State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) DISCHARGE PERMIT

SIC Code:	**4952**	NAICS Code:	**221320**	SPDES Number:	**NY0029106**
Discharge Class (CL):	**05**			DEC Number:	**7-3512-00018/00004**
Toxic Class (TX):	**T**			Effective Date (EDP):	**EDP**
Major-Sub Drainage Basin:	**03 - 02**			Expiration Date (ExDP):	**ExDP**
Water Index Number:	**Ont**	Item No.:	**847 - 2**	Modification Dates (EDPM):	
Compact Area:	**IJC**				

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

PERMITTEE NAME AND ADDRESS					
Name:	**City of Oswego**	Attention:	**City Mayor**		
Street:	**13 W Oneida Street**				
City:	**Oswego**	State:	**NY**	Zip Code:	**13126**
Email:	**mayor@oswegony.org**	Phone:	**315-342-8136**		

is authorized to discharge from the facility described below:

FACILITY NAME, ADDRESS, AND PRIMARY OUTFALL																
Name:	**City of Oswego West Side Wastewater Treatment Facility**															
Address / Location:	**1st Avenue & West Schuyler Street**											County:	**Oswego**			
City:	**Oswego**						State:	**NY**				Zip Code:	**13126**			
Facility Location:		Latitude:	**43**	°	**27**	’	**23**	” N	& Longitude:	**76**	°	**31**	’	**43**	” W	
Primary Outfall No.:	**001**	Latitude:	**43**	°	**27**	’	**37**	” N	& Longitude:	**76**	°	**31**	’	**44**	” W	
Outfall Description:	**Treated Sanitary, Landfill Leachate, and Industrial Process Water**						Receiving Water:	**Lake Ontario**		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. The co-permittees subject to one or more conditions of this permit are listed on page 2.

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

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

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

Contents

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL OUTFALLS

Outfall	Wastewater Description	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude
002	**Excess Flow Management Facility (EFMF) - Combined Sewer Overflow**	**43** ° **27** ' **38** " N	**76** ° **30** ' **44** " W
Receiving Water:	**Oswego River**	Class:	**C**

DEFINITIONS

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

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING – 001

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
001	Year round	Lake Ontario	EDP	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
								Location		
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	
Flow	Monthly Average	8.0	MGD			Continuous	Recorder		X	
	Daily Maximum	Monitor	MGD			Continuous	Recorder		X	
pH	Daily Minimum	6.0	SU			3/day	Grab		X	
	Daily Maximum	9.0	SU							
Temperature	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ºC			3/day	Grab		X	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	Monthly Average	30	mg/L	2,000	lbs/d	2/week	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	1
	7-Day Average	45	mg/L	3,000	lbs/d	2/week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Monthly Average	30	mg/L	2,000	lbs/d	2/week	24-hr. Comp.	X	X	1
	7-Day Average	45	mg/L	3,000	lbs/d	2/week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Settleable Solids	Daily Maximum	0.3	mL/L			3/day	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Ammonia (as N), Summer (Jun. 1st – Oct. 31st)	Monthly Average	4.9	mg/L			2/week	24-hr. Comp.		X	2
Ammonia (as N), Winter (Nov. 1st – May 31st)	Monthly Average	7.2	mg/L			2/week	24-hr. Comp.		X	2
Total Phosphorus (as P)	Monthly Average	1.0	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	2/week	24-hr. Comp.		X	
Total Copper	Daily Maximum	150	µg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	1/quarter	Grab		X	2, 3
Total Lead	Daily Maximum	93	µg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	1/quarter	Grab		X	2, 3
Total Mercury	Daily Maximum	50	ng/L			1/month	Grab		X	4
Total Zinc	Daily Maximum	1.3	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	1/quarter	Grab		X	3
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate	Daily Maximum	Monitor	µg/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3
Total Phenols	Monthly Average	10	µg/L	0.67	lbs/d	1/quarter	24-hr. Comp.		X	2, 3
Biennial Pollutant Scan						1/two years	-		X	5
ACTION LEVEL PARAMETERS	Type	Action Level	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate	Daily Maximum	3.34	lbs/d			1/quarter	24-hr. Comp.		X	3, 6

Outfall 001 Limits Table Continued on Next Page

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING – 001 (Continued)

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
001	Year round	Lake Ontario	EDP	ExDP

EFFLUENT DISINFECTION - Required All Year		Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
Escherichia coli (E. coli)	30-Day Geometric Mean	Monitor	No./ 100 mL			2/week	Grab		X	7
	7-Day Geometric Mean	Monitor	No./ 100 mL			2/week	Grab		X	
Coliform, Fecal	30-Day Geometric Mean	200	No./ 100 mL			2/week	Grab		X	7
	7-Day Geometric Mean	400	No./ 100 mL			2/week	Grab		X	
Chlorine, Total Residual	Daily Maximum	0.25	mg/L			3/day	Grab		X	8

WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TESTING		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
WET - Acute Invertebrate	See footnote			3.0	TUa	1/quarter	See footnote		X	3, 9
WET - Acute Vertebrate	See footnote			3.0	TUa	1/quarter	See footnote		X	3, 9
WET - Chronic Invertebrate	See footnote			10	TUc	1/quarter	See footnote		X	3, 9
WET - Chronic Vertebrate	See footnote			10	TUc	1/quarter	See footnote		X	3, 9

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) CAS No. 375-22-4	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA) CAS No. 2706-90-3	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) CAS No.307-24-4	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) CAS No. 375-85-9	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) CAS No. 335-67-1	Daily Maximum			10	ng/L	1/quarter	Grab		X	3, 10
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) CAS No. 375-95-1	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3
Perfluoro-decanoic Acid (PFDA) CAS No. 335-76-2	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3
Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA) CAS No. 2058-94-8	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3
Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA) CAS No. 307-55-1	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3
Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTiA) CAS No. 72629-94-8	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3
Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTeA) CAS No. 376-06-7	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) CAS No. 375-73-5	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3

Outfall 001 Limits Table Continued on Next Page

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING – 001 (Continued)

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
001	Year round	Lake Ontario	EDP	ExDP

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
Perfluoropentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS) CAS No. 2706-91-4	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) CAS No. 355-46-4	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS) CAS No. 375-92-8	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) CAS No. 1763-23-1	Daily Maximum			10	ng/L	1/quarter	Grab		X	3, 10
Perfluorononanesulfonic Acid (PFNS) CAS No. 68259-12-1	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3
Perfluorodecanesulfonic Acid (PFDS) CAS No. 335-77-3	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3
Perfluorododecanesulfonic Acid (PFDoS) CAS No. 79780-39-5	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3
Perfluorooctanesulfonamide (FOSA) CAS No. 754-91-6	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3
N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA) CAS No. 2355-31-9	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3
N-Ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA) CAS No. 2991-50-6	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3
1H,1H,2H,2H-Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (4:2 FTS) CAS No. 757124-72-4	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3
1H,1H,2H,2H- Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (6:2 FTS) CAS No. 27619-97-2	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3
1H,1H,2H,2H- Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (8:2 FTS) CAS No. 39108-34-4	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amide (NEtFOSA) CAS No. 4151-50-2	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3
N-Methyl Perfluorooctane Sulfonamide (NMeFOSA) CAS No. 31506-32-8	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3
N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamido Ethanol (NMeFOSE) CAS No. 24448-09-7	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3
N-Ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamido Ethanol (NEtFOSE) CAS No. 1691-99-2	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-Oxanone-1-Sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS) CAS No. 756426-58-1	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3

Outfall 001 Limits Table Continued on Next Page

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING – 001 (Continued)

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
001	Year round	Lake Ontario	EDP	ExDP

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS		Limit	Units	Action Level	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA or GenX) CAS No. 13252-13-6	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-Oxaundecane-1-Sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS) CAS No. 763051-92-9	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3
4,8-Dioxa-3h-Perfluorononanoic Acid (ADONA) CAS No. 919005-14-4	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3
3-Perfluoropropyl Propanoic Acid (3:3 FTCA) CAS No. 356-02-5	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3
2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluorooctanoic Acid (5:3 FTCA) CAS No. 914637-49-3	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3
3-Perfluoroheptyl Propanoic Acid (7:3 FTCA) CAS No. 812-70-4	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA) CAS No. 151772-58-6	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3
Perfluoro-4-Methoxybutanoic Acid (PFMBA) CAS No. 863090-89-5	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3
Perfluoro-3-Methoxypropanoic Acid (PFMPA) CAS No. 377-73-1	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3
Perfluoro(2-Ethoxyethane)Sulfonic Acid (PFEESA) CAS No. 113507-82-7	Daily Maximum	Monitor	ng/L			1/quarter	Grab		X	3

FOOTNOTES:

1. Effluent shall not exceed 15% of influent concentration values for BOD_5 & TSS.
2. This is a final effluent limitation. See Schedule of Compliance for any applicable interim effluent limitations.
3. 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).
4. This is a Compliance Level for total mercury. The calculated WQBEL is 0.7 ng/L.
5. Biennial Pollutant Scan: The permittee shall perform effluent sampling every two (2) years for all applicable pollutants identified in the NY-2A Application, Tables A - D. Sampling data shall be collected according to the guidance in the NY-2A application and maintained by the permittee. Monitoring results shall not be submitted on the DMR. Data shall be submitted with the next submission of the NY-2A form.

FOOTNOTES CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING – 001 (Continued)

FOOTNOTES (continued):

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

7. Fecal coliform and E. coli should be collected and tested concurrently, to determine the correlation, if any, between the two parameters. See Schedule of Compliance for additional monitoring guidance.

8. 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.

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 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 10:1 for acute, and 10:1 for chronic.

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

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

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

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

FOOTNOTES CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING – 001 (Continued)

FOOTNOTES (continued):

10. Emerging Contaminants Action Level: Upon each exceedance of the PFOA and/or PFOS Action Levels, perform one (1) confirmatory sampling within seven (7) days for the parameter(s) exceeded. If confirmed exceedance, notify DEC at emergingcontaminantsdow@dec.ny.gov and initiate minimization program and continuous reporting as outlined in the Schedule of Additional Submittals. If minimization program initiated, sampling can continue on a quarterly basis with no confirmatory sampling required. All PFAS compound sampling shall use EPA Method 1633.

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING – 002

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY:	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
002[10, 11]	All Year	Oswego River	EDP	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location Inf.	Location Eff.	
Flow	Monthly Average	Monitor	MGD			Continuous	Recorder		X	1
	Daily Maximum	Monitor	MGD			Continuous	Recorder		X	1
	Monthly Total	Monitor	MG			Continuous	Recorder		X	1, 2
BOD_5	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	1/event	Composite		X	3, 4
Solids, Total Suspended (TSS)	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	1/event	Composite		X	3, 4
Solids, Settleable	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mL/L			1/event	Grab		X	3, 5
Oil & Grease	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L			1/event	Grab		X	3, 5
Floatable Material	Daily Maximum	None Visible				1/event	Visual Observation		X	3, 6, 7
Effluent Disinfection - Required All Year										
Coliform, Fecal	30-Day Geometric Mean	200	No./ 100 mL			1/event	Grab		X	3, 5, 8
Coliform, Fecal	7-Day Geometric Mean	400	No./ 100 mL			1/event	Grab		X	3, 5, 8, 9
Chlorine, Total Residual	Daily Maximum	2.0	mg/L			1/event	Grab		X	3, 5

FOOTNOTES:

1. No discharge is permitted except as caused by excess flows above the peak wet weather pumping capacity of the EFMF station (3.5 MGD) and the capacity of the EFMF is reached. All flows are reported on the monthly DMRs or monthly operating report.
2. The monthly total flow should be a sum of the gallons discharged through Outfall 002 for all events in that month.
3. An event starts once overflow out from the EFMF begins and ends once the overflow stops.
4. Representative composite sample shall be automatically composited for the duration of the event. Sampling shall begin within 30 minutes of the start of the discharge.
5. Grab samples shall be collected a minimum of once every 4 hours during each event, except bacteria which shall be collected/tested at a rate of one per 8-hour period and Oil & Grease which shall be collected/tested at a rate of one per event. Sampling shall begin within 1-2 hours of the start of the discharge.
6. Visual observation is required within 1-2 hours of the start of discharge, and a minimum of once every 4 hours during each event.
7. Report the number of days during the month where at least one visual observation indicates the presence of floatable material. The number of days during the month where at least one visual observation indicates the presence of floatable material shall be summarized and reported on the monthly operating report.
8. No./100 mL calculated as the geometric mean of the grab samples taken during each day of overflow.

FOOTNOTES CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING – 002 (Continued)

FOOTNOTES (continued):

9. The 7-day geometric mean shall be calculated as the geometric mean of the results for each of the discharge days over the 7-day period. For example, if the EFMF discharges for 3 days [or any part of a day] during the period, the geometric mean of the 3 days would constitute the 7-day geometric mean for the purposes of compliance.
10. Operation of the EFMF shall be in accordance with the approved Wet Weather Operation Plan (WWOP). The permittee shall notify the Department if there are any changes in operation or if discharge occurs not in accordance with the permit or WWOP.
11. Once the wet weather event ends, the permittee shall pump back all remaining EFMF volumes to the treatment plant. The permittee should not deliver flows to the treatment plant at a rate that will cause an upset at the treatment plant.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS

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

1. CSO Maintenance/Inspection - The permittee shall continue to maintain and inspect all CSOs. This program shall include all regulators tributary to these CSOs and shall be conducted during periods of both dry and wet weather. This is to ensure that no discharges occur during dry weather and that the maximum amount of wet weather flow is conveyed to the City of Oswego West Side POTW 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 **NYSDEC Division of Water Technical and Operational Guidance Series (TOGS) 1.3.8 New Discharges to POTWs** (http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/water_pdf/togs138.pdf). For industrial operations characterized by use of batch discharge, consideration shall be given to the feasibility of a schedule of discharge during conditions of no CSO. For industrial discharges characterized by continuous discharge, consideration must be given to the collection system capacity to maximize delivery of waste to the treatment plant. Non-contact cooling water should be excluded from the combined system to the maximum extent practicable. Direct discharges of cooling water must apply for a SPDES permit.

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

4. Maximize Flow to POTW - Factors cited in Item 2. above shall also be considered in maximizing flow to the POTW. Maximum delivery to the POTW is particularly critical in treatment of "first-flush" flows. The treatment plant shall be capable of receiving and treating: the peak design hydraulic loading rates for all process units; i.e., a minimum of 12.0 MGD through the plant headworks; a minimum of 12.0 MGD through the primary treatment works and disinfection works if applicable; and a minimum of 8.0 MGD through the secondary treatment works during wet weather. The collection system and headworks must be capable of delivering these flows during wet weather. If the permittee cannot deliver maximum design flow for treatment, the permittee shall submit a plan and schedule for accomplishing this requirement within 12 months after the effective date of this permit.

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

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS (Continued)

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

   A revised wet weather operating plan must be submitted whenever the POTW or sewer collection system is 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 (Continued)

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

> **N.Y.S. PERMITTED DISCHARGE POINT**
> **(wet weather discharge)**
> **SPDES PERMIT No.: NY_____**
>
> **OUTFALL No. :____**
>
> For information about this permitted discharge contact:
>
> Permittee Name:
>
> Permittee Contact:
>
> Permittee Phone: ( ) - ### - ####
>
> OR:
>
> NYSDEC Division of Water Regional Office Address:
>
> NYSDEC Division of Water Regional Phone: ( ) - ### -####

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

15. Annual Report - The permittee shall 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.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS: CSO CONTROL POLICY

A. Water Quality Requirements for Combined Sewer Overflows

Long-Term Control Plan (LTCP)

The permittee submitted a LTCP on 6/6/2005, which was not approved. On 8/5/2010, the DEC, EPA, and the permittee entered into a Consent Decree (DOJ 90-5-1-1-08609) that required the implementation of all proposed LTCP actions. Implementation of the LTCP was completed in 2021. The permittee shall continue to effectively operate and maintain the CSO controls identified in the LTCP. In accordance with the Consent Decree, the permittee was required to complete:

- 75% combined sewer system separation
- Disinfection at the EFMF

Water Quality Criterion – Presumption Approach

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

- The permittee shall not discharge more than an average of 4 CSO events per year.

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

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

B. Monitoring Requirements – Post Construction Compliance Monitoring Program

1. The PCCM Program sampling shall be implemented, in accordance with the approved PCCM Plan, dated May 2013, during years ending in 2 and 7. 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

2. 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 to verify the effectiveness of the CSO controls.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS: CSO CONTROL POLICY (Continued)

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 the Department.

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS

Stormwater discharges at this facility via Outfalls 001 through 005 are covered under the current Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) Sector [T] (GP-0-23-001) under facility ID NYR00G241.

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 001, influent and other locations tributary to compliance points shall be performed using either USEPA Method 1631 or another sufficiently sensitive method, as approved under 40 CFR Part 136[2]. 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 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 permit includes reduced monitoring requirements and does not require key location sampling. See section 2.a.iv below.

      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,[3] must receive approval from the DEC prior to acceptance.

      iv. Decreased Monitoring Requirements – The permittee has an EEQ at or below 12 ng/L and the permit includes the following requirements:

         1) Reduced requirements
            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 DEC 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.

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

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

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

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 for Outfall 001 -
      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,[4] which informs users of their responsibilities, and collect the "Amalgam Waste Compliance Report for Dental Dischargers"[5] 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 DEC 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 DEC 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.

[4] For example, the outreach program could include education about sources of mercury and what to do if a mercury source is found.
[5] 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 developed and maintained on site, in accordance with the Schedule of Additional Submittals, summarizing:
   i. All MMP monitoring results for Outfall 001 for the previous reporting period;
   ii. A list of known and *potential mercury sources* for Outfall 001
      1) If the permittee meets the criteria for MMP Type IV, the permittee must notify the DEC 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 DEC identifies inadequacies in the MMP.

   The DEC 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 new discharge location.

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

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

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

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

N.Y.S. PERMITTED DISCHARGE POINT

SPDES PERMIT No.: NY_____

OUTFALL No. :____

For information about this permitted discharge contact:

Permittee Name: _____

Permittee Contact: _____

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

OR:

NYSDEC Division of Water Regional Office Address:

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

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

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

SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE

a) The permittee shall comply with the following schedule:

Outfall(s)	Compliance Action	Compliance Date[6]
001, 002	INTERIM PROGRESS REPORTS The permittee shall provide a status update on the schedule items.	EDP + 9 Months
001	ENGINEERING REPORT The permittee shall submit an approvable report summarizing treatment performance, potential sources, and potential upgrades necessary to comply with the final effluent limitations for Total Copper, Total Lead, Ammonia (summer and winter), and Total Phenols in accordance with this schedule.	EDP + 16 Months
001, 002	INTERIM PROGRESS REPORTS The permittee shall provide a status update on the schedule items.	EDP + 21 Months
001	FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS The permittee shall comply with the final effluent limitations for Total Copper, Total Lead, Ammonia (summer and winter), and Total Phenols.	EDP + 24 Months
001	<u>BACTERIAL ASSESSMENT STUDY (BAS)</u> The permittee shall commence a side-by-side analysis of fecal coliform and Escherichia coli (E. coli) for a period of two recreational seasons (May 1st – October 31st). The permittee must select a sufficiently sensitive method from 40 CFR Part 136 to measure E. coli concentrations. The goal of this study is to identify whether compliance with fecal coliform effluent limitations also ensures compliance with the seasonal E. coli effluent water quality standards under 6 NYCRR 703.4. SUMMARY REPORT The permittee shall submit an approvable summary report outlining the results of the BAS. If the BAS indicates that compliance with fecal coliform effluent limitations will ensure compliance with E. coli water quality standards, the permittee should indicate that no upgrades are required and include a certification statement that the existing system and operation is sufficient to achieve compliance with the water quality standards for E. coli. On acceptance of the permittee's certification the Schedule of Compliance items listed under "Disinfection Improvements" are deemed complete and no further action is required. The permittee may also submit, under separate cover, a permittee-initiated modification request for modification of the monitoring requirements. If the BAS indicates that compliance with fecal coliform effluent limitations is not sufficient for attainment with E. coli water quality standards, the Schedule of Compliance items listed under "Disinfection Improvements" must be completed.	EDP + 24 Months

Schedule of Compliance continued on next page.

[6] 6 NYCRR 750-1.14 (a)

SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE (Continued)

Outfall(s)	Compliance Action	Compliance Date
001	DISINFECTION IMPROVEMENTS If the BAS indicates that compliance with fecal coliform effluent limitations is not sufficient for attainment with E. coli water quality standards, the summary report should include potential treatment improvements or alternatives that may achieve compliance and comply with the 6 NYCRR 703.4 requirements and effluent limitations for Total Residual Chlorine, if applicable. Preliminary Engineering Report The permittee shall submit an approvable Preliminary Engineering Report (PER) that meets the requirements of the EFC/DEC Engineering Report Outline (https://www.dec.ny.gov/permits/6054.html). The report shall describe treatment alternatives or other control mechanisms (i.e., pretreatment program / Sewer Use Law) that may be used to comply with the final effluent limitation(s) for Total Residual Chlorine and E. coli. Interim Progress Report The permittee shall provide a status update on the disinfection improvements. Design Documents The permittee shall submit approvable Design Documents including a Basis of Design Report (BODR), Plans, Specifications, and Construction Schedule for the selected alternative that will ensure compliance with final effluent limitation(s) for Total Residual Chlorine and E. coli. Complete Construction The permittee shall provide a Certificate of Completion[7] to the Department that the disposal system has been fully completed in accordance with the approved Design Documents.	EDP + 25 months EDP + 34 months EDP + 37 months EDP + 54 months
002	INTERIM PROGRESS REPORTS The permittee shall provide a status update on the schedule items.	EDP + 30 Months
002	FEASIBILITY STUDY AT THE EFMF The permittee shall conduct a Feasibility Study of potential alternatives necessary to maximize flow to the wastewater treatment plant in accordance with CSO BMP #4. Potential alternatives to consider may include determination of existing hydraulic limitations, increasing the EFMF pumping station capacity, or construction of a new or replaced sewer between the EFMF and the wastewater treatment plant. The permittee shall submit this information in an approvable[8] Preliminary Engineering Report (PER) that meets the requirements of the EFC/DEC Engineering Report Outline (https://www.dec.ny.gov/permits/6054.html). Following Department approval of the Feasibility Study, the permittee shall propose a preliminary implementation and construction schedule for the selected recommendations in the Feasibility Study as necessary.	EDP + 36 Months
Unless noted otherwise, the above actions are one-time requirements.		

Schedule of Compliance continued on next page.

[7] 6 NYCRR 750 2.10 (c)
[8] 6 NYCRR 750-1.2(a)(8)

SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE (Continued)

OUTFALL	EXPIRING
001	EDP + 24 months

PARAMETER	INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMIT					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				Notes
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location Inf.	Location Eff.	
Total Copper	Daily Maximum	Monitor	µg/L			1/quarter	Grab	-	X	1
Total Lead	Daily Maximum	Monitor	µg/L			1/quarter	Grab	-	X	1
Ammonia (as N), Summer (Jun. 1st – Oct. 31st)	Monthly Average	12	mg/L			2/week	24-hr. Comp.	-	X	
Ammonia (as N), Winter (Nov. 1st – May 31st)	Monthly Average	19	mg/L			2/week	24-hr. Comp.	-	X	
Total Phenols	Monthly Average	Monitor	µg/L	Monitor	lbs/d	1/quarter	24-hr. Comp.	-	X	1

Notes:
1. 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).

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

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

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 January 13, 1985.

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 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.

2. Control Mechanisms: To provide adequate notice to and control of industrial users of the POTW the permittee shall:
   a) Inform by certified letter, hand delivery courier, overnight mail, or other means which will provide written acknowledgment of delivery, all industrial users identified in B.1.a. above of applicable pretreatment standards and requirements including the requirement to comply with the local sewer use law, regulation or ordinance and any applicable requirements under section 204(b) and 405 of the Federal Clean Water Act and Subtitles C and D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

b) Control through permit or similar means the contribution to the POTW by each SIU to ensure compliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements. Permits shall contain limitations, sampling frequency and type, reporting and self-monitoring requirements as described below, requirements that limitations and conditions be complied with by established deadlines, an expiration date not later than five years from the date of permit issuance, a statement of applicable civil and criminal penalties and the requirement to comply with Local Limits and any other requirements in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(1).

3. Monitoring and Inspection: To provide adequate, ongoing characterization of non-domestic users of the POTW, the permittee shall:
   a) Receive and analyze self-monitoring reports and other notices. The permittee shall require all SIUs to submit self-monitoring reports at least every six months unless the permittee collects all such information required for the report, including flow data.
   b) The permittee shall adequately inspect each SIU at a minimum frequency of once per year.
   c) The permittee shall collect and analyze samples from each SIU for all priority pollutants that can reasonably be expected to be detectable at levels greater than the levels found in domestic sewage at a minimum frequency of once per year.
   d) Require, through permits, each SIU to collect at least one 24 hour, flow proportioned composite (where feasible) effluent sample every six months and analyze each of those samples for all priority pollutants that can reasonably be expected to be detectable in that discharge at levels greater than the levels found in domestic sewage. The permittee may perform the aforementioned monitoring in lieu of the SIU except that the permittee must also perform the compliance monitoring described in 3.c.

4. Enforcement: To assure adequate, equitable enforcement of the industrial pretreatment program the permittee shall:
   a) Investigate instances of noncompliance with pretreatment standards and requirements, as indicated in self-monitoring reports and notices or indicated by analysis, inspection and surveillance activities. Sample taking and analysis and the collection of other information shall be performed with sufficient care to produce evidence admissible in enforcement proceedings or in judicial actions. Enforcement activities shall be conducted in accordance with the permittee's Enforcement Response Plan developed and approved in accordance with 40 CFR Part 403.
   b) Enforce compliance with all national pretreatment standards and requirements in 40 CFR Parts 406 - 471.
   c) Provide public notification of significant non-compliance as required by 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(viii).
   d) Pursuant to 40 CFR 403.5(e), when either the DEC or the USEPA determines any source contributes pollutants to the POTW in violation of Pretreatment Standards or Requirements the DEC or the USEPA shall notify the permittee. Failure by the permittee to commence an appropriate investigation and subsequent enforcement action within 30 days of this notification may result in appropriate enforcement action against the source and permittee.

5. Recordkeeping: The permittee shall maintain and update, as necessary, records identifying the nature, character, and volume of pollutants contributed by SIUs. Records shall be maintained in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-2.5(c).

6. Staffing: The permittee shall maintain minimum staffing positions committed to implementation of the Industrial Pretreatment Program in accordance with the approved pretreatment program.

C. SLUDGE DISPOSAL PLAN. The permittee shall notify DEC, and USEPA as long as USEPA remains the approval authority, 60 days prior to any major proposed change in the sludge disposal plan. DEC may require additional pretreatment measures or controls to prevent or abate an interference incident relating to sludge use or disposal.

INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

D. REPORTING: The permittee shall provide to the offices listed on the Monitoring, Reporting and Recording page of this permit and to the Chief-Water Compliance Branch, USEPA Region II, 290 Broadway, New York, NY 10007, a periodic report that briefly describes the permittee's program activities over the previous year. This report shall be submitted in accordance with the Schedule of Submittals to the above noted offices within 60 days of the end of the reporting period. The periodic report shall include:

1. Industrial Survey: Updated industrial survey information in accordance with 40 CFR 403.12(i)(1) (including any NYS Industrial Chemical Survey forms updated during the reporting period).

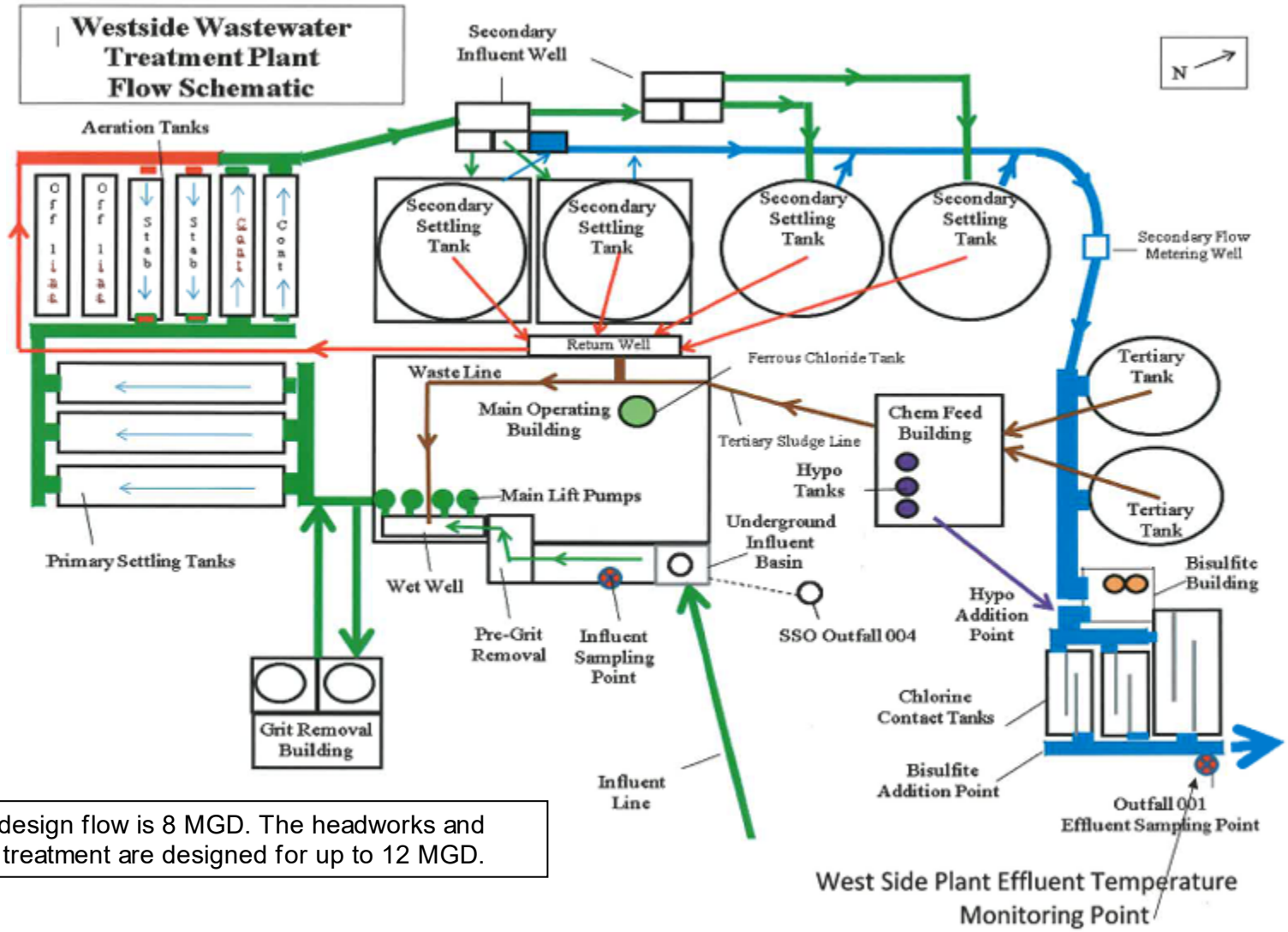
2. Implementation Status: Status of Program Implementation, to include:
   a) Any interference, upset or permit violations experienced at the POTW directly attributable to industrial users.
   b) Listing of SIUs issued permits.
   c) Listing of SIUs inspected or monitored during the previous reporting period and summary of results.
   d) Listing of SIUs notified of promulgated pretreatment standards or applicable local standards who are on compliance schedules. The listing should include for each facility the final date of compliance.
   e) Summary of POTW monitoring results not already submitted on Discharge Monitoring Reports and toxic loadings from SIU's organized by parameter.
   f) A summary of additions or deletions to the list of SIUs, with a brief explanation for each deletion.

3. Enforcement Status: Status of enforcement activities to include:
   a) Listing of SIUs in significant non-compliance (as defined by 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(viii) with federal or local pretreatment standards at end of the reporting period.
   b) Summary of enforcement activities taken against non-complying SIUs. The permittee shall provide a copy of the public notice of significant violators as specified in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(viii).

E. ADDITIONAL PRETREATMENT CONDITIONS:
1. Notification of Material Change: Facility shall notify the DEC prior to the addition 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)). The noticed act is prohibited until the DEC determines whether a permit modification is necessary pursuant to 750-2.9(a)(2).

MONITORING LOCATIONS

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



Facility design flow is 8 MGD. The headworks and primary treatment are designed for up to 12 MGD.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

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

B. General Conditions

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

C. Operation and Maintenance

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

D. Monitoring and Records

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

E. Reporting Requirements

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

F. Planned Changes

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

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

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

B. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs): Completed DMR forms shall be submitted for each one 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 https://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/8461.html. **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 the DEC's website. In addition, POTWs are required to provide a five-day incident report and supplemental information to the DEC in accordance with Part 750-2.7(d) by utilizing the Division of Water Report of Noncompliance Event form unless waived by DEC on a case-by-case basis.

E. Schedule of Additional Submittals:

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

SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS		
Outfall(s)	**Required Action**	**Due Date**
001	EMERGING CONTAMINANT (EC) MINIMIZATION PROGRAM The permittee shall initiate and continue track down of potential sources by utilizing the "Emerging Contaminants Investigation Checklist for POTWs" available at Emerging Contaminants In NY's Waters - NYSDEC and submit reports summarizing: a. All EC monitoring results taken to date; b. A list of known and potential EC sources; c. All actions taken to reduce EC contaminants; and d. Proposed next steps, including a monitoring plan to identify/confirm EC sources, and ensure continued progress towards minimization/eliminating contaminants.	Confirmation of initial Action Level exceedance + 12 months and every 6 months thereafter until effluent falls below action levels for at least 12 months or until further notified by the Department
001	WATER TREATMENT CHEMICAL (WTC) ANNUAL REPORT FORM The permittee shall submit a completed WTC Annual Report Form each year that Water Treatment Chemicals are used. The form shall be attached to the December DMR.	December DMR (January 28th)
001	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.	February DMR (March 28th)
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
002	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 https://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/48595.html.	Annually by January 31st
002	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. PCCM Program Reports shall be submitted by March 31st in years ending in 3 and 8.	March 31st of years ending in 3 and 8 thereafter

SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS		
Outfall(s)	**Required Action**	**Due Date**
002	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 years ending in 3 and 8 thereafter
001	MERCURY MINIMIZATION PLAN The permittee must complete and maintain onsite an annual mercury minimization status report in accordance with the requirements of this permit.	***Maintained Onsite*** EDP + 12 months, annually thereafter
001	PRETREATMENT PROGRAM ANNUAL REPORT 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 January 31st

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.

SPDES Permit Fact Sheet
City of Oswego
West Side Wastewater Treatment Facility
NY0029106

NEW YORK STATE | Department of Environmental Conservation

Contents

Summary of Permit Changes

A State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permittee-initiated permit modification has been drafted for the West Side Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF). The changes to the permit are summarized below:

General Updates

- Updated permit format, definitions, and general conditions
- Updated Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs)
- Added CSO Control Policy
- Updated Industrial Pretreatment Program implementation requirements
- Removed the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) requirements
- Removed Outfall 003

Changes at Outfall 001

- Updated design flow from 4.0 to 8.0 MGD and peak wet weather flow from 8.0 to 12.0 MGD to reflect the 2012 expansion (see Administrative History and Enforcement History)
- Added daily maximum flow monitoring
- Changed temperature reporting from degrees Fahrenheit to degrees Celsius
- Increased the total suspended solids (TSS) and biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5) load limits from 1,001 lbs/d to 2,000 lbs/d as a monthly average and from 1,502 lbs/d to 3,000 lbs/d as a 7-day average
- Changed ammonia reporting from as NH_3 to as N
- Reduced the ammonia (as N) monthly average summer limit from 12 (14.9 as NH_3) to 4.9 (6.0 as NH_3) mg/L with an associated Schedule of Compliance item
- Reduced the ammonia (as N) monthly average winter limit from 19 (22.5 as NH_3) to 7.2 (8.8 as NH_3) mg/L with an associated Schedule of Compliance item
- Added total phosphorus load monitoring
- Discontinued total arsenic, total copper, total chromium, total lead, total nickel, total zinc, and toluene action levels
- Added total copper 150 µg/L concentration limit as a daily max with load monitoring and an associated Schedule of Compliance item
- Added total lead 93 µg/L concentration limit as a daily max with load monitoring and an associated Schedule of Compliance item
- Added total mercury 50 ng/L concentration limit as a daily max
- Added total zinc 1.3 mg/L concentration limit as a daily max with load monitoring
- Added bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate daily max concentration monitoring
- Added total phenols 10 µg/L concentration limit and 0.67 lbs/d load limit as a monthly average and an associated Schedule of Compliance item
- Discontinued enterococci monitoring
- Added Escherichia coli (E. coli) monitoring
- Corrected the Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) acute action level from 1.6 TUa to 3.0 TUa
- Added 10 ng/L action levels for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) and monitoring for 38 per- and poly- fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)

Changes at CSO Outfall 002

- Removed enterococci monitoring
- Added year-round disinfection
- Added daily max and monthly total flow monitoring
- Removed influent sampling for BOD_5, TSS, and settleable solids
- Changed total residual chlorine sampling to once per event

The following have been added to the Schedule of Additional Submittals:

- Emerging Contaminant Minimization Program
- Water Treatment Chemical (WTC) Annual Report Form
- Annual Flow Certification
- Biennial Pollutant Scan
- WET Testing
- CSO Annual Report
- Post-Construction Compliance Monitoring (PCCM) Program Report
- Sensitive Area Reassessment Report
- Mercury Minimization Plan (MMP) Type I Annual Report
- Pretreatment Program Annual Report

Schedule of Compliance items have been added for achievement of total copper, total lead, ammonia (summer and winter), and total phenols effluent limitations and for submittal of a Bacterial Assessment Study (BAS).

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

10/1/2001 The last full technical review was performed and the SPDES permit became effective with a new five-year term and expiration date of 10/1/2006. The 2001 permit, along with all subsequent modifications, has formed the basis of this permit.

3/12/2002 The permit was modified to include Schedule of Compliance dates for meeting the Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) limit at Outfall 001 as the permit was originally issued with due dates expressed as number of months after the permit's effective date (EDP).

8/14/2003 The permit was modified to extend Schedule of Compliance dates for meeting fecal coliform and TRC limits at Outfall 002.

The permit was administratively renewed in 2006 and 2011.

5/19/2010 A Notice of Proposed Consent Decree in connection with unpermitted discharges from the WWTF was published in the USEPA's Federal Register.

8/5/2010 A USEPA Consent Decree (DOJ 90-5-1-1-08609) was filed in connection with unpermitted discharges from the WWTF. The Consent Decree required the city to eliminate all sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) and to eliminate or control all CSOs in accordance with EPA's CSO Control Policy.

Sept. 2010 Pursuant to requirements of the 2010 Consent Decree, the City prepared a "West Side Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) Expansion Report."

10/13/2010 EPA and DEC jointly approved the September 2010 "West Side WWTP Expansion Report."

2012 The West Side WWTP expansion project was completed to meet requirements of the 2010 USEPA Consent Decree.

6/1/2015 The permit was modified to include: an updated process flow diagram, disinfection requirements for Outfall 002, WET testing requirements, a previously non-permitted Outfall 003, revised requirements for the CSO abatement program, a Mercury Minimization Plan, and a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. In error, the permitted flow was not increased to reflect the expansion completed in 2012.

9/30/2016 The current permit was allowed to stay in effect pursuant to SAPA[1].

6/21/2023 DEC issued a Request for Information (RFI) to modify and renew the SPDES permit due to the permittee's request to modify the permit to reflect the 2012 expansion. The permittee requested the following:

- Modification to the design and wet weather flows to reflect the 2012 expansion required by the 2010 USEPA Consent Decree
- Year-round disinfection at Outfall 002 required by the 2010 USEPA Consent Decree
- Settleable solids wet weather effluent limit of 0.6 mL/L when 12 MGD is exceeded for 2 or more hours
- TSS monitoring to ensure the 30 mg/L and 45 mg/L limits are met

This permit modification includes the current design and wet weather flows and year-round disinfection at Outfall 002.

1/18/2024 The City of Oswego submitted a NY-2A permit application.

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

Facility Information

The facility is a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) that receives flow from domestic and significant industrial users (SIUs) with effluent consisting of treated sanitary, landfill leachate, and industrial flows. The collection system consists of both separate and combined sewers.

The current 8.0 MGD treatment plant consists of:

- Grit removal
- Primary settling tanks
- Activated sludge via aeration and settling tanks, final clarification
- Chlorine disinfection

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

The facility is designed to receive wet weather flows up to 12.0 MGD through the headworks and primary treatment.

Sludge is centrifuged to dewater and hauled to Bristol Hill Landfill.

The primary outfall (Outfall 001) consists of a 36-inch diameter pipe along the bottom of Lake Ontario which extends 30 feet into the water.

The facility is planning an improvement project to mitigate SSOs to Gardenier Creek with estimated construction completion by 2029.

The facility accepts wastewater from the following municipalities:

Municipality	POSS # or SPDES #	Collection System
City of Oswego	NY0029106	Combined
Town of Minetto	NYS700083	Separate
Town of Oswego	Pending POSS Registration	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)
Oswego County Bristol Hill Leachate	4953	445
City of Oswego Water Treatment Plant	4941	N/A
SUNY College at Oswego	8221	N/A

During wet-weather events, combined sewage is also permitted, under special conditions, to be discharged through CSO Outfall 002. Combined sewage from Outfall 002 undergoes settling and disinfection before being discharged to the Oswego River, Class C. The CSO Long-term Control Plan (CSO LTCP) limits the number of overflow events that can occur per year at Outfall 002.

Previously permitted CSO Outfall 003 has been removed from the permit. There have been no reported discharges from Outfall 003 since 2019.

Site Overview

Figure 1. Aerial view of facility, outfalls, and receiving waterbodies.

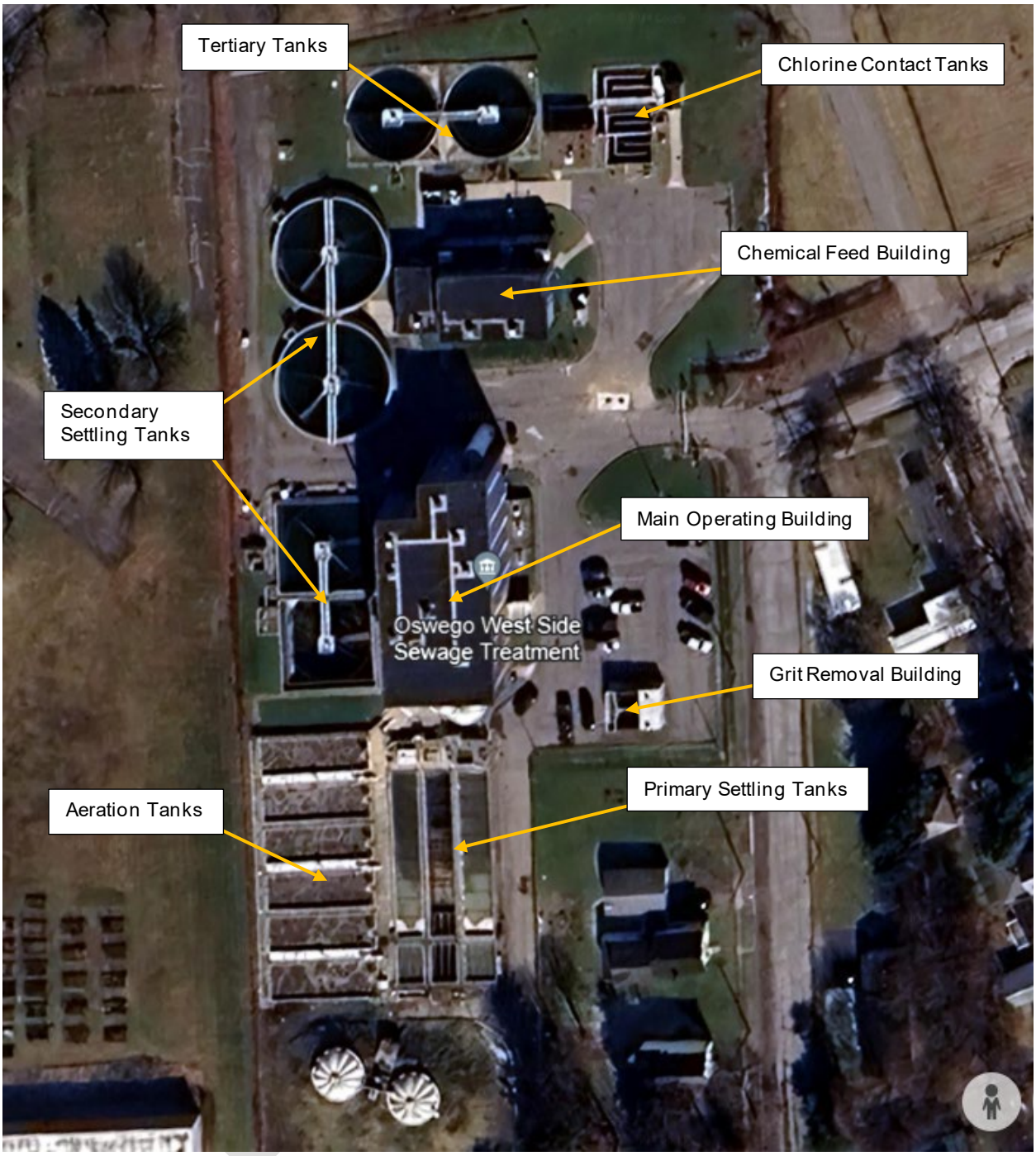


Figure 2. Up-close aerial of facility.

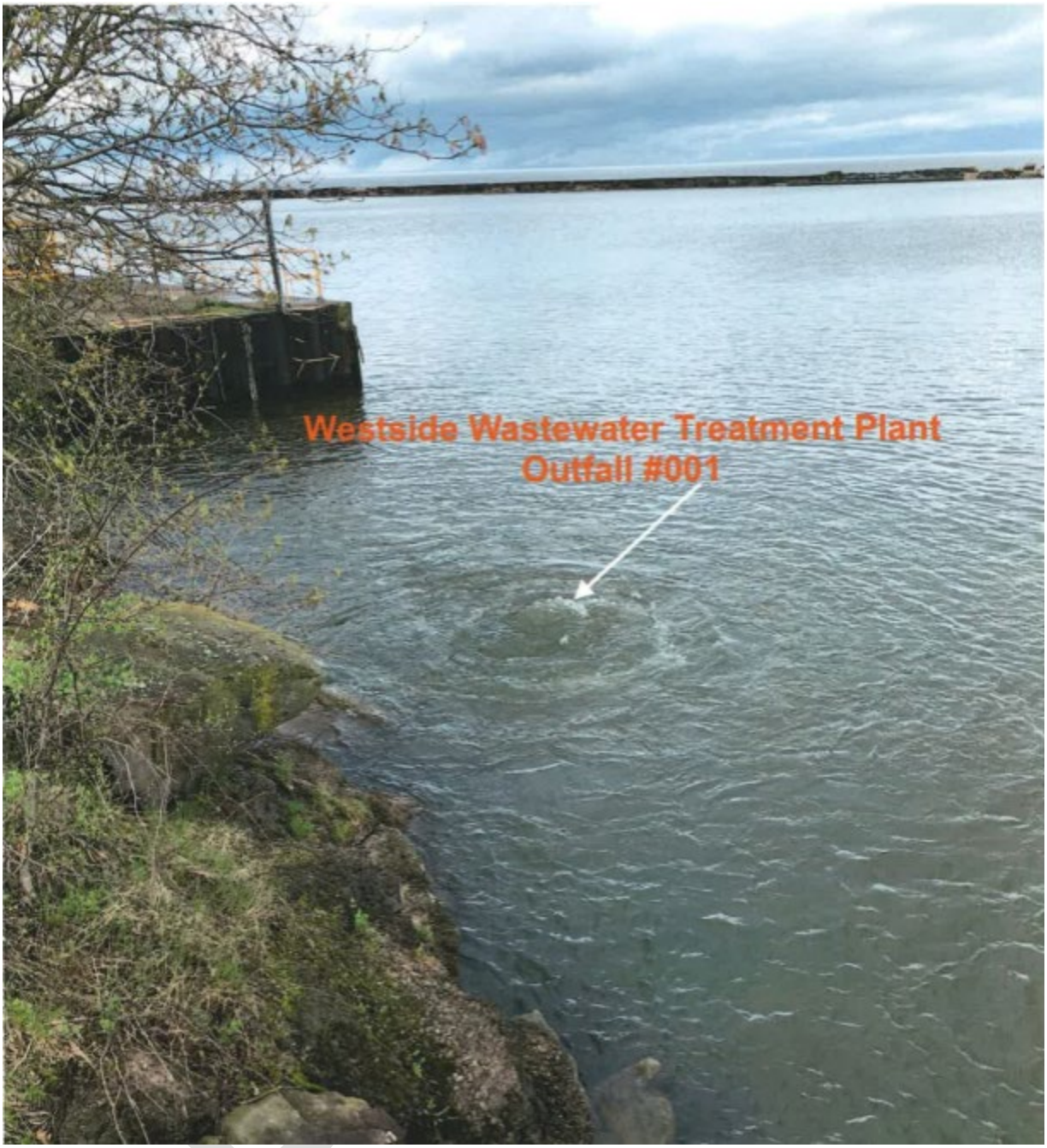


Figure 3. View of Outfall 001 from Lake Ontario shoreline.

Enforcement History

On 8/5/2010, the USEPA issued a Consent Decree (DOJ 90-5-1-1-08609) to the City of Oswego for unpermitted discharges from the City's West Side WWTF with the objective of eliminating all SSOs and elimination or control of all CSOs in accordance with USEPA's CSO Policy.

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 submitted by the permittee for the period 2019 to 2023. Appendix Link

Interstate Water Pollution Control Agencies

Outfall(s) 001 and 002 are located within the Great Lakes watershed and International Joint Commission (IJC) compact area which places additional requirements in the SPDES permit. Appendix Link

Receiving Water Information

The facility discharges via the following outfalls:

Outfall No.	SIC Code	Wastewater Type	Receiving Water
001	4952	Treated sanitary, landfill leachate, and industrial process water	Lake Ontario shoreline, Class C
002	4952	Partially treated combined sewage overflow	Oswego River, Class C
003	4952	Removed from permit (untreated combined sewage overflow)	Oswego River, Class C
004	4952	Previously removed from permit (untreated Type III SSO being addressed under the 8/5/2010 USEPA Consent Decree)	Lake Ontario shoreline, Class C
Stormwater Outfalls Covered Under MSGP (Facility ID NYR00G24)			
001	4952	Stormwater	Lake Ontario shoreline, Class C
002	4952	Stormwater	
003	4952	Stormwater	
004	4952	Stormwater	
005	4952	Stormwater	

Reach Description: The facility's main outfall, 001, discharges to the Lake Ontario shoreline which is classified as Class C.

Nearby facilities discharging to Lake Ontario include the NRG Oswego Harbor Power facility (NY0002186), and the City of Oswego East Side Sewer Treatment Plant (STP) (NY0029114). Approximately 0.75 miles northeast along the shoreline the Oswego River enters the lake, and less than 0.5 miles into the lake the waterbody classification changes to Class A. See Figure 4 below.

Figure 4. Map of nearby facilities and waterbody classifications.

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

Impaired Waterbody Information

The Lake Ontario shoreline (PWL No. 0302-0040) was first listed on the 1998 New York State Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters due to polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), Mirex, and Dioxin from contaminated sediments from historic industrial discharges to the lake, as well as discharges of the same constituents to the Niagara River, and Upper Great Lakes which flow into Lake Ontario. The segment continues to be listed as of the 2020/2022 New York State Section 303(d) List. A TMDL has not been developed to address the impairment and, therefore, there are no applicable wasteload allocations (WLAs) for the facility at this time.

Critical Receiving Water Data

The facility discharges to Lake Ontario, which is a ponded waterbody and therefore an acute, chronic, and HEW dilution ratio of 10:1 is applicable. This is consistent with TOGS 1.3.1 and the previous water quality review.

Outfall No.	Acute Dilution Ratio A(A)	Chronic Dilution Ratio A(C)	Human, Aesthetic, Wildlife Dilution Ratio (HEW)	Basis
001	10:1	10:1	10:1	TOGS 1.3.1

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, a reasonable potential analysis was performed using the existing WET data for this facility (see Table 1 below). While the analysis indicated no potential for toxicity in the effluent, WET testing is required for facilities exceeding 1 MGD and WET action levels are being continued in the permit. Given the dilution available and location within the Great Lakes basin, the permit requires chronic only WET testing. Samples will continue to be collected quarterly in years ending in 6 and 1. WET testing action levels of 3.0 TUa and 10 TUc have been included in the permit for each species. The acute action level has been corrected from 1.6 to 3.0, consistent with TOGS 1.3.2, and represents the acute dilution ratio times a factor of 0.3. The chronic action level continues to represent the chronic dilution ratio. Appendix Link

Table 1. 2021 Quarterly WET Results

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 Action Level	[11]Chronic Test Result NOEC/IC25	[12]MSS RPD IC25 TUc	[13]Chronic WET Limit Required
01/21	>100% (FI)	<0.3 (FI)	1.6	100% (FI)	Pass	<0.8	No	^12.5% (F) / 78.2% (I)	^8.0 (F) / 1.3 (I)	10.8	Pass/Pass	3.4	No
04/21	>100% (FI)	<0.3 (FI)	1.6	100% (FI)	Pass	<0.8	No	50% (I) / 84.2% (I)	2.0 (I) / 1.2 (I)	10.8	Pass/Pass	3.1	No
07/21	>100% (FI)	<0.3 (FI)	1.6	100% (FI)	Pass	<0.8	No	>100% (FI)/>100% (FI)	<1.0 (FI)/<1.0 (FI)	10.8	Pass/Pass	<2.6	No
10/21	>100% (FI)	<0.3 (FI)	1.6	100% (FI)	Pass	<0.8	No	50% (F) / >100% (FI)	2.0 (F) / <1.0 (FI)	10.8	Pass/Pass	<2.6	No

^NOEC is likely overestimated and closer to 50% or 2.0 TUc for the fish species.

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

[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 using the seven-day once-in-ten year low flow (7Q10) ensuring acute protection of the receiving water. When the Acute Dilution Factor is <3.3, the default Acute Action Level of 0.3 TUa is used representing the maximum allowable effluent TUa at the end of pipe.

[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 2.6), the Reasonable Potential Multiplier when four quarterly tests have been completed, taking into account the statistical potential for effluent variability to occur causing an exceedance of the toxicity-based action level.

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

[8]Most Sensitive Species 7-day No Observed Effect Concentration or 25% Inhibition Concentration: is the highest concentration or 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 concentration or percentage of effluent that causes a 25% reduction in reproduction or growth 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 using the seven-day once-in-ten year low flow (7Q10) 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 2.6), the Reasonable Potential Multiplier when four quarterly tests have been completed, taking into account the statistical potential for effluent variability to occur causing an exceedance of the toxicity-based action level.

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

Anti-backsliding

The limitations contained in the permit are at least as stringent as the previous permit limits. Load limitations for TSS and BOD_5 have been increased to reflect the facility expansion to an 8.0 MGD design flow. Backsliding is allowed for TSS and BOD_5 under 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.10(c)(1), "material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility occurred after permit issuance, which justify the application of a less stringent effluent limitation."
Appendix Link

Antidegradation

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

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)

The BMPs for CSOs require the permittee to implement operation and maintenance procedures[3]; use the existing treatment plant and collection system to the maximum extent practicable; effect sewer design replacement and drainage planning; maximize pollutant capture; and minimize water quality impacts from combined sewer overflows. The submittal requirements are summarized in the Schedule of Additional Submittals. This requirement is being continued from the previous permit.

Long-Term Control Plan (LTCP)

The permittee originally submitted a LTCP on 6/6/2005. A West Side Sewer System Evaluation Survey Report Phase 1 was submitted on 4/7/2008 and Phase 2 was submitted on 10/27/2010. The Phase 1 report discussed work done with manhole inspections, flow monitoring and sewer system modeling. Recommendations from the Phase 1 Report were taken up in the Phase 2 Report. These included removal of cross connections, repair of severely damaged structures, smoke testing, and televising.

The LTCP, which included a series of CSO controls, was not approved. Proposed LTCP actions were subsequently memorialized and required under the 8/5/2010 EPA Consent Decree (DOJ 90-5-1-1-08609). The required 75% separation of the City's combined sewer system (CSS) and disinfection at Outfall 002 was completed in 2021. In a letter dated 9/14/2023, joint approval from the DEC and EPA was granted for the City to address the Outfall 004 SSO and implement year-round disinfection at the Emergency Flow Management Facility (EFMF) in lieu of completing the

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

remaining 25% CSS separation. Work towards achieving the LTCP requirement to meet water quality standards in the receiving water for Outfall 002 is ongoing.

Post-Construction Compliance Monitoring (PCCM)

PCCM is required by all CSO permittees to verify compliance with the EPA National CSO Control Policy and evaluate attainment of NYS water quality standards. The permittee's PCCM Plan was submitted in May 2013 and approved on 6/21/2013. The City submitted its PCCM Report on 12/21/2022, in accordance with the schedule. EPA and DEC jointly disapproved the City's PCCM Report on 4/3/2023. Based on subsequent meetings and PCCM Report Revisions, EPA and DEC approved the City's Revised PCCM Report, dated 9/13/2023. As a result of the PCCM Report, year-round disinfection at the EFMF is required.

Sensitive Area Reassessment

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

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Requirements

The facility is a publicly owned treatment works ≥ 1 MGD that requires SPDES permit coverage under 40 CFR 122.26 (b)(14)(ix).

The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for POTWs with Stormwater Outfalls section has been removed from the permit as the permittee has coverage for all stormwater outfalls (MSGP 001 through 005) under the SPDES Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity, Sector T – Treatment Works.

Mercury[4]

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

The facility is an EPA major municipal facility (Class 05) located in the Great Lakes Basin and the permit includes requirements for the implementation of MMP Type I for Outfall 001.

Based on one data point of 2.5 ng/L collected at Outfall 001 as part of the application, the facility is expected to meet the new daily max permit limit of 50 ng/L (with monthly sampling frequency). The limit represents the general level currently achievable (GLCA). The data collected will be used to establish an additional 12-month rolling average effluent limit during the next permit review.

A mercury minimization program consisting of the following is also required:

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

Biennial Pollutant Scan

The permit includes a requirement to perform biennial sampling (once every two years) of the plant effluent for the parameters in the NY-2A Application, Tables A – D. This sampling will provide the required three effluent samples from applicable parameters for submittal with the next NY-2A

[4] In accordance with DOW 1.3.10 Mercury – SPDES Permitting & Multiple Discharge Variance (MDV), December 30, 2020.

Application[5]. This requirement ensures the data is representative of effluent conditions over the permit term and will be available for the next application submittal and permit review. This requirement is new.

Industrial Pretreatment Program

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

Schedule of Compliance

A Schedule of Compliance item has been added for achievement of total copper, total lead, ammonia (summer and winter), and total phenols effluent limitations. A compliance item has also been added for a Bacterial Assessment Study (BAS) to identify whether compliance with fecal coliform effluent limitations also ensures compliance with the season E. coli effluent water quality standards under 6 NYCRR 703.4.

Emerging Contaminant Monitoring

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

Given the emerging nature of these contaminants; 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 pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.14(f), the Department is imposing Action Levels, and minimization programs when there is confirmation those Action Levels are exceeded. This requirement is being imposed for the protection of the downstream receiving waterbody and to gather additional data needed to support establishment of TBELs.

Requirements: Based on the available data and detections of PFOA and PFOS at Outfall 001, Action Levels set at the NYS Department of Health Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 10 ng/L are specified for PFOA and PFOS with monitoring required for the remaining 38 PFAS compounds pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.13(b). Monitoring requirements are also consistent with guidance released in EPA memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022. Please see the Pollutant Summary Table below for more information.

Schedule of Additional Submittals

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

- Emerging Contaminant Minimization Program
- WTC Annual Report Form
- Annual Flow Certification
- Biennial Pollutant Scan
- WET Testing

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

- CSO Annual Report
- PCCM Program Report
- Sensitive Area Reassessment Report
- MMP Type I Annual Report
- Pretreatment Program Annual Report

Permittee: City of Oswego
Facility: City of Oswego West Side Wastewater Treatment Plant
SPDES Number: NY0029106
USEPA Major/Class 05 Municipal

Date: March 12, 2025 v.1.23
Permit Writer: Emily Kosinski
Water Quality Reviewer: Taylor Shanley

Full Technical Review

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° 27' 37" N	76° 31' 44" W	Lake Ontario	C	Ont. (847-2) PWL: 0302-0040	03/02	169[6]	-	-	-	8.0	10:1	10:1	10:1
002	43° 27' 38" N	76° 30' 44" W	Oswego River	C	Ont.-66 (897-1) PWL: 0701-0022	07/01	206[7]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

POLLUTANT SUMMARY TABLE

Outfall 001

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated sanitary, landfill leachate, and industrial process water
		Type of Treatment: Grit Removal, Primary Clarification, Activated Sludge, Final Clarification, 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[8]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
General Notes: Existing discharge data from 1/31/2019 to 12/31/2023 was obtained from Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) provided by the permittee. All applicable water quality standards were reviewed for development of the WQBELs. The standard and WQBEL shown below represent the most stringent.															
Flow Rate	MGD	Monthly Avg	4.0	3.1 Actual Average	60/0	**8.0**	Design Flow	Narrative: No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages.					6 NYCRR 703.2	-	Design Flow
	MGD	Daily Max	-	-	-	-	-							-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Consistent with 40 CFR Part 133.102 and TOGS 1.3.3, a monthly average flow limitation equal to the average daily design capacity of the treatment plant is specified. Daily max flow monitoring will be added for pollutant loading calculations.														

[6] Ambient hardness for Lake Ontario was calculated as the median of samples collected within the Lake Ontario and Minor Tributaries watershed from 2012 - 2022.
[7] Ambient hardness for the Oswego River was calculated from RIBs station 07-OSWE-5.2, located ~5.3 miles upstream of Lake Ontario, using the average of 113 samples collected from 2001 - 2021.
[8] 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 #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated sanitary, landfill leachate, and industrial process water
		Type of Treatment: Grit Removal, Primary Clarification, Activated Sludge, Final Clarification, 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[8]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
pH	SU	Minimum	6.0	6.5 Actual Min	60/0	**6.0**	40 CFR 133.102	8.2[9]	-	6.5 – 8.5	Range	No Reasonable Potential	-	-	TBEL
	SU	Maximum	9.0	8.0 Actual Max	60/0	**9.0**									
	Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3 for POTWs, TBELs reflect secondary treatment standards. Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL is protective of the WQS.														
Temperature	°C*	Daily Max	Monitor	24 Actual Max	60/0	-	-	Narrative (Lake): 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.					6 NYCRR 704.2	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(a), monitoring is required and may be used to inform future permitting decisions. This requirement is continued from the previous permit. *Permittee reported values in degrees Celsius on DMRs although 2015 permit required degrees Fahrenheit. Units will be changed to degrees Celsius for reporting consistency.														
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	mg/L	Daily Min	-	5.0 Actual Avg 6.0 Actual Max	19	-	-	-	-	(Non-Trout) 4.0 mg/L	Narrative	No Reasonable Potential	6 NYCRR 703.3	-	No Limitation
	Given the location of the outfall, secondary treatment standards for BOD_5 are expected to be protective of dissolved oxygen year-round.														
5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	30	12	60/0	**30**	40 CFR 133.102	-	See Dissolved Oxygen				-	-	TBEL
		7 Day Avg	45	32	60/0	**45**									
	lbs/d	Monthly Avg	1,001	380	60/0	**2,000**	40 CFR 133.102								
		7 Day Avg	1,502	1,500	60/0	**3,000**									
	% Rem	Minimum	-	82 Actual Minimum 91 Actual Avg	60/0	**85**	40 CFR 133.102								
	Consistent with 40 CFR Part 133.102 and TOGS 1.3.3 for POTWs, TBELs reflect secondary treatment standards. See justification for Dissolved Oxygen. Percent removal requirements will be added consistent with TOGS 1.3.3. Consistent with 750-2.5(e)(2), effluent limitations have been rounded to two significant digits. Loading limitations reflect concentration limits at the increased design flow of 8.0 MGD. See anti-backsliding above.														

[9] Ambient pH calculated from Lake Ontario monitoring site 0300ONT0000, located approximately 11-miles from shore, using the average of 42 samples collected from 1995 - 1997.

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated sanitary, landfill leachate, and industrial process water
		Type of Treatment: Grit Removal, Primary Clarification, Activated Sludge, Final Clarification, 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[8]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	30	9.2	59/1	**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.				6 NYCRR 703.2	-	TBEL
		7 Day Avg	45	29	59/1	**45**									
	lbs/d	Monthly Avg	1,001	290	59/1	**2,000**	40 CFR 133.102								
		7 Day Avg	1,502	1,500	59/1	**3,000**									
	% Rem	Minimum	-	87 Actual Minimum 94 Actual Avg	60/0	**85**	40 CFR 133.102								
	Consistent with 40 CFR Part 133.102 and TOGS 1.3.3 for POTWs, TBELs reflect secondary treatment standards. Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL, and consistent with TOGS 1.3.3, is protective of water quality standards. Percent removal requirements will be added consistent with TOGS 1.3.3. Consistent with 750-2.5(e)(2), effluent limitations have been rounded to two significant digits. Loading limitations reflect concentration limits at the design flow of 8.0 MGD. See anti-backsliding above.														
Settleable Solids	mL/L	Daily Max	0.3	0.79 Lognormal 0.23 Actual Avg 0.9 Actual Max	46/14	**0.3**	TOGS 1.3.3	-	None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages				6 NYCRR 703.2	-	TBEL
	Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3, the effluent limitation is equal to the TBEL of 0.3 mL/L for POTWs providing secondary treatment without filtration. Given the available dilution the TBEL is protective of WQS. Outliers of 6.0 mL/L on 12/31/2020 and 12.3 mL/L on 10/31/2023 were removed from the statistical calculation as they were deemed not representative of normal operating conditions. Of the 60 data points from 2019 to 2023, the facility exceeded 0.3 mL/L four times excluding the two outliers on 12/31/2020 and 10/31/2023.														

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated sanitary, landfill leachate, and industrial process water
		Type of Treatment: Grit Removal, Primary Clarification, Activated Sludge, Final Clarification, 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[8]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
Nitrogen, Ammonia (as N) SUMMER Jun. 1st – Oct. 31st WINTER Nov. 1st – May 31st	mg/L	Summer Monthly Avg	12 14.9 as NH_3	5.9 Lognormal 3.5 Actual Avg 7.1 Actual Max	30/0	-	-	0.08*	0.70	0.49	A(C)	**4.9** 6.0 as NH_3	6 NYCRR 703.5	-	WQBEL
	mg/L	Winter Monthly Avg	19 22.5 as NH_3	9.7 Lognormal 6.2 Actual Avg 12.6 Actual Max	30/0	-	-	-	1.25	0.72	A(C)	**7.2** 8.8 as NH_3		-	WQBEL
	The WQS for ammonia was determined from considering the receiving water's C classification. The summer temperature of the receiving waterbody was an assumed value of 25°C consistent with TOGS 1.3.1E. Per TOGS 1.3.1E, a pH of 8.2 was calculated as the 75th percentile of the dataset (42 data points from 1995 to 1997 collected at lake monitoring site 0300ONT0000). Previously, according to the 2015 permit fact sheet, site specific pH data was not available and default values were used. Summer: The WQBEL was calculated using the chronic WQS, HEW dilution ratio, and an upstream ambient concentration*. The existing permit limit is greater than the calculated WQBEL and is being decreased to equal the WQBEL to protect water quality. Of the 30 data points from 2019 to 2023, the facility exceeded 4.9 mg/L as N (6.0 mg/L as NH_3) five times. A Schedule of Compliance item has been added for achievement of the final effluent limit. *Ambient concentration of 0.08 mg/L was calculated as the average of four summer data points from 2000 collected at lake monitoring site 0300ONT0000. Winter: The WQBEL was calculated using the chronic WQS, HEW dilution ratio, and a negligible upstream ambient concentration. The existing permit limit is greater than the calculated WQBEL and is being decreased to equal the WQBEL to protect water quality. Of the 30 data points from 2019 to 2023, the facility exceeded 7.2 mg/L as N (8.8 mg/L as NH_3) nine times. A Schedule of Compliance item has been added for achievement of the final effluent limit. Reporting for Ammonia has been changed from (as NH_3) to (as N) for simpler data reporting. Values can be converted using the equation: Ammonia (as N) = Ammonia (as NH3) x 0.8224. Existing permit limits have been converted to Ammonia as N.														
Total Phosphorus	mg/L	Monthly Avg	1.0	0.66	60/0	**1.0**	TOGS 1.3.3	-	None in amounts that will result in growths of algae, weeds and slimes that will impair the waters for their best usages.				6 NYCRR 703.2	-	TBEL
	lbs/d	Monthly Avg	-	-	-	-	-								**Monitor** 750-1.13
	The 1.0 mg/L total phosphorous limit will remain in the permit and load monitoring will be added for future permit development.														

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated sanitary, landfill leachate, and industrial process water
		Type of Treatment: Grit Removal, Primary Clarification, Activated Sludge, Final Clarification, 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[8]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
Coliform, Fecal	#/100 ml	30d Geo Mean	200	18	60/0	**200**	TOGS 1.3.3	-	The monthly geometric mean, from a minimum of five examinations, shall not exceed 200.				6 NYCRR 703.4	-	TBEL
		7d Geo Mean	400	560	60/0	**400**		-							
	Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3, effluent disinfection will continue to be required year-round because of the proximity to the Class A portion of the lake and need to protect public health. Fecal coliform effluent limitations equal to the TBEL are specified.														
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	mg/L	Daily Max	**0.25**	0.21	60/0	2.0	TOGS 1.3.3	-	-	0.005	A(C)	-	6 NYCRR 703.5	-	WQBEL
	Effluent disinfection is currently required year-round and will remain a permit requirement. As mentioned in the 2015 permit fact sheet, the WQBEL was previously established from a chlorine study and will remain the effluent limitation.														
Enterococci	#/100 ml	30d Geo Mean	Monitor	1,300	60/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Discontinued
	The 2015 Fact Sheet stated that enterococci monitoring was added due to the facility discharging to coastal recreation waters; however, the facility discharges to a Class C portion of Lake Ontario and enterococci standards apply only to Class SA and SB saline waters. Therefore, the monitoring requirement will be discontinued. Removing monitoring requirements is not considered backsliding.														
Escherichia coli (E. coli)	#/100 mL	30d Geo Mean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	Narrative: The geometric mean of samples collected over any consecutive 30-day period shall not exceed 126, and no more than 10 percent of the samples collected in the same 30-day period shall exceed 410.			-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	#/100 mL	7d Geo Mean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	410			6 NYCRR 703.4 40 CFR 132	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	This pollutant was not sampled as part of the application. The Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health Act of 2000 (BEACH Act) criterion standards for Escherichia coli (E. coli) were adopted by NY and became effective November 1, 2019. As such, there is an applicable water quality standard for the receiving waterbody due to the proximity to the Class A portion of Lake Ontario. E. coli is a subset of fecal coliform bacteria. Effective disinfection and compliance with fecal coliform limitations are expected to ensure compliance with the E. coli standard. A compliance item has also been added for submittal of a Bacterial Assessment Study (BAS) for E. coli. The permittee will conduct a side-by-side analysis of fecal coliform and E. coli for a period of two recreational seasons. The BAS will identify whether compliance with fecal coliform effluent limitations also ensures compliance with E. coli effluent limitations under 6 NYCRR 703.4.														

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated sanitary, landfill leachate, and industrial process water
		Type of Treatment: Grit Removal, Primary Clarification, Activated Sludge, Final Clarification, 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[8]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
Permitted Parameters with Action Levels															
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	lbs/ day	Daily Max	0.08 Action Level	0.04 Lognormal 0.02 Actual Avg 0.03 Actual Max	13/7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Discontinued
	µg/L	Daily Max	-	91 NY-2A	23/0	-	-	-	12	150	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	-	-	No Limitation
	The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum measured effluent concentration of 91 µg/L, a multiplier of 1.31, the chronic dilution ratio, and an assumed negligible upstream ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A metals translator of 1.0 was also applied to convert between the total and dissolved form in accordance with the EPA Document 823-B-96-007. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Therefore, no WQBEL is specified. The action level will be discontinued as it is not needed for water quality protection. Removal of an action level is not considered backsliding.														
Copper, Total Recoverable	lbs/ day	Daily Max	1.6 Action Level	0.55 Lognormal 0.22 Actual Avg 0.61 Actual Max	20/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.8	6 NYCRR 703.5	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	µg/L	Daily Max	-	610 NY-2A	23/0	-	-	-	77 Dissolved	14 Dissolved	A(C)	**150** Total		-	WQBEL
	The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum measured effluent concentration of 610 µg/L, a multiplier of 1.31, the chronic dilution ratio, and an assumed negligible upstream ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A metals translator of 1.042 was also applied to convert between the total and dissolved form in accordance with the EPA Document 823-B-96-007. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation and therefore a WQBEL is specified. The action level will be discontinued as it is not needed for water quality protection. Removal of an action level is not considered backsliding. A Schedule of Compliance item has been added for achievement of the final effluent limit. Load monitoring has been added for future permit development.														

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated sanitary, landfill leachate, and industrial process water
		Type of Treatment: Grit Removal, Primary Clarification, Activated Sludge, Final Clarification, 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[8]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
Lead, Total	lbs/ day	Daily Max	0.32 Action Level	0.49 Lognormal 0.07 Actual Avg 0.20 Actual Max	6/14	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.2	6 NYCRR 703.5	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	µg/L	Daily Max	-	200 NY-2A	23/0	-	-	-	19 Dissolved	6.7 Dissolved	A(C)	**93** Total		-	WQBEL
	The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum measured effluent concentration of 200 µg/L, a multiplier of 1.31, the chronic dilution ratio, and an assumed negligible upstream ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A metals translator of 1.381 was also applied to convert between the total and dissolved form in accordance with the EPA Document 823-B-96-007. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation and therefore a WQBEL is specified. The action level will be discontinued as it is not needed for water quality protection. Removal of an action level is not considered backsliding. A Schedule of Compliance item has been added for achievement of the final effluent limit. Load monitoring has been added for future permit development.														
Nickel, Total	lbs/ day	Daily Max	1.8 Action Level	0.11	20/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Discontinued
	µg/L	Daily Max	-	180 NY-2A	23/0	-	-	-	24 Dissolved	81 Dissolved	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	-	-	No Limitation
	The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum measured effluent concentration of 180 µg/L, a multiplier of 1.31, the chronic dilution ratio, and an assumed negligible upstream ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A metals translator of 1.003 was also applied to convert between the total and dissolved form in accordance with the EPA Document 823-B-96-007. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Therefore, no WQBEL is specified. The action level will be discontinued as it is not needed for water quality protection. Removal of an action level is not considered backsliding.														
Zinc, Total	lbs/ day	Daily Max	2.2 Action Level	1.5	20/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	mg/L	Daily Max	-	1.3 NY-2A	23/0	-	-	-	0.17 Dissolved	0.13 Dissolved	A(C)	**1.3** Total	6 NYCRR 703.5	-	**WQBEL**
	The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum measured effluent concentration of 1.3 mg/L, a multiplier of 1.31, the chronic dilution ratio, and an assumed negligible upstream ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A metals translator of 1.014 was also applied to convert between the total and dissolved form in accordance with the EPA Document 823-B-96-007. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation and therefore a WQBEL is specified. The action level will be discontinued as it is not needed for water quality protection. Removal of an action level is not considered backsliding. Load monitoring has been added for future permit development.														

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated sanitary, landfill leachate, and industrial process water
		Type of Treatment: Grit Removal, Primary Clarification, Activated Sludge, Final Clarification, 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[8]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
Chromium, Total	lbs/ day	Daily Max	0.13 Action Level	0.42 Lognormal 0.06 Actual Avg 0.18 Actual Max	11/9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Discontinued
	µg/L	Daily Max	-	200 NY-2A	23/0	-	-	-	22 Dissolved	110 Dissolved	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	-	-	No Limitation
	The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum measured effluent concentration of 200 µg/L, a multiplier of 1.31, the chronic dilution ratio, and an assumed negligible upstream ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A metals translator of 1.163 was also applied to convert between the total and dissolved form in accordance with the EPA Document 823-B-96-007. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Therefore, no WQBEL is specified. The action level will be discontinued as it is not needed for water quality protection. Removal of an action level is not considered backsliding.														
Phenols, Total	lbs/ day	Monthly Avg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0.67**	6 NYCRR 703.5	-	WQBEL
		Daily Max	0.20 Action Level	1.2 Actual Max 0.36 Actual Avg	6/14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Discontinued
	µg/L	Monthly Avg	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	**10**	6 NYCRR 703.5	-	WQBEL
		Daily Max	-	1,200 Actual Max 240 Actual Avg	23/0	-	-	-	150	1.0	E	See Monthly Avg		-	No Limitation
	A numeric water quality standard for Class C waterbodies does not exist. Due to the proximity to Class A waters, a water quality analysis was performed using the Class A WQS. The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum measured effluent concentration of 1,200 µg/L, a multiplier of 1.31, the HEW dilution ratio, and an assumed negligible upstream ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation and therefore a WQBEL is specified. A Schedule of Compliance item has been added for achievement of the final effluent limit.														

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated sanitary, landfill leachate, and industrial process water
		Type of Treatment: Grit Removal, Primary Clarification, Activated Sludge, Final Clarification, 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[8]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
Toluene	lbs/ day	Daily Max	6.67 Action Level	0.04	4/16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Discontinued
	µg/L	Daily Max	-	0.38 NY-2A	1/0	-	-	-	0.25	100 GV	A(C)	No Reasonable Potential	-	-	No Limitation
	The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum measured effluent concentration of 0.38 µg/L, a multiplier of 6.20, the HEW dilution ratio, and an assumed negligible upstream ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Therefore, no WQBEL is specified. The action level will be discontinued as it is not needed for water quality protection. Removal of an action level is not considered backsliding.														
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate	lbs/ day	Daily Max	**3.34** Action Level	2.3	2/18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Action Level
	µg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	A(C)	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	The action level will be continued. No concentration data was provided by the permittee in the NY-2A application; therefore, monitoring has been added for future permit development.														
Additional Pollutants Detected															
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Daily Max	-	440 NY-2A	1/0	-	-	-	270	Shall be kept as low as practicable to maintain the best usage of waters but in no case shall it exceed 500 mg/L.		No Reasonable Potential	6 NYCRR 703.3	-	No Limitation
	The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum measured effluent concentration of 440 mg/L, a multiplier of 6.20, the chronic dilution ratio, 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 instream concentration to the WQS indicates no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Therefore, no WQBEL is specified.														
Mercury	ng/L	Daily Max	-	2.5 NY-2A	1/0	-	-	-	-	0.7	H(FC)	**50**	GLCA	-	DOW 1.3.10
	See Mercury section of this fact sheet.														

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated sanitary, landfill leachate, and industrial process water
		Type of Treatment: Grit Removal, Primary Clarification, Activated Sludge, Final Clarification, 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[8]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
Chloroform	ug/L	Daily Max	-	2.5 NY-2A	1/0	-	-	-	1.6	7	H(WS)	No Reasonable Potential	-	-	No Limitation
	A numeric water quality standard for Class C waterbodies does not exist. Due to the proximity to Class A waters, a water quality analysis was performed using the Class A WQS. The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum measured effluent concentration of 2.5 µg/L, a multiplier of 6.20, the HEW dilution ratio, and an assumed negligible upstream ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the WQS indicates no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Therefore, no WQBEL is specified.														
Dichlorobromo-methane	ug/L	Daily Max	-	0.80 NY-2A	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Limitation
	A numeric water quality standard for dichlorobromomethane does not exist. Therefore, no limitation or monitoring is specified.														
Emerging Contaminants															
Notes: See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring section above. Effluent samples were analyzed for the 40 PFAS compounds and 1,4-Dioxane.															
Perfluoro-butanoic Acid (PFBA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	8.5	3/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-pentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	12	3/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-hexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	19	3/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-heptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	2.8	3/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated sanitary, landfill leachate, and industrial process water
		Type of Treatment: Grit Removal, Primary Clarification, Activated Sludge, Final Clarification, 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[8]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (PFOA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	6.6	3/0	**10** Action Level	BPJ MCL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Action Level**
	Due to the presence of PFOA and PFOS and the need to protect downstream waters, an action level has been established at the NYS Department of Health (DOH) Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for finished drinking water (10 ng/L). Discharges above the MCL would indicate the potential presence of a controllable source and the need to implement track down measures. See the Emerging Contaminant Monitoring section for more information.														
Perfluoro-nonanoic Acid (PFNA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	< 1.66	3/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-decanoic Acid (PFDA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-undecanoic Acid (PFUnA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-dodecanoic Acid (PFDoA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-tridecanoic Acid (PFTiA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-tetradecanoic Acid (PFTeA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-butanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	6.3	3/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-pentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	< 1.62	1/2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated sanitary, landfill leachate, and industrial process water
		Type of Treatment: Grit Removal, Primary Clarification, Activated Sludge, Final Clarification, 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[8]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
Perfluoro-hexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	3.4	3/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-heptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-octanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	6.8	3/0	**10** Action Level	BPJ MCL	-	2.0	160,000 710,000 GV	A(C) A(A)	No Reasonable Potential	TOGS 1.1.1	-	**Action Level**
	The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum measured effluent concentration of 6.8 ng/L, a multiplier of 3, the chronic dilution ratio, and an assumed negligible upstream ambient concentration. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. A comparison of the projected instream concentration to the guidance value indicates no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a water quality violation. However, due to the presence of PFOA and PFOS and the need to protect downstream waters, an action level has been established at the NYSDOH Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for finished drinking water (10 ng/L). Discharges above the MCL would indicate the potential presence of a controllable source and the need to implement track down measures. See the Emerging Contaminant section for more information.														
Perfluoro-nonanesulfonic Acid (PFNS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-decanesulfonic Acid (PFDS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-dodecane-sulfonic Acid (PFDoS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-octane-sulfonamide (FOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	< 1.66	1/2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated sanitary, landfill leachate, and industrial process water
		Type of Treatment: Grit Removal, Primary Clarification, Activated Sludge, Final Clarification, 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[8]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
1H,1H,2H,2H-Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (4:2 FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
1H,1H,2H,2H-Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (6:2 FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
1H,1H,2H,2H-Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (8:2 FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amide (NEtFOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amide (NMeFOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoethanol (NMeFOSE)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoethanol (NEtFOSE)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated sanitary, landfill leachate, and industrial process water
		Type of Treatment: Grit Removal, Primary Clarification, Activated Sludge, Final Clarification, 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[8]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
9-Chlorohexadeca-fluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Hexafluoro-propylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA or GenX)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic Acid (ADONA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
3-Perfluoropropyl Propanoic Acid (3:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (5:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
3-Perfluoroheptyl Propanoic Acid (7:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														

Outfall #	001	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated sanitary, landfill leachate, and industrial process water
		Type of Treatment: Grit Removal, Primary Clarification, Activated Sludge, Final Clarification, 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[8]	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
Perfluoro-4-methoxy-butanoic Acid (PFMBA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro-3-methoxy-propanoic Acid (PFMPA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic Acid (PFEESA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Monitoring has been added to support establishment of future standards or TBELs.														
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	Daily Max	-	0.22	3/0	-	-	-	0.07	18,000 160,000 1.0	A(C) A(A) MCL	-	-	-	No Limitation
	Based on available data no additional monitoring is required at this time.														

Outfall 002

Outfall #	002	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated sanitary, process wastewater, and leachate **Type of Treatment:** Settling and 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 for WQBEL		
General Notes: Existing discharge data from 1/31/2019 to 12/31/2023 was obtained from Discharge Monitoring Reports provided by the permittee. No discharge is permitted from this outfall until the pumping station has reached its peak pumping capacity. Flow, BOD_5, TSS, settleable solids, and oil & grease will continue to be monitored for informational purposes and to calculate pollutant loadings.															
Flow Rate	MGD	Monthly Avg	Monitor	1.6 Actual Average	28/0	-	-	Narrative: No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages.					6 NYCRR 703.2	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
		Daily Max	-	-	-	-	-							-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	Daily max flow has been added to calculate pollutant loadings.														
5-day Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	Monitor	54	28/0	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	lbs/d	Monthly Avg	Monitor	1,400	28/0	-	-					-			
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	Monitor	120	28 /0	-	-	-	-				-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
	lbs/d	Monthly Avg	Monitor	3,300	28/0	-	-								
Settleable Solids	mL/L	Daily Max	Monitor	3.9	13 /15	-	-	-	-				-	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
Oil & Grease	SU	Daily Max	Monitor	12	11 /17	-	-	Narrative: No residue attributable to sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes, nor visible oil film nor globules of grease.					6 NYCRR 703.2	-	**Monitor** 750-1.13
Floatable Materials	-	Daily Max	**None Visible**	None Visible	28/0	-	-	Narrative: No residue attributable to sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes, nor visible oil film nor globules of grease.					6 NYCRR 703.2	-	Visual Observation

[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 #	002	**Description of Wastewater:** Treated sanitary, process wastewater, and leachate
		Type of Treatment: Settling and 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 for WQBEL		
Coliform, Fecal	#/100 ml	30d Geo Mean	200	1,800	18/1	**200**	TOGS 1.3.3	-	Narrative: The monthly geometric mean, from a minimum of five examinations, shall not exceed 200.				6 NYCRR 703.4	-	TBEL
		7d Geo Mean	400	19,000	18/1	**400**		-							
	Year-round effluent disinfection is required by the joint approval letter from the DEC and EPA dated 9/14/2023. Fecal coliform effluent limitations equal to the TBEL are specified.														
Enterococci	#/100 ml	30d Geo Mean	Monitor	0 Actual Min 270 Actual Avg 2,400 Actual Max	26/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Discontinued
	The 2015 permit fact sheet stated that enterococci monitoring was added due to the facility discharging to coastal recreation waters; however, Outfall 002 discharges to a Class C portion of the Oswego River and enterococci standards apply to only saline Class SA and SB waters. Therefore, the monitoring requirement will be discontinued. Removing monitoring requirements is not considered backsliding.														
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	mg/L	Daily Max	2.0	11 99% Lognormal 0.37 Actual Avg 1.8 Actual Max	19/0	**2.0**	TOGS 1.3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TBEL
	Effluent disinfection is required year-round. No discharge is permitted until the pumping station has reach its peak pumping capacity; therefore, a water quality analysis was not performed and a numeric limit equal to the TBEL is specified. Discharge from Outfall 002 is prohibited except during peak flow conditions at which time the Oswego River would not be experiencing low flow conditions.														

Appendix: Regulatory and Technical Basis of Permit Authorizations

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

Regulatory References

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

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

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

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

Outfall and Receiving Water Information

Impaired Waters

The NYS 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters identifies waters where specific best usages are not fully supported. The state must consider the development of a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) or other strategy to reduce the input of the specific pollutant(s) that restrict waterbody uses, in order to restore and protect such uses. SPDES permits must include effluent limitations necessary to implement a waste load allocation (WLA) of an EPA-approved TMDL (6 NYCRR 750-1.11(a)(5)(ii)), if applicable. In accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(a), permittees discharging to waters which are on the list but do not yet have a TMDL developed may be required to perform additional monitoring for the parameters causing the impairment. Accurate monitoring data is needed

to determine the existing capabilities of the wastewater treatment plants and to assure that WLAs are allocated equitably.

Interstate Water Pollution Control Agencies

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

Existing Effluent Quality

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

Permit Requirements

Basis for Effluent Limitations

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

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

Anti-backsliding

Anti-backsliding requirements are specified in the CWA sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4), ECL 17-0809, and regulations at 40 CFR 122.44(*l*) and 6 NYCRR 750-1.10(c) and (d). Generally, the relaxation of effluent limitations in permits is prohibited unless one of the specified exceptions applies, which will be cited on a case-by-case basis in this fact sheet. Consistent with current case law[11] and USEPA interpretation[12] 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.

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

Antidegradation Policy

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

Effluent Limitations

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

Technology-based Effluent Limitations (TBELs)

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. The DEC considers a mixing zone analysis, critical flows, and reasonable potential analysis when developing a WQBEL.

Mixing Zone Analyses

In accordance with TOGS 1.3.1., the DEC may perform additional analysis of the mixing condition between the effluent and the receiving waterbody. Mixing zone analyses using plume dispersion modeling are conducted in accordance with the following:

"EPA Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control" (March 1991); EPA Region VIII's "Mixing Zones and Dilution Policy" (December 1994); NYSDEC TOGS 1.3.1, "Total Maximum Daily Loads and Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations" (July 1996); "CORMIX v11.0" (2019).

Critical Flows

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

Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA)

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

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

2) identify water quality criteria applicable to these pollutants;

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

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

The DEC uses modeling tools to estimate the expected concentrations of the pollutant in the receiving water and develop WQBELs. These tools were developed in part using the methodology referenced above. If the estimated concentration of the pollutant in the receiving water is expected to exceed the ambient water quality standard or guidance value (i.e. numeric interpretation of a narrative water quality standard), then there is a reasonable potential that the discharge may

cause or contribute to an exceedance of any State water quality standard adopted pursuant to NYS ECL 17-0301. If a TMDL is in place, the facility's WLA for that pollutant is applied as the WQBEL.

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

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

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing:

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

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

Minimum Level of Detection

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

Monitoring Requirements

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

Requirements for Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs)

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

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

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

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

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

Other Conditions

Mercury

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

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

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.