State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) DISCHARGE PERMIT

SIC Code:	**4952**	NAICS Code:	**221320**	SPDES Number:	**NY0027081**
Discharge Class (CL):	**05**			DEC Number:	**7-3115-00113**
Toxic Class (TX):	**T**			Effective Date (EDP):	**EDP**
Major-Sub Drainage Basin:	**07 - 02**			Expiration Date (ExDP):	**ExDP**
Water Index Number:	**Ont-66-12-12-P154 (portion 2)**	Item No.:	**895-002**	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:	**Onondaga County**	Attention:	**Odean Dyer, Commissioner**		
Street:	**650 Hiawatha Blvd West**				
City:	**Syracuse**	State:	**NY**	Zip Code:	**13207**
Email:	**Odeandyer@ongov.net**	Phone:	**(315) 435-2260**		

is authorized to discharge from the facility described below:

FACILITY NAME, ADDRESS, AND PRIMARY OUTFALL																
Name:	**Metropolitan Syracuse Wastewater Treatment Plant**															
Address / Location:	**650 Hiawatha Blvd West**											County:	**Onondaga**			
City:	**Syracuse**						State:	**NY**				Zip Code:	**13207**			
Facility Location:		Latitude:		°		’		” N	& Longitude:		°		’		” W	
Primary Outfall No.:	**001**	Latitude:	**43**	°	**03**	’	**54**	” N	& Longitude:	**76**	°	**10**	’	**49**	” W	
Outfall Description:	**Treated Sanitary, Process Wastewater, and Stormwater**	Receiving Water:	**Onondaga Lake**				Class:	**C**		Standard:	**C**					

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

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

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

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

Contents

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL OUTFALLS

Outfall	Wastewater Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
01A	**Tertiary & UV Disinfection Bypass: Treated sanitary, process, and stormwater**	**43** ° **03** ' **54** " N	**76** ° **10** ' **49** " W
Receiving Water:	**Onondaga Lake (Via Outfall 001)**		Class: **C**
Outfall	Wastewater Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
01B	**Plant Bypass: Disinfected sanitary, process, and stormwater**	**43** ° **03** ' **54** " N	**76** ° **10** ' **49** " W
Receiving Water:	**Onondaga Lake (Via Outfall 001)**		Class: **C**
Outfall	Wastewater Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
002	**Secondary & Tertiary Bypass: Treated and disinfected sanitary, process, and stormwater**	**43** ° **03** ' **54** " N	**76** ° **10** ' **49** " W
Receiving Water:	**Onondaga Lake**		Class: **C**
Outfall	Wastewater Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
AGG	**Calculated Outfall: Sum of Outfalls 001, 01A, 01B, & 002**	**43** ° **03** ' **54** " N	**76** ° **10** ' **49** " W
Receiving Water:	**Onondaga Lake**		Class: **C**
Outfall	Wastewater Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
AG2	**Calculated Outfall: Combination of 001 and 01A**	**43** ° **03** ' **54** " N	**76** ° **10** ' **49** " W
Receiving Water:	**Onondaga Lake**		Class: **C**

SUMMARY OF COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW (CSO) OUTFALLS

Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
003	**Hiawatha Boulevard (North of State Fair Blvd)**	**43** ° **03** ' **20** " N	**76** ° **11** ' **07** " W
Receiving Water:	**Harbor Brook**		Class: **C**
Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
004	**State Fair Boulevard**	**43** ° **03** ' **13** " N	**76** ° **10** ' **54** " W
Receiving Water:	**Harbor Brook**		Class: **C**
Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
04A	**Lower Harbor Brook Storage Facility**	**43** ° **03** ' **14.5** " N	**76** ° **10** ' **58** " W
Receiving Water:	**Harbor Brook**		Class: **C**
Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
005	**West Genesee and Sackett Street**	**43** ° **03** ' **11** " N	**76** ° **10** ' **38** " W
Receiving Water:	**Harbor Brook**		Class: **C**
Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
006	**Park Avenue and Sackett St. Overflow (West of Harbor Brook)**	**43** ° **03** ' **07** " N	**76** ° **10** ' **35** " W
Receiving Water:	**Harbor Brook**		Class: **C**
Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
06A	**Park Avenue and Sackett St. Overflow (East of Harbor Brook)**	**43** ° **03** ' **07** " N	**76** ° **10** ' **35** " W
Receiving Water:	**Harbor Brook**		Class: **C**
Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
007	**Richmond Avenue and Liberty Street**	**43** ° **03** ' **00** " N	**76** ° **10** ' **26** " W
Receiving Water:	**Harbor Brook**		Class: **C**
Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
009	**West Fayette Street (West of Harbor Brook)**	**43** ° **02** ' **47** " N	**76** ° **10** ' **33** " W
Receiving Water:	**Harbor Brook**		Class: **C**
Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
010	**West Fayette Street (East of Harbor Brook)**	**43** ° **02** ' **45** " N	**76** ° **10** ' **21** " W
Receiving Water:	**Harbor Brook**		Class: **C**
Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
011	**Gifford Street (East of Harbor Brook)**	**43** ° **02** ' **34** " N	**76** ° **10** ' **23** " W
Receiving Water:	**Harbor Brook**		Class: **B**
Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
014	**Delaware Street**	**43** ° **02** ' **24** " N	**76** ° **10** ' **29** " W
Receiving Water:	**Harbor Brook**		Class: **B**

SUMMARY OF COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW (CSO) OUTFALLS (cont)

Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
015	**Herriman Street and Grand Avenue**	**43** ° **02** ' **20** " N	**76** ° **10** ' **38** " W
Receiving Water:	**Harbor Brook**	Class:	**B**
Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
017	**Hoeffler Street**	**43** ° **02** ' **12** " N	**76** ° **10** ' **47** " W
Receiving Water:	**Harbor Brook**	Class:	**B**
Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
018	**Constructed Wetland Outfall**	**43** ° **02** ' **10** " N	**76** ° **10** ' **58** " W
Receiving Water:	**Harbor Brook**	Class:	**B**
Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
020*	**Butternut Floatables Control Facility (FCF) Route 690**	**43** ° **03** ' **17** " N	**76** ° **09** ' **26** " W
Receiving Water:	**Onondaga Creek**	Class:	**C**
Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
021*	**Burnet FCF Route 690 and Burnet**	**43** ° **03** ' **16** " N	**76** ° **09** ' **25** " W
Receiving Water:	**Onondaga Creek**	Class:	**C**
Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
023*	**Butternut and Burnet FCFs**	**43** ° **03** ' **17** " N	**76** ° **09** ' **24** " W
Receiving Water:	**Onondaga Creek**	Class:	**C**
Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
027	**W. Fayette Street (Eastside of Onondaga Creek)**	**43** ° **02** ' **53** " N	**76** ° **09** ' **27** " W
Receiving Water:	**Onondaga Creek**	Class:	**C**
Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
028	**Walton Street (Westside of Onondaga Creek)**	**43** ° **02** ' **53** " N	**76** ° **09** ' **27** " W
Receiving Water:	**Onondaga Creek**	Class:	**C**
Outfall	**Description**	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
029	**Walton Street (Eastside of Onondaga Creek)**	**43** ° **02** ' **53** " N	**76** ° **09** ' **27** " W
Receiving Water:	**Onondaga Creek**	Class:	**C**

SUMMARY OF COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW (CSO) OUTFALLS (cont)

Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
030	**W. Jefferson Street (Eastside of Onondaga Creek)**	**43** ° **02** ' **50** " N	**76** ° **09** ' **27** " W
Receiving Water:	**Onondaga Creek**		Class: **C**
Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
031	**W. Jefferson Street (Westside of Onondaga Creek)**	**43** ° **02** ' **49** " N	**76** ° **09** ' **28** " W
Receiving Water:	**Onondaga Creek**		Class: **C**
Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
032	**Tully Street**	**43** ° **02** ' **45** " N	**76** ° **09** ' **28** " W
Receiving Water:	**Onondaga Creek**		Class: **C**
Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
033	**Dickerson Street**	**43** ° **02** ' **40** " N	**76** ° **09** ' **19** " W
Receiving Water:	**Onondaga Creek**		Class: **C**
Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
33A	**Clinton Storage Facility**	**43** ° **02** ' **47** " N	**76** ° **09** ' **25** " W
Receiving Water:	**Onondaga Creek**		Class: **C**
Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
034	**Clinton & West Onondaga Street**	**43** ° **02** ' **37** " N	**76** ° **09** ' **17** " W
Receiving Water:	**Onondaga Creek**		Class: **C**
Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
035	**Gifford Street**	**43** ° **02** ' **37** " N	**76** ° **09** ' **17** " W
Receiving Water:	**Onondaga Creek**		Class: **C**
Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
036	**West Onondaga Street**	**43** ° **02** ' **33** " N	**76** ° **09** ' **18** " W
Receiving Water:	**Onondaga Creek**		Class: **C**
Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
037	**Adams & Oneida Street**	**43** ° **02** ' **32** " N	**76** ° **09** ' **18** " W
Receiving Water:	**Onondaga Creek**		Class: **C**

SUMMARY OF COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW (CSO) OUTFALLS (cont)

Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
039	**Tallman Street (East of Onondaga Street)**	**43** ° **02** ' **12** " N	**76** ° **09** ' **19** " W
Receiving Water:	**Onondaga Creek**		Class: **C**
Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
042	**Midland Street (Westside of Onondaga Creek)**	**43** ° **01** ' **59** " N	**76** ° **09** ' **29** " W
Receiving Water:	**Onondaga Creek**		Class: **C**
Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
044	**West Castle Street and South Avenue**	**43** ° **01** ' **50** " N	**76** ° **09** ' **34** " W
Receiving Water:	**Onondaga Creek**		Class: **C**
Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
052	**Hunt Street & Elmhurst Avenue**	**43** ° **01** ' **15** " N	**76** ° **09** ' **21** " W
Receiving Water:	**Onondaga Creek**		Class: **C**
Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
60M	**West Castle Street and Kirk Place Drive**	**43** ° **01** ' **25** " N	**76** ° **09** ' **17** " W
Receiving Water:	**Onondaga Creek**		Class: **C**
Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
63A	**Emerson & Milton Avenue**	**43** ° **03** ' **35** " N	**76** ° **11** ' **33** " W
Receiving Water:	**Onondaga Creek**		Class: **C**
Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
066	**Maltbie & Evans Street- Maltbie FCF**	**43** ° **03** ' **20** " N	**76** ° **09** ' **41** " W
Receiving Water:	**Onondaga Creek**		Class: **C**
Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
071	**Spencer Street Bypass**	**43** ° **03** ' **26** " N	**76** ° **09** ' **41** " W
Receiving Water:	**Onondaga Creek**		Class: **C**
Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
073	**Teall FCF**	**43** ° **04** ' **42** " N	**76** ° **07** ' **25** " W
Receiving Water:	**Onondaga Creek**		Class: **C**
Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
074	**Spring Street & Hiawatha Blvd (Hiawatha RTF)**	**43** ° **04** ' **36** " N	**76** ° **10** ' **19** " W
Receiving Water:	**Onondaga Creek**		Class: **C**

SUMMARY OF COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW (CSO) OUTFALLS (cont)

Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
075	**Route 81 and Hiawatha (Associated with Kirkpatrick PS)**	**43** ° **03** ' **54** " N	**76** ° **10** ' **25** " W
Receiving Water:	**Onondaga Creek**	Class:	**C**

Outfall	**Description**	Outfall Latitude	**Outfall Longitude**
076	**Midland Avenue and Brighton Avenue**	**43** ° **01** ' **09** " N	**76** ° **09** ' **18** " W
Receiving Water:	**Onondaga Creek**	Class:	**C**

Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
078	**Bellevue Avenue & Velasko Road**	**43** ° **02** ' **08** " N	**76** ° **11** ' **19** " W
Receiving Water:	**Harbor Brook**	Class:	**B**

Outfall	**Description**	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
080	**Erie Blvd Storage System (EBSS) & Onondaga Creek**	**43** ° **03** ' **03** " N	**76** ° **09** ' **30** " W
Receiving Water:	**Onondaga Creek**	Class:	**C**

Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
M01	**Midland RTF**	**43** ° **02** ' **00** " N	**76** ° **09** ' **30** " W
Receiving Water:	**Onondaga Creek**	Class:	**C**

Outfall	Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
M02	**Midland RTF Emergency Bypass**	**43** ° **02** ' **01** " N	**76** ° **09** ' **30** " W
Receiving Water:	**Onondaga Creek**	Class:	**C**

*The Butternut FCF (Outfall 020) and Burnet FCF (Outfall 021) are existing CSO Outfalls. A new outfall (Outfall 023) will be constructed during the permit term to direct both Butternut and Burnet FCFs. Outfalls 020 and 021 will remain in the permit as internal monitoring points for Outfall 023. See OUTFALL 020, 021, 066, 073, 023 PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING for permit requirements.

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

OUTFALL 001 PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
001	All Year Unless Noted Otherwise	Onondaga Lake	EDP	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location		
								Inf.	Eff.	
Flow	12-Month Rolling Average	84.2	MGD	-		Continuous	Recorder	X	X	1
pH	Daily Minimum	6.5	SU	-		6/Day	Grab		X	
	Daily Maximum	8.5	SU	-						
Temperature	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ºC	-		6/Day	Grab		X	
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand ($CBOD_5$)	Monthly Average	21	mg/L	14,747	lbs/d	1/Day	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	2
	7-Day Average	31.5	mg/L	22,120	lbs/d	1/Day	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Monthly Average	30	mg/L	21,067	lbs/d	1/Day	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	2
	7-Day Average	45	mg/L	31,600	lbs/d	1/Day	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	
Settleable Solids	Daily Maximum	0.1	mL/L	-		6/Day	Grab		X	
Ammonia (as NH_3) June 1st – October 31st	Monthly Average	1.2	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	1/Day	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	
Ammonia (as NH_3) November 1st – May 31st	Monthly Average	2.4	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	1/Day	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	
Nitrite (as N)	Daily Maximum	0.1	mg/L	-		1/Month	24-hr. Comp.		X	3
	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	-		1/Quarter	24-hr. Comp.		X	7
Nitrate (as N)	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	-		1/Quarter	24-hr. Comp.		X	7
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	-		1/Quarter	24-hr. Comp.		X	7
Total Nitrogen	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	-		1/Quarter	24-hr. Comp.		X	7
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	Daily Maximum	500	mg/L	-		1/Month	24-hr. Comp.		X	3
Total Phosphorus (as P)	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	1/Day	24-hr. Comp.		X	
	12 Month Rolling Average	0.10	mg/L	-		1/Month	Calculated		X	4
	Monthly Total			Monitor	lbs/ mo	1/Month	Calculated		X	5
	12-Month Rolling Sum			21,511	lbs/yr	1/Month	Calculated		X	6
Free Cyanide	Daily Maximum	Monitor	µg/L	-		1/Quarter	Grab		X	7
Total Cyanide	Daily Maximum	Monitor	µg/L	7.3	lbs/d	1/Quarter	Grab		X	7
Total Mercury	12-Month Rolling Average	1.1	ng/L	-		1/Quarter	Calculated		X	7,8
	Daily Maximum	25	ng/L	-		1/Quarter	Grab		X	7

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location		
								Inf.	Eff.	
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	Daily Maximum	Monitor	µg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	2/Year	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Total Phenols	Daily Maximum	Monitor	µg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	2/Year	24-hr. Comp.		X	9
Total Chlorinated Phenols	Daily Maximum	Monitor	µg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	2/Year	24-hr. Comp.		X	10
Total Thallium	Daily Maximum	Monitor	µg/L	-		2/Year	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Chlorine, Total Residual	Daily Maximum	0.03	mg/L	-		1/day	Grab		X	11
Biennial Pollutant Scan	-	-		-		1/Two Years	-		X	12
EFFLUENT DISINFECTION Required Seasonally from April 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	
Coliform, Fecal	7-Day Geometric Mean	400	No./ 100 mL	-		1/Day	Grab		X	
WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TESTING		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
WET - Acute Invertebrate	See footnote	-		0.3	TUa	1/Quarter	See footnote		X	7,13
WET - Acute Vertebrate	See footnote	-		0.3	TUa	1/Quarter	See footnote		X	7,13
WET - Chronic Invertebrate	See footnote	1.0	TUc	-		1/Quarter	See footnote		X	3,7,13
WET - Chronic Vertebrate	See footnote	1.0	TUc	-		1/Quarter	See footnote		X	3,7,13
EMERGING CONTAMINANTS OUTFALL 001		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) CAS No. 375-22-4 DMR Code: 51522	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-		1/Quarter	Grab		X	7,14
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA) CAS No. 2706-90-3 DMR Code: 51623	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-		1/Quarter	Grab		X	7,14
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) CAS No.307-24-4 DMR Code: 51624	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-		1/Quarter	Grab		X	7,14
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) CAS No. 375-85-9 DMR Code: 51625	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-		1/Quarter	Grab		X	7,14
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) CAS No. 335-67-1 DMR Code: 51521	Daily Maximum	-		10	ng/L	1/Quarter	Grab		X	7,14, 15
Perfluoro-nonanoic Acid (PFNA) CAS No. 375-95-1 DMR Code: 51626	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-		1/Quarter	Grab		X	7,14
Perfluoro-decanoic Acid (PFDA) CAS No. 335-76-2 DMR Code: 51627	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-		1/Quarter	Grab		X	7,14

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS OUTFALL 001		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA) CAS No. 2058-94-8 DMR Code: 51628	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-		1/Quarter	Grab		X	7,14
Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA) CAS No. 307-55-1 DMR Code: 51629	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-		1/Quarter	Grab		X	7,14
Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTriA) CAS No. 72629-94-8 DMR Code: 51630	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-		1/Quarter	Grab		X	7,14
Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTeA) CAS No. 376-06-7 DMR Code: 51631	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-		1/Quarter	Grab		X	7,14
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) CAS No. 375-73-5 DMR Code: 52602	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-		1/Quarter	Grab		X	7,14
Perfluoropentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS) CAS No. 2706-91-4 DMR Code: 52610	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-		1/Quarter	Grab		X	7,14
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) CAS No. 355-46-4 DMR Code: 52605	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-		1/Quarter	Grab		X	7,14
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS) CAS No. 375-92-8 DMR Code: 632604	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-		1/Quarter	Grab		X	7,14
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) CAS No. 1763-23-1 DMR Code: 52606	Daily Maximum	-		10	ng/L	1/Quarter	Grab		X	7,14, 15
Perfluorononanesulfonic Acid (PFNS) CAS No. 68259-12-1 DMR Code: 52611	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-		1/Quarter	Grab		X	7,14
Perfluorodecanesulfonic Acid (PFDS) CAS No. 335-77-3 DMR Code: 52603	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-		1/Quarter	Grab		X	7,14
Perfluorododecanesulfonic Acid (PFDoS) CAS No. 79780-39-5 DMR Code: 52632	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-		1/Quarter	Grab		X	7,14
Perfluorooctanesulfonamide (FOSA) CAS No. 754-91-6 DMR Code: 51525	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-		1/Quarter	Grab		X	7,14
N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA) CAS No. 2355-31-9 DMR Code: 51644	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-		1/Quarter	Grab		X	7,14
N-Ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA) CAS No. 2991-50-6 DMR Code: 51643	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-		1/Quarter	Grab		X	7,14
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	7,14
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	7,14
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	7,14
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amide (NEtFOSA) CAS No. 4151-50-2 DMR Code: 52642	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-		1/Quarter	Grab		X	7,14

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS OUTFALL 001		Action Level	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
N-Methyl Perfluorooctane Sulfonamide (NMeFOSA) CAS No. 31506-32-8 DMR Code: 52641	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-		1/Quarter	Grab		X	7,14
N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamido Ethanol (NMeFOSE) CAS No. 24448-09-7 DMR Code: 51642	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-		1/Quarter	Grab		X	7,14
N-Ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamido Ethanol (NEtFOSE) CAS No. 1691-99-2 DMR Code: 51642	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-		1/Quarter	Grab		X	7,14
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	7,14
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	7,14
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	7,14
4,8-Dioxa-3h-Perfluorononanoic Acid (ADONA) CAS No. 919005-14-4 DMR Code: 52636	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-		1/Quarter	Grab		X	7,14
3-Perfluoropropyl Propanoic Acid (3:3FTCA) CAS No. 356-02-5 DMR Code: PF001	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-		1/Quarter	Grab		X	7,14
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	7,14
3-Perfluoroheptyl Propanoic Acid (7:3FTCA) CAS No. 812-70-4 DMR Code: PF005	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-		1/Quarter	Grab		X	7,14
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA) CAS No. 151772-58-6 DMR Code: 52626	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-		1/Quarter	Grab		X	7,14
Perfluoro-4-Methoxybutanoic Acid (PFMBA) CAS No. 863090-89-5 DMR Code: PF006	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-		1/Quarter	Grab		X	7,14
Perfluoro-3-Methoxypropanoic Acid (PFMPA) CAS No. 377-73-1 DMR Code: PF002	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-		1/Quarter	Grab		X	7,14
Perfluoro(2-Ethoxyethane)Sulfonic Acid (PFEESA) CAS No. 113507-82-7 DMR Code: 52629	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L	-		1/Quarter	Grab		X	7,14

FOOTNOTES:

1. The 12-month rolling average for flow is defined as the sum of the current month's monthly average flow added to the monthly averages from the eleven previous months, divided by the number of months for which samples were collected in the 12-month period.

2. Effluent shall not exceed 15% of influent concentration values for $CBOD_5$ & TSS. Percent removal requirements do not apply when influent flows are >126.3 MGD.

3. This is a final effluent limitation. See Schedule of Compliance for any applicable interim effluent limitations.

Footnotes Continued on Next Page

4. The 12-month rolling average for total phosphorous is defined as the sum of the current month's monthly average concentration 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.

5. The monthly total (lbs/month) for total phosphorous is calculated as the sum of the monthly average load values (lbs/d) for the current month.

6. The 12-month rolling sum (lbs/year) for total phosphorous shall be calculated as the current month load added to the month loads from the previous eleven months.

7. 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).

8. The 12-month rolling average for mercury is defined as the sum of the current month's monthly average concentration added to the monthly averages from the eleven previous months, divided by the number of months for which samples were collected in the 12-month period.

9. Total phenols shall be determined by colorimetric or spectrophotometric analysis using the most sufficiently sensitive method approved under 40 CFR Part 136 for total recoverable phenols.

10. Total chlorinated phenols shall be determined by chromatographic analysis using the most sufficiently sensitive method approved under 40 CFR Part 136. The numerical summation of all positive and qualified as estimated results shall be reported on the DMR. Attach the laboratory report showing results for all chlorinated phenolic compounds analyzed.

11. 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.

12. 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 application.

Footnotes Continued on Next Page

13. **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 DEC. The test species shall be Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea - invertebrate) and Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow - vertebrate). Receiving water collected upstream from the discharge should be used for dilution. All tests conducted should be static-renewal (two 24-hr composite samples with one renewal for Acute tests and three 24-hr composite samples with two renewals for Chronic tests). The appropriate dilution series should be used to generate a definitive test endpoint, otherwise an immediate rerun of the test may be required. WET testing shall be coordinated with the monitoring of chemical and physical parameters limited by this permit so that the resulting analyses are also representative of the sample used for WET testing. The ratio of critical receiving water flow to discharge flow (i.e. dilution ratio) is 1:1 for both acute and chronic tests.

Monitoring Period - WET testing shall be performed quarterly (calendar quarters) on a continuous basis.

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

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

WET Testing Action Level Exceedances - If an action level is exceeded then 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.

14. All PFAS compound sampling shall use USEPA Method 1633/1633A. Note that “DMR code” corresponds to the 5-digit code displayed in the top left of each parameter limit in the DMR page within NetDMR.

15. Emerging Contaminants Action Levels: 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 the exceedance is confirmed, the permittee must notify DEC at emergingcontaminantsdow@dec.ny.gov and initiate the 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 during the minimization program implementation. If the reporting limit (RL) exceeds the action level, and the laboratory method shows no detection, the permittee must provide DEC with documentation from the laboratory supporting the RL, including the basis for any matrix interference or method limitations. This documentation should be provided to DEC via email at emergingcontaminantsdow@dec.ny.gov.

OUTFALL 01A PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
01A	All Year During 01A Bypass Events (Unless Noted Otherwise)	Onondaga Lake	EDP	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location		
								Inf.	Eff.	
Flow	Monthly Total	Monitor	MG	-		Continuous	Recorder/ Totalizer		X	1,2,3
BOD_5	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	-		Per event	Composite		X	4
	7-Day Average	45	mg/L	-		Per event	Composite		X	4
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	-		Per event	Composite		X	4
	7-Day Average	45	mg/L	-		Per event	Composite		X	4
Settleable Solids	Daily Maximum	0.3	mL/L	-		Per event	Grab		X	4
Ammonia (as NH_3)	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	Per event	Composite		X	4
Nitrite (as NH_3)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	Per event	Composite		X	4
Total Phosphorus (as P)	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	Per event	Composite		X	
	Monthly Total	-		Monitor	lbs/ month	1/Month	Calculated		X	5
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L	-		Per event	Grab		X	
Total Copper	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L	-		Per event	Grab		X	
Oil and Grease	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L	-		Per event	Grab		X	
Floatable Material	Daily Maximum	None	Yes/No	-		Per event	Visual Observation		X	6
Chlorine, Total Residual	Daily Maximum	0.1	mg/L	-		Per event	Grab		X	4,7
EFFLUENT DISINFECTION Required Seasonal from April 1st - October 31st		Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
Coliform, Fecal	30-Day Geometric Mean	200	No./ 100 mL	-		Per event	Grab		X	4

FOOTNOTES:

1. Flows up to 126.3 MGD shall receive primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment. Above 126.3 MGD, tertiary treatment may be bypassed at Outfall 01A and discharged through Outfall 001. Disinfection will be performed on all flows between April 1 and October 31.

Footnotes Continued on Next Page

OUTFALL 01A PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING (CONT.)

2. A bypass event starts at the moment wastewater flows at the tertiary and/or Secondary Effluent Pump Station (SEPS) overflow the weir and continues until these overflows stop. Sampling for each bypass event shall begin within the first 30 minutes of the bypass and every 4 hours thereafter for the duration of continuous discharge. If the bypass event does not occur for more than 30 minutes, it is not necessary to collect a sample for any parameters other than flow.

3. Flows shall be continuously recorded and totalized. Flows reported on the monthly DMR shall be the total volume discharge for the reporting period. Flows reported on the Monthly Operating Report shall be the volume of each bypass event for the reporting period.

4. Samples shall be taken one (1) every four (4) hours for the duration of a bypass event. For parameters with sample type 'composite,' samples shall be a composite of the grab samples taken during the event.

5. The monthly total (lbs/month) for total phosphorous is calculated as the sum of the monthly average load values (lbs/d) for the current month.

6. The permittee shall institute procedures to ensure substantial removal of floatable materials for the duration of bypass events as indicated by visual observations during each event. The permittee shall indicate the presence of floatable material or lack thereof upon visual observation once every 4 hours for the duration of a bypass event.

7. 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.

OUTFALL 01B PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
01B	All Year During 01B Bypass Events (Unless Otherwise Noted)	Onondaga Lake	EDP	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location Inf.	Location Eff.	
Flow	Monthly Total	Monitor	MGD	-		Continuous	Recorder/ Totalizer		X	1,2,3
BOD_5	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	-		Per event	Composite		X	4
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	-		Per event	Composite		X	4
Ammonia (as NH_3)	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	Per event	Composite		X	4
Oil and Grease	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L	-		Per event	Grab		X	4
Total Phosphorus (as P)	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	Per event	Composite		X	4
	Monthly Total	-		Monitor	lbs/ month	1/Month	Calculated		X	8
Floatable Material	Visual Observation	None	Yes/No	-		Per event	Visual Observation		X	5
Chlorine, Total Residual	Daily Maximum	2.0	mg/L	-		Per event	Grab		X	4,6

EFFLUENT DISINFECTION Required Seasonal from April 1st - October 31st		Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
Coliform, Fecal	7-Day Geometric Mean	400	No./ 100 mL	-		Per event	Grab		X	4

FOOTNOTES:

1. Influent flows greater than 240 MGD may be bypassed though Outfall 01B. Disinfection shall be performed on all flows from April 1 to October 31.

2. A bypass event starts at the moment wastewater overflows weirs of the overflow structure at 01B. Sampling for each bypass event shall begin within the first 30 minutes of the bypass and every 4 hours thereafter for the duration of continuous discharge. If the bypass event does not occur for more than 30 minutes, it is not necessary to collect a sample for any parameters other than flow.

3. Flows shall be continuously recorded and totalized. Flows reported on the monthly DMR shall be the total volume discharge for the reporting period. Flows reported on the Monthly Operating Report shall be the volume of each bypass event for the calendar reporting period.

4. Samples shall be taken one (1) every four (4) hours for the duration of a bypass event. For parameters with sample type 'composite' samples shall be a composite of the grab samples taken during the event.

8. The monthly total (lbs/month) for total phosphorous is calculated as the sum of the monthly average load values (lbs/d) for the current month.

Footnotes Continued on Next Page

5. The permittee shall institute procedures to ensure substantial removal of floatable materials for the duration of bypass events as indicated by visual observations during each event. The permittee shall indicate the presence of floatable material or lack thereof upon visual observation once every 4 hours for the duration of a bypass event.

6. 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.

OUTFALL 002 PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
002	All Year Unless Otherwise Noted	Onondaga Lake	EDP	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
								Location		
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	
Flow	Monthly Total	Monitor	MG	-		Continuous	Recorder/ Totalizer		X	1,2,3
BOD_5	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	-		Per event	Composite		X	4
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	-		Per event	Composite		X	4
Settleable Solids	Daily Maximum	0.8	mL/L	-		Per event	Grab		X	4
Ammonia (as NH_3)	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	Per event	Composite		X	4
Total Phosphorus (as P)	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	Per event	Composite		X	4
	Monthly Total	-		Monitor	lbs/ month	1/Month	Calculated		X	5
	Rolling Average	-		7,602	lbs/yr	1/Month	Calculated		X	
Oil and Grease	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L	-		Per event	Grab			
Floatable Material	Visual Observation	None	Yes/No	-		Per event	Visual Observation		X	6
Chlorine, Total Residual	Daily Maximum	0.1	mg/L	-		Per event	Grab		X	4,7

EFFLUENT DISINFECTION Required Seasonal from April 1st - October 31st		Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
Coliform, Fecal	30-Day Geometric Mean	200	No./ 100 mL	-		Per event	Grab		X	4

FOOTNOTES:

1. Flows between 126.3 MGD and 240 MGD shall receive primary treatment before being discharged through Outfall 002. Disinfection shall be performed on all flows from April 1 to October 31.

2. A bypass event starts at the moment wastewater overflows weirs of the overflow structure at 002 and continues until these flows stop. Sampling for each bypass event shall begin within the first 30 minutes of the bypass and every 4 hours thereafter for the duration of the discharge. If the bypass event does not occur for more than 30 minutes, it is not necessary to collect a sample for any parameters other than flow.

3. Flows shall be continuously recorded and totalized. Flows reported on the monthly DMR shall be the total volume discharge for the reporting period. Flows reported on the Monthly Operating Report shall be the volume of each bypass event for the calendar reporting period.

4. Samples shall be taken one (1) every four (4) hours for the duration of a bypass event. For parameters with sample type 'composite' samples shall be a composite of the grab samples taken during the event.

5. The monthly total (lbs/month) for total phosphorous is calculated as the sum of the monthly average load values (lbs/d) for the current month.

Footnotes Continued on Next Page

6. The permittee shall institute procedures to ensure substantial removal of floatable materials for the duration of bypass events as indicated by visual observations during each event. The permittee shall indicate the presence of floatable material or lack thereof upon visual observation once every 4 hours for the duration of a bypass event.

7. Sampling and reporting for total residual chlorine is 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.

OUTFALL AGG PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
AGG	All Year Unless Otherwise Noted	Onondaga Lake	EDP	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location Inf.	Location Eff.	
Total Phosphorus (as P)	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	1/month	Calculated		X	1,2
	12 Month Rolling Average	Monitor	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	1/month	Calculated		X	1,2,3
	12 Month Rolling Sum	-		27,212	lbs/yr	1/month	Calculated		X	1,4
Ammonia (as NH_3)	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	1/month	Calculated		X	1

FOOTNOTES:

1. Aggregate is defined as the sum of effluent discharges from Outfall 001, Outfall 01A, Outfall 01B, and Outfall 002.
2. A flow-weighted average should be used in calculating the total phosphorous concentration of the aggregate.
3. The 12-month rolling average for total phosphorous is defined as the sum of the current month's monthly average concentration added to the monthly averages from the eleven previous months, divided by the number of months for which samples were collected in the 12-month period.
4. The 12-month rolling load (lbs/year) for total phosphorous is calculated as the current month load added to the month loads from the previous eleven months for which samples were collected in the 12-month period.

OUTFALL AG2 PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
AG2	All Year Unless Otherwise Noted	Onondaga Lake	EDP	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location Inf.	Location Eff.	
Ammonia (as NH_3) June 1st – October 31st	Monthly Average	1.2	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	Per event	Calculated		X	1
Ammonia (as NH_3) November 1st – May 31st	Monthly Average	2.4	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	Per event	Calculated		X	1
Nitrite (as N)	Daily Maximum	0.1	mg/L	-		Per event	Calculated		X	1,2
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	Daily Maximum	500	mg/L	-		Per event	Calculated		X	1,2
Free Cyanide	Daily Maximum	Monitor	µg/L	-		Per event	Calculated		X	1
Total Copper	Daily Maximum	28	µg/L	-		Per event	Calculated		X	1
Fecal Coliform	7-Day Geometric Mean	400	No./100 mL	-		Per event	Calculated		X	1

FOOTNOTES:

1. Aggregate is defined as the combination of Outfall 001 and 01A. Sampling is contingent upon Outfall 01A discharge. At such time that Outfall 01A sampling requirements are initiated as defined in the Outfall 01A Permit Limits Table and footnotes, reporting for Outfall AG2 is also required. If there are no events in a reporting period, NODI code 9 shall be recorded on the DMR for that period. Outfall AG2 shall be reported on the DMRs as a flow-weighted average calculated using the daily discharge value from Outfall 01A, and a grab sample for the parameter and instantaneous flow reading at 001 using the following formula:

$$C_{AG2} = \frac{(C_{001} * F_{001}) + (C_{01A} * F_{01A})}{(F_{001} + F_{01A})}$$

Where: C_{AG2}= Reportable concentration
C_{001}= Concentration at Outfall 001 taken as a grab sample during an Outfall 01A event
F_{001}= Instantaneous flow at Outfall 001 taken at the time the Outfall 001 grab sample is collected
C_{01A}= Daily Discharge Concentration at Outfall 01A for that event
F_{01A}= Instantaneous flow at Outfall 01A taken at the time the Outfall 01A grab sample is collected

2. This is a final effluent limitation. See Schedule of Compliance for any applicable interim effluent limitations.

Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Facility Outfalls:
SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR ALL CSO FACILITIES

1. No CSO Outfalls may discharge except as caused by excess flows associated with the design storm for the applicable facility.

2. All flow measuring devices installed to record overflow shall be calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's guidelines and specifications.

3. The facilities shall be operated in conjunction with the tributary sewer system, pump stations, and the Metropolitan Syracuse Wastewater Treatment Plant to maximize CSO capture as well as pollutant and floatable material removal.

4. The permittee shall monitor the effluent for the stated parameters and report the sampling results on the DMR. In addition to the data supplied on the DMR, the permittee shall provide a monthly operating report to the Regional Water Engineer. The report shall tabulate sampling results for each individual event, summarize the number of overflow events, volume of overflow for each event (Flow), and provide an evaluation of the performance of the facility.

5. The permittee shall continue implementation of a Wet Weather Operation Plan (WWOP) for all CSO facilities, as developed in accordance with BMP for CSOs #6. The WWOP outlines the optimum operational procedures to transition from dry weather operation mode to wet weather operation mode, and back to dry weather operation mode. These procedures shall be used to optimize the treatment of the maximum volume of wet weather flows possible at the treatment plant during wet weather events, while minimizing discharges through the permitted combined sewer overflow outfalls and meeting the effluent limitations in this permit.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR OUTFALL 023:

1. Construction may not commence on the new CSO Outfall 023 until the permittee receives written approval of the system from DEC.

2. Until the permittee has received written acceptance of the certificate of construction completion for Outfall 023, discharge of internal Outfalls 020 and 021 via Outfall 023 is not authorized by this permit.

OUTFALL 074, M01, M02 PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
074, M01, M02	All Year Unless Otherwise Noted	Onondaga Creek	EDP	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location Inf.	Location Eff.	
Overflow Volume	Monthly Total	Monitor	MG	-		Per event	Calculated		X	1
Retained Volume	Monthly Total	Monitor	MG	-		Per event	Recorded, Totalized		X	2
BOD_5	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	-		Per event	Composite		X	3
TSS	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	-		Per event	Composite		X	3
Settleable Solids	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mL/L	-		Per event	Grab		X	3
Oil and Grease	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L	-		Per event	Grab		X	3
Floatable Material	Visual Observation	Monitor	Days	-		Per event	Visual Observation		X	4
Screenings	Monthly Total	Monitor	Cu. Yards	-		After each event	Measured		X	
Total Residual Chlorine	Daily Maximum	0.2	mg/L	-		Per event	Grab		X	3,5
Fecal Coliform	30-Day Geometric Mean	200	No./100 mL	-		Per event	Grab		X	3,5
Ammonia (as N)	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	-		Per event	Composite		X	3
Total Phosphorous	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	-		Per event	Composite		X	3
Precipitation	Monthly Total	Measure	Inches	-		Hourly	Auto, Recording Gauge within drainage area			

FOOTNOTES:

1. Flows shall be calculated for each overflow event. Flows reported on the monthly DMR shall be the total volume discharge for the reporting period.

2. The permittee shall measure and report each month the total volume of flow retained and returned to the Metropolitan Syracuse Wastewater Treatment Plant.

3. Samples shall be taken one (1) every four (4) hours for the duration of a bypass event. For parameters with sample type 'composite' samples shall be a composite of the grab samples.

4. Visual observation is required during each sampling event. Report and list the number of days during the month where at least one visual observation indicates the presence of floatable materials.

Footnotes Continued on Next Page

OUTFALL 074, M01, M02 PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING (CONT.)

5. Effluent disinfection is required seasonally from April 1 to October 31. Monitoring of these parameters is only required during the period when disinfection is required. Limits do not apply to Outfall M02 discharges and shall be monitor only.

Special Conditions for Outfalls 074, M01, M02:

1. The permittee shall not divert to the regional CSO treatment facility unless the collection system and treatment plant flows are maximized according to the CSO BMP #4 in this permit.

2. The permittee shall not discharge from the regional CSO treatment facility unless the tank volume is full and the treatment process cannot accept additional wastewater.

3. The contents of the regional CSO treatment facility shall be emptied within the period provided for in the approved WWOP. The contents of the regional CSO treatment facility shall not be delivered to the Metropolitan Syracuse Wastewater Treatment Plant at a rate which would exceed the peak daily or peak hourly design flow or loading. or at a rate that will cause an upset as defined by 6 NYCRR Part 750-2.8(c).

4. An overflow event begins when overflow out of the facility begins and ends once the overflow stops.

5. Sampling during each discharge and/or bypass event shall occur within the first 60 minutes of the bypass. If the bypass does not occur for more than 30 minutes, it is not necessary to collect a sample for any parameters other than flow. If another storm occurs before the stored water is completely discharged back to the Syracuse Metropolitan WWTP, sampling shall occur within 30 minutes of commencing bypass and monitoring shall resume per the table above.

OUTFALL 018 PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
018	All Year Unless Otherwise Noted	Harbor Brook	EDP	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location Inf.	Location Eff.	
Wetlands Discharge Volume	Monthly Total	Monitor	MG	-		Each Event	Recorded		X	1
Overflow Volume	Monthly Total	Monitor	MG	-		Each Event	Recorded		X	1
BOD_5	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	-		Each Event	Composite		X	2
TSS	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	-		Each Event	Composite		X	2
Settleable Solids	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mL/L	-		Each Event	Grab		X	2
Oil and Grease	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L	-		Each Event	Grab		X	2
Floatable Material	Visual Observation	Monitor	Days	-		Each Event	Visual Observation		X	3
Total Residual Chlorine	Daily Maximum	0.2	mg/L	-		Each Event	Grab		X	2,4
Fecal Coliform	30- Day Geometric Mean	200	No./100 mL	-		Each Event	Grab		X	2,4
Ammonia	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	-		Each Event	Composite		X	2
Total Phosphorous	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	-		Each Event	Composite		X	2
Dissolved Oxygen	Daily Minimum	Monitor	mg/L	-		Each Event	Grab		X	2
Precipitation	Total per Event	Measure	inches	-		Hourly	Record			

FOOTNOTES:

1. Flows shall be calculated for each overflow event. Flows reported on the monthly DMR shall be the total volume discharge for the reporting period.

2. Samples shall be taken one (1) every four (4) hours for the duration of a bypass event. For parameters with sample type 'composite' samples shall be a composite of the grab samples.

3. Visual observation is required during each sampling event. Report and list the number of days during the quarter where at least 1 visual observation indicates the presence of floatable material.

4. Monitoring of these parameters shall be required between April 1 to October 31. Effluent disinfection and corresponding limitations shall not be required until directed in writing by DEC.

Special Conditions for Operation of Outfall 018:

1. This facility must be operated to minimize vector attraction and propagation; unacceptable odor generation and migration; dust formation and migration; and/or other general nuisance conditions. Should a nuisance condition be generated by this facility, control measures must be implemented immediately. Should vector(s) or other nuisance(s) cause an unacceptable public disturbance, the facility must cease operation and remove all materials from the site until an acceptable solution is implemented.

Special Conditions Continued on Next Page

2. An overflow event starts at the moment wastewater overflows the bypass weir and discharges through CSO 18 and continues until the overflow from the Outfall stops. Sampling during each discharge event shall occur within the first 60 minutes of the bypass and every 4 hours thereafter. If the bypass does not occur for more than 30 minutes, it is not necessary to collect a sample for any parameters other than flow.

3. Any existing monitoring wells proposed to be closed, shall be closed in accordance with DEC Groundwater Monitoring Well Decommissioning Policy (CP-43). This document is available on DEC's website at: http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/remediation_hudson_pdf/cp43mwdecomm.pdf.

OUTFALL 020, 021, 066, and 073 PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
020,021,066, 073	All Year Unless Otherwise Noted	Onondaga Creek	EDP	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location Inf.	Location Eff.	
Flow	Monthly Total	Monitor	MG	-		Each Event	Continuous		X	1
Floatable Material	Monthly Total	Monitor	Days	-		Each Event	Visual Observation		X	2
Screenings /Floatables Captured	Monthly Total	Monitor	lbs	-		Each Event	Calculated		X	3
Precipitation	Monthly Total	Monitor	Inches	-		Hourly/ Each Day of Event	Auto, Recording Gauge within Drainage Area			

FOOTNOTES:

1. Flows shall be calculated for each overflow event. Flows reported on the monthly DMR shall be the total volume discharge for the reporting period.

2. Visual Observation required after each overflow event at the point of discharge. Report and list the number of days during the quarter where at least one visual observation indicates the presence of floatable material in the discharge at the Outfall.

3. Upon net bag change, the weight of the bag shall be recorded and reported on the Discharge Monitoring Report.

Special Conditions for the Operation of Outfalls 020, 021, 066:

1. An event starts when the flow passes through the net bags and ends when flow returns to the normal sewer channel.

2. The permittee shall perform the inspection of the in-line netting system daily. Net bags shall be replaced when the net bags reach 35% design capacity or when bag function is inhibited.

Special Conditions for Operation of Outfall 073:

1. An event starts once overflow from the facility begins and ends when the overflow stops.

2. The permittee shall perform an inspection of the combing screen at the floatable control facility once per week and inspection of the regulator daily.

OUTFALL 080 LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
080	All Year Unless Otherwise Noted	Onondaga Creek	EDP	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location Inf.	Location Eff.	
Overflow Volume	Monthly Total	Monitor	MG	-		Per Event	Calculated		X	1
Retained Volume	Monthly Total	Monitor	MG	-		Per Event	Recorded, Totalized		X	2,3
Precipitation	Monthly Total	Monitor	Inches	-		Hourly/ Each Day of Event	Auto, Recording Gauge within Drainage Area			

FOOTNOTES:

1. Flows shall be calculated for each overflow event. Flows reported on the monthly DMR shall be the total volume discharge for the reporting period

2. Flow shall continuously be recorded and totaled.

3. The permittee shall measure and record the total volume of flow retained and returned to the Metropolitan Syracuse Wastewater Treatment Plant each month.

Special Conditions for Operation of Outfall 080:

1. An event starts when overflow out of the Erie Boulevard Storage System begins and ends once the overflow stops.

2. The permittee shall not divert to the Erie Boulevard Storage System unless the collection system and treatment plant flows are maximized in accordance with the CSO BMP #4 in this permit.

3. The contents of the Erie Boulevard Storage System shall be emptied within the period provided for in the approved WWOP. The contents of the storage system shall not be delivered to the Metropolitan Syracuse Wastewater Treatment Plant at a rate which would exceed the peak daily or peak hourly design flow or loading. or at a rate that will cause an upset as defined by 6 NYCRR Part 750-2.8(c).

4. The permittee shall perform routine inspection of the gates to ensure proper operation.

OUTFALL 04A, 33A LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
04A, 33A	All Year Unless Otherwise Noted	Onondaga Creek	EDP	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location Inf.	Location Eff.	
Overflow Volume	Monthly Total	Monitor	MG	-		Each Event	Calculated		X	1
Retained Volume	Monthly Total	Monitor	MG	-		Each Event	Recorded, Totalized		X	2
Fecal Coliform	7-Day Geometric Mean	Monitor	No./100 mL	-		1 Every 4 Hours	Grab		X	3
Floatable Material	Monthly Total	Monitor	Days	-		Every 4 Hours	Visual Observation		X	4
Screenings	Monthly Total	Monitor	Cu. Yards	-		After Each Event	Measured		X	
Precipitation	Monthly Total	Monitor	Inches	-		Hourly	Auto, Recording Gauge within Drainage Area			

FOOTNOTES:

1. Flows shall be calculated for each overflow event. Flows reported on the monthly DMR shall be the total volume discharge for the reporting period.

2. The permittee shall measure and record the total volume of flow retained and returned to the Metropolitan Syracuse Wastewater Treatment Plant each month.

3. Monitoring of this parameter is only required from April 1 to October 31.

4. Visual observation is required during each sampling event. Report and list the number of days during the quarter where at least one visual observation indicates the presence of floatable materials.

Special Conditions for the Operation of Outfall 04A and 33A:

1. The permittee shall not divert to the regional CSO storage facility unless the collection system and treatment plant flows are maximized according to the CSO BMP #4.

2. The permittee shall not discharge from the regional CSO storage facility unless the tank volume is full, and the treatment process cannot accept additional wastewater.

3. The contents of the regional CSO treatment facility shall be emptied within the period provided for in the approved WWOP. The contents of the regional CSO treatment facility shall not be delivered to the Metropolitan Syracuse Wastewater Treatment Plant at a rate which would exceed the peak daily or peak hourly design flow or loading. or at a rate that will cause an upset as defined by 6 NYCRR Part 750-2.8(c).

Special Conditions Continued on Next Page

4. Sampling during each discharge and/or bypass event shall occur within the first 60 minutes of the bypass. If the bypass does not occur for more than 30 minutes, it is not necessary to collect a sample. If another storm occurs before the stored water is completely discharged back to the Syracuse Metropolitan WWTP, sampling shall occur within 30 minutes of commencing bypass and monitoring shall resume per the table above.

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 USEPA'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 Syracuse Metropolitan Wastewater Treatment Plant for treatment. This program shall consist of inspections with required repair, cleaning and maintenance done as needed. This program shall consist of weekly 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 7 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 **(DEC 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. minimum of 240 MGD through the headworks, primary treatment and disinfection (a minimum of 126.3 through UV), a minimum of 126.3 MGD through secondary treatment, and a minimum of 126.3 MGD through tertiary 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 DEC Region 7 Office in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 750-2.7.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS (CONT.)

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 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 DEC'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 & 5 above shall constitute approvable "BMPs" for mitigation of this problem. If aesthetic problems persist, the permittee should consider additional BMPs including but not limited to: street sweeping, litter control laws, installation of floatables traps in catch basins (such as hoods), booming and skimming of CSOs, and disposable netting on CSO outfalls. In cases of severe or excessive floatables generation, booming and skimming should be considered an interim measure prior to implementation of final control measures. Public education on harmful disposal practices of personal hygienic devices may also be necessary including but not limited to: public broadcast television, printed information inserts in sewer bills, or public health curricula in local schools.

8. Combined Sewer System Replacement - Replacement of combined sewers shall not be designed or constructed unless approved by 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. (http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/8694.html.)

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS (CONT.)

13. Public Notification – The permittee shall install and maintain identification signs at all CSO outfalls owned and operated by the permittee. The permittee shall place the signs at or near the CSO outfalls and ensure that the signs are easily readable by the public. The signs shall have **minimum** dimensions of eighteen inches by twenty-four inches (18" x 24") and shall have white letters on a green background and contain the following information:

N.Y.S. PERMITTED DISCHARGE POINT
(wet weather discharge)
SPDES PERMIT No.: NY_____

OUTFALL No. :____

For information about this permitted discharge contact:

Permittee Name:

Permittee Contact:

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

OR:

NYSDEC Division of Water Regional Office Address:

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

14. Characterization and Monitoring - The permittee shall characterize the combined sewer system, determine the frequency of overflows, and identify CSO impacts in accordance with Combined Sewer Overflows, Guidance for Nine Minimum Controls, USEPA, 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://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/48595.html), 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.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR SANITARY SEWER SYSTEMS WITH ACTIVE OVERFLOWS

(within the separate sewer systems owned and operated by the County)

1. Dry weather overflows if the sewer system are prohibited. The occurrence of any dry weather overflow shall be promptly abated and reported to the NYSDEC Region 7 Water Engineer within 24 hours of detection. A written compliance report shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the occurrence. Such reports shall contain the information listed in 6 NYCRR 750-2.8(b)(2) and 40 CFR 122.41.

2. The permittee shall optimize the sewer system by operating and maintaining it to minimize the discharge of pollutants from overflows.

3. No new source of storm water shall be connected to any separate sanitary sewer in the collection system.

4. Sanitary sewer extensions shall be designed and constructed without storm sewer interconnections.

5. The permittee shall maximize flow up to the peak design capacity to the POTW during periods of wet weather.

6. The permittee shall submit to the NYSDEC Region 7 Water Engineer a Monthly Overflow Report summarizing, for each day that an overflow occurs at any overflow points, an estimate if the total volume and duration of each overflow, measurements of the total amount of rainfall, a description of the source of each overflow and visual observations of water quality at each outfall.

7. The permittee shall conduct a maintenance and inspection program of pumping stations and the overflow facilities at all outfalls on pages 4-8 of this permit. This program shall consist of inspections performed at least on a monthly basis, with required repair, cleaning and maintenance done as needed. This is to ensure that no discharges occur during dry weather and that the maximum amount of wet weather flow is conveyed to the wastewater treatment plant for treatment. All maintenance and inspection program activities included visual observations of the condition of equipment and any repair work required shall be summarized and attached with the Monthly Overflow Report.

8. By attaching a letter to the monthly operating report, the permittee shall inform the NYSDEC Region 7 Water Engineer of all reported instances known to the permittee of sewage backing up into houses or discharge of raw sewage from surcharging manholes onto the ground surface and the conditions (wet weather, sewer blockage etc.) which caused this to occur.

9. If there are documented, recurring instances of sewage backing up into house(s) or discharge of raw sewage onto the ground surface from surcharging manhole(s) the permittee shall, upon letter notification from NYSDEC, prohibit further connections, except as provided below, that would make the surcharging/backup problems worse.

   Connections may be allowed by the permittee prior to long-term remediation of the problem provided that the units to be connected had received building permits prior to determination of a recurrent surcharging/backup situation; or (1) 'reasonable relief measures' have been taken to reduce infiltration/inflow flow rates and maximize sewage transmission in the area effected and (2) for each home equivalent to be connected, those measures will provide more than 5 gallons per minute (GPM) additional sewage transmission capacity to the area effected by surcharging/ backup problems and (3) if long-term remediation is necessary, the permittee has entered consent order negotiations or is in compliance with an enforceable (permit or consent order) schedule to eliminate the recurrent surcharging/backup problems. In the event that negotiations to enter into a consent order are unsuccessful, NYSDEC may, by letter notification, serve notice that all further connections that would make surcharging/backup problems worse will be prohibited.

   The 'reasonable relief measures' taken and the connections allowed shall be summarized in a letter attachment to the monthly operating report.

   'Reasonable relief measures' may include, but are not limited to, permanent disconnections of a sump pump, roof leader or a footing drain; substantial elimination of inflow and infiltration from a manhole; repair of a cracked pipe, bad joint or house lateral connection; cleaning of sewage transmission devices such as sewers, force mains, and siphons; pump rehabilitation; rehabilitation of vent risers; etc.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS: CSO CONTROL POLICY

A. Water Quality Requirements for Combined Sewer Overflows

Long-Term Control Plan

DEC and the permittee entered into a federal Amended Consent Judgement (ACJ), effective January 20, 1998, concerning its Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) abatement program. The ACJ required the implementation of CSO Abatement Program consistent with the LTCP requirements of the USEPA CSO Control Policy. The obligations of the ACJ have been completed and the ACJ was terminated in 2021. Following assessment of water quality, DEC determined the CSO Abatement Program controls were not sufficient and additional controls are necessary.

On March 16, 2021, DEC and the permittee entered into an Order on Consent (R7-202100304-6) that required the development and submission of an approvable long term control plan (LTCP) in accordance with USEPA CSO Control Policy. Following approval and implementation, the permittee shall effectively operate and maintain the CSO controls identified in the approved LTCP.

Water Quality Criterion – Demonstration Approach

The permittee shall not discharge any pollutant at a level that causes an in-stream excursion of the applicable water quality requirements. The USEPA 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's approved LTCP has demonstrated that the selected control program will be adequate to meet the water quality-based requirements of the CWA.

B. Monitoring Requirements – Post Construction Compliance Monitoring Program

1. 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 assesses, and a Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) that details the laboratory that will be performing the analysis, monitoring protocol 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 2 below and for all pollutants for which the 303(d) list identifies the receiving water(s) as impaired. Guidance in CSO post construction compliance monitoring and reporting can be found at: CSO Post Construction Compliance Monitoring Guidance, May 2012.

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 1 and 6. Ambient sampling must be conducted, at a minimum, for the following parameters:

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

SPECIAL CONDITIONS: CSO CONTROL POLICY (CONT.)

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 Area[1] 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 of 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.

[1] Sensitive areas include designated Outstanding National Resource Waters, National Marine Sanctuaries, waters with threated 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 DEC.

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 Outfall 001; and
    b. Key Locations –For permittees with an 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/L[2].
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.
    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 program[3], which informs new and existing users of their responsibilities, and collection of the "Amalgam Waste Compliance Report for Dental Dischargers"[4] 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.

[2] 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.
[3] For example, the outreach program could include education about sources of mercury and what to do if a mercury source is found.
[4] The form, "Amalgam Waste Compliance Report for Dental Dischargers," can be found here: https://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/water_pdf/dentalform.pdf.

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

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 since the previous report;
   b. A list of known mercury sources and potential mercury sources for Outfall 001;
   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.

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.

TDS MINIMIZATION PROGRAM FOR MUNICIPAL FACILITIES

1. **General**—The permittee shall develop, maintain, and implement a Total Dissolved Solids Minimization Program (TDSMP) for Outfall 001 for Total Dissolved Solids (TDS). The TDSMP is required because the Water Quality Based Effluent limit for TDS as promulgated in 6 NYCRR 703.3 requires that, for Class C waters, total dissolved solids "Shall be kept as low as practicable to maintain the best usage of waters but in no case shall it exceed 500mg/L". The objective of this TDSMP is to meet the Water Quality Based Effluent Limit (WQBEL) of 500 mg/L.

2. **TDSMP Elements**— This TDSMP plan shall be documented in narrative form and shall include any relevant plot plans, drawings, or maps. Other documents already prepared for the facility, such as a Best Management Practices Plan, may be used as part of the plan and may be incorporated by reference. At a minimum, the TDSMP plan shall include:

    a. Background concentrations of TDS and hardness outside the plant: This shall include, at a minimum, collecting samples upstream of the effluent discharge point within the facility and within the collection system and sampling the drinking water supply/supplies. The permittee shall determine whether water softeners are used prior to distribution of drinking water.

    b. Headworks Analysis (Influent Sources of TDS): The permittee shall track down potential contributors to TDS concentrations. These shall include, at a minimum, identifying internal contributors of TDS, determining a baseline for domestic users, and identifying water treatment chemicals (WTCs) that could be a source of TDS. This sampling shall also include a characterization of TDS (e.g. sodium, chloride, potassium, etc.). Sampling shall be done on an ongoing basis until a subsequent permit is developed which replaces these requirements.

        i. Commercial and Industrial Users: Additionally, the permittee shall identify and list any contributors to the POTW in the following categories: food processors (cheese, vegetables, meat, pickles, soy sauce, etc.) metal plating/finishing, car washes, municipal maintenance sheds (salt storage, truck washing, etc.) and any other presumed commercial or industrial contributors to TDS.

        ii. Hotspot Identification: The Permittee shall rank sources of TDS to the facility by order of magnitude relative to the TDS loading contribution in the influent.

    c. Outreach and Best Management Practices (BMPs): The permittee shall identify and implement actions that may be taken to reduce effluent TDS. These may include, but are not limited to: outreach to significant industrial users (SIUs) requesting voluntary reduction of TDS, evaluation and improvement of current sewer use ordinance regulating or limiting the discharge of TDS from SIUs, evaluation of current pretreatment permits for SIUs, informing domestic users if proper maintenance and improvements to residential water softeners, implementing local ordinance to mandate use of efficient water softeners, contacting local water suppliers regarding the need to reduce supply-side contributions, working with municipalities to reduce or adjust application of road salt as practicable, implementing new housekeeping practices, minimizing addition of salts, etc.

3. **TDSMP Modification**— The TDSMP plan shall be modified whenever: (a) changes at the facility increase the potential for discharge of the pollutant, (b) actual discharges indicate the plan is inadequate, or (c) a letter from DEC identifies inadequacies in the TDSMP plan

DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

N.Y.S. PERMITTED DISCHARGE POINT

SPDES PERMIT No.: NY_____

OUTFALL No.: ____

For information about this permitted discharge contact:

Permittee Name: _____

Permittee Contact: _____

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

OR:

NYSDEC Division of Water Regional Office Address:

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

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

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

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 submitted in accordance with 40 CFR 403.11 or 403.18 and approved by USEPA on June 11, 1984.

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 (CONT.)

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 DEC or USEPA determines any source contributes pollutants to the POTW in violation of Pretreatment Standards or Requirements DEC or 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 (CONT.)

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 USEPA 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 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 DEC determines whether a permit modification is necessary pursuant to 750-2.9(a)(2).

SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE

a. The permittee shall comply with the following schedule:

Outfall(s)	Compliance Action	Compliance Date
	NITRITE	
001/01A	TREAMENT CAPABILITY FOR NITRITE **STUDY PLAN:** The permittee shall develop and submit an approvable treatability study plan for monitoring the individual treatment units for determining the maximum steady-state capabilities of the WWTP to achieve the final effluent limits for nitrite during the following flow regimes: a. When flow is less than 84.2 MGD b. When flow is between 84.2 MGD and 126.3 c. When flow is between 126.3 MGD and 240 MGD Monitoring shall be performed at the frequency specified in the Interim Limit table below and shall include a minimum of two events for each flow range during the 18-month study period. **REPORT:** The permittee shall submit an approvable report with a summary of the sampling data and actions taken to achieve the final limit in this permit.	EDP + 18 months EDP + 36 months
001/01A	INTERIM REPORT- NITRITE TREATMENT CAPABILITY STUDY The permittee shall submit a brief report summarizing progress made since the time of initiation of the study or last report	EDP + 9 months and every 9 months thereafter until the date of compliance with nitrite limit
001/01A	ACHIEVE FINAL COMPLIANCE WITH NITRITE LIMIT	EDP + 60 months
	TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	
001/01A	TDS MINIMIZATION PLAN DEVELOPMENT The permittee shall develop and submit an approvable total dissolved solids (TDS) minimization plan in accordance with the outline contained herein on page 41 of this permit.	EDP + 18 months
001/01A	TDS MINIMIZATION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION The permittee shall implement a total dissolved solids (TDS) minimization plan in accordance with the outline contained herein on page 41 of this permit.	EDP + 60 months
001/01A	INTERIM REPORT- TDS MINIMIZATION PLAN The permittee shall submit a brief report summarizing actions taken since the time of initiation of the plan or last report The interim report shall summarize any TDS monitoring data; include a mass balance comparison of the influent and effluent; include a list of known or potential TDS sources; all control measures implemented since the time of last report, monitoring, investigations, and control measures to be completed during the next reporting period; and document progress toward the goal of achieving the 500 mg/L water quality based effluent limitation.	EDP + 9 months and every 9 months thereafter until the date of compliance with TDS limit
001/01A	ACHIEVE FINAL COMPLIANCE WITH TDS LIMIT	EDP + 60 months
	WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET)	
001	TOXICITY TRACKDOWN PLAN	EDP + 6 months

	The permittee shall develop and submit an approvable plan for the identification and subsequent reduction or elimination of contributions to effluent toxicity to a level compliant with the final chronic effluent limits for both invertebrate and vertebrate WET test species.
	
	At a minimum, the plan should include:
	• Identification Section:
	  • Plan for the identification of potential cause(s) of the toxicity, including source(s) both within the facility and source(s) within the collection system with the intent to create a;
	  • List of identified causes(s) and/or source(s) that may be targeted for toxicity reduction or elimination
	• Meeting Final Limitation Section:
	  • Plan for the reduction or elimination of the identified cause(s) and/or source(s) of toxicity with the goal of meeting the final chronic effluent limitations in the permit at the time the interim limits specified below expire	

001	INTERIM REPORT – WET TESTING The permittee shall submit quarterly Toxicity Trackdown status update reports to the Toxicity Testing Unit (TTU) and Regional Water Engineer, in conjunction with the required quarterly WET testing reports, detailing progress made towards meeting the final chronic WET effluent limitations in this permit. The status update reports shall include: - Comparison of the results of recent WET testing to final chronic WET limits & acute action levels, as each of the final chronic limits and acute action levels must be met independently - Summary of specific toxicity trackdown efforts investigated and/or completed during the quarter - List any treatment modifications, including changes to Water Treatment Chemicals (WTCs) - Other relevant discoveries and proposed next steps for the following quarter relative to the goal of meeting the final chronic WET effluent limitations	Within 60 days following the end of each WET monitoring period until final WET compliance date
001	ACHIEVE FINAL COMPLIANCE WITH CHRONIC WET LIMITS	EDP + 24 months
Unless noted otherwise, the above actions are one-time requirements.		
See next page for Interim Effluent Limits.		

OUTFALL	EXPIRING
001	See Notes

PARAMETER	INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMIT					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				Notes
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location Inf.	Location Eff.	
Nitrite (as N)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L	-		1/Week	24-Hour Composite		X	1
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L	-		1/Week	24-Hour Composite		X	2
WET - Chronic Invertebrate	See footnote	2.0	TUc	-		1/Quarter	See footnote		X	3,4
WET - Chronic Vertebrate	See footnote	2.0	TUc	-		1/Quarter	See footnote		X	3,4

Notes:
1. Interim limits expire EDP + 60 months
2. Interim limits expire EDP + 60 months
3. Interim limits expire EDP + 24 months
4. WET Testing shall be performed in accordance with requirements laid out in Outfall 001, Footnote 11 of this permit

OUTFALL	EXPIRING
AG2	See Notes

PARAMETER	INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMIT					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				Notes
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location Inf.	Location Eff.	
Nitrite (as N)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L	-		1/Week	24-Hour Composite	-	X	1
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L	-		1/Week	24-Hour Composite	X	X	2

Notes:
1. Interim limits expire EDP + 60 months
2. Interim Limits expire EDP + 60 months

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

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

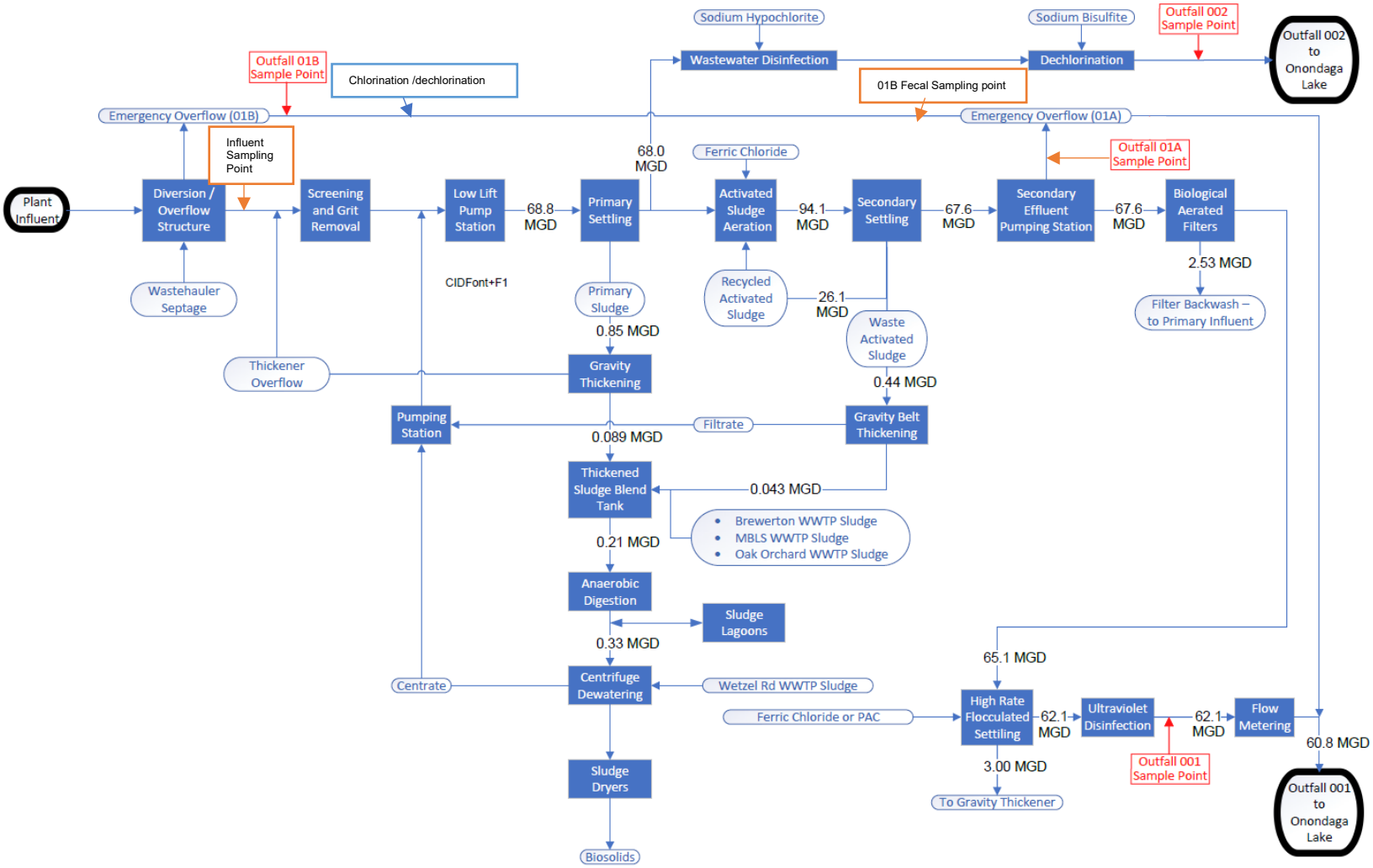
c. The permittee shall submit copies of any document required by the above schedule of compliance to the Regional Water Engineer and the Bureau of Water Permits.

FACILITY MONITORING LOCATIONS

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

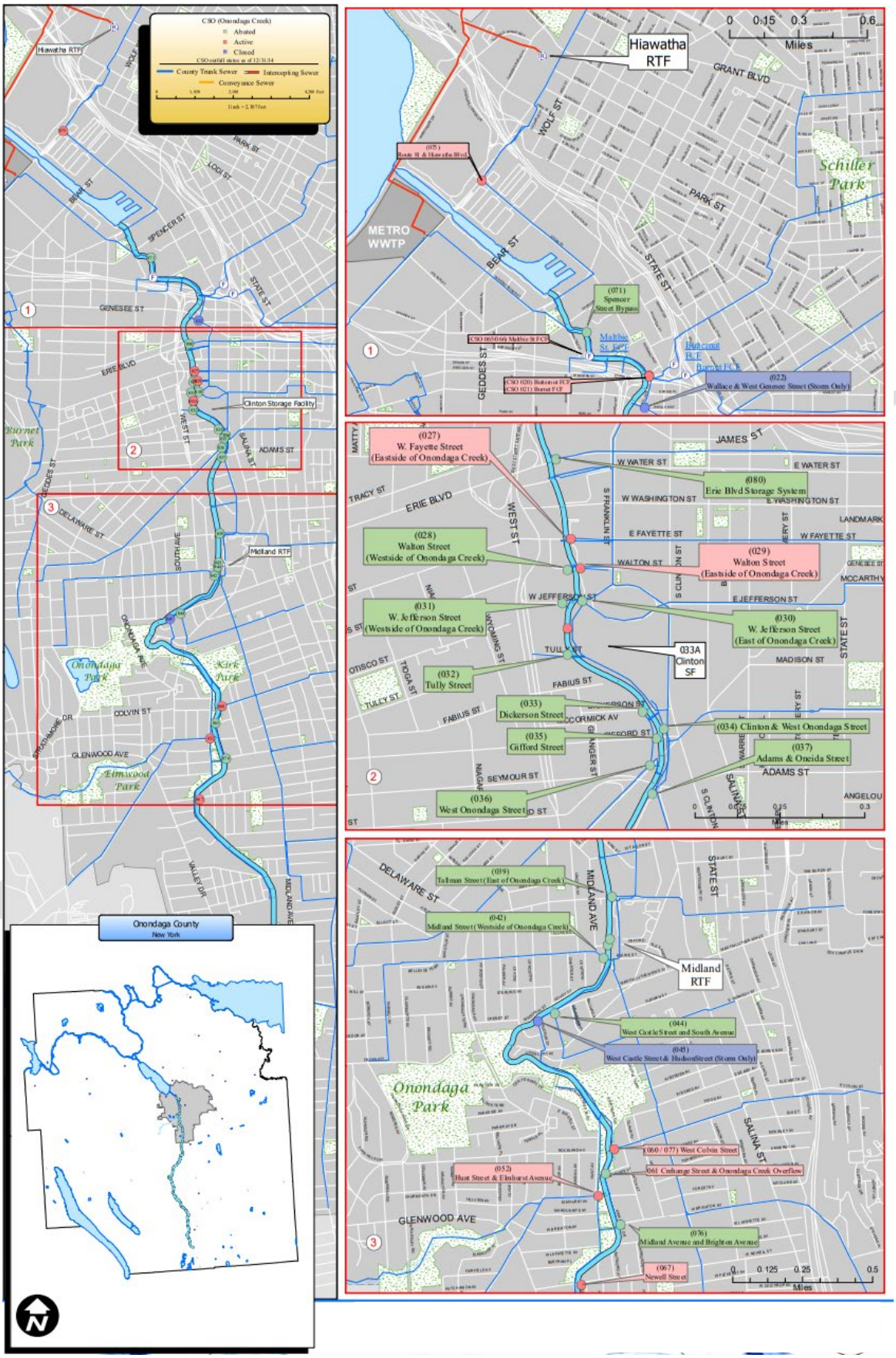
Influent: Influent is sampled after the headworks structure and septage addition, before the Screening and Grit removal buildings

Effluent: Outfall 001 is sampled after UV disinfection system, Outfall 01A is sampled after the Secondary Effluent Pump Station (SEPS) overflow structure, most Outfall 01B parameters are sampled after the diversion/overflow structure at the headworks, with fecal coliform sampled just before 01B, and Outfall 002 is sampled post de-chlorination



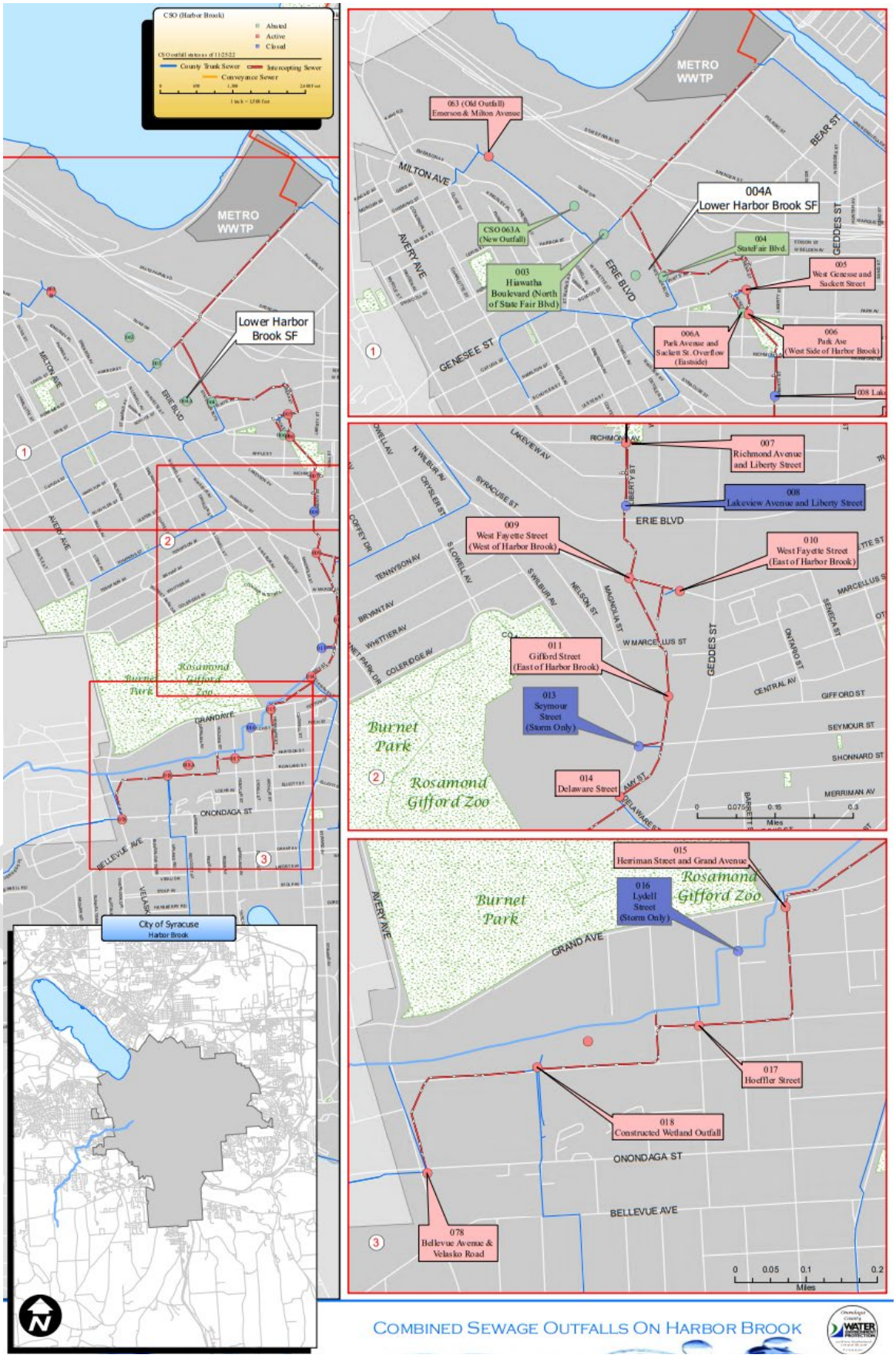
CSO OUTFALL LOCATIONS

Onondaga Creek Locations



CSO OUTFALL LOCATIONS (cont)

Harbor Brook Locations



GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

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

B. General Conditions

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

C. Operation and Maintenance

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

D. Monitoring and Records

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

E. Reporting Requirements

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

F. Planned Changes

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

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

In addition to 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 (CONT.)

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

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

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

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

H. SPDES Permit Program Fee
   The permittee shall pay to DEC an annual SPDES permit program fee within 30 days of the date of the first invoice, unless otherwise directed by 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 DEC in writing of its intent to change WTC use by submitting a completed *WTC Notification Form* for each proposed WTC. DEC will review that submittal and determine if a SPDES permit modification is necessary or whether WTC review and authorization may proceed outside of the formal permit administrative process. The majority of WTC authorizations do not require SPDES permit modification. In any event, use and discharge of a WTC shall not proceed without prior authorization from 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 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 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 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 7
5786 Widewaters Parkway, Syracuse, NY 13214-1867 Phone: (315) 426-7500

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

E. Schedule of Additional Submittals:

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

SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS		
Outfall(s)	**Required Action**	**Due Date**
001, 01A	CORRELATION STUDY FOR FECAL COLIFORM **Study:** The permittee shall develop and submit an approvable study plan for illustrating the correlation between the concentration of Fecal Coliform at Outfall 01A and the concentration of Fecal Coliform discharged into Onondaga Lake at the final discharge location of effluent to Onondaga Lake. The goal is to ensure that, at the times of Outfall 01A discharge, the water quality standard of 200 mg/L as a 30-day geometric mean is met at the final point of discharge. The study plan shall include provisions for concurrent sampling at Outfall 001,01A, and at the final discharge point of the facility to Onondaga Lake at such time as discharge is occurring at each. Sampling should include both Fecal Coliform and flow parameters at each location. **Report:** The permittee shall submit an approvable report summarizing the findings of the study and if there are any necessary actions at the facility to maintain the compliance with the 200mg/L WQS for fecal coliform at the final point of discharge.	EDP+12 months EDP+ 48 months
001	EMERGING CONTAMINANT (EC) MINIMIZATION PROGRAM The permittee shall initiate track down of potential sources by utilizing the "Emerging Contaminants Investigation Checklist for POTWs" available at Emerging Contaminants In NY's Waters - NYSDEC The permittee shall continue track down of potential sources and submit reports summarizing: a. All EC monitoring results taken to date; b. A list of likely EC sources; c. All actions taken to reduce EC contaminants; and d. Proposed next steps, including a monitoring plan to identify/confirm EC sources, and ensure continued progress towards minimization/eliminating contaminants. *Reports are no longer required once effluent falls below action levels for at least 12 months or until notified by DEC	Confirmation of initial Action Level exceedance 12 months after confirmation of initial action level exceedance, and every 6 months thereafter*
N/A	WATER TREATMENT CHEMICAL (WTC) ANNUAL REPORT FORM The permittee shall submit a completed WTC Annual Report Form available at SPDES Permitting Of Water Treatment Chemicals (WTCs) - NYSDEC each year that Water Treatment Chemicals are used. The form shall be attached to the December DMR.	Annually with December DMR (January 28th)
N/A	ANNUAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN CERTIFICATION The permittee shall submit a certification of compliance with the Emergency Response Plan requirements in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-2.9(d) and (f). The form shall be submitted electronically using a NYSDEC approved form.	March 28th, each year
N/A	ANNUAL CYBERSECURITY CONTROLS CERTIFICATION The permittee shall submit a certification of compliance with the cybersecurity controls requirements in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-2.9(e) and (f). The form shall be submitted electronically using a NYSDEC approved form.	March 28th, each year
N/A	ANNUAL FLOW CERTIFICATION 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.	Annually with February DMR (March 28th)

SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS		
Outfall(s)	**Required Action**	**Due Date**
001	BIENNIAL POLLUTANT SCAN 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
001	WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TESTING WET testing shall be performed as required in the footnote of the permit limits table. The toxicity test report including all information requested of this permit shall be attached to your WET DMRs and sent to the WET@dec.ny.gov email address.	Within 60 days following the end of each monitoring period
All Outfalls	WET WEATHER OPERATIONS PLAN (WWOP) The permittee shall submit an updated Wet Weather Operation Plan (WWOP) for DEC approval. The WWOP shall outline the optimum operational procedures to transition from dry weather operation mode to wet weather operation mode, and back to dry weather operation mode. These procedures shall be used to optimize the treatment of the maximum volume of wet weather flows possible at the treatment plant during wet weather events, while minimizing discharges through the permitted combined sewer overflows and meeting the effluent limitations in this permit.	EDP + 6 months
N/A	COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW (CSO) ANNUAL REPORT The permittee shall submit a Combined Sewer Overflows (CSO) Annual Report, which summarizes the implementation of BMPs and the Long-Term Control Plan (if applicable) via nForm (https://www.dec.ny.gov/pubs/95925.html). Additional information regarding CSO Annual Report is available on-line at Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) - NYSDEC.	January 31st Annually
N/A	POST-CONSTRUCTION COMPLIANCE MONITORING PLAN (PCCMP) The permittee shall submit an approvable 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 Plan (QAPP) that details the monitoring protocols to be followed, where appropriate, including CSO and ambient monitoring	In accordance with approved LTCP implementation schedule
N/A	POST-CONSTRUCTION COMPLIANCE MONITORING (PCCM) PROGRAM REPORT The permittee shall submit a PCCM Program Report as detailed in the SPECIAL CONDITIONS: CSO CONTROL POLICY section of this permit. The initial report shall be due by March 31st in the year following the initial 2-year sampling period. Subsequent PCCM Program Reports shall be submitted by March 31st in years ending in 2 and 7).	March 31st of PCCMP Approval + 2 Years, and March 31st of subsequent years ending in 2 and 7 thereafter
N/A	SENSITIVE AREA REASSESSMENT REPORT The permittee shall submit a report, separately from the PCCM Program Report, that presents the results of the sensitive area 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.	December 31st of same year PCCM Program Report submitted

SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS		
Outfall(s)	**Required Action**	**Due Date**
005, 06A, 007, 010, 011, 013	PUBLIC NOTIFICATION Permittee shall install identification signs at all outfalls (including CSO outfalls) owned and operated by the permittee or shall submit the Notice of Waiver form (attachment A) to DEC for the specified outfalls. The signs shall be placed in accordance with all guidelines contained in the CSO BMP section of this permit.	EDP + 6 months
001	MERCURY MINIMIZATION PLAN The permittee must complete and maintain onsite a mercury minimization plan and subsequent annual mercury minimization status reports in accordance with the requirements of this permit	***Maintained Onsite*** Annually
N/A	INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM Submit a report that briefly describes the permittee's program activities over the previous year. The report shall follow the guidelines contained in this permit and be submitted to the Regional Water Engineer and the Bureau of Water permits as well as the USEPA Region II office.	Annually by March 25th
023	CERTIFICATE OF CONSTRUCTION COMPLETION FOR OUTFALL 023 The permittee shall provide a Construction Completion Certification[5] to DEC (send to the Regional Water Engineer and NetDMR@dec.ny.gov) that the new outfall has been fully completed in accordance with the approved Design Documents.	Upon Construction Completion

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.

[5] 6 NYCRR 750-2.10 (c)

APPENDIX A. NOTICE OF WAIVER FORM

NOTICE OF WAIVER FROM DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION SIGN

Pursuant To The Discharge Notification Act Environmental Conservation Law 17-0815-a

This form must be used if you wish to notify the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) that you believe one or more outfalls listed on your SPDES permit can be waived from the requirements of the Discharge Notification Signage.

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Please note that the DNA applies only to discharges of *wastewater* to *surface* water, and DOES NOT APPLY to the following situations:
   - Discharges consisting of storm water only (not mixed with wastewater or otherwise contaminated).
   - Discharges to ground water

   IF THE DISCHARGE IN QUESTION IS TO GROUND WATER, OR CONSISTS OF STORM WATER ONLY, AN OUTFALL SIGN AND DATA REPOSITORY ARE NOT REQUIRED, AND *IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO SUBMIT A NOTICE OF WAIVER*.

2. If your facility or commercial establishment holds more than one SPDES permit issued by DEC, and waivers are claimed for outfalls under multiple permits, a separate Notice of Waiver form must be completed for the outfall(s) listed under EACH permit. All Notice of Waiver forms will be considered independent of each other.

3. More than one outfall may be listed on a Notice of Waiver form. However, separate Notice of Waiver forms must be used if any single criterion used as the basis for waiver does not apply to all outfalls.

4. If you believe that the outfall(s) discharging from your facility or commercial establishment meets any of the waiver criteria listed on page 2, indicate so with a check mark in the appropriate box(es).

5. Discharge description(s) and outfall number(s) can be obtained from the SPDES permit.

6. When complete, send the second page only of this Notice of Waiver to: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Bureau of Water Permits, 4th Floor, 625 Broadway, Albany, NY 12233-3505.

7. When a Notice of Waiver is received, a letter acknowledging receipt by DEC will be sent to you. The Notice of Waiver will be evaluated by DEC's Regional Water Engineer to ensure that DEC concurs with the justification(s) indicated for the waiver. The Notice of Waiver remains effective ***unless*** you are notified otherwise by DEC.

NOTE: IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO SUBMIT THIS NOTICE IF THE DISCHARGE(S) IS TO GROUND WATER, *OR* CONSISTS OF ONLY STORM WATER WHICH IS NOT CONTAMINATED WITH WASTEWATER.

ATTACHMENT A. NOTICE OF WAIVER FORM (CONT)

In accordance with 17-0815-a of the Environmental Conservation Law, notice is hereby given that, to the best of my knowledge, the outfall(s) discharging from the facility described below meets one or more requirements for waiver from ECL 17-0815-a, as indicated below:

☐ A sign would be inconsistent with any other state or federal statute.

There are circumstances for outfall(s) to surface water listed in my SPDES permit such that the sign(s) cannot be reasonably maintained.

A sign must be located in an area that is damaged by ice or flooding during a one-year storm, or storms of less severity.

The outfall is located on private or government property (circle as appropriate) which is restricted to the public through fencing, patrolling, or other control mechanisms (posting only, without additional control mechanisms, does not qualify for this provision).

The outfall pipe or channel discharges to another outfall pipe or channel, before discharge to a receiving water.

The outfall is located two-hundred or mor feet offshore in the receiving water.

The nature of the discharge is temporary and of a relatively short duration

The permit has been issued under the terms and conditions of a general permit.

Permittee Name:		Contact Name:
SPDES No.: NY	Outfall Number(s):	Phone:
Discharge Description (industrial wastewater, sanitary wastewater, commercial wastewater, other):		

Certification: I understand that completing and sending this Notice of Waiver does not guarantee a final determination of waiver from posting discharge notification sign as stated in ECL 17-0815-a. This Notice of Waiver will be reviewed by the Regional Water Engineer and, provided the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation does not object, the outfall(s) described above is/are waived from discharge notification sign. You can't get the waiver from monitoring data repository.

Name of Authorized Representative _____ Signature/Date _____

Send the above request to: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Bureau of Water Permits, 625 Broadway, Albany, New York 12233-3505

SPDES Permit Fact Sheet
Onondaga County
Metropolitan Syracuse WWTP
NY0027081

NEW YORK STATE | Department of Environmental Conservation

Contents

Summary of Permit Changes

Based on a permittee-initiated modification (PIM) request, and after the completion of a full technical review, DEC drafted this State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit for the Metropolitan Syracuse Wastewater Treatment Plant (Metro WWTP). The changes to the permit are summarized below:

General:

- Updated permit format, definitions, and general conditions
- Replaced the facility flow diagram with the updated version provided in the application
- Updated Permittee contact information

Outfall 001:

- Updated Outfall 001 from 4 individual tables to one table and updated all applicable footnotes
- Decreased the following requirements:
  - Settleable solids effluent limit from 0.3 mL/L to 0.1 mL/L
  - pH effluent range limit from 6.0-9.0 to 6.5-8.5
  - Total mercury daily maximum effluent limitation from 50 ng/L to 25 ng/L
  - Total mercury 12-month rolling average effluent limitation from 2.38 ng/L to 1.1 ng/L
  - WET chronic limits from 2.0 to 1.0 TUc (correction) (Schedule of Compliance item added)
- Discontinued the following:
  - Monitoring for total unchlorinated phenols, all 601 and 602 group substances, total xylenes, dibutylphthalate, total silver, total arsenic, total cadmium, total copper, total chromium, total lead, total iron, total zinc, total nickel, butyl benzyl phthalate, chloroform, methylene chloride, tetrachloroethene, monthly average total dissolved solids, and monthly average nitrite
  - Action levels for total copper, total cadmium, total chromium, total iron, total lead, total nickel, total zinc, butyl benzyl phthalate, chloroform, methylene chloride, and tetrachloroethene
- Added the following:
  - Nitrite (as N) daily maximum limit of 0.1 mg/L (Schedule of Compliance item added)
  - Total dissolved solids (TDS) daily maximum limit of 500 mg/L (Schedule of Compliance item added)
  - Total Residual Chlorine limit of 0.03 mg/L
  - Acute WET actions levels of 0.3 TUa
  - Total thallium concentration monitoring
  - Ammonia load monitoring
  - Total phosphorus monthly total monitoring
  - Total and free cyanide concentration monitoring
  - Action levels of 10 ng/L for Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)
  - Monitoring for the remaining 38 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)
- Updated the footnote specifying calculation of flow 12 month rolling average (12-MRA)
- Removed influent pH monitoring
- Added footnote specifying Nitrite and TDS as final limitations with the permit location for interim limits
- Added footnotes specifying calculation of total phosphorus monthly total, 12-MRA, and 12-MR sum
- Added footnote defining calendar quarters for quarterly sampling
- Updated footnotes specifying sampling requirements for total phenols and total chlorinated phenols
- Updated total phosphorus 12-month rolling sum calculation footnote

- Added Total Dissolved Solids Minimization Plan language
- Increased WET sampling frequency from once every 5 years to continuous quarterly
- Updated WET footnote to reflect both the requirement to report both chronic and acute results and the change in sampling frequency
- Added footnotes specifying PFAS testing methods and Action Level requirements
- Removed footnote for notification of anticipated bypasses, this is contained in the *General Requirements* section of the permit
- Removed footnote referencing 2012 Phosphorus TMDL, information is contained in this factsheet

Outfall 01A – Tertiary and Disinfection Bypass (Treated secondary)

- Added separate limits table and footnotes for Outfall 01A
- Added 7-day average limits for 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5) and total suspended solids (TSS)
- Decreased the settleable solids limit from 0.8 mL/L to 0.3 mL/L
- Added monitoring for nitrite, total dissolved solids, free cyanide, and total copper
- Updated units for monthly average total phosphorus load from lbs/month to lbs/d and removed previous footnote
- Updated TRC limit to apply all year
- Added monthly total load monitoring for total phosphorus and added footnote for calculation
- Removed footnotes redundant to information now contained within the limits table
- Removed footnote referencing 2012 Phosphorus TMDL, information is contained in this factsheet

Outfall 01B – Plant Bypass (Untreated)

- Added separate limits table and footnotes for Outfall 01B
- Added a 7-day average fecal coliform limit and a daily maximum total residual chlorine (TRC) limit
- Updated TRC limit to apply all year
- Updated units for monthly average total phosphorus load from lbs/month to lbs/d and removed previous footnote
- Added monthly total load monitoring for total phosphorus and added footnote for calculation
- Removed footnotes redundant to information now contained within the limits table

Outfall 002 – Secondary and Tertiary Bypass (treated primary)

- Added monitoring for total phosphorus load
- Updated TRC limit to apply all year
- Simplified footnote 1 to only include at what influent flows discharge through Outfall 002 is allowed. Disinfection season dates have been added to the limits table for clarity.

Outfall AGG (Aggregate)

- Added monitoring for ammonia load and concentration
- Updated footnotes to reflect the updated requirements and removed footnote specifying how permit limits were established

New Outfall AG2 (Aggregate 2)

- New Outfall added for calculation of final discharge compliance at the end of Outfall 001 during Outfall 01A flows
- Added limits for ammonia, nitrite, total dissolved solids, and total copper
- Added monitoring for ammonia load
- Added footnote defining when and how to sample as well as the calculation for the reported value

Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Outfalls:

- General:
  - Reporting for Outfalls 074, M01, M02, 018, 020, 021, 073, 04A, 33A has been added to DMR reporting
  - Removed internal outfalls 80A through 80I
  - Updated CSO Outfall 060/077 to 60M to match CSO annual reports
  - Moved limits tables from Appendix A to a separate section in the permit body
  - Combined all Outfalls with similar limits and conditions into the same limit tables
  - Removed Harbor Brook Floatables Control Facility #1 as the in-stream facility has been decommissioned and disassembled as of April 30, 2024
  - Removed CSO Outfall 067 Newell Street Vortex Regulator as the facility has been decommissioned as of December 4, 2025
  - Moved special conditions applicable to all CSO Outfalls to a separate Special Conditions Section for clarity and to avoid duplication
  - Added special conditions section applicable to Outfall 023 construction and discharge
  - Best Management Practices for Combined Sewer Overflows
    - Updated BMP #4 to accurately reflect WWTP flows

- Outfalls 074, M01, M02:
  - Updated Outfall narrative special conditions to numbered format, and moved them below the limits table
  - Updated TRC limit type from average to daily maximum
  - Updated Fecal Coliform from Geometric mean to 30-day geometric mean

- Outfall 018:
  - Updated Outfall narrative special conditions to numbered format, and moved them below the limits table
  - Updated TRC limit type from average to daily maximum
  - Updated Fecal Coliform from Geometric mean to 30-day geometric mean
  - Removed requirement for the submission of an updated sampling plan
  - Removed item 4B regarding requiring addition of monitoring wells to characterize the groundwater around the facility if adequate monitoring wells were not already in place upon commencement of facility operation
  - Updated the first required sample to be within the first 60 minutes of discharge rather than 30 minutes to be consistent with other CSO Outfalls in the permit

- Outfalls 020, 021, 073
  - Updated Outfall narrative special conditions to numbered format, and moved them below the limits table

- Outfalls 04A, 33A
  - Updated Outfall narrative special conditions to numbered format, and moved them below the limits table
  - Updated Fecal Coliform from Geometric mean to 7-day geometric mean

Schedule of Compliance

- Added final compliance dates for achieving effluent limits for TDS, Nitrite, and WET, including an interim limits table at Outfall 001
- Added final compliance dates for achieving effluent limits for TDS and Nitrite including an interim limits table at Outfall AG2
- Added requirement and schedule for a treatment capability study on Nitrite
- Added requirement for development and implementation of TDS minimization plan
- Added requirement for development and implementation of a Toxicity trackdown plan

Schedule of Additional Submittals:

- Added requirement for the submission of a correlation study for fecal coliform at Outfalls 001/01A
- Added requirements for an emerging contaminants minimization plan to be implemented in the event that the PFOA or PFOS action level is exceeded
- Added requirement for the submission of an updated Wet Weather Operating Plan
- Added requirements for submission of a post-construction compliance monitoring plan and associated monitoring reports
- Added requirement for addition of signs or submission of waiver requests for currently unmarked CSO Outfalls
- Added requirement for the submission of a construction completion certification upon completion of new CSO Outfall 023
- Added requirement for the submission of an annual emergency response plan certification
- Added requirement for the submission of an annual cybersecurity controls certification

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

Administrative History

7/1/2017 DEC performed the last full technical review and the SPDES permit became effective with a new five-year term and expiration date of 6/30/2022. The 2017 permit (previous permit), along with its subsequent modification, has formed the basis of this permit.

5/24/2022 A permittee- initiated modification was completed for:
- Removal of CSO Outfalls 18A, 061, and 065
- Updates and clarification of other CSO outfalls
- Updated disinfection season dates

6/30/2022 The current permit was allowed to stay in effect pursuant to SAPA[1].

4/30/2024 Onondaga County submitted a letter of notification for the removal of the in-stream Harbor Brook Floatable Control Facility.

10/23/2024 Onondaga County submitted a NY-2A permit application, along with a written request for modifications to the permit related to the construction of a new Evans Street Floatables Control Facility to replace the Butternut and Burnet Floatables Control Facilities.

3/31/2026 Onondaga County submitted a letter to revise the modification request originally sent in on 10/23/2024. The letter rescinded the original permit modification request for the construction of the Evans Street Floatables Control Facility. Onondaga County indicated the existing Butternut and Burnet Floatables Control Facilities will remain in service with their respective Outfalls (CSO Outfall 020 and CSO Outfall 021) consolidated into a single outfall location.

4/22/2026 Onondaga County submitted a letter of notification for the decommissioning of CSO Outfall 067 Newell Street Vortex Facility.

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

[1] State Administrative Procedures Act Section 401(2) and 6 NYCRR 621.11(*l*)

Facility Information

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

The facility also accepts sludge from the Brewerton WWTP (NY0027596), Meadowbrook Limestone (MBLS) WWTP (NY0027723), and Oak Orchard WWTP (NY0030317) at the thickened sludge blend tank before anaerobic digestion. The facility also accepts additional sludge from the Wetzel Road WWTP (NY0027618) and Baldwinsville -Seneca Knolls WWTP (NY0030572) at the centrifuge for dewatering.

The current 84.2 MGD facility (Outfall 001) consists of:

- Screening and Grit Removal
- Primary Settling
- Secondary Treatment Aeration Tanks with Activated Sludge,
- Chemical Addition for Phosphorus Removal and Secondary Settling
- Biological Aerated Filters (BAFs), and High-Rate Flocculated Settling (HRFS)
- Ultraviolet (UV) Disinfection

All sludge, from the facility or accepted by the facility, is thickened, anaerobically digested, and dewatered with the option for drying prior to landfill shipment.

The primary outfall (Outfall 001) is located at the bank of Onondaga Lake, Class C, and consists of a 96-inch diameter pipe extending into the lake ~7 feet from the bank.

The facility also has the potential to bypass through two Outfalls, 01A and 01B, which are internal to 001. Between October 31, 2019 and September 30, 2024, Outfall 01A discharged during 18 months, and Outfall 01B discharged during 5 months. Outfall 01A captures effluent from the secondary treatment system that will bypass the BAF, HRFS, and UV disinfection at flows greater than 126.3 MGD. Outfall 01B is a facility bypass and begins discharging at flows greater than 240 MGD, with effluent receiving only chlorination/dechlorination disinfection. However, the existing sampling location for Outfall 001 does not capture 01A or 01B flows. Outfall AG2 has been added to this permit for the purpose of capturing a full accounting of all effluent flows from Outfall 001, 01A, and 01B before entering Onondaga Lake (See Outfall AG2 below for more information).

Outfall 002 conveys partially treated flows between 126.3 and 240 MGD to a bypass junction chamber and from there to a 60-inch pipe extending 5 feet from the bank. The bypass junction chamber also may discharge to a deep-water outfall, however this discharge location is not used. The effluent receives partial treatment consisting of screening, grit removal, primary settling, and chlorination/dechlorination disinfection.

As requested by the permittee, this permit includes a new CSO Outfall 023, which will be constructed during this permit term and includes flows from the Butternut Floatables Control Facility and Burnet Floatables Control Facility, which currently discharge from CSO Outfalls 020 and 021, respectively. Once CSO 023 is constructed, flows will continue to be monitored at each facility prior to combining and discharging through Outfall 023. This will capture the effluent quality for the combined flow at Outfall 023. No effluent monitoring requirements are required for CSO 023.

The facility accepts wastewater from the following municipalities:

Municipality	POSS # or SPDES #	Collection System
Syracuse City	NYS700051	~53% Combined and ~43% Separate
Salina Town	NYS700057	Separate
Camillus Town	NYS700025	Separate
Onondaga Town	NYS700056	Separate
Geddes Town	NYS700019	Separate
Dewitt Town	NYS700009	Separate
Solvay Town	NYS700020	Separate
East Syracuse Village	NYS700026	Separate
Liverpool Village	NYS700016	Separate
Clay Town	NYS700046	Separate
Camillus Village	NYS700004	Separate
Van Buren Town	NYS700013	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)
Anoplate Corporation	3471	413 and 433.17
Blitzer Scroll, Inc	5075	433.17
Carr Street Generating System	4911	423.17
Cooper Crouse-Hinds, LLC	3629	433.17
Crucible Industries, LLC	3312	423.17
Eagle Metalcraft, Inc	3417	433.17
Feldmeier Equipment, Inc	3313	433.17
G.C. Hanford Manufacturing Company	2834	439.46 Subpart D
Inficon, Inc	3679	433.17
Lotte Biologics USA, LLC	2836	439 Subpart E
Sandy's Bumper Mart, Inc	3471	413 Subpart A
Solvents and Petroleum Service, Inc	4212	437.26 Subpart B
Steri-Pharma, LLC	2834	439.46 Subpart D
Teamwork Coatings, Inc	3479	433.17
Carrier Corporation	3443	N/A
Century Linen and Uniform, Inc	7218	N/A
Honeywell- Wastebeds 1-8	N/A	N/A
Honeywell- Wastebed Overflow	N/A	N/A
Honeywell-Willis-Semet GWTP	N/A	N/A
Syracuse Hancock International Airport	4581	N/A
Syracuse University Chilled Water Plant	4691	N/A
Syracuse University Steam Station	4691	N/A
Ultra Dairy, LLC	2026	N/A
Unifirst Corporation	7218	N/A
Upstate Farms Dairy, LLC	2026	N/A
Vestis Group, Inc	7218	N/A
WestRock-Solvay, LLC	2631	N/A

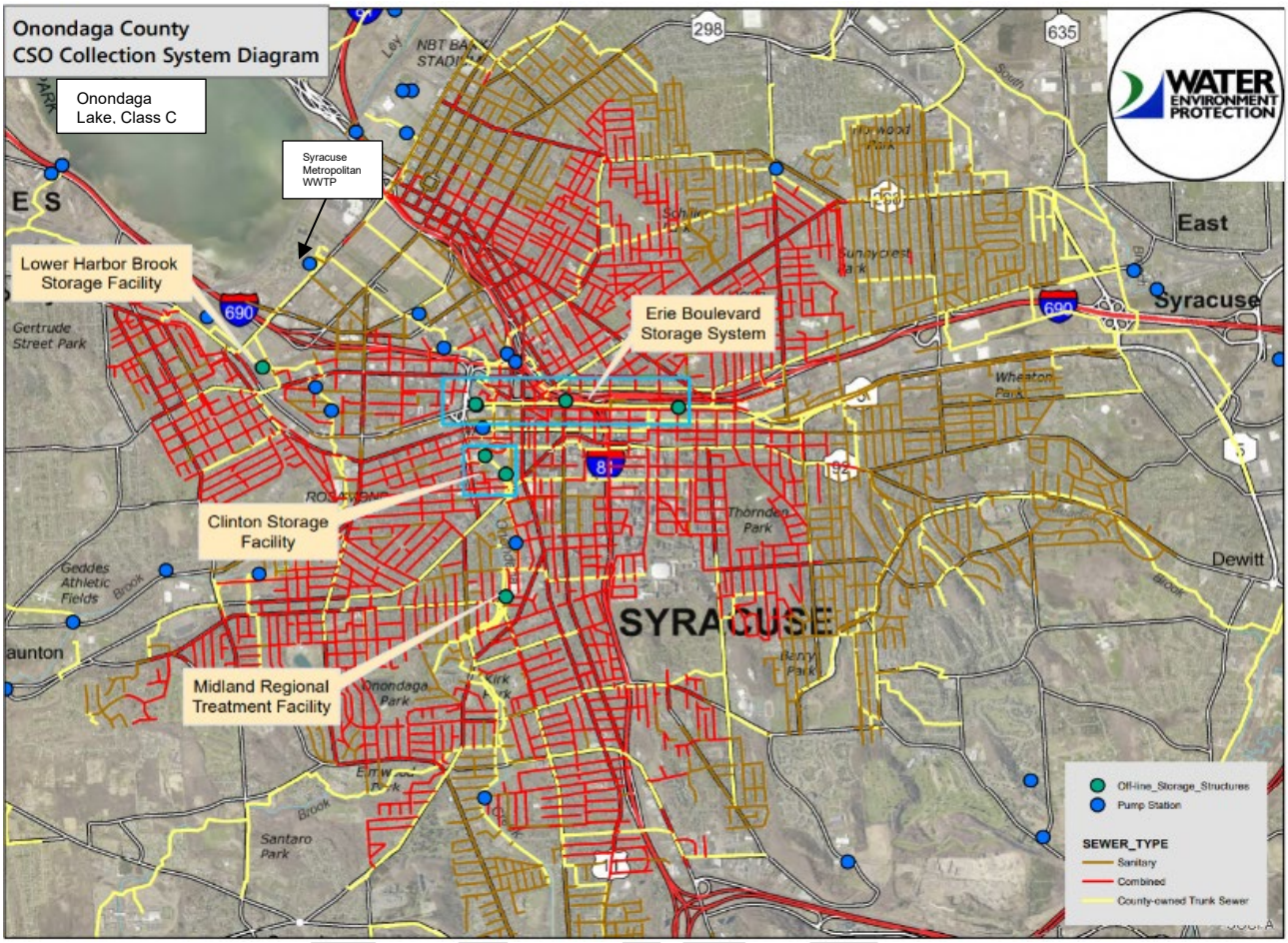


Figure 1. Diagram depicting the extent of the collection system directed to the Syracuse Metro WWTP.

Below is a summary of all outfalls, including CSOs, throughout the sewershed. CSOs are authorized by the SPDES permit to discharge during wet-weather events under special conditions, consistent with the USEPA CSO Control Policy and 40 CFR 122.21.

Outfall	Description	Treatment Available	Receiving Water (Class)
001	Main Outfall at WWTP	Full Treatment (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary, UV)	Onondaga Lake (C)
01A	Bypass of Tertiary & Disinfection	Primary & Secondary Only	Internal to 001
01B	Plant Bypass	Chlorination/Dechlorination	Internal to 001
002	Bypass of Secondary, Tertiary & UV	Primary and Chlorination/Dechlorination	Onondaga Lake (C)
AGG	Sum of 001, 01A, 01B, and 002 for Phosphorus		
AG2	*NEW* Calculation of final effluent concentrations under defined circumstances		
CSO 003	Hiawatha Boulevard (North of State Fair Blvd)	Wet Weather Facility	Harbor Brook (C)
CSO 004	State Fair Boulevard	Wet Weather Facility	Harbor Brook (C)
CSO 04A	Lower Harbor Brook Storage Facility	Wet Weather Facility	Harbor Brook (C)
CSO 005	West Genesee and Sackett Street	None	Harbor Brook (C)

Outfall	Description	Treatment Available	Receiving Water (Class)
CSO 006	Park Avenue and Sackett Street Overflow (West of Harbor Brook)	None	Harbor Brook (C)
CSO 06A	Park Avenue and Sackett Street Overflow (East of Harbor Brook)	None	Harbor Brook (C)
CSO 007	Richmond Avenue and Liberty Street	None	Harbor Brook (C)
CSO 009	West Fayette Street (West of Harbor Brook)	None	Harbor Brook (C)
CSO 010	West Fayette Street (East of Harbor Brook)	None	Harbor Brook (C)
CSO 011	Gifford Street (East of Harbor Brook)	None	Harbor Brook (B)
CSO 014	Delaware Street	None	Harbor Brook (B)
CSO 015	Herriman Street and Grand Avenue	None	Harbor Brook (B)
CSO 017	Hoeffler Street	None	Harbor Brook (B)
CSO 018	Constructed Wetland Outfall	Overflow Retention/Settling	Harbor Brook (B)
CSO 020*	Butternut Floatables Control Facility Route 690	Netbags	Onondaga Creek (C)
CSO 021*	Burnet Floatables Control Facility Route 690 and Burnet	Netbags	Onondaga Creek (C)
CSO 023*	Butternut and Burnet Floatables Control Facilities	Noneo	Onondaga Creek (C)
CSO 027	W. Fayette Street (Eastside of Onondaga Creek)	None	Onondaga Creek (C)
CSO 028	Walton Street (Westside of Onondaga Creek)	None	Onondaga Creek (C)
CSO 029	Walton Street (Eastside of Onondaga Creek)	None	Onondaga Creek (C)
CSO 030	W. Jefferson Street (Eastside of Onondaga Creek)	Wet Weather Facility	Onondaga Creek (C)
CSO 031	W. Jefferson Street (Westside of Onondaga Creek)	Wet Weather Facility	Onondaga Creek (C)
CSO 032	Tully Street	Wet Weather Facility	Onondaga Creek (C)
CSO 033	Dickerson Street	Wet Weather Facility	Onondaga Creek (C)
CSO 33A	Clinton Storage Facility	None	Onondaga Creek (C)
CSO 034	Clinton & West Onondaga Street	Wet Weather Facility	Onondaga Creek (C)
CSO 035	Gifford Street	Wet Weather Facility	Onondaga Creek (C)
CSO 036	West Onondaga Street	Wet Weather Facility	Onondaga Creek (C)
CSO 037	Adams & Oneida Street	Wet Weather Facility	Onondaga Creek (C)
CSO 039	Tallman Street (East of Onondaga Creek)	Wet Weather Facility	Onondaga Creek (C)

Outfall	Description	Treatment Available	Receiving Water (Class)
CSO 042	Midland Street (Westside of Onondaga Creek)	Wet Weather Facility	Onondaga Creek (C)
CSO 044	West Castle Street and Kirk Park Drive	Wet Weather Facility	Onondaga Creek (C)
CSO 052	Hunt Street & Elmhurst Avenue	None	Onondaga Creek (C)
CSO 60M	West Castle Street and Kirk Park Drive	None	Onondaga Creek (C)
CSO 63A	Emerson & Milton Avenue	None	Harbor Brook (C)
CSO 066	Maltbie and Evans Street – Maltbie Floatables Control Facility	Netbags	Onondaga Creek (C)
CSO 071	Spencer Street Bypass	None	Onondaga Creek (C)
CSO 073	Teall Floatable Control Facility	Copa Screen	Teall Brook (C)
CSO 074	Spring Street & Hiawatha Blvd. (Hiawatha RTF)	Settling and Disinfection	Ley Creek (C)
CSO 075	Route 81 & Hiawatha Blvd. (Associated with Kirkpatrick PS)	None	Onondaga Creek (C)
CSO 076	Midland Avenue and Brighton Ave	None	Onondaga Creek (C)
CSO 078	Bellvue Ave & Velasko Road	None	Harbor Brook (B)
CSO 080**	Erie Blvd Storage System (EBSS) & Onondaga Creek	None	Onondaga Creek (C)
CSO M01	Main CSO Outfall at Midland RTF	Screening, Settling, Disinfection	Onondaga Creek (C)
CSO M02	CSO Outfall at Midland RTF	None	Onondaga Creek (C)
NEW CSO 023	Butternut & Burnet Floatable Control Facilities	Netbags	Onondaga Creek (C)

*The floatables control facilities at 020 and 021 will be maintained, and a new CSO Outfall combining the flows constructed (Outfall 023).

**Outfall 080 also conveys flows from 9 internal Outfalls numbered 80A through 80I

Site Overview

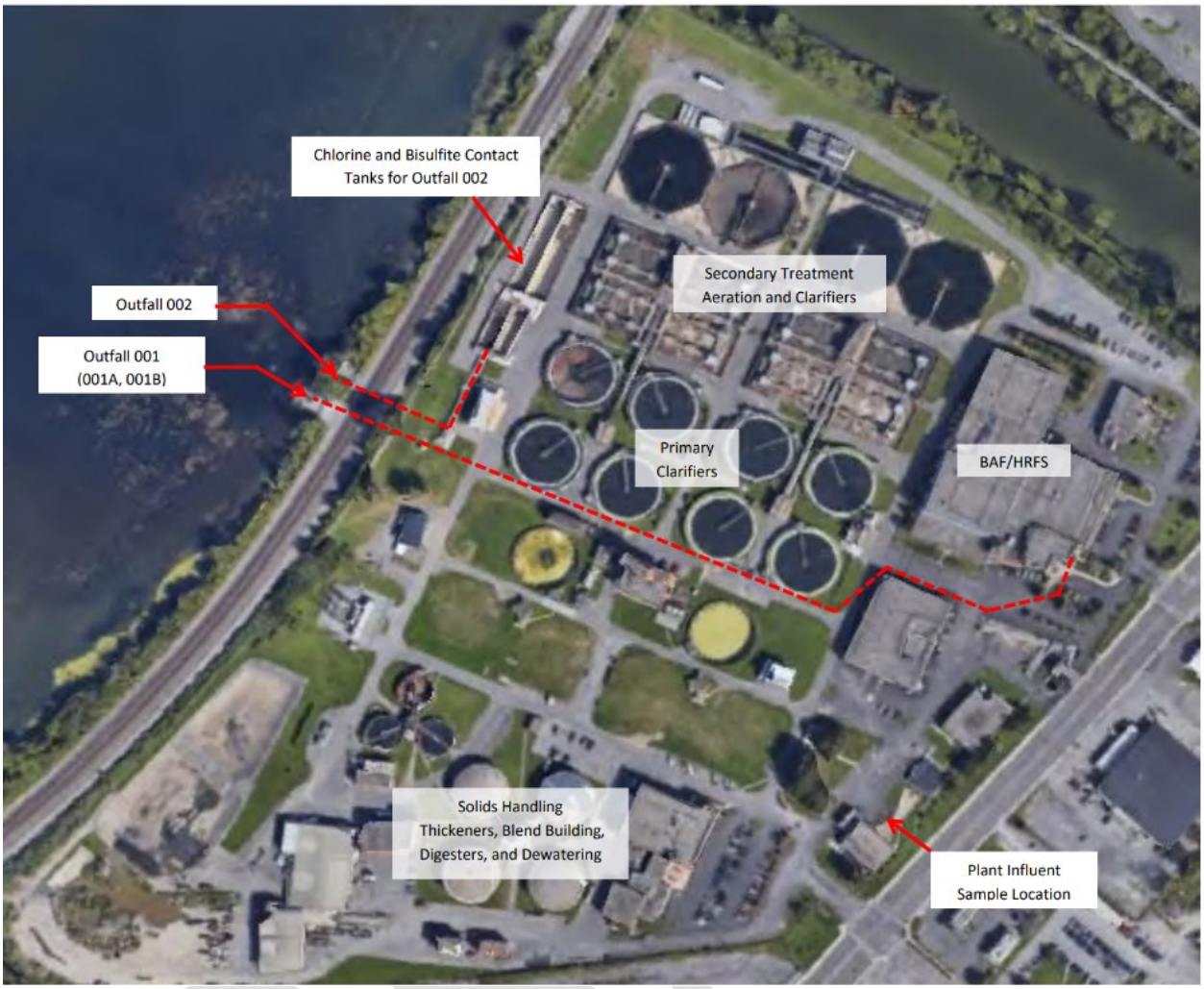


Figure 2. Aerial view of the WWTP with treatment units and Outfall 001, 01A, 01B, and 002 locations.

Enforcement History

The Atlantic States Legal Foundation, Inc (ASLF), DEC, and Onondaga County entered into a federal Amended Consent Judgement (ACJ) on January 20, 1998, regarding the Syracuse Metropolitan Wastewater Treatment Facility's CSO abatement program. The judgement governed the County's obligations for design and construction of facilities to abate CSOs and contains requirements consistent with the USEPA CSO Control Policy. The ACJ did not require the County to develop a long-term control plan (LTCP). The County transitioned from operating under the ACJ to operating under Order on Consent R7-202100304, dated March 16, 2021 (effective October 8, 2021), which requires the following compliance actions:

- Submission of an Interim CSO Corrective Measure Plan – Submitted 4/7/2022
- Submission of a Disinfection Report – Approved 8/28/2025
- Annual CSO Plan Reporting
- Submission of a revised Long-term Control Plan (LTCP) and Use Attainability Analysis (UAA) reports – Received 4/8/2026

Compliance and enforcement information can be found on the USEPA'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 data submitted by the permittee for the period of October 2019 to September 2024. Appendix Link

Interstate Water Pollution Control Agencies

All outfalls at this facility are located within the Great Lakes watershed and International Joint Commission (IJC) compact area. Appendix Link

Receiving Water Information

The facility discharges via the following outfalls:

Outfall No.	SIC Code	Wastewater Type	Receiving Water
001	4952	Treated sanitary, process wastewater, and stormwater	Onondaga Lake, Class C
01A	4952	Tertiary & UV Disinfection Bypass: Treated sanitary, process, and stormwater	Onondaga Lake, Class C (via Outfall 001)
01B	4952	Plant Bypass: Disinfected sanitary, process, and stormwater	Onondaga Lake, Class C (via Outfall 001)
002	4952	Secondary & Tertiary Bypass: Treated and disinfected sanitary, process, and stormwater	Onondaga Lake, Class C

Reach Description: The facility is located on the southern end of Onondaga Lake, Class C (6 NYCRR 895.4 Table 1, Item 2). The northern end of the lake is Class B approximately 2 miles from the Outfall 001 discharge point. Notable nearby water quality influences include Onondaga Creek, Class C, and the Destiny USA (NY0232386) discharge.

Figure 3. Imagery showing the Metro Syracuse WWTP, Destiny USA (NY0232386) discharge and Onondaga Creek confluence.

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

Impaired Waterbody Information

Onondaga Lake Southern End (PWL No. 0702-0021) was listed on the 2020/2022 New York State Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters as impaired due to Mercury, Dioxin, Dissolved Oxygen (DO), Fecal Coliforms, Nitrite, Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), Ammonia, and Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) and other toxins.

The 1998 Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for Ammonia in Onondaga Lake established a wasteload allocation (WLA) for Syracuse Metropolitan WWTP of 1340 lbs/d ammonia as NH_3 applied in 3 stages, the last of which became effective in 2012. Stage 3 requirements for the facility require, by December 2012, the facility to meet the WLA of 1340 lbs/d represented by concentration limits of 1.2 mg/L ammonia as NH_3 in the summer and 2.4 mg/L ammonia as NH_3 in the winter. The 2013 Amendment to the 1998 Ammonia TMDL adds an additional WLA for the Honeywell Groundwater Treatment Plant (GWTP) but does not change the WLA of 1340 lbs/d for the Syracuse Metropolitan WWTP or the stage 3 concentration limits. This permit continues the application of the WLA for Syracuse Metropolitan WWTP as a concentration limit of 1.2 mg/L (as NH_3) for the summer months of operation and 2.4 mg/L (as NH_3) for the winter months of operation.

Facility	Parameter	Wasteload Allocation
NY0027081	Ammonia	1,340 lbs/d as NH_3 (applied as concentrations of 1.2mg/L in the summer and 2.4mg/L in the winter)

In May 2012, USEPA approved the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for Phosphorus in Onondaga Lake. The 2012 TMDL established individual wasteload allocations for Outfall 001 of 21,511 lbs/yr and for Outfall 002 of 7,602 lbs/yr applied as a running 12-month average. The 2012 TMDL additionally created a bubble permit for the combined discharges of Outfalls 001, 01A, 01B, and 002, with a WLA of 27, 212 lbs/yr as a 12-month rolling average and implementation required by December 31, 2018. This bubble permit is represented in the SPDES permit as Outfall AGG. Previous permits have included these limits applied as a 12-month rolling sum, which is more stringent than the TMDL required 12-month rolling average and has been continued in this permit due to antibacksliding concerns. The May 2012 TMDL also contains daily maximum values for Total Phosphorus. However, and as referenced in the TMDL response to comments (section 8.1.1 of the TMDL), the impairment to Onondaga Lake is not caused by short term impacts and daily maximum limits for the protection of acute impacts to water quality are not considered appropriate for inclusion in the permit at this time. The 12 -month rolling average limits from the 2012 TMDL have been continued in this permit as 12-month rolling sums unchanged from the previous permit.

Outfall No.	Parameter	Wasteload Allocation
001	Phosphorus	21,511 lbs/yr
002	Phosphorus	7,602 lbs/yr
AGG	Phosphorus	27,212 lbs/yr

Onondaga Lake Mixing Zone

The facility discharges along the shore of Onondaga Lake. TOGS 1.3.1, page 7 states that, 'Mixing zone assessments… are intended to assure that safe fish passage is maintained, and that the overall biological integrity of the receiving water is protected.' 6 NYCRR 701.8 indicates the best usage of Class C waters is fishing, and that the waters shall be suitable for fish, shellfish and wildlife propagation and survival. Consistent with these requirements, a decision was previously made that the mixing zone for the Metro WWTP should not include biologically important areas, including the littoral zone of the lake or the mouths of major tributaries such as Onondaga Creek or Nine-Mile Creek.

The SPDES Discharge Permit Simple Mixing Zone Form submitted by the permittee, as part of the application, indicates that Outfall 001 extends into the lake ~7 feet from the bank and Outfall 002 extends ~10 feet from the bank, placing the discharge point for each in the littoral zone of the lake (see Figure 4).

As a result, water quality standards will continue to be applied as end-of-pipe limitations with no mixing zone or dilution.

Figure 4. Snip of the National Wetlands Inventory Mapper by USGS depicting Metro WWTP and the delineated littoral zone labeled 'L2UBH'. The National Wetlands Inventory maintained by the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service classifies, the zone of Onondaga Lake where the facility discharges as 'L2UBH' or Lacustrine (L), Littoral (2), Unconsolidated Bottom (UB), and Permanently Flooded (H). This zone extends along the shoreline to the mouth of Onondaga Creek and approximately 0.15 miles (790 ft) into the lake at the point of discharge for Outfalls 001 and 002.

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

Permit Requirements

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

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing

Consistent with TOGS 1.3.2, DEC performed a reasonable potential analysis using the existing WET data for this facility (see data below). Based on that analysis, and the following criteria, there are no changes in the potential for toxicity Appendix Link:

- Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) which equal or exceed a discharge of 1MGD. (#7)
- 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)

Therefore, the WET requirements from the previous permit are continued in this permit.

However, consistent with TOGS 1.3.2, page 13, the permit includes new acute action levels added based on the criterion listed above. Given the dilution available and location within the Great Lakes basin, the permit requires chronic only WET testing but reporting of both chronic and acute results.

The permit requires collection of samples quarterly on a continuous basis, which continues the sampling schedule that has been required by the letter from DEC dated December 9, 2014 for the more sensitive invertebrate species. However, consistent with TOGS 1.3.2, page 7, to ensure the receiving water is protected for fish propagation this permit adds the requirement to include vertebrate species testing on the same continuous quarterly schedule. Additionally, and consistent with TOGS 1.3.2, page 13, this permit includes an acute WET testing action level of 0.3 TUa set at the default value on 0.3 TUa due to the <3.3:1 acute dilution available at the facility, which represents a change from the monitoring required by the previous permit. This permit also reduced the chronic WET testing limit from 2.0 TUc to 1.0 TUc to correct an error in the chronic dilution calculation from the previous permit. In accordance with TOGS 1.3.2, page 5 the chronic limit represents the chronic Maximum Allowable Waste Concentration (MAWC) of 1 TUc multiplied by the chronic dilution ratio. The chronic MAWC is toxicologically defined in the 1991 USEPA Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control, page 112, as not exceeding 1 TUc at the edge of the chronic mixing zone. The corrected Chronic action levels may trigger some additional Chronic WET test failures. Therefore, the permit includes a schedule of compliance item for the reduced chronic toxicity limits. (see Schedule of Compliance section)

Table 1: Summary of the 21 most recent Acute & Chronic WET test results spanning January 2021 through March 2025 for the Metro WWTP (NY0027081), and the Reasonable Potential Determination (RPD). During this time, the more sensitive invertebrate species has been tested continuously on a quarterly basis pursuant to DEC's December 9, 2014 letter, and sensitivity re-established with testing of the fish species on a five year cycle, specifically calendar years ending in 2 and 7. While no Acute test failures have occurred, there have been intermittent Chronic test failures occurring at a rate of 1% (i.e. 2 out of 21 tests). While the previous permit does not include numeric Acute WET Action Levels (i.e. monitor only), 0.3 TUa has been applied to all previously submitted WET test results for the purpose of calculating reasonable potential pursuant to TOGS 1.3.2. Chronic WET Limits were already applied in the previous permit through the requirement in previous permits to collect 2013-14 WET data, and the need for those limits to remain in the permit has been corroborated annually thereafter.

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]MSS 7D NOEC/IC25 (%Effluent)	[9]MSS NOEC/IC25 TUc	[10]TUc Limit	[11]Chronic Test Result NOEC/IC25	[12]MSS RPD IC25 TUc	[13]Chronic WET Limit Required
01/20	>100% (I)	<0.3 (I)	0.3	100% (I)	Pass	<0.3	No	50.0% (I)/48.1% (I)	2.0 (I)/2.1 (I)	2.0	Pass/**Fail**	2.7	**Yes**
06/20	>100% (I)	<0.3 (I)	0.3	100% (I)	Pass	<0.3	No	>100% (I)/85.7% (I)	<1.0 (I)/1.2 (I)	2.0	Pass/Pass	1.6	No
09/20	>100% (I)	<0.3 (I)	0.3	100% (I)	Pass	<0.3	No	>100% (I)/91.4 (I)	<1.0 (I)/1.1 (I)	2.0	Pass/Pass	1.4	No
11/20	>100% (I)	<0.3 (I)	0.3	100% (I)	Pass	<0.3	No	50.0% (I)/71.6% (I)	2.0 (I)/1.4 (I)	2.0	Pass/Pass	1.8	No
02/21	>100% (I)	<0.3 (I)	0.3	100% (I)	Pass	<0.3	No	>100% (I)/68.5% (I)	<1.0 (I)/1.5 (I)	2.0	Pass/Pass	2.0	No
05/21	>100% (I)	<0.3 (I)	0.3	100% (I)	Pass	<0.3	No	50.0% (I)/53.0% (I)	2.0 (I)/1.9 (I)	2.0	Pass/Pass	2.5	**Yes**
08/21	>100% (I)	<0.3 (I)	0.3	100% (I)	Pass	<0.3	No	50.0% (I)/51.7% (I)	2.0 (I)/1.9 (I)	2.0	Pass/Pass	2.5	**Yes**
11/21	>100% (I)	<0.3 (I)	0.3	100% (I)	Pass	<0.3	No	50.0% (I)/58.7% (I)	2.0 (I)/1.7 (I)	2.0	Pass/Pass	2.2	**Yes**
02/22	>100% (FI)	<0.3 (FI)	0.3	100% (FI)	Pass	<0.3	No	>100% (FI)/>100% (FI)	<1.0 (FI)/<1.0 (FI)	2.0	Pass/Pass	<1.3	No
05/22	>100% (FI)	<0.3 (FI)	0.3	100% (FI)	Pass	<0.3	No	50.0% (I)/71.6% (I)	2.0 (I)/1.4 (I)	2.0	Pass/Pass	1.8	No
08/22	>100% (FI)	<0.3 (FI)	0.3	100% (FI)	Pass	<0.3	No	50.0% (F)/>100% (FI)	2.0 (F)/<1.0 (FI)	2.0	Pass/Pass	<1.3	No
11/22	>100% (FI)	<0.3 (FI)	0.3	90% (I)	Pass	<0.3	No	50.0% (I)/23.9% (I)	2.0 (I)/4.2 (I)	2.0	Pass/**Fail**	5.5	**Yes**
03/23	>100% (I)	<0.3 (I)	0.3	100% (I)	Pass	<0.3	No	>100% (I)/>100% (I)	<1.0 (I)/<1.0 (I)	2.0	Pass/Pass	<1.3	No
05/23	>100% (I)	<0.3 (I)	0.3	70% (I)	Pass	<0.3	No	>100% (I)/51.8% (I)	<1.0 (I)/1.9 (I)	2.0	Pass/Pass	2.5	**Yes**
08/23	>100% (I)	<0.3 (I)	0.3	100% (I)	Pass	<0.3	No	>100% (I)/>100% (I)	<1.0 (I)/<1.0 (I)	2.0	Pass/Pass	<1.3	No
10/23	>100% (I)	<0.3 (I)	0.3	100% (I)	Pass	<0.3	No	>100% (I)/>100% (I)	<1.0 (I)/<1.0 (I)	2.0	Pass/Pass	<1.3	No
02/24	>100% (I)	<0.3 (I)	0.3	100% (I)	Pass	<0.3	No	>100% (I)/98.4% (I)	<1.0 (I)/1.0 (I)	2.0	Pass/Pass	1.3	No
05/24	>100% (I)	<0.3 (I)	0.3	100% (I)	Pass	<0.3	No	>100% (I)/77.8% (I)	<1.0 (I)/1.3 (I)	2.0	Pass/Pass	1.7	No

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]MSS 7D NOEC/IC25 (%Effluent)	[9]MSS NOEC/IC25 TUc	[10]TUc Limit	[11]Chronic Test Result NOEC/IC25	[12]MSS RPD IC25 TUc	[13]Chronic WET Limit Required
08/24	>100% (I)	<0.3 (I)	0.3	100% (I)	Pass	<0.3	No	50.0% (I)/60.5 (I)	2.0 (I)/1.7 (I)	2.0	Pass/Pass	2.2	**Yes**
11/24	>100% (I)	<0.3 (I)	0.3	100% (I)	Pass	<0.3	No	>100% (I)/>100% (I)	<1.0 (I)/<1.0 (I)	2.0	Pass/Pass	<1.3	No
03/25	>100% (I)	<0.3 (I)	0.3	100% (I)	Pass	<0.3	No	>100% (I)/>100% (I)	<1.0 (I)/<1.0 (I)	2.0	Pass/Pass	<1.3	No

[1]Most Sensitive Species 48-hour Lethal Concentration: (F=Fish; I=Invertebrate) is the 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.

[2]Most Sensitive Species Toxic Units Acute: is calculated as (100 / 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.

[3]Toxic Unit Acute Action Level/Limit: is calculated as [Acute Dilution Factor x 0.3 TUa] representing the maximum allowable effluent TUa at the edge of the Acute mixing zone ensuring Acute protection of the receiving water. When the Acute Dilution Factor is < 3.3, the default Acute Action Level/Limit of 0.3 TUa is used representing the maximum allowable effluent TUa at the end of pipe.

[4]Most 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 in 100% effluent as compared to the control.

[5]Acute Test Result: MSS TUa ≤ 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) is noted in 100% effluent, this may also be considered a failing test result.

[6]Most Sensitive Species Reasonable Potential Determination Toxic Units Acute: is calculated as (MSS TUa x 1.3), the Reasonable Potential Multiplier when 21 tests have been completed, taking into account the statistical potential for effluent variability to occur causing an exceedance of the Acute Action Level, triggering the need for Acute Limits.

[7]Acute Whole Effluent Toxicity Limit Required: MSS RPD TUa ≤ TUa Action Level, then an Acute Limit is not required, and the Action Level remains in place. If MSS RPD TUa > TUa Action Level, then an Acute Limit is required, and the Action Level becomes the Limit. **In low dilution situations, the application of the Reasonable Potential Multiplier to the Acute results often mathematically suggests the need for Acute Limits even when there is no toxicity evident in 100% effluent (i.e. a non-detect). Therefore, this data cannot be used to implement an Acute Limit.

[8]Most Sensitive Species 7-day No Observed Effect Concentration or 25% Inhibition Concentration: is the highest percentage of effluent tested that causes no statistically significant effect to the exposed test organisms as compared to the control over a 7-day period or the percentage of effluent that causes a 25% reduction in survival, growth, or reproduction for the test population.

[9]Most Sensitive Species Toxic Units Chronic: is calculated as (100 / MSS 7D NOEC) or (100 / MSS 7D IC25).

[10]Toxic Unit Chronic Action Level/Limit: is calculated as [Chronic Dilution Factor x 1.0 TUc] representing the maximum allowable effluent TUc at the edge of the Chronic mixing zone ensuring Chronic protection of the receiving water.

[11]Chronic Test Result: MSS NOEC/IC25 TUc ≤ TUc Action Level/Limit for passing effluent test result and MSS NOEC/IC25 TUc > TUc Action Level/Limit for a failing effluent test result.

[12]Most Sensitive Species Reasonable Potential Determination Toxic Units Chronic: is calculated as (MSS IC25 TUc x 1.3), the Reasonable Potential Multiplier when 21 tests have been completed, taking into account the statistical potential for effluent variability to occur causing an exceedance of the toxicity-based Action Level, triggering the need for Chronic Limits.

[13]Chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity Limit Required: MSS RPD IC25 TUc ≤ TUc Action Level, then a Chronic Limit is not required, and the Action Level remains in place. If MSS RPD IC25 TUc > TUc Action Level, then a Chronic Limit is required, and the Action Level becomes the Limit. ***In low dilution situations, the application of the Reasonable Potential Multiplier the Chronic results often mathematically suggests the need for Chronic Limits even when there is no toxicity evident in 100% effluent (i.e. a non-detect). Therefore, this data cannot be used to implement a Chronic Limit.

Anti-backsliding

Regulations at 6 NYCRR 750-1.10 apply to effluent limitations in issued SPDES permits and, consistent with USEPA Interim Guidance for Performance - Based Reductions of NPDES Permit Monitoring Frequencies, April 19, 1996, page 2, monitoring requirements are not considered effluent limitations under section 402(o) of the Clean Water Act. Therefore the removal of monitoring in the permit for the following pollutants is not considered backsliding: nitrate, Total Kjeldhal Nitrogen (TKN), total nitrogen, total unchlorinated phenols, group 601 and 602 substances, total xylenes, dibutylphthalate, total silver, total arsenic, total cadmium, total copper, total chromium, total lead, total iron, total zinc, total nickel, butyl benzyl phthalate, chloroform, methylene chloride, and tetrachloroethene.

Regulations at 6 NYCRR 750-1.10 apply to effluent limitations in issued SPDES permits and, consistent with TOGS 1.2.1 page 18, action levels are not effluent limitations and therefore are not subject to antibacksliding regulations. Therefore, the removal of action levels in the permit for the following pollutants is not considered backsliding: total recoverable cadmium, total recoverable chromium, total

recoverable copper, total recoverable iron, total recoverable lead, total recoverable nickel, total recoverable zinc, butyl benzyl phthalate, methylene chlorine, and tetrachloroethene.

All other limits included in the permit are at least as stringent as those contained in the previous permit. 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)[2] determination. Appendix Link

Discharge Notification Act Requirements

In accordance with the Discharge Notification Act (ECL 17-0815-a), the permittee is required to post a sign at each point of wastewater discharge to surface waters, unless a waiver is obtained. This requirement is being continued from the previous permit. However, the Schedule of Additional Submittals requires the permittee to submit waiver requests for the CSO Outfalls, identified in the 2024 CSO Annual Report as not having public notification at the point of discharge due to inaccessibility, pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.12(a).

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

Requirements for Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs)

Appendix Link

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

Consistent with regulations at 6 NYCRR 750 1.11(a), 1.12, 2.1(e), 2.5(a), 2.7,2.7(g), 2.7(f), 2.8(a), 2.8(a)(1), 2.8(a)(2), 2.8(a)(4), 2.8(a)(5), 2.8(b)(2), 2.9(a)(4), 2.9(a)(5), and 2.10(i) the BMPs for CSOs require the permittee to implement operation and maintenance procedures;[3] use the existing facility 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 is being continued from the previous permit.

Long-Term Control Plan (LTCP)

A revised LTCP was submitted 4/8/2026 and is under DEC review. The LTCP utilizes the USEPA National CSO Control Policy's Demonstration Approach. See Enforcement History.

Post-Construction Compliance Monitoring (PCCM)

Consistent with the USEPA National CSO Control Policy section II.9 condition for PCCM to be conducted by all CSO permittees to verify compliance with the USEPA National CSO Control policy and evaluate attainment of NYS water quality standards, the permit requires and initial 2-year monitoring period, followed by subsequent monitoring in years ending in 1 and 6, following the implementation of an approved LTCP and approval of the PCCM Plan. Submission of the PCCM Plan, detailing the required sampling and assessment protocols will be addressed following LTCP approval. PCCM Report(s), summarizing the PCCM sampling and evaluation are required by the SPDES permit, following approval of the PCCM Plan.

Sensitive Area Reassessment

Consistent with USEPA CSO Control Policy section IV.2, the permit requires the reassessment of the feasibility of eliminating or relocating CSO outfalls discharging to sensitive areas. The reassessment is required every five years following LTCP implementation.

[2] As prescribed by 6 NYCRR Part 617
[3] See 6 NYCRR 750-2.8(a)(2)

Mercury

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. The following permit conditions are consistent with the MDV. Appendix Link

The facility is a Class 05, USEPA Major municipal treatment works located within the Great Lakes basin. The permit will continue to include requirements for the implementation of MMP Type I.

The daily max limit has been reduced from 50 ng/L to 25 ng/L at Outfall 001 and represents the general level currently achievable (GLCA). Based on 9 data point(s) with a max of 1.5 ng/L, the facility is expected to meet the limit (quarterly sampling frequency will continue). The 12-Month Rolling Average (12-MRA) has also been decreased from 2.38 ng/L to 1.1 ng/L and is equal to the existing effluent quality (EEQ). DEC calculated the EEQ from the lognormal 95th percentile of 44 mercury effluent samples collected from 2019 to 2024.

The permit language will also continue to reflect the reduced MMP requirements, including influent monitoring quarterly in lieu of monitoring at key locations within the collection system.

The MMP consists of the following:

- Quarterly influent monitoring;
- Control strategy for implementation of the MMP; and,
- Annual status report (maintained onsite)

Total Dissolved Solids Minimization Program (TDSMP)

Based on the data submitted by the permittee, from 2019 to 2024 (see Pollutant Summary Table section), and pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.14(f), the permit includes a requirement to develop and implement a Pollutant Minimization Program (MP) for Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) due to the variable nature of the pollutant and difficulty of treating wastewater to the water quality standard (WQS). The WQS, promulgated in 6 NYCRR 703.3, requires that, for Class C waters, TDS “Shall be kept as low as practicable to maintain the best usage of waters but in no case shall it exceed 500mg/L”. Furthermore, as included in the Impaired Waterbody Information section, Onondaga Lake is impaired for TDS.

The TDS MP includes the identification of the constituents of TDS present at the facility; identification, ranking, and reducing potential influent sources; and the implementation of best management practices to reduce effluent TDS with the objective of compliance with the WQS of 500mg/L. See Pollutant Summary Table for Reasonable Potential Calculations. The TDSMP is a new requirement in the permit. The permit also includes a Schedule of Compliance, with applicable interim limits.

Biennial Pollutant Scan

In accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(j)(4)(vi), the permit includes a requirement to perform one sampling event at Outfall 001 every two years of the WWTP effluent for the parameters in the NY-2A Application, Tables A – D. This requirement ensures the availability of data that is representative of effluent conditions over the permit term and will be available for the next application submittal and permit review. This requirement is being continued from the previous permit.

Industrial Pretreatment Program

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 403, and consistent with TOGS 1.3.3, page 16, the permittee is required to continue implementation of a USEPA-approved pretreatment program, including an industrial user compliance program; submission of user information; modification of local sewer use law (if necessary); and periodic reporting. This requirement is being continued from the previous permit.

Schedule of Compliance

A Schedule of Compliance is included[4] in the permit for the following items (Appendix Link):

[4] Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.14

- Development, submittal, and implementation of a TDSMP in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.14(f). The TDS limit of 500mg/L is a new requirement, and the permittee cannot immediately comply with the calculated WQBEL. Therefore, pursuant to 40 CFR 132 Appendix F, Procedure 9 and TOGS 1.3.3, page 33, interim limits are also included in the permit. Due to the permittee's current performance, shown in the Pollutant Summary Table below, and the difficulty in treating TDS, the permit includes the full 5-year permit term for compliance with the new TDS limit.
    - Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.14(b), interim reports are required every 9 months for the duration of the TDSMP.
- Submittal of a treatability study plan for nitrite, and report summarizing the study, in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.14(f). The nitrite limit of 0.1 mg/L is a new requirement, and the permittee cannot immediately comply with the calculated WQBEL. Therefore, pursuant to 40 CFR 132 Appendix F, Procedure 9 and TOGS 1.3.3, page 33, interim limits are also included in the permit. Due to the permittee's current performance, shown in the Pollutant Summary Table below, the permit includes 4.5 years for compliance with the new nitrite limit.
    - Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.14(b), interim reports are required every 9 months for the duration of the study development and implementation months.
- The chronic WET limits at Outfall 001 have been corrected to 1 TUc and the permittee may not be able to immediately comply, as stated in the Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing section above. Therefore, pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750 1.14(f), the permit includes a toxicity trackdown study. Pursuant to 40 CFR 132 Appendix F, Procedure 9 and TOGS 1.3.3, page 33, interim limits are also included in the permit. Due to the permittee's current performance, shown in in the Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing section above, the permit includes 2 years for compliance with the new chronic WET limit.
    - Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.14(b), interim reports are required every quarter in conjunction with WET testing submittals for the duration of the toxicity track down

A Schedule of Compliance item is not included for the Outfall 01A BOD_5, TSS, and Settleable Solids limits as they are technology based effluent limits. 40 CFR 125.3(a)(1)(i) requires that permits for POTWs contain TBELs as the minimum level of control that must be imposed in a permit based on secondary treatment that are effective from the original date of permit issuance. Additionally, under 40 CFR 122.47(a)(1), TBELs must be met by the deadline for compliance established under the Clean Water Act (CWA). CWA section 301(b)(1)(B) requires the achievement of effluent limitations based on secondary treatment at POTWs by July 1, 1977.

Emerging Contaminant Monitoring

Based on the available data at Outfall 001, the permit includes action levels for Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS). The action 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 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) compounds. These monitoring requirements are also consistent with guidance released in USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022. Please see the Pollutant Summary Table below for more information. Appendix Link

Schedule of Additional Submittals

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

- Correlation Study for Fecal Coliform: Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.14(f), the permittee must develop and conduct a study for the purpose of correlating the Fecal Coliform concentration at Outfall 01A and the final Fecal Coliform concentration at the end of the Outfall pipe to Onondaga Lake. Disinfection is not currently installed at Outfall 01A and this study is needed to confirm that fecal coliform limits are being met at the final point of discharge. This study accounts for the

sampling location for Outfall 001 prior to the discharge of Outfall 01A into the Outfall 001 pipe; and the difficulty of relocation of the Outfall 001 sampling location to a more representative point.

- Emerging Contaminants (EC) Minimization Program: Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750 1.14(f), DEC is requiring the permittee to initiate a minimization program upon a confirmed exceedance of an action level for an applicable PFAS compound. See Emerging Contaminant Section for more information.
- Water Treatment Chemical (WTC) Annual Report: In accordance with 750-2.9(a)(1), 750-1.13(a), and 750- 1.14(f), the permittee is required to the submit an annual report each year including information on what WTCs were used and discharged from the facility in the previous year.
- Annual Flow Certification: Pursuant to the 6 NYCRR 750-2.9(c)(4) the chief fiscal officer of the municipality shall submit an Annual Flow Certification form, located on DEC's website at Wastewater forms through nForm.
- Biennial Pollutant Scan (Maintained Onsite): Please see above discussion of biennial pollutant scan. The permittee shall implement an ongoing monitoring program and perform effluent sampling every two years as specified in the permit. This requirement ensures that, pursuant to 40 CFR 122.21(j)(4)(vi) and 6 NYCRR 750-1.25(c), three effluent samples will be available for the next application submittal and permit review.
- Discharge Notification Act Waiver Requests: As self-identified on the 2024 CSO Annual Report submitted 3/28/2025, Metro WWTP currently has several CSO Outfalls that are unidentified by posted signs. The permittee indicated in the 2024 CSO Annual Report that these outfalls are inaccessible to the public and are therefore excluded from Discharge Notification Act requirements. Pursuant to ECL 17-0815-a and 6 NYCRR 750-1.12(a), a permittee is required to post a sign in compliance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.12(b) unless a waiver has been granted in accordance with the circumstances contained within 6 NYCRR 750-1.12(e). The permittee has not submitted a waiver request in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.12(e). Therefore, the permit requires either the erection of signs or submission of waiver requests for all Outfalls without signage.
- Mercury Minimization Program Plan Report (Maintained Onsite): Please see above discussion of MMP and the required annual Status Report., in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.14(f).
- Industrial Pretreatment Program Annual Report: In accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-2.9(b)(5) and 40 CFR 403.12(i), as a POTW with an approved pretreatment program the permittee is required to submit an annual report to the Approval Authority.
- Certificate of Construction Completion for Outfall 023: In accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-2.10(c), upon the completion of construction and prior to commencement of discharge, the permittee shall submit certification to DEC that the new outfall has been constructed in accordance with the approved engineering report, plans and specifications, and design documents.
- Wet Weather Operating Plan (WWOP): Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-2.8(a), this permit requires the submission of an updated Wet Weather Operating Plan to reflect any changes at either the main facility or the satellite CSO facilities authorized under this permit.
- Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Annual Report: Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(i), the permittee shall submit an annual report summarizing the implementation of BMPs and the Long-Term Control Plan.
- Post-Construction Compliance Monitoring Plan (PCCMP): Consistent with the USEPA National CSO Control Policy, the permittee shall submit an approvable PCCMP. See CSO Requirements Section above.
- Post-Construction Compliance Monitoring (PCCM) Report: Consistent with the USEPA National CSO Control Policy, the permittee shall submit approvable PCCM Reports in accordance with the approved PCCMP.
- Sensitive Area Reassessment Report: Consistent with the USEPA National CSO Control Policy, the permittee shall submit a report presenting the results of the sensitive area assessment. See CSO Requirements Section above.

- Annual Emergency Response Plan Certification: In accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-2.9(d), the principal executive officer or ranking elected official of the municipality or a duly authorized representative of that person (as defined in 6 NYCRR 750-2.9(f)) shall submit an Annual Emergency Response Plan Certification form electronically using a NYSDEC approved form.
- Annual Cybersecurity Controls Certification: In accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.9(e), the principal executive officer or ranking elected official of the municipality or a duly authorized representative of that person (as defined in 6 NYCRR 750-2.9(f)) shall submit an Annual Cybersecurity Controls Certification form electronically using a NYSDEC approved form.

OUTFALL AND RECEIVING WATER SUMMARY TABLE

Outfall	Latitude	Longitude	Receiving Water Name	Water Class	Water Index No. / Priority Waterbody Listing (PWL) No.	Major / Sub Basin	Hardness (mg/l)	1Q10 (MGD)	7Q10 (MGD)	30Q10 (MGD)	Critical Effluent Flow (MGD)	Dilution Ratio		
												A(A)	A(C)	HEW
001	43° 03' 54" N	76° 10' 49" W	Onondaga Lake	Class C	Ont-66-12-12-P154 (Portion 2 PWL: 0702-0021	07/02	380[5]	-	-	-	84.2	No Dilution (1:1)		
01A	Internal to Outfall 001										>126.3*			
01B	Internal to Outfall 001										>240*			
002 (Shore)	43° 03' 54" N	76° 10' 49" W									126.3-240*			
002 (Deep)	43° 04' 04" N	76° 11' 07" W									126.3-240*			
AGG	Mathematically Calculated Outfall for application of 2012 Phosphorus TMDL													
AG2	New Mathematically Calculated Outfall for final compliance of the combination of Outfall 01A and 001													

*Discharge from Outfall 01A occurs at flows greater than 126.3 MGD, from Outfall 01B at flows greater than 240MGD, and from Outfall 002 between 126.3 and 240 MGD as reported in the 2016 Wet Weather Operating Report Update submitted by Onondaga County
See Critical Receiving Water Data & Mixing Zone section for more discussion.

POLLUTANT SUMMARY TABLE (PST)

Outfall 001 – Main Outfall

[5] Ambient hardness was calculated from RIBS station 0702ONO0154, located ~ 2.3 miles into the lake, using 12 samples collected between July and September 2021.

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated and UV disinfected Sanitary, Process Wastewater, and Stormwater **Type of Treatment:** Screening and grit removal, primary settling, secondary activated sludge, secondary settling, biological aerated filters, high-rate flocculated settling, UV disinfection

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data: Permit Limit	Existing Discharge Data: Existing Effluent Quality[6]	Existing Discharge Data: # of Data Points Detects / non-detects	TBELs: Limit	TBELs: Basis	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Projected Instream Conc[7]	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: WQ Std. or GV	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: WQ Type	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Calc. WQBEL	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Basis	ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
General Notes: DEC obtained existing discharge data from 2019 to 2024 from Discharge Monitoring Reports and the October 17, 2024, application provided by the permittee. DEC reviewed all applicable water quality standards for development of the WQBELs. The water quality standards and resulting WQBELs shown below represent the most stringent of any applicable water quality standards.															
Flow Rate	MGD	12-Month Rolling Average	84.2	63.0 Actual Average	28	**84.2**	Design Flow	No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages.					703.2	-	Design Flow
	Consistent with 40 CFR Part 122.45 (b)(1) and TOGS 1.3.3 (I)(B)(1), the flow limit will continue to be set at the design flow of the wastewater treatment facility.														
pH	SU	Minimum	6.0	6.4 Actual Minimum 6.8 Actual Average	60	6.0	40 CFR 133.102	8.1[8]	-	6.5 – 8.5	Range	**6.5 - 8.5**	703.3	-	WQBEL
		Maximum	9.0	7.8 Actual Maximum 7.4 Actual Average	60	9.0									
	Consistent with the 6 NYCRR 750 1.11(a)(5)(i) requirement to include limitations more stringent than technology requirements when they are necessary to meet water quality standards, and given dilution available, the effluent limitation in this permit has been reduced from the current technology limitations to the WQBEL. The facility exceeded the minimum pH level a total of 3 out of the 60 months recorded in the 2019 to 2024 DMR reporting period. Based the facility's current performance and low number of data points outside the new pH that have occurred in the past 5 years, it is expected that the facility will be able to meet the reduced limitation without the need for a compliance schedule.														
Temperature	°C	Daily Maximum	**Monitor**	23 Actual Maximum	60	-	-	-	The water temperature at the surface of a lake shall not be raised more than 3°F over the temperature that existed before the addition				704.2	-	Monitor 750-1.13(a)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(a), monitoring will continue to ensure adequate data to re-evaluate compliance with the WQS at the time of next permit review.														
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	mg/L	Daily Minimum	-	11.06*	2/0	-	-	4.4**	-	4.0		-	703.3	-	No Limitation or Monitoring

[6] Existing Effluent Quality: Unless otherwise stated, Daily Max = 99% lognormal; Monthly Avg = 95% lognormal (for datasets with ≤3 nondetects); Daily Max = 99% delta-lognormal; Monthly Avg = 95% delta-lognormal (for datasets with >3 nondetects). All data referenced in the PST is from the 2019 – 2024 DMRs and the October 17, 2024 application provided by the permittee.
[7] See Reasonable Potential Analysis appendix for more information on calculations
[8] Ambient pH was established as a median value from a 2024 analysis of watershed specific data.

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated and UV disinfected Sanitary, Process Wastewater, and Stormwater **Type of Treatment:** Screening and grit removal, primary settling, secondary activated sludge, secondary settling, biological aerated filters, high-rate flocculated settling, UV disinfection													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data: Permit Limit	Existing Discharge Data: Existing Effluent Quality[6]	Existing Discharge Data: # of Data Points Detects / non-detects	TBELs: Limit	TBELs: Basis	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Projected Instream Conc[7]	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: WQ Std. or GV	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: WQ Type	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Calc. WQBEL	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Basis	ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
	Given the location of the Outfall, existing effluent quality, and the treatment performance as represented by the non-detect $CBOD_5$ results, there is no reasonable potential for the violation of the DO WQS. $CBOD_5$ is a partial measurement of how much DO consumption potential is present in the effluent. *Average of 2 samples taken for the NY-2A ** Ambient DO calculated as an average of 334 data points from RIBS station 0702ONO0154 from the period of 2021 and 2022														
5-day Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand ($CBOD_5$)	mg/L	Monthly Average	**21**	<4	0 / 59	25	40 CFR 133.102	-	See Dissolved Oxygen				703.3	-	Antibacksliding
		7-Day Average	**31.5**	4 Actual Maximum	2 / 57	40	40 CFR 133.102								Antibacksliding
	lbs/d	Monthly Average	**14,747**	<2,000	0 / 58	-	-								Antibacksliding
		7-Day Average	**22,120**	2,000 Actual Maximum	1 / 56	-	-								Antibacksliding
	% Rem	Minimum	85	94 Actual Minimum	60	**85**	40 CFR 133.102								TBEL
	In 1996, the permit limits were updated to the limits set forth in the ACJ of 21.0mg/L and 14,011 lbs/d as a 30-day average and 31.5mg/L and 21,017lbs/d as a 7-day average, and again in 2012 where the load was adjusted for the change in flow. Consistent with antibacksliding requirements in 6 NYCRR 750 1.10(c), the 2017 SPDES permit's concentration and load limitations are continued in this permit. Based on their existing effluent quality, there is no reasonable potential for violation of the DO WQS. Consistent with 40 CFR 133.102(a)(4)(iii), 30- day average percent removal requirements of 85% have been continued in this permit.														
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Monthly Average	30	<8	0 / 60	**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 Average	45	<20	2 / 58	**45**	40 CFR 133.102								TBEL
	lbs/d	Monthly Average	21,067	<5,000	0 / 59	**21,067**	40 CFR 133.102								TBEL
		7-Day Average	31,600	6,000 Actual Maximum	3 / 55	**31,600**	40 CFR 133.102								TBEL
	% Rem	Minimum	85	92 Actual Minimum	60	**85**	40 CFR 133.102								TBEL
	Consistent with 40 CFR 133.102(b) and TOGS 1.3.3 I.B.2 for POTWs, TBELs reflecting secondary treatment standards have been continued in the permit. Consistent with antibacksliding requirements in 6 NYCRR 750 1.10(c), load limitations have been continued in the permit and were calculated by multiplying the TBEL concentration by the facility design flow.														

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated and UV disinfected Sanitary, Process Wastewater, and Stormwater **Type of Treatment:** Screening and grit removal, primary settling, secondary activated sludge, secondary settling, biological aerated filters, high-rate flocculated settling, UV disinfection														
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[6]	# of Data Points Detects / non-detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc[7]	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Settleable Solids	mL/L	Daily Maximum	0.3	0.1 Actual Average 0.4 Actual Maximum	60 / 0	**0.1**	TOGS 1.3.3	-	None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages				703.2	-	TBEL
	Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3, page 9, the effluent limitation in the permit has been decreased to the TBEL of 0.1 mL/L to more accurately reflect expected treatment performance for POTWs providing secondary treatment and filtration. The facility exceeded the proposed 0.1mg/L limit a total of 6 out of the 60 months recorded in the 2019 to 2024 DMR reporting period. Based on this performance, it is expected that the facility will be able to meet the reduced limitation without the need for a compliance schedule.														
Nitrogen, Ammonia (as NH_3)	mg/L	Monthly Average (summer 6/1-10/31)	**1.2**	0.55	25 / 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2 (Stage III TMDL)	703.5	-	TMDL
	mg/L	Monthly Average (winter 11/1-5/31)	**2.4**	0.65	34 / 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4 (Stage III TMDL)	703.5	-	TMDL
	lbs/d	Monthly Average	-	-	-	1,340	TMDL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Effluent limitations consistent with the 1998 Ammonia TMDL and subsequent 2013 TMDL amendment, have been continued in this permit with load monitoring added to inform future TMDL decisions. (See Impaired Waterbody section)														
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	Monthly Average	**Monitor**	15	60 / 0	-	-	-	None in amounts that will result in growths of algae, weeds and slimes that will impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	Monitor 750-1.13(a)
	Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 703.5 and TOGS 1.1.1, a numeric water quality standard for nitrate does not exist for Class C waterbodies. Consistent with 6 NYCRR 703.2, the narrative standard for phosphorus and nitrogen applies to nitrate as a constituent of total nitrogen. Onondaga Lake is listed on the NYS 303d list (See Impaired Waterbody Section) for two nitrogen compounds, and, consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(a), monitoring has been continued for all constituents of Total Nitrogen for evaluation of effluent quality from the facility.														
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	Monthly Average	**Monitor**	0.14 Actual Average 1.0 Actual Maximum	43 / 17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(a)
		Daily Maximum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	A(C)	**0.1**	703.5		WQBEL

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated and UV disinfected Sanitary, Process Wastewater, and Stormwater **Type of Treatment:** Screening and grit removal, primary settling, secondary activated sludge, secondary settling, biological aerated filters, high-rate flocculated settling, UV disinfection													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data: Permit Limit	Existing Discharge Data: Existing Effluent Quality[6]	Existing Discharge Data: # of Data Points Detects / non-detects	TBELs: Limit	TBELs: Basis	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Projected Instream Conc[7]	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: WQ Std. or GV	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: WQ Type	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Calc. WQBEL	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Basis	ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
	As the maximum measured concentration exceeds the water quality standard and no dilution is available, a new effluent limitation equal to the water quality standard has been added to the permit. Consistent with TOGS 1.3.1, page 5, the WQBEL is applied as a daily maximum limit due to the WQS being for the protection of aquatic life. Monthly average monitoring has been discontinued as the new daily maximum limit is more protective of the water body. The permit includes a schedule of compliance item and interim monitoring for nitrite. See Schedule of Compliance section above.														
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (TKN)	mg/L	Monthly Average	**Monitor**	1.7	59 / 0	-	-	-	None in amounts that will result in growths of algae, weeds and slimes that will impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	Monitor 750-1.13(a)
	Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 703.5 and TOGS 1.1.1, a numeric water quality standard for nitrate does not exist for Class C waterbodies. Consistent with 6 NYCRR 703.2, the narrative standard for phosphorus and nitrogen applies to TKN as a constituent of total nitrogen. Onondaga Lake is listed on the NYS 303d list (See Impaired Waterbody Section) for two nitrogen compounds, and, consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(a), monitoring has been continued for all constituents of Total Nitrogen for evaluation of effluent quality from the facility.														
Nitrogen, Total	mg/L	Monthly Average	**Monitor**	16	60 / 0	-	-	-	None in amounts that will result in growths of algae, weeds and slimes that will impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	Monitor 750-1.13(a)
	Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 703.5 and TOGS 1.1.1, a numeric water quality standard for total nitrogen does not exist for Class C waterbodies. Consistent with 6 NYCRR 703.2, the narrative standard for phosphorus and nitrogen applies to this discharge. Onondaga Lake is listed on the NYS 303d list (See Impaired Waterbody Section) for two nitrogen compounds, and, consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(a), monitoring has been continued for Total Nitrogen for evaluation of effluent quality from the facility.														
Phosphorus, Total	mg/L	Monthly Average	**Monitor**	0.080	60 / 0	-	-	None in amounts that will result in growths of algae, weeds and slimes that will impair the waters for their best usages.					703.2	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	lb/d	Monthly Average	**Monitor**	41	59 / 0	-	-								Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	lb /month	Monthly Total	-	-	-	-	-								Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	mg/L	12-Month Rolling Average	0.10	0.19* Actual Maximum	60 / 0	**0.1**	ACJ								ACJ
	lb/yr	12-Month Rolling Sum	21,511	35,733* Actual Maximum	59 / 0	**21,511**	TMDL								TMDL
	Effluent limitations consistent with the 2012 Phosphorus TMDL, have been continued in the permit (See Impaired Waterbody section). Per the 2009 Fourth Stipulation and Order Amending the Amended Consent Judgement, an effluent limit of 0.1 mg/L became effective 11/16/10 and is continued in this permit (See Enforcement History section). Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a) and (b)(2)(i), monthly total load monitoring has been added to the permit. The permittee has been calculating lbs/month as part of the final 12-month rolling sum total phosphorus calculation, the permit requires the reporting of these monthly values on submitted DMR reports. Average load and concentration have been continued to facilitate the calculation of the 12-month rolling sum and average required by the TMDL and ACJ. *The facility has maintained effluent quality < 0.10 mg/L 12-month rolling sum, and < 21,511 lb/yr 12-month rolling sum since February 2020.														

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated and UV disinfected Sanitary, Process Wastewater, and Stormwater **Type of Treatment:** Screening and grit removal, primary settling, secondary activated sludge, secondary settling, biological aerated filters, high-rate flocculated settling, UV disinfection													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data: Permit Limit	Existing Discharge Data: Existing Effluent Quality[6]	Existing Discharge Data: # of Data Points Detects / non-detects	TBELs: Limit	TBELs: Basis	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc[7]	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis	ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	Daily Average	Monitor	1200 Actual Average	60 / 0	-	-	1018*	-	500	Narrative	-	703.3	-	Discontinued
		Daily Maximum	-	-	-	-	-					**500**			WQBEL
	As the maximum measured concentration exceeds the water quality standard and no dilution is available, a new effluent limitation equal to the water quality standard has been added to the permit. The averaging period has been updated to Daily Maximum to reflect the narrative language under 6 NYCRR 703.3 indicating that 'in no case' shall TDS concentration be above 500mg/L. Daily average monitoring has been discontinued as the new daily maximum limit is more protective of the water body. Consistent with NYCRR 750 1.10(c), discontinuation of monitoring is not considered backsliding. The permit includes a Total Dissolved Solids Minimization Program, Schedule of Compliance item, and interim monitoring for TDS. See TDS Minimization Plan and Schedule of Compliance section above. ** Ambient TDS calculated as an average of 70 data points from submitted by Onondaga County for the Ambient Monitoring Program from the period of 2017 to 2019.														
Coliform, Fecal	#/100 ml	30- Day Geometric Mean	200	24 Actual Maximum	21 / 14	**200**	TOGS 1.3.3	-	The monthly geometric mean, from a minimum of five examinations, shall not exceed 200.				703.4	-	TBEL
		7-Day Geometric Mean	400	48 Actual Maximum	33 / 2	**400**	TOGS 1.3.3	-							TBEL
	Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3, page 12, fecal coliform limits equal to the TBELs have been continued from the previous permit. Consistent with 703.4 (c) (2), effluent disinfection is required seasonally from April 1st - October 31st due to the class of the receiving waterbody.														
Cyanide, Total	µg/L	Daily Maximum	-	<0.004 Total	4*	-	-	-	-	5.2 (Free)	A(C)	-	703.5	-	Monitor 750-1.13(a) (Free)
	lb/d	Daily Maximum	**7.3 Total**	8.7 Actual Maximum	7 / 52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Antibacksliding
	All four samples collected as part of the NY-2A application measured total cyanide as non-detect. However, the water quality standard is given as free cyanide. As such, consistent with 6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a), a monitoring requirement for free cyanide has been added to the permit to provide data for evaluation during the next permit review. Additionally, consistent with antibacksliding regulations at 6 NYCRR 750 1.10(c), the previous load limit for total cyanide will be continued. *Samples taken as part of the NY-2A														
Total Arsenic	µg/L	Daily Maximum	Monitor	3 (total) Actual Maximum	4 / 1	-	-	-	6.9	150 (Dissolved)	HEW	No Reasonable Potential	703.5	-	Discontinued

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated and UV disinfected Sanitary, Process Wastewater, and Stormwater **Type of Treatment:** Screening and grit removal, primary settling, secondary activated sludge, secondary settling, biological aerated filters, high-rate flocculated settling, UV disinfection													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data: Permit Limit	Existing Discharge Data: Existing Effluent Quality[6]	Existing Discharge Data: # of Data Points Detects / non-detects	TBELs: Limit	TBELs: Basis	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Projected Instream Conc[7]	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: WQ Std. or GV	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: WQ Type	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Calc. WQBEL	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Basis	ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
	lb/d	Daily Maximum	Monitor	2 Actual Maximum	1 / 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Discontinued
	The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum reported effluent concentration of 3 µg/L, a multiplier of 2.3, the HEW dilution ratio, and an assumed negligible ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from USEPA'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 exceedance. Therefore, no WQBEL is necessary, and monitoring has been discontinued. Consistent with NYCRR 750 1.10(c), discontinuation of monitoring is not considered backsliding.														
Mercury, Total Recoverable	ng/L	Daily Maximum	50	1.5 Actual Maximum	39/5	-	-	-	-	0.7	H(FC)	**25**	GLCA	-	DOW 1.3.10
	ng/L	12-Month Rolling Average	2.38	0.88 Actual Maximum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1.1**	DOW 1.3.10	-	DOW 1.3.10
	See Mercury section of this fact sheet.														
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Daily Maximum	Monitor	<10 (Total)	0 / 5	200	TOGS 1.2.1 (biological)	-	-	0.1 (Ionic)	A (C)	-	703.5	-	Discontinued
	lb/d	Daily Maximum	Monitor	<9	0 / 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Discontinued
	Consistent with the TOGS 1.3.1. E, guidance table, there is no approved analytical method for ionic silver. Also consistent with TOGS 1.3.1 E, an exceedance of the WQS is highly unlikely when effluent concentration is measured below TBEL levels. With no detections reported over the specified monitoring period, the discharge has remained below the TOGS 1.2.1 TBEL for biological treatment and no limit or monitoring is necessary for the protection of water quality, therefore monitoring has been discontinued.														
All 601 group substances	µg/L	Daily Maximum	Monitor	<170	0 / 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Discontinued
	lb/d	Daily Maximum	Monitor	<85	0 / 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Discontinued
	Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 703.5 and TOGS 1.1.1, a numeric water quality standard for all 601 group substances does not exist for Class C waterbodies, and all monitoring results have been non-detect. Therefore, monitoring for Group 601 substances has been discontinued from the permit.														
All 602 group substances	µg/L	Daily Max	Monitor	<35	0 / 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Discontinued
	lb/d	Daily Max	Monitor	<18	0 / 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Discontinued
	Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 703.5 and TOGS 1.1.1, a numeric water quality standard for all 602 group substances does not exist for Class C waterbodies, and all monitoring results have been non-detect. Therefore, monitoring for Group 602 substances has been discontinued from the permit.														

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated and UV disinfected Sanitary, Process Wastewater, and Stormwater **Type of Treatment:** Screening and grit removal, primary settling, secondary activated sludge, secondary settling, biological aerated filters, high-rate flocculated settling, UV disinfection

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[6]	# of Data Points Detects / non-detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc[7]	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Xylenes, Total (O+M+P)	µg/L	Daily Maximum	Monitor	<15	0 / 5	100	TOGS 1.2.1 (biological)	-	-	65 GV	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	TOGS 1.1.1	-	Discontinued
	lb/d	Daily Maximum	Monitor	<11	0 / 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Discontinued
	All samples have measured non-detect and there is no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS exceedance. Therefore, no WQBEL is necessary and monitoring for this parameter has been discontinued.														
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	Daily Maximum	**Monitor**	<10	0 / 5	200	TOGS 1.2.1 (biological)	-	-	0.6	A (C)	No Reasonable Potential	TOGS 1.1.1	6.4	Discontinued
	lb/d	Daily Maximum	**Monitor**	<9.5*	1 / 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Discontinued
	While all sample results have measured non-detect, the concentration analysis is complicated by a detection level that is greater than the water quality standard (see TOGS 1.3.1E for additional information). As such, ongoing monitoring is unlikely to provide beneficial data and is being discontinued, and the periodic monitoring required by the biennial pollutant scan will monitor changes in effluent quality. **In December 2021, the permittee reported one detection for Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate at 0.110 lb/day, however as the highest minimum reporting limit (MRL) was 9.5, this value was included in the table to illustrate what may have been a higher maximum value than the single reported detection.														
Dibutyl-phthalate	µg/L	Daily Maximum	Monitor	<5.1	0 / 5	-	-	-	None in amounts that will adversely affect the taste, color or odor thereof, or impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	Discontinued
	lb/d	Daily Maximum	Monitor	<4.9	0 / 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Discontinued
	Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 703.5 and TOGS 1.1.1, a numeric water quality standard for dibutylphthalate does not exist for Class C waterbodies. However, all monitoring results have been non-detect. Therefore, monitoring for this parameter will be discontinued.														
Phenolic Compounds (Total Phenols)	µg/L	Daily Maximum	**Monitor**	<5	0 / 5	1000	TOGS 1.2.1 (biological)	-	-	5	H(FS)	No Reasonable Potential	TOGS 1.3.1E	5	Monitor 750-1.13(a)
	lb/d	Daily Maximum	**Monitor**	<5	0 / 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(a)
	See Total Chlorinated Phenols.														
Phenols, total chlorinated	µg/L	Daily Maximum	**Monitor**	<51	0 / 5	-	-	-	-	1	H(FS)	1	703.5	5	Monitor 750-1.13(a)
	lb/d	Daily Maximum	**Monitor**	<27	0 / 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(a)

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated and UV disinfected Sanitary, Process Wastewater, and Stormwater **Type of Treatment:** Screening and grit removal, primary settling, secondary activated sludge, secondary settling, biological aerated filters, high-rate flocculated settling, UV disinfection													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data: Permit Limit	Existing Discharge Data: Existing Effluent Quality[6]	Existing Discharge Data: # of Data Points Detects / non-detects	TBELs: Limit	TBELs: Basis	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Projected Instream Conc[7]	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: WQ Std. or GV	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: WQ Type	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Calc. WQBEL	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Basis	ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
	While all samples have measured non-detect, the concentration analysis is complicated by a detection level that is greater than the water quality standard. The previous permit required a specific sampling method that may not be the most sensitive method. As result, monitoring will continue and the permittee is required to use the most sensitive method.														
Phenols, total unchlorinated	µg/L	Daily Maximum	Monitor	<76	0 / 5	-	-	-		5	H(FS)	5	703.5	-	Discontinued
	lb/d	Daily Maximum	Monitor	<40	0 / 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Discontinued
	Total unchlorinated phenols are addressed on page 5 of TOGS 1.3.1 E and cannot be independently measured by any single test. Therefore, monitoring will continue as Total Phenols and the monitoring for unchlorinated phenols has been discontinued.														
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	2.0	TOGS 1.3.3	-	-	0.005	A(C)	0.005	703.5	0.03	ML
	A year round TRC limit has been added to the permit to allow for use of chlorine for applications outside the disinfection season, with the requirement to sample any time chlorine is used at the facility. Consistent with TOGS 1.3.1E, the rapid decay of residual chlorine and a five-fold reduction is not assumed with dilution ratios less than 30:1. Therefore, the WQBEL was calculated by multiplying the WQS by the chronic dilution ratio.Due to the available dilution, the calculated WQBEL is less than the TBEL and less than the minimum level of detection. Therefore, an effluent limitation equal to the minimum level of detection of 0.030 mg/L is appropriate.														
Pollutants with Action Levels															
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Daily Maximum	Monitor	<0.8 (Total)	0 / 28	-	-	-	-	6.0 (Dissolved)	A (C)	No Reasonable Potential	703.5	-	Discontinued
	lb/d	Daily Maximum	3.1 AL	<0.8	0 / 59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Action Level Discontinued
	All samples have measured non-detect and there is no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS exceedance. Therefore, no WQBEL is necessary, and the action level and monitoring has been discontinued.														
Chromium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Daily Maximum	Monitor	<8 (Total)	0 / 28	-	-	-	-	50 (Dissolved non hexavalent)	H(WS)	No Reasonable Potential	703.5	-	Discontinued
	lb/d	Daily Maximum	16 AL	<8	0 / 59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Action Level Discontinued
	All samples have measured non-detect and there is no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS exceedance. Therefore, no WQBEL is specified, and the action level and monitoring has been discontinued.														

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated and UV disinfected Sanitary, Process Wastewater, and Stormwater **Type of Treatment:** Screening and grit removal, primary settling, secondary activated sludge, secondary settling, biological aerated filters, high-rate flocculated settling, UV disinfection													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[6]	# of Data Points Detects / non-detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc[7]	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Daily Maximum	Monitor	<10 (Total)	0 / 28	-	-	-	-	28 (Dissolved)	A (C)	No Reasonable Potential	703.5	-	Discontinued
	lb/d	Daily Maximum	17.6 AL	<9.4* Maximum MRL	1 / 58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Action Level Discontinued
	All samples have measured non-detect and there is no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS exceedance. Therefore, no WQBEL is necessary, and the monitoring and action level have been discontinued. *In January 2020, the permittee reported one detection for total copper at 7.6 lb/day, however as the highest minimum reporting limit (MRL) was 9.4, this value was included in the table to illustrate what may have been a higher maximum value than the single reported detection.														
Iron, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Daily Maximum	Monitor	1.9 Actual Maximum	28 / 0	-	-	-	None in amounts that will adversely affect the taste, color or odor thereof, or impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	Discontinued
	lb/d	Daily Maximum	5,260 AL	5,190	59 / 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Action Level Discontinued
	The numeric water quality standard for total iron for Class C waterbodies was repealed in the 2008 WQS triennial review. Based on the existing effluent quality, additional data is no longer needed for the assessment of compliance with the applicable narrative standard under 703.2 and the action level for iron load and the monitoring requirement for iron concentration have been discontinued.														
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Daily Maximum	Monitor	<2	0 / 28	-	-	-	-	16	A (C)	No Reasonable Potential	703.5	-	Discontinued
	lb/d	Daily Maximum	3 AL	<2	0 / 59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Action Level Discontinued
	All samples have measured non-detect and there is no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS exceedance. Therefore, no WQBEL is necessary, and the action level and monitoring have been discontinued.														
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Daily Maximum	Monitor	17 (Total)	1 / 8	-	-	-	31	161 (Dissolved)	A (C)	No Reasonable Potential	703.5	-	Discontinued
	lb/d	Daily Maximum	28 AL	11	1 / 18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Action Level Discontinued

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated and UV disinfected Sanitary, Process Wastewater, and Stormwater **Type of Treatment:** Screening and grit removal, primary settling, secondary activated sludge, secondary settling, biological aerated filters, high-rate flocculated settling, UV disinfection													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data: Permit Limit	Existing Discharge Data: Existing Effluent Quality[6]	Existing Discharge Data: # of Data Points Detects / non-detects	TBELs: Limit	TBELs: Basis	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Projected Instream Conc[7]	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: WQ Std. or GV	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: WQ Type	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Calc. WQBEL	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Basis	ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
	The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum reported effluent concentration of 17 µg/L, a multiplier of 1.8, the chronic dilution ratio of 1, and an assumed negligible ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from USEPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A metals translator of 1.003 was also applied to convert between the total and dissolved form in accordance with the USEPA 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 exceedance. Therefore, no WQBEL is necessary, and the action level and monitoring have been discontinued.														
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Daily Maximum	Monitor	<20 (Total)	0 / 28	-	-	-	-	257 (Dissolved)	A (C)	No Reasonable Potential	703.5	-	Discontinued
	lb/d	Daily Maximum	33 AL	<19 (Total)	0 / 59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Action Level Discontinued
	All samples have measured non-detect and there is no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS exceedance. Therefore, no WQBEL is necessary, and the action level and monitoring have been discontinued.														
Butyl Benzyl Phthalate	µg/L	Daily Maximum	Monitor	<4.9	0 / 9	200	TOGS 1.2.1 (biological)	-	None in amounts that will adversely affect the taste, color or odor thereof, or impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	Discontinued
	lb/d	Daily Maximum	3 AL	<3.8	0 / 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Action Level Discontinued
	Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 703.5 and TOGS 1.1.1, a numeric water quality standard for butyl benzyl phthalate does not exist for Class C waterbodies. All monitoring results have been non-detect. Therefore, monitoring and action levels for this parameter have been discontinued.														
Chloroform	µg/L	Daily Maximum	Monitor	<5	0 / 9	200	TOGS 1.2.1 (biological)	-	None in amounts that will adversely affect the taste, color or odor thereof, or impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	Discontinued
	lb/d	Daily Maximum	4.12 AL	1.5	8 / 12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Action Level Discontinued
	Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 703.5 and TOGS 1.1.1, a numeric water quality standard for chloroform does not exist for Class C waterbodies. All concentration monitoring results were non-detect. Therefore, concentration monitoring has been discontinued.														
Methylene Chloride	µg/L	Daily Maximum	Monitor	<1	0 / 9	-	-	-	-	200	H(FC)	No Reasonable Potential	703.5	-	Discontinued
	lb/d	Daily Maximum	0.86 AL	<0.95	1 / 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Action Level Discontinued

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated and UV disinfected Sanitary, Process Wastewater, and Stormwater **Type of Treatment:** Screening and grit removal, primary settling, secondary activated sludge, secondary settling, biological aerated filters, high-rate flocculated settling, UV disinfection													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data: Permit Limit	Existing Discharge Data: Existing Effluent Quality[6]	Existing Discharge Data: # of Data Points Detects / non-detects	TBELs: Limit	TBELs: Basis	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Projected Instream Conc[7]	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: WQ Std. or GV	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: WQ Type	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Calc. WQBEL	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Basis	ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
	All samples have measured non-detect and there is no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS exceedance. Therefore, no WQBEL is necessary, and the action level and monitoring have been discontinued.														
Tetrachloro-ethene	µg/L	Daily Maximum	Monitor	<1	0 / 28	-	-	-	-	1 (GV)	H (FC)	No Reasonable Potential	TOGS 1.1.1	-	Discontinued
	lb/d	Daily Maximum	1.1 AL	<0.94	1 / 59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Action Level Discontinued
	All samples have measured non-detect and there is no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS exceedance. Therefore, no WQBEL is necessary, and the action level and monitoring have been discontinued.														
Additional Pollutants Detected															
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	-	-	4 (Total)	53	-	-	-	4	4.6 (Dissolved)	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	703.5	-	No Limitation or Monitoring
	The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum measured effluent concentration of 4µg/L, a multiplier of 1, the chronic dilution ratio, and an assumed negligible ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from USEPA'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 exceedance. Therefore, no limitations or monitoring have been included for this parameter.														
Thallium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	-	-	8 (Total) Actual Maximum	4	-	-	-	21	8 (Acid Soluble)	A(C)	8.0	703.5	-	Monitor 750-1.13(a)
	The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum measured effluent concentration of 8 µg/L, a multiplier of 2.6, the chronic dilution ratio, and an assumed negligible ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from USEPA'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 that there is reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS exceedance. However, the collection of additional data would better inform the reasonable potential calculation and therefore, consistent with 6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a) monitoring has been added to the permit.														

Outfall 01A – Tertiary and Disinfection Bypass (Treated Secondary)

Outfall #	01A	Description of Wastewater: Tertiary & UV Disinfection Bypass: Treated sanitary, process, and stormwater **Type of Treatment:** Screening and grit removal, primary settling, secondary treatment, secondary settling														
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data: Permit Limit	Existing Discharge Data: Existing Effluent Quality[9]	Existing Discharge Data: # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	TBELs: Limit	TBELs: Basis	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Projected Instream Conc.	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: WQ Std. or GV	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: WQ Type	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Calc. WQBEL	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Basis	ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
General Notes: Existing discharge data from 2019 to 2014 was obtained from Discharge Monitoring Reports and the application provided by the permittee. All applicable water quality standards were reviewed for development of the WQBELs. The standard and WQBEL shown below represent the most stringent. Outfall 01A has had at least one discharge during a calendar month for an average of three months per year over the last 5 years.															
Flow Rate	MG	Monthly Total	**Monitor**	12 Actual Maximum	18/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750 1.13(b), flow will continue to be monitored for informational purposes and to calculate pollutant loadings.														
5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	mg/L	Monthly Average	**Monitor**	67 Actual Maximum	11 / 1	30	40 CFR 133.102	-	See Dissolved Oxygen at Outfall 001				-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
		7- Day Average	-	-	-	**45**	40 CFR 133.102								TBEL
	The treatment prior to bypass includes both primary and secondary processes and therefore the secondary treatment standards at 40 CFR 133.102 and TOGS 1.3.3 (I)(B)(2) for POTWs are applicable. However, due to the nature and infrequency of the discharge, the 7-day average TBEL will be applied as a limit and monitoring for monthly average will continue. This limit becomes effective at the permit effective date (see Schedule of Compliance section for more discussion).														
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Monthly Average	**Monitor**	150 Actual Maximum	11 / 1	30	40 CFR 133.102	-	-	-	-	-	-	See CSO Control Policy	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
		7- Day Average	-	-	-	**45**	40 CFR 133.102	-	-	-	-	-	-			TBEL
	The treatment prior to bypass includes both primary and secondary processes and therefore the secondary treatment standards at 40 CFR 133.102 and TOGS 1.3.3 (I)(B)(2) for POTWs are applicable. However, due to the nature and infrequency of the discharge, the 7-day average TBEL will be applied as a limit and monitoring for monthly average will continue. This limit becomes effective at the permit effective date (see Schedule of Compliance section for more discussion).														
Settleable Solids	mL/L	Daily Maximum	0.8	0.1 Actual Minimum 1.4 Actual Average 6.5 Actual Maximum	12 / 0	**0.3**	TOGS 1.3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TBEL

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

Outfall #	01A	Description of Wastewater: Tertiary & UV Disinfection Bypass: Treated sanitary, process, and stormwater **Type of Treatment:** Screening and grit removal, primary settling, secondary treatment, secondary settling													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data: Permit Limit	Existing Discharge Data: Existing Effluent Quality[9]	Existing Discharge Data: # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	TBELs: Limit	TBELs: Basis	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Projected Instream Conc.	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: WQ Std. or GV	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: WQ Type	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Calc. WQBEL	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Basis	ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
	Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3(I)(B)(4), the effluent limitation has been decreased to equal the TBEL for POTWs providing biological treatment without filtration. This limit becomes effective at the permit effective date (see Schedule of Compliance section for more discussion).														
Nitrogen, Ammonia (as NH_3)	mg/L	Monthly Average	**Monitor**	21 Actual Maximum	12 / 0	-	-	See Outfall AG2 and Outfall 001					-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)(2)(i)
	lb/d	Monthly Average	**Monitor**	38 Actual Maximum	11 / 0	-	-								Monitor 750-1.13(b)(2)(i)
	Monitoring has been continued for the calculation of total facility discharge at new Outfall AG2. Effluent limitations specified in the 2013 TMDL Amendment have continued to be applied at Outfall 001 (see Impaired Waterbody section).														
Total Phosphorus	mg/L	Monthly Average	**Monitor**	4.8 Actual Maximum	12 / 0	-	-	See Outfall AGG					-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	lbs/d	Monthly Average	-	-	-	-	-								
	lbs/ month	Monthly Average	Monitor	190 Actual Maximum	11 / 0	-	-								Discontinued
	lbs/ month	Monthly Total	-	-	-	-	-								Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	See Phosphorus discussion for Outfall 001. Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), monitoring will remain at Outfall 01A for the purposes of calculating Total Phosphorus loading to Outfall AGG and the waterbody. Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a) and (b)(2)(i), monthly total load monitoring has been added to the permit as the permittee has been calculating these values as part of the final 12-month rolling sum total phosphorus calculation and this is only a new requirement to report the information.														
Coliform, Fecal	#/100 ml	30-Day Geometric Mean	**200**	982,000	6 / 0	200	TOGS 1.3.3	See Outfall AG2					-	-	Antibacksliding
	Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3 and the class of the waterbody, the fecal coliform standards equal to the TBEL are continued to be required to be met during the disinfection season between April 1 and October 31 to protect human health. Given that Outfall 002 is a CSO -related bypass and does not frequently discharge, a TBEL of 400 #/100mL a 7-day geometric mean would typically be applied. However, consistent with antibacksliding provisions in 6 NYCRR 750 1.10 (c), the more stringent 30-day geometric mean of 200 #/100 mL remains in the permit. Outfall 01A does not currently have disinfection installed. To ensure that water quality standards are met at end of pipe, Outfall AG2 has been added to this permit and a requirement to conduct a disinfection study has been added to the Schedule of Additional Submittals.														
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	mg/L	Daily Maximum	**0.1**	ND	8*	2.0	TOGS 1.3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Antibacksliding
	The existing permit requires effluent disinfection seasonally for Outfall 01A, however it is not currently being utilized. Consistent with antibacksliding regulations at 6 NYCRR 750-1.10(c), the existing limitations will continue in this permit. *Samples submitted as part of the NY-2A and number of detects/nondetects is unknown														

Outfall #	01A	Description of Wastewater: Tertiary & UV Disinfection Bypass: Treated sanitary, process, and stormwater **Type of Treatment:** Screening and grit removal, primary settling, secondary treatment, secondary settling													
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		
Oil & Grease	mg/L	Daily Maximum	**Monitor**	6 Actual Maximum	1 / 11	15	TOGS 1.2.1 Biological	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(a)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(a), monitoring will remain in the permit to ensure secondary treatment continues to adequately treat this bypass flow and to provide sufficient data to reevaluate for compliance with the water quality standard at the time of next permit review.														
Floatable Material	Visual Obs.*	Daily	Sub. Rem.*	1 "Yes" observations 11 "No" observations		-	-	No residue attributable to sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes, nor visible oil film nor globules of grease					703.2	-	Visual Observation
	*The existing limit for floatable material is "substantial removal" by visual observation. Measurements are taken as "yes" visible floatable materials present, or "no" visible floatable materials present. To ensure compliance with the narrative water quality standard, visual observation for the presence of floatable material will remain in the permit at Outfall 01A. The limit type has been updated to 'Visual Observation' with units of yes/no for clarity.														
Additional Pollutants Detected															
Total Mercury	ng/L	-	-	9.7	1	-	-	Limitations Applied at Outfall 001					-	-	DOW 1.3.10
	See Mercury section of this fact sheet.														
Nitrite (as N)	µg/l	-	-	630	1	-	-	-	-	100	A(C)	See Outfall AG2	703.5	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	The single measured data point exceeds the WQS for Nitrite. However, and consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), this Outfall combines with Outfall 001 before discharging to the lake and the permit includes monitoring at Outfall 01A for use in the calculation of total facility discharge at new Outfall AG2.														
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	-	-	2.6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation or Monitoring
	No numeric water quality standard for Nitrate exists for Class C waterbodies: therefore, no limitation or monitoring is included in the permit.														
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) (as N)	mg/L	-	-	25.6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation or Monitoring
	No numeric water quality standard for Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen exists for Class C waterbodies; therefore, no limitation or monitoring is included in the permit.														
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	-	-	15.7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation or Monitoring
	No numeric water quality standard for Total Nitrogen exists for Class C waterbodies; therefore, no limitation or monitoring is included in the permit,														
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	-	-	970	1	-	-	Shall be kept as low as practicable to maintain the best usage of waters but in no case shall it exceed 500mg/L					703.3	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	The single measured data point exceeds the WQS for Total Dissolved Solids. However, and consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) this Outfall combines with Outfall 001 before discharging to the lake, the permit includes monitoring at Outfall 01A for use in the calculation of total facility discharge at new Outfall AG2.														

Outfall #	01A	Description of Wastewater: Tertiary & UV Disinfection Bypass: Treated sanitary, process, and stormwater **Type of Treatment:** Screening and grit removal, primary settling, secondary treatment, secondary settling													
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		
Total Copper	µg/L	-	-	430 (Total)	4	-	-	-	-	28 (Dissolved)	A(C)	See AG2	703.5	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	The single measured data point exceeds the WQS for Total Copper. However, and consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) this Outfall combines with Outfall 001 before discharging to the lake, the permit includes monitoring at Outfall 01A for use in the calculation of total facility discharge at new Outfall AG2.														
Total Zinc	µg/L	-	-	49 (Total)	4	-	-	-	-	257 (Dissolved)	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	703.5	-	No Limitation or Monitoring
	Given the concentration measured in Outfall 01A, and the location of Outfall 01A internal to Outfall 001, no limitation or monitoring is included in the permit.														
Cyanide	µg/L	-	-	3 (Total)	4	-	-	-	-	5.2 (Free)	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	703.5	-	No Limitation or Monitoring
	Given the concentration measured in Outfall 01A, and the location of Outfall 01A internal to Outfall 001, no limitation or monitoring is included in the permit.														
Chloroform	µg/L	-	-	2.9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation or Monitoring
	No numeric water quality standard for chloroform exists for Class C waterbodies; therefore, no limitation or monitoring is included in the permit.														

Outfall 01B – Plant Bypass

Outfall #	01B	Description of Wastewater: Plant Bypass: Chlorine disinfected sanitary, process, and stormwater **Type of Treatment:** Chlorine Disinfection														
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 2019 to 2024 was obtained from Discharge Monitoring Reports and the application provided by the permittee. This is an internal Outfall with disinfection (CSO-related bypass), used when flows at the facility are greater than 240 MGD and the requirements at this outfall are consistent with the CSO Control Policy. Monitoring for flow, BOD_5, TSS, ammonia, oil and grease, and total phosphorus will continue for informational purposes and to calculate pollutant loadings. Outfall 01B has had at least one discharge during a total of 3 calendar months during the 5 year period that was evaluated for this permit.															
Flow Rate	MGD	Monthly Total	**Monitor**	8.5 Actual Average	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	See CSO Control Policy	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	mg/L	Monthly Average	**Monitor**	40 Actual Maximum	2 / 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	Monitor 750-1.13(a)
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Monthly Average	**Monitor**	210 Actual Maximum	3 / 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	Monitor 750-1.13(a)
Nitrogen, Ammonia (as NH_3)	mg/L	Monthly Average	**Monitor**	3.2 Actual Maximum	3 / 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	Monitor 750-1.13(a)
	lb/d	Monthly Average	**Monitor**	7.4 Actual Maximum	3 / 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Oil & Grease	mg/L	Daily Maximum	**Monitor**	7 Actual Maximum	1 / 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	Monitor 750-1.13(a)

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

Outfall #	01B	Description of Wastewater: Plant Bypass: Chlorine disinfected sanitary, process, and stormwater **Type of Treatment:** Chlorine Disinfection														
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 Average	**Monitor**	1.0 Actual Maximum	3 / 0	-	-	-	See Outfall AGG				-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)	
	lbs/d	Monthly Average	-	-	-	-	-									
	lbs/ month	Monthly Average	Monitor	71 Actual Maximum	3 / 0	-	-								Discontinued	
	lbs/ month	Monthly Total	-	-	-	-	-								Monitor 750-1.13(b)	
	See Phosphorus discussion for Outfall 001. Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), monitoring will remain at Outfall 01B for the purposes of calculating Total Phosphorus loading to Outfall 001. Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a) and (b)(2)(i), monthly total load monitoring has been added to the permit. The permittee has been calculating these values as part of the final 12-month rolling sum calculation, and the permit now requires the reporting of these monthly values on submitted DMR reports.															
Coliform, Fecal	#/100 ml	30-Day Geometric Mean	Monitor	120,000	2 / 0	200	TOGS 1.3.3	-	-	-	-	-	See CSO Control Policy	-	Discontinued	
	#/100 ml	7-Day Geometric Mean	-	-	-	**400**	TOGS 1.3.3	-	-	-	-	-			TBEL	
	A fecal coliform limit has been added in the permit consistent with disinfection requirements and the CSO Control Policy. Consistent with 6 NYCRR 703.4(c)(2) and the class of the waterbody, the fecal coliform standards shall be met during the disinfection season between April 1 and October 31 to protect human health. The limit will be applied as a 7-day average due to the infrequency of discharge events.															
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	mg/L	Daily Maximum	Monitor	<0.1	3*	**2.0**	TOGS 1.3.3	-	-	-	-	-	See CSO Control Policy	-	TBEL	
	Effluent disinfection is currently required seasonally from April 1 to October 31 and will remain in this permit. *Samples sent as part of the NY-2A and number of detects/nondetects is unknown															
Floatable Material	Visual Obs.*	Daily	Sub. Rem.*	2 "Yes" observations 1 "No" observations		-	-	-	No residue attributable to sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes, nor visible oil film nor globules of grease.				703.2	-	Visual Observation	
	*The existing limit for floatable material is "substantial removal" by visual observation. Measurements are taken as "yes" visible floatable materials present, or "no" visible floatable materials present. The requirement for the minimization of floatable material is enshrined in the USEPA and NYS CSO Control Policies and the requirement for substantial removal of floatable material will remain in the permit for compliance with these policies. The limit type has beenupdated to 'Visual Observation' with units of yes/no for clarity.															
Additional Pollutants Detected																

Outfall #	01B	Description of Wastewater: Plant Bypass: Chlorine disinfected sanitary, process, and stormwater													
		Type of Treatment: Chlorine Disinfection													
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 Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) (As N)	mg/L	-	-	4.78	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation or Monitoring
	No numeric water quality standard exists for TKN for class C waterbodies and this Outfall is a CSO-related bypass, therefore no limitation or monitoring has been added to the permit.														

Outfall 002 – Secondary and Tertiary Bypass (Treated Primary)

Outfall #	002	**Description of Wastewater:** Secondary & Tertiary Bypass: Partially Treated and chlorine disinfected sanitary, process, and stormwater **Type of Treatment:** Screening and grit removal, primary settling, chlorine disinfection														
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirements
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[11]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. QBEL	Basis		
General Notes: Existing discharge data from 2019 to 2024 was obtained from Discharge Monitoring Reports and the application provided by the permittee. This is a CSO-related Outfall, used when flows at the facility are between 126.3 and 240 MGD and the requirements at this outfall are consistent with the CSO Control Policy and therefore are considered protective of the receiving water. Monitoring for flow, BOD_5, TSS, ammonia, and oil and grease will continue for informational purposes and to calculate pollutant loadings.															
Flow Rate	MG	Monthly Total	**Monitor**	140 Actual Max	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	See CSO Control Policy	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	mg/L	Monthly Average	**Monitor**	79	50 / 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	Monitor 750-1.13(a)
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Monthly Average	**Monitor**	86	50 / 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	Monitor 750-1.13(a)
Settleable Solids	mL/L	Daily Maximum	0.8	0.6 Actual Max	50 / 0	**0.8**	TOGS 1.6.3	-	-	-	-	-		-	TBEL
	Consistent with TOGS 1.6.3(G)(2) requirements for outfalls with primary treatment only, a TBEL of 0.8mL/L will remain in the permit.														
Nitrogen, Ammonia (as NH_3)	mg/L	Monthly Average	**Monitor**	17 Actual Max	22 /0	-	-	See Outfall AGG					-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)(2)(i)
	lb/ month	Monthly Average	Monitor	4,400 Actual Max	26 / 0	-	-								Discontinued
	lbs/d	Monthly Average	-	-	-	-	-								Monitor 750-1.13(b)(2)(i)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750 1.13(b)(2)(i), the permit continues both the monthly average concentration and load monitoring for ammonia at Outfall 002. Reporting units for monthly average load monitoring have been updated to lbs/d to be consistent with all other Outfalls at the facility and for use in calculation of total facility discharge at Outfall AGG.														

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

Outfall #	002	**Description of Wastewater:** Secondary & Tertiary Bypass: Partially Treated and chlorine disinfected sanitary, process, and stormwater **Type of Treatment:** Screening and grit removal, primary settling, chlorine disinfection

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data: Permit Limit	Existing Discharge Data: Existing Effluent Quality[11]	Existing Discharge Data: # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	TBELs: Limit	TBELs: Basis	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Projected Instream Conc.	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: WQ Std. or GV	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: WQ Type	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Calc. QBEL	Water Quality Data & WQBELs: Basis	ML	Basis for Permit Requirements
Total Phosphorus	mg/L	Monthly Average	**Monitor**	2.0	50 / 0	-	-	None in amounts that will result in growths of algae, weeds and slimes that will impair the waters for their best usages.					703.2	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	lbs/d	Monthly Average	-	-	-	-	-								Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	lbs/ month	Monthly Total	-	-	-	-	-								Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	lb/yr	Rolling Average	**7,602**	3,914 Actual Max	60 / 0	7,602	TMDL								TMDL
	Effluent limitations consistent with the 2012 Phosphorus TMDL, have been continued in the permit (See Impaired Waterbody section). Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) concentration monitoring remains in the permit for use in the calculation of loading for phosphorus from Outfall 002. Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a) and (b)(2)(i), monthly average and monthly total load monitoring has been added to the permit. The permittee has been calculating these values as part of the final rolling average total phosphorus calculation, and the permit now requires the reporting of these monthly values on submitted DMR reports.														
Coliform, Fecal	#/100 ml	30d Geo Mean	**200**	650	10 / 21	200	TOGS 1.3.3	-	-	-	-	-	See CSO Control Policy	-	Antibacksliding
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 703.4(c)(2) and the class of the waterbody, the fecal coliform standards shall be met during the period of April 1 through October 31 to protect human health. Given that Outfall 002 is a CSO -related bypass and does not frequently discharge, a TBEL of 400 #/100mL a 7-day geometric mean would typically be applied. However, consistent with antibacksliding provisions in 6 NYCRR 750 1.10 (c), the more stringent 30-day geometric mean of 200 #/100 mL remains in the permit.														
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	mg/L	Daily Maximum	**0.1**	1.5 (Actual Maximum)	2 / 29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Antibacksliding
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.10(c), 6 NYCRR 703.4(c)(2) and the class of the waterbody, effluent disinfection is currently required seasonally from April 1 to October 31 and will remain a permit requirement. Consistent with antibacksliding provisions in 6 NYCRR 750 1.10 (c), the more stringent limit of 0.1 mg/L remains in the permit.														
Oil & Grease	mg/L	Daily Maximum	**Monitor**	14 Actual Max	45 / 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(a)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(a) monitoring will remain in the permit to assess the bypass effluent quality.														
Floatable Material	Visual Obs.*	Daily	Sub. Rem.*	5 "Yes" observations 45 "No" observations		-	-	-	No residue attributable to sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes, nor visible oil film nor globules of grease.				703.2	-	Visual Observation
	*The existing limit for floatable material is "substantial removal" by visual observation. Measurements are taken as "yes" visible floatable materials present, or "no" visible floatable materials present. No numeric water quality standard exists for floatable material, therefore, to ensure compliance with the narrative water quality standard, visual observation for the presence of floatable material will remain in the permit at Outfall 002. The limit type has been updated to 'Visual Observation' with units of yes/no for clarity.														
Additional Pollutants Detected															

Outfall #	002	**Description of Wastewater:** Secondary & Tertiary Bypass: Partially Treated and chlorine disinfected sanitary, process, and stormwater
		Type of Treatment: Screening and grit removal, primary settling, chlorine disinfection

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirements
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[11]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. QBEL	Basis		
Total Mercury	ng/L	-	-	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation or Monitoring
Nitrite (as N)	µg/L	-	-	349	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation or Monitoring
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	-	-	0.891	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation or Monitoring
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) (as N)	mg/L	-	-	23	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation or Monitoring
Total Nitrogen (as N)	mg/L	-	-	17	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation or Monitoring
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	-	-	1031	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation or Monitoring
Total Recoverable Arsenic	µg/L	-	-	2	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation or Monitoring
Total Recoverable Copper	µg/L	-	-	38	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation or Monitoring
Total Recoverable Lead	µg/L	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation or Monitoring
Total Recoverable Selenium	µg/L	-	-	3	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation or Monitoring
Total Recoverable Zinc	µg/L	-	-	105	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation or Monitoring
Total Cyanide	µg/L	-	-	13	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation or Monitoring
Total Phenolic Compounds	µg/L	-	-	26	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation or Monitoring
Chloroform	µg/L	-	-	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation or Monitoring
Dichlorobromo methane	µg/L	-	-	1.2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation or Monitoring
Toluene	µg/L	-	-	5.5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		No Limitation or Monitoring

Outfall AGG - Aggregate

Outfall #	AGG	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated and partially treated sanitary and industrial wastewater													
		Type of Treatment: At Outfall 001 Screening and grit removal, primary settling, activated sludge, secondary settling, biological aerated filters, high-rate flocculated settling, UV disinfection, at Outfall 002 Screening and grit removal, primary settling, chlorine disinfection													
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		
General Notes: Aggregate is defined as the sum of effluent discharges from Outfall 001, Outfall 01A, Outfall 01B, and Outfall 002. Existing discharge data from 2019 to 2024 was obtained from Discharge Monitoring Reports provided by the permittee.															
Phosphorus, Total	mg/L	Monthly Average	**Monitor**	0.83 Actual Maximum	28 / 0	-	-	-	None in amounts that will result in growths of algae, weeds and slimes that will impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)(2)(i)
	lb/d	Monthly Average	**Monitor**	96 Actual Maximum	60 / 0	-	-								Monitor 750-1.13(b)(2)(i)
	mg/L	12-Month Rolling Average	**Monitor**	0.82 Actual Maximum	28 / 0	-	-								Monitor 750-1.13(b)(2)(i)
	lb/d	12-Month Rolling Average	**Monitor**	122 Actual Maximum	60 / 0	-	-								Monitor 750-1.13(b)(2)(i)
	lb/yr	12-Month Rolling Sum	27,212	22,014 Actual Maximum	53 / 0	**27,212-**	TMDL								TMDL
	Effluent limitations consistent with the 2012 Phosphorus TMDL have been continued in this permit (see Impaired Waterbodies section). Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b)(2)(i), monitoring for the monthly average load and concentration and 12 MRA load and concentration will remain in the permit for the calculation of the 12-Month Rolling Sum lb/yr Outfall limit.														
Ammonia (as NH_3)	mg/L	Monthly Average	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)(2)(i)
	lbs/d	Monthly Average	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)(2)(i)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b)(2)(i), monitoring for monthly average ammonia concentration and load has been added to Outfall AGG for the purpose of calculating the total ammonia load discharged by the facility.														

[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)

Outfall AG2 – Aggregate 2

Outfall #	AG2	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated and partially treated sanitary and industrial wastewater **Type of Treatment:** Outfall 001- Screening and grit removal, primary settling, activated sludge, secondary settling, biological aerated filters, high-rate flocculated settling, UV disinfection, Outfall 01A diverts after secondary settling and rejoins after UV disinfection													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[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: Outfall AG2 has been added to this permit for the purpose of calculating the total discharge values of pollutants in the facility effluent at the final discharge location for Outfall 001 at times when Outfall 01A is discharging. This is necessary because the effluent from Outfall 01A enters the Outfall 001 discharge pipe to be conveyed to Onondaga Lake after the sampling for Outfall 001 has occurred, and therefore sampling events at Outfall 001 during times when Outfall 01A is discharging do not appropriately capture measurements of all pollutants that may be in the final effluent entering Onondaga Lake. The addition of Outfall AG2 allows the permittee to mathematically compile data from Outfall 001 and Outfall 01A to more accurately represent the true pollutant values in the combined effluent at the final discharge location. Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-2.5(a)(2)(i) and 6 NYCRR 750-2.5(a)(3), this calculated Outfall has been added to the permit to evaluate the actual condition of the wastewater at the final discharge location to Onondaga Lake without physical samples.														
Ammonia (as NH_3)	mg/L	Monthly Average	-	-	-	**1.2 Summer 2.4 Winter**	TMDL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TMDL
	lbs/d	Monthly Average	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)(2)(i)
	The 1998 ammonia TMDL and 2013 amendment were written to provide a WLA for ammonia from the facility. (See Outfall 001 for additional information). The application of limits outlined in the TMDL at Outfall 001 and at this Outfall is appropriate as Outfall AG2 captures the final discharge conditions. Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b)(i), the permit also includes load monitoring at Outfall AG2 to provide data to inform TMDL updates/development.														
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	Daily Maximum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	A(C)	**0.1**	703.5	-	WQBEL
	The facility has reasonable potential to exceed the WQS for Nitrite at the Outfall 001 compliance point with detections also measured at the internal Outfall 01A compliance point (see Outfall 001 and Outfall 01A tables above). A WQBEL has been added at Outfall 001 and this new Outfall (monitoring at 01A) to ensure the final concentration at end of pipe does not exceed the WQS.														
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	Daily Maximum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	Narrative	**500**	703.2	-	WQBEL
	The facility has reasonable potential to exceed the WQS for Total Dissolved Solids at the Outfall 001 compliance point with detections also measured at the internal Outfall 01A compliance point. A WQBEL has been added at Outfall 001 and at this new Outfall (monitoring at 01A) to ensure the final concentration at end of pipe does not exceed the WQS.														
Total Copper	µg/L	Daily Maximum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 (dissolved)	A(C)	**28**	703.5	-	WQBEL
	Detections of Total Copper were measured at the Outfall 01A compliance point (See Outfall 01A). Therefore, a WQBEL has been added at this new Outfall to ensure the final concentration at end of pipe does not exceed the WQS.														

[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)

Outfall #	AG2	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated and partially treated sanitary and industrial wastewater **Type of Treatment:** Outfall 001- Screening and grit removal, primary settling, activated sludge, secondary settling, biological aerated filters, high-rate flocculated settling, UV disinfection, Outfall 01A diverts after secondary settling and rejoins after UV disinfection													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[13]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Fecal Coliform	No./ 100 mL	7- Day Geometric Mean	-	-	-	**400**	TOGS 1.3.3	-	The monthly geometric mean, from a minimum of five examinations, shall not exceed 200.				703.4	-	TBEL
	Outfall 01A does not currently receive disinfection; however, it combines with the treated discharge from the Outfall 001 compliance point. Because of this mixing, it is anticipated that the fecal coliform WQS would be met at the actual final discharge location to the river. Monitoring for fecal coliform at the calculated AG2 location has been added to confirm the discharge is protective of the WQS.														

Outfall 001 Emerging Contaminants

Emerging Contaminants															
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[14]	# 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 represented below were analyzed for the 40 PFAS compounds and 1,4-Dioxane and sent in with application information. As such, the number of data points value below is the reported number of samples taken and analyzed as reported on the NY-2A application submitted by the permittee with number of detects/nondetects unknown. Existing effluent quality value shown represents the maximum discharge value reported.															
Perfluoro-butanoic Acid (PFBA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) and USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022, the permit includes monitoring to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-pentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	12	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) and USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022, the permit includes monitoring to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-hexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	9.9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) and USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022, the permit includes monitoring to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														

[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)

Emerging Contaminants

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[14]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Perfluoro-heptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) and USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022, the permit includes monitoring to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (PFOA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	3.9	5	**10**	**MCL BPJ**	-	-	-	-	-		-	Action Level
	Due to the presence of PFOA in the effluent and the need to protect downstream waters, the permit includes an action level the NYSDOH Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 10 ng/L. See the Emerging Contaminant section and Action Level appendix for more information.														
Perfluoro-nonanoic Acid (PFNA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	2.2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) and USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022, the permit includes monitoring to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-decanoic Acid (PFDA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) and USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022, the permit includes monitoring to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-undecanoic Acid (PFUnA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) and USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022, the permit includes monitoring to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-dodecanoic Acid (PFDoA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) and USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022, the permit includes monitoring to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-tridecanoic Acid (PFTriA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) and USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022, the permit includes monitoring to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-tetradecanoic Acid (PFTeA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) and USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022, the permit includes monitoring to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-butanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	3.1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) and USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022, the permit includes monitoring to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														

Emerging Contaminants

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[14]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Perfluoro-pentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) and USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022, the permit includes monitoring to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-hexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) and USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022, the permit includes monitoring to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-heptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) and USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022, the permit includes monitoring to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-octanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	8.3	5	**10** Action Level	BPJ MCL	-	19	160,000	A(C) (GV)	No Reasonable Potential	TOGS 1.1.1 February 2023 Addendum	-	Action Level
	DEC calculated the projected instream concentration using the maximum measured effluent concentration of 8.3 ng/L, a multiplier of 2.3, the HEW dilution ratio, and an assumed negligible ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from USEPA'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 and the need to protect downstream waters, the permit includes an action level at the NYSDOH MCL of 10 ng/L. See the Emerging Contaminant section and Action Level appendix for more information.														
Perfluoro-nonanesulfonic Acid (PFNS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) and USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022, the permit includes monitoring to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-decanesulfonic Acid (PFDS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) and USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022, the permit includes monitoring to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-dodecane-sulfonic Acid (PFDoS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) and USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022, the permit includes monitoring to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-octane-sulfonamide (FOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) and USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022, the permit includes monitoring to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														

Emerging Contaminants

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[14]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) and USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022, the permit includes monitoring to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) and USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022, the permit includes monitoring to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
4:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) and USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022, the permit includes monitoring to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
6:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) and USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022, the permit includes monitoring to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
8:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) and USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022, the permit includes monitoring to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amide (NEtFOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) and USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022, the permit includes monitoring to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amide (NMeFOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) and USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022, the permit includes monitoring to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)

Emerging Contaminants

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[14]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
octanesulfon-amidoethanol (NMeFOSE)	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) and USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022, the permit includes monitoring to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoethanol (NEtFOSE)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) and USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022, the permit includes monitoring to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
9-Chlorohexadeca-fluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) and USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022, the permit includes monitoring to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Hexafluoro-propylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA or GenX)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) and USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022, the permit includes monitoring to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) and USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022, the permit includes monitoring to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic Acid (ADONA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) and USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022, the permit includes monitoring to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
3-Perfluoropropyl Propanoic Acid (3:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) and USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022, the permit includes monitoring to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (5:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) and USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022, the permit includes monitoring to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														

Emerging Contaminants

Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality[14]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
3-Perfluoroheptyl Propanoic Acid (7:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) and USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022, the permit includes monitoring to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) and USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022, the permit includes monitoring to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-4-methoxy-butanoic Acid (PFMBA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) and USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022, the permit includes monitoring to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-3-methoxy-propanoic Acid (PFMPA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) and USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022, the permit includes monitoring to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic Acid (PFEESA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monitor 750-1.13(b)
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b) and USEPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022, the permit includes monitoring to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	Daily Max	-	<0.0002	5	-	-	-	0.0005	18,000	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	TOGS 1.1.1 February 2023 Addendum	-	No Limitation or Monitoring
	DEC calculated he projected instream concentration using the maximum ML for the non-detect results provided of 0.0002 µg/L, a multiplier of 2.3, the chronic dilution ratio, and an assumed negligible ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from USEPA'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. Therefore, no WQBEL is necessary.														

CSO Outfalls – Regional Treatment Facilities

Outfall 074 Hiawatha Regional CSO Treatment Facility and Midland Regional Treatment Facility Main RTF M01 and Bypass M02

Outfall #	074, M01 and M02

Outfall 074 flows are conveyed to an influent diversion structure, through a coarse-screen bar rack and into a swirl concentrator. As the wastewater overflows the weir, it passes into the routing structure to the storage tank. Once the storage tank is at capacity, flow is routed to the disinfection tank. When the event is over, sluice gates in the flow routing structure are manually opened and captured flow is pumped back to Metro.
Outfalls M01 and M02 flows are conveyed into a 2.5 MG storage tank until at a set level, water is pumped into the vortex separators. As flow overtops the vortex separator weirs, it enters the disinfection tank, eventually overflowing to Onondaga Creek.

Effluent Parameter	Units	Current Limit Type	Current Permit Limit	New Limit Type	New Permit Limit	Basis
Overflow Volume	MG	Total	Monitor	Monthly Total	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a)
Retained Volume	MG	Total	Monitor	Monthly Total	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a)
BOD_5	mg/L	Average	Monitor	Monthly Average	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a)
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Average	Monitor	Monthly Average	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a)
Settleable Solids	mL/L	Average	Monitor	Daily Maximum	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a)
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Average	Monitor	Daily Maximum	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a)
Floatable Material	Days	Total	Monitor	Visual Observation	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a)
Screenings	Cu. Yards	Monthly Total	Monitor	Monthly Total	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a)
Total Residual Chlorine	mg/L	Average	0.2	Daily Maximum	0.2	TBEL
Fecal Coliform	No./ 100 mL	Geometric mean	200	30 -Day Geometric Mean	200	TBEL
Ammonia	mg/L	Average	Monitor	Monthly Average	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a)
TKN	mg/L	Average	Monitor	Discontinued	Discontinued	6 NYCRR 750 1.10
Total Phosphorus	mg/L	Average	Monitor	Monthly Average	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a)
Precipitation	Inches	Total	Measure	Monthly Total	Measure	6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a)

Outfall 018 Harbor Brook Constructed Wetlands Storage and Treatment Facility

Outfall #	018					
Outfall 018 is a natural treatment process across 34 contiguous acres to capture and treat approximately 13.6 MG of combined sewage each year.						
Effluent Parameter	Units	Current Limit Type	Current Permit Limit	New Limit Type	New Permit Limit	Basis
Wetlands Discharge Volume	MG	Total	Monitor	Monthly Total	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a)
Overflow Volume	MG	Total	Monitor	Monthly Total	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a)
BOD_5	mg/L	Average	Monitor	Monthly Average	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a)
TSS	mg/L	Average	Monitor	Monthly Average	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a)
Settleable Solids	mL/L	Average	Monitor	Daily Maximum	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a)
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Average	Monitor	Daily Maximum	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a)
Floatable Material	days	Total	Monitor	Total	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a)
Total Residual Chlorine	mg/L	Average	0.2	Daily Maximum	0.2	TBEL
Fecal Coliform	No/100 mL	Geometric Mean	200	30- Day Geometric Mean	200	TBEL
Ammonia	mg/L	Average	Monitor	Monthly Average	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a)
TKN	mg/L	Average	Monitor	Discontinued	Discontinued	6 NYCRR 750 1.10
Total Phosphorus	mg/L	Average	Monitor	Monthly Average	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a)
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Minimum	Monitor	Daily Minimum	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a)
Precipitation	inches	Total per event	Measure	Monthly Total	Measure	6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a)

CSO Outfalls - Floatables Control Facilities

Outfall 020 Butternut Floatables Control Facility, Outfall 021 Burnet Floatables Control Facility, Outfall 066 Maltbie Floatables Control Facility, Outfall 073 Teall Floatables Control Facility

Outfall #	020, 021, 23A, 23B, 066, 073

Outfalls 020 and 021 are in-line facilities designed to catch floatable material. Flow enters the upstream vault, and at a level of 2.2 feet, the flow is forced through a series of 8 net bags before continuing back to the trunk sewer, pooling until it overtops the weir and is discharged to Onondaga Creek. The construction of Outfall 023 (see Facility Information) includes the relocation of the discharges from the current Outfall 020 and Outfall 021 to the single discharge location at Outfall 023. Outfalls 020 and 021 will remain in the permit as monitoring locations.
Outfall 066 is an end of pipe facility designed to catch floatable material. Flow enters the influent chamber and is pushed through a row of 3 net bags before being discharged to Onondaga Creek.
Outfall 073 utilizes a Copa bar screen to collect floatable materials. Once water overtops the storm weir, flow passes through the bar screen, which is kept continuously clean by a raking mechanism. As the water level subsides below the bar screen, the raking mechanism shuts down.

Effluent Parameter	Units	Current Limit Type	Current Permit Limit	New Limit Type	New Permit Limit	Basis
Flow	MGD	Total, per event	Monitor	Monthly Total	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a)
Floatable Material	days	Total, per event	Monitor	Monthly Total	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a)
Screenings/Floatables Captured	lbs	Total, per month	Monitor	Monthly Total	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a)
Precipitation	inches	Total, per event	Monitor	Monthly Total	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a)

CSO Outfalls - Storage Systems and Facilities

Outfall 080 Erie Boulevard Storage System

Outfall #	080

Outfall 080 is a relief point for the Erie Boulevard Storage System. The facility is designed to store discharge from nine separate diversion manholes with a storage capacity of approximately 5 million gallons through 3 storage units. In the event that the maximum capacity is reached, further flows are discharged to Onondaga Creek .

Effluent Parameter	Units	Current Limit Type	Current Permit Limit	New Limit Type	New Permit Limit	Type
Overflow Volume	MG	Total, per event	Monitor	Monthly Total	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a)
Retained Volume	MG	Total, per event	Monitor	Monthly Total	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a)
Precipitation	inches	Total, per event	Monitor	Monthly Total	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a)

Outfall 04A Lower Harbor Brook (LHB) CSO Storage Facility, Outfall 33A Clinton CSO Storage Facility

Outfall #	04A, 33A
Outfall 04A is a storage facility consisting of a 4.9-million-gallon storage tank. Once the maximum volume is reached, additional flow is discharged to Harbor Brook. Following the event, water is pumped back to the Metro Syracuse WWTP. **Outfall 33A** is a is a storage facility consisting of a series of tunnels totaling 6.5 million gallons. Flow is screened at the west influent chamber by trash racks and passing through the tunnels sequentially. If the storage volume exceeds 6.5 million gallons, excess volume is discharged to Onondaga Creek. Following the event, water is pumped back to the Metro Syracuse WWTP.	

Effluent Parameter	Units	Current Limit Type	Current Permit Limit	New Limit Type	New Permit Limit	Basis
Overflow Volume	MG	Total	Monitor	Monthly Total	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a)
Retained Volume	MG	Total	Monitor	Monthly Total	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a)
Fecal Coliform	No/100 mL	Geometric Mean	Monitor	7-Day Geometric Mean	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a)
Floatable Material	days	Total	Monitor	Monthly	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a)
Screenings	Cu. Yards	Total, per month	Monitor	Monthly Total	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a)
Precipitation	Inches	Total	Measure	Monthly Total	Measure	6 NYCRR 750 1.13(a)

Appendix: Regulatory and Technical Basis of Permit Authorizations

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

Regulatory References

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

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

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

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

Outfall and Receiving Water Information

Impaired Waters

The NYS 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters identifies waters where specific best usages are not fully supported. The state must consider the development of a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) or other strategy to reduce the input of the specific pollutant(s) that restrict waterbody uses, in order to restore and protect such uses. SPDES permits must include effluent limitations necessary to implement a waste load allocation (WLA) of an USEPA-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 included in the permit either through routine monitoring or a short-term high intensity monitoring program. The Pollutant Summary Table identifies the number of sample data points available.

Permit Requirements

Basis for Effluent Limitations

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

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

Anti-backsliding

Anti-backsliding requirements are specified in the CWA sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4), ECL 17-0809, and regulations at 40 CFR 122.44(*l*) and 6 NYCRR 750-1.10(c) and (d). Generally, the relaxation of effluent limitations in permits is prohibited unless one of the specified exceptions applies, which will be cited on a case-by-case basis in this fact sheet. Consistent with current case law[15] and USEPA interpretation[16] anti-backsliding requirements do not apply should a revision to the final effluent limitation take effect before the scheduled date of compliance for that final effluent limitation.

Antidegradation Policy

New York State implements the antidegradation portion of the CWA based upon two documents: (1) Organization and Delegation Memorandum #85-40, “Water Quality Antidegradation Policy” (September 9, 1985); and, (2) TOGS 1.3.9, “Implementation of the NYSDEC Antidegradation Policy – Great Lakes Basin (Supplement to Antidegradation Policy dated September 9, 1985) (undated).” The permit for the facility contains effluent

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

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

Technology-based Effluent Limitations (TBELs)

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

Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

In addition to the TBELs, permits must include additional or more stringent effluent limitations and conditions, including those necessary to protect water quality. CWA sections 101 and 301(b)(1)(C), 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1), and 6 NYCRR Parts 750-1.11 require that permits include limitations for all pollutants or parameters which are or may be discharged at a level which may cause or contribute to an exceedance of any State water quality standard adopted pursuant to NYS ECL 17-0301. Additionally, 6 NYCRR Part 701.1 prohibits the discharge of pollutants that will cause impairment of the best usages of the receiving water as specified by the water classifications at the location of discharge and at other locations that may be affected by such discharge. Water quality standards can be found under 6 NYCRR Parts 700-704. The limitations must be stringent enough to ensure that water quality standards are met at the point of discharge and in downstream waters and must be consistent with any applicable WLA which may be in effect through a TMDL for the receiving water. These and other requirements are summarized in TOGS 1.1.1, 1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1.3.5 and 1.3.6. 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., 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); USEPA Region VIII’s “Mixing Zones and Dilution Policy” (December 1994); NYSDEC TOGS 1.3.1, “Total Maximum Daily Loads and Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations” (July 1996); “CORMIX v11.0” (2019).

Critical Flows

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

Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA)

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

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

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, DEC uses a model which incorporates the Streeter-Phelps equation. The equation relates the decomposition of inorganic

and organic materials along with oxygen reaeration rates to compute the downstream dissolved oxygen concentration for comparison to water quality standards.

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

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing:

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

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

Minimum Level of Detection

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

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.

Monitoring Requirements

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

Requirements for Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs)

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

CWA Section 402(q) requires that each permit for a discharge from a municipal combined storm and sanitary sewer shall conform to USEPA'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

The multiple discharge variance (MDV) for mercury was developed in accordance with 6 NYCRR 702.17(h) "to address widespread standard or guidance value attainment issues including the presence of a ubiquitous pollutant or naturally high levels of a pollutant in a watershed." The first MDV was issued in October 2010, and subsequently revised and reissued in 2015; each subsequent iteration of the MDV is designed to build off the previous version, to make reasonable progress towards the water quality standard (WQS) of 0.7 ng/L dissolved mercury. The MDV is necessary because human-caused conditions or sources of mercury prevent attainment

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

of the WQS and cannot be remedied (i.e., mercury is ubiquitous in New York waters at levels above the WQS and compliance with a water quality-based effluent limitation (WQBEL) for mercury cannot be achieved with demonstrated effluent treatment technologies). DEC has determined that the MDV is consistent with the protection of public health, safety, and welfare. During the effective period of this MDV, any increased risks to human health are mitigated by fish consumption advisories issued periodically by the NYSDOH.

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

Emerging Contaminants

Action Levels and a minimization plan for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) have been added in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.2(a)(2), TOGS 1.2.1, and 6 NYCRR 750-1.14(f). These requirements have been implemented 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.

Schedules of Compliance

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

Schedule(s) of Additional Submittals

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