

Water Task Force Status Summary

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Program	Status	Comments
<i>DEEP Programs</i>		
Proposed change to the Pretreatment Program: DEEP to continue regulating all SIUs (including Individual Permits and SIU GP) while Non-SIUs covered by the MISC GP will be regulated by the WPCAs. Feedback since Ozzie's recent outreach to the WPCAs indicate there will be significant interest/concern among the WPCAs given that they will not be able to rely on DEEP to review and administer registrations under the proposed MISC GP. At this time, DEEP's goal is to publicly notice the SIU GP and MISC GP by this Fall to allow time for public participation and for WPCAs to prepare and budget for any potential changes.		
Wastewater Permits		
Comprehensive General Permit for Discharges to Surface Water and Groundwater	NO CHANGE Effective 3/30/18	The purpose of the Comprehensive General Permit is to provide a single general permit that will encompass discharges from the General Permit for the Discharge of Water Treatment Wastewater, General Permit for the Discharge of Minor Non-contact Cooling and Heat Pump Water, and the General Permit for the Discharge of Hydrostatic Pressure Testing Water. The Comprehensive General Permit will also include coverage for discharges of <i>fire suppression testing wastewater</i> , hydrant flushing wastewater, potable water system tank and pipeline draining wastewater, and boiler blowdown wastewater (to groundwater only). DEEP has included a renewal registration timeline in the GP. If your facility has an existing authorization under the GPs that expire in March 2018, you must file a registration (if a registration is required to be submitted) within 90 days (by 6/28/18).
Misc. Wastewater General Permit	NO CHANGE Reissued through October 2020. No renewal registration is necessary.	Reissued Without Modification the General Permit: The purpose of the general permit is to provide a legal means of discharging many common industrial and commercial wastewaters (e.g. contact and noncontact cooling water, boiler blowdown, tumbling and cleaning wastewater, water treatment wastewater, etc.) to the sanitary sewer. The Miscellaneous General Permit was first issued in 2001 and revised in 2013 and 2017.

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General Permit for the Discharge of Wastewaters from Categorical Industrial Users to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)	NO CHANGE Reissued through October 2020. No renewal registration is necessary.	Reissued Without Modification the General Permit: The Categorical General Permit authorizes discharges of wastewater subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 413 (Electroplating Point Source Category) or 40 CFR 433 (Metal Finishing Point Source Category). The Environmental Protection Agency promulgated a streamlining rule, effective November 14, 2005, which allows the use of a general permit for these and other wastewaters subject to categorical provisions. The general permit requires all facilities seeking coverage to register and receive an Approval of Registration. The general permit also requires regular monitoring of discharges and submittal of monthly Discharge Monitoring Reports to demonstrate compliance with applicable effluent limitations. The general permit is a streamlined approach to permitting through which DEEP has reduced the amount of resources necessary to apply for and obtain a wastewater discharge permit for the metal finishing industry while continuing to assure a high level of environmental protection. This GP will be modified and become the Significant Industrial User (SIU) GP. A draft version of the SIU GP is expected in Fall 2018.
General Permit for Discharges of Groundwater Remediation Wastewater	NO CHANGE Effective 2/21/18	The purpose of the Groundwater Remediation Wastewater General Permit is to provide a single general permit that will encompass discharges from both the General Permit for the Discharge of Groundwater Remediation Wastewater to a Sanitary Sewer and the General Permit for the Discharge of Groundwater Remediation Wastewater Directly to Surface Water. Assumption of a 90-day timeline to register will be available in the GP. Discharges longer than 30 days requires certification by a qualified professional, as defined in the GP.
Stormwater Permits		Construction and Industrial Stormwater General Permits - Effective January 20, 2016, DEEP's ezFile on-line system should be used to submit stormwater construction and industrial general permit registration(s). Please refer to the Construction Stormwater web page or the Industrial Stormwater web page for details on using ezFile.
Industrial Stormwater General Permit	NO CHANGE Reissued without modifications through September 30, 2019	Renewal registration is not necessary for permittees currently registered under this general permit DEEP is working on modifications to make the General Permit more closely aligned with EPA's multi-sector General Permit, with CT-specific requirements. The public notice for the proposed reissuance/modification of the Industrial GP is expected to follow later this year or early next year.

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Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from Construction Activities	<p>NO CHANGE</p> <p>Reissued without modifications through September 30, 2019</p>	<p>Renewal registration is not necessary for permittees currently registered under this general permit. The proposed reissuance/modification of the Construction GP is still being planned to go out to public notice this year, but will be done in phases over the coming months.</p> <p>NOTE: EPA's 2017 Construction General Permit (CGP), which provides coverage to eligible stormwater discharges from certain construction activities where EPA is the permitting authority. The CGP became effective on February 16, 2017. Shortly after EPA issued the 2017 CGP, both the National Association of Home Builders and the Chesapeake Bay Foundation filed petitions for review of the permit in the D.C. Circuit. EPA intends to pursue through notice and comment proceedings a permit modification to the 2017 CGP to provide clarification of certain permit conditions.</p>
Water Quality Standards	<p>NO CHANGE</p>	<p>EPA released 2017 draft updated aluminum aquatic life ambient water quality criteria for freshwater. The recommended level of aluminum in freshwater depends on a site's water quality parameters. Unlike the fixed values found in the 1988 criteria document, these criteria use a Multiple Linear Regression (MLR) model to normalize the data, and the criteria are based on a site's pH, DOC, and hardness. EPA accepted public comments on the draft criteria document through October 26, 2017.</p> <p>2013-2014 Triennial Report Findings (Plan Forward) is available on DEEP website: http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2719&q=534238&deepNav_GID=1654 Next report was due in 2017; however, no info on the website about the review.</p>

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Stream Flow Standards and Regulations	Public Notice of Proposed Stream Flow Classifications for the Housatonic, Hudson and Southwest Coastal River Basins	<p>Public Information Sessions: Western Connecticut Council of Governments 1 Riverside Road, Sandy Hook, CT Tuesday, July 24, 2018 - 2 sessions: 2:00 - 4:00 pm and 6:00 - 8:00 pm Comment Period open until September 21, 2018</p> <p>Extensive effort by DEEP and numerous stakeholder work groups culminated in adoption of the Stream Flow Standards and Regulations on December 12, 2011. The process of classifying the streams and rivers of the State began with the Southeast Coastal, Pawcatuck and Thames Major basins and the stream flow classifications were finalized on October 7, 2014. Stream flow classifications for the South Central Coastal River Basin were finalized on September 6, 2016. Stream flow classifications for the Connecticut River Basin were finalized on February 6, 2018. The remaining basins (Housatonic, Hudson and Southwestern Coastal Complex) are anticipated to be completed by the beginning of 2019. Once classified, owners of dams along the classified streams have ten years to begin making releases to support stream flow below the dam in accordance with the regulations. Classifications and response to public comments posted on DEEP website. The maps are available on-line at: www.ct.gov/deep/streamflow.</p>

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CT State Water Plan (Public Act 14-163) www.ct.gov/water	September 6, 2018 CWWA correspondence regarding the Governors' Executive Order concerning the State Water Plan	The draft plan recommends a framework for managing Connecticut's water into the future and for achieving balance with our many human and environmental needs as climate trends emerge and new needs develop. It addresses the quality and quantity of water for drinking, ecology, recreation, business, industry, agriculture, energy, and wastewater assimilation. The creation of the State Water Plan was required following the adoption of a new state law, Public Act 14-163, which directed the Water Planning Council (WPC) to formulate a plan that will help planners, regulators, and lawmakers make decisions about managing Connecticut's water in a manner that is consistent throughout the state. The group's draft plan reflects the input of various stakeholders, committee members and public participants. The public comment period on the draft State Water Plan closed on November 20, 2017. Comments have been reviewed and addressed by the Water Planning Council. The Water Planning Council voted on 1/23/2018 to approve the Final Draft State Water Plan for submission to the Connecticut General Assembly. They intend to present a final document to the Governor and various legislative committees in 2018.
Inland Water Resources		
Dam Safety Regulations	NO CHANGE Dam Safety Regulations Effective 2/3/2016	Official and Unofficial versions of the Dam Safety Regulations available on DEEP's website. General Permits GP-014, GP-015, GP-016 also available.
General Permits for Diversion of Water for Consumptive Use	NO CHANGE Issued 01/17/17	Renew with Minor Modifications to each category: Non-Filing, Filing Only, Authorization Required, and Reauthorization Categories.

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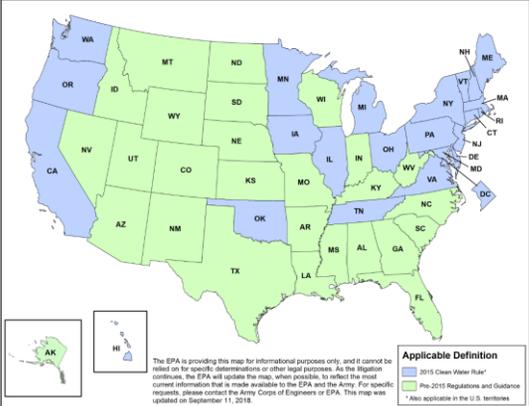
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General Permit for Diversion of Remediation Groundwater	NO CHANGE 4/13/2018 Public notice for the intent to renew	Notice of Tentative Determination for the Intent to Renew with Minor Modifications: This general permit regulates any diversion of remediation groundwater greater than 50,000 gallons during any 24-hour period diverted or withdrawn to prevent, intercept, or treat a known or suspected contamination or pollution plume, or well point de-watering as part of soil remediation activities with certain provisions. This is a non-filing, non-reporting general permit effective for a period of ten years from issuance.
<i>EPA Programs</i>		
Spill prevention and notification for Hazardous Substances listed in 40 CFR 116	Proposed action = no additional regulatory requirements	In 1978, EPA proposed requirements to prevent the discharge of hazardous substances listed in 40 CFR Part 116 from facilities subject to NPDES permits. As a result of a lawsuit and settlement agreement, EPA is to issue a proposed regulatory action no later than June 2018. FR UPDATE: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or the Agency) is proposing to establish no new requirements under Clean Water Act (CWA), section 311. This section directs the President to issue regulations to prevent discharges of oil and hazardous substances from onshore and offshore facilities, and to contain such discharges. On July 21, 2015, EPA was sued for failing to comply with the alleged duty to issue regulations to prevent and contain CWA hazardous substance discharges. On February 16, 2016, the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York entered a Consent Decree between EPA and the litigants that required EPA to sign a notice of proposed rulemaking pertaining to the issuance of hazardous substance regulations, and take final action after notice and comment on said notice. Based on an analysis of the frequency and impacts of reported CWA HS discharges and the existing framework of EPA regulatory requirements, the Agency is not proposing additional regulatory requirements at this time. This proposed action is intended to comply with the Consent Decree and to provide an opportunity for public notice and comment on EPA's proposed approach to satisfy the CWA requirements. Comments must be received on or before August 24, 2018.
Waters of the United States (WOTUS) Rulemaking	Rule Status and Litigation Update	EPA originally noticed its intent to repeal the Clean Water Rule in July 2017. The supplemental notice was issued, according to EPA, “to clarify, supplement and give interested parties an opportunity to comment on certain important considerations and reasons” for withdrawal of the 2015 rule. EPA is following a “two-step” process for crafting a new regulation to govern which waters are jurisdictional

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		<p>under the Clean Water Act (CWA). The first step is to withdraw the 2015 rule, and this recent supplemental notice is part of that process. The second step will be to propose a new regulation to replace the 2015 one. Visit https://www.epa.gov/wotus-rule/final-rule-definition-waters-united-states-addition-applicability-date-2015-clean-water for more information on this topic.</p> <p>Please visit “Definition of ‘Waters of the United States’: Rule Status and Litigation Update” for updates regarding the status of this final rule.</p> <p>UPDATE: The EPA and the Army continue to review the U.S. District Court for the District of South Carolina’s decision to vacate and nationally enjoin the agencies’ final rule that added an applicability date to the 2015 Clean Water Rule. Pursuant to the court’s order, the 2015 Clean Water Rule is now in effect in 23 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. territories.</p>  <p>Parties to the case, including the EPA and the Army, have filed motions appealing the order and seeking a stay of the district court’s decision. While the litigation continues, the agencies are complying with the district court’s order and implementation issues that arise are being handled on a case-by-case basis. The agencies recognize the uncertainty this decision has created and are committed to working closely with states and stakeholders to provide updated information on an ongoing basis regarding which rules are in place in which states.</p>