

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Division of Environmental Permits

NYSDEC Region 3 Headquarters
21 S Putt Corners Rd
New Paltz, NY 12561
(845) 256-3054

March 02, 2023

TOWN OF NEW PALTZ
52 CLEARWATER RD
PO BOX 550
NEW PALTZ, NY 12561-0550

Re: DEC ID # 3-5138-00019/00002
NEW PALTZ OHIOVILLE SEWER DIST 6 STP

Dear Applicant :

Please be advised that your application for a DEC permit(s) is complete and a technical review has commenced. Notice and the opportunity for public comment is required for this application. Enclosed is a Notice of Complete Application for your project. Please have the Notice published in the newspaper identified below once during the week of 03/06/2023 on any day Monday through Friday.

THE DAILY FREEMAN
79 HURLEY AVE
KINGSTON, NY 12401

On the Notice of Complete Application, that information presented between the horizontal lines, on the enclosed page(s) should be published. Do not print this letter or the information contained below the second horizontal line. Please request the newspaper publisher to provide you with a Proof of Publication for the Notice. Upon receipt of the Proof of Publication promptly forward it to this office. You must provide the Proof of Publication before a final decision can be rendered on your application. You are responsible for paying the cost of publishing the Notice in the newspaper.

Notification of this complete application is also being provided by this Department in the NYSDEC Environmental Notice Bulletin.

This notification does not signify approval of your application for permit. Additional information may be requested from you at a future date, if deemed necessary to reach a decision on your application. Your project is classified major under the Uniform Procedures Act. Accordingly, a decision is due within 90 days of the date of this notice unless a public hearing is held, which may extend this time frame. If a public hearing is necessary, you will be notified.

If you have any questions please contact me at the above address or phone number above.

Sincerely,

Victoria Lawrence

VICTORIA A LAWRENCE
Division of Environmental Permits

THIS IS NOT A PERMIT

**New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Notice of Complete Application**

Date: 04/25/2022

Applicant: TOWN OF NEW PALTZ
52 CLEARWATER RD
PO BOX 550
NEW PALTZ, NY 12561-0550

Facility: NEW PALTZ OHIOVILLE SEWER DIST 6 STP
OHIOVILLE RD - E SIDE - N OF NEW PALTZ RD
NEW PALTZ, NY 12561

Application ID: 3-5138-00019/00002

Permits(s) Applied for: 1 - Article 17 Titles 7 & 8 Municipal SPDES - Surface Discharge

Project is located: in NEW PALTZ in ULSTER COUNTY

Project Description:

The Department has prepared a draft permit and has made a tentative determination, subject to public comment or other information, to approve a renewal and modification of an existing discharge of 0.015 million gallons per day (MGD) of treated sanitary wastewater to an unnamed tributary to the Swarte Kill, a Class C waterbody, from a tertiary treatment plant at 20 N Ohioville Rd, in the Town of New Paltz, Ulster County. The facility is a publicly owned treatment works that receives flow from domestic users. The modification involves addition of disinfection requirements.

The draft SPDES permit and fact sheet are available online through the DECInfo Locator at <https://gisservices.dec.ny.gov/gis/dil/index.html?WW=NY0109886>. Once the map with the facility symbol appears, click the facility symbol and then click the 'Document Folder' link in the text box, which will show a list of documents, including 'Draft' documents.

Requests for a legislative (public statement) hearing must be sent in writing to the DEC contact person below by the comment deadline. The Department assesses such requests pursuant to 6 NYCRR Section 621.8.

Refer to this application by the application number listed above and SPDES Number NY0109886.

Availability of Application Documents:

Filed application documents, and Department draft permits where applicable, are available for inspection during normal business hours at the address of the contact person. To ensure timely service at the time of inspection, it is recommended that an appointment be made with the contact person.

State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR) Determination

Project is not subject to SEQR because it is a Type II action.

SEQR Lead Agency None Designated

State Historic Preservation Act (SHPA) Determination

The proposed activity is not subject to review in accordance with SHPA. The application type is exempt and/or the project involves the continuation of an existing operational activity.

DEC Commissioner Policy 29, Environmental Justice and Permitting (CP-29)

It has been determined that the proposed action is not subject to CP-29.

Availability For Public Comment

Comments on this project must be submitted in writing to the Contact Person no later than 04/05/2023 or 30 days after the publication date of this notice, whichever is later.

Contact Person

VICTORIA A LAWRENCE
NYSDEC
21 S Putt Corners Rd
New Paltz, NY 12561

CC List for Complete Notice

Thomas Nitza, Jr. PE, Walden Environmental
Alison Wasserbauer, NYSDEC DOW
USEPA Region 2
NYS Environmental Facilities Corp
Ulster County Dept of Health



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) DISCHARGE PERMIT

SIC Code:	4952	NAICS Code:	221320	SPDES Number:	NY 010 9886
Discharge Class (CL):	07	DEC Number:	3-5138-00019/00002		
Toxic Class (TX):	N	Effective Date (EDP):	EDP		
Major-Sub Drainage Basin:	13 - 06	Expiration Date (ExDP):	ExDP		
Water Index Number:	H-139-13-2-9	Item No.:	855 - 6	Modification Dates (EDPM):	
Compact Area:	-				

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:	Town of New Paltz	Attention:	Neil Bettez, Town Supervisor		
Street:	P.O. Box 550				
City:	New Paltz	State:	NY	Zip Code:	12561
Email:	supervisor@townofnewpaltz.com	Phone:	(845) 255-0604		

is authorized to discharge from the facility described below:

FACILITY NAME, ADDRESS, AND PRIMARY OUTFALL									
Name:	New Paltz Ohioville Sewer District 6 STP								
Address / Location:	20 North Ohioville Road						County:	Ulster	
City:	New Paltz				State:	NY	Zip Code:	12561	
Facility Location:	Latitude:	41 °	44 '	36 " N	& Longitude:	74 °	03 '	19 " W	
Primary Outfall No.:	001	Latitude:	41 °	44 '	35.9 " N	& Longitude:	74 °	03 '	18.3 " W
Outfall Description:	Treated Sanitary		Receiving Water:	Tributary to Swarte Kill			Class:	C	

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:

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

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

DEFINITIONS FOR PERMIT LIMITS, LEVELS AND MONITORING TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION
7-Day Geo Mean	The highest allowable geometric mean of daily discharges over a calendar week.
7-Day Average	The average of all daily discharges for each 7-days in the monitoring period. The sample measurement is the highest of the 7-day averages calculated for the monitoring period.
12-Month Rolling Average (12 MRA)	The current monthly value of a parameter, plus the sum of the monthly values over the previous 11 months for that parameter, divided by 12.
30-Day Geometric Mean	The highest allowable geometric mean of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the antilog of: the sum of the log of each of the daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.
Action Level	Action level means a monitoring requirement characterized by a numerical value that, when exceeded, triggers additional permittee 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

OUTFALL	LIMITATIONS APPLY	RECEIVING WATER	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
001	All Year (unless otherwise noted)	Tributary to Swarte Kill	EDP	ExDP

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATION					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS				FN
	Type	Limit	Units	Limit	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Location		
								Inf.	Eff.	
Flow	Monthly Average	0.015	MGD			Instantaneous	Grab	X		
Flow	Daily Maximum	Monitor	MGD			Instantaneous	Grab	X		
CBOD ₅	Daily Maximum	5.0	mg/L	0.60	lbs/d	1/Month	Grab	X	X	2
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Daily Maximum	10	mg/L	1.3	lbs/d	1/Month	Grab	X	X	2
Settleable Solids	Daily Maximum	0.1	mL/L			1/Day	Grab	X	X	
Ammonia (as N) June 1 – Oct. 31	Monthly Average	1.2	mg/L			1/Month	Grab		X	2
Ammonia (as N) Nov. 1 – May 31	Monthly Average	1.9	mg/L			1/Month	Grab		X	2
pH	Range	6.5 – 8.5	SU			1/Day	Grab	X	X	2
Temperature	Daily Maximum	Monitor	°F			1/Day	Grab	X	X	
Dissolved Oxygen	Daily Minimum	7.0	mg/L			4/Week	Grab		X	
Mercury	Daily Maximum	50	ng/L			1/Month	Grab		X	
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/Year	Grab		X	3
Coliform, Fecal	7-Day Geometric Mean	400	No./ 100 mL			2/Year	Grab		X	3
Chlorine, Total Residual	Daily Maximum	0.030	mg/L			1/Day	Grab		X	3,4

FOOTNOTES:

- Effluent shall not exceed 15% and 15% of influent concentration values for CBOD₅ & TSS respectively.
- This is a final effluent limitation. See Schedule of Compliance for any applicable interim effluent limitations.
- Limits and monitoring requirements are not in effect until completion of disinfection construction. See the Schedule of Compliance on page 8.
- Reporting for Total Residual Chlorine is only applicable if chlorine is used for disinfection, elsewhere in the treatment process, or the facility otherwise has reasonable potential to discharge chlorine.

MERCURY MINIMIZATION PROGRAM (MMP) - Type II

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

Minimum required monitoring is as follows:

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

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

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

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

- b. Control Strategy - The control strategy must contain the following minimum elements:
- i. Pretreatment/Sewer Use Law - The permittee must review pretreatment program requirements and the Sewer Use Law (SUL) to ensure it is up-to-date and enforceable with applicable permit requirements and will support efforts to achieve a dissolved mercury concentration of 0.70 ng/L in the effluent.
 - ii. Monitoring and Inventory/Inspections -
 - 1) Monitoring shall be performed as described in 2.a above. As mercury sources are found, the permittee must enforce its sewer use law to track down and minimize these sources.
 - 2) The permittee must inventory and/or inspect users of its system as necessary to support the MMP.
 - a) Dental Facilities
 1. The permittee must maintain an inventory of each dental facility.
 2. The permittee must inspect each dental facility at least once every five years to verify compliance with the wastewater treatment operation, maintenance, and notification elements of 6 NYCRR 374.4. Alternatively, the permittee may develop and implement an outreach program,³ which informs users of their responsibilities, and collect the "Amalgam Waste Compliance Report for Dental Dischargers"⁴ form, as needed, to satisfy the inspection requirements. The permittee must conduct the outreach program at least once every five years and ensure the "Amalgam Waste Compliance Report for Dental Dischargers" are submitted by new users, as necessary. The outreach program could be supported by a subset of site inspections.
 3. A file shall be maintained containing documentation demonstrating compliance with 2.b.ii.2)a) above. This file shall be available for review by the Department representatives and copies shall be provided upon request.
 - b) Other *potential mercury sources*
 1. The permittee must maintain an inventory of other *potential mercury sources*.
 2. The permittee must inspect other *potential mercury sources* once every five years. Alternatively, the permittee may develop and implement an outreach program which informs users of their responsibilities as *potential mercury sources*. The permittee must conduct the outreach program at least once every five years. The outreach program should be supported by a subset of site inspections.
 3. A file shall be maintained containing documentation demonstrating compliance with 2.b.ii.2)b) above. This file shall be available for review by the Department representatives and copies shall be provided upon request.
 - iii. Systems with CSO & Type II SSO Outfalls – Permittees must prioritize *potential mercury sources* upstream of CSOs and Type II SSOs for mercury reduction activities and/or controlled-release discharge.
 - iv. Equipment and Materials – Equipment and materials (e.g., thermometers, thermostats) used by the permittee, which may contain mercury, must be evaluated by the permittee. As equipment and materials containing mercury are updated/replaced, the permittee must use mercury-free alternatives, if possible.

³ For example, the outreach program could include education about sources of mercury and what to do if a mercury source is found.

⁴ The form, "Amalgam Waste Compliance Report for Dental Dischargers," can be found here:
https://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/water_pdf/dentalform.pdf

- v. **Bulk Chemical Evaluation** – For chemicals, used at a rate which exceeds 1,000 gallons/year or 10,000 pounds/year, the permittee must obtain a manufacturer's certificate of analysis, a chemical analysis performed by a certified laboratory, and/or a notarized affidavit which describes the substances' mercury concentration and the detection limit achieved. If possible, the permittee must only use bulk chemicals utilized in the wastewater treatment process which contain <10 ppb mercury.
- c. **Status Report** - An annual status report must be completed and maintained on site summarizing:
 - i. All MMP monitoring results for the previous reporting period;
 - ii. A list of known and *potential mercury sources*
 - 1) If the permittee meets the criteria for MMP Type IV, the permittee must notify the Department for a permittee-initiated modification;
 - iii. All actions undertaken, pursuant to the control strategy, during the previous reporting period;
 - iv. Actions planned, pursuant to the control strategy, for the upcoming reporting period; and
 - v. Progress towards achieving a dissolved mercury concentration of 0.70 ng/L in the effluent (e.g., summarizing reductions in effluent concentrations as a result of the control strategy implementation and/or installation/modification of a treatment system).

The first status report is required to be completed in accordance with the [Schedule of Additional Submittals](#). The permittee must maintain a file with all MMP documentation. The file must be available for review by Department representatives and copies must be provided upon request in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(i) and 750-2.5(c)(4).

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

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

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

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

N.Y.S. PERMITTED DISCHARGE POINT

SPDES PERMIT No.: NY_____

OUTFALL No. : _____

For information about this permitted discharge contact:

Permittee Name: _____

Permittee Contact: _____

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

OR:

NYSDEC Division of Water Regional Office Address:

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

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

SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE

a) The permittee shall comply with the following schedule:

Outfall(s)	Compliance Action	Due Date
001	<u>SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE STATUS REPORTS</u> Submit interim status reports on the progress related to meeting the specified final limits.	EDP + 9 months, and every 9 months thereafter
001	<u>ENGINEERING REPORT</u> The permittee shall submit an approvable engineering report that meets the requirements of the most recent version of the EFC/DEC Engineering Report Outline (https://www.dec.ny.gov/permits/6054.html). The report shall be prepared by a Professional Engineer licensed to practice engineering in New York State and detail the designs that will be used to comply with the final effluent limitations for pH, CBOD ₅ , TSS, Ammonia, Fecal Coliform, and Total Residual Chlorine. Approvable is defined as that which can be approved by the Department with only minimal revision. Minimal revision shall mean revised and resubmitted to the Department within thirty days of notification by the Department of the revisions that are necessary. All approvable engineering submissions must include the seal and signature of the professional engineer.	EDP + 18 Months
	<u>DESIGN SUBMITTAL</u> The permittee shall submit an approvable Basis of Design Report, Engineering Plans, Specifications, and Construction Schedule for the implementation of effluent disinfection and other required upgrades. Department approval is subject to SEQR and other permits, as needed.	Approval of Eng. Report + 18 Months
	<u>BEGIN CONSTRUCTION</u> The permittee shall begin construction of the treatment facilities in accordance with the Department approved schedule.	In Accordance with Approved Eng. Report
	<u>COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION & COMMENCE OPERATION</u> The permittee shall complete construction and commence operation of the system, and comply with the final effluent limitations for pH, CBOD ₅ , TSS, Ammonia, Fecal Coliform, and Total Residual Chlorine.	May 1, 2027

The above compliance actions are one-time requirements. The permittee shall comply with the above compliance actions to the Department's satisfaction once. When this permit is administratively renewed by NYSDEC letter entitled "SPDES NOTICE/RENEWAL APPLICATION/PERMIT," the permittee is not required to repeat the submission(s) noted above. The above due dates are independent from the effective date of the permit stated in the "SPDES NOTICE/RENEWAL APPLICATION/PERMIT" letter.

INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITS FOR PARAMETERS SUBJECT TO THIS SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE

Outfall	Parameter(s) Affected	Interim Effluent Limit			Limits Apply	Notes	Interim Limits Expire
		Type	Limit	Units			
001	pH	Range	6.0 – 9.0	SU	Year-Round	-	Construction Completion
001	CBOD ₅	Daily Max	Monitor	mg/L	Nov. 1 – May 31	-	Construction Completion
001	TSS	Daily Max	Monitor	mg/L	Nov. 1 – May 31	-	Construction Completion
001	Ammonia (as N)	Monthly Avg	2.0	mg/L	Year-Round	-	Construction Completion
001	Fecal Coliform	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A
001	Total Residual Chlorine	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A

Notes:	1. No Interim Effluent Limits. Final effluent limits and monitoring requirements are not in effect until completion of disinfection construction.
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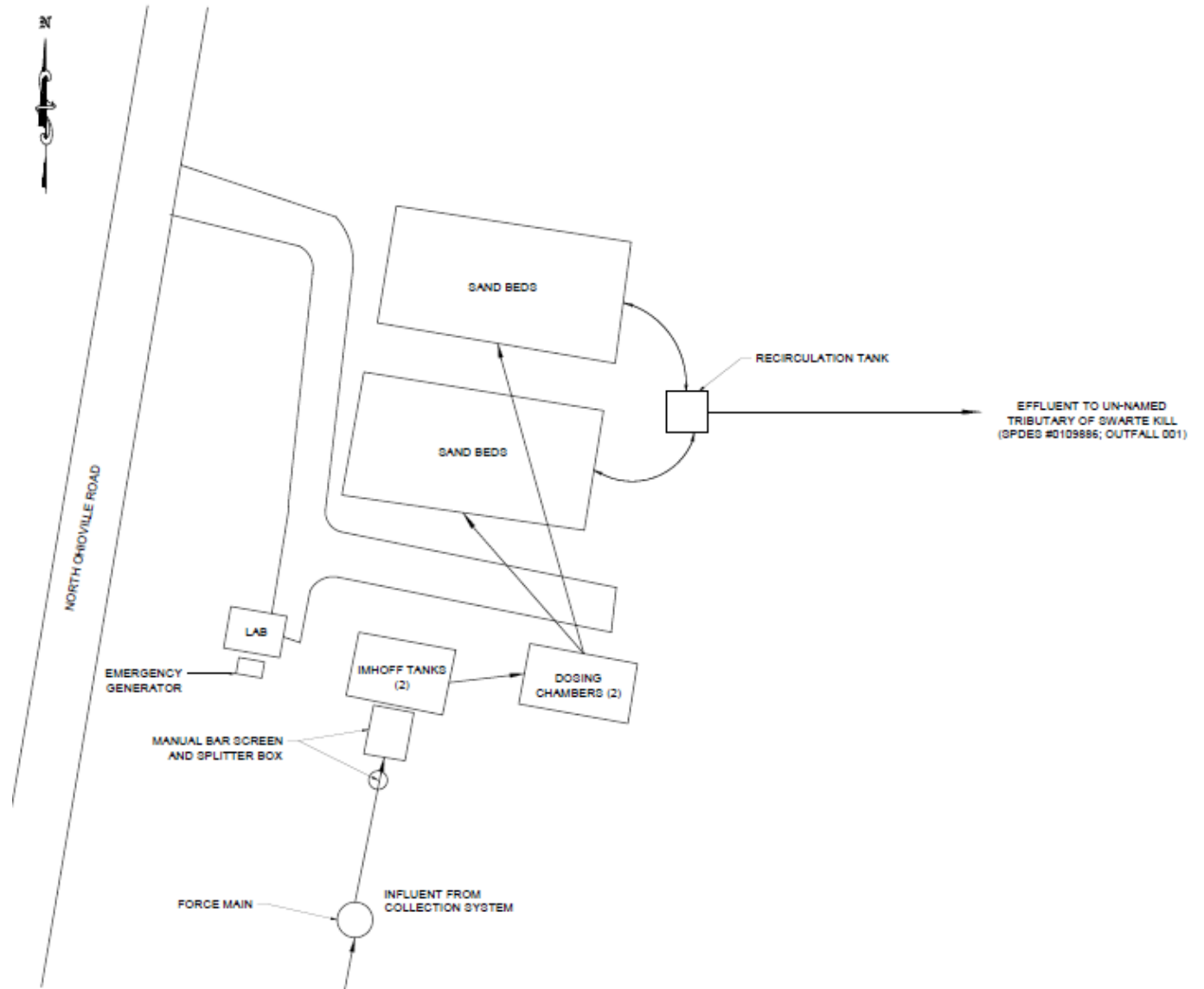
- b) The permittee shall submit a written notice of compliance or non-compliance with each of the above schedule dates no later than 14 days following each elapsed date, unless conditions require more immediate notice as prescribed in 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.2(a) and 750-2. All such compliance or non-compliance notification shall be sent to the locations listed under the section of this permit entitled RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS. Each notice of non-compliance shall include the following information:
1. A short description of the non-compliance;
 2. A description of any actions taken or proposed by the permittee to comply with the elapsed schedule requirements without further delay and to limit environmental impact associated with the non-compliance;
 3. Any details which tend to explain or mitigate an instance of non-compliance; and
 4. An estimate of the date the permittee will comply with the elapsed schedule requirement and an assessment of the probability that the permittee will meet the next scheduled requirement on time.
- c) The permittee shall submit copies of any document required by the above schedule of compliance to the NYSDEC Regional Water Engineer and to the Bureau of Water Permits.

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: After the manual bar screen.

Effluent: After the recirculation tank.



GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

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

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

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS (continued)

2. Notification Requirement for POTWs

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

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

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

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

G. Sludge Management

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

H. SPDES Permit Program Fee

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

I. Water Treatment Chemicals (WTCs)

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

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

RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

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

DMRs must be submitted electronically using the electronic reporting tool (NetDMR) specified by NYSDEC. Instructions on the use of NetDMR can be found at <https://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/103774.html>. **Hardcopy paper DMRs will only be received at the address listed below for the Bureau of Water Permits, if a waiver from the electronic submittal requirements has been granted by DEC to the facility.**

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

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

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

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

Phone: (518) 402-8111

Department of Environmental Conservation
Regional Water Engineer, Region 3
100 Hillside Avenue, Suite 1W, White Plains, New York, 10603-2860 Phone: (914) 428-2505

- D. Bypass and Sewage Pollutant Right to Know Reporting: In accordance with the Sewage Pollutant Right to Know Act (ECL § 17-0826-a), Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) are required to notify DEC and Department of Health within two hours of discovery of an untreated or partially treated sewage discharge and to notify the public and adjoining municipalities within four hours of discovery. Information regarding reporting and other requirements of this program may be found on the Department's website. In addition, POTWs are required to provide a five-day incident report and supplemental information to the DEC in accordance with Part 750-2.7(d) by utilizing the Division of Water Report of Noncompliance Event form unless waived by DEC on a case-by-case basis.

- E. Schedule of Additional Submittals:

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

SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS		
Outfall(s)	Required Action	Due Date
001	<u>MERCURY MINIMIZATION PLAN</u> The permittee must complete and maintain onsite an annual mercury minimization status report in accordance with the requirements of this permit.	Maintained Onsite EDP + 12 months, annually thereafter

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

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

Permittee: Town of New Paltz
Facility: New Paltz Ohioville SD 6 STP
SPDES Number: NY 010 9886
USEPA Non-Major/Class 07 Municipal

Date: April 1, 2022 v.1.5
Permit Writer: Alison Wasserbauer
Water Quality Reviewer: Alison Wasserbauer
Full Technical Review

SPDES Permit Fact Sheet

Town of New Paltz

New Paltz Ohioville SD 6 STP

NY 010 9886



**Department of
Environmental
Conservation**

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Summary of Permit Changes

A State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit renewal and Department-initiated permit modification has been drafted for the New Paltz Ohioville SD 6 STP. The details of these changes are summarized below and included the permit:

- Updated the cover page format, including the SIC code, permittee information, facility name and location, outfall coordinates, and waterbody class;
- Added a Definitions for Permit Limits, Level and Monitoring Terms section;
- Added a year-round daily maximum monitoring requirement for flow;
- Extended the daily maximum CBOD₅ limitation from June 1st – October 31st to year-round;
- Discontinued the limitation and monitoring requirements for Ultimate Oxygen Demand (UOD) and Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN);
- Extended the daily maximum TSS limitation from June 1st – October 31st to year-round;
- Reduced the summer Ammonia limit from 2.0 mg/L (as NH₃, 1.6 mg/L as N) to 1.2 mg/L (as N). Added a winter Ammonia limit of 1.9 mg/L (as N). Converted the summer Ammonia limit from “as NH₃” to “as N”;
- Reduced the pH range from 6.0 – 9.0 to 6.5 – 8.5;
- Added a daily maximum Mercury limit of 50 ng/L;
- Added seasonal disinfection of the wastewater treatment plant effluent to meet the requirements of 6 NYCRR Part 703.4:
 - Fecal Coliform: Monthly average of 200 #/100 mL and a 7-day average of 400 #/100 mL;
 - Total Residual Chlorine: Daily maximum of 0.030 mg/L;
- Added a new Mercury Minimization Program, Type II;
- Added a Discharge Notification Requirements section;
- Updated the Schedule of Compliance by removing the completed actions and adding requirements to have the permittee install disinfection treatment units to comply with the new seasonal disinfection limits, update treatment units to comply with the final pH, CBOD₅, TSS, and summer Ammonia effluent limits, and submit interim status reports;
- Added a Monitoring Locations section;
- Added a General Requirements section;
- Updated the Recording, Reporting and Additional Monitoring Requirements section to include information on submitting monthly DMRs through NetDMR;
- Added a new Schedule of Submittals that requires maintaining onsite a mercury minimization status report every year.

This factsheet summarizes the information used to determine the effluent limitations 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

7/1/1987 The last full technical review was performed and the SPDES permit became effective with a new five-year term and expiration date of 7/1/1992. The previous permit, along with all subsequent modifications, has formed the basis of this permit.

The permit was administratively renewed in 1992, 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012, and in 2017. The current permit administrative renewal is effective until 6/30/2022.

- 10/4/1994 Permit was modified to include a Schedule of Compliance that requested the permittee to submit a report regarding permit limit violations and recommendations for facility modifications to achieve compliance.
- 1/27/2021 Department issued a Request for Information (RFI) to modify and renew the SPDES permit due to adding new disinfection requirements.
- 4/27/2021 The Town of New Paltz submitted a timely and sufficient NY-2A permit application.

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

Facility Information

This is a publicly owned treatment works that receives flow from domestic users, with effluent consisting of treated sanitary. The collection system consists of separate sewers. The facility does not have any significant industrial users (SIUs). The treatment plant was constructed in 1981 to provide secondary treatment for a design flow of 0.015 MGD. The treatment plant was upgraded in 1996 to comply with violations of effluent limits.

The current 0.015 MGD treatment plant consists of:

- Preliminary Treatment: Manual bar screen;
- Secondary Treatment: Imhoff tanks, dosing chambers;
- Tertiary Treatment: Sand beds.

Sludge is digested in the Imhoff tanks, dried via drying beds, and is hauled away to Ulster County Resource Recovery.

The primary outfall (Outfall 001) is located at the bank of a Tributary to Swarte Kill and consists of a 10" pipe encased in concrete that remains above the water surface during normal flow conditions.

The facility is planning the following upgrades/improvements:

- Decommission of the treatment plant and consolidate flow to the Village of New Paltz (SPDES NY 003 0082)

The facility accepts wastewater from the following municipalities:

Municipality	POSS # or SPDES #	Collection System
Town of New Paltz	NY 010 9886	Separate

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 4/1/2016 to 4/30/2021. [Appendix Link](#)

Receiving Water Information

The facility discharges via the following outfalls:

Outfall No.	SIC Code	Wastewater Type	Receiving Water
001	4952	Treated Sanitary	Tributary to Swarte Kill, Class C

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

Impaired Waterbody Information

The Tributary to Swarte Kill segment (PWL No. 1306-0039) 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

Intermittent stream effluent limits (ISEL) have been applied because the facility is located at the headwaters to the stream. Consistent with TOGS 1.3.1, the water quality standards will be applied as end-of-pipe limitations with no mixing or dilution.

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 is not included in the permit. [Appendix Link](#)

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)¹ determination. [Appendix Link](#)

Discharge Notification Act Requirements

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

Additionally, the permit contains a requirement to make the DMR sampling data available to the public upon request. This requirement is new.

Mercury²

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

The facility is not located within the Great Lakes Basin, has a mercury source, and is a municipal facility with a flow of < 1.0 MGD and the permit includes requirements for the implementation of MMP Type II. Data points were not collected as part of the application, but the facility is expected to meet, and will be given, the general level currently achievable (GLCA) daily max total mercury effluent limitation of 50 ng/L (with monthly sampling). A mercury minimization program consisting of the following is required:

- Additional monitoring
- Control strategy for implementation of the MMP
- Annual status report (maintained onsite)

The data collected will be used to establish an additional 12-month rolling average effluent limit during the next permit review.

Schedule(s) of Compliance

A Schedule of Compliance is being included³ for the following items ([Appendix Link](#)):

¹ As prescribed by 6 NYCRR Part 617

² In accordance with DOW 1.3.10 Mercury – SPDES Permitting & Multiple Discharge Variance (MDV), December 30, 2020.

³ Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.14

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Water Quality Reviewer: Alison Wasserbauer
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- Submittal of interim compliance status reports.
- Submittal of an approvable engineering report (preliminary report) summarizing the facility upgrades needed to comply with the final effluent limitations for pH, CBOD₅, TSS, Ammonia, Fecal Coliform, and Total Residual Chlorine. The report must meet the requirements of the EFC/DEC Engineering Report Outline.
 - This is a new requirement and the permittee cannot immediately comply with the WQBEL.
- Submittal of approvable engineering design documents, including a basis of design report with the details of the upgrades needed to comply with the final effluent limitations.
 - This is a new requirement and the permittee cannot immediately comply with the WQBEL.

Schedule(s) of Additional Submittals

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

- Maintaining a Mercury Minimization Status Report onsite every year.

OUTFALL AND RECEIVING WATER SUMMARY TABLE

Outfall	Latitude	Longitude	Receiving Water Name	Water Class	Water Index No. / Priority Waterbody Listing (PWL) No.	Major / Sub Basin	Hardness (mg/l)	1Q10 (MGD)	7Q10 (MGD)	30Q10 (MGD)	Critical Effluent Flow (MGD)	Dilution Ratio		
												A(A)	A(C)	HEW
001	41° 44' 35.9" N	74° 03' 18.3" W	Tributary to Swarte Kill	C	H-139-13-2-9 PWL: 1306-0039	13 / 06	43 ⁴	-	-	-	0.015	-	-	-

POLLUTANT SUMMARY TABLE

Outfall 001

Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Treated Sanitary Sewage													
		Type of Treatment: Manual bar screen, Imhoff tanks (2), dosing chambers (2), sand beds (2)													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁵	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
General Notes: Existing discharge data from 4/1/2016 to 4/30/2021 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.															
Flow Rate	MGD	Monthly Avg	0.015	0.010 Actual Average	60 / 0	0.015	TOGS 1.3.3	Narrative: No alterations that will impair the waters for their best usages.				703.2	-	TBEL	
	Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3, a monthly average flow limitation equal to the average daily design capacity of the treatment plant is specified.														
pH	SU	Minimum	6.0	6.0 Actual Min	60 / 0	6.0	TOGS 1.3.3	-	-	6.5 – 8.5	Range	6.5 - 8.5	703.3	-	WQBEL
		Maximum	9.0	8.5 Actual Max	60 / 0	9.0									
Consistent with TOGS 1.3.3 for POTWs, TBELs reflect secondary treatment standards. Given that adequate dilution is not available, an effluent limitation equal to the WQS is appropriate. A compliance period for attainment of the new limit range has been added to the schedule of compliance.															

⁴ Ambient hardness data obtained from RIBS Site No. 13062203.

⁵ 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)

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Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Treated Sanitary Sewage													
Type of Treatment: Manual bar screen, Imhoff tanks (2), dosing chambers (2), sand beds (2)															
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁵	# 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		
Temperature	°F	Daily Max	Monitor	62 Actual Average	60 / 0	Monitor	750-1.13 Monitor	-	Narrative (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			704.2	-	TBEL	
	Consistent with 6 NYCRR 750-1.13(a), monitoring is required and may be used to inform future permitting decisions. This requirement is continued from the previous permit.														
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	mg/L	Daily Min	7.0	8.0	18 / 7	-	-	-	-	(Non-Trout) 4.0 mg/L	Narrative	7.0	TOGS 1.3.1	-	ISEL
	Consistent with TOGS 1.3.1, intermittent stream effluent limits (ISEL) are applied to effluent discharges to streams where little or no streamflow is available for dilution. These limits represent the highest degree of treatment that can reasonably be achieved by a wastewater treatment facility treating domestic type waste. Since no streamflow is available in both the summer and the winter, this limit will be required year-round.														
Ultimate Oxygen Demand (UOD)	mg/L	Daily Max	30	36	35 / 0	30	Antibacksliding	-	See Dissolved Oxygen			-	703.3	-	Discontinued
	lbs/d	Daily Max	3.75	2.8	35 / 0	3.75	Antibacksliding	-				-			
Nov. 1 st – May 31 st	The downstream winter DO was not modeled due to the absence of streamflow year-round. Consistent with TOGS 1.3.1, intermittent stream effluent limits (ISEL) are applied to effluent discharges to streams where little or no streamflow is available for dilution. To maintain ISEL requirements in TOGS 1.3.1, the current summer DO limit minimum of 7.0 mg/L has been extended to be a year-round requirement, the current summer CBOD ₅ limit of 5.0 mg/L has been extended to be a year-round requirement, and seasonal ammonia limits have been added to the permit. Due to these changes to the DO, CBOD ₅ , and ammonia limits, UOD limits are redundant and have been discontinued.														
5-day Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD ₅)	mg/L	Daily Max	5.0 (S)	3.0	17 / 7	5.0 (S)	Antibacksliding	-	See Dissolved Oxygen			5.0	TOGS 1.3.1	-	ISEL
		Daily Max	Monitor (W)	10	30 / 5	Monitor (W)	Antibacksliding					5.0			
	lbs/d	Daily Max	0.60 (S)	0.35	21 / 3	0.60 (S)	Antibacksliding					0.60			
	% Rem	Minimum	85	98	57 / 0	85	TOGS 1.3.3					-			
	Consistent with TOGS 1.3.1, intermittent stream effluent limits (ISEL) are applied to effluent discharges to streams where little or no streamflow is available for dilution. The existing permit requires ISEL limits of CBOD ₅ = 5.0 mg/L during the period between June 1 st and October 31 st . This limit will expand to year-round and will discontinue the winter monitoring requirement. The ISEL limit supersedes the secondary treatment TBEL, and no further stringency can be placed on the CBOD ₅ limit.														
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Daily Max	10 (S)	4.8	21 / 3	10 (S)	Antibacksliding	-	Narrative: None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages. (703.2)			10	TOGS 1.3.1	-	ISEL
		Daily Max	Monitor (W)	16	31 / 4	Monitor (W)	Antibacksliding					10			
	lbs/d	Daily Max	1.3 (S)	0.50	23 / 1	1.3 (S)	Antibacksliding					1.3			

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Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Treated Sanitary Sewage													
		Type of Treatment: Manual bar screen, Imhoff tanks (2), dosing chambers (2), sand beds (2)													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁵	# 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		
	% Rem	Minimum	85	98	57 / 0	85	TOGS 1.3.3					-			
TBELs reflect current permit limits due to antibacksliding requirements. Consistent with TOGS 1.3.1, intermittent stream effluent limits (ISEL) are applied to effluent discharges to streams where little or no streamflow is available for dilution. The existing permit requires ISEL limits of TSS = 10 mg/L during the period between June 1 st and October 31 st . This limit will expand to year-round and will discontinue the winter monitoring requirement.															
Settleable Solids	mL/L	Daily Max	0.1	0.1	11 / 49	0.1	Antibacksliding	-	Narrative: None from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages. (703.2)			0.1	TOGS 1.3.1B	-	ISEL
	Consistent with TOGS 1.3.1.B discharges to intermittent streams should receive the highest degree of treatment that can reasonably be achieved by practical technology. An effluent limitation equal to 0.1 mL/L daily max is therefore appropriate.														
Nitrogen, Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	Monthly Avg	2.0 (as NH ₃)	4.1 (as NH ₃)	25 / 0	2.0 (as NH ₃)	Antibacksliding	-	-	1.2	A(C)	1.2 (as N)	703.5	-	WQBEL
	The WQS for Ammonia was determined from 6 NYCRR 703.5 from a summer pH of 7.4 and a temperature of 25 °C. The pH and temperature of the receiving waterbody were assumed values and consistent with TOGS 1.3.1E. The projected instream concentration was not calculated due to no streamflow being available for dilution. The existing permit limit is greater than the calculated WQBEL and is being decreased to equal the WQBEL to protect water quality. To simplify monitoring and testing requirements, 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	Monthly Avg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	A(C)	1.9 (as N)	703.5	-	WQBEL
	Ammonia (as N) is currently not monitored during the winter period, resulting in the projected instream concentration to not be calculated. The WQS for Ammonia was determined from 6 NYCRR 703.5 from a winter pH of 7.4 and a temperature of 10 °C. The pH and temperature of the receiving waterbody were assumed values and consistent with TOGS 1.3.1E. To simplify monitoring and testing requirements, a winter Ammonia (as N) limitation equal to the WQBEL have been specified and will replace the year-round TKN monitoring requirements.														
TKN (as N)	mg/L	Daily Max	Monitor	6.7	59 / 0	Monitor	Antibacksliding	-	See Dissolved Oxygen			-	703.3	-	Discontinued
	To simplify monitoring and testing requirements, seasonal Ammonia (as N) limitations have been specified and will replace the year-round TKN monitoring requirements. Therefore, the year-round monitoring requirements for TKN have been discontinued.														
Total Mercury	ng/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	H(FC)	50	GLCA	-	DOW 1.3.10
	See Mercury section of this factsheet .														
Coliform, Fecal	#/100 mL	30d Geo Mean	-	-	-	200	TOGS 1.3.3	-	Narrative: The monthly geometric mean, from a minimum of five examinations, shall not exceed 200.			703.4	-	TBEL	
		7d Geo Mean	-	-	-	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 are specified.														

Permittee: Town of New Paltz
 Facility: New Paltz Ohioville SD 6 STP
 SPDES Number: NY 010 9886
 USEPA Non-Major/Class 07 Municipal

Date: April 1, 2022 v.1.5
 Permit Writer: Alison Wasserbauer
 Water Quality Reviewer: Alison Wasserbauer
 Full Technical Review

Outfall #	001	Description of Wastewater: Treated Sanitary Sewage													
		Type of Treatment: Manual bar screen, Imhoff tanks (2), dosing chambers (2), sand beds (2)													
Effluent Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Existing Discharge Data			TBELs		Water Quality Data & WQBELs						ML	Basis for Permit Requirement
			Permit Limit	Existing Effluent Quality ⁵	# of Data Points Detects / Non-Detects	Limit	Basis	Ambient Bkgd. Conc.	Projected Instream Conc.	WQ Std. or GV	WQ Type	Calc. WQBEL	Basis for WQBEL		
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	mg/L	Daily Max	-	-	-	2.0	TOGS 1.3.3	-	-	0.005	A(C)	0.0050	703.5	0.03	ML
Seasonal effluent disinfection is being added to the permit. The WQBEL was calculated by multiplying the WQS by the chronic dilution ratio. Due to the low 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.															

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(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 factsheet. Consistent with current case law⁶ and USEPA interpretation⁷ 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

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

⁷ 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.

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing:

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

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

Minimum Level of Detection

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

Monitoring Requirements

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

Other Conditions

Mercury

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

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

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

Schedules of Compliance

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

Schedule(s) of Additional Submittals

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