



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) DISCHARGE PERMIT

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| SIC Code: | 7032 | NAICS Code: | 721214 | SPDES Number: | NY0081523 |
| Discharge Class (CL): | 04 | DEC Number: | 8-5736-00111/00003 | | |
| Toxic Class (TX): | N | Effective Date (EDP): | EDP | | |
| Major-Sub Drainage Basin: | 07- 05 | Expiration Date (ExDP): | ExDP | | |
| Water Index Number: | GW | Item No.: | NA | 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: | Jewish Community Center of Greater Rochester | | | Attention: | Joshua Van Horn (Property Manager) | |
| Street: | 1200 Edgewood Ave | | | | | |
| City: | Rochester | | | State: | NY | Zip Code: 14608 |
| Email: | jvanhorn@jccrochester.org | | | Phone: | 315-536-9981 ext. 6 | |

is authorized to discharge from the facility described below:

| FACILITY NAME, ADDRESS, AND PRIMARY OUTFALL | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Name: | Camp Seneca Lake | | | | | | | | | |
| Address / Location: | 200 Camp Road | | | | | | County: | Yates | | |
| Town: | Penn Yan | | | | | State: | NY | | Zip Code: | 14527 |
| Facility Location: | Latitude: | 42 ° | 37 ' | 59 " N | & | Longitude: | 76 ° | 55 ' | 31 " W | |
| Primary Outfall No.: | 009 | Latitude: | 42 ° | 37 ' | 51 " N | & | Longitude: | 76 ° | 55 ' | 42 " W |
| Wastewater Description: | Water Filtration System Backwash | | Receiving Water: | Groundwater | | NAICS: | 221310 | | Class: | GA |

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

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

DISTRIBUTION:

BWP Permit Coordinator (permit.coordinator@dec.ny.gov)
 BWP Permit Writer
 RWE
 RPA
 EPA Region II (Region2_NPDES@epa.gov)

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

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL OUTFALLS

| Outfall | Wastewater Description | NAICS Code | Outfall Latitude | Outfall Longitude |
|---|------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 001 | Treated Sanitary | 721214 | 42 ° 37 ' 50 " N | 76 ° 55 ' 42 " W |
| Receiving Water: Groundwater | | | | Class: GA |
| Outfall | Wastewater Description | NAICS Code | Outfall Latitude | Outfall Longitude |
| 006 | Treated Sanitary | 721214 | 42 ° 37 ' 55 " N | 76 ° 55 ' 30 " W |
| Receiving Water: Groundwater | | | | Class: GA |
| Outfall | Wastewater Description | NAICS Code | Outfall Latitude | Outfall Longitude |
| 007 | Treated Sanitary | 721214 | 42 ° 37 ' 50 " N | 76 ° 55 ' 42 " W |
| Receiving Water: Minor Tribs to Seneca Lake, Southwest | | | | Class: C |

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

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING FOR OUTFALLS 001, 006, AND 007

| OUTFALL | LIMITATIONS APPLY | RECEIVING WATER | EFFECTIVE | EXPIRING |
|---------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| 001 | No Monitoring Required | Groundwater | | |

| OUTFALL | LIMITATIONS APPLY | RECEIVING WATER | EFFECTIVE | EXPIRING |
|---------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| 006 | No Monitoring Required | Groundwater | | |

| OUTFALL | DESCRIPTION | RECEIVING WATER | EFFECTIVE | EXPIRING |
|---------|----------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| 007 | Treated Sewage | Minor Tribs to Seneca Lake, Southwest | | |

| PARAMETER | EFFLUENT LIMITATION | | | | | MONITORING REQUIREMENTS | | | | FN |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|------------|-------|-------|-------------------------|---------------|----------|------|----|
| | Type | Limit | Units | Limit | Units | Sample Frequency | Sample Type | Location | | |
| | | | | | | | | Inf. | Eff. | |
| Flow | Monthly Average | 4,500 | GPD | | | Monthly | Instantaneous | X | | |
| pH | Daily Minimum | 6.0 | SU | | | Once/year | Grab | | X | |
| | Daily Maximum | 9.0 | SU | | | | | | | |
| Temperature | Daily Maximum | Monitor | °C | | | Once/year | Grab | | X | |
| CBOD ₅ | Daily Maximum | 10 | mg/L | 0.37 | lbs/d | Once/year | Grab | | X | |
| Total Suspended Solids (TSS) | Daily Maximum | 30 | mg/L | 1.12 | lbs/d | Once/year | Grab | | X | |
| Settleable Solids | Daily Maximum | 0.1 | mL/L | | | Once/year | Grab | | X | |
| Visual Observation | | | | | | | Daily | | X | |
| EFFLUENT DISINFECTION | | | | | | | | | | |
| Required All Year | | Limit | Units | Limit | Units | Sample Frequency | Sample Type | Inf. | Eff. | FN |
| Coliform, Fecal | 30-Day Geometric Mean | 200 | No./100 mL | | | Once/year | Grab | | X | |
| Coliform, Fecal | 7-Day Geometric Mean | 400 | No./100 mL | | | Once/year | Grab | | X | |
| Chlorine, Total Residual | Daily Maximum | 0.5 | mg/L | | | Daily | Grab | | X | 1 |

FOOTNOTES:

1. Sampling and reporting for total residual chlorine is only necessary if chlorine is used for disinfection, elsewhere in the treatment process, or the facility otherwise has reasonable potential to discharge chlorine. Otherwise, the permittee shall report NODI-9 on the DMR.

PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING FOR OUTFALL 009

| OUTFALL | DESCRIPTION | RECEIVING WATER | EFFECTIVE | EXPIRING |
|---------|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| 009 | Water Filtration System Backwash | Groundwater | | |

| PARAMETER | EFFLUENT LIMITATION | | | | | MONITORING REQUIREMENTS | | | | FN |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------------|-------------|----------|------|----|
| | Type | Limit | Units | Limit | Units | Sample Frequency | Sample Type | Location | | |
| | | | | | | | | Inf. | Eff. | |
| Flow | Daily Maximum | 10,000 | GPD | | | Continuous | Recorder | | X | |
| pH | Daily Minimum | 6.5 | SU | | | Once/year | Grab | | X | |
| | Daily Maximum | 8.5 | SU | | | | | | X | |
| Visual Observation | | | | | | | Daily | | X | |

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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:

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

- (e) Upon request, the permittee shall make available electronic or hard copies of the sampling data to the public. In accordance with the RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS page of your permit, each DMR shall be maintained (either electronically or as a hard copy) on record for a period of five years.
- (f) The permittee shall periodically inspect the outfall identification sign(s) in order to ensure they are maintained, are still visible, and contain information that is current and factually correct. Signs that are damaged or incorrect shall be replaced within 3 months of inspection.

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:



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 H as follows:
- B. General Conditions
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Duty to comply | 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(e) & 2.4 |
| 2. Duty to reapply | 6 NYCRR 750-1.16(a) |
| 3. Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense | 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(g) |
| 4. Duty to mitigate | 6 NYCRR 750-2.7(f) |
| 5. Permit actions | 6 NYCRR 750-1.1(c), 1.18, 1.20 & 2.1(h) |
| 6. Property rights | 6 NYCRR 750-2.2(b) |
| 7. Duty to provide information | 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(i) |
| 8. Inspection and entry | 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(a) & 2.3 |
- C. Operation and Maintenance
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Proper Operation & Maintenance | 6 NYCRR 750-2.8 |
| 2. Bypass | 6 NYCRR 750-1.2(a)(17), 2.8(b) & 2.7 |
| 3. Upset | 6 NYCRR 750-1.2(a)(94) & 2.8(c) |
- D. Monitoring and Records
- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Monitoring and records | 6 NYCRR 750-2.5(a)(2), 2.5(a)(6), 2.5(c)(1), 2.5(c)(2), & 2.5(d) |
| 2. Signatory requirements | 6 NYCRR 750-1.8 & 2.5(b) |
- E. Reporting Requirements
- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Reporting requirements for non-POTWs | 6 NYCRR 750-2.5, 2.6, 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) |
- F. Sludge Management
The permittee shall comply with all applicable requirements of 6 NYCRR Part 360.
- G. SPDES Permit Program Fee
The permittee shall pay to the Department an annual SPDES permit program fee within 30 days of the date of the first invoice, unless otherwise directed by the Department, and shall comply with all applicable requirements of ECL 72-0602 and 6 NYCRR Parts 480, 481 and 485. Note that if there is inconsistency between the fees specified in ECL 72-0602 and 6 NYCRR Part 485, the ECL 72-0602 fees govern.
- H. Water Treatment Chemicals (WTCs)
New or increased use and discharge of a WTC requires prior Department review and authorization. At a minimum, the permittee must notify the Department in writing of its intent to change WTC use by submitting a completed *WTC Notification Form* for each proposed WTC. The Department will review that submittal and determine if a SPDES permit modification is necessary or whether WTC review and authorization may proceed outside of the formal permit administrative process. The majority of WTC authorizations do not require SPDES permit modification. In any event, use and discharge of a WTC shall not proceed without prior authorization from the Department. Examples of WTCs include biocides, coagulants, conditioners, corrosion inhibitors, defoamers, deposit control agents, flocculants, scale inhibitors, sequestrants, and settling aids.
1. WTC use shall not exceed the rate explicitly authorized by this permit or otherwise authorized by the Department.
 2. The permittee shall maintain a logbook of all WTC use, noting for each WTC the date, time, exact location, and amount of each dosage, and, the name of the individual applying or measuring the chemical. The logbook must also document that adequate process controls are in place to ensure excessive levels of WTCs are not used.
 3. The permittee shall submit a completed WTC Annual Report Form each year that they use and discharge WTCs. This form shall be submitted in electronic format and attached to either the December DMR or the annual monitoring report required below. The *WTC Notification Form* and *WTC Annual Report Form* are available from the Department's website at: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/permits/93245.html>

RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

- A. The monitoring information required by this permit shall be retained for a period of at least five years from the date of the sampling for subsequent inspection by the Department or its designated agent.
- B. Annual SPDES Monitoring Reports: An annual report shall be submitted to the Department by February 1st each year. The report shall summarize information for January to December of the previous year and shall be submitted electronically, or in hardcopy format, utilizing the SPDES Annual Report Form available on the Department's website.

Hard copy submission of the Annual Report shall be submitted to the Regional Water Engineer at the address below:

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

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SPDES Permit Fact Sheet

Jewish Community Center of Greater Rochester Camp Seneca Lake NY0081523



**Department of
Environmental
Conservation**

Summary of Permit Changes

A new State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permittee-initiated permit modification has been drafted for the Camp Seneca Lake. The changes to the permit are summarized below:

- Updated permit format, definitions, and general conditions.
- Removed Outfalls 002, 003, 004 and 005 because discharges are less than 1,000 gallons per day to groundwater.
- Added Outfall 009, a groundwater discharge.
- Removed Outfall 008, as discharge is being replaced with Outfall 009.
- Permitted flow for Outfall 007 has been changed to reflect the flow reported in the SPDES application.

This factsheet 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 factsheet.

Administrative History

- 2/1/1976 The last full technical review was performed and the SPDES permit became effective with a new five-year term and expiration date of 2/1/1981. The 1981 permit, along with all subsequent modifications, has formed the basis of this permit.
- The permit was extended pursuant to SAPA¹ February 1, 1981. A SPDES Form "D" was requested by the Department November 15, 2000. The permit was re-issued February 25, 2002, for a five-year period while undergoing a technical review. The permit was administratively renewed in 2008, 2014 and again in 2019. The current permit administrative renewal is effective until 5/31/2024.
- 6/1/2004 Permit was modified due to an overall regulatory change in NYS law governing SPDES permits.
- 9/1/2009 Permit was modified to include monitoring requirements for Outfall 007.
- 4/6/2022 The Jewish Community Center of Greater Rochester submitted a request to modify the permit to add a water treatment system filter backwash as a permitted wastewater discharge. The existing water filtration system utilizes diatomaceous earth. The replacement water filtration system requires a backwash cycle from the Turbidex filters which will be discharged to a water of the State.
- 11/2/2023 The Jewish Community Center of Greater Rochester submitted an NY-2C permit application with the receiving water description identified as a groundwater discharge for Outfall 009.
- 1/24/2024 The Jewish Community Center of Greater Rochester submitted a complete NY-2C permit application with sufficient responses to a Department NOIA dated 12/26/2023. The NY-2C application has been deemed complete.

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

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

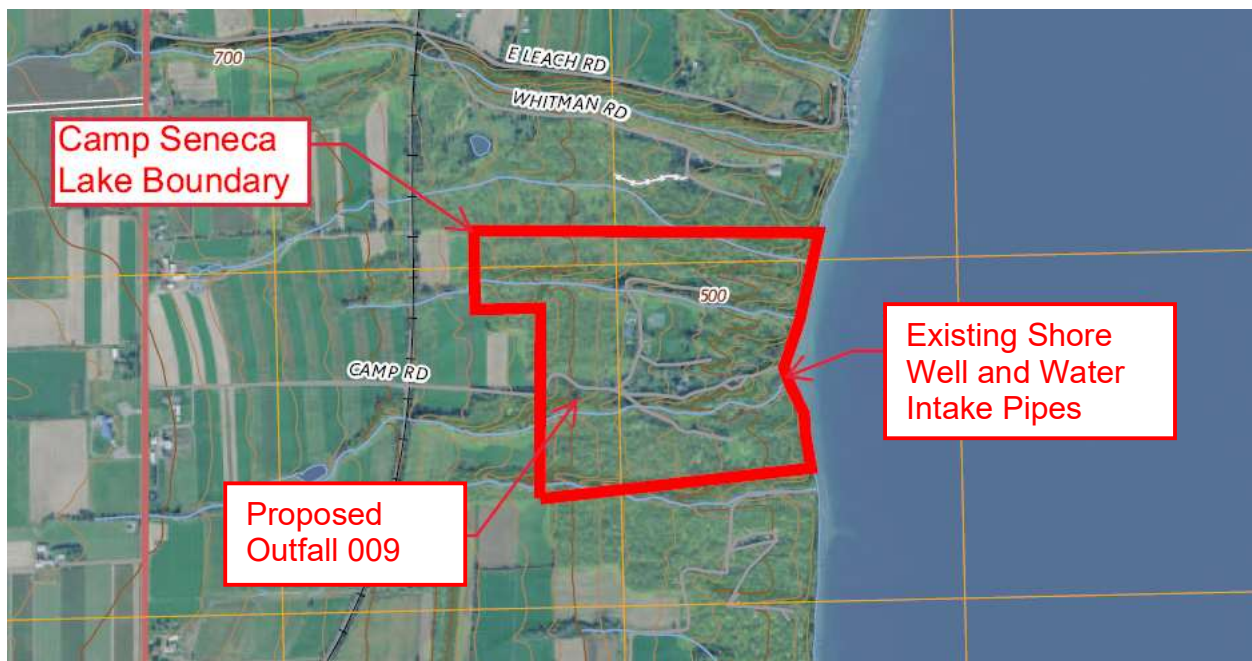
Facility Information

This facility is a privately owned summer camp for children that operates for approximately seven months out of the year. The facility is located on the west shore of Seneca Lake. The facility is upgrading their existing water treatment system consisting of a filtration system that uses diatomaceous earth. The new water treatment system proposes the removal of the existing system and installing a Custom Care triplex filter system with Turbidex filter media. The backwash from the Turbidex system is the new discharge being proposed in this modification.

The primary outfall (Outfall 007) is septic treated with sand filtration and chlorine disinfection. The facility is permitted for seven additional outfalls for subsurface discharge with leach field, dry well or mound treatment (Outfall 001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 008).

The facility is planning the following upgrades/improvements:

- Proposed modifications in the water treatment building will be removal of the existing 25-micron filter, and removal of the existing diatomaceous earth filter, pre-coat tank and associated recirculation pump. Additions proposed in the water treatment building include a Custom Care triplex filter system with Turbidex filter media, two (2) Harmsco filter housings in parallel with 1-micron absolute pleated filters.
- Discharge via a subsurface disposal system utilizing a riprap splash pad and level spreader, which allows the discharge of treated effluent to groundwater.



Existing Effluent Quality

The [Pollutant Summary Table](#) presents the existing effluent quality and effluent limitations. The existing effluent quality was determined from the application submitted by the permittee. The permittee had collected a water sample at the approximate location of the new intake location in

Seneca Lake and analyzed for parameters listed in the Pollutant Summary Table. The anticipated backwash discharge calculations were then calculated based on assumed filtration abilities of the Turbidex filters. [Appendix Link](#)

Receiving Water Information

The facility proposes to discharge via the following outfalls:

| Outfall No. | SIC Code | Wastewater Type | Receiving Water |
|-------------|----------|---|-----------------|
| 009 | 4941 | Water Filtration System Backwash | Groundwater |
| 002 | | Former Outfall 002 – Removing from Permit | |
| 003 | | Former Outfall 003 – Removing from Permit | |
| 004 | | Former Outfall 004 – Removing from Permit | |
| 005 | | Former Outfall 005 – Removing from Permit | |
| 008 | | Former Outfall 008 – Removing from Permit | |

The location of the outfall(s), and the name, classification, and index numbers of the receiving waters are indicated in the [Outfall and Receiving Water Summary Table](#) at the end of this fact sheet. See the [Appendix](#) for additional information.

Impaired Waterbody Information

The tributary of Seneca Lake segment (PWL No. 0705-0085) is not listed on the 2018 [New York State Section 303\(d\) List](#) of Impaired/TMDL Waters, and therefore, there are no applicable wasteload allocations (WLAs) for this discharge.

Critical Receiving Water Data & Mixing Zone

The facility discharges to groundwater, Class GA, via gravel splash pad and level spreader. The effluent limitations for Outfall 009 were developed with no dilution, based on groundwater quality standards found in 6 NYCRR 703.5 and TOGS 1.1.1 (Part I) and groundwater effluent standards contained in 6 NYCRR 703.6 and TOGS 1.1.1 (Part II).

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](#).

Anti-backsliding

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

[Appendix Link](#)

Antidegradation

The permit contains effluent limitations which ensure that the best usages of the receiving waters will be maintained. The Notice of Complete Application published in the Environmental Notice Bulletin contains information on the State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR)² determination.

[Appendix Link](#)

² As prescribed by 6 NYCRR Part 617

OUTFALL AND RECEIVING WATER SUMMARY TABLE

| Outfall | Latitude | Longitude | Receiving Water Name | Water Class | Water Index No. / Priority Waterbody Listing (PWL) No. | Major / Sub Basin | Hardness (mg/l) | 1Q10 (MGD) | 7Q10 (MGD) | 30Q10 (MGD) | Critical Effluent Flow (MGD) | Dilution Ratio | | |
|---------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------|--|-------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------------------------|----------------|------|-----|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | A(A) | A(C) | HEW |
| 009 | 42° 37' 51" N | 76° 55' 40" W | Groundwater | GA | - | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

POLLUTANT SUMMARY TABLE

Outfall 009

| Outfall # | 009 | Description of Wastewater: Water filtration system backwash | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|---|-------------------------|--|--|-------|-------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------|-------------|-----------------|---|-------|------------------------------|
| | | Type of Treatment: Media filtration | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Effluent Parameter | Units | Averaging Period | Existing Discharge Data | | | TBELs | | Water Quality Data & WQBELs | | | | | | | ML | Basis for Permit Requirement |
| | | | Permit Limit | Existing Effluent Quality ³ | # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects | Limit | Basis | Ambient Bkgd. Conc. | Projected Instream Conc. | WQ Std. or GV | WQ Type | Calc. WQBEL | Basis for WQBEL | | | |
| General Notes: Expected discharge data was obtained from the application provided by the permittee. All applicable water quality standards were reviewed for development of the WQBELs. The standard and WQBEL shown below represent the most stringent. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flow Rate | MGD | Daily Max | - | 0.01 Design | 1 | 0.01 | Design Flow | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | TBEL |
| Flow will be limited to the maximum daily flow rate specified in the NY-2C application. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| pH | SU | Minimum | - | 7.3 | 1 | 6.0 | TOGS 1.2.1 | - | - | 6.5 – 8.5 | Range | 6.5 - 8.5 | 703.3 | - | WQBEL | |
| | | Maximum | - | 8.1 | 1 | 9.0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 NYCRR Part 703.6 specifies the pH shall not be lower than 6.5 nor shall be greater than 8.5. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Temperature | °C | Monitor | - | 12.5 (winter) | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | No Limitation |
| | | | | 15 (summer) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Limitation and/or monitoring are not required since the facility discharges to groundwater. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅) | mg/L | Daily Min | - | 100 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | No Limitation |

³ Existing Effluent Quality: 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 # | Description of Wastewater: Water filtration system backwash | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------|-------------------------|--|--|-------|-------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------|-------------|-----------------|----|------------------------------|
| | Type of Treatment: Media filtration | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Effluent Parameter | Units | Averaging Period | Existing Discharge Data | | | TBELs | | Water Quality Data & WQBELs | | | | | | ML | Basis for Permit Requirement |
| | | | Permit Limit | Existing Effluent Quality ³ | # of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects | Limit | Basis | Ambient Bkgd. Conc. | Projected Instream Conc. | WQ Std. or GV | WQ Type | Calc. WQBEL | Basis for WQBEL | | |
| Limitation and/or monitoring are not required since the facility discharges to groundwater. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) | mg/L | Daily Min | | 100 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | No Limitation |
| | Limitation and/or monitoring are not required since the facility discharges to groundwater. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Suspended Solids | mg/L | Daily Max | - | 300 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | No Limitation |
| | Limitation and/or monitoring are not required since the facility discharges to groundwater. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nitrogen, Ammonia (as N) | mg/L | Daily Max | - | 0.5 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | No Limitation |
| | Limitation and/or monitoring are not required since the facility discharges to groundwater. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) | mg/l | Daily Max | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | No Limitation |
| | Limitation and/or monitoring are not required since the facility discharges to groundwater. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Appendix: Regulatory and Technical Basis of Permit Authorizations

The Appendix is meant to supplement the factsheet 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 factsheet:

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

Outfall and Receiving Water Information

Impaired Waters

The [NYS 303\(d\) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters](#) identifies waters where specific best usages are not fully supported. The state must consider the development of a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) or other strategy to reduce the input of the specific pollutant(s) that restrict waterbody uses, in order to restore and protect such uses. SPDES permits must include effluent limitations necessary to implement a 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 wasteload allocations (WLAs) are allocated equitably.

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, and/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(I) 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 factsheet. Consistent with current case law⁴ and USEPA interpretation⁵ anti-backsliding requirements do not apply should a revision to the final effluent limitation take effect before the scheduled date of compliance for that final effluent limitation.

Antidegradation Policy

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

Effluent Limitations

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

⁴ American Iron and Steel Institute v. Environmental Protection Agency, 115 F.3d 979, 993 n.6 (D.C. Cir. 1997)

⁵ U.S. EPA, Water Quality Standards; Establishment of Numeric Criteria for Priority Toxic Pollutants for the State of California; 65 Fed. Reg. 31682, 31704 (May 18, 2000); Proposed Water Quality Guidance for the Great Lakes System, 58 Fed. Reg. 20802, 20837 & 20981 (April 16, 1993)

to ensure that the water quality standards of receiving waters are met. In general, the CWA requires that the effluent limitations for a particular pollutant are the more stringent of either the TBEL or WQBEL.

Technology-based Effluent Limitations (TBELs)

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

Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

In addition to the TBELs, permits must include additional or more stringent effluent limitations and conditions, including those necessary to protect water quality. CWA sections 101 and 301(b)(1)(C), 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1), and 6 NYCRR Parts 750-1.11 require that permits include limitations for all pollutants or parameters which are or may be discharged at a level which may cause or contribute to an exceedance of any State water quality standard adopted pursuant to NYS ECL 17-0301. 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 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 Department 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 Department may perform additional analysis of the mixing condition between the effluent and the receiving waterbody. Mixing zone analyses using plume dispersion modeling are conducted in accordance with the following:

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

Critical Flows

In accordance with TOGS 1.2.1 and 1.3.1, WQBELs are developed using dilution ratios that relate the critical low flow condition of the receiving waterbody to the critical effluent flow. The critical low flow condition used in the dilution ratio will be different depending on whether the limitations are for aquatic or human health protection. For chronic aquatic protection, the critical low flow condition of the waterbody is typically represented by the 7Q10 flow and is calculated as the lowest average flow over a 7-day consecutive period within 10 years. For acute aquatic protection, the critical low flow condition is typically represented by the 1Q10 and is calculated as the lowest 1-day flow within 10 years. However, NYSDEC considers using 50% of the 7Q10 to be equivalent to the 1Q10 flow. For the protection of human health, the critical low flow condition is typically represented by the 30Q10 flow and is calculated as the lowest average flow over a 30-day consecutive period within 10 years. However, NYSDEC considers using 1.2 x 7Q10 to be equivalent to the 30Q10. The 7Q10 or 30Q10 flow is used with the critical effluent flow to calculate

the dilution ratio. The critical effluent flow can be the maximum daily flow reported on the permit application, the maximum of the monthly average flows from discharge monitoring reports for the past three years, or the facility design flow. When more than one applicable standard exists for aquatic or human health protection for a specific pollutant, a reasonable potential analysis is conducted for each applicable standard and corresponding critical flow to ensure effluent limitations are sufficiently stringent to ensure all applicable water quality standards are met as required by 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(i). For brevity, the pollutant summary table reports the results of the most conservative scenario.

Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA)

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

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

A Watershed Maximum Daily Load (WMDL) may be developed by the Department to account for the cumulative effect of multiple discharges of conservative toxic pollutants to ensure water quality standards are met in downstream segments. The WMDL uses a simple dilution model, assuming full mix in the receiving stream, to calculate the maximum allowable pollutant load that can be discharged and still meet water quality standards during critical low flow in downstream segments such as those with sensitive receptors (e.g. public water supply) or higher water classification. WQBELs are established to ensure that the cumulative mass load from point source discharges does not exceed the maximum allowable load to ensure permit limits are protective of water quality.

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 Annual Reports. 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.