroeicosafuor o-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic Acid (11CI-PF3OUdS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic Acid (ADONA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
3-Perfluoropropyl Propanoic Acid (3:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (5:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
3-Perfluoroheptyl Propanoic Acid (7:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-4-methoxy-butanoic Acid (PFMBA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-3-methoxy-propanoic Acid (PFMPA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														

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Emerging Contaminants – Outfall 002															
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁹	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic Acid (PFEESA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	Daily Max	-	0.14	1 / 0	-	-	-	0.03	18,000,000 GV	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	-	-	No Limitation
	The projected instream concentration was calculated using a maximum effluent concentration of 0.14 ng/L, a multiplier of 6.2, the chronic dilution ratio, and an assumed negligible ambient upstream concentration. The comparison of the projected instream concentration to the guidance values indicates no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a water quality violation. As such, no limit or monitoring is required at this time.														

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POLLUTANT SUMMARY TABLE Outfall 02A

Outfall #	02A	Description of Wastewater: Treated Combined Sewage													
		Type of Treatment: Aerated Grit Removal, Primary Settling/Clarification, Activated Sludge (Aeration and Final Clarification), Ferric Treatment, Chlorination/Dechlorination													
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 03/31/2020 to 03/31/2025 was obtained from Discharge Monitoring Reports and the NY-2A 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	Monthly Avg	8.0	4.6 Actual Average	60 / 0	8.0	Design Flow	No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	Design Flow	
	MGD	Daily Max	Monitor	7.5 Actual Max	60 / 0	Monitor	750-1.13 Monitor							Monitor	
	Consistent with 40 CFR Part 133.102 and TOGS 1.3.3, a monthly average flow limitation equal to the average daily design capacity of the treatment plant has been specified.														
pH	SU	Minimum	6.0	6.0 Actual Min	60 / 0	6.0	40 CFR 133.102	7.2 ¹¹	-	6.5 – 8.5	Range	-	703.3	-	TBEL
	SU	Maximum	9.0	7.9 Actual Max	60 / 0	9.0									TBEL
	Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3 for POTWs, TBELs reflect secondary treatment standards. Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL is protective of the WQS.														
Temperature	°C	Monthly Avg	Monitor	15 Actual Average	60 / 0	Monitor	750-1.13 Monitor	-	(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	-	Discontinued
	°C	Daily Max	Monitor	24 Actual Max	60 / 0	Monitor	750-1.13 Monitor								Monitor
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(a), monitoring is required and may be used to inform future permitting decisions. This Daily Max requirement has been continued from the previous permit. Monthly average reporting has been discontinued.														
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	mg/L	Daily Min	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.6 Critical Point	(Non-Trout) 4.0 mg/L	No Reasonable Potential	703.3	-	No Limitation	

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)

¹¹ Ambient pH was established from a 2024 analysis of watershed specific data for the Black River.

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Outfall #	02A	Description of Wastewater: Treated Combined Sewage													
		Type of Treatment: Aerated Grit Removal, Primary Settling/Clarification, Activated Sludge (Aeration and Final Clarification), Ferric Treatment, Chlorination/Dechlorination													
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		
The downstream DO concentration was modeled using the Streeter-Phelps equations and the following assumptions: Effluent DO = 5.0 mg/l ((assumed value consistent with TOGS 1.3.1D)), Effluent UOD = 490.7 mg/L (calculation based on BOD and NOD), Effluent BOD ₅ = 42 mg/L (max of 7-day average data), Effluent NOD = 429.2 mg/L (99 percentile of daily max Ammonia (as N) converted to NOD). Reach Description: The model was created to reflect PWL segment 0801-0250. Watertown WPCP is located approximately 4.5 miles from the mouth of Black River Bay. The entire segment is Class C. Downstream of the WPCP are two dischargers before the mouth of the Black River Bay (Brownville STP located 3.4 miles from the WPCP, and V-Dexter STP located 6.8 miles from the WPCP), which have a combined flow of <1 MGD and were considered to have minimal impact. The model showed that DO standards are maintained and consequently WQBELs for D.O. are unnecessary therefore no limitation is required.															
5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	30	5.9	53 / 7	30	40 CFR 133.102	-	See Dissolved Oxygen for Surrogate Standard.	-	703.3	-	TBEL		
		7 Day Avg	45	15	58 / 2	45	40 CFR 133.102			-					
	lbs/d	Monthly Avg	2000	260	53 / 7	2000	-			-					
		7 Day Avg	3000	660	59 / 1	3000	-			-					
	% Rem	Minimum	85	93 Actual Average	60 / 0	85	40 CFR 133.102			-					
Consistent with 40 CFR Part 133.102 and TOGS 1.3.3 for POTWs, TBELs reflect secondary treatment standards. See justification for Dissolved Oxygen. Influent reporting of 7-Day Average has been discontinued.															
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	30	7.8	60 / 0	30	40 CFR 133.102	-	None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages.	703.2	-	TBEL			
		7 Day Avg	45	14.6	60 / 0	45	40 CFR 133.102								
	lbs/d	Monthly Avg	2000	254.5	60 / 0	2000	-								
		7 Day Avg	3000	475.6	60 / 0	3000	-								
	% Rem	Minimum	85	99.3	60 / 0	85	40 CFR 133.102								
Consistent with 40 CFR Part 133.102 and TOGS 1.3.3 for POTWs, TBELs reflect secondary treatment standards. Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL, and consistent with TOGS 1.3.3, is protective of water quality standards. Influent reporting of 7-Day Average has been discontinued.															
Settleable Solids	mL/L	Monthly Avg	Monitor	0.0	33 / 27	Monitor	750-1.13 Monitor	-	None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages.	750-1.13	-	Discontinued			
	mL/L	Daily Max	0.3	0.0	39 / 21	0.3	TOGS 1.3.3	-		703.2	-	TBEL			

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Outfall #	02A	Description of Wastewater: Treated Combined Sewage													
		Type of Treatment: Aerated Grit Removal, Primary Settling/Clarification, Activated Sludge (Aeration and Final Clarification), Ferric Treatment, Chlorination/Dechlorination													
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		
Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3, the effluent limitation is equal to the TBEL of 0.3 mL/L for POTWs providing secondary treatment without filtration. Given that adequate dilution is available the TBEL is protective of WQS. Monthly Average monitoring has been discontinued.															
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Monthly Avg	Monitor	813	60 / 0	Monitor	750-1.13 Monitor	-	40	Shall be kept as low as practicable to maintain the best usage of waters but in no case shall it exceed 500 mg/L.			703.3	-	Discontinued
	mg/L	Daily Max	Monitor	1660	60 / 0	Monitor	750-1.13 Monitor		209					-	Monitor
Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3, the effluent limitation is equal to the TBEL of 0.3 mL/L for POTWs providing secondary treatment without filtration. Given that adequate dilution is available the TBEL is protective of WQS. Daily Average reporting has been discontinued.															
Nitrogen, Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	Daily Max	Monitor	16	25 / 0	Monitor	750-1.13 Monitor	0.015	1.2	1.2	H(WS)	-	703.5	-	Discontinued
	mg/L	Monthly Avg	Monitor	6.0	25 / 0	Monitor	750-1.13 Monitor		0.48			No Reasonable Potential			Monitor
SUMMER 6/1 – 10/31	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. Daily Max reporting has been discontinued. Reporting of load data has been added. The sampling frequency has been revised to 2/week., consistent with TOGS 1.3.3 Appendix A.														
The WQS for Ammonia was determined from TOGS 1.1.1 from a pH of 7.5 and a summer temperature of 25 °C. The temperature of the receiving waterbody was an assumed value and consistent with TOGS 1.3.1E.															
Nitrogen, Ammonia (as N) WINTER 11/1 – 5/31	mg/L	Daily Max	Monitor	46	32 / 4	Monitor	750-1.13 Monitor	0.015	3.3	1.9	H(WS)	-	703.5	-	Discontinued
	mg/L	Monthly Avg	Monitor	27	32 / 4	Monitor	750-1.13 Monitor		1.9			31			WQBEL
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. Daily Max reporting has been discontinued. Reporting of load data has been added. The sampling frequency has been revised to 2/week., consistent with TOGS 1.3.3 Appendix A.															
The WQS for Ammonia was determined from TOGS 1.1.1 from a pH of 7.5 and a winter temperature of 10 °C. The temperature of the receiving waterbody was an assumed value and consistent with TOGS 1.3.1E.															
Total Nitrogen, Kjeldahl (as N)	mg/L	Daily Max	Monitor	25	28 / 32	Monitor	750-1.13 Monitor	0.57	None in amounts that will result in growths of algae, weeds and slimes that will impair the waters for their best usages.			703.2	-	Discontinued	
	lb/d	Monthly Avg	Monitor	13	28 / 32	Monitor	750-1.13 Monitor							Discontinued	
According to TOGS 1.3.3, all POTWs with a design flow of 1.0 MGD or greater presently monitor for influent and effluent Ammonia and Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN). Since the permit requires monitoring of ammonia, continued monitoring on TKN has been deemed unnecessary at this time.															

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Outfall #	02A	Description of Wastewater: Treated Combined Sewage													
		Type of Treatment: Aerated Grit Removal, Primary Settling/Clarification, Activated Sludge (Aeration and Final Clarification), Ferric Treatment, Chlorination/Dechlorination													
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		
Total Phosphorus	mg/L	Monthly Avg	1.0	0.74	60 / 0	1.0	TOGS 1.3.6	0.02	None in amounts that will result in growths of algae, weeds and slimes that will impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	TBEL
	mg/L	Daily Max	Monitor	1.2	60 / 0	Monitor	750-1.13 Monitor						750-1.13		Monitor
	The facility is located outside of a TMDL watershed. According to TOGS 1.3.6, since the facility discharges in the Great Lakes Watershed, the effluent should not exceed 0.5 mg/l of total phosphorus to be protective of water quality.														
Total Mercury	ng/L	Daily Max	50	16	21 / 0	50	DOW 1.3.10	2.9	-	0.7	H(FC)	25	GLCA	-	DOW 1.3.10
	ng/L	12 MRA	-	-	-	7.7	DOW 1.3.10		-	-	-	-	-	-	DOW 1.3.10
	See Mercury section of this fact sheet.														
Coliform, Fecal	#/100 ml	30d Geo Mean	200	38	7 / 28	200	TOGS 1.3.3	-	The monthly geometric mean, from a minimum of five examinations, shall not exceed 200.				703.4	-	TBEL
		7d Geo Mean	400	58	34 / 1	400	TOGS 1.3.3	-							
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 703.4(c)(2) and the class of the waterbody, the fecal coliform standards shall be met during all periods because the DEC determines it necessary to protect human health.														
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	Monitor	0.09	35 / 0	Monitor	750-1.13 Monitor	-	0.06	0.005	A(C)	-	-	-	Discontinued
	mg/L	Daily Max	0.8	1.3	35 / 0	0.8	Antibacksliding					0.8	703.5		WQBEL
	Effluent disinfection is currently required seasonally and has been continued. The WQBEL was calculated by multiplying the WQS by the chronic dilution ratio and a decay factor of five. Due to the low dilution, the calculated WQBEL is less than the TBEL and an effluent limitation equal to the WQBEL is appropriate. Monthly average monitoring reporting has been discontinued. Sampling frequency has been revised to 3/Day, consistent with TOGS 1.3.3 Appendix A.														
Additional Pollutants Detected															
Chloroform,	-	-	-	-	- / -	-	-	-	-	No Class C Water Quality Standard		-	-	-	No Limitation
Nitrite (as N), Nitrate (as N)	These parameters were detected in the NY-2A application sampling. A numeric water quality standard does not exist for these parameters for Class C waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation or additional routine sampling is required.														

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Outfall 02A – EMERGING CONTAMINANTS

Emerging Contaminants: Outfall # 02A															
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ¹²	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Notes: See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring section above. Effluent samples were analyzed for the 40 PFAS compounds and 1,4-Dioxane.															
Perfluoro-butanoic Acid (PFBA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	12.4	1 / 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-pentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	11.1	1 / 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-hexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	29.4	1 / 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-heptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	3.3	1 / 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (PFOA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	11.8	1 / 0	10	BPJ MCL	-	4.3	6.7	H(WS)	-	TOGS 1.3.14	-	Action Level
	The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum select effluent concentration of 11.8 ng/L, a multiplier of 6.2, the HEW dilution ratio, and an assumed negligible upstream ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the guidance value indicates no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a water quality violation. However, due to the presence of PFOA, the permit includes an action level equal to the NYSDOH MCL of 10 ng/L. See the Emerging Contaminant Monitoring and Action Level sections for more information.														
Perfluoro-nonanoic Acid (PFNA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-decanoic Acid (PFDA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)

¹² 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)

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Emerging Contaminants: Outfall # 02A															
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ¹²	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Perfluoro-undecanoic Acid (PFUnA)	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-dodecanoic Acid (PFDoA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-tridecanoic Acid (PFTriA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-tetradecanoic Acid (PFTeA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-butanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	27.1	1 / 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-pentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-hexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	2.4	1 / 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-heptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-octanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	2.5 Actual Max	1 / 0	10	BPJ MCL	-	0.9	2.7	H(WS)	-	TOGS 1.3.14	-	Action Level
	The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum select effluent concentration of 2.5 ng/L, a multiplier of 6.2, the HEW dilution ratio, and an assumed negligible upstream ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the guidance value indicates no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a water quality violation. However, due to the presence of PFOS, the permit includes an action level equal to the NYSDOH MCL of 10 ng/L. See the Emerging Contaminant Monitoring and Action Level sections for more information.														
Perfluoro-nonanesulfonic Acid (PFNS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														

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Emerging Contaminants: Outfall # 02A															
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ¹²	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Perfluoro-decanesulfonic Acid (PFDS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-dodecane-sulfonic Acid (PFDoS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-octane-sulfonamide (FOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
4:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
6:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
8:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)

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Emerging Contaminants: Outfall # 02A															
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ¹²	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
octanesulfonamide (NEtFOSA)	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfonamide (NMeFOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfonamidoethanol (NMeFOSE)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfonamidoethanol (NEtFOSE)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
9-Chlorohexadeca-fluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Hexafluoro-propylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA or GenX)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
11-Chloroeicosafuoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononano	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)

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Emerging Contaminants: Outfall # 02A															
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ¹²	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
ic Acid (ADONA)	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
3-Perfluoropropyl Propanoic Acid (3:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (5:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
3-Perfluoroheptyl Propanoic Acid (7:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-4-methoxy-butanoic Acid (PFMBA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-3-methoxy-propanoic Acid (PFMPA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic Acid (PFEEESA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	Daily Max	-	0.46	1 / 0	-	-	-	0.17	18,000,000 GV	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	-	No Limitation	
	The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum reported effluent concentration of 0.46 ug/L, a multiplier of 6.2, the acute dilution ratio, and an assumed negligible upstream ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the guidance value indicates no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a water quality violation. As such, no limit or monitoring is required at this time.														

POLLUTANT SUMMARY TABLE FOR ACTION LEVELS

Outfall 002 & 02A Summation

Outfall #	002 & 02A	Description of Wastewater: Treated Combined Sewage													
		Type of Treatment: See Individual tables for Outfall 002 and Outfall 02A above.													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ¹³	# 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 03/31/2020 to 03/31/2025 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.															
Aluminum, Total	lb/d	Daily Max	60.3 - AL	ND	0 / 20	60 - AL	TOGS 1.2.1	-	0.0	100 ug/L	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	-	Discontinued	
	There were 0 detections reported within the DMR data set; concentration data is not reported under the 2011 permit. No detections reported of 21 samples, therefore there is no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation and the Action Level has been discontinued.														
Cadmium, Total	lb/d	Daily Max	1.0 - AL	ND	0 / 20	1.0 - AL	TOGS 1.2.1	-	0.0	0.94 ug/L	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	-	Discontinued	
	There were 0 detections reported within the DMR data set; concentration data is not reported under the 2011 permit. No detections reported of 21 samples, therefore there is no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation and the Action Level has been discontinued.														
Chromium, Total	lb/d	Daily Max	2.0 - AL	0.58 Actual Max	1 / 19	2.0 - AL	TOGS 1.2.1	-	1.4 ug/L	32.3 ug/L	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	-	Discontinued	
	There was 1 detection reported within the DMR data set; concentration data is not reported under the 2011 permit. The projected instream concentration was calculated using an estimated effluent concentration of 8.7 ug/L (converting the maximum data point from loading to concentration), a multiplier of 6.2, the chronic dilution ratio, and an assumed negligible upstream ambient concentration. Comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates there is no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation, as such, the Action Level has been discontinued given only 1 detection.														
Copper, Total	lb/d	Daily Max	2.6 - AL	2.6 Actual Max	1 / 19	2.6 - AL	TOGS 1.2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Action Level	
	mg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	Monitor	Monitor 750-1.13(b)	2.5 ug/L	3.9 ug/L	3.7 ug/L	A(C)	3.2 lb/d	703.5	Monitor	
	There was 1 detection reported within the DMR data set; concentration data is not reported under the 2011 permit. The projected instream concentration was calculated using an estimated effluent concentration of 38.6 ug/L (converting the maximum data point of 2.6 lb/d from load to concentration using a flow of 8 MGD), a multiplier of 6.2, the chronic dilution ratio, and an assumed negligible upstream ambient concentration. Comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation, therefore the current Action Level will remain as it is more stringent than the calculated WQBEL. A concentration limit is not being advised at this time due to the low number of detects, as such, concentration monitoring reporting has been added for informational purposes.														
Zinc, Total	lb/d	Daily Max	5.0 - AL	3.1 Actual Max	10 / 11	5.0 - AL	TOGS 1.2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Action Level	
	mg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	Monitor	Monitor 750-1.13(b)	6.7 ug/L	9.7 ug/L	50 ug/L	A(A)	No Reasonable Potential	-	Monitor	

¹³ 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)

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Outfall #	002 & 02A	Description of Wastewater: Treated Combined Sewage													
		Type of Treatment: See Individual tables for Outfall 002 and Outfall 02A above.													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ¹³	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
	There were 10 detects for this parameter in the DMR dataset. Concentration data is not reported under the 2011 permit. The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum reported effluent concentration of 45.7 ug/L (equivalent to 3.1 lb/d), a multiplier of 1.3, the acute dilution ratio, and an upstream ambient concentration of 6.7 ug/L. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A metals translator of 1.022 was also applied to convert between the total and dissolved form in accordance with the EPA Document 823-B-96-007. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. However, given the number of detects, the Action Level will remain. Concentration reporting has been added for informational purposes.														
Cyanide, Available	lb/d	Daily Max	3.0 - AL	ND	0 / 21	3.0 - AL	-	-	0.0	0.35	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	-	Discontinued	
	There were 0 detections reported within the DMR data set; concentration data is not reported under the 2011 permit. No detections reported of 21 samples, therefore there is no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation and the Action Level has been discontinued.														
Methylene Chloride	lb/d	Daily Max	1.0 - AL	ND	0 / 21	1.0 - AL	-	-	0.0	13	H(FC)	No Reasonable Potential	-	Discontinued	
	There were 0 detections reported within the DMR data set; concentration data is not reported under the 2011 permit. No detections reported of 21 samples, therefore there is no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation and the Action Level has been discontinued.														
Phenolics, Total	lb/d	Daily Max	6.3 - AL	1.0 Actual Max	1 / 20	6.3 - AL	TOGS 1.2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Action Level	
	mg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	Monitor	Monitor 750-1.13(b)	-	1.0	1.0	E(FS)	-	-	Monitor	
	There was 1 detect for this parameter in the DMR dataset. Concentration data is not reported under the 2011 permit. The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum reported effluent concentration of 15.5 ug/L (equivalent to 1.0 lb/d at design flow), a multiplier of 1.1, the HEW ratio, and a negligible upstream ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation and therefore the existing action level will remain. Concentration reporting has been added for informational purposes.														

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POLLUTANT SUMMARY TABLE Stormwater Outfall 02B

Outfall #	02B	Description of Wastewater: Stormwater													
		Type of Treatment: None													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ¹⁴	# 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 03/31/2020 to 03/31/2025 was obtained from Discharge Monitoring Reports submitted 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.															
pH	SU	Minimum	6.0	6.3 Actual Min	19 / 0	6.0	Antibacksliding	7.2 ¹⁵	-	6.5 – 8.5	Range	-	703.3	-	TBEL
		Maximum	9.0	8.6 Actual Max	19 / 0	9.0									
	Due to antibacksliding the existing limits are continued.														
5-day Biochemical (BOD)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	Monitor	8.6	17 / 0	Monitor	Antibacksliding	-	See Dissolved Oxygen for Surrogate Standard			703.3	-	Discontinued	
		Daily Max	50	20	17 / 0	50	Antibacksliding							TBEL	
	Due to antibacksliding the existing limits are continued.														
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	Monitor	19	19 / 0	Monitor	Antibacksliding	-	None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages.			703.2	-	Discontinued	
		Daily Max	50	125	19 / 0	50	Antibacksliding							TBEL	
	Due to antibacksliding the existing limits are continued.														

¹⁴ 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)

¹⁵ Ambient pH was established from a 2024 analysis of watershed specific data for the Black River.

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
 - o 40 CFR, Chapter I, subchapters D, N, and O
- State environmental regulations
 - o 6 NYCRR Part 621
 - o 6 NYCRR Part 750
 - o 6 NYCRR Parts 700 - 704 – Best use and other requirements applicable to water classes
 - o 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 law¹⁶ and USEPA interpretation¹⁷ 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.

¹⁶ American Iron and Steel Institute v. Environmental Protection Agency, 115 F.3d 979, 993 n.6 (D.C. Cir. 1997)

¹⁷ 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.

Technology-based Effluent Limitations (TBELs)

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

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

Technology-based Effluent Limitations (TBELs) for Discharges to Groundwater

TBELs aim to prevent pollution by requiring a minimum level of effluent quality that is attainable using demonstrated technologies for reducing discharges of pollutants or pollution into the waters of the United States. ECL section 17-0509, and 6 NYCRR 750-1.11 require technology-based controls for POTWs discharging to surface waters, known as secondary treatment. The applicable regulations are specified in 40 CFR 133.102 and 6 NYCRR 750-1.11. These and other requirements are summarized in TOGS 1.3.3 and below:

- Secondary treatment requirements of 40 CFR Part 133 will typically not be included unless the facility discharges to a surface water prior to entering the groundwater or if, in the permit writer's judgement, limitations are necessary to prevent nuisance conditions or enhance plant operation.
- Since nitrogen is a component of all domestic wastewater, permits for facilities discharging 30,000 GPD or greater include effluent limitations for Nitrate of 20 mg/L (as N). Groundwater discharges in Nassau and Suffolk Counties are required to achieve an effluent standard for Total Nitrogen of 10 mg/L (as N).
- Disinfection will typically not be required for discharges to groundwater unless local public health concerns exist due to exposure or contact with effluent. When this occurs, disinfection requirements and effluent limitations for chlorine residual are developed in accordance with TOGS 1.3.3.

Technology-based Effluent Limitations (TBELs) for Industrial Facilities to Groundwater

TBELs aim to prevent pollution by requiring a minimum level of effluent quality that is attainable using demonstrated technologies for reducing discharges of pollutants or pollution into the waters of the United States. Requirements for discharges from industrial facilities to groundwater are summarized in TOGS 1.2.1. In accordance with TOGS 1.2.1, for facilities discharging to groundwater:

- Discharges will typically be limited to the more stringent of the groundwater effluent standards in 6 NYCRR 703.6 or the applicable treatment technology listed in TOGS 1.2.1 Attachment (C).
- Discharges from industrial facilities which contain nitrogen or nitrogen compounds include effluent limitations for Nitrate of 20 mg/L (as N). Groundwater discharges in Nassau and Suffolk Counties are required to achieve an effluent standard for Total Nitrogen of 10 mg/L (as N).
- Disinfection will typically not be required for discharges to groundwater unless local public health concerns exist due to exposure or contact with effluent.

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 $1.2 \times 7Q10$ 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.

Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs) for Discharges to Groundwater

The procedure for developing WQBELs includes identifying the pollutants present in the discharge(s), identifying water quality criteria applicable to these pollutants, determining if WQBELs are necessary (reasonable potential), and calculating the WQBELs. For groundwater discharges, if the expected concentration of the pollutant of concern in the receiving water may exceed the ambient groundwater quality standard or guidance value, then there is reasonable potential that the discharge may cause or contribute to a violation of the water quality, and a WQBEL for the pollutant is required.

WQBELs for groundwater discharges are based on the groundwater effluent limits set forth in 6 NYCRR Part 703 (Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards and Groundwater Effluent Limitations) except as noted in 6 NYCRR 702.21. TOGS 1.1.1 provides a listing of groundwater effluent limitations for substances having an ambient water quality standard or guidance value. Groundwater effluent limitations are applied at the point of discharge to the groundwater distribution system.

For land treatment systems with no accessible final sampling points, such as constructed wetland treatment systems or buried sand filters, permit limitations for groundwater discharges are typically based on ambient groundwater quality standards or guidance values applied at representative down gradient monitoring well(s). Limitations at the downgradient sampling point are set at the Class GA ambient groundwater standards, rather than at the groundwater effluent limits promulgated under 6 NYCRR 703.6, as compliance is determined based upon the concentrations present in the downgradient groundwater monitoring well at the groundwater interface.

Class GA standards are established for the protection of sources of drinking water designated as Health (Water Source) or H(WS) in TOGS 1.1.1. As such, effluent limitations based on aquatic life criteria and WET testing requirements are not applicable to groundwater discharges.

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.

Action Levels

As defined in 6 NYCRR 750-1.2(a)(2), when used in a SPDES permit, an Action Level means a monitoring requirement characterized by a numerical value that, when exceeded, triggers additional permittee monitoring and DEC review to determine if numerical effluent limitations should be imposed. The application of an Action Level is provided in TOGS 1.2.1. If the Action Level is exceeded, the permittee is required to conduct confirmatory monitoring. If Action Levels are routinely or excessively exceeded, they will be reconsidered and adjusted or replaced by limits in accordance with the Environmental Benefit Permit Strategy (EBPS). An Action Level is not a limit, and an exceedance does not constitute a permit violation unless the confirmatory sampling is not performed in accordance with the permit requirements.

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.

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

Mercury

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

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

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

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

^[1] Available at <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-10/documents/owm0111.pdf>

milestones is more than nine months, and not readily divisible into stages for completion, progress reports must be required.

Emerging Contaminants

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

Schedule(s) of Additional Submittals

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

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.

Pollutant Minimization Programs

Pollutant Minimization Programs are included when a pollutant is being discharged from the facility at detectable levels and the ML for the most sensitive method is greater than the calculated WQBEL. These programs typically include an on-going potential source identification, evaluation, and prioritization program to demonstrate progress towards meeting the goal of the WQBEL. Pollutant Minimization Plan requirements are based on 40 CFR Part 132 Appendix F Procedure 8, 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(a) and 750-1.14(f), and TOGS 1.2.1.

Mini Industrial Pretreatment Program

Pretreatment requirements are intended to protect a WWTP from receiving pollutants that cause pass through or interference to the operations of the POTW receiving such wastes. When necessary, the DEC, in accordance with TOGS 1.3.3. and through issued SPDES permits, requires WWTPs to develop and implement mini or partial pretreatment programs. These requirements are consistent with regulations in 6 NYCRR §750-2.9(b)(1), ECL 17-0811, ECL 17-0825, and 40 CFR §403.5.

As part of the mini pretreatment program, a WWTP must identify industrial users; determine whether legal authority controls (e.g. sewer use laws) are adequate; require, issue, and enforce industrial user permits; and, implement the program.