



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) DISCHARGE PERMIT

SIC Code:	4952	NAICS Code:	221320	SPDES Number:	NY0025259
Discharge Class (CL):	07			DEC Number:	8-2636-00016/00001
Toxic Class (TX):	T			Effective Date (EDP):	EDP
Major-Sub Drainage Basin:	04 - 02			Expiration Date (ExDP):	EDP + 5 years
Water Index Number:	Ont. 117-27	Item No.:	821 - 107	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:	Village of Honeoye Falls	Attention:	Mayor		
Street:	5 East Street				
City:	Honeoye Falls	State:	NY	Zip Code:	14472
Email:	mayor@villageofhoneoyefalls.org	Phone:	(585) 624-1711		

is authorized to discharge from the facility described below:

FACILITY NAME, ADDRESS, AND PRIMARY OUTFALL									
Name:	Village of Honeoye Falls Wastewater Treatment Plant								
Address / Location:	100 Ulrich Lane					County:	Monroe		
City:	Honeoye Falls				State:	NY	Zip Code:	144472	
Facility Location:	Latitude:	42 °	57 '	33 " N	& Longitude:	77 °	35 '	33 " W	
Primary Outfall No.:	001	Latitude:	42 °	57 '	41 " N	& Longitude:	77 °	35 '	40 " W
Outfall Description:	Treated Sanitary	Receiving Water:	Honeoye Creek			Class:	B	Standard:	B

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:	Ashley Kasperowicz		
Address:	6274 E Avon Lima Rd, Avon, NY 14414		
Signature		Date	

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.
Percent Removal	Calculated as $([C_{\text{Influent}} - C_{\text{Effluent}}] / C_{\text{Influent}}) \times 100$, where C_{Influent} = Average influent concentration and C_{Effluent} = Average effluent concentration, for a given monitoring period.
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.

INTERIM PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
001	Year Round (unless otherwise specified)	Honeoye Creek	EDP	Construction Completion ⁽¹⁾

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location		
								Inf.	Eff.	
Flow	Monthly Average	0.6	MGD	-	-	Continuous	Recorder	X	-	-
CBOD ₅ April 1 st – October 31 st	Daily Maximum	13	mg/L	65	lbs/d	2/month	6-hr. Comp	X	X	-
CBOD ₅ November 1 st – March 31 st	Daily Maximum	20	mg/L	100	lbs/d	2/month	6-hr. Comp	X	X	-
CBOD ₅	30 Day Average	Monitor	mg/L	-	-	2/month	6-hr. Comp	X	X	-
Percent Removal, CBOD ₅	Monthly Minimum	85	%	-	-	2/month	Calculated	-	X	2
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Daily Maximum	30	mg/L	150	lbs/d	2/month	6-hr. Comp	X	X	-
	30 Day Average	Monitor	mg/L	-	-	2/month	6-hr. Comp	X	X	-
Percent Removal, TSS	Monthly Minimum	85	%	-	-	2/month	Calculated	-	X	2
Solids, Settleable	Daily Maximum	0.1	mL/L	-	-	1/day	Grab	X	X	-
pH	Daily Minimum	6.5	SU	-	-	1/day	Grab	X	X	-
	Daily Maximum	8.5	SU	-	-					
Nitrogen, Ammonia (as N)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L	-	-	2/month	Grab	-	X	-
Nitrogen, TKN (as N)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L	-	-	2/month	Grab	-	X	-
Phosphorus, Total (as P)	30 Day Average	Monitor	mg/L	-	-	2/month	Grab	-	X	-
Temperature	Daily Maximum	Monitor	°C	-	-	1/day	Grab	X	X	-
Total Copper	Daily Maximum	28.3	ug/L	-	-	2/month	6-hr. Comp.	-	X	-
Chlorine, Total Residual	Daily Maximum	0.03	mg/L	-	-	1/day	Grab	-	X	3,4
EFFLUENT DISINFECTION										
Required Seasonal from May 1st - October 31st		Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
Coliform, Fecal	30-Day Geometric Mean	200	No./ 100 mL	-	-	2/month	Grab	-	X	-
Coliform, Fecal	7-Day Geometric Mean	400	No./ 100 mL	-	-	2/month	Grab	-	X	-

FOOTNOTES:

- The Interim Limits shall be discontinued upon acceptance of the Construction Completion Certification for the final facility. See [Schedule of Compliance](#).
- Effluent shall not exceed 15% and 15% of influent concentration values for CBOD₅ & TSS, respectively.
- Sampling and reporting for total residual chlorine are only necessary if chlorine is used for disinfection, elsewhere in the treatment process (i.e. tertiary filters to control biological growth on the filters), or the facility otherwise has reasonable potential to discharge chlorine. Otherwise, the permittee shall report NODI-9 on the DMR.
- This is a Compliance Level. The calculated WQBEL is 0.007 mg/L.

FINAL PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
001	Year Round (unless otherwise specified)	Honeoye Creek	Construction Completion + 3 months ⁽¹⁾	EDP + 5 Years

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location		
								Inf.	Eff.	
Flow	Monthly Average	0.6	MGD	-	-	Continuous	Recorder	X	-	-
	Daily Maximum	Monitor	MGD	-	-	Continuous	Recorder	X	-	-
pH	Daily Minimum	6.5	SU	-	-	1/day	Grab	-	X	-
	Daily Maximum	8.5	SU	-	-			-	X	-
Temperature	Daily Maximum	Monitor	°C	-	-	1/day	Grab	-	X	-
CBOD ₅	Daily Maximum	13	mg/L	65	lbs/d	2/month	6-hr. Comp.	-	X	-
	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	-	-	2/month	6-hr. Comp.	X	X	-
Percent Removal, CBOD ₅	Monthly Minimum	85	%	-	-	2/month	Calculation	-	X	2
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Daily Maximum	30	mg/L	150	lbs/d	2/month	6-hr. Comp.	-	X	-
	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	-	-	2/month	6-hr. Comp.	X	X	-
Percent Removal, TSS	Monthly Minimum	85	%	-	-	2/month	Calculated	-	X	2
Settleable Solids	Daily Maximum	0.1	mL/L	-	-	1/day	Grab	-	X	-
Dissolved Oxygen	Daily Minimum	7.0	mg/L	-	-	2/month	Grab	-	X	3
UOD June 1 st – October 31 st	Daily Maximum	11	mg/L	55	lbs/d	2/month	Calculated	-	X	3
UOD November 1 st – May 31 st	Daily Maximum	21	mg/L	105	lbs/d	2/month	Calculated	-	X	3
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) (as N)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L	-	-	2/month	6-hr. Comp.	-	X	-
Ammonia (as N) June 1 st – October 31 st	Monthly Average	2.0	mg/L	-	-	2/month	6-hr. Comp.	-	X	3
Ammonia (as N) November 1 st – May 31 st	Monthly Average	3.2	mg/L	-	-	2/month	6-hr. Comp.	-	X	3
Nitrite (as N)	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L	-	-	2/month	6-hr. Comp.	-	X	-
Total Phosphorus (as P)	Monthly Average	Monitor	mg/L	-	-	2/month	6-hr. Comp.	-	X	-
Total Dissolved Solids	Daily Maximum	Monitor	mg/L	-	-	2/month	6-hr. Comp	-	X	-
Total Copper	Daily Maximum	21	ug/L	-	-	2/month	6-hr. Comp.	-	X	-
Total Mercury	Daily Maximum	25	ng/L	-	-	1/month	Grab	-	X	4
Chlorine, Total Residual	Daily Maximum	0.03	mg/L	-	-	1/day	Grab	-	X	5,6

Table Continues on Next Page:

EFFLUENT DISINFECTION Required Seasonal from May 1st - October 31st		Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Inf.	Eff.	FN
Coliform, Fecal	30-Day Geometric Mean	200	No./100 mL	-	-	2/month	Grab	-	X	-
Coliform, Fecal	7-Day Geometric Mean	400	No./100 mL	-	-	2/month	Grab	-	X	-

FOOTNOTES:

1. The Final Limits shall become effective three (3) months after acceptance of the Construction Completion Certification. The three (3) months after acceptance of the Construction Completion Certification shall be **Monitor Only** for all parameters to allow for plant start-up. See [Schedule of Compliance](#).
2. Effluent shall not exceed 15% and 15% of influent concentration values for CBOD₅ & TSS respectively.
3. Ultimate Oxygen Demand (UOD) shall be computed as follows: $UOD = (1.46 \times CBOD_5) + (4.57 \times TKN)$.
4. This is a Compliance Level for total mercury. The calculated WQBEL is 0.7 ng/L.
5. Sampling and reporting for total residual chlorine are only necessary if chlorine is used for disinfection, elsewhere in the treatment process (i.e. tertiary filters to control biological growth on the filters), or the facility otherwise has reasonable potential to discharge chlorine. Otherwise, the permittee shall report NODI-9 on the DMR.
6. This is a Compliance Level. The calculated WQBEL is 0.007 mg/L.

MERCURY MINIMIZATION PROGRAM (MMP) - Type II

1. General – To reduce mercury effluent levels with the goal of achieving the water quality standard of 0.7 ng/L, the permittee must develop, implement, and maintain a written MMP plan, which includes the elements set forth below.
2. Relevant Documents – incorporate by reference documents already prepared, if any, for the wastewater treatment facility.
3. Drawings or Maps – for the facility and collection system identifying key locations and other areas identified in the MMP Plan.
4. Monitoring Plan – All mercury outfall monitoring must be conducted using the methods specified in Table 8 of DOW 1.3.10. Monitoring at influent and other locations tributary to compliance points may be performed using either USEPA Method 1631 or another sufficiently sensitive method, as approved under 40 CFR Part 136. Monitoring of raw materials, equipment, treatment residuals, and other non-wastewater/non-stormwater substances may be performed using other methods as appropriate. Monitoring must be coordinated so that the results can be effectively compared between locations and conducted with the following frequencies:
 - a. Influent/Effluent – sampled in accordance with the SPDES permit limitations table for Outfall 001; and
 - b. Key Locations – sampled annually, chosen to identify potential mercury sources. Sampling of discharges from dental facilities that are in compliance with 6 NYCRR 374.4 is not required.
5. Hauled Wastes Procedures – establish procedures for the acceptance of hauled waste to ensure it is not a potential mercury source. The permittee must notify the DEC prior to acceptance of loads which may exceed 500 ng/L¹.
6. Control Strategy –
 - a. Pretreatment/Sewer Use Law (SUL) – develop, include, and enforce pretreatment and SUL conditions which will support efforts to achieve the water quality standard of 0.7 ng/L in the effluent.
 - b. Inventory – develop and maintain an inventory of known and potential mercury sources, including a subset list of dental facilities.
 - c. Dental Facilities Requirements – once every five years, conduct and document either:
 - i. Inspections at each dental facility to verify compliance with the wastewater treatment operation, maintenance, and notification elements of 6 NYCRR 374.4; OR,
 - ii. An outreach program², which informs new and existing users of their responsibilities, and collection of the “Amalgam Waste Compliance Report for Dental Dischargers”³ form. Ensure the “Amalgam Waste Compliance Report for Dental Dischargers” is submitted by new users. The permittee should conduct site inspections to support the outreach program.
 - d. Other Potential Mercury Sources – once every five years, conduct and document either:
 - i. Inspections at each identified location with potential mercury source(s), other than dental facilities; OR,
 - ii. An outreach program which informs users of their responsibilities as identified locations with potential mercury source(s). The permittee should conduct site inspections to support the outreach program.
 - e. Equipment and Materials – evaluate equipment and materials (e.g., thermometers, thermostats) used by the permittee for potential mercury contribution to the discharge. As equipment and materials containing mercury are updated/replaced, the permittee must use mercury-free alternatives, if possible.

¹ A level of 0.2 mg/L (200,000 ng/L) or more is considered hazardous per 40 CFR 261.11. The 500 ng/L amount is used here to alert the permittee that there is an unusual concentration of mercury and that it will need to be managed appropriately.

² For example, the outreach program could include education about sources of mercury and what to do if a mercury source is found.

³ 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 II (Continued)

- f. Bulk Chemical Evaluation – for chemicals used at a rate which exceeds 1,000 gallons/year or 10,000 pounds/year, the permittee must obtain:
- A manufacturer's certificate of analysis;
 - A chemical analysis performed by a certified laboratory; OR,
 - A notarized affidavit that describes the substance's mercury concentration and the detection limit achieved.

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

7. Status Report – the permittee must develop **an annual** report, in accordance with the [Schedule of Additional Submittals](#), summarizing:
- All MMP monitoring results for Outfall(s) 001 since the previous report;
 - A list of known mercury sources and potential mercury sources for Outfall(s) 001;
 - All actions undertaken by the permittee, pursuant to the control strategy, since the previous report;
 - Actions planned by the permittee, pursuant to the control strategy, for the upcoming reporting period; and,
 - Progress toward achieving a dissolved mercury concentration of 0.7 ng/L in the effluent (e.g., summarizing reductions in effluent concentrations as a result of the control strategy implementation or installation/modification of a treatment system).

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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) The permittee shall provide for public review at the business office repository of the permittee or at the off-premises location of its choice, provided the custodian of the off-premise location grants written permission, (such off-premise location shall be the village, town, city or county clerk's office, local library or other location accessible by the public) all the Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR) prepared by the permittee to demonstrate compliance with the SPDES permit conditions. A copy of each DMR shall be placed on file at such location at the same time it is sent to the department, or within 60 days of preparation for DMRs not required to be submitted to the Department. 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.

TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS (TDS) MINIMIZATION PROGRAM FOR MUNICIPAL FACILITIES

1. **General**—The permittee shall develop, maintain, and implement a TDS Minimization Program (TDSMP). The goal of the TDSMP will be to identify and reduce reasonable potential for contravention of the water quality standard for TDS.
2. **TDSMP Elements**— The TDSMP plan shall be documented in narrative form and shall include any necessary plot plans, drawings, or maps. Other documents already prepared for the facility, such as a Best Management Practices Plan, may be used as part of the plan and may be incorporated by reference. At a minimum, the TDSMP plan shall include:
 - A. *Background concentrations of TDS and hardness outside the plant.* This shall include, at a minimum, collecting samples upstream of the effluent discharge point and sampling the drinking water supply/supplies. The permittee shall determine whether or not water softeners are used prior to distribution.
 - B. *Influent sources of TDS.* The permittee shall track-down potential TDS contributions. These shall include, at a minimum, identifying industrial contributors of TDS; determining a baseline TDS for domestic users; and identifying water treatment chemicals (WTCs) that could be a source of TDS. This sampling shall also include a characterization of TDS (e.g. sodium, chloride, potassium, etc.). Sampling shall be on an ongoing basis until a subsequent permit is developed which replaces these requirements.
 - C. *Denitrification Impacts.* Elevated TDS may impact nitrification. As the permittee has final effluent limitations for Nitrite and Ammonia, the effect of TDS should be considered as part of long-term compliance. The permittee shall identify whether concentrations of TDS impact the treatment system's ability to denitrify and meet final effluent limitations for these parameters.
 - D. *Commercial and Industrial Contributors.* The permittee shall identify and list any contributors to the POTW in the following categories: food processors (cheese, vegetables, meat, pickles, soy sauce, etc); metal plating/metal finishing; car washes; Municipal Maintenance Sheds (salt storage, truck washing, etc); laundromats; and, other presumed commercial or industrial TDS contributors.
 - E. *Outreach and Best Management Practices (BMPs).* The permittee shall identify and implement actions that can be taken to reduce effluent TDS. These may include, but are not limited to, the following: outreach to significant industrial users (SIUs) requesting voluntary reductions of TDS; evaluation of current sewer use ordinances regulating or limiting the discharge of TDS from SIUs; informing domestic users of proper maintenance and improvements to residential water softeners; implementing local ordinances to mandate use of efficient softeners; contacting local water suppliers regarding need to reduce supply-side contributions; working with municipality to reduce or adjust application of road salts as practical; implementing new housekeeping practices; minimizing the addition of salts, etc.
 - F. *Approvable Annual Report.* The permittee shall submit an approvable annual report to the Regional Water Engineer and to the Bureau of Water Permits, 625 Broadway, Albany, NY, 12233-3505, in accordance with the Schedule of Additional Submittals. This report shall summarize all pollutant monitoring data; for treatment systems include a mass balance comparison of influent and effluent; a list of known or potential pollutant sources; all control measures implemented during the previous calendar year; monitoring, investigations, and control measures to be completed during the current calendar year; and document progress toward the goal of reducing sources of TDS.
3. **TDSMP Modification**— The TDSMP plan shall be modified whenever: (a) changes at the facility increase the potential for discharge of the pollutant, (b) actual discharges indicate the plan is inadequate, or (c) a letter from the Department identifies inadequacies in the TDSMP plan

MINI INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM

Southco and Exxelia Micropen are Significant Industrial Users of the permittee's municipal sewerage system. Therefore, the permittee shall comply with the following schedule:

Industrial Survey

In accordance with the [Schedule of Additional Submittals](#), the permittee shall submit completed Fast Report On Significant Industries (FROSI) forms for Southco and Exxelia Micropen.

Develop Procedures

In accordance with the [Schedule of Additional Submittals](#), the permittee shall submit documentation of procedures for obtaining and ensuring compliance with applicable standards. Such procedures shall include requirements and schedules for discharge permits, industrial self-monitoring, compliance monitoring of industries by the permittee, ongoing STP monitoring and an enforcement program. Such procedures shall be equivalent to procedures described or referenced in the document entitled Introduction to the National Pretreatment Program, USEPA, June, 2011, (https://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/pretreatment_program_intro_2011.pdf).

Treatment Plant/Industry Monitoring

In accordance with the [Schedule of Additional Submittals](#), the permittee shall submit the results of that monitoring and a completed FROSI for all SIUs.

Local Sewer Use Law

In accordance with the [Schedule of Additional Submittals](#), the permittee shall submit a draft local sewer use law equivalent to the DEC Model Sewer Use Law. Local limits for substance capable of causing SPDES permit violations, endangering municipal employees or limiting sludge disposal options must be included in the local law. Such limits shall be developed in accordance with document entitled Local Limits Development Guidance, US EPA, July 2004, EPA 833-R-04-002A (https://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/pretreatment_local_limits.pdf).

In accordance with the [Schedule of Additional Submittals](#), the permittee shall submit a copy of the enacted Law accompanied by proof of enactment.

Credit for Work Already Completed

Any of the above required tasks already completed by the permittee need not be repeated. If the permittee believes that a task or task(s) have been satisfactorily completed, documentation of the completed tasks should be submitted to DEC for approval.

Implement Procedures

In accordance with the [Schedule of Additional Submittals](#), the permittee shall implement the procedures proposed under this schedule and approved by DEC. At a minimum, the following activities shall be undertaken by the permittee:

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

Reporting Requirements

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

All pretreatment reports shall be submitted to the offices listed on the monitoring, recording and reporting page of this permit.

MINI INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM SCHEDULE (continued)

Continuation

Unless noted otherwise, compliance actions required by the pretreatment mini schedule are one-time requirements. The permittee shall comply with the compliance actions to the satisfaction of the Department. When this permit is administratively renewed by NYSDEC letter entitled “**SPDES NOTICE/RENEWAL APPLICATION/PERMIT**”, the permittee is not required to repeat the submissions. The due dates are independent from the effective date of the permit stated in the letter of “**SPDES NOTICE/RENEWAL APPLICATION/PERMIT**.”

DRAFT

SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE

a) The permittee shall comply with the following schedule:

Outfall(s)	Compliance Action	Compliance Date ⁴
001	INTERIM PROGRESS REPORT⁵ The permittee shall provide a status update on the <i>Preliminary Engineering Report</i> .	EDP + 9 Months
	PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING REPORT The permittee shall submit an approvable ⁶ 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 all final effluent limitation(s). The report must also demonstrate that the proposed facility can achieve equivalent performance without the tertiary filters as the existing facility does with the tertiary filters.	EDP + 12 Months
	INTERIM PROGRESS REPORT The permittee shall provide a status update for the <i>Design Documents</i> .	EDP + 21 Months
	DESIGN DOCUMENTS The permittee shall submit approvable ⁶ Design Documents including a Basis of Design Report (BODR), Plans, Specifications, and Construction Schedule for the selected alternative that will ensure compliance with all final effluent limitation(s).	EDP + 24 Months
	INTERIM PROGRESS REPORT The permittee shall provide a status update for <i>Complete Construction</i> .	EDP + 33 Months EDP + 42 Months EDP + 51 Months
	COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION The permittee shall provide a Construction Completion Certification ⁷ to the DEC (send to the Regional Water Engineer and NetDMR@dec.ny.gov) that the disposal system has been fully completed in accordance with the approved Design Documents.	EDP + 54 Months
	COMMENCE OPERATION Following receipt of DEC acceptance of the Construction Completion Certification, the permittee shall comply with all final effluent limitation(s) described in this permit.	Upon Department Acceptance
Unless noted otherwise, the above actions are one-time requirements.		

⁴ 6 NYCRR 750-1.14 (a)

⁵ 6 NYCRR 750-1.14 (b)

⁶ 6 NYCRR 750 1.2 (a)(8)

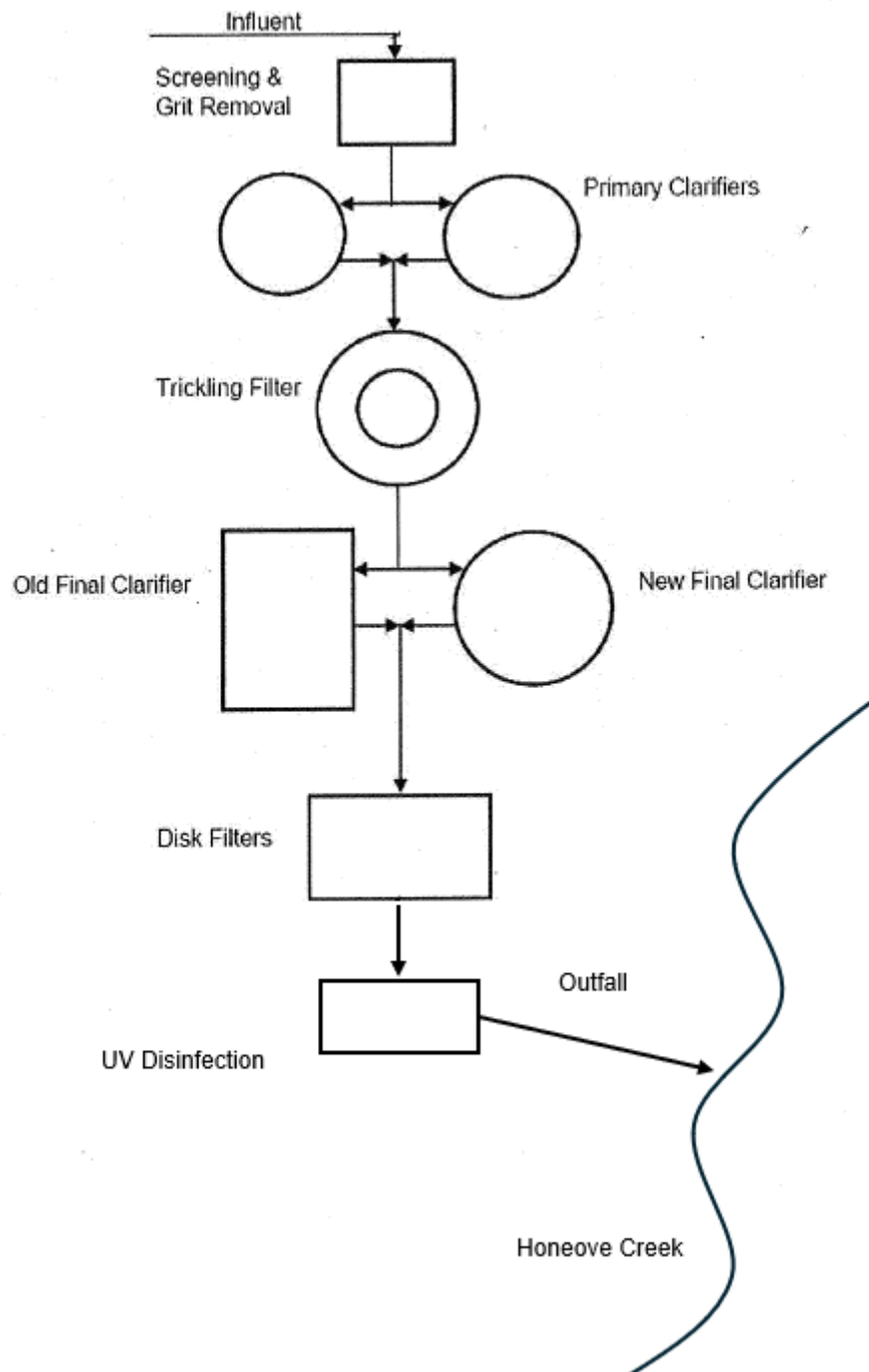
⁷ 6 NYCRR 750-2.10 (c)

INTERIM MONITORING LOCATIONS

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

Influent: prior to headworks

Effluent: after the last treatment unit

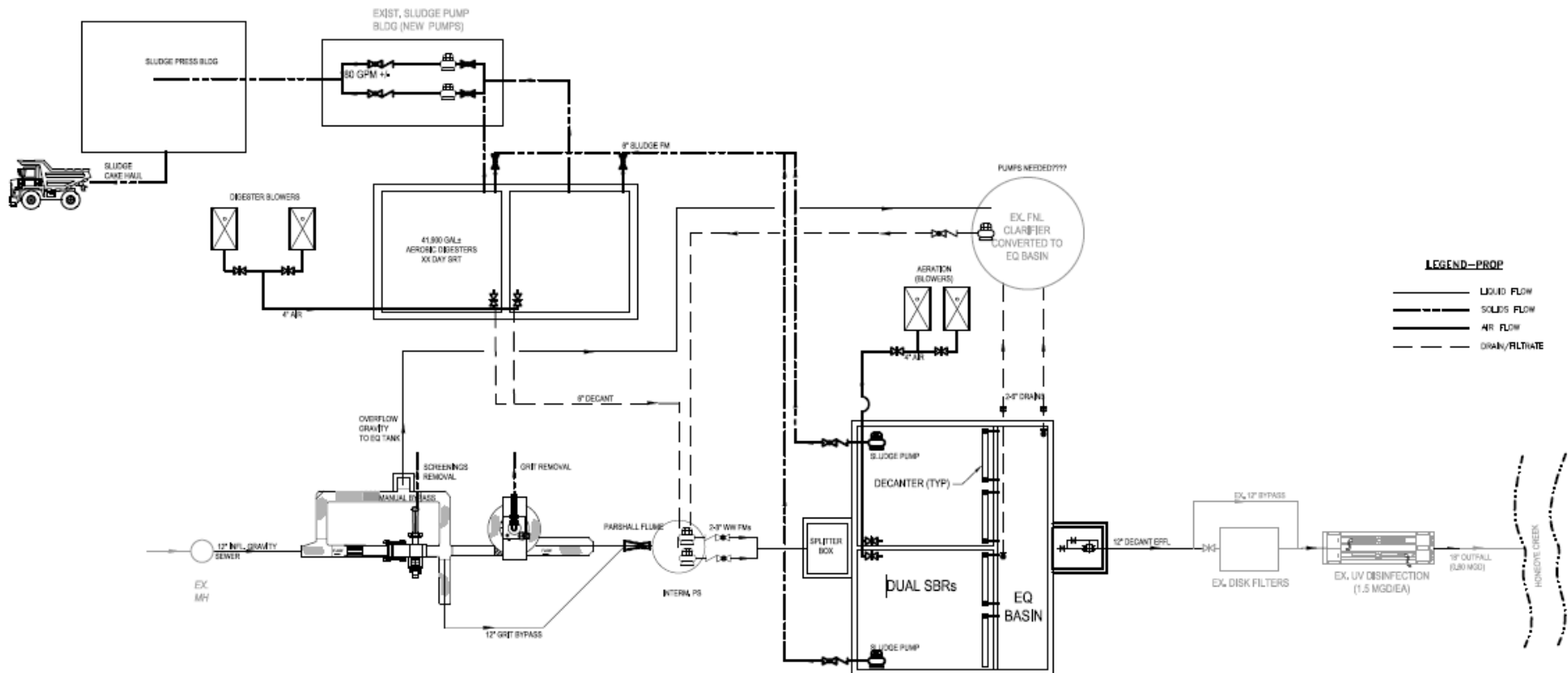


FINAL MONITORING LOCATIONS

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

Influent: prior to headworks

Effluent: after the last treatment unit



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)(98) & 2.8(c) |
- D. Monitoring and Records
- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Monitoring and records | 6 NYCRR 750-2.5(a)(2), 2.5(a)(6), 2.5(c)(1), 2.5(c)(2), & 2.5(d) |
| 2. Signatory requirements | 6 NYCRR 750-1.8 & 2.5(b) |
- E. Reporting Requirements
- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Reporting requirements | 6 NYCRR 750-2.5, 2.7 & 1.17 |
| 2. Anticipated noncompliance | 6 NYCRR 750-2.7(a) |
| 3. Transfers | 6 NYCRR 750-1.17 |
| 4. Monitoring reports | 6 NYCRR 750-2.5(e) |
| 5. Compliance schedules | 6 NYCRR 750-1.14(d) |
| 6. 24-hour reporting | 6 NYCRR 750-2.7(c) & (d) |
| 7. Other noncompliance | 6 NYCRR 750-2.7(e) |
| 8. Other information | 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(f) |
| 9. Additional conditions applicable to a POTW | 6 NYCRR 750-2.9 |
- F. Planned Changes
1. In accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-2.7, the permittee shall give notice to the DEC at least 45 days prior to planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility when:
 - a. The alteration or addition to the permitted facility may meet any of the criteria for determining whether facility is a new source in 40 CFR §122.29(b); or
 - b. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject either to effluent limitations in the permit, or to notification requirements under 40 CFR §122.42(a)(1); or
 - c. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.

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

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS (continued)

2. Notification Requirement for POTWs

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

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

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

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

G. Sludge Management

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

H. SPDES Permit Program Fee

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

I. Water Treatment Chemicals (WTCs)

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

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

RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

- A. The monitoring information required by this permit shall be retained for a period of at least five years from the date of the sampling for subsequent inspection by the DEC or its designated agent.
- B. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs): Completed DMR forms shall be submitted for each 1 month reporting period in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-2.5(e). NYSDEC has made available the DMR Manual on the website as a reference to assist permittees with completing DMR's.

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

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

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

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

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

Phone: (518) 402-8111

Department of Environmental Conservation
Regional Water Engineer, Region 8
6274 E. Avon-Lima Road, Avon, New York, 14414-9519 Phone: (585) 226-5450

- 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	<u>EMERGING CONTAMINANT SHORT-TERM MONITORING</u> The permittee shall collect grab samples of both the influent and effluent from the facility's treatment system(s) associated with the identified outfall for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) utilizing EPA analytical method 1633 and 1,4-Dioxane (1,4-D) utilizing EPA Method 8270D SIM or 8270E SIM. The samples must represent normal discharge conditions and treatment operations and shall be obtained on a quarterly basis for at least four (4) consecutive quarters. The results shall be reported through the "Emerging Contaminants Survey for POTWs" found at: Emerging Contaminants In NY's Waters - NYSDEC. Please utilize the link above to access the chain of custody template, monitoring template for laboratories, and monitoring template instructions for laboratories. For each month, please fill out the chain of custody template to reflect the required analytical sampling for each outfall using the correct sample naming convention (example provided in the form). The chain of custody, monitoring template, and monitoring template instructions should then be provided to the laboratory. The laboratory should complete the monitoring template, utilizing EQuIS EDD format, for each month of sampling. The completed chain of custody, monitoring template, and PDF laboratory reports should be submitted with the Emerging Contaminants Survey. The permittee shall initiate track down of potential sources by completing the "Emerging Contaminants Investigation Checklist for POTWs" available at the above link. The DEC may periodically request updates or additional monitoring to check progress on track down investigations. Elements of the checklist may be used as permit conditions in future permit modifications.	EDP + 18 months Within 90 days of DEC written notification
	<u>WATER TREATMENT CHEMICAL (WTC) ANNUAL REPORT FORM</u> The permittee shall submit a completed WTC Annual Report Form each year that Water Treatment Chemicals are used. The form shall be attached to the December DMR.	December DMR (January 28 th)
	<u>ANNUAL FLOW CERTIFICATION</u> The permittee shall submit an Annual Flow Certification form each year in accordance with 750-2.9(c)(4). The form shall be attached to the February DMR or submitted through nForm.	February DMR (March 28 th)
	<u>TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS MINIMIZATION PROGRAM – ANNUAL REPORT</u> The permittee shall develop, maintain, and implement a Total Dissolved Solids Minimization Program (TDSMP). The permittee shall submit an approval annual report to the Regional Water Engineer.	EDP + 12 months, annually thereafter
	<u>ANNUAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN CERTIFICATION</u> The permittee shall submit a certification of compliance with the Emergency Response Plan requirements in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-2.9(d) and (f). The form shall be submitted electronically using a NYSDEC approved form.	March 28 th , each year
	<u>ANNUAL CYBERSECURITY CONTROLS CERTIFICATION</u> The permittee shall submit a certification of compliance with the cybersecurity controls requirements in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-2.9(e) and (f). The form shall be submitted electronically using a NYSDEC approved form.	March 28 th , each year

SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS		
Outfall(s)	Required Action	Due Date
	<u>MERCURY MINIMIZATION PLAN</u> The permittee must complete and maintain onsite a mercury minimization plan and subsequent annual mercury minimization status reports in accordance with the requirements of this permit.	<i>Maintained Onsite</i> EDP + 12 months, annually thereafter
001	<u>UPDATE MINI INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM</u> Permittee shall develop and implement a mini industrial pre-treatment program consisting of the following submittals, as detailed in the permit requirements. 1. Submit industrial chemical survey form 2. Develop procedures 3. Perform treatment plant/industry monitoring 4. Submit draft local sewer use law 5. Enact local sewer use law 6. Implement procedures	EDP + 1 M EDP + 3 M EDP + 7 M EDP + 9 M EDP + 12 M EDP + 21 M
	<u>MINI INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM - FROSI</u> Submit completed Fast Report On Significant Industries forms (FROSI) for each SIU to the Department, or notification letter that no new significant industrial users have been added.	January 28 th of each year
	<u>MINI INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM – Industrial Chemical Survey (ICS) Forms</u> Submit Industrial Chemical Survey forms completed by all SIUs to the DEC. Notify the DEC of any proposed significant changes to its implementing procedures or local sewer use law.	January 28 th 2027 and every three years thereafter

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 Village of Honeoye Falls Village of Honeoye Falls WWTP NY0025259



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Summary of Permit Changes

A State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permittee-initiated permit modification has been drafted for the Village of Honeoye Falls WWTP. The changes to the permit are summarized below:

General Permit Updates

- Updated permit format, definitions, and general conditions
- Updated schematic and monitoring locations page
- Updated the Mercury Minimization Program
- Added a Total Dissolved Solids Minimization Program
- Updated the Mini-Pretreatment Program

Existing (Interim) Facility Limits

- Removed Hardness monitoring of the receiving stream
- Incorporated fecal coliform and total residual chlorine monitoring and footnotes into the limits table
- Updated the daily maximum total residual chlorine effluent limitation to reflect the current method limit (ML) under 40 CFR 136
- Adjusted footnotes order accordingly

Proposed (Final) Facility Limits

- Added daily maximum flow monitoring
- Reduced the winter daily maximum CBOD₅ effluent limitation
- Added seasonal ultimate oxygen demand (UOD) effluent limitation
- Added seasonal ammonia (as N) concentration effluent limitations
- Added a daily maximum nitrite (as N) effluent monitoring requirement
- Added a daily maximum total dissolved solids effluent monitoring requirement
- Reduced the daily maximum total copper concentration effluent limitation
- Added a daily maximum mercury concentration effluent limitation
- Updated the daily maximum total residual chlorine effluent limitation to reflect the current method limit (ML) under 40 CFR 136

Schedule of Compliance

- Added a Schedule of Compliance for plant upgrades and attainment of final effluent limitations.

Schedule of Additional Submittals

- Added Emerging Contaminate Short Term Monitoring
- Added Water Treatment Chemical Annual Report
- Added Annual Flow Certification
- Added Total Dissolved Solids Minimization Program Annual Report
- Added Annual Emergency Response Plan Certification and Annual Cyber Security Controls Certification
- Added Mercury Minimization Program Annual Status Report
- Added Update Mini Industrial Pretreatment Program Items
- Added Mini Industrial Pretreatment Program FROSI and ICS Forms

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

5/1/2009 The last full technical review was performed and the SPDES permit became effective with an expiration date of 12/31/2011. The 2009 permit, along with all subsequent modifications, has formed the basis of this permit.

The permit was administratively renewed in 2012, 2017 and again in 2022. The current permit administrative renewal is effective until 12/31/2026.

12/1/2014 Permit was modified to include effluent disinfection.

4/21/2026 The Village of Honeoye Falls submitted a NY-2A permit application to modify the permit to incorporate proposed upgrades to the treatment plant. Please see the Facility Information section of the fact sheet for background on the proposed upgrades to the treatment plant.

6/16/2026 DEC issued a Notice of Incomplete Application (NOIA) to the Village of Honeoye Falls for missing application information.

7/6/2026 The Village of Honeoye Falls submitted a complete NY-2A permit application which addressed all NOIA items.

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

Facility Information

This facility is a publicly owned treatment works that receives flow from domestic and industrial users, including waste from categorical industrial users, with effluent consisting of treated sanitary sewage and process wastewater. The collection system consists of separate sewers.

The facility is proposing to upgrade its treatment process from a fixed-film trickling filter to an activated sludge sequencing batch reactor (SBR) system.

The existing 0.6 MGD treatment plant consists of:

- Mechanical bar screen and vortex grit system
- Primary clarification
- Trickling Filter with secondary clarification
- Microfiltration
- Ultraviolet (UV) disinfection

Sludge is anaerobically digested and wet hauled to Van Lare WWTP.

The proposed 0.6 MGD treatment plant is expected to perform consist of:

- Mechanical bar screen and vortex grit system
- Sequencing Batch Reactors
- Effluent Flow Equalization (Anoxic Zone)
- Chemical Addition for Phosphorus Removal (Option)

Permittee: Village of Honeoye Falls
Facility: Village of Honeoye Falls WWTP
SPDES Number: NY0025259
USEPA Non-Major/Class 07 Municipal

Date: August 19, 2026 v.1.41
Permit Writer: Abigail Johnson
Water Quality Reviewer: Abigail Johnson
Full Technical Review

- UV disinfection

Sludge will be aerobically digested and mechanically dewatered onsite.

The primary outfall (Outfall 001) is located along the bank of Honeoye Creek and consists of an 18" pipe in a concrete structure.



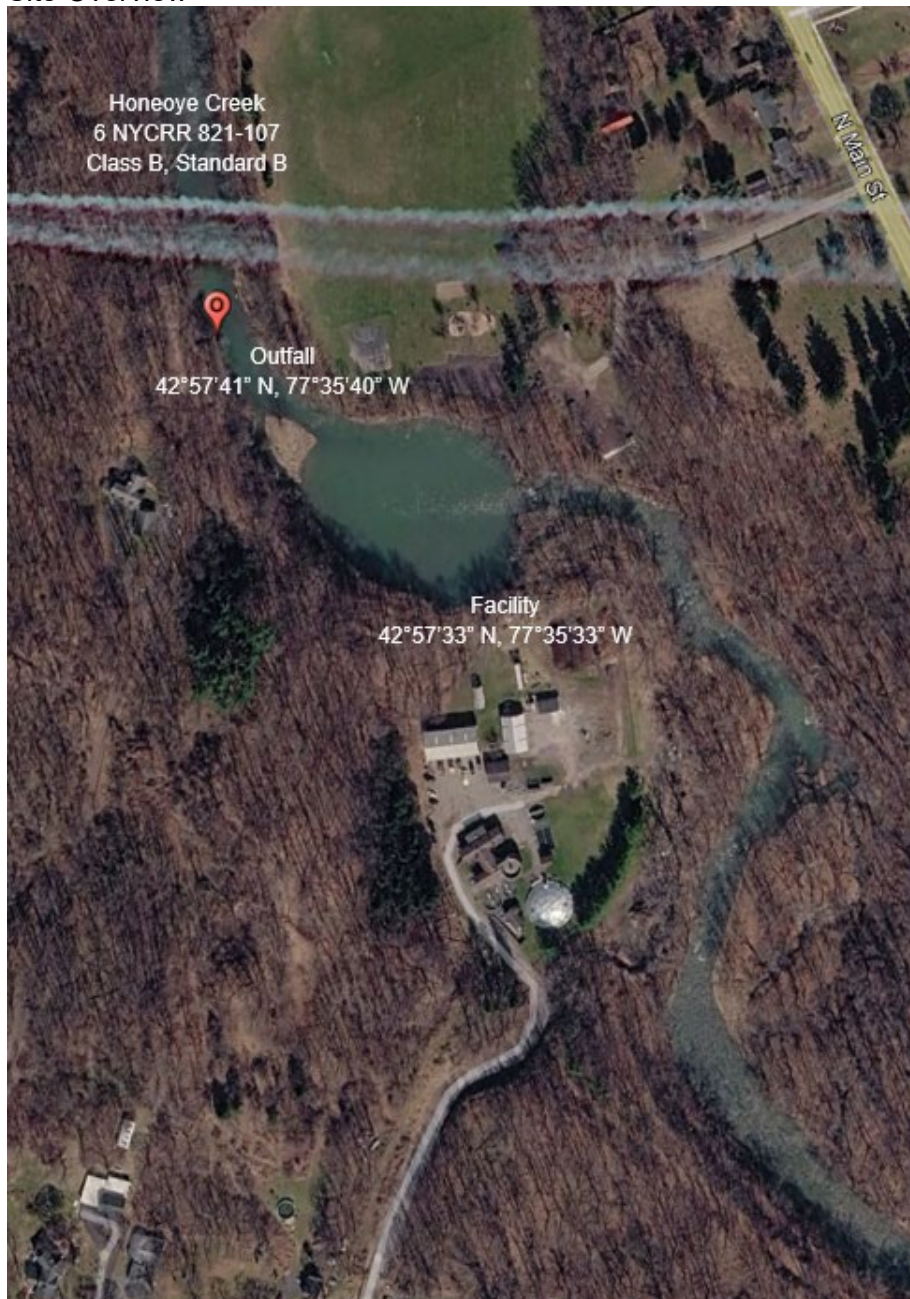
The facility accepts wastewater from the following municipalities:

Municipality	POSS # or SPDES #	Collection System
Village of Honeoye Falls	NY0025259	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)
Southco	3429	40 CFR 433.15
Exxelia Micropen	3841	40 CFR 433.17

Site Overview



Enforcement History

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

Existing Effluent Quality

The [Pollutant Summary Table](#) presents the existing effluent quality and effluent limitations. The existing effluent quality was determined from Discharge Monitoring Reports and the application submitted by the permittee for the period 4/1/2021 to 3/31/2026. [Appendix Link](#)

Interstate Water Pollution Control Agencies

Outfall 001 is located within the Great Lakes watershed and International Joint Commission (IJC) compact area and is subject to 40 CFR Part 132. [Appendix Link](#)

Receiving Water Information

The facility discharges via the following outfalls:

Outfall No.	SIC Code	Wastewater Type	Receiving Water
001	4952	Treated Sanitary Sewage and Process Wastewater	Honeoye Creek, Class B

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

Impaired Waterbody Information

Honeoye Creek segment (PWL No. 0402-0066) is not listed on the 2022 [New York State Section 303\(d\) List](#) of Impaired/TMDL Waters. As such, a TMDL has not been developed and therefore, there are no applicable wasteload allocations (WLAs) for this facility.

Critical Receiving Water Data

Reach Description: Honeoye Creek (Ont. 117-27) is part of the Genesee River Drainage Basin which ultimately flows into Lake Ontario. This segment of Honeoye Creek at the point of discharge is classified as B (6 NYCRR 821 – Table I – Item 107).

The low flow condition for Honeoye Creek was evaluated using USGS gage station 04229500, Honeoye Creek at Honeoye Falls NY. The gage is 0.5 miles upstream of Outfall 001. Drainage areas are equivalent at the gage station and discharge locations. The 1Q10, 7Q10 and 30Q10 flows at the gage were found from the USGS Hydrologic Toolbox software and an analysis of data from April 1, 1945 to March 31, 2026.

DRAINAGE BASIN RATIO	1Q10	7Q10	30Q10
Gage Name	Honeoye Creek at Honeoye Falls NY		
Gage ID Number	04229500		
Low Flow at Gage (cfs)	0.1868	0.24054	0.68011
Drainage Area at Gage (mi ²)	194	194	194
Drainage Area at Facility (mi ²)	194	194	194
Drainage Basin Ratio (facility / gage)	1.0	1.0	1.0
Calculated Flow at Facility (cfs)	0.19	0.24	0.68

The 1Q10, 7Q10, and 30Q10 flows were used to calculate the acute, chronic, and human, aesthetic, wildlife (HEW) dilution ratios, respectively, as the critical effluent discharge is greater than the critical ambient flow (7Q10).

Outfall No.	Acute Dilution Ratio A(A)	Chronic Dilution Ratio A(C)	Human, Aesthetic, Wildlife Dilution Ratio (HEW)	Basis
001	1.2:1	1.3:1	1.7:1	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

None of the seven criteria that are indicative of potential toxicity are applicable to this facility; therefore, WET testing has not been included in the permit. [Appendix Link](#)

Anti-backsliding

Anti-backsliding requirements do not apply to the revision to the final effluent limitation for total residual chlorine (TRC), pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.10(c)(2)(i) as the method limit (ML) for TRC was recently increased during EPA's Method Update Rule for 40 CFR 136 from 0.02 mg/L to 0.03 mg/L.

[Appendix Link](#)

Antidegradation

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

Discharge Notification Act Requirements

In accordance with the Discharge Notification Act (ECL 17-0815-a), the permittee is required to post a sign at each point of wastewater discharge to surface waters, unless a waiver is obtained. This requirement has been continued from the previous permit.

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

Mercury

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

The facility is located in the Great Lakes Basin and is a Class 07 municipal facility with a mercury source. The permit includes requirements for the implementation of MMP Type II.

The new daily max limit of 25 ng/L represents the general level currently achievable (GLCA). Based on 1 data point(s) with a max of 1.8 ng/L, the facility is expected to meet the limit (with monthly sampling frequency). Once ten or more data points are collected from monthly sampling, DEC will establish an additional 12-month rolling average effluent limit during the next permit review.

The MMP consists of the following:

- Additional monitoring of key locations, as defined in the MMP;

¹ As prescribed by 6 NYCRR Part 617

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

Mini Industrial Pretreatment Program

The permittee is required to update and implement a Mini-Pretreatment Program because it serves Significant Industrial Users (SIUs). The program requires development of an industrial user compliance program, submission of user information, modification of local sewer use law (if necessary), and periodic reporting. [Appendix Link](#)

Total Dissolved Solids Minimization Program for Municipal Facilities

The permittee shall develop, maintain, and implement a Total Dissolved Solids Minimization Program (TDSMP). A TDSMP is required due to the presence of elevated TDS levels in the effluent. The goal of the TSDMP is to protect the downstream receiving waterbody by identifying and reducing sources of TDS.

Schedule of Compliance

A Schedule of Compliance has been included² for the following items ([Appendix Link](#)):

- Compliance period for attainment of final effluent limits at Outfall 001 for UOD, dissolved oxygen, ammonia, and total copper. The limits were reduced and a major modification to the treatment facility or operations may be needed and will take a significant amount of time to properly plan, design, fund, and build.

Emerging Contaminant Monitoring

Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), the permit includes a short-term monitoring program listed in the Schedule of Additional Submittals to evaluate the influent and effluent discharge levels of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) and 1,4-Dioxane. This monitoring program is consistent with guidance released in EPA guidance memos dated April 28, 2022, and December 5, 2022.

The DEC will review the monitoring results and pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(i) may notify the permittee of the need for further monitoring to identify potential sources as specified in the Emerging Contaminants Investigation Checklist for POTWs to determine whether cause exists to modify the permit to incorporate a pollutant minimization program per 6 NYCRR 750-1.14(f).

[Appendix Link](#)

Schedule of Additional Submittals

Emerging Contaminant Short-term Monitoring

Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), the permit includes a short-term monitoring program. On a quarterly basis for at least four consecutive quarters, the permittee shall collect, under normal discharge conditions, grab samples of both the influent and effluent for PFAS and 1,4-dioxane analysis using EPA Method 1633/1633A and EPA Method 8270D SIM or 8270E SIM, respectively. Results must be reported through the "Emerging Contaminants Survey for POTWs" and on the provided monitoring template, which can be found at this link: [Emerging Contaminants In NY's Waters - NYSDEC](#). Please see [Emerging Contaminant Monitoring](#) above for more information.

WTC Annual Report

In accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(i), the permit requires submission of an annual report each year that the permittee uses and discharges WTCs. The permittee must summarize all WTC use for the prior calendar year, January 1 through December 31, and attach it either to the December DMR or annual monitoring report required by the permit.

² Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.14

More information is located on the DEC's website under [SPDES Permitting of Water Treatment Chemicals](#).

Annual Flow Certification

In accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-2.9(c)(4), the chief fiscal officer of the municipality shall submit an Annual Flow Certification form, located on DEC's website at [Wastewater forms](#), as an attachment to its February DMR or through nForm. The municipal chief fiscal officer may also submit an explanation for a deviation, where compliance certification cannot be provided.

Total Dissolved Solids Minimization Program Annual Report

Please see [above discussion](#) of TDSMP and the required Annual Report, in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.14(f).

Annual Emergency Response Plan Certification

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

Annual Cybersecurity Controls Certification

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

Mercury Minimization Plan (MMP) and Status Report

Please see [above discussion](#) of MMP and the required annual Status Report., in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.14(f).

Mini Industrial Pretreatment Program

Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3, as part of the program, the permittee must annually submit completed Fast Report on Significant Industries forms (FROSIs) for each SIU to the DEC, or notification letter that no new significant industrial users have been added. The permittee must also submit Industrial Chemical Survey forms completed by all SIUs to the DEC. Please see [Mini Industrial Pretreatment Program](#) above.

Permittee: Village of Honeoye Falls
 Facility: Village of Honeoye Falls WWTP
 SPDES Number: NY0025259
 USEPA Non-Major/Class 07 Municipal

Date: August 19, 2026 v.1.41
 Permit Writer: Abigail Johnson
 Water Quality Reviewer: Abigail Johnson
 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 (CFS)	7Q10 (CFS)	30Q10 (CFS)	Critical Effluent Flow (MGD)	Dilution Ratio		
												A(A)	A(C)	HEW
001	42° 57' 41" N	77° 35' 40" W	Honeoye Creek	B	Ont. 117-27 PWL: 0402-0066	04/02	200 ³	0.19	0.24	0.68	0.6	1.2:1	1.3:1	1.7:1

POLLUTANT SUMMARY TABLE

Outfall 001 – Existing Facility (Interim Limits)

The existing facility (auto bar screen, vortex grit system, primary clarification, trickling filter, secondary clarification, microfiltration, UV disinfection) will have interim limits consistent with the current permit. These limits will expire upon Certification of Construction Completion.

Outfall 001 – Proposed Facility (Final Limits)

Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Treated Sanitary Sewage														
		Type of Treatment: Auto bar screen, vortex grit system, SBR, UV disinfection														
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement	
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁴	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis			
General Notes: Existing discharge data from April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2026 was obtained from Discharge Monitoring Reports provided by the permittee. All applicable water quality standards were reviewed for development of the WQBELs. The standard and WQBEL shown below represent the most stringent. The permit limits applied as part of this permit review are bolded.																
Flow Rate	MGD	Monthly Avg	0.6	0.38 Actual Average	58/2	0.6	Design Flow	No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages.				6 NYCRR 703.2	-	TBEL		
	MGD	Daily Max	-	-	-	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750-1.13 Monitor						-	TBEL		
	Consistent with 40 CFR Part 133.102 and TOGS 1.3.3, a monthly average flow limitation equal to the average daily design capacity of the treatment plant has been specified.															

³ Ambient hardness was calculated as the average of 60 samples collected by the permittee upstream of the outfall by the permittee as specified in the SPDES permit.

⁴ 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 Sewage													
		Type of Treatment: Auto bar screen, vortex grit system, SBR, UV disinfection													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁴	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
pH	SU	Minimum	6.5	6.4 Actual Min	60/0	6.5	6 NYCRR 750-1.10(c)	7.5 Summer ⁵	-	6.5 – 8.5	Range	-	6 NYCRR 703.3	-	TBEL
		Maximum	8.5	7.8 Actual Max	60/0	8.5		7.3 Winter ⁵							
Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3 for POTWs, TBELs reflect secondary treatment standards. Therefore, the existing limit is protective of water quality and shall be maintained.															
Temperature	°C	Daily Max	Monitor	24 Actual Max	60/0	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750-1.13 Monitor	-	(Non-Trout): The water temperature at the surface of a stream shall not be raised to more than 90F at any point and... shall not be raised or lowered to more than 5F over the temperature that existed before the addition			6 NYCRR 704.2	-	TBEL	
				Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(a), monitoring is required to determine compliance with the water quality standard. This requirement has been continued from the previous permit.											
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	mg/L	Daily Min	-	9.1	3/0	-	-	-	4.0 Critical Point	(Non-Trout) 4.0 mg/L	7.0	6 NYCRR 703.3	-	WQBEL	
	The downstream DO concentration was modeled using the Streeter-Phelps equations and the following assumptions: Effluent DO = 2.0 mg/l ((assumed value consistent with TOGS 1.3.1D)), Effluent CBOD ₅ = 13 mg/L (existing permit limit), Effluent NOD = 48.7 mg/L (highest reported effluent ammonia (as NH ₃ = 8.09 mg/L).														
	Summer (6/1-10/31) - The model showed that a WQBEL for DO = 7.0 mg/L and UOD = 11 mg/L is necessary to maintain downstream water quality. Reach Description: The model included the Village of Honeoye Falls WWTP. The DO in the receiving stream started to recover ~3/4 of a mile downstream of the outfall.														
	Winter (11/1-5/31) - The model showed that a WQBEL for DO = 7.0 mg/L and UOD = 21 mg/L is necessary to maintain downstream water quality. Reach Description: The model included the Village of Honeoye Falls WWTP. The DO in the receiving stream started to recover ~1 of a mile downstream of the outfall														
5-day Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD ₅) Current: 4/1 – 10/31	mg/L	Monthly Avg	Monitor	9.6	35/0	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750-1.13 Monitor	-	See Dissolved Oxygen for Surrogate Standard		-	6 NYCRR 703.3	-	TBEL	
	mg/L	Daily Max	13	15	35/0	13	6 NYCRR 750-1.10(c)				13			WQBEL	
	lbs/d	Daily Max	65	41	35/0	65	6 NYCRR 750-1.10(c)				65			WQBEL	
	% Rem	Minimum	85	90 Actual Min	35/0	85	40 CFR 133.102				-			TBEL	

⁵ Given the discharge is to an effluent dominated stream, the effluent pH (calculated as the 80th percentile of 35 Winter samples and 25 Summer samples collected from 2021-2026) was used for the calculation of water quality standards.

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Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Treated Sanitary Sewage													
		Type of Treatment: Auto bar screen, vortex grit system, SBR, UV disinfection													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁴	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Proposed: Year Round	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.10(c), the effluent limitation must be at least as stringent as the effluent limitations previously required. The previously established limits are more stringent than secondary treatment standards, therefore, the TBELs are set at the previously established limits. See justification for Dissolved Oxygen.														
5-day Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD ₅) Current: 11/1 – 3/31	mg/L	Monthly Avg	Monitor	9.0	25/0	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750-1.13 Monitor	-	See Dissolved Oxygen for Surrogate Standard	-	6 NYCRR 703.3	-	TBEL		
	mg/L	Daily Max	20	13	25/0	20	6 NYCRR 750-1.10(c)			13			WQBEL		
	lbs/d	Daily Max	100	49	25/0	100	6 NYCRR 750-1.10(c)			65			WQBEL		
	% Rem	Minimum	85	88 Actual Min	25/0	85	40 CFR 133.102			-			TBEL		
Proposed: Year Round	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.10(c), the effluent limitation must be at least as stringent as the effluent limitations previously required. The previously established limits are more stringent than secondary treatment standards, therefore, the TBELs are set at the previously established limits. See justification for Dissolved Oxygen.														
Ultimate Oxygen Demand (UOD) 6/1 – 10/31	mg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	-	-	-	See Dissolved Oxygen	11	6 NYCRR 703.3	-	WQBEL		
	lbs/d	Daily Max	-	-	-	-	-			55		-			
A UOD limitation is being added to maintain the dissolved oxygen water quality standards at critical low flow in the receiving stream. The addition of the UOD limitation is sufficiently protective of the dissolved oxygen water quality standard.															
Ultimate Oxygen Demand (UOD) 11/1 – 5/31	mg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	-	-	-	See Dissolved Oxygen	21	6 NYCRR 703.3	-	WQBEL		
	lbs/d	Daily Max	-	-	-	-	-			105		-			
A UOD limitation is being added to maintain the dissolved oxygen water quality standards at critical low flow in the receiving stream. The addition of the UOD limitation is sufficiently protective of the dissolved oxygen water quality standard.															
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	Monitor	8.7	60/0	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750-1.13 Monitor	-	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			
	mg/L	Daily Max	30	15	60/0	30	6 NYCRR 750-1.10(c)					TBEL			
	lbs/d	Daily Max	150	54	60/0	150	6 NYCRR 750-1.10(c)					TBEL			
	% Rem	Minimum	85	90 Actual Min	60/0	85	40 CFR 133.102					TBEL			

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Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Treated Sanitary Sewage														
		Type of Treatment: Auto bar screen, vortex grit system, SBR, UV disinfection														
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement	
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁴	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis			
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.10(c), the effluent limitation must be at least as stringent as the effluent limitations previously required. The previously established limit is more stringent than secondary treatment standards. Given the available dilution, an effluent limitation equal to the TBEL is protective of water quality standards.															
Settleable Solids	mL/L	Daily Max	0.1	<0.1	0/60	0.1	6 NYCRR 750-1.10(c)	-	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		
	The facility's existing treatment system includes tertiary filters. Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.10(c), the effluent limitation must be at least as stringent as the effluent limitations previously required. The previous limit and TBEL is 0.1 mL/L. Given that adequate dilution is available the existing limit is protective of water quality and shall be maintained.															
Nitrogen, Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	Daily Max	Monitor	8.1 (as NH3) Actual Max	25/0	-	-	0.082	5.0	1.2	A(C)	2.0	6 NYCRR 703.5	-	WQBEL	
	6.7 (as N) Actual Max															
	The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum reported effluent concentration of 6.7 mg/L (as N) (converted from 8.1 mg/L (NH ₃)), a multiplier of 1.3, the HEW dilution ratio, and an assumed upstream ambient concentration of 0.082 mg/L (as N) consistent with TOGS 1.3.1E. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. The WQS for Ammonia was determined from TOGS 1.1.1 from a pH of 7.3 (80 th percentile of 25 effluent maximum pH samples) and a summer temperature of 25 °C. The temperature of the receiving waterbody was an assumed value and consistent with TOGS 1.3.1E. As the critical effluent flow (maximum facility flow) is greater than the critical stream flow (7Q10), therefore, the effluent pH was used to calculate ammonia WQS/WQBEL.															
SUMMER 6/1 – 10/31	Reporting for Ammonia has been changed from (as NH ₃) to (as N) for simpler data reporting, as this is consistent with the laboratory reporting units. Values can be converted using the equation: Ammonia (as N) = Ammonia (as NH ₃) x 0.8224.															
Nitrogen, Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	Daily Max	Monitor	6.9 (as NH3) Actual Max	35/0	-	-	0.082	4.0	1.9	A(C)	3.2	6 NYCRR 703.5	-	WQBEL	
	5.7 (as N) Actual Max															
	The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum reported effluent concentration of 5.7 mg/L (as N) (converted from 6.9 mg/L (NH ₃)), a multiplier of 1.2, the HEW dilution ratio, and an assumed upstream ambient concentration of 0.082 mg/L (as N) consistent with TOGS 1.3.1E. The multiplier was selected from EPA's Technical Support Document Chapter 3.3 to account for the number of samples. The WQS for Ammonia was determined from TOGS 1.1.1 from a pH of 7.3 (80 th percentile of 35 effluent maximum pH samples) and a summer temperature of 10 °C. The temperature of the receiving waterbody was an assumed value and consistent with TOGS 1.3.1E. As the critical effluent flow (maximum facility flow) is greater than the critical stream flow (7Q10), therefore, the effluent pH was used to calculate ammonia WQS/WQBEL.															
WINTER 11/1 – 5/31	Reporting for Ammonia has been changed from (as NH ₃) to (as N) for simpler data reporting, as this is consistent with the laboratory reporting units. Values can be converted using the equation: Ammonia (as N) = Ammonia (as NH ₃) x 0.8224.															

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		Type of Treatment: Auto bar screen, vortex grit system, SBR, UV disinfection													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁴	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) (as N)	mg/L	Daily Max	Monitor	8.4	60/0	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750-1.13 Monitor	-	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
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(a), monitoring is required to determine compliance with the water quality standard for UOD.														
Total Phosphorus	mg/L	Monthly Avg	Monitor	3.5	60/0	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750-1.13 Monitor	-	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
	This is an existing facility with a design flow <1 MGD, therefore, no total phosphorus limitations are applicable under the current TOGS 1.3.6. However, draft TOGS 1.3.6 updates, public noticed December 24, 2024, may be applicable to your facility upon finalization of the updated guidance. Therefore, the monitoring requirement has been continued from the previous permit to inform future permitting decisions.														
Total Copper	ug/L	Daily Max	28.3	28 Actual Max	60/0	28.3	6 NYCRR 750-1.10(c)	-	22 21 16	26 16 200	A(A) A(C) HEW	21	6 NYCRR 703.5	-	WQBEL
	The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum reported effluent concentration of 28 ug/L, a multiplier of 1.0, 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 for acute and chronic, and 1.0 for HEW 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 has been specified.														
Coliform, Fecal (May 1 – Oct 31)	#/100 ml	30d Geo Mean	200	94	35/0	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	590	35/0	400	TOGS 1.3.3	-							
	Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3, effluent disinfection is required seasonally from May 1st - October 31st, due to the class of the receiving waterbody. Fecal coliform limits equal to the TBEL have been specified.														
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	mg/L	Daily Max	0.02	-	-	0.02	6 NYCRR 750-1.10(c)	-	-	0.005	A(C)	0.007	6 NYCRR 703.5	0.03	ML
	Effluent disinfection is currently required seasonally and has been continued. The facility employs UV disinfection, and therefore no effluent sampling data was recorded for TRC within the permit review period. Due to the available dilution, the calculated WQBEL is less than the TBEL and less than the minimum level of detection. Therefore, an effluent limitation equal to the minimum level of detection of 0.030 mg/L is appropriate. The ML for TRC was recently increased during EPA's Method Update Rule for 40 CFR 136 from 0.02 mg/L to 0.03 mg/L. As such, the increase from 0.02 to 0.03 mg/L does not violate anti-backsliding requirements.														
	UV disinfection is used instead of chemical disinfection – permit specifies no TRC monitoring is required														
Hardness (as CaCO ₂) in the receiving stream	mg/L	Daily Max	Monitor	200 Actual Average	60/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Discontinued
	There is no numeric WQS or numeric Guidance Value for translation of the narrative WQS for Hardness for Class B waterbodies. No further data is requested at this time. Therefore, monitoring has been discontinued.														

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Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Treated Sanitary Sewage													
		Type of Treatment: Auto bar screen, vortex grit system, SBR, UV disinfection													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁴	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Additional Pollutants Detected															
Total Mercury	ng/L	Daily Max	-	1.8	1/0	-	-	-	-	0.7	H(FC)	25	DOW 1.3.10 GLCA	-	WQBEL GLCA
	See Mercury section of this fact sheet .														
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	0.18 Actual Max	3/0	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750-1.13 Monitor	-	0.43	0.1	A(C)	0.13	6 NYCRR 703.5	-	TBEL
	The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum reported effluent concentration of 0.18 mg/L, a multiplier of 3.0, 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 WQS indicates a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. However, due to the number of samples available, monitoring has been added to the permit to collect additional data for evaluation of the effluent.														
Nitrate (as N)	mg/l	Daily Max	-	8.0 Actual Max	3/0	-	-	-	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	-	No Limitation	
	There is no numeric WQS or numeric GV for translation of the narrative WQS for Nitrate for Class B waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation or monitoring has been specified.														
Total Nitrogen (as N)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	8.1 Actual Max	3/0	-	-	-	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	-	No Limitation	
	There is no numeric WQS or numeric GV for translation of the narrative WQS for Total Nitrogen for Class B waterbodies. Therefore, no limitation or monitoring has been specified.														
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	803 Actual Max	3/0	Monitor	6 NYCRR 750-1.13 Monitor	-	1390	500	Narrative	870	6 NYCRR 703.3	-	TBEL
	The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum reported effluent concentration of 803 mg/L, a multiplier of 3.0, 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 a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. However, due to the number of samples available, monitoring has been added to the permit to collect additional data for evaluation of the effluent.														

Outfall 001 EMERGING CONTAMINANTS

Emerging Contaminants: Outfall # 001															
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁶	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Notes: See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring section above. Effluent samples were analyzed for the 40 PFAS compounds and 1,4-Dioxane.															
Perfluoro-butanoic Acid (PFBA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	11.3	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above.														
Perfluoro-pentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	12.5	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above.														
Perfluoro-hexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	66.3 Estimate*	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above. * Result reported by laboratory with a J-qualifier indicating estimated value.														
Perfluoro-heptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	1.27 Estimate*	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above. * Result reported by laboratory with a J-qualifier indicating estimated value.														
Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (PFOA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	2.27 Actual Max	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter and evaluate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above.														
Perfluoro-nonanoic Acid (PFNA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	0.332 Estimate*	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above. * Result reported by laboratory with a J-qualifier indicating estimated value.														
Perfluoro-decanoic Acid (PFDA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above.														
	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM

⁶ Existing Effluent Quality: Unless otherwise stated, Daily Max = 99% lognormal; Monthly Avg = 95% lognormal (for datasets with ≤3 nondetects); Daily Max = 99% delta-lognormal; Monthly Avg = 95% delta-lognormal (for datasets with >3 nondetects)

Emerging Contaminants: Outfall # 001															
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁶	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Perfluoro-undecanoic Acid (PFUnA)	Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above.														
Perfluoro-dodecanoic Acid (PFDoA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above.														
Perfluoro-tridecanoic Acid (PFTriA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above.														
Perfluoro-tetradecanoic Acid (PFTeA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above.														
Perfluoro-butanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	4.78	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above.														
Perfluoro-pentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above.														
Perfluoro-hexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	1.34 Estimate*	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above. * Result reported by laboratory with a J-qualifier indicating estimated value.														
Perfluoro-heptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above.														
Perfluoro-octanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	2.81 Actual Max	1/0	-	-	-	14	160,000	A(C)	-	TOGS 1.1.1	-	STM
	The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum measured effluent concentration of 2.81 ng/L, a multiplier of 6.2, 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 WQS indicates no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter and evaluate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above.														

Emerging Contaminants: Outfall # 001															
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁶	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Perfluoro-nonanesulfonic Acid (PFNS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above.														
Perfluoro-decanesulfonic Acid (PFDS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above.														
Perfluoro-dodecane-sulfonic Acid (PFDoS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above.														
Perfluoro-octane-sulfonamide (FOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfon-amidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above.														
4:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above.														
6:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	1.6 Estimate*	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above. * Result reported by laboratory with a J-qualifier indicating estimated value.														

Permittee: Village of Honeoye Falls
 Facility: Village of Honeoye Falls WWTP
 SPDES Number: NY0025259
 USEPA Non-Major/Class 07 Municipal

Date: August 19, 2026 v.1.41
 Permit Writer: Abigail Johnson
 Water Quality Reviewer: Abigail Johnson
 Full Technical Review

Emerging Contaminants: Outfall # 001															
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁶	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
8:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (FTS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfonamide (NEtFOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfonamide (NMeFOSA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above.														
N-methyl Perfluoro-octanesulfonamidoethanol (NMeFOSE)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above.														
N-ethyl Perfluoro-octanesulfonamidoethanol (NEtFOSE)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above.														
9-Chlorohexadeca-fluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic Acid (9CI-PF3ONS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above.														
Hexafluoro-propylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA or GenX)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
	Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above.														

Emerging Contaminants: Outfall # 001															
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁶	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
11-Chloroeicosafuoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above.															
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic Acid (ADONA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above.															
3-Perfluoropropyl Propanoic Acid (3:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	26.6 Estimate*	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above. * Result reported by laboratory with a J-qualifier indicating estimated value.															
2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluorooctanoic Acid (5:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	185	1/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above.															
3-Perfluoroheptyl Propanoic Acid (7:3 FTCA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above.															
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above.															
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic Acid (PFMBA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above.															
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic Acid (PFMPA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above.															

Permittee: Village of Honeoye Falls
 Facility: Village of Honeoye Falls WWTP
 SPDES Number: NY0025259
 USEPA Non-Major/Class 07 Municipal

Date: August 19, 2026 v.1.41
 Permit Writer: Abigail Johnson
 Water Quality Reviewer: Abigail Johnson
 Full Technical Review

Emerging Contaminants: Outfall # 001															
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁶	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis		
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic Acid (PFEEA)	ng/L	Daily Max	-	ND	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STM
Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above.															
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	Daily Max	-	0.38	1/0	-	-	-	1.87	18,000	A(C)	-	TOGS 1.1.1	-	STM
The projected instream concentration was calculated using the maximum measured effluent concentration of 0.38 µg/L, a multiplier of 6.2, 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 WQS indicates no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Very limited data is available to confirm the presence or absence of this parameter and evaluate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a WQS violation. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(b), short-term monitoring (STM) is being required. See Emerging Contaminant Monitoring above.															

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) and 750-1.10(d), CWA sections 402(o), 303(d)(4), ECL 17-0809, 40 CFR 122.44(l)
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 law⁷ and USEPA interpretation⁸ 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.

⁷ American Iron and Steel Institute v. Environmental Protection Agency, 115 F.3d 979, 993 n.6 (D.C. Cir. 1997)

⁸ 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 DEC determines the technology-based effluent limitations (TBELs) and then evaluates the water quality expected to result from technology controls to determine if any exceedances of water quality criteria in the receiving water might result. If there is a reasonable potential for exceedances of water quality criteria to occur, water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) are developed. A WQBEL is designed to ensure that the water quality standards of receiving waters are met. In general, the CWA requires that the effluent limitations for a particular pollutant are the more stringent of either the TBEL or WQBEL.

Technology-based Effluent Limitations (TBELs)

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

Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

In addition to the TBELs, permits must include additional or more stringent effluent limitations and conditions, including those necessary to protect water quality. CWA sections 101 and 301(b)(1)(C), 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1), and 6 NYCRR 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 701.1 prohibits the discharge of pollutants that will cause impairment of the best usages of the receiving water as specified by the water classifications at the location of discharge and at other locations that may be affected by such discharge. Water quality standards can be found under 6 NYCRR Parts 700-704. The limitations must be stringent enough to ensure that water quality standards are met at the point of discharge and in downstream waters and must be consistent with any applicable WLA which may be in effect through a TMDL for the receiving water. These and other requirements are summarized in TOGS 1.1.1, 1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1.3.5 and 1.3.6. The DEC considers a mixing zone analysis, critical flows, and reasonable potential analysis when developing a WQBEL.

Mixing Zone Analyses

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

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

Critical Flows

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

Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA)

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

- 1) identify the pollutants present in the discharge(s) based upon existing data, sampling data collected by the permittee as part of the permit application or a short-term high intensity monitoring program, or data gathered by the DEC;
- 2) identify water quality criteria applicable to these pollutants;
- 3) determine if WQBELs are necessary (i.e. reasonable potential analysis (RPA)). The RPA will utilize the procedure outlined in Chapter 3.3.2 of EPA's Technical Support Document (TSD). As outlined in the TSD, for parameters with limited effluent data the RPA may include multipliers to account for effluent variability; and,
- 4) calculate WQBELs (if necessary). Factors considered in calculating WQBELs include available dilution of effluent in the receiving water, receiving water chemistry, and other pollutant sources.

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

NYS ECL 17-0301. If a TMDL is in place, the facility's WLA for that pollutant is applied as the WQBEL.

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

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

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 6 NYCRR 702.9. TOGS 1.3.2 describes the procedures which should be followed when determining whether to include toxicity testing in a SPDES permit and how to implement a toxicity testing program. Per TOGS 1.3.2, WET testing may be required when any one of the following seven criteria are applicable:

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

Minimum Level of Detection

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

Monitoring Requirements

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

Other Conditions

Mercury

Mercury is widespread in New York State (NYS) waters at levels above the most stringent dissolved mercury water quality standard (WQS) of 0.7 ng/L. SPDES permittees cannot comply with a Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitation (WQBEL) for mercury. Therefore, an MDV is appropriate, in accordance with 6 NYCRR 702.17(h), "to address widespread standard or guidance value attainment issues including the presence of a ubiquitous pollutant or naturally high levels of a pollutant in a watershed." The first MDV was issued in October 2010 and subsequently revised and reissued in 2015, 2020, and 2025. Each iteration of the MDV builds off the previous version supporting the State's effort to reduce mercury pollution and make reasonable progress toward achieving the WQBEL for mercury. This iteration of the MDV refines the content and application of the MDV for mercury.

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

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

Schedules of Compliance

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

Emerging Contaminants

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

Schedule(s) of Additional Submittals

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

Permittee: Village of Honeoye Falls
Facility: Village of Honeoye Falls WWTP
SPDES Number: NY0025259
USEPA Non-Major/Class 07 Municipal

Date: August 19, 2026 v.1.41
Permit Writer: Abigail Johnson
Water Quality Reviewer: Abigail Johnson
Full Technical Review

Mini Industrial Pretreatment Program

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

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