

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION DIVISION OF WATER COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS ANNUAL REPORT

PART I. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS: The Combined Sewer Overflows (CSO) Annual Report is consistent with the EPA CSO Long-Term Control Policy requiring permitting authorities to report "Measures of Success" of the policy implementation. Hence, the goal of this report is to obtain information regarding:

- 1. Compliance with the 15 CSO Best Management Practices;
- 2. The condition and operation of the combine sewer system (CSS) components. Most importantly, the end-of-pipe measures that show trends in the discharge of CSS flows to the receiving water body, such as reduction of pollutant loadings, the frequency of CSOs, and the duration of CSOs;
- 3. Receiving water body measures that show trends of the conditions in the water body to which the CSO occurs;
- 4. Overall status of the CSO LTCP, if applicable;
- 5. Key CSO control accomplishments and design and construction progress in the previous year

Permittee must complete ALL parts of the form and must attach all supporting documents. Please be aware that this annual report form template highlights the minimum requirement a permittee is expected to submit. Permittee is obligated to complete abatement activities to ensure compliance with the Clean Water Act. This report is also consistent with NYS 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(i).

Special Instructions:

- Multiple permittees (for instance NYC and Albany Pool) responsible to develop a single LTCP can submit one form and also complete Section D of this form.
- 2. ALL SECTIONS OF THIS REPORT MUST BE COMPLETED.

PERMITTEE NAME:	Buffal	Sewer /	Authority		SDDES DEDMIT NO :	NV 0029410	D
	-		Part II - (CSO LTCP Control	SPDES PERMIT No.:	N1-0020410	P A G E 1
CSO Facility:Bird	Island	Wastewa	ter Treatment Fa	cility		Flow:	560.00 MGD
SECTION A: CSO	LTCP G	NERAL IN	FORMATION				
LTCP Developme	nt/Impl	mentatio	<u>1:</u>				
Check all that app	ply:	Desc Cont	ribe other controls rol Policy have beel	currently being used n met.	or planned. Also describe	how the objective	es of the CSO
In Development		The	Buffalo Sewer Aut	thority's Long Term	Control Plan was appro	oved by the EPA	on March 18,
Submitted] 2014	and is scheduled	for completion on	March 18, 2034.		
Approved	✓						
In Progress	✓						
Completed							
Not Required							
CSO Controls:							
Check all that app	oly:	Cont	ol Policy have beer	n met under the selec			
Source Controls	√	The I	Buffalo Sewer Aut	hority's Long Term	Control Plan was appro uch as weir raising, a fl	oved on March 1	8, 2014 and
Collection System Controls	√	relief	sewer, in-line sto	rage facilities, CSO	in-line storage facilities	s, upgrades to th	e existina
Storage		, ww	P and offline stor	age facilities and gr	een infrastructure proje	ects such as rem	oval of
Technologies	✓		vious surfaces, p	ervious pavement,	and bio-retention faciliti	es.	
Treatment Technologies	1						
Floatable Controls	√						
Disinfection							
Type: Chlorinat	ion						
			toring (PCCM) Proc		ture plan. Attach a separ		, ,
Check all that app	ly:	describ	e if the PCCM confi	rms that LTCP is meet	ing the t objectives of the	e CSO Control Poli	cv
In Development		In acco	rdance with Section	on 3 of EPA Amend	ed Administrative Orde	er CWA-02-2014	-3033. an
Submitted	\checkmark	Departr	nent comments, a	a revised Post Cons	s submitted on March 1 truction Monitoring Pla	o, 2015. In acco	to the
Approved		NYSDE	C and EPA on De	ecember 11, 2015.			
In Progress							
Completed							
Not Required							

Part II - CSO LTCP Control Information

SECTION B: OUTFALL INFORMATION

List all existing and active CSO the outfalls. Attach extra sheets, if necessary.

Outfall #	Latitude	Longitude	Receiving Water/Classification	# of Regulators Associated with this Outfall	Type of Regulator(s) Associated with this Outfall (Fixed Dam, Float / Dynamic, Elevated Pipe, Wet Well Overflow, etc.)
003	42.9372	-78.9072	Black Rock Canal/C	11	Weir & Orifice
004	42.9261	-78.8992	Black Rock Canal/C	1	Leaping Weir
005	42.9242	-78.8908	Black Rock Canal/C	2	Elevated Pipe
006	42.9222	-78.8914	Black Rock Canal/C	7	Weir & Orifice
007	42.9222	-78.9222	Black Rock Canal/C	1	Weir & Orifice
800	42.9208	-78.9000	Black Rock Canal/C	1	Leaping Weir
009	42.9189	-78.9008	Black Rock Canal/C	1	Leaping Weir
010	42.9172	-78.9014	Black Rock Canal/C	1	Leaping Weir
011	42.9136	-78.9033	Niagara River/ A-Special	1	Weir & Orifice
012	42.9133	-78.9019	Black Rock Canal/C	1	Weir & Orifice
013	42.8889	-78.8936	Buffalo Inner Harbor/C	1	Weir & Orifice
014	42.8836	-78.8867	Erie Basin/C	2	Weir
015	42.8828	-78.8853	Erie Basin/C	2	Leaping Weir
016	42.8819	-78.8825	Erie Basin/C	2	Weir & Orifice
017	42.8772	-78.8797	Buffalo River/C	20	Weir, Orifice, Elevated Pipe
022	42.8731	-78.8747	Buffalo River/C	4	Weir, High Pt Sewer, Elevated Pipe
023	42.8669	-78.8681	Buffalo River/C	1	Weir
025	42.8642	-78.8603	Buffalo River/C	1	Weir
026	42.8636	-78.8508	Buffalo River/C	44	Weirs & Leaping Weirs
027	42.8633	-78.8378	Buffalo River/C	1	Weir & Orifice
028	42.8606	-78.8322	Buffalo River/C	6	Weirs & Elevated Pipe
029	42.8606	-78.8322	Buffalo River/C	3	Weir & Orifice
031	42.8603	-78.8247	Cazenovia Creek/C	1	Weir
032	42.8619	-78.8264	Buffalo River/C	1	Leaping Weir
033	42.8633	-78.8258	Buffalo River/C	5	Leaping Weir

Part II - CSO LTCP Control Information

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035	42.8506	-78.8086	Cazenovia Creek/B	2	Weir & Orifice
037	42.8525	-78.8114	Cazenovia Creek/C	1	Weir
038	42.8528	-78.8111	Cazenovia Creek/C	3	Weir
039	42.8536	-78.8128	Cazenovia Creek/C	1	Leaping Weir
040	42.8542	-78.8128	Cazenovia Creek/C	1	Weir
042	42.8553	-78.8142	Cazenovia Creek/C	3	Weir & Elevated Pipe
044	42.8575	-78.8183	Cazenovia Creek/C	4	Leaping Weir
046	42.8589	-78.8203	Cazenovia Creek/C	1	Leaping Weir
047	42.8597	-78.8228	Cazenovia Creek/C	5	Weir
048	42.8606	-78.8247	Cazenovia Creek/C	2	Weir & Orifice
049	42.8617	-78.8267	Buffalo River/C	1	Weir & Orifice
050	42.8556	-78.8211	Buffalo River/C	1	Weir & Orifice
051	42.8619	-78.8106	Buffalo River/C	1	Weir & Orifice
052	42.8650	-78.8022	Buffalo River/C	2	Weir & Orifice
053	42.9239	-78.8572	Scajaquada Creek/A	42	Weir & Orifice
054	42.9519	-78.9100	Niagara River/ A-Special	7	Weir
055	42.9431	-78.9097	Niagara River (Cornelius Creek)	1	Weir
056	42.9350	-78.8775	Scajaquada Creek/A	2	Weir
057	42.9286	-78.8978	Scajaquada Creek/A	1	Weir
058	42.9303	-78.8958	Scajaquada Creek/A	3	Weir
059	42.9308	-78.8942	Scajaquada Creek/A	3	Weir
060	42.9344	-78.8783	Scajaquada Creek/A	12	Weir
061	42.9208	-78.9003	Black Rock Canal/C	1	Weir
062	42.9153	-78.9019	Black Rock Canal/C	1	Weir
063	42.9028	-78.9019	Black Rock Canal/C	1	Weir

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Part II - CSO LTCP Control Information

SECTION B: OUTFALL INFORMATION

List all existing and active CSO the outfalls. Attach extra sheets, if necessary.

Outfall #	Latitude	Longitude	Receiving Water/Classification	# of Regulators Associated with this Outfall	Type of Regulator(s) Associated with this Outfall (Fixed Dam, Float / Dynamic, Elevated Pipe, Wet Well Overflow, etc.)
064	42.8517	-78.8683	Buffalo River/C	7	Weir
065	42.8558	-78.8225	Buffalo River/C	9	Weir
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Part II - CSO LTCP Control Information

List all CSO the outfalls that have been closed or separated since LTCP development. Attach extra sheets, if necessary.

Outfall #	Latitude	Longitude	Receiving Water/Classification	Indicate Reason for Closure

Permittee Name: Buffalo Sewer Authority
Part II - CSO LTCP Control Information
SECTION C: CSO EVENTS, DISCHARGE VOLUME, ETC. Provide an estimate or actual data on or

SECTION C: CSO EVENTS, DISCHARGE VOLUME, ETC. Provide an estimate or actual data on overflow events. If necessary, use a separate spreadsheet to report all CSO outfalls Total Annual CSO Total Annual Volume	# of CSO Outfalls (e.g. metered, estimated or modeled). If other, please describe	Current*** Baseline** Current***	1 All flow volumes and event framiencies in this table represent the exactions	I	1 utilizing the combined extent model from the entranced Long Term Control	1 Plan. Values for baseline conditions are based on the Modified 1003 Truical	1 Year Precipitation, Current conditions reflect As-Ruit Data for noniced	1 1 completed to date for conformance with the Administrative Order and design	1 flows for the planned development at RiverBend with precipitation values	1 1 based on the annual precipitation at the NOAA station at the Buffalo Niagara	1 International Airport. Because two different precipitation data sets are being	used, a true comparison of data is not possible.					-	1	-	7	-	-	1	1 1	1 1							-	-				7		-	7
C. Provide an Total Ann	Captured or Diverted to POTW (MG)	** Baseline**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	٥				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
OLUME, ET	Volume Discharged (MG)	* Current***	2.3	68.4	0.4	228.2	0	10.3	0	13.2	150.0	1. 0.	11.7	73	2 0	76.9	28.1	0	3.5	163.5	50.5	70.0	1.4	0	0	53.8	0 [0./2	0.50	0	0	6.4	3.0	10.7	0.4	0.1	6.4	4.6	21.5	310.4
CHARGE VI	Volume (i	Baseline**	4.5	16.2	0.1	189.5	0	8.2	0	11.8	132.3	42.6	26.2	5.0.2	0.04	90.3	39.8	0	1.4	142.7	19.7	44.4	0	0	0	35.9	4.8	7.12	00	0	0	6.5	1.1	10.4	1.5	0	4.1	3.7	13.6	275.0
VENTS, DISC	lo. of overflow events in the previous year	Current***	2	18	1	22	0	35	0	36	25	8	0 4	0 %	0	41	41	0	8	35	7	61	-	0	0	80	0 9	9 0	0 +	0	0	7	1	39	1	1	16	3	11	57
N C: CSO E	No. of over in the pre	Baseline**	27	80	4	65	0	44	0	44	41	4	4 1	12	4	61	85	0	11	75	38	73	0	0	0	80	22	2	0	0	0	15	6	47	14	0	21	19	12	65
SECTION		CSO	003	900	900	900	*200	800	*600	010	011	012	010	015	016	017	022	023*	025	026	027	028	029	031*	032	033	035	038*	039	040*	042*	044	046	047	048	049	020	051	052	053

Permittee Name: Buffalo Sewer Authority
Part II - CSO LTCP Control Information
SECTION C: CSO EVENTS, DISCHARGE VOLUME, ETC. Provide an estimate or actual data on overflow events. If necessary, use a second control of the control o

SECTION C. COLEVENTS, DISCHARGE VOLUME, ETC. FLOVIDE all estimate of actual data on overflow events. If necessary, use a separate spreadsheet to report all CSO outfalls	# of CSO Outfalls (e.g. metered, estimated or modeled). If other, please describe	e** Current*** Baseline** Current***	1 All flow volumes and event frequencies in this table represent the predicted	1 combined sewer overflows only (excluding stormwater and stream inflows)	1 utilizing the combined system model from the approved I am Control	1 Plan. Values for baseline conditions are based on the Modified 1993 Tynical	1 Year Precipitation. Current conditions reflect As-Built Data for noninerts	1 completed to date for conformance with the Administrative Order and design	1 flows for the planned development at RiverBend with precipitation values	1 based on the annual precipitation at the NOAA station at the Buffalo Niagara	1 International Airport. Because two different precipitation data sets are being	1 used, a true comparison of data is not possible.			52	
tual data (# of C	Baseline	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	
sulfiate of ac	Total Annual Volume Captured or Diverted to POTW (MG)	Current***	4.0	-87.2	-0.7	0.3	0.0	5.1	4.0	23.8	0.0	-0.4	-6.2	-9.4	-318.4	
בוסאומב שון ע	Total Annu Captured of to POT	Baseline**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
LOINE, EIV.	Total Annual CSO Volume Discharged (MG)	Baseline** Current***	4.2	705.0	2.0	0	0	0	3.3	10.2	0	1.9	32.5	11.9	2,204	
טא שטעעני	Total Annual CSO Volume Discharge (MG)	Baseline**	0.1	617.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	5.1	2.9	34.0	0	1.5	26.2	2.5	1,886	
VEN 3, DISC	No. of overflow events in the previous year	Current***	,	30	1	0	0	0	9	4	0	14	46	11	693	
1 COO	No. of over in the pre	Baseline**	4	40	5	11	9	17	11	11	0	49	99	16	1145	
פוני		CSO Outfall	054	055	056	057	058	028	090	061	.062*	063	064	990		

*These CSOs were excluded from the model due to lack of hydraulic significance and negligible CSO

** 2001 System Conditions with Modified 1993 Typical Year Precipitation Data

*** 2015 System Conditions with 2015 Precipitation Data as Reported at the NOAA station located at the Buffalo Niagara International Airport

Part II - CSO LTCP Control Information

SECTION D: Collection System Information

	Baseline	After CSO BMP and/or LTCP Implementation	Current
Percentage of the collection system owned by the permittee that is combined.	93	93	93
Approximate no. of miles of combined sewers in the permittee owned system	790	790	790
Number of combined sewer outfalls in the permittee owned system	65	52	52
Average annual no. of CSO events in the permittee owned system	1145	117	693
Average annual CSO volume discharged from the permittee owned system (MG)	1886	486.3	2204
Population served by the permittee's owned system	292,648	261,310	258,703
Number of satellite system connections	7	7	7

Use the space below to provide any further relevant information on the collection system. This should include a description of any unique ownership, operation and maintenance agreements or further explanation and description of satellite system connections. (Attach extra sheets, if necessary):

Discharges to the Buffalo Sewer Authority's Combined Sewer System from satellite sanitary sewer districts are restricted through inter-municipal agreements, these values were utilized in constructing the flow model for the LTCP:

- 1. Town of Cheektowaga: 45 MGD
- 2. Erie County Sewer District #4: 20 MGD
- 3. Erie County Sewer District #1: 17.82 MGD
- 4. West Seneca Town Sewer Districts #5, 13, & 14: 12.8 MGD
- 5. Village of Sloan: 5.18 MGD
- 6. West Seneca Town Sewer Districts #1,2,3,4,9, & 10: 3.49 MGD
- 7. West Seneca Town Sewer District #15: 0.39 MGD

PERMITTEE NAME:	Buffalo Sewer Authority	
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Part II - CSO LTCP Control Information

SECTION F: Use this section to describe how the implementation of the LTCP development and implementation have met the water quality standards of the receiving stream(s) and also objectives of the EPA CSO Control Policy (attach extra sheets as necessary):

The approved Long Term Control Plan utilizes a careful balance of traditional gray infrastructure as well as innovative green solutions. The LTCP is the right approach for this community, and although it is financially burdensome, it is designed to protect the environment in he most affordable and cost-effective manner possible. During the development of the LTCP the BSA conducted a careful analysis of detailed receiving stream water quality modeling results. This analysis revealed that a a uniform level of CSO control for all BSA receiving water bodies would be neither cost effective nor necessary to meet the established water quality standard (WQS) in each water body in large part due to the extremely varied nature of the CSC

receiving waters. The evaluation results showed that the receiving water body is designed to provide 100% attains the BSA's approved alternative was assembled with a part NYS bacteria WQS in each water body and the association of the requency of activation performance measure corresponding implementation of the Recommended Plan, but the receiving the	he knee of the curve indicate nment of the New York State primary focus on providing a ated frequency of activations responds to the USEPA CSO	s that the app (NYS) recrea cost-effective necessary to Control Polic	aroved plan for each ational WQS. Therefore, attainment of the current accomplish those WQS.
be positioned to produce less than or equal to 6 events	per typical year level of cont	rol with the ex	ception of the Niagara
River (less than or equal to 9 events per year). The ap will be implemented over a 20 year period.	proved LTCP will have a prol	pable project	cost of \$380 million and
will be implemented over a 20 year period.			
Section G: Use the following space to summarize other p See the attached BSA Approved CSO LTCP Implemen	lanned CSO control projects (a	ttach extra she	eets as necessary):
CWA-02-2014-3033.	tation schedule nom the EFA	vs Amended ,	Administrative Order
I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachm	ents were prepared under my dire	rtion or supervi	cion in accordance with a
system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gath	ner and evaluate the information s	ubmitted. Based	l on my inquiry of the nerson
or persons who manage the system or those persons directly resp of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am o	ponsible for gathering the informa	tion, the inform	ation submitted is, to the best
including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing vi	olations.	nunies jor subm	ntung jaise injormation,
Name:	Official		Phone:
	Title:	<u> </u>	
Cianatura	I	l —	

Name:	Official Title:				
Signature:	Date Signed:	Email:			

PERMIT	TEE NAME:
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SPDES PERMIT No.: NY-0028410

PART III - CSO BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Check N/A if not required in the permit, consent order, or LTCP:

1. CSO Maintenance/Inspection 6 NYCRR 750-2.8(a)(2) (EPA NMC: Proper Operation and Maintenance)	YES	NO	N/A
Is there a written program for the operation, inspection and maintenance of the CSS?	1		
Does the program include procedures for ALL outfalls in the permit?	1		
Does the program include procedures for ALL regulators in the permit?	1		
Are inspections conducted at least as frequently as required in the permit (weekly or monthly)?	✓		
Are inspections conducted during dry and wet weather?	1		
Do the inspection reports indicate visual inspection, any observed flows, incidence of rain or snowmelt, condition of equipment, and any work required?	✓		
Are inspection reports submitted to the DEC regional office with the monthly operating reports?	1		
Is the written program sufficiently detailed? Indicate which of the following additional components are included in the plan.	✓		
Pump Stations	V		
Sewer cleaning	1		
Sewer Manholes and Catch Basins	1		
Outfalls	√		
CSO Controls	V		
Are there inter-municipal agreements which require inspection and maintenance?	1		
Are any changes planned in the upcoming year for the agreements to make them more effective?		1	
Is the collection system mapped using GIS?	✓		
Entire system, including manholes and catch basins?	✓		
In the past year, was significant mapping progress accomplished?		>	
In the upcoming year, is GIS mapping planned?		✓	
Is the collection system monitored using a SCADA system?	✓		
In the past year, was significant progress accomplished in installing or expanding monitoring with a SCADA system?		✓	
In the upcoming year, is installation of a SCADA system planned or being expanded?	✓		
Does the municipality have an asset management plan that includes the collection system?	✓		
Are funds available to carry out the BMP requirements?	✓		
Are any major equipment purchases planned or expected in the next five years related to the BMP requirements? If yes, describe below	✓		
Is the pump inventory, including spare parts, adequate for the upcoming year?	✓		
Is sufficient staff training available?	✓		

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PART III - CSO BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTIC	PARTIII	II CSO) Rest	MΔ	NAGE	MENT	PRACT	ICES.
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and the state of t			
Is funding for training adequate and available?	\checkmark		
	YES	NO	N/A
Is sufficient staff training available?	1		
Is funding for training adequate and available?	1		
Have any work efforts or problems in the past year resulted in changes in overflows? If yes, describe below	√		
Fewer events	1		
Less volume	1		
Reduction in floatables, settleable solids or oil and grease discharged	√		
Reduction in industrial pollutants (chemicals)	√		
Improvement in water quality of receiving waterbody	√		
In the past year, was the inspection and maintenance program mostly:			
Reactive (responding to problems)		✓	
Proactive (focusing on preventative maintenance to avoid problems)?	✓		
If the program is mostly reactive, describe below any plans to shift the emphasis to prevention			V

DESCRIBE BELOW HOW THIS BMP IMPLEMENTATION HAS MET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SPDES PERMIT, AND THE OBJECTIVES OF THE EPA NINE MINIMUM CONTROLS. (Attach extra sheet if necessary) 2015 Improvements:

- 1. The Smith Street partial sewer separation project has been functionally completed in 2015, redirecting storm flows into the Smith Street Drain overflow sewer out of the combined system thereby reducing overflows of CSO 026.
- 2. Construction of the SPP 163 Weir Optimization project to divert flows and reduce overflows of CSO 053.
- 3. Abandonment of SPP 97A, thereby reducing overflows and eliminating one of the two regulators upstream of CSO 027.
- 4. Removal of a restrictor plate at SPP 318 allowing more combined sewer flow to continue to the Mill Race rather than being diverted into the Smith Street Drain, thereby reducing overflows of CSO 026.
- 5. Raising of the weir associated with SPP 90 by 2.13 feet to reduce the flows to the Smith Street Drain, thereby reducing overflows of CSO 026.
- 6. Removal of two orifice plates from SPP 217 allowing an additional 17" of flow to be diverted from the Smith Street Drain and CSO 026 into the Emslie Street Sewer upstream of the Mill Race.
- 7. Raising of the weir located at SPP 180 and redirecting a weir at SPP 332 to keep more flow in the Bird Avenue sewer rather than being discharged through CSO 006.
- 8. Increasing the capacity of a drop shaft at SPP 336A into the Scajaquada Tunnel, thereby diverting flows from the Scajaguada Drain and CSO 053.

Planned 2016 Improvements:

- 1. Begin construction of Smith St. Real Time Control (RTC) and SPP modifications to reduce CSO events at CSO 026.
- 2. Completion of the Bird and Lang Avenues RTCs to utilize existing capacity to reduce CSOs to CSO 053 and 004.
- 3. Commencement of engineering for WWTP Improvements Project-Alternative C2.
- 4. Continued development of Hamburg Drain Optimizations and remaining RTC projects.
- 5. Impervious surface reductions in association with the City of Buffalo's demolition program.
- 6. Green Infrastructure projects in conjunction with City of Buffalo's street reconstruction projects.

Major equipment purchases:

Clamshell truck was purchased in 2015.

A new vactor/flusher truck is planned for purchase in 2018.

In 2016 there are plans to incorporate the Bird and Lang RTCs into the SCADA system.

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PART III - CSO BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

2. Maximum Use of Collection System for Storage 6 NYCRR 750-2.7(f), 750-2.8(a)(2), 750-2.8(a)(5) (EPA NMC: Maximum Use of Collection System for Storage)	Yes	No	N/A
Are CSOs minimized, and flow to the treatment plant maximized?	V		
Has the hydraulic capacity of the system been evaluated?	1		
Is there a continuous program of flushing and cleaning to prevent deposition of solids?	1		
Have regulators and weirs been adjusted to maximize storage without causing service backups?	1		
In the past year or the upcoming year, have any changes to structures or procedures been made or planned that will improve use of the collection system for storage? Describe below	√		
Tidegates maintenance/repairs/replacement			V
FOG program			V
Removal of small systems bottlenecks	1		
Sewer cleaning and sediment removal	1		
Removal of flow obstructions	1		
Regulator or weir adjustment - list locations below	1		
In-line storage: Inflatable dams or sluice gates	1		
Wet Weather Operating Plan		1	
Do the municipalities within the combined sewer system have a water conservation program for homeowners?	√		
In the upcoming year are there any studies, work, or projects planned (other than routine activities) to improve use of collection system for storage? Describe below.	√		

DESCRIBE BELOW HOW THIS BMP IMPLEMENTATION HAS MET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SPDES PERMIT, AND THE OBJECTIVES OF THE EPA NINE MINIMUM CONTROLS. (Attach extra sheet if necessary) 2015 Improvements:

- 1. The Smith Street partial sewer separation project has been functionally completed in 2015, redirecting storm flows into the Smith Street Drain overflow sewer out of the combined system thereby reducing overflows of CSO 026.
- 2. Construction of the SPP 163 Weir Optimization project to divert flows and reduce overflows of CSO 053.
- 3. Abandonment of SPP 97A, thereby reducing overflows and eliminating one of the two regulators upstream of CSO 027.
- 4. Removal of a restrictor plate at SPP 318 allowing more combined sewer flow to continue to the Mill Race rather than being diverted into the Smith Street Drain, thereby reducing overflows of CSO 026.
- 5. Raising of the weir associated with SPP 90 by 2.13 feet to reduce the flows to the Smith Street Drain, thereby reducing overflows of CSO 026.
- 6. Removal of two orifice plates from SPP 217 allowing an additional 17" of flow to be diverted from the Smith Street Drain and CSO 026 into the Emslie Street Sewer upstream of the Mill Race.
- 7. Raising of the weir located at SPP 180 and redirecting a weir at SPP 332 to keep more flow in the Bird Avenue sewer rather than being discharged through CSO 006.
- 8. Increasing the capacity of a drop shaft at SPP 336A into the Scajaquada Tunnel, thereby diverting flows from the Scajaquada Drain and CSO 053.

Planned 2016 improvements:

- 1. Begin construction of Smith St. Real Time Control (RTC) and SPP modifications to reduce CSO events at CSO 026.
- 2. Completion of the Bird and Lang Avenues RTCs to utilize existing capacity to reduce CSOs to CSO 053 and 004.
- 3. Commencement of engineering for WWTP Improvements Project-Alternative C2.
- 4. Continued development of Hamburg Drain Optimizations and remaining RTC projects.
- 5. Impervious surface reductions in association with the City of Buffalo's demolition program.
- 6. Green Infrastructure projects in conjunction with City of Buffalo's street reconstruction projects.

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SPDES PERMIT No.: NY-0028410

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PART III - CSO BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES	

PART III - C30 DEST IVIANAGEMENT PRACTICES			
3. Industrial Pretreatment 6 NYCRR 750-2.7(f) and 2.9(a)(4) (EPA NMC: Review and Modify Pretreatment Requirements) N/A	YES	NO	N/A
Has the impact on CSOs from nondomestic users that discharge toxic pollutants been evaluated, and steps taken to minimize such impacts?	V		
Is there an approved pretreatment or mini-pretreatment program?	1		
If there is no pretreatment or min-pretreatment program, are there any nondomestic users? If No to both of the previous questions, go to BMP 4			√
Is there an inventory of industrial dischargers? Is the following information included?	1		
Volume of discharge?	1		
Pollutants in discharge?	1		
Are any pollutants classified as "persistent toxics" or bioaccumulative?		1	
is the location included on the collection system map?	1		
Are there any industrial discharges that could reach CSO outfalls?	1		
If yes, have any industrial dischargers been identified as contributing to a water quality impairment?		✓	
If yes, does the industry have a holding tank or EQ tank to store wastewater prior to discharge to the collection system?		√	
If yes, does the industry have a written plan to store or hold discharges during rain events?		√	
If yes, has the industry been asked to prepare a written plan to store or hold discharges?		▼	
In the past year, have there been negotiations or changes to agreements with industrial dischargers which will potentially reduce impacts during CSO events? Describe below.	✓		
In the upcoming year, are any negotiations or changes to agreements with industrial dischargers planned which will potentially reduce impacts during CSO events? Describe below.	✓		
DESCRIBE BELOW HOW THIS BMP IMPLEMENTATION HAS MET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SPDES PERMIT, AND THE OBJECTIVES OF MINIMUM CONTROLS. (Attach extra sheet if necessary) Negotiations throughout 2015 and ongoing into 2016 in regard to the SolarCity project located at the Riv South Park Avenue have sought to reduce any impact of industrial discharges during CSO events incluallowable scheduled discharges during storm events and limiting the composition of discharges from the Industrial dischargers who violate their permits are cited by the Buffalo Sewer Authority and are required compliance or face revocations of their permits. Permits are reviewed and renewed with any changes rewith EPA and NYSDEC regulations incorporated into the new permit on a three year cycle. All permits we next year will be reviewed for compliance with 40 CFR Part 403 and sewer use rules, regulations and la	verbend ding lime e site. d to come equired which ex	site or niting the	ne

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PART III - CSO REST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

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4. Maximize Flow to POTW 6 NYCRR 750-2.7(f), 2.8(a)(2), and 2.8(a)(5) (EPA NMC: Maximum Flow to POTW for Treatment) N/A	YES	NO	N/A
In the past year, were the headworks, primary treatment works and disinfection works able to pass the flows specified in the permit for all wet weather flows?	V		
In the past year, was the secondary treatment works able to treat the flows specified in the permit for all wet weather flows?	V		
If the answer to either of the above questions was No, has a plan and schedule to accomplish this been submitted to the Department?			✓
In the past year have there been any physical modifications to the collection system which have allowed more flow to reach the POTW? Describe below.	1		
Are any physical modifications planned for the upcoming year?	1		
Are there areas of the collection system, including pump stations that need additional study to evaluate capacity, condition, or to determine if illegal connections (i.e. inflow) exist? List below		✓	
In the past year, have any new problem areas been identified that restrict flow to the plant? List locations below		✓	
In the upcoming year, are there plans to address hydraulic restrictions or bottlenecks?		\	
Pipe replacement		✓	
Construction of relief sewer		\	
Construction of overflow tank		\	
Pump station improvements		>	
Pump replacement		\	
Weir adjustment	√		
Smoke testing, dye testing to identify illicit connections		V	
Other:	1		

DESCRIBE BELOW HOW THIS BMP IMPLEMENTATION HAS MET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SPDES PERMIT, AND THE OBJECTIVES OF THE EPA NINE MINIMUM CONTROLS. (Attach extra sheet if necessary) 2015 Improvements:

- 1. The Smith Street partial sewer separation project has been functionally completed in 2015, redirecting storm flows into the Smith Street Drain overflow sewer out of the combined system thereby reducing overflows of CSO 026.
- 2. Construction of the SPP 163 Weir Optimization project to divert flows and reduce overflows of CSO 053.
- 3. Abandonment of SPP 97A, thereby reducing overflows and eliminating one of the two regulators upstream of CSO 027.
- 4. Removal of a restrictor plate at SPP 318 allowing more combined sewer flow to continue to the Mill Race rather than being diverted into the Smith Street Drain, thereby reducing overflows of CSO 026.
- 5. Raising of the weir associated with SPP 90 to reduce the flows to the Smith Street Drain, reducing overflows of CSO 026.
- 6. Removal of two orifice plates from SPP 217 allowing an additional 17" of flow to be diverted from the Smith Street Drain and CSO 026 into the Emslie Street Sewer upstream of the Mill Race.
- 7. Raising of the weir located at SPP 180 and redirecting a weir at SPP 332 to divert flow from CSO 006.
- 8. Increasing the capacity of a drop shaft at SPP 336A into the Scajaquada Tunnel, thereby diverting flows from CSO 053. Planned 2016 Improvements:
- 1. Begin construction of Smith St. Real Time Control (RTC) and SPP modifications to reduce CSO events at CSO 026.
- 2. Completion of the Bird and Lang Avenues RTCs to utilize existing capacity to reduce CSOs to CSO 053 and 004.
- 3. Commencement of engineering for WWTP Improvements Project-Alternative C2.
- 4. Continued development of Hamburg Drain Optimizations and remaining RTC projects.
- 5. Impervious surface reductions in association with the City of Buffalo's demolition program.
- 6. Green Infrastructure projects in conjunction with City of Buffalo's street reconstruction projects.

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PART III - CSO BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES	-		
5. Wet Weather Operating Plan (WWOP) 6 NYCRR 750-2.8(a) (EPA NMC: None)	YES	NO	N/A
Has a WWOP been developed, specifying procedures for unit operations, to maximize treatment during wet weather events while not diminishing effluent quality or destabilizing treatment upon return to dry weather operation?	✓		
In the past year, did treatment of wet weather flows cause any effluent violations or destabilize treatment upon return to normal service?		\checkmark	
Has the WWOP been developed in accordance with the DEC guidance, "Wet Weather Operating Practices for POTWs with Combined Sewers"? If no, describe changes needed.	✓		
Has the WWOP been submitted to the Regional Office and Bureau of Water Permits (Albany) for review and approval?	✓		
If the collection system or plant has been modified or upgraded, has the WWOP been modified to reflect new flow rates or new procedures?	√		
If yes, has the revised plan been submitted to the Regional Office for approval?		✓	
Does the plan identify the maximum flows through preliminary, primary, secondary treatment, tertiary, and disinfection units?	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$		
In the upcoming year, are changes to the plan expected? DESCRIBE BELOW HOW THIS BMP IMPLEMENTATION HAS MET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SPDES PERMIT, AND THE OBJECTIVES OF THE		/	
submitted in May 2007. The Primary Bypass Improvements Project was completed in 2014 and the Wet Plan was updated to reflect changes associated with the distribution of wet weather flow through the WW resulted from this project and submitted to the NYSDEC Regional Office.	Weath /TP tha	er Ope	erating

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PART III - CSO BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

6. Prohibition of Dry Weather Overflows 6 NYCRR 750-2.7 and 2.8(b)(2) (EPA NMC: Eliminate Dry Weather Overflows) N/A	YES	NO	N/A
In the past year, were there any dry weather overflows? If no, skip to BMP 7.	1		
Were all dry weather overflows reported in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 750-2.7 (incident reporting)?	1		
If dry weather overflows occurred, indicate which procedures or equipment have been improved or replaced			
Schedule for routine inspections	1		
Management, operation and maintenance program		V	
Modification of existing or issuance of new inter-municipal agreements		V	
FOG program		1	
Removal of illicit connections		1	
I/I Control program		V	
Leaky tidegates		/	
Adjustment and/or repair of regulators		7	
Pumps		1	
Auxiliary power		1	
Elimination of hydraulic bottlenecks		1	
Adequate dry weather flow capacity at the treatment plant		1	
Other, list below	V		
Has additional staff training been provided?	7		Ħ
Has the likelihood of future dry weather overflows been eliminated? If not, describe additional information below.		✓	
Describe below how this BMP implementation has met the requirements of the SPDES permit, and the objectives of Minimum Controls. (Attach extra sheet if necessary) On April 15, 2015 a dry weather overflow occurred at 10:15 AM through SPPs 23, 24, and 296 to CSO to a plug in the line. Additional monitoring of the upstream pipe for debris has been conducted and Alk process of being redeveloped which should alleviate the usage of this site as a dumping location by valon April 28, 2015 a dry weather overflow occurred at 9:30 AM through SPP 355B to CSO 053 due to a decoming lodged sideways in a constriction. A trash rack has been installed upstream to capture large water to bypass which is inspected for cleaning purposes on a biweekly basis to prevent any further sufficient to be a suff	012. The any Street ndals. It plastic to debris to the control of	nis was eet is in soda bo and allo	the

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PART III - CSO BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES			
7. Control of Floatables and Settleable Solids 6 NYCRR 750-2.8(a)(4) (EPA NMC: Control of Solid and Floatable Materials in CSOs) N/A	YES	NO	N/A
In the past year, were did any outfalls discharge floating solids, oil and grease, or solids of sewage origin?	1		
Have BMPs been implemented to eliminate or minimize the discharge of floatables and settleable solids?	V		
Have any of the following measures been implemented (either existing from previous years, in the past year) or will any be implemented in the upcoming year? If significant progress has been made in implementing these, or if significant improvements have occurred, describe below.	✓		
Floatables quantification	✓		
Booming and skimming of open waters	✓		
Source controls (street cleaning, public education, household hazardous waste collection, solid waste collection, recycling, and/or composting of lawn/leaf/roadkill deer)	✓		
In-line netting		\checkmark	
Screens	✓		
Catch basin hoods	1		
Other:	√		
Are any changes needed or planned for the upcoming year? Describe additional information below.		/	
DESCRIBE BELOW HOW THIS BMP IMPLEMENTATION HAS MET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SPDES PERMIT, AND THE OBJECTIVES OF MINIMUM CONTROLS. (Attach extra sheet if necessary) Floatables captured by the Hamburg Drain Floatable Control Facility are quantified prior to disposal. Hoods have long been installed on catch basins within the Buffalo Sewer Authority's combined sewer sy Booming of significant outlets and source controls (See BMP 12 for more details) have also been impler time within the Buffalo Sewer Authority's jurisdiction.	/stem.		ne

PERMITT	EE N AME:	Buffalo Sewer Authority	:		SPDES PERMIT No.:	NY-00284	l 10	
		PART	III - CSO BEST I	MANAGEMENT PRACT	TICES			-
8.	Combined	Sewer System Replacement	6 NYCRR 750-2.	.10(i) (EPA NMC: Non	e) 🗌 N/A	YES	NO	N/A
In the p	ast year, we	re any combined sewers desi	gned or construc	cted that were not app	proved by DEC?		1	
	If yes, was extent poss	the combined sewer replaced sible?	by separate sar	nitary and storm sewe	ers to the greatest			V
	If yes, were without int	e the separate sanitary and street erconnections to the maximu	orm sewers designment	gned and constructed cable?	l simultaneously but			V
Is the co	mbined por	tion of the collection system	completely iden	tified on maps or GIS?	}	V		
Are ther	e any plans	or current projects to separat	te combined sew	vers into sanitary and	storm sewers?		1	
	Is there an	approved engineering plan fo	or this project?					1
	In the past	year, how many areas of com	ibined sewer we	re separated?	11.93 acres			
	In the upco separated?	ming year, how many areas o	of combined sew	er are scheduled to be				ere in the second
	Are the sew	ver replacement projects on s	chedule? If no,	describe below.				√
	has the impled? Describ	lementation of this BMP resu be below.	Ited in fewer ove	erflow events and/or l	less volume			V
MINIMUN The Smi way from	n Controls. (th Street Di	rhis BMP IMPLEMENTATION HAS I (Attach extra sheet if necessa rain Partial Sewer Separati ned sewer to the Smith Str I this area.	ry) on diverted sto	rmwater flows from	approximately 11.93	3 acres of r	public r	ight of

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PART III - CSO BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES						
9. Combined Sewer Extension 6 NYCRR 750-2.10(i) (EPA NMC: None) N/A	YES	NO	N/A			
In the past year, were any combined sewers extended not using separate sewers?		1				
Were sanitary and storm sewers extensions designed and constructed simultaneously but without interconnections?		✓				
Were any new sources of stormwater added to a separate sewer anywhere in the collection system?		✓				
If separate sewers were extended from combined sewers, was it demonstrated that the sewerage system had the ability to convey, and the treatment plant had the ability to adequately treat, the increased dry-weather flows?	✓					
If determined necessary by the Regional Water Engineer, was an assessment made of the effects of the increased flow of sanitary sewage or industrial waste on the strength of CSOs and their frequency of occurrence, including the impacts upon best usage of the receiving water?	V					
Has a recent combined sewer extension resulted in increased discharge from a CSO?		1				
Has a recent combined sewer extension resulted in increased flow to the POTW? Describe any CSO impacts below.		✓				
Is any development planned upstream of a combined sewer?	✓					
If yes, has a sewer extension plan been submitted for review and approval?	1					
If the approval contained a flow credit requiring removal of I/I, what was the requirement or ratio?			✓			
Does the plan include any flow retention structures?	1					
DESCRIBE BELOW HOW THIS BMP IMPLEMENTATION HAS MET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SPDES PERMIT, AND THE OBJECTIVES OF THE EPA NINE MINIMUM CONTROLS. (Attach extra sheet if necessary) currently planned development upstream of the combined sewer system involves primarily private connections to the existing Buffalo Sewer Authority public combined sewer system. These private developments are subject to NYSDEC eview for downstream capacity only; downstream capacity is determined by metering of dry weather flows and calculation of proposed flows based on the NYS Design Standards for Intermediate Sized Wastewater Treatment Systems, 2014. Public sewer extensions are submitted for full approval to the Erie County Health Department as agent for the NYSDEC for approval. It is part of the Buffalo Sewer Authority's sewer tap permitting process for storm discharges, new development which involves a soil disturbance of 0.25 acres or more which are upstream of or discharge directly to the combined sewer system detain/retain on site post-construction flows during a 25 year storm in excess of pre-construction flows during a 2 year storm. New development which disturbs 0.25 acres or more of soil and discharges downstream of any regulators or directly to the MS4 system comply with the post-construction standards as outlined in GP-0-15-002.						

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	PART III - CSO BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES			
10. Connection	B 1919 CANCORDERO COLVENIA	YES	NO	N/A
connections due to	re any sewer connections approved, in spite of a notice from DEC to prohibit further documented, recurrent instances of sewage backing up into house(s) or discharges of raw bund surface from surcharging manholes?			✓
Are new connection	s prohibited by the DEC? If no, skip to BMP 11.		✓	
ls this due t	to basement backups?			
	to surcharging manholes?			
below.	r, is any work planned to either increase capacity or reduce hydraulic loading? Describe THIS BMP IMPLEMENTATION HAS MET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SPDES PERMIT, AND THE OBJECTIVES OF THE			
IVIINIMUM CONTROLS. ((Attach extra sheet if necessary)			

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PART III - CSO BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

11. Septage and Hauled Waste 6 NYCRR750-2.7(f) and 2.8(a)(1) (EPA NMC: None) N/A	YES	NO	N/A
In the past year, has there been any discharge or release of septage or hauled waste into the collection system upstream of a CSO?		V	
Does the facility have authorization from DEC to accept hauled waste or septage at a location other than the POTW? Describe below.		√	
Are any of these locations upstream of a CSO?			1
Are there any agreements with haulers to accept waste at a location other than at the POTW?		1	
In the past year, was any hauled waste or septage accepted at a location other than at the POTW?		1	
What was the total volume received at locations other than the POTW? 0.0 MGD			1
Is there a dedicated location to discharge septage at the POTW?	1		
Are there restrictions on when the plant accepts hauled waste or septage?	1		
Have there been any changes to the POTW's policy on septage and hauled waste in the past year? Are any changes needed or planned in the upcoming year?		\	
MINIMUM CONTROLS. (Attach extra sheet if necessary)			

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PART III - CSO BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES	00284	10	
12. Control of Run-off 6 NYCRR750- 2.1(e) (EPA NMC: None) N/A	YES	NO	N/A
Is sediment in runoff from construction zones entering catch basins in the combined sewer system?	1		
Is there adequate communication between the local municipal department that enforces local stormwater codes and ordinances and the collection system staff regarding stormwater runoff?	√		
Do the municipalities within the combined sewer system have adequate storm water pollution prevention programs to reduce pollutants in stormwater?	√		
Annual household hazardous waste collection	✓		
Autumn leaf collection	1		
Lawn clippings	√		
Christmas tree pickup	1		
Roadkill deer composting			1
Fertilizer and pesticide management	√		
Enforcement of litter laws	√		
Public education programs on composting	√		
Are any changes needed in the implementation of this BMP to reduce the number of CSO events, the volume discharged, or pollutants in the discharge? If yes, describe below.		✓	
MINIMUM CONTROLS. (Attach extra sheet if necessary) The Buffalo Sewer Authority under MS4 Permit #NYR20A461 is regulated as a non-traditional MS4. As which involve the disturbance of one acre or more of soil and which discharge to sewers that drain direct the United States rather than potentially draining to the WWTF are subject to NYSDEC SPDES General Construction Activity Permit No. GP-0-15-002. This includes routine inspection of construction sites for permit. For those sites with 0.25-1.0 acre of soil disturbance, a sediment and erosion control plan is cre inspections are only conducted upon receipt of a complaint. For areas of the Buffalo Sewer Authority's system which discharge upstream of or directly to the combin construction projects are restricted in final peak flow which could be discharged to the sewer thereby recipput into the combined sewer system and allowing flows to potentially reach the WWTF for treatment redischarging through CSOs. In addition to the post-construction flow standards, for sites with 0.25-1.0 acdisturbance, a sediment and erosion control plan is created. Inspections in these cases are only conduct a complaint. For sites of 1 acre or more weekly inspections are conducted by the owner/operator and the these inspections on a routine basis. However, it is expected that sediment is still entering the system the construction sites or between inspections. Regarding road kill deer, the City of Buffalo has not traditionally had an issue with road kill deer. When animals are rerported, the Buffalo Animal Shelter transports the carcasses to the Eric County SPCA for safety and health risks associated with a large decaying animal in a high density population center it is exill deer would be disposed of promptly.	tly to the Permit complia ated, he ed seweducing that the that cre of sected upone BSA shrough smaller incinera	e wate for ance wi owever er syst he pea an oil on rece smalle road k ation.	ers of ith the ir item, ak flow eipt of s ir

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PART III - CSO BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES						
13. Public Notification 6 NYCRR 750-1.12 (EPA NMC: Public Notification) N/A	YES	NO	N/A			
Have identification signs been installed and maintained at all CSO outfalls owned and operated by the permittee?	√					
Are all signs placed at or near the outfall?	1					
Are the signs easily readable by the public?	√					
Are the signs a minimum size of 18" by 24"?	√					
Do the signs have white letters on a green background?	1					
Do all the signs contain the following information:	✓					
SPDES permit number	√					
Outfall number	√					
Permittee name, contact name and phone number at business office or NYSDEC Division of Water regional contact address and phone number	✓					
For waters that are Class B or higher, is a public notification program implemented to inform citizens of the location and occurrence of CSO events?	V					
Does this program include a mechanism (public media broadcast, standing beach advisories, newspaper notice, etc) to alert potential users of the receiving waters affected by CSOs?			✓			
Does this program include a system to determine the nature and duration of conditions that are potentially harmful to users of these receiving waters due to CSOs?			✓			
Were there any problems in the past year with missing or damaged signs? Describe below.		✓				
Is there a written public notification plan?			V			
Does the plan list all methods used to notify the public of CSO events?			√			
Does the plan list outfalls where signs are posted?			✓			
DESCRIBE BELOW HOW THIS BMP IMPLEMENTATION HAS MET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SPDES PERMIT, AND THE OBJECTIVE MINIMUM CONTROLS. (Attach extra sheet if necessary)	S OF THE EP	'A Nine				

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PART III - CSO BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES	

PART III - CSU BEST IVIANAGEMENT PRACTICES			
14. Characterization and Monitoring (6 NYCRR 750-1.11(a), 2.5(a) and 2.7(g)) (EPA NMC: Monitoring)	YES	NO	N/A
If required in the permit, has the combined sewer system been characterized to determine the frequency of overflows, and identify CSO impacts?	√		
Was a baseline sampling program established as part of the LTCP development?	✓		
Are all outfalls monitored during discharge events for:		✓	
Flow Volume:		✓	
Frequency:		✓	
Duration:		\	
If all outfalls are not monitored, explain how sufficient data is obtained to document the success of the BMPs.			
List locations of rain gauges or the source of data, below.			
Has a Post Construction Modeling and Monitoring plan been submitted to the Department for review and approval?	✓		
Has the Department approved the Post Construction Modeling and Monitoring plan?		1	
Has post construction monitoring and modeling of the receiving water begun? Attach results if this has not already been provided.		✓	
Combined Sewer Overflow Long Term Control Plan. As many of the BSA's CSO outfalls are submerger separate storm sewer connections downstream of regulators, CSO outfall monitoring is achieved throug inspection of regulators. A system-wide hydraulic model was developed using flow meters and level gat to estimate CSO activation frequency and volume and a water quality model which can predict pollutant "Modified Typical Year" which has been reviewed and approved by the regulating agencies. In calibrating to the "Modified Typical Year" twelve rain gauges were installed throughout the City of Buffalo at Public Drive and Cunard), Public School 81 (Delaware and Tacoma), West Hertel Elementary (Hertel Avenue), (Ontario Street), Cazenovia Park (Tosh Collins Community Center), Colonel Ward Pumping Station (Fo Avenue). U.S. Coast Guard Station (Fuhrmann Boulevard), the Buffalo Sewer Authority's metering static Street, the Police Station at Glenwood and Main Street, the City Department of Public Works Garage (B Delaware Park) and the National Weather Service gauge at the Buffalo Niagara International airport. The monitoring plan was submitted before March 18, 2015 and a response to comments regarding the plan of December 2015. In accordance with this plan, recalibration of the model is scheduled to occur between and March 18, 2018.	h bimo uges w impact ng the r School Public ot of Pe on at La urbank ne post- was sul	nthly hich is s base meterin 66 (No Schoo orter afayette and constr	used d on a g data orth d 60

PERMITTEE NAME:	Buffalo Sewer Authority	SPDES PERMIT No.:	^{NY-} 0028410
	PART III - CSO BEST MANAGEMENT PRACT	TICES -	

15. Annual report 6 NYCRR 750-2.1(i) N/A (EPA NMC: None; Required in LTCP permit) YES NO N/A

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PART III - CSO BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:
DESCRIBE BELOW IN DETAIL OTHER "MEASURE OF SUCCESS" ABOVE AND BEYOND THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SPDES PERMIT. DESCRIBE HOW ADDITIONAL
PROJECT(S) HAS HELPED TO MEET THE OBJECTIVES OF THE EPA NINE MINIMUM CONTROLS POLICY. (Attach extra sheet if necessary)

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PART III - CSO BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

SECTION D: For Multiple Permittees Only

Permittee Name	SPDES Permit Name	SPDES Permit No

PART III - CSO BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

SECTION E: GLOSSARY/ACCRONYMS

For the purposes of this annual report, the following terms and acronyms are described below:

Baseline: Conditions before the development and/or implementation of CSO BMPs and/or LTCP.

Best Management Practice (BMP): Permit condition used in place of or in conjunction with effluent limitations to prevent or control the discharge of pollutants. May include schedule of activities, prohibition of practices, maintenance procedure, or other management practice. BMPs may include, but are not limited to, treatment requirements, operating procedures, or practices to control plant site runoff, spillage, leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

Bypass: A discharge of wastewater, stormwater, or combination of both, around a treatment unit designed for the removal of pollutants.

Catch Basin: A chamber usually built at the curbline of a street, which admits surface water for discharge into a storm drain

Collection System: A wastewater collection system which conveys sanitary wastewaters (domestic, commercial and industrial wastewaters) and stormwater through a single pipe to a publicly owned treatment works for treatment prior to discharge to surface waters.

Combined Sewer: A sewer designed to carry wastewater and stormwater runoff.

Combined Sewer Overflows (CSO): A discharge of untreated wastewater from a combined sewer system at a point prior to the headworks of a publicly owned treatment works. CSOs generally occur during wet weather (rainfall or snowmelt). During periods of wet weather, these systems become overloaded, bypass treatment works, and discharge directly to receiving waters.

Combined Sewer System (CSS): A wastewater collection system that conveys sanitary wastewaters and storm water through a single pipe to a publicly owned treatment works for treatment prior to discharge to surface waters.

Demonstrative Regulatory Approach: Control approach where a permittee develops and implement an LTCP that meets the state water quality standards. A permittee could develop an LTCP that would provide for attainment of water quality standards, or it could use a total maximum daily load (TMDL) to demonstrate that water quality standards can be attained through a combination of CSO controls and other controls.

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency

EQ Tank: Equalization Tank often used to smooth hydraulic peaks to a POTW or WWTP.

Fats Oil & Grease (FOG)

Geographic Information System (GIS) is a computer-based tool for mapping and analyzing features in the environment. GIS support a wide range of activities including water quality modeling, watershed planning, and wetlands permitting and mitigation.

GI: Green" Infrastructure

Infiltration/Inflow (I/I): Rainwater, snowmelt, or groundwater flowing into separate sanitary or combined sewers, typically introduced via connected roof downspouts and/or building footing drains or infiltrating into the pipe through cracks in the pipe walls or joints.

This Period: Period covering the last 12 months from January to December

Last Period: Activities covering the 12 calendar months prior to the end of the current period

SPDES PERMIT No.:

NY-0028410

PART III - CSO BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Long Term Control Plan (LTCP): An engineering document that characterizes and assesses CSO discharge to a receiving waterbody. The goal of the Plan is to comply with the water quality standards of the receiving waterbody.

Million Gallons per Day (MGD) is a unit of flow commonly used for wastewater discharges. One mgd is equivalent to 1.547 cubic feet per second.

Multiple Permittees here is described as when a group of permittees (e.g. Albany Pool) is responsible to develop a single LTCP or when a single LTCP is required for multiple SPDES permit under a single permittee (e.g. NYC).

Nine Minimum Controls (NMC) provide information on nine minimum technology-based controls that permittees are expected to use to address CSO problems, without extensive engineering studies or significant construction costs, before long-term measures are taken.

NYSDEC: New State Department of Environmental Conservation (interchangeably uses as DEC)

Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW): Also commonly referred to as "treatment facility, WWTP (Wastewater Treatment Plant)

SPDES Permit: State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit. A permit issued by DEC, authorized under the federal Clean Water Act, to discharge treated wastewater to waters of the United States.

Overflow Events: An event starts once an overflow starts from an outfall, and ends once the overflow stops and the pumpback to treatment facility have ended.

Presumptive Approach: The presumption approach is based on the assumption that an LTCP that meets certain minimum defined performance criteria. The "presumption approach," under which achievement of certain performance criteria (i.e., 4-6 untreated overflow events or 85 percent by volume capture) would be presumed to provide an adequate level of control to attain water quality standards

Raw Sewage: Untreated sanitary sewage.

Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) is an untreated or partially treated sewage discharge from the sanitary sewer collection system.

Separate Sewer (SS): A pipe or conduit intended to convey only sanitary sewage to a wastewater treatment facility.

SPDES: State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

Sewer System: A public or privately owned wastewater collection facility designed and used to convey or treat sanitary sewage or sanitary sewage and storm water. Sewer system does not include an on-site wastewater treatment system serving one residential unit or duplex.

Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) is a complex computer system that provides automatic control of stormwater storage and overflows at various locations within the sewer system.

Volume Discharged: Total discharge volume for the event (in millions of gallons) from each CSO outfall within this reporting period.

Volume Captured: Total discharge volume for the event (in millions of gallons) that were either captured via an offline treatment facility before discharge or diverted to the WWTP for treatment.

WWOP: Wet Weather Operating Plan

Water Quality Standards (WQS) are regulations that establish the uses for which surface waters of the state are protected and include numeric and narrative criteria to protect those uses.