STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN FOR POTWs WITH STORMWATER OUTFALLS

1. General - The Department has determined that stormwater discharges from POTWs with design flows at or above 1 mgd shall be covered under the SPDES permit. If the permittee has already submitted a Notice of Intent to the Department for coverage under the General Storm Water permit, the permittee shall submit a Notice of Termination to the Department upon receipt of this final SPDES permit containing the requirement to develop a SWPPP.

The permittee is required to develop, maintain, and implement a Storm Water Pollutant Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to prevent releases of significant amounts of pollutants to the waters of the State through plant site runoff; spillage and leaks; sludge or waste disposal; and other stormwater discharges including, but not limited to, drainage from raw material storage.

The SWPPP shall be documented in narrative form and shall include the 13 minimum elements below and plot plans, drawings, or maps necessary to clearly delineate the direction of stormwater flow and identify the conveyance, such as ditch, swale, storm sewer or sheet flow, and receiving water body. Other documents already prepared for the facility such as a Safety Manual or a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan may be used as part of the SWPPP and may be incorporated by reference. A copy of the current SWPPP shall be submitted to the Department as required in item (2.) below and a copy must be maintained at the facility and shall be available to authorized Department representatives upon request.

2. Compliance Deadlines - The initial completed SWPPP shall be submitted by **03/01/2015** to the Regional water Engineer. The SWPPP shall be implemented within 6 months of submissions, unless a different time frame is approved by the Department. The SWPPP shall be reviewed annually and shall be modified whenever: (a) changes at the facility materially increase the potential for releases of pollutants; (b) actual releases indicate the SWPPP is inadequate, or (c) a letter from the Department identifies inadequacies in the SWPPP. The permittee shall certify in writing, as an attachment to the December Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR), that the annual review has been completed. All SWPPP revisions (with the exception of minimum elements - see item (4.B.) below) must be submitted to the Regional Water Engineer within 30 days. Note that the permittee is not required to obtain Department approval of the SWPPP (or of any minimum elements) unless notified otherwise. Subsequent modifications to or renewal of this permit does not reset or revise these deadlines unless a new deadline is set explicitly by such permit modification or renewal.

3. Facility Review - The permittee shall review all facility components or systems (including but not limited to material storage areas; in-plant transfer, process, and material handling areas; loading and unloading operations; storm water, erosion, and sediment control measures; process emergency control systems; and sludge and waste disposal areas) where materials or pollutants are used, manufactured, stored or handled to evaluate the potential for the release of pollutants to the waters of the State. In performing such an evaluation, the permittee shall consider such factors as the probability of equipment failure or improper operation, cross-contamination of storm water by process materials, settlement of facility air emissions, the effects of natural phenomena such as freezing temperatures and precipitation, fires, and the facility's history of spills and leaks. The relative toxicity of the pollutant shall be considered in determining the significance of potential releases.

The review shall address all substances present at the facility that are identified in Tables 6-10 of SPDES application Form NY-2C (available at *http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dcs/permits/olpermits/form2c.pdf*) as well as those that are required to be monitored by the SPDES permit.

4. A. 13 Minimum elements - Whenever the potential for a release of pollutants to State waters is determined to be present, the permittee shall identify Best Management Practices (BMPs) that have been established to prevent or minimize such potential releases. Where BMPs are inadequate or absent, appropriate BMPs shall be established. In selecting appropriate BMPs, the permittee shall consider good industry practices and, where appropriate, structural measures such as secondary containment and erosion/sediment control devices and practices. USEPA guidance for development of minimum elements of the SWPPP and BMPs is available in *Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan – A Guide for Industrial Operators*, February 2009, EPA 833-B-09-002. At a minimum, the plan shall include the following elements:

1. Pollution Prevention Team
2. Reporting of BMP Incidents
3. Risk Identification & Assessment
4. Employee Training
5. Inspections and Records
6. Security
7. Preventive Maintenance
8. Good Housekeeping
9. Materials/Waste Handling, Storage, & Compatibility
10. Spill Prevention & Response
11. Erosion & Sediment Control
12. Management of Runoff
13. Street Sweeping

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN FOR POTWs WITH STORMWATER OUTFALLS (continued)

Note that for some facilities, especially those with few employees, some of the above may not be applicable. It is acceptable in these cases to indicate "Not Applicable" for the portion(s) of the SWPPP that do not apply to your facility, along with an explanation, for instance, if street sweeping did not apply because no streets exist at the facility.

B. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) Required for Discharges of Stormwater From Construction Activity to Surface Waters - As part of the erosion of and sediment control element, a SWPPP shall be developed prior to the initiation of any site disturbance of one acre or more of uncontaminated area. Uncontaminated area means soils or groundwater which are free of contamination by any toxic or non-conventional pollutants identified in Tables 6-10 of SPDES application Form NY-2C. Disturbance of any size contaminated area(s) and the resulting discharge of contaminated stormwater is not authorized by this permit unless the discharge is under State or Federal oversight as part of a remedial program or after review by the Regional Water Engineer; nor is such discharge authorized by any SPDES general permit for stormwater discharges. SWPPPs are not required for discharges of stormwater from construction activity to groundwaters.

The SWPPP shall conform to the *New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control* and *New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual,* unless a variance has been obtained from the Regional Water Engineer, and to any local requirements. The permittee shall submit a copy of the SWPPP and any amendments thereto to the local governing body and any other authorized agency having jurisdiction or regulatory control over the construction activity at least 30 days prior to soil disturbance. The SWPPP shall also be submitted to the Regional Water Engineer if contamination, as defined above, is involved and the permittee must obtain a determination of any SPDES permit modifications and/or additional treatment which may be required prior to soil disturbance. Otherwise, the SWPPP shall be submitted to the Department only upon request. When a SWPPP is required, a properly completed *Notice of Intent* (NOI) form shall be submitted (available at *www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dow/toolbox/swforms.html*) prior to soil disturbance. Note that submission of a NOI is required for informational purposes; the permittee is not eligible for and will not obtain coverage under any SPDES general permit for stormwater discharges, nor are any additional permit fees incurred. SWPPPs must be developed and submitted for subsequent site disturbances in accordance with the above requirements. The permittee is responsible for ensuring that the provisions of each SWPPP are properly implemented.

QUANTIFICATION AND REMOVALS STUDY

A. The permittee shall commence a study to quantify the sources of Copper Total, Lead Total, and Zinc Total at the permittee's POTW on or before **12/01/2014**.

For all sampling required in Sections 1, 2, and 3, the permitte may use any 40 CFR Part 136 approved method with Minimum Level of 10, 20, and 5.0 ug/l or less for Copper Total, Lead Total, and Zinc Total, respectively.

This study must include the following:

1. QUANTIFICATION

i) An initial evaluation, comprised of a minimum of three 4-hr composite samples in one month (taken by the permittee or the industry) of Copper Total, Lead Total, and Zinc Total for each of the significant and nonsignificant industrial users (IU) that are expected to have a discharge at mean levels greater than the discharge level of 61, 49, and 175 ug/l, respectively [(1)].

ii) Results of analysis of one 24-hour composite sample for each month of the remaining 11 months of one year from each IU where the above discharge level of one or more of the above noted metals is exceeded.

iii) A determination, by the permittee or the IU, of average monthly wastewater flow, in million gallons per day, from each of the IUs identified in i and ii above. Such determination shall be based on water meter readings or wastewater flow measurement.

iv) An estimation of uncontrollable loadings of each parameter derived from a minimum of twelve monthly 24-hour composite sampling and analysis events of residential wastewater.

QUANTIFICATION AND REMOVALS STUDY - Continued

2. RAW WATER STUDY

The permittee shall obtain and submit to the Department copies of the Raw Water Studies upon their completion as conducted by the water suppliers within the permittee's service area under the Safe Drinking Water Act. If the water supplier's have no information concerning Copper Total, Lead Total, and Zinc Total levels in the raw water, then the permittee shall conduct sampling of the raw water. The sampling shall consist of a minimum of twelve composite sampling and analysis events of raw water.

3. REMOVALS STUDY

The permittee shall commence a study to quantify the average percent removal of the above Copper Total, Lead Total, and Zinc Total through the POTW. The study must include collection and analysis of 12 monthly influent and effluent 24-hr composite samples for copper total, lead total, and zinc total. Effluent sample collection must lag influent sample collection by the hydraulic retention time of the treatment plant.

4. GOAL

The goal of the quantification and removals study is to achieve a discharge level which can meet the calculated Water Quality Based Effluent Limits of 61, 35, and 540 ug/l and 2.0, 1.2, and 18 lbs/day for copper total, lead total, and zinc total, respectively.

B. Compliance Dates

1. The permittee shall develop and submit an approvable Engineering Report by **03/01/2016**. The Engineering Report must include the sampling results from Section 1, 2, and 3 above, in ug/l and lbs/day, along with the flow at the POTW, in mgd, for the day the sample was taken. The report must identify the actions necessary to achieve compliance with the WQBEL above and contain an approvable schedule of implementation to attain the WQBEL no later than **09/02/2017**.

2. Interim progress reports shall be submitted to the Department every nine (9) months.

3. 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:

   a. A short description of the non-compliance;
   b. 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;
   c. A description or any factors which tend to explain or mitigate the non-compliance; and
   d. 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.

4. The permittee shall submit copies of any document required by the above schedule of compliance to NYSDEC Regional Water Engineer at the location listed under the section of this permit entitled RECORDING, REPORTING AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS and to the Bureau of Water Permits, 625 Broadway, Albany, N.Y. 12233-3505, unless otherwise specified in this permit or in writing by the Department.

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.

(1) From Table 3-13, "Typical Domestic Wastewater Levels", of the *"Guidance Manual on the Development and Implementation of Local Discharge Limitations under the Pretreatment Program"*, EPA, December, 1987.

MERCURY MINIMIZATION PROGRAM – High Priority POTWs

1. **General** - The permittee shall develop, implement, and maintain a Mercury Minimization Program (MMP). The MMP is required because the 50 ng/L permit limit exceeds the statewide water quality based effluent limit (WQBEL) of 0.70 nanograms/liter (ng/L) for Total Mercury. The goal of the MMP will be to reduce mercury effluent levels in pursuit of the WQBEL. Note – The mercury-related requirements in this permit conform to the mercury Multiple Discharge Variance specified in NYSDEC policy *DOW 1.3.10*.

2. **MMP Elements** - The MMP shall be documented in narrative form and shall include any necessary drawings or maps. Other related documents already prepared for the facility may be used as part of the MMP and may be incorporated by reference. As a minimum, the MMP shall include an on-going program consisting of: periodic monitoring designed to quantify and, over time, track the reduction of mercury; an acceptable control strategy for reducing mercury discharges via cost-effective measures, which may include more stringent control of tributary waste streams; and submission of periodic status reports.

A. Monitoring - The permittee shall conduct periodic monitoring designed to quantify and, over time, track the reduction of mercury. All permit-related wastewater and stormwater mercury compliance point (outfall) monitoring shall be performed using EPA Method 1631. Use of EPA Method 1669 during sample collection is recommended. Unless otherwise specified, all samples shall be grabs. Monitoring at influent and other locations tributary to compliance points may be performed using either EPA Methods 1631 or 245.7. Monitoring of raw materials, equipment, treatment residuals, and other non-wastewater/non-stormwater substances may be performed using other methods as appropriate. Monitoring shall be coordinated so that the results can be effectively compared between internal locations and final outfalls. Minimum required monitoring is as follows:

i. Sewage Treatment Plant Influent & Effluent, and Type II SSO Outfalls - Samples at each of these locations must be collected in accordance with the minimum frequency specified on the mercury permit limits page.

ii. Key Locations in the Collection System and Potential Significant Mercury Sources - The minimum monitoring frequency at these locations shall be semi-annual. Monitoring of properly treated dental facility discharges is not required.

iii. Hauled Wastes - Hauled wastes which may contain significant mercury levels must be periodically tested prior to acceptance to ensure compliance with pretreatment/local limits requirements and/or determine mercury load.

iv. Additional monitoring must be completed as may be required elsewhere in this permit or upon Department request.

B. Control Strategy - An acceptable control strategy is required for reducing mercury discharges via cost-effective measures, including but not limited to more stringent control of industrial users and hauled wastes. The control strategy will become enforceable under this permit and shall contain the following minimum elements:

i. Pretreatment/Local Limits - The permittee shall evaluate and revise current requirements in pursuit of the goal.

ii. Periodic Inspection - The permittee shall inspect users as necessary to support the MMP. Each dental facility shall be inspected at least once every five years to verify compliance with the wastewater treatment operation, maintenance, and notification elements of 6NYCRR Part 374.4. Other mercury sources shall also be inspected once every five years. Alternatively, the permittee may develop an outreach program which informs these users of their responsibilities once every five years and is supported by a subset of site inspections. Monitoring shall be performed as above.

iii. Systems with CSO & Type II SSO Outfalls - Priority shall be given to controlling mercury sources upstream of CSOs and Type II SSOs through mercury reduction activities and/or controlled-release discharge. Effective control is necessary to avoid the need for the Department to establish mercury permit limits at these outfalls.

iv. Equipment and Materials – Equipment and materials which may contain mercury shall be evaluated by the permittee and replaced with mercury-free alternatives where environmentally preferable.

C. Semiannual Status Report – A semiannual status report shall be submitted to the Regional Water Engineer and to the Bureau of Water Permits summarizing: (a) all MMP monitoring results for the previous six months; (b) a list of known and potential mercury sources; (c) all action undertaken pursuant to the strategy during the previous six months; (d) actions planned for the upcoming six months; and, (e) progress toward the goal. The first semiannual status report is due six months after the permit is modified to include the MMP requirement and follow-up status reports are due every six months thereafter. A file shall be maintained containing all MMP documentation, including the dental forms required by 6NYCRR Part 374.4, which shall be available for review by NYSDEC representatives. Copies shall be provided upon request.

3. **MMP Modification** - The MMP shall be modified whenever: (a)changes at the facility or within the collection system increase the potential for mercury discharges; (b) actual discharges exceed 50 ng/L; (c) a letter from the Department identifies inadequacies in the MMP; or, (d) pursuant to a permit modification.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR SANITARY SEWER SYSTEMS WITH ACTIVE OVERFLOWS:

1. Dry weather overflows of the sewer system are prohibited. The occurrence of any dry weather overflow shall be promptly abated and reported to the NYSDEC regional office within 24 hours of detection. A written compliance report shall also be provided within five days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the occurrence. Such reports shall contain the information listed in 6 NYCRR Part 750-2.7(d).

2. The permittee shall optimize the sewer system by operating and maintaining it to minimize the discharge of pollutants from overflows.

3. No new source of storm water shall be connected to any separate sanitary sewer in the collection system.

4. Sanitary sewer extensions shall be designed and constructed without storm sewer interconnections.

5. The permittee shall maximize flow up to the peak design capacity to the POTW Treatment Plant during periods of wet weather.

6. The permittee shall submit to the Regional Water Engineer a Monthly Overflow Report summarizing, for each day that an overflow occurs at any overflow points, an estimate of the total volume and duration of each overflow, measurements of the total amount of rainfall, a description of the source of each overflow and visual observations of water quality at each outfall.

7. The permittee shall conduct a maintenance and inspection program of pumping stations and the overflow facilities at outfalls No. 01A. This program shall consist of minimum monthly inspections with required repair, cleaning and maintenance done as needed. This is to insure that no discharges occur during dry weather and that the maximum amount of wet weather flow is conveyed to the POTW treatment plant for treatment. All maintenance and inspection program activities including visual observations of the condition of equipment and any repair work required shall be summarized and attached with the Monthly Overflow Report.

8. By attaching a letter to the monthly operating report, the permittee shall inform the Department of all reported instances known to the permittee of sewage backing up into houses or discharge of raw sewage from surcharging manholes onto the ground surface and the conditions (wet weather, sewer blockage, etc) which caused this to occur.

9. If there are documented, recurrent instances of sewage backing up into house(s) or discharge of raw sewage onto the ground surface from surcharging manhole(s), the permittee shall, upon letter notification from DEC, prohibit further connections, except as provided below, that would make the surcharging/backup problems worse.

   Connections may be allowed by the permittee prior to long term remediation of the problem provided that the units to be connected had received building permits prior to determination of a recurrent surcharging/backup situation; or (1) 'reasonable relief measures' have been taken to reduce infiltration/inflow flow rates and maximize sewage transmission in the area effected and (2) for each home equivalent to be connected, those measures will provide more than 5 gallons per minute (GPM) additional sewage transmission capacity to the area effected by surcharging/backup problems and (3) if long term remediation is necessary, the permittee has entered consent order negotiations or is in compliance with an enforceable (permit or consent order) schedule to eliminate the recurrent surcharging/backup problems. In the event that negotiations to enter into a consent order are unsuccessful, the DEC may, by letter notification, serve notice that all further connections that would make surcharging/backup problems worse will be prohibited.

   The 'reasonable relief measures' taken and the connections allowed shall be summarized in a letter attachment to the monthly operating report.

   'Reasonable relief measures' may include, but are not limited to, permanent disconnections of a sump pump, roof leader or a footing drain; substantial elimination of inflow and infiltration from a manhole; repair of cracked pipe, bad joint or house lateral connection; cleaning of sewage transmission devices such as sewers, force mains, and siphons; pump rehabilitation; rehabilitation of vent risers; etc.

10. The permittee shall implement a public notification program to inform citizens of the location and occurrence of SSO events. This program shall include a mechanism (public media broadcast, standing beach advisories, newspaper notice etc.) to alert potential users of the receiving waters affected by SSOs. The program shall include a system to determine the nature and duration of conditions that are potentially harmful to users of these receiving waters due to SSOs.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR SANITARY SEWER SYSTEMS WITH ACTIVE OVERFLOWS (continued)

11. The permittee shall submit an annual report summarizing implementation of the above best management practices (BMPs). The report shall list existing documentation of implementation of the BMPs and shall be submitted by January 1st of each year, beginning in January 1st 2015, to the Regional Water Engineer and the Bureau of Water Permits, 625 Broadway, Albany, NY 12233-3505. The actual documentation shall be stored at the treatment plant and be made available to DEC upon request.

DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Sign Maintenance: 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.

Data Retention: The permittee shall retain records for a minimum period of 5 years in accordance with 6NYCRR Part 750-1.12(b)(2) and Part 750-2.5(c)(1). These records, which include discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) and annual reports, must be retained at a repository accessible to the public. This repository shall be open to the public, at a minimum, during normal daytime business hours. The repository may be the business office, wastewater treatment plant, village, town, city, or county clerk's office, the local library, or other location approved by the Department.

SCHEDULE OF SUBMITTALS

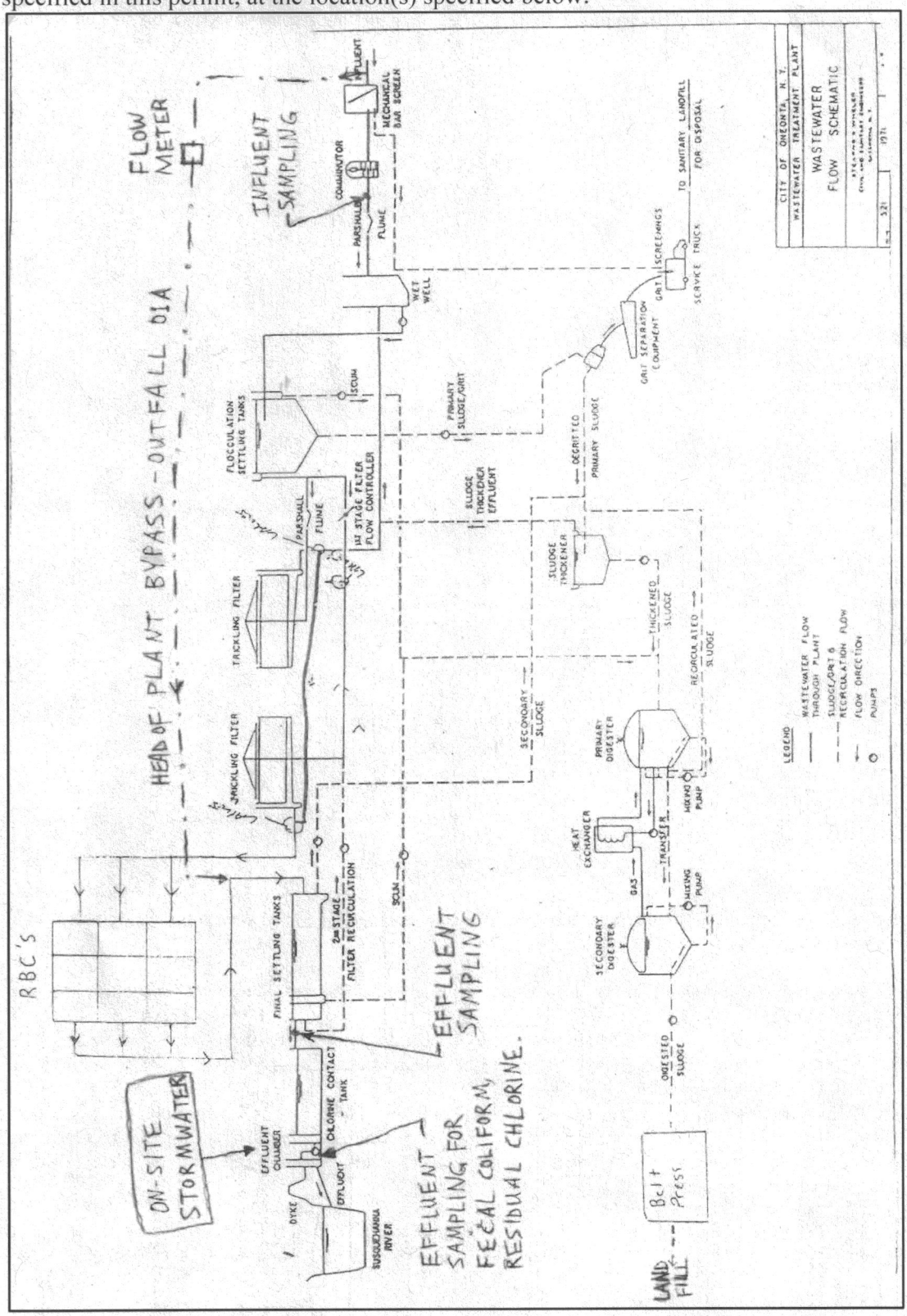
a) The permittee shall submit the following information to the Regional Water Engineer at the address listed on the Recording, Reporting and Monitoring page of this Permit, and to the Bureau of Water Permits, 625 Broadway, Albany NY 12233-3505:

Outfall(s)	Parameter(s) Affected	Required Action	Due Date
001	Antimony Total.	The permittee shall conduct short-term sampling of influent and effluent once per month for a period of 10 months, and sample type shall be 24hr composite. The permittee shall submit the results of the analyses along with the daily flow.	09/01/2015
001	Copper Total, Lead Total, and Zinc Total	The permittee shall commence a study to quantify the sources of Copper Total, Lead Total, and Zinc Total at the permittee's POTW as stated on page ten of this permit.	12/01/2014
		The permittee shall develop and submit an approvable Engineering Report as stated on page eleven of this permit.	03/01/2016
		The permittee shall achieve compliance with the WQBELs noted above.	09/02/2017
		Interim progress reports shall be submitted to the Department every nine (9) months beginning on 5/1/2015.	ongoing

b) The above actions are one time requirements. The permittee shall submit the results of the above 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 submittal(s) noted above. The above due dates are independent from the effective date of the permit stated in the letter of "SPDES NOTICE/RENEWAL APPLICATION/PERMIT."

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

C. Operation and Maintenance

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

D. Monitoring and Records

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

E. Reporting Requirements

1. Reporting requirements	6 NYCRR Part 750-2.5, 2.6, 2.7 & 1.17
2. Anticipated noncompliance	6 NYCRR Part 750-2.7(a)
3. Transfers	6 NYCRR Part 750-1.17
4. Monitoring reports	6 NYCRR Part 750-2.5(e)
5. Compliance schedules	6 NYCRR Part 750-1.14(d)
6. 24-hour reporting	6 NYCRR Part 750-2.7(c) & (d)
7. Other noncompliance	6 NYCRR Part 750-2.7(e)
8. Other information	6 NYCRR Part 750-2.1(f)
9. Additional conditions applicable to a POTW	6 NYCRR Part 750-2.9
10. Special reporting requirements for discharges that are not POTWs	6 NYCRR Part 750-2.6

F. Planned Changes

1. The permittee shall give notice to the Department as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:

   a. The alteration or addition to the permitted facility may meet 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 neither 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

G. Notification Requirement for POTWs

1. 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.

H. Sludge Management

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

I. 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.

J. 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 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 summarized, signed and 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. **Also, monitoring information required by this permit shall be summarized and reported by submitting;**

[x] (if box is checked) completed and signed Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) forms for each one month reporting period to the locations specified below. Blank forms are available at the Department's Albany office listed below. The first reporting period begins on the effective date of this permit and the reports will be due no later than the 28th day of the month following the end of each reporting period.

[ ] (if box is checked) an annual report to the Regional Water Engineer at the address specified below. The annual report is due by February 1 each year and must summarize information for January to December of the previous year in a format acceptable to the Department.

[X] (if box is checked) a monthly "Wastewater Facility Operation Report..." (form 92-15-7) to the:
[X] Regional Water Engineer and/or [ ] County Health Department or Environmental Control Agency specified below

Send the **original** (top sheet) of each DMR page to:
Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Water, Bureau of Water Compliance
625 Broadway, Albany, New York 12233-3506
Phone: (518) 402-8177

Send the **first copy** (second sheet) of each DMR page to:
Department of Environmental Conservation
Regional Water Engineer, Region 4
1130 N Westcott Rd.
Schenectady, NY 12306
Phone: (518) 357-2045

B. Monitoring and analysis shall be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.

C. 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.

D. Calculations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this permit.

E. 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.

F. 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.

Municipal SPDES Permit Fact Sheet

I. SUMMARY OF PROPOSED PERMIT CHANGES

A SPDES permit renewal is proposed. Following is a summary of the proposed changes in the draft permit as compared to the currently effective permit, and the details of these changes are specified below and in the draft permit:

- Outfall 001 location coordinates were corrected.
- Sanitary sewer overflow outfalls 01A and 002 are listed in permit with monitoring requirements during discharge.
- TSS percent removal – increased to 77% based on DMR data.
- New winter limit for ammonia.
- New minimum limit for dissolved oxygen.
- Short term monitoring of Total Antimony.
- New limits for total lead, total mercury, total copper, and total zinc.
- New action levels for whole effluent toxicity testing.
- Revised residual chlorine limit.
- New footnote five on influent flow measurement.
- Removal of effluent flow monitoring.
- Monitoring and limits for Chesapeake Bay TMDL.
- New requirements for stormwater pollution prevention plan, mercury minimization program, and BMPs for sanitary sewer systems with active overflows.
- Quantification and Removals Study for metals removal, including an approvable engineering report.

Please note that when the Department updates a permit this typically includes updated forms incorporating the latest general conditions.

II. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

As noted throughout this document, SPDES permits are based on both federal and state requirements - law, regulation, policy, and guidance. These can generally be found on the internet. Current locations include: Clean Water Act (CWA) *www.epa.gov/lawsregs/laws/index.html#env*; Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) *www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/40195.html*; federal regulations *www.gpo.gov/fdsys/browse/collectionCfr.action?collectionCode=CFR*; state environmental regulations *www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/regulations.html*; NYSDEC water policy *www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/2654.html*.

A. Administrative History

The current SPDES permit for the facility became effective on 7/1/2007, was modified on 8/1/2009, and has an expiration date of 6/30/2012.

On 1/23/2012, the permittee submitted a complete permit renewal application form NY-2A and sampling data. Requested sampling included conventional parameters, metals, cyanide, and total phenols, volatile compounds, acid compounds, base/neutral compounds, and pesticides for outfall 001 and conventional parameters for on-site stormwater.

B. Outfall and Receiving Water Information

The facility discharges, or proposes to discharge, wastewater and/or stormwater to waters of the state via the following outfalls:

The facility discharges treated sewage through Outfall 001. The treatment plant was constructed in 1974 to provide secondary treatment for a design flow of 4.0 MGD. The treatment plant has since upgraded for ammonia removal and sludge handling with rotating biological contactors and the capping of one trickling filter for heat retention. The most recent upgrades occurred in 1996. The current treatment plant includes: bar screen, comminutor, primary settling, trickling filter, rotating biological contactors, final settling, chlorination, and dechlorination. Phosphorus removal is achieved by chemical addition. Sludge handling includes gravity thickener, primary and secondary anaerobic digesters, belt press, and air dry, and then sludge is hauled to a landfill.

The draft permit details known and possible Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs) within the collection system. Bypass from these outfalls is prohibited except as noted in 6 NYCRR Part 750-2.8(b)(2) and 40 CFR 122.41. These SSOs are identified as Outfall(s) 01A and 002. Outfall 01A is a head of plant bypass at flows greater than 5.0 mgd and receives treatment consisting of settling and chlorination. From 9/2009 - 3/2012, there were eight months with daily max flows greater than 5.0 MGD, namely 9/09, 3/10, 4/10, 3/11, 4/11, 5/11, 8/11, and 9/11. Outfall 002, also known as the ¼ mile bypass, receives no treatment. As noted in the May 11, 2005 US EPA –SSO Compliance Evaluation Inspection, the ¼ mile bypass is "a series of valves on a city trunk sewer which are closed. The valves would need to manually be opened to activate this bypass." The ¼ mile bypass was opened to cause a bypass in 1981 and 2006.

The location of the outfall(s), and the name, classification and index numbers of the receiving waters are indicated in the *Outfall & Receiving Water Location Table* at the end of this fact sheet. The classifications of individual surface waters are specified in 6 NYCRR Parts 800 – 941. The best uses and other requirements applicable to the specific water classes are specified in 6 NYCRR Part 701.

The 7Q10 flow of 35 MGD was obtained from USGS/NYSDEC, Bulletin 74, 1979, gauging station number 01500500, Susquehanna River at Unadilla and comparing the watershed areas at Unadilla 982 sq. mi. and Oneonta 680 sq. mi. The watershed area at Unadilla is given in Bulletin 74, and the watershed area at Oneonta was found using USGS Streamstats watershed delineation. The 30Q10 flow of 42 MGD was estimated by applying a multiplier of 1.2 to the 7Q10 flow. Mixing zone analyses are conducted in accordance with the following documents: EPA T.S.D, entitled "Water Quality Based Toxics Control," dated March, 1991; EPA Region VIII "Mixing Zones and Dilution Policy", dated December, 1994; NYSDEC TOGS 1.3.1, entitled "Total Maximum Daily Loads and Water Quality Based Effluent Limits." Other critical receiving water data included hardness of 80 mg/l, based on the 9/2008 factsheet, which fits within historic hardness values at Oneonta and more current hardness values measured upstream. Temperature was assumed to be 25 deg C, based on TOGS 1.3.1.D. pH 80th percentile of 7.9 su was based on RIBS data on Susquehanna River at Unadilla, station ID 06010110, latitude 42.320278° N, longitude 75.325279° W. This flow information is listed in the *Pollutant Summary Table* at the end of this fact sheet together with applicable ambient water quality criteria, ambient background data (if available), and outfall pollutant data.

Impaired Waterbody Information – The CWA requires states to identify impaired waters, where designated uses are not fully supported. For these impaired waters/pollutants, states must consider the development of a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) or other strategy to reduce the input of the specific pollutant(s) restricting waterbody uses. In 2006, the Susquehanna River was listed as impaired for fish consumption due to mercury from atmospheric deposition. The Northeast Regional Mercury TMDL was developed in 2007 to address the impairment, and the Susquehanna River was delisted in 2008. TOGS 1.3.10, Mercury – SPDES Permitting, Multiple Discharge Variance, and Water Quality Monitoring, was followed in the development of permit limits for the facility.