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Program	Status	Comments
DEEP Programs		
<p>Proposed change to the Pretreatment Program: The negotiations on the MISC GP are on-going. The notification forms that would be used by the POTW Authorities are being finalized. The general permit language is being revised accordingly to reflect the revised notification requirements. Once these changes are incorporated into the notification forms and general permit, the revised draft documents will be shared with the larger group of stakeholders for comment/feedback. After finalizing the MISC GP, CTDEEP will redirect attention to resolving issues concerning the proposed SIU GP.</p>		
Program	Status	Comments
Wastewater Permits Contact: Ozzie Inglese at (860) 424-3725 or oswald.inglese@ct.gov		
Comprehensive General Permit for Discharges to Surface Water and Groundwater	NO CHANGE Effective 3/30/18 Expires 3/29/2023	<p>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).</p> <p>The Swimming Pool GP has been reissued for two more years (expires August 05, 2021) without any changes or re-registration required. It is the intent to eventually consolidate this general permit into the Comprehensive GP in the future.</p>
Misc. Wastewater General Permit	Work in Progress 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. DEEP has public noticed a revised MISC GP.

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General Permit for the Discharge of Wastewaters from Categorical Industrial Users to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)	Work in Progress 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. DEEP has public noticed the SIU GP.
Stormwater Permits <u>Contact:</u> the stormwater group at 860-424-3025 or DEEP.StormwaterStaff@ct.gov	REMINDER to set up user accounts in ezFile and subscriber agreements for both ezFile and NetDMR.	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.

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Industrial Stormwater General Permit	NO CHANGE Reissued As Is with an effective date of October 1, 2019. Expires September 30, 2021. No renewal registration is required.	DEEP will work on the modifications to the Industrial GP after the modifications to the Construction GP are finalized per Ozzie. For more information, go to: https://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?A=2721&Q=558454
Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from Construction Activities	NO CHANGE Reissued As Is with an effective date of October 1, 2019. Expires September 30, 2020. No renewal registration is required.	Efforts are currently focused on finalizing the proposed modifications to the Construction GP, which Ozzie hopes will be publicly noticed before the end of this month. For more information, go to https://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?A=2721&Q=558612
Water Diversion Program <u>Contact:</u> Land and Water Resources Division at (860) 424-3019	NO CHANGE CTDEEP issued the forms and notification on September 30, 2019.	CTDEEP mailed a notification letter with associated forms to the regulated community informing constituents of requirement to begin collecting daily operating data for registered water diversions on January 1, 2020 pursuant to Section 22a-368a of the Connecticut General Statutes. Based on the recorded daily flow information the first report to CTDEEP will be due on or before January 31, 2021. For more information, go to https://www.ct.gov/deep/waterdiversion

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Water Quality Standards <u>Contact:</u> Bureau of Water Protection and Land Reuse at (860) 424-3020	NO CHANGE Triennial Review Process underway	Public comment period has closed. Topics under Consideration for Revision within the WQS Regulations include Updates to Numeric Water Quality Criteria, Revise the Low Flow Statistic Applicable to Fresh Waters, Extended Disinfection Period, Define Highest Attainable Use, Downstream Protection, and Water Quality Classification Maps. More information including the public comments can be found at https://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2719&q=325618&deepNav_GID=1654 or by searching the DEEP website for “water quality standards”.
Stream Flow Standards and Regulations <u>Contact:</u> deep.streamflowclass@ct.gov or 860-424-3020	NO CHANGE Notice of Adopted Stream Flow Classifications Housatonic, Hudson & Southwest Coastal River Basins	With the finalization of stream flow classifications for the Housatonic, Hudson and Southwest Coastal River Basin, classifications for all streams across the state are now complete. Additional information on the Stream Flow Standards and Classifications is available on the Department's website at: www.ct.gov/deep/streamflow . Please review the Stream Flow Reporting Form for Dams to determine whether your site is subject to reporting requirements if you have not done so already.

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CT State Water Plan (Public Act 14-163)	NO CHANGE Approved! The Connecticut General Assembly passed House Joint Resolution No. 171, approving Connecticut's first State Water Plan. Download the plan at www.ct.gov/water	The 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. 06/05/2019 -- The Connecticut General Assembly passed House Joint Resolution <u>No. 171</u> , approving Connecticut's first State Water Plan. Meetings of the Water Planning Council November 5, 2019 & WPC Advisory Group on October 15, 2019.
Environmental Policy Act <u>Contact:</u> Tatiana Abreu; DEEP, Office of Legal Counsel; 860-418-5919; tatiana.abreu@ct.gov .	NO CHANGE The rule is effective Sept. 9, 2019.	Final rule of the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection amends regulations under RCSA 22a-1a to update requirements for environmental review under the state Environmental Policy Act. The rule adds terminology, including environmental review checklist, post-scoping notice, environmental review document, public scoping, and significant environmental impact. The rule also clarifies responsibilities for environmental review documents when more than one agency is responsible for the action subject to review; clarifies that direct, indirect, and cumulative effects must be considered in review and adds to the list of potential environmental considerations; and clarifies public notice procedures. In addition, the rule clarifies the public scoping process, requires completion of an environmental review checklist if after public scoping an agency determines that an action does not require an environmental impact evaluation, and requires records of decisions to be published in the Environmental Monitor. Finally, the rule addresses recordkeeping requirements and specifies a timeline for project status updates. For more information to go: https://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?A=2709&Q=324144

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<i>EPA Programs</i>		
PFOA, PFOS and Other PFASs	<p>Work in Progress</p> <p>Recommendations for Addressing Groundwater Contaminated with PFOA and PFOS</p> <p>To view the draft guidance, visit https://www.epa.gov/pfas.</p> <p>CT Interagency PFAS Task Force has been formed and is now active.</p>	<p>On November 4, 2019, Governor Ned Lamont officially released the finalized PFAS Action Plan prepared by the Connecticut Interagency PFAS Task Force. The plan recommends a comprehensive series of actions that the State could carry out to address per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in Connecticut.</p> <p>During the public comment period following the release of the Draft PFAS Action Plan on October 1, 2019, over 400 public comments were received. After review and careful consideration of each comment, the draft plan was revised, where appropriate, to reflect public input and was delivered to Governor Lamont on November 1, 2019.</p> <p>More information available on www.ct.gov/ctpfastaskforce</p> <p>See EPA summary on pages 8 through 10.</p>
Waters of the United States (WOTUS) Rulemaking	<p>Work in Progress</p> <p>Definition of "Waters of the United States" - Recodification of Pre-Existing Rules</p>	<p>On October 22, 2019, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Department of the Army ("the agencies") published a final rule to repeal the 2015 Clean Water Rule: Definition of "Waters of the United States" ("2015 Rule"), which amended portions of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), and to restore the regulatory text that existed prior to the 2015 Rule. The final rule will become effective on December 23, 2019. The agencies will implement the pre-2015 Rule regulations informed by applicable agency guidance documents and consistent with Supreme Court decisions and longstanding agency practice.</p> <p>The agencies are repealing the 2015 Rule for four primary reasons. First, the agencies conclude that the 2015 Rule did not implement the legal limits on the scope of the agencies' authority under the Clean Water Act (CWA) as intended by Congress and reflected in Supreme Court cases, including Justice Kennedy's articulation of the significant nexus test in Rapanos. Second, the agencies conclude that in promulgating the 2015 Rule the agencies failed to adequately consider and accord due weight to the policy of the Congress in CWA section 101(b) to "recognize, preserve, and protect the primary responsibilities and rights of States to prevent, reduce, and eliminate pollution" and "to plan the</p>

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		<p>development and use . . . of land and water resources.” 33 U.S.C. 1251(b). Third, the agencies repeal the 2015 Rule to avoid interpretations of the CWA that push the envelope of their constitutional and statutory authority absent a clear statement from Congress authorizing the encroachments of federal jurisdiction over traditional State land-use planning authority. Lastly, the agencies conclude that the 2015 Rule’s distance-based limitations suffered from certain procedural errors and a lack of adequate record support. The agencies find that these reasons, collectively and individually, warrant repealing the 2015 Rule.</p> <p>With this final rule, the regulations defining the scope of federal CWA jurisdiction will be those portions of the CFR as they existed before the amendments promulgated in the 2015 Rule.</p> <p>Please visit https://www.epa.gov/wotus-rule for more information.</p>
Updates to Lead and Copper Rule (Drinking Water)	Lead & Copper Rule Published in Federal Register, 60-day public comment period that will close January 13, 2020	<p>EPA’s proposed new Lead and Copper Rule was published November 13, 2019 in the Federal Register, initiating a 60-day public comment period that will close January 13, 2020.</p> <p>From the National Association of Clean Water Agencies: this proposal could impact clean water utilities due to its encouraged use of orthophosphate as a corrosion control technology (CCT). NACWA had previously outlined concerns with EPA over a standardized approach that encourages orthophosphate as the optimal method of corrosion control because downstream clean water utilities are not only witnessing more stringent effluent limits for phosphorus, but they are also bearing the cost of excess nutrient removal from upstream phosphorus inputs. While protection of public health via appropriate CCT is critical, the move towards use of orthophosphate as the standard could present significant challenges for clean water utilities.</p> <p>For more information, goto https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/lead-and-copper-rule</p>

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EPA Continues Progress Under PFAS Action Plan

November 7, 2019

As part of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) extensive efforts to help communities address per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) under the [PFAS Action Plan](#), the Agency is releasing the Systematic Review Protocol for five PFAS toxicity assessments for a 45-day public comment period. The assessments are being developed under the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) Program. In addition to this assessment, EPA took an important step in September by sending two regulatory proposals on PFAS for interagency review. By the end of the year, EPA will issue its proposed regulatory determination for PFOA and PFAS which is the next step in the drinking water standard setting process outlined in the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).

"EPA is following through on its commitment under the PFAS Action Plan to begin the IRIS process to identify the public health risks associated with a new set of PFAS," said EPA Administrator Andrew Wheeler. "Today's action seeks the public's input on our approach to address five individual PFAS. This is another step in EPA's commitment to proactively, and collaboratively tackle PFAS and provide the necessary tools to assist our communities with the tools and information they need to better monitor, detect and address PFAS."

The Systematic Review Protocol EPA is issuing today is not a toxicity assessment itself, instead it describes how the five IRIS assessments will be conducted, including specific procedures and approaches. The five PFAS EPA is focusing on under this protocol are: perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA), perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA), perfluorohexanesulfonate (PFHxS), and perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA). Though the Systematic Review Protocol summarizes the methods in one document, there will be five separate IRIS assessments.

The IRIS assessments will identify the potential human health effects from exposure to each assessed PFAS and will develop toxicity values, as supported by the available evidence. Depending on data availability, the assessments will evaluate both cancer and noncancer effects, including potential effects on the endocrine, hepatic, urinary, immune, developmental, and reproductive systems. Systematic review protocols are released early in the IRIS assessment development process as an added effort to increase transparency, and to allow the public and stakeholders to understand how an assessment will be conducted. This includes defining what procedures will be used and describing any anticipated areas of scientific complexity that will be important to address in the toxicity assessment.

This Systematic Review Protocol will be available for a 45-day public comment period. Public input received on the protocol is considered during preparation of the draft assessments and any adjustments made to the protocol will be reflected in an updated version released in conjunction with the public release of the draft assessments.

Additional information: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/11/08/2019-24350/availability-of-the-systematic-review-protocol-for-the-pfda-pfna-pfhxa-pfhxs-and-pfba-iris>

Background

PFAS are a large group of man-made chemicals composed of one or more carbon atoms on which all hydrogen substituents have been replaced with fluorine atoms. The compounds are used in consumer products and industrial processes. In use since the 1940s, PFAS are resistant to heat, oils, stains, grease, and water—properties which contribute to their persistence in the environment.

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The agency's PFAS Action Plan is the first multi-media, multi-program, national research, management and risk communication plan to address a challenge like PFAS. The plan responds to the extensive public input the agency has received over the past year during the PFAS National Leadership Summit, multiple community engagements, and through the public docket. The PFAS Action Plan outlines the tools EPA is developing to assist states, tribes, and communities in addressing PFAS.

EPA continues to make progress under its PFAS Action Plan to protect the environment and human health. To date, EPA has:

Highlighted Action: Drinking Water

- EPA is committed to following the national primary drinking water regulation rulemaking process as established by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).
- As a next step, EPA will propose a regulatory determination for PFOA and PFOS by the end of this year.
- The Agency is also gathering and evaluating information to determine if regulation is appropriate for other chemicals in the PFAS family.

Highlighted Action: Cleanup

- On June 10, 2019, EPA concluded public comment on the [draft Interim Recommendations for Addressing Groundwater Contaminated with PFOA and PFOS](#), when finalized it will provide cleanup guidance for federal cleanup programs (e.g., CERCLA and RCRA) that will be helpful to states and tribes.
- EPA is initiating the regulatory development process for listing certain PFAS as hazardous substances under CERCLA.

Highlighted Action: Monitoring

- EPA will propose nationwide drinking water monitoring for PFAS under the next UCMR monitoring cycle.

Highlighted Action: Toxics

- The agency recently sent two actions that address per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) to the Office of Management and Budget for interagency review.
- Advanced notice of proposed rulemaking that would allow the public to provide input on adding PFAS to the Toxics Release Inventory toxic chemical list.
- A supplemental proposal to ensure that certain persistent long-chain PFAS chemicals cannot be manufactured in or imported into the United States without notification and review under the TSCA.

Highlighted Action: Surface Water Protection

- EPA plans to develop national Clean Water Act human health and aquatic life criteria for PFAS, as data allows.

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- EPA is examining available information about PFAS released into surface waters by industrial sources to determine if additional study is needed for potential regulation.

Highlighted Action: Biosolids

- EPA will be developing risk assessments for PFOA and PFOS to understand any potential health impacts.

Highlighted Action: Research

- EPA continues to compile and assess human and ecological toxicity information on PFAS to support risk management decisions.
- EPA continues to develop new methods to test for additional PFAS in drinking water.
- The Agency is also validating analytical methods for surface water, ground water, wastewater, soils, sediments and biosolids; developing new methods to test for PFAS in air and emissions; and improving laboratory methods to discover unknown PFAS.
- EPA is developing exposure models to understand how PFAS moves through the environment to impact people and ecosystems.
- EPA continues to assess and review treatment methods for removing PFAS in drinking water.
- EPA is working to develop tools to assist officials with the cleanup of contaminated sites.
- EPA is evaluating the effectiveness technologies and evaluating data on methods for managing the end-of life disposal of PFAS-contaminated materials.

Highlighted Action: Enforcement

- EPA uses enforcement tools, when appropriate, to address PFAS exposure in the environment and assists states in enforcement activities.

Highlighted Action: Risk Communications

- EPA will work collaboratively to develop a risk communication toolbox that includes multi-media materials and messaging for federal, state, tribal, and local partners to use with the public.

SOURCE: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)