



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) DISCHARGE PERMIT

SIC Code:	4952	NAICS Code:	221320	SPDES Number:	NY0026956
Discharge Class (CL):	05	DEC Number:	7-2512-00012/00001		
Toxic Class (TX):	T	Effective Date (EDP):	06/09/2020		
Major-Sub Drainage Basin:	07 - 03	Expiration Date (ExDP):	06/08/2025		
Water Index Number:	0-66-11-P26-25	Item No.:	148	Modification Dates (EDPM):	01/01/2022 10/01/2022
Compact Area:	IJC				EDPM

This SPDES permit is issued in compliance with Title 8 of Article 17 of the Environmental Conservation Law of New York State and in compliance with the Clean Water Act, as amended, (33 U.S.C. '1251 et.seq.)

PERMITTEE NAME AND ADDRESS					
Name:	City of Oneida	Attention:	Mayor, City of Oneida		
Street:	109 N. Main Street				
City:	Oneida	State:	NY	Zip Code:	13421
Email:	hacker@oneidacity.com	Phone:	315-361-1921		

is authorized to discharge from the facility described below:

FACILITY NAME, ADDRESS, AND PRIMARY OUTFALL									
Name:	City of Oneida Sewage Treatment Plant								
Address / Location:	387 Harden Street					County:	Madison		
City:	Oneida				State:	NY	Zip Code:	13421	
Facility Location:	Latitude:	43 °	06 '	11.8 " N	& Longitude:	75 °	38 '	50.2 " W	
Primary Outfall No.:	001	Latitude:	43 °	06 '	14.7 " N	& Longitude:	75 °	38 '	44.5 " W
Outfall Description:	Treated Sanitary		Receiving Water:	Oneida Creek			Class:	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:

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

Permit Administrator:			
Address:	5786 Widewaters Parkway, Syracuse, NY 13214-1867		
Signature:		Date:	/ /

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL OUTFALLS

Outfall	Wastewater Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
004	Treated Sanitary	43 ° 06 ' 47 " N	75 ° 35 ' 6.2 " W
Receiving Water:	Groundwater (Golf Course Irrigation)		Class: GA
Outfall	Wastewater Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
01A	Influent from Dedicated Forcemain	43 ° 06 ' 47 " N	75 ° 35 ' 6.2 " W
Receiving Water:	Oneida Creek (Internal to Outfall 001)		Class: C
Outfall	Wastewater Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
002	Stormwater	43 ° 06 ' 47 " N	75 ° 35 ' 6.2 " W
Receiving Water:	Oneida Creek		Class: C
Outfall	Wastewater Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
005	Stormwater	43 ° 06 ' 47 " N	75 ° 35 ' 6.2 " W
Receiving Water:	Oneida Creek		Class: C

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DEFINITIONS FOR PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING TERMS

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

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING –001

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
001	All Year	Oneida Creek	EDPM	06/08/2025

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location		
								Inf.	Eff.	
Flow	Monthly Average	4.5	MGD			Continuous	Recorder	X		
Flow	Monthly Average	Monitor	MGD			Continuous	Recorder		X	
CBOD ₅	Monthly Average	25	mg/L	940	lbs/d	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	2, 3, 4
CBOD ₅	7-Day Average	40	mg/L	1500	lbs/d	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	4
UOD June 1 st – October 31 st	Monthly Average	32	mg/L	1200	lbs/d	1/Week	Calculated	X	X	3
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Monthly Average	30	mg/L	1100	lbs/d	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	2, 4
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	7-Day Average	45	mg/L	1700	lbs/d	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	4
Settleable Solids	Daily Maximum	0.1	mL/L			2/Day	Grab		X	
pH	Daily Minimum	6.5	SU			2/Day	Grab	X	X	
	Daily Maximum	8.5	SU							
Nitrogen, Ammonia (as N) June 1 st – October 31 st	Monthly Average	1.9	mg/L			1/Week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Nitrogen, Ammonia (as N) November 1 st – May 31 st	Monthly Average	5.0	mg/L			1/Week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Nitrogen, TKN (as N)	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L			1/Week	24-hr. Comp.		X	3
Phosphorus, Total (as P)	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Phosphorus, Total (as P)	12 MRA	0.5	mg/L	19	lbs/d	1/Week	24-hr. Comp.		X	5
Temperature	Daily Maximum	Monitor	°F			2/Day	Grab		X	
Dissolved Oxygen	Daily Minimum	Monitor	mg/L			Continuous	Recorder		X	
Mercury	Daily Maximum	50	ng/L			1/Quarter	Grab		X	
	12 MRA	2.1	ng/L			1/Quarter	Calculated		X	5
Chlorinated Phenols, Total	Monthly Average	5.0	ug/L			1/Quarter	Grab		X	6
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L			1/Quarter	24-hr Comp.		X	7
EFFLUENT DISINFECTION - Required Seasonal from May 1st - October 31st										
Coliform, Fecal	30-Day Geometric Mean	200	No./100 mL			1/Week	Grab		X	
Coliform, Fecal	7-Day Geometric Mean	400	No./100 mL			1/Week	Grab		X	
Chlorine, Total Residual	Daily Maximum	0.030	mg/L			2/Day	Grab		X	8

See Footnotes on [Page 6](#)

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING –001 (continued)

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
001	All Year	Oneida Creek	EDPM	06/08/2025

WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TESTING	Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
SUMMER LIMITATION (June 1 st – October 31 st)									
WET - Acute Invertebrate	See footnote		0.3	TUa	Quarterly	See footnote		X	9
WET - Acute Vertebrate	See footnote		0.3	TUa	Quarterly	See footnote		X	9
WET - Chronic Invertebrate	See footnote		3.4	TUc	Quarterly	See footnote		X	9
WET - Chronic Vertebrate	See footnote		3.4	TUc	Quarterly	See footnote		X	9
WINTER LIMITATION (November 1 st – May 31 st)									
WET - Acute Invertebrate	See footnote		1.0	TUa	Quarterly	See footnote		X	9
WET - Acute Vertebrate	See footnote		1.0	TUa	Quarterly	See footnote		X	9
WET - Chronic Invertebrate	See footnote		5.9	TUc	Quarterly	See footnote		X	9
WET - Chronic Vertebrate	See footnote		5.9	TUc	Quarterly	See footnote		X	9

See Footnotes on [Page 6](#)

FOOTNOTES – 001

1. Effluent shall not exceed 15% of influent concentration values for CBOD₅ and TSS.
2. Ultimate Oxygen Demand shall be computed as follows: $UOD = (1.5 \times CBOD_5) + (4.5 \times TKN)$ (Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen).
3. The CBOD₅ and TSS limits in lbs/day shall be calculated and reported using the actual effluent flow from Outfall 001 (influent flow minus flow to Outfall 004).
4. Total Phosphorus (as P) 12-month rolling average is defined as the sum of the current month's monthly average in lbs/d added to the monthly average in lbs/d from the eleven previous months, divided by 12.
5. The 12-month rolling average for Mercury is defined as the sum of the current month's monthly average concentration or load added to the quarterly averages from the eleven previous months, divided by the number of months for which samples were collected in the 12-month period
6. Total chlorinated phenols shall be determined using Method EPA 625.1 as approved under 40 CFR Part 136. No individual chlorinated phenol, or the sum of any detections, shall measure more than the 5 µg/L. The numerical summation of all positive and qualified as estimated results shall be reported on the DMR. If all results are non-detect, report the non-detect at the highest ML of the non-detects. If reporting all non-detect, attach the laboratory report showing the results for all chlorinated phenolic compounds analyzed.
7. Sampling for Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) will occur quarterly for the permit term. In years requiring Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) testing, Total Dissolved Solids must be measured from the same sample.
8. Effluent limitation for Total Residual Chlorine is only applicable if chlorine is used for disinfection or other treatment processes.

9. **Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing:**

Testing Requirements – Chronic WET testing is required, but report both the acute and chronic results. Testing shall be performed in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136 and TOGS 1.3.2 unless prior written approval has been obtained from the Department. The test species shall be *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (water flea - invertebrate) and *Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow - vertebrate). Receiving water collected upstream from the discharge should be used for dilution. All tests conducted should be static-renewal (two 24-hr composite samples with one renewal for Acute tests and three 24-hr composite samples with two renewals for Chronic tests). The appropriate dilution series should be used to generate a definitive test endpoint, otherwise an immediate rerun of the test may be required. WET testing shall be coordinated with the monitoring of chemical and physical parameters limited by this permit so that the resulting analyses are also representative of the sample used for WET testing. The ratio of critical receiving water flow to discharge flow (i.e. dilution ratio) is 2.2:1 for acute summer, 3.4:1 for chronic summer, 3.5:1 acute winter, and 5.9:1 chronic winter. Discharges which are disinfected using chlorine should be dechlorinated prior to WET testing or samples shall be taken immediately prior to the chlorination system.

Monitoring Period - WET testing shall be performed quarterly (calendar quarters) during calendar years ending in 0 and 5 and lasting for a period of one full year.

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

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

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

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING –004

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
004	All Year (only when discharging to golf course)	Groundwater (Golf Course Irrigation)	EDPM	06/08/2025

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location		
								Inf.	Eff.	
Flow	Daily Maximum	Monitor	MGD			Continuous	Recorder		X	1
Nitrates (as N)	Daily Maximum	20	mg/L			1/Week	24-hr. Comp.		X	1
Chloroform	Daily Maximum	7.0	ug/L			1/Month	Grab		X	1
Phenols, Total	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ug/L			1/Month	Grab		X	1

EFFLUENT DISINFECTION - Required all year when discharging to golf course

Coliform, Fecal	30-Day Geometric Mean	200	No./100 mL			1/Week	Grab		X	1,2
Coliform, Fecal	7-Day Geometric Mean	400	No./100 mL			1/Week	Grab		X	1,2
Coliform, Total	Daily Average	2400	No./100 mL			1/Week	Grab		X	1,2
Coliform, Total	Daily Maximum Mean	5000	No./100 mL			1/Week	Grab		X	1,2
Chlorine, Total Residual	Daily Maximum	2.0	mg/L			1/Day	Grab		X	1,2
Chlorine, Total Residual	Daily Minimum	0.5	mg/L			1/Day	Grab		X	1,2

FOOTNOTES - 004:

1. Sampling to determine compliance for Outfall 004 may be conducted at either the City of Oneida Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) sampling location prior to discharge to the irrigation holding ponds or at the Snyder Pond Pump Station sampling location at the Turning Stone Golf Resort prior to irrigation. Each Total Residual Chlorine sampling event for minimum and maximum must occur at the same location, sampling events may not report a maximum from one location and a minimum from the other.
2. Disinfection is required on all effluent flow used for golf course irrigation, regardless of the season.

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING –01A

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
01A	All Year	Oneida Creek (Internal to Outfall 001) Influent from Industrial Forcemain	EDPM	06/08/2025

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location		
								Inf.	Eff.	
Flow	Daily Maximum	Monitor	MGD			Continuous	Recorder	X		1
pH	Daily Minimum	Monitor	SU			1/Day	Grab	X		2
	Daily Maximum	Monitor	SU							

FOOTNOTES – 01A:

- Flow shall be measured continuously as the influent flow from the dedicated industrial forcemain. This can be measured by a flow meter or calculated based on pump run times.
- pH shall be measured once per day on the influent flow from the dedicated industrial forcemain. The measurement shall be taken prior to combining with any other waste flows.

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS

NO EXPOSURE CERTIFICATION

The permittee submitted a Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure Form on 7/17/19, certifying that all industrial activities and materials are completely sheltered from exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or stormwater runoff. The permittee must maintain a condition of no exposure for the exclusion to remain applicable. If conditions change resulting in the exposure of materials and activities to stormwater, the permittee must notify the Regional Water Engineer. The permittee must recertify a condition of no exposure every five years by completing the "No Exposure Certification Form" found on the NYSDEC website.

MERCURY MINIMIZATION PROGRAM (MMP) - Type I

1. General - The permittee must develop, implement, and maintain a mercury minimization program (MMP), containing the elements set forth below, to reduce mercury effluent levels with the goal of achieving the WQBEL of 0.7 ng/L.
2. MMP Elements - The MMP must be a written document and must include any necessary drawings or maps of the facility and/or collection system. Other related documents already prepared for the facility may be used as part of the MMP and may be incorporated by reference. At a minimum, the MMP must include the following elements as described in detail below:
 - a. Monitoring - Monitoring at outfall, influent and other locations tributary to compliance points may be performed using either USEPA Method 1631 or another sufficiently sensitive method, as approved under 40 CFR Part 136¹. Monitoring of raw materials, equipment, treatment residuals, and other non-wastewater/non-stormwater substances may be performed using other methods as appropriate. Monitoring must be coordinated so that the results can be effectively compared between locations.

Minimum required monitoring is as follows:

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

¹ Outfall monitoring must be conducted using the methods specified in Table 8 of *DOW 1.3.10*.

²A level of 0.2 mg/L (200,000 ng/L) or more is considered hazardous per 40 CFR Part 261.11. 500 ng/L is used here to alert the permittee that there is an unusual concentration of mercury and that it will need to be managed appropriately.

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

v. Additional monitoring must be completed as required elsewhere in this permit (e.g., locations tributary to compliance points).

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

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

ii. Monitoring and Inventory/Inspections -

1) Monitoring shall be performed as described in 2.a above. As mercury sources are found, the permittee must enforce its sewer use law to track down and minimize these sources.

2) The permittee must inventory and/or inspect users of its system as necessary to support the MMP.

a) Dental Facilities

1. The permittee must maintain an inventory of each dental facility.

2. The permittee must inspect each dental facility at least once every five years to verify compliance with the wastewater treatment operation, maintenance, and notification elements of 6 NYCRR 374.4. Alternatively, the permittee may develop and implement an outreach program,³ which informs users of their responsibilities, and collect the "Amalgam Waste Compliance Report for Dental Dischargers"⁴ form, as needed, to satisfy the inspection requirements. The permittee must conduct the outreach program at least once every five years and ensure the "Amalgam Waste Compliance Report for Dental Dischargers" are submitted by new users, as necessary. The outreach program could be supported by a subset of site inspections.

3. A file shall be maintained containing documentation demonstrating compliance with 2.b.ii.2)a) above. This file shall be available for review by the Department representatives and copies shall be provided upon request.

b) Other *potential mercury sources*

1. The permittee must maintain an inventory of other *potential mercury sources*.

2. The permittee must inspect other *potential mercury sources* once every five years. Alternatively, the permittee may develop and implement an outreach program which informs users of their responsibilities as *potential mercury sources*. The permittee must conduct the outreach program at least once every five years. The outreach program should be supported by a subset of site inspections.

3. A file shall be maintained containing documentation demonstrating compliance with 2.b.ii.2)b) above. This file shall be available for review by the Department representatives and copies shall be provided upon request.

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

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

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

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)

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

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

3. **MMP Modification** - The MMP must be modified whenever:
- a. Changes at the facility, or within the collection system, increase the potential for mercury discharges;
 - b. Effluent discharges exceed the current permit limitation(s); or
 - c. A letter from the Department identifies inadequacies in the MMP.

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

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

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

N.Y.S. PERMITTED DISCHARGE POINT

SPDES PERMIT No.: NY _____

OUTFALL No. : _____

For information about this permitted discharge contact:

Permittee Name: _____

Permittee Contact: _____

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

OR:

NYSDEC Division of Water Regional Office Address:

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

- (e) Upon request, the permittee shall make available electronic or hard copies of the sampling data to the public. In accordance with the RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS page of your permit, each DMR shall be maintained (either electronically or as a hard copy) on record for a period of five years.
- (f) The permittee shall periodically inspect the outfall identification sign(s) in order to ensure they are maintained, are still visible, and contain information that is current and factually correct. Signs that are damaged or incorrect shall be replaced within 3 months of inspection.
- (g) If the permittee believes that any outfall which discharges wastewater from the permitted facility meets any of the DNA waiver criteria, notification must be made to the Department's Bureau of Water Permits. Provided there is no objection by the Department, a sign for the involved outfall(s) are not required. This notification must include the facility's name, address, telephone number, contact, permit number, outfall number(s), and reason why such outfall(s) is waived from the requirements of discharge notification. The Department may evaluate the applicability of a waiver at any time and take appropriate measures to assure that the ECL and associated regulations are complied with.

MINI INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM

The permittee previously performed the actions described in items 1 through 4 below in order to develop a mini pretreatment program:

1. Industrial Survey

The permittee submitted the results of an industrial survey.

2. Develop Procedures

The permittee submitted documentation of procedures for obtaining and ensuring compliance with applicable standards. Such procedures include requirements and schedules for discharge permits, industrial self-monitoring, compliance monitoring of industries by the permittee, on-going POTW monitoring, and an enforcement program. Such procedures are equivalent to procedures described or referenced in the document entitled Introduction to the National Pretreatment Program, USEPA, June, 2011, (https://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/pretreatment_program_intro_2011.pdf).

3. Treatment Plant/Industry Monitoring

The permittee submitted the results of industrial and POTW monitoring and a completed Fast Report On Significant Industries forms (FROSI) for all significant industrial users (SIUs).

4. Local Sewer Use Law

The permittee submitted a draft local sewer use law equivalent to the DEC Model Sewer Use Law, NYSDEC, 1994. Local limits for substance capable of causing SPDES permit violations, endangering municipal employees or limiting sludge disposal options were included in the local law. Such limits were developed in accordance with document entitled Local Limits Development Guidance, US EPA, July 2004, EPA 833-R-04-002A (https://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/pretreatment_local_limits.pdf). After approval by the Department, dated 9/27/1996, the permittee submitted a copy of the enacted Law accompanied by proof of enactment.

Therefore, the permittee shall continue to implement the procedures developed in accordance with 2. above and approved by the Department. At a minimum, the following activities shall continue to be undertaken by the permittee:

1. Issue permits including limitations, monitoring requirements, and reporting requirements to its significant industrial users.
2. Enforce the local limits set forth in the POTW local sewer use law.
3. Carry out inspections and monitoring of significant industrial users to determine compliance with categorical standards and local limits.
4. Undertake enforcement actions in accordance with Department approved procedures.

In accordance with the Schedule of Submittals, the permittee shall submit yearly Fast Report On Significant Industries forms (FROSI) for each SIU to the Department. Every third year, on the same date, the permittee shall submit Industrial Chemical Survey forms completed by all SIUs to the Department. At the same time the permittee shall notify the Department of any proposed significant changes to its implementing procedures or local sewer use law.

MONITORING LOCATIONS

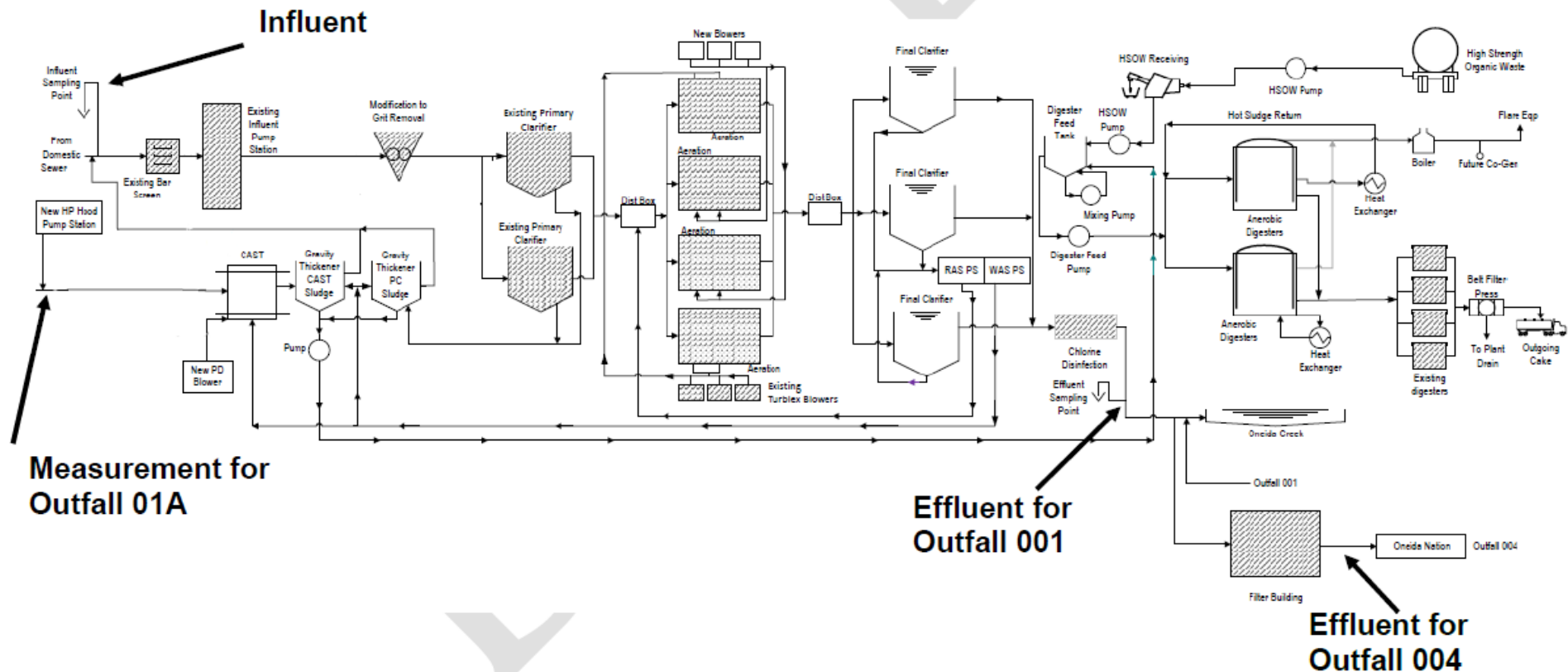
The permittee shall take samples and measurements, to comply with the monitoring requirements specified in this permit, at the location(s) specified below:

Outfall 001:

Influent samples shall be collected from the domestic sewer forcemain prior to receiving any treatment.

Effluent samples shall be collected after disinfection and before combining with any other flows including the receiving stream.

Outfall 004: Effluent samples shall be collected after filtration and disinfection. Effluent samples may alternatively be collected at Snyder Pond Pump Station.



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

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

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS (continued)

2. Notification Requirement for POTWs

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

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

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

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

G. Sludge Management

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

H. SPDES Permit Program Fee

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

I. Water Treatment Chemicals (WTCs)

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

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

RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

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

DMRs must be submitted electronically using the electronic reporting tool (NetDMR) specified by NYSDEC. Instructions on the use of NetDMR are available in the DMR Manual. **Hardcopy paper DMRs will only be received at the address listed below for the Bureau of Water Permits, if a waiver from the electronic submittal requirements has been granted by DEC to the facility.**

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

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

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

Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Water, Bureau of Water Permits
625 Broadway, Albany, New York 12233-3505

Phone: (518) 402-8111

Department of Environmental Conservation
Regional Water Engineer, Region 7
615 Erie Boulevard West, Syracuse, New York, 13204-2400 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 the Department's website. In addition, POTWs are required to provide a five-day incident report and supplemental information to the DEC in accordance with Part 750-2.7(d) by utilizing the Division of Water Report of Noncompliance Event form unless waived by DEC on a case-by-case basis.
- E. Schedule of Additional Submittals:
The permittee shall submit as a hardcopy the following information to the Regional Water Engineer and to the Bureau of Water Permits, unless otherwise instructed:

SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS		
Outfall(s)	Required Action	Due Date
001	CAST SYSTEM OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE PLAN This plan shall document detailed procedures for CAST O&M including but not limited to odor generation preventative measures, mitigative measures, and contingency measures. The contingency measures shall include an air collection, conveyance and treatment system for the CAST process. The plan shall also include a Community Action Plan (CAP) to receive and document complaints or information from the public and to provide information regarding actions taken by the City to address odor issues. An acceptable CAP shall at a minimum include a phone number and email address for the receipt of odor complaints, a formalized procedure for responding to each complaint, a mechanism for disseminating complaint information to the community and a records retention policy.	EDPM + 6 months

SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS		
Outfall(s)	Required Action	Due Date
001	<u>MERCURY MINIMIZATION PLAN</u> The permittee must complete and maintain onsite an annual mercury minimization status report in accordance with the requirements of this permit.	Each Year by March 28 th Maintained Onsite
001	<u>WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TESTING</u> WET testing shall be performed on a chronic basis, but both acute and chronic results shall be reported. Monitoring shall occur quarterly for a period of one year, on years ending in 0 and 5. The toxicity test report including all information requested of this permit shall be attached to your monthly DMRs.	Within 60 days following the end of each monitoring period
001	<u>STORMWATER NO EXPOSURE CERTIFICATION</u> Permittee must recertify every five years a condition of no exposure to stormwater in order to continue to qualify for the no exposure exclusion. The No Exposure Certification Form can be found on the NYSDEC website.	August 1, 2024 and Every 5 Years Thereafter
001	<u>MINI PRETREATMENT PROGRAM - FROSI</u> Submit completed Fast Report On Significant Industries forms (FROSI) for each SIU to the Department, or notification letter that no new significant industrial users have been added.	Each Year on March 28 th
001	<u>MINI PRETREATMENT PROGRAM – Industrial Chemical Survey (ICS) Forms</u> Submit Industrial Chemical Survey forms completed by all SIUs to the Department. Notify the Department of any proposed significant changes to its implementing procedures or local sewer use law.	March 28 th 2020, and every three years thereafter

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

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

SPDES Permit Fact Sheet

City of Oneida

City of Oneida Sewage Treatment Plant

NY0026956



**Department of
Environmental
Conservation**

Summary of Permit Changes

A State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permittee-initiated permit modification has been drafted for the City of Oneida Sewage Treatment Plant. The changes to the permit are summarized below:

- Updated permit format, definitions, and general conditions
- Outfall 001
 - Removed Permit Limits table for Existing Facility
 - Removed reference to 'Proposed Facility' from table header
 - Updated effective date of the table to 'EDPM'
 - Decreased sampling frequency for Total Mercury daily max sampling to quarterly
 - Added 12 MRA mercury limit at facility existing effluent quality (EEQ) of 2.1 ng/L, sampled quarterly
 - Updated Total Chlorinated Phenols Sampling frequency to quarterly
 - Removed footnote 1 and renumbered remaining footnotes
 - Updated footnote 5 to remove reference to the Schedule of Compliance and instead reference the requirements for Total Chlorinated Phenols limit, analysis, and reporting
 - Added footnote 6 to specify calculation of the 12 MRA for Mercury
- Outfall 004
 - Updated footnote 1 from referencing the Schedule of Compliance to specifying alternate locations for sampling
- Outfall 01A
 - Removed reference to 'Proposed Facility' from table header
 - Updated effective date of the table to 'EDPM'
 - Removed footnote 1 and renumbered remaining footnotes
- Schedule of Compliance has been removed from the permit as all requirements were completed
- Schedule of Additional Submittals
 - Due date for CAST System Operations & Maintenance Plan has been updated to 6 months after the issuance of modified permit
- Monitoring Locations
 - Updated diagram to the new diagram provided by permittee
 - Added the alternate sampling location for Outfall 004 to the description

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

- | | |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 6/9/2020 | The last full technical review was performed and the SPDES permit became effective with a new five-year term and expiration date of 6/8/2025. The 2020 permit, along with all subsequent modifications, has formed the basis of this permit. |
| 1/1/2022 | Permit was modified to correct the effective date of the permit and sampling frequency for fecal and total coliform at Outfall 004, update the MMP requirements and schedule of additional submittals, and to remove the schedule of compliance for meeting the final effluent limitations for chlorinated phenols at 001 and chloroform at Outfall 004 as the compliance date had passed. |

- 10/1/2022 Permit was modified to change the total chlorinated phenols limit to 'monitor' with the 5µg/L limit as a final limitation, and added sampling frequency for fecal coliform, WET, and total residual chlorine at existing Outfall 001, Updated footnotes and added a Schedule of Compliance item for chlorinated phenols for the Outfall 001 proposed facility, Corrected effective date for Outfall 004 and clarified that the limitations apply only when they are discharging to the golf course, and added a Schedule of Compliance for ongoing status reports, and meeting final effluent limits at Outfall 001 for chlorinated phenols and Outfall 004 for chloroform.
- 11/6/2023 The City of Oneida submitted a final action plan and laboratory summary report for chlorinated phenols requesting a decrease in sampling frequency of chlorinated phenols.
- 10/1/2024 The City of Oneida submitted a final engineering report for chloroform requesting to move the sampling location for chloroform for Outfall 004 from the facility to the Snyder Pond Pump Station.

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

Facility Information

This facility is a publicly owned treatment works that receives flow from domestic and industrial users, with effluent consisting of treated sanitary wastewater via separate sewers. For additional background and facility information, please see the 6/9/2020, 1/1/2022, and 10/1/2022 permit Factsheets.

The primary outfall (Outfall 001) discharges to Oneida Creek, with a portion of the flows seasonally diverted to be filtered and conveyed to the Turning Stone Resort to be used as golf course irrigation (Outfall 004).

Turning Stone Golf Resort has added aeration systems to each of their two irrigation water storage ponds. Additionally, they have installed a fountain in Snyder Pond for added aeration. As agreed to in the First Amendment to Reclaimed Water Agreement dated March 10, 2025, these systems will be started prior to accepting reclaimed water from Outfall 004, run continuously through the irrigation season, and continue to run for a month after the reclaimed water supply from the WWTP is ceased for the year.

Site Overview



Figure 1: Overhead view depicting the City of Oneida STP, Turning Stone Golf Resort, and Snyder and Beacon Light irrigation water storage ponds.



Figure 2: Overhead view depicting the Turning Stone Golf Resort, Snyder and Beacon Light irrigation ponds, and location of Snyder Pond Pump Station.

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](#).

Anti-backsliding

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

[Appendix Link](#)

Antidegradation

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

[Appendix Link](#)

Mercury¹⁵

The multiple discharge variance (MDV) outlined in DOW 1.3.10 for mercury provides the framework for DEC to require mercury monitoring and mercury minimization programs (MMPs), through SPDES permitting. [Appendix Link](#)

The existing effluent quality (EEQ) of 2.1 ng/L was calculated from the lognormal 95th percentile of 27 mercury effluent samples collected from 10/31/2022 to 1/31/2025. The permit has been updated to include reduced MMP Type I sampling requirements with the continuation of the daily max total mercury effluent limitation of 50 ng/L, and a new 12 MRA limit of 2.1 ng/L, each sampled quarterly.

A mercury minimization program consisting of the following will continue to be required:

- Additional monitoring of key locations, as defined in the MMP
- Control strategy for implementation of the MMP
- Annual status report (maintained onsite)

The permit language reflects additional reductions in the MMP requirements.

¹ As prescribed by 6 NYCRR Part 617

Permittee: City of Oneida
 Facility: City of Oneida Sewage Treatment Plant
 SPDES Number: NY0026956
 USEPA Major/Class 05 Municipal

Date: February 26, 2025 v.1.27
 Permit Writer: Emily Kosinski
 Water Quality Reviewer: Emily Kosinski

Chlorinated Phenols

Outfall 001

Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Treated Sanitary											
		Type of Treatment: CAST, screening/grit removal, primary clarification, conventional activated sludge, secondary clarification, and disinfection											
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
General Notes: Existing discharge data from 6/2/22 to 10/5/23 was obtained from the submitted Chlorinated Phenols Action Plan and Laboratory Summary Report and the initial sample from the 2019 application provided by the permittee. The applicable water quality standard was reviewed for continuance of the WQBEL. The standard and WQBEL shown below represent the most stringent.													
Total Chlorinated Phenols	µg/L	Monthly Average	5 (final permit limit)	5.7 (actual max)	1/18	-	2.1	1	E(FS)	3.9	703.5	5.0	ML
	The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum measured effluent concentration of 5.7 µg/L, a multiplier of 1.4, the summer HEW dilution ratio of 3.9 (calculated via CORMIX in the 2020 Factsheet), and an assumed negligible upstream ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation and therefore a WQBEL will be continued in the permit. However, due to the single detection of 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol in the permit application and subsequent 18 non-detects of all analyzed chlorinated phenols reported since the 2020 permit was issued, sampling frequency will be decreased to quarterly.												
	The continued non-detect results for 2,6- Dichlorophenol also allows removal of this analyte from the list of required analytes to be included in the sum of total chlorinated phenols.												
	The permit sampling will be reported as the sum of all positive and qualified as estimated results. If all results are non-detect, the non-detect will be reported as non -detect at the highest ML.												

Permittee: City of Oneida
 Facility: City of Oneida Sewage Treatment Plant
 SPDES Number: NY0026956
 USEPA Major/Class 05 Municipal

Date: February 26, 2025 v.1.27
 Permit Writer: Emily Kosinski
 Water Quality Reviewer: Emily Kosinski

Chloroform

Outfall 004

Outfall #	004	Description of Wastewater: Treated Sanitary											
		Type of Treatment: CAST, Screening/Grit removal, primary clarification, conventional activated sludge, secondary clarification, disinfection, filtration, and aeration											
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
General Notes: Existing discharge data from 6/27/2024 to 9/5/2024 was obtained from the submitted Chloroform Engineering Report provided by the permittee. The applicable water quality standard was reviewed for continuance of the WQBEL. The standard and WQBEL shown below represent the most stringent.													
Chloroform (facility)	µg/L	Daily Max	7	17.4 (Actual Max)	7/0	-	35	7	GA	7	703.6	-	WQBEL
	The projected concentration was calculated using the maximum measured effluent concentration of 17.7 µg/L, a multiplier of 2, and an assumed negligible ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A comparison of the projected concentration to the WQS indicates a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation and therefore a WQBEL is necessary.												
Chloroform (Snyder Pond Pump Station)	µg/L	Daily Max	7	5.6 (Actual Max)	4/2	-	12	7	GA	7	703.6	-	WQBEL
	The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum measured effluent concentration of 5.6 µg/L, a multiplier of 2.1, and an assumed negligible ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A comparison of the projected concentration to the WQS indicates a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation and therefore a WQBEL is necessary.												
Per 6 NYCRR 700.2(e), "The location at which effluent samples are collected shall be at a point where the effluent emerges from a treatment works...or point source, and prior to being discharged to surface water or the ground..." The submitted WWTP Chloroform Engineering Report states, "The Snyder Pond Pump Station is considered the most representative sample as it is the sample location closest to the application of the reclaimed water as irrigation."													
These two statements in conjunction with the above reasonable potential analysis support the viability of the sampling location for chloroform at Outfall 004 being taken at either City of Oneida STP prior to discharge or at the Snyder Pond Pump Station at Turning Stone Resort prior to irrigation of the golf course, as a sample result below the calculated WQBEL at either location will be protective of the ground water quality at the time of use for irrigation.													

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

Interstate Water Pollution Control Agencies

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

control agency, to include any applicable effluent standards or water quality standards (WQS) promulgated by that interstate agency.

Existing Effluent Quality

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

Permit Requirements

Basis for Effluent Limitations

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

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

Anti-backsliding

Anti-backsliding requirements are specified in the CWA sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4), ECL 17-0809, and regulations at 40 CFR 122.44(l) and 6 NYCRR 750-1.10(c) and (d). Generally, the relaxation of effluent limitations in permits is prohibited unless one of the specified exceptions applies, which will be cited on a case-by-case basis in this fact sheet. Consistent with current case law² and USEPA interpretation³ anti-backsliding requirements do not apply should a revision to the final effluent limitation take effect before the scheduled date of compliance for that final effluent limitation.

Antidegradation Policy

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

Effluent Limitations

In developing a permit, the Department determines the technology-based effluent limitations (TBELs) and then evaluates the water quality expected to result from technology controls to determine if any exceedances of water quality criteria in the receiving water might result. If there is a reasonable potential for exceedances of water quality criteria to occur, water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) are developed. A WQBEL is designed

² American Iron and Steel Institute v. Environmental Protection Agency, 115 F.3d 979, 993 n.6 (D.C. Cir. 1997)

³ 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)

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.

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing:

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

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

Minimum Level of Detection

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

Monitoring Requirements

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

Other Conditions

Mercury

The multiple discharge variance (MDV) for mercury was developed in accordance with 6 NYCRR 702.17(h) "to address widespread standard or guidance value attainment issues including the presence of a ubiquitous

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

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

Schedules of Compliance

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

Schedule(s) of Additional Submittals

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

Mini Industrial Pretreatment Program

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

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