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DEEP Programs		
<p>Changes to the Pretreatment Program: CTDEEP's MIU GP and SIU GP are now issued in their final form. Notifications for those seeking compliance with MIU GP are required to be submitted to the POTWs by April 29, 2021 (assuming previous coverage by the MISC GP). Registrations for coverage under the SIU GP must submit by April 29, 2021.</p> <p>“The recently issued General Permit for Discharges from Miscellaneous Industrial Users (MIU GP) and General Permit for the Discharge of Wastewaters from Significant Industrial Users (SIU GP), both effective October 31, 2020, require that existing Industrial Users with discharges authorized under predecessor general permits to file the requisite notification or registration for coverage under the MIU GP or SIU GP on or before January 29, 2021 to continue their authorization to discharge. For the MIU GP, Industrial Users with certain discharges must submit a “Notification” to the local POTW Authorities. For the SIU GP, all SIUs must submit a registration to DEEP for review and written approval.</p> <p>The regulated community and the environmental consultants qualified to perform the work required to complete these filings have identified significant barriers to completing all necessary work by the January 29, 2021 deadline currently identified in the General Permits. The COVID emergency has limited production at some of these facilities and these operating conditions pose challenges to getting representative sampling results required by the General Permits. In addition, access to these facilities for any required sampling is limited, and, in some circumstances, extremely limited due to the nature of the business, e.g. food production. Finally, the volume of work to complete these filings for all facilities potentially covered by the General Permits has overwhelmed the available consultant pool.</p> <p>DEEP has determined that the extension of this deadline will provide additional time for consultants to perform the necessary field work in a manner required by the General Permits and ensure the data reflects typical operating conditions and complies with the General Permits. To ensure the work is completed in a professional and compliant manner, the Commissioner has ordered that the submission deadline for a notification under the MIU GP and for a registration under the SIU GP be extended by ninety (90) days to April 29, 2021.</p> <p>Nothing in the order shall excuse full compliance with all other requirements of the MIU GP and the SIU GP while the submission of these documents is pending in accordance with the order.”</p>		

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Proposed change to Permit Modifications: CTDEEP sought input from stakeholders regarding alternatives for "3(i)" determinations. Using working definitions of "significant", stakeholders provided examples illustrating both "significant" and non-"significant" changes as the term applies to RCSA Section 22a-430-3(i)(2). Kim Hudack response June 22, 2020: "DEEP staff have reviewed the proposed "significant /not significant" ideas and have put together a table that needs a little editing. We will be putting out the straw proposal to the group soon." CBIA is waiting for the straw proposal.		
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Wastewater Permits <u>Contact:</u> 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 <u>fire suppression testing wastewater</u>, 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>

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<p>MIU General Permit (formerly known as MISC Wastewater General Permit)</p>	<p>Effective October 31, 2020</p> <p>Permittees under the MIU GP will no longer submit registrations to DEEP, but will submit notifications to the “applicable POTW authority,” (most commonly the receiving POTW). The MIU GP Notification Form, Attachments, and Instructions are available on the DEEP Permits and Licenses webpage.</p>	<p>The Public Notice of Tentative Decision to modify the MIU GP was published in six newspapers statewide on January 14, 2019. Fourteen comment letters or emails and a petition for hearing were received during the 30-day comment period for the general permit. Staff from the Water Permitting and Enforcement Division produced a Response to Comments and met with a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) workgroup over the course of fifteen months to reach agreement on the final MIU GP. Further information on the general permit is available on the DEEP website at https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water-Regulating-and-Discharges/Industrial-Wastewater/Industrial-Wastewater.</p> <p>Current Permittees Under the Miscellaneous GP--For all permittees authorized to discharge under the current Miscellaneous General Permit, please note that coverage will expire on October 30, 2020. To continue authorization to discharge for permittees that are not Significant Industrial Users, such permittees must submit notification to each applicable POTW Authority that will convey or treat the discharge by April 29, 2021. Contact information and addresses for POTW Authorities can be found in the Instructions for the Discharge Notification Form to POTW Authority (Notification Form). DEEP will no longer process notifications for authorization to discharge under the MIU GP.</p> <p>Significant Industrial Users Currently Authorized by the Miscellaneous GP--Permittees currently authorized under the Miscellaneous General Permit who are Significant Industrial Users (facility has cumulative maximum daily discharges of Group I Process Wastewater greater than 25,000 gallons per day or contributes a process wastestream which makes up 5 percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW Treatment plant) will need to submit a registration to DEEP under the General Permit for the Discharge of Wastewaters from Significant Industrial Users (SIU GP) by April 29, 2021 to continue their authorization to discharge. DEEP expects to issue the SIU GP before the expiration of the current Miscellaneous GP (this did not happen, SIU GP issued 11/6/2020).</p> <p>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, fire suppression system testing wastewater, water treatment wastewater, etc.) to the sanitary sewer. The Miscellaneous General Permit was first issued in 2001 and revised in 2013 and 2017.</p>
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SIU General Permit (formerly known as the General Permit for the Discharge of Wastewaters from Categorical Industrial Users to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW))	Effective October 31, 2020	<p>The Public Notice of Tentative Decision to issue the SIU GP was published in six newspapers statewide on January 14, 2019. Seven comment letters or emails and a petition for hearing were received during the 30-day comment period for the general permit. Staff from the Water Permitting and Enforcement Division produced a Response to Comments document and met with a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) workgroup to reach agreement on the final SIU GP. Further information on the general permit is available on the DEEP website at https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water-Regulating-and-Discharges/Industrial-Wastewater/Industrial-Wastewater.</p> <p>The SIU GP incorporates the current requirements of the <i>General Permit for the Discharge of Wastewaters from Categorical Industrial Users to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)</i> (Categorical general permit) with those requirements from the <i>General Permit for Miscellaneous Discharges of Sewer Compatible Wastewaters (MISC GP)</i> that will apply to Significant Industrial Users.</p> <p>Metal Finishing Wastewater Dischargers Currently Authorized by the Categorical GP--For all permittees authorized to discharge metal finishing wastewater under the current Categorical General Permit, please note that coverage will expire on October 30, 2020. To continue authorization to discharge, such permittees must submit a registration under the SIU GP to DEEP by April 29, 2021 and comply with the SIU GP requirements while their registration is processed.</p> <p>Significant Industrial Users Currently Authorized by the Miscellaneous GP--For all permittees currently authorized under the Miscellaneous General Permit who are Significant Industrial Users (facility has cumulative maximum daily discharges of Group I Process Wastewater greater than 25,000 gallons per day or contributes a process wastestream which makes up 5 percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW Treatment plant), please note that coverage will expire on October 30, 2020. To continue authorization to discharge, such permittees must submit a complete and sufficient registration under the SIU GP to DEEP by April 29, 2021 and comply with the SIU GP requirements while their registration is processed.</p> <p>The SIU GP, Registration Form, and Instructions are available on the DEEP website at https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Permits-and-Licenses/Water-Discharge-Permits-and-General-Permits.</p>

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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.
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

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Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from Construction Activities	<p>**Issued: 12/21/2020; Effective Date: 12/31/2020</p> <p>Renewal registration is required within 120 days.</p> <p>Notice of Reissuance of the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from Construction Activities</p>	<p>The Department of Energy & Environmental Protection (DEEP) hereby gives notice of the reissuance with modifications of the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from Construction Activities (construction general permit). The reissued construction general permit will be effective December 31, 2020.</p> <p>The Public Notice of Tentative Decision to modify the construction general permit was published in newspapers statewide on December 31, 2019 and January 2, 2020 and a public informational meeting was held on January 8, 2020. Two hundred and four (204) comment letters or emails and a petition for hearing were received during the 45-day comment period for the general permit. Staff from the Water Permitting and Enforcement Division met with a workgroup of consulting engineers, representatives from the solar industry, and other intervening parties from June to October 2020 to reach agreement on the final construction general permit. The petition for hearing was withdrawn on October 23, 2020. Further information on the general permit and a Response to Comments is available on the DEEP website at https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water-Regulating-and-Discharges/Stormwater/Construction-Stormwater-GP.</p> <p>Current Permittees Under the construction general permit--Permittees currently authorized to discharge under the construction general permit must submit a reregistration electronically via DEEP's eZFile portal within 120 days of the date of issuance of the general permit in order to continue authorization.</p> <p>For more information, search for 'construction stormwater' on the DEEP website.</p>

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Stormwater Associated with Commercial Activity	NO CHANGE Reissued 9/10/2020 Expires 5/14/2022	<p>The DEEP will be reissuing without modifications for two years – no registration required for existing registrants. Registrants are expected to comply with the terms and conditions of the current Commercial Stormwater General Permit in the interim until such time the reissued general permit becomes effective. The current commercial general permit became effective on May 15, 2017 and expired on May 14, 2020. The DEEP is proposing to continue permit authorization by issuing a notice to reissue the commercial general permit without modifications for the period beginning on the date of issuance by the Commissioner and expiring on May 14, 2022.</p> <p>For more information, go to: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water-Regulating-and-Discharges/Stormwater/Commercial-Stormwater</p>
Water Diversion Program <u>Contact:</u> Land and Water Resources Division at (860) 424-3019	2020 Annual Water Use Reporting Form for reporting of both registered and permitted diversions	<p>July 14, 2020 – Letter from the Commissioner Re <i>Notice of Availability of Forms for the Reporting of Operating Data for Registered Diversions and Submission Deadline</i></p> <p>In accordance with Section 22a-368a of the General Statutes of Connecticut, the Commissioner of the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection hereby gives notice that a form for the reporting of operating data for water diversions registered pursuant to Section 22a-368 CGS is available on-line at www.ct.gov/deep/waterdiversionreporting. The deadline for diversion registrants to submit their first completed reporting form is January 31, 2021. This form will contain daily diversion operating data for the year 2020. All registrants expected to submit annual reports were mailed individual notices dated September 30, 2019. Anyone requiring more information regarding this matter may visit the Department's Water Diversion Reporting website at www.ct.gov/deep/waterdiversionreporting or contact the Department by email at deep.waterdiversionreporting@ct.gov or by phone at 860-424-3020. Department staff has limited access to phones during the on-going health crisis therefore email contact is preferred.</p> <p>NOTE: In light of COVID-19, timely renewal for individual diversion permits has been reduced to 30 days prior to expiration.</p>

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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	9/17/2020 From Phil Trowbridge: "DEEP is currently finalizing our response to comments on the list of topics to be considered for rule changes. After that, we will need to submit the document to EPA for approval. Once approved, we will post the document on our website and email all those who commented. I expect that we will be done with these steps by the end of the year. The next step after that would be to start the rulemaking process for making changes to the standards, which is a long process by itself." 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".
Integrated Water Quality Report to Congress <u>Contact:</u> rebecca.jascot@ct.gov	Prepared Pursuant to Clean Water Act Sections 305(b) and 303(d) – report has been finalized	CTDEEP sought public comments on the 2020 Draft of the Integrated Water Quality Report. Responses to submitted comments are now available. The 2020 Integrated Water Quality Report has been finalized. The recording and slides from the public meeting, along with the 2020 Integrated Water Quality Report are available at https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress or by searching the CTDEEP website for 'IWQR'.
EPA Programs		
PFOA, PFOS and Other PFASs	On-going EPA's PFAS website at https://www.epa.gov/pfas	Interim Guidance on Destroying and Disposing of Certain PFAS and PFAS-Containing Materials That Are Not Consumer Products: On December 18, 2020, EPA released for public comment new interim guidance that will help protect the public from exposure to these emerging chemicals of concern. Specifically, the new interim guidance outlines the current state of the science on techniques and treatments that may be used to destroy or dispose of PFAS and PFAS-containing materials from non-consumer products, including aqueous film-forming foam (for firefighting). This interim guidance will be available for public comment until February 22, 2021.

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		<p>February 2020 - EPA released the PFAS Action Plan: Program Update. 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. From issuing groundwater cleanup guidance to proposing a positive regulatory determination for both PFOA and PFOS, EPA has made progress under every aspect of the Action Plan. The actions EPA has taken reflect the comprehensive and coordinated approach that was outlined in the February 2019 PFAS Action Plan. Available at https://www.epa.gov/pfas/pfas-action-plan-program-update-february-2020</p> <p>On November 4, 2019, Governor Ned Lamont officially released the finalized PFAS Action Plan prepared by the Connecticut Interagency PFAS Task Force. CT PFAS Action Plan and more information available on www.ct.gov/ctpfastaskforce</p>
Waters of the United States (WOTUS) Rulemaking	<p>On-going Litigation</p> <p>Incoming administration expected to replace waters rule</p> <p>WOTUS to be mired in legal uncertainty for many years</p> <p>Definition of "Waters of the United States" -</p>	<p><i>Federal Water Rule Expected to Stay Murky Through Biden Term</i> - A Biden administration won't be able to untangle the legal and regulatory "mess" under part of the Clean Water Act that determines which streams, wetlands and other waters get federal protection, legal scholars and litigators say.</p> <p>Any move the Biden administration takes to clarify the definition of Waters of the United States, known as WOTUS, will continue the decades-long "merry-go-round" of administrative rule changes and litigation, said Larry Liebesman, a former Justice Department environmental lawyer who is now a senior adviser at the environmental and water permitting firm of Dawson & Associates.</p> <p>A recent U.S. Supreme Court ruling failed to define WOTUS fully. And a bitterly divided Congress in 2021 is unlikely to make headway on the issue, particularly when congressional efforts to address Clean Water Act jurisdiction have failed in the past. "I think it's going to be a mess for a pretty long time," said Dave Owen, a professor at the University of California's Hastings College of the Law.</p> <p><i>Rush on Development:</i> A Biden administration will likely propose a new rule that expands the Trump administration's of WOTUS, but not as broad as the Obama rule in order to pass muster with the Supreme Court's conservative majority, said Patrick Parenteau, senior counsel at the Institute for Energy and the Environment at Vermont Law School.</p>

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	Please visit https://www.epa.gov/nwpr for more information.	<p>The Environmental Protection Agency scrapped the Obama administration’s expansive interpretation of federal waters last year, and the new definition, known as the Navigable Waters Protection Rule, took effect in June. Both the Obama and Trump era rules are being challenged in court. The original rule was written in 1986.</p> <p>The Trump-era definition, written after business sectors raised concerns that WOTUS applied to previously unregulated creeks and ditches, says the Clean Water Act doesn’t apply to small streams.</p> <p>The new rule, which lifts federal protections for many small waterways, prevents developers from needing a federal permit for work in some types of waterways now excluded from the Trump administration’s WOTUS definition.</p> <p>The narrower rule is in effect in every state except Colorado, where a judge blocked it from taking effect.</p> <p>Developers are “rushing under this more lenient approach to wetlands and waters so they can get everything confirmed and move on with their projects, sometimes without getting a permit,” said Ellen Gilinsky, an independent consultant who served as the EPA’s associate deputy assistant administrator for water under the Obama administration.</p> <p>WOTUS is the foundation for all Clean Water Act programs and the new rule’s repeal should be high on President-elect Joe Biden’s list of environmental priorities, Gilinsky said. The Biden transition team didn’t respond to requests for comment.</p> <p><i>Options on the Table:</i> Biden can take several avenues to redefine WOTUS or try to bring long-term certainty to what waters will receive federal protection during his term, legal scholars say. His Justice Department, for example, could switch positions in lawsuits challenging the 2015 WOTUS rule, Owen said.</p> <p>“The DOJ could say we’re not going to defend the rule,” Owen said. “Litigation against the rule would be defended by intervenors. The litigation would be ongoing, but DOJ would be on the other side.”</p>

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		<p>A Biden EPA could decide whether to begin a new rulemaking process. That could be simple repeal, and then a replacement, which, like each iteration of the rule before it, likely would be challenged in court, he said.</p> <p>“Any replacement is also going to have uncertain prospects. That means it’s going to take a long time for things to filter up to the Supreme Court, which itself doesn’t have a track record on issuing any finality to any of these rules,” Owen said.</p> <p><i>Passing Court Muster.</i> Rulemaking could take too long to prevent many streams and waters from being damaged by development, so the first step would be to get the Trump rule off the books, Gilinsky said.</p> <p>“If that was the case, you’d go back to what was the status quo before the 2015 rule,” Gilinsky said. It would be unlikely that a new rulemaking would be finalized in four years, she said.</p> <p>But the Supreme Court’s April ruling in <i>County of Maui v. Hawai’i Wildlife Fund</i> may complicate a return to Obama’s expansive WOTUS definition, said David Buente, a Sidley Austin LLP lawyer who represents industry clients.</p> <p>The justices ruled that polluters must get permits for indirect water contamination that’s the “functional equivalent” of a direct discharge into federal waterways. Some attorneys interpreted the ruling as suggesting that pollution to groundwater would more often be regulated at the federal level.</p> <p>Regulating groundwater in that manner “would change significantly, I think, the analysis that had been done during the Obama administration on the potential economic impact of a WOTUS rule,” Buente said.</p> <p>“To me it’s a very open question how Biden’s EPA will address that,” Buente said. “I suppose they could say they will deal with surface water at this point and not address the question.”</p> <p>Ultimately, it may be up to Congress, not the Supreme Court, to halt the “endless loop” of new WOTUS and resulting legal challenges, Parenteau said. In 2019, Republican Sens. Mike Braun (Ind.) and Joni Ernst (Iowa) introduced a “Define WOTUS Act” (S. 2356) that would codify the Trump</p>

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		<p>administration's rule, but the legislation hasn't moved. "The only way to stop it is Congress," Parenteau said. "Nobody knows what the scope of the Clean Water Act is."</p> <p>Source: https://news.bloomberglaw.com/environment-and-energy/federal-water-rule-expected-to-stay-murky-through-biden-term , accessed 12/15/2020</p> <p>On June 22, 2020, the Navigable Waters Protection Rule, which fulfills Executive Order 13788 and follows legal precedent set by previous Supreme Court cases, went into effect. Overall, it narrows the scope of what falls under federal jurisdiction, removing interstate and ephemeral streams, water features, and nonadjacent or isolated wetlands as part of the "waters of the United States." Resources covered within the refined definition include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The territorial seas and traditional navigable waters, • Perennial and intermittent tributaries to those waters, • Certain lakes, ponds, and impoundments, and • Wetlands adjacent to jurisdictional waters <p>The final rule also details 12 categories of exclusions, features that are not "waters of the United States," such as features that only contain water in direct response to rainfall (e.g., ephemeral features); groundwater (questionable after a recent Supreme Court case County of Maui, Hawaii v. Hawaii Wildlife Fund); many ditches; prior converted cropland; and waste treatment systems.</p>
EPA's Stormwater Discharges from Industrial Activities	Proposed 2020 MSGP for Public Comment – comment period closed May 1, 2020	<p>EPA was seeking public comment on a proposed 2020 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) for stormwater discharges from industrial activity. This proposed permit would replace the 2015 MSGP upon finalization. This proposed permit would cover stormwater discharges from industrial facilities in areas where EPA is the NPDES permitting authority.</p> <p>EPA's 2015 Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) expired on June 3, 2020, at 11:59PM and has been administratively continued. The 2015 MSGP remains in force and effect for discharges that were covered prior to permit expiration.</p>

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		The permit, fact sheet, and other associated documents can be found at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-industrial-activities .
NPDES	EPA announces 32% reduction of NPDES permit backlog	<p>Dec 15th, 2020 - The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) reduced its backlog of federally issued National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits by 32% from 2017 levels, according to a release recently issued by the agency's Office of Water. The gains were part of the agency's Lean Management System, an agency-wide systematic approach to continuous process improvement. Efficiency improvements in the Office of Water are enhancing the agency's support of state and local partners while better protecting public health and the environment. Since 2017, EPA's Office of Water has prioritized timely action on state submittals and has implemented ELMS to improve over 33 processes across the office.</p> <p>In addition to the NPDES backlog, highlights include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminating the backlog of action on states' lists of impaired waters—marking the first time in a decade that the backlog was eliminated. • Cutting the backlog of action on submitted state priority TMDLs by 99%—from more than 100 in 2017 to just one state priority TMDL. • Shrinking the Federal Underground Injection Control (UIC) Class II permit backlog by 70% from 2018 levels. <p>“Ensuring that all Americans have access to safe water requires coordination at the federal, state, and local levels,” said EPA Assistant Administrator for Water David Ross. “Under this Administration, EPA has reduced its backlog of action on state and local submittals to more efficiently serve these partners while more effectively protecting our nation’s vital water resources and supporting the water economy.”</p> <p>Source: https://www.watertechnonline.com/industry/article/14189077/epa-announces-32-reduction-of-npdes-permit-backlog?utm_source=WT+Newsletter&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=CPS201221076&o_eid=4870G9257156G8X&rdx.ident%5Bpull%5D=omeda%7C4870G9257156G8X&oly_enc_id=4870G9257156G8X; accessed 12/29/2020</p>

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Drinking Water	<p>Final Revisions to the Lead and Copper Rule</p> <p>https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/lead-and-copper-rule</p>	<p>EPA issued the pre-publication version of the final Lead and Copper Rule on Tuesday, December 22. In the final rule, EPA has specified that any phosphate inhibitors must be orthophosphate. In addressing comments, EPA states (on page 46):</p> <p>"Many commenters had concerns with orthophosphate impacts on wastewater treatment. The use of orthophosphate for corrosion control can increase the phosphorus loading to wastewater treatment facilities. However, water systems conducting corrosion control studies cannot rule out orthophosphate simply based on the increase in loading to wastewater treatment facilities. The definition of optimal corrosion control treatment means the corrosion control treatment that minimizes lead and copper concentrations at users' taps while ensuring that the system does not violate any national primary drinking water regulations. SDWA Section 1412(b)(7)(A) requires that a treatment technique prevent known or anticipated adverse effects on the health of persons to the extent feasible. EPA has determined that orthophosphate treatment is a feasible corrosion control technology in accordance with SDWA Section 1412(b)(4)(E). Therefore, eliminating orthophosphate as an option because of concerns unrelated to compliance with national primary drinking water regulations may prevent a system from installing the treatment technique that reduces to the extent feasible the risks of adverse health effects from lead in drinking water."</p> <p>EPA's revised Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) includes a suite of actions to reduce lead exposure in drinking water where it is needed the most. The proposed rule will identify the most at-risk communities and ensure systems have plans in place to rapidly respond by taking actions to reduce elevated levels of lead in drinking water.</p> <p>The agency's proposal takes a proactive and holistic approach to improving the current rule—from testing to treatment to telling the public about the levels and risks of lead in drinking water. This approach focuses on six key areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identifying the areas most impacted 2. Strengthening drinking water treatment requirements 3. Replacing lead service lines 4. Increasing sampling reliability

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		<p>5. Improving risk communication</p> <p>6. Protecting children in schools and child care facilities</p> <p>EPA and the Department of Housing and Urban Development have launched a new website that summarizes available federal programs that help finance or fund lead service line replacement. The new resource also includes case studies demonstrating how cities and states have successfully leveraged federal resources to support lead service line (LSL) replacement projects.</p> <p>EPA's Lead and Copper Proposed Rule reflects input received from the agency's state, local, and tribal partners, the Science Advisory Board, the National Drinking Water Advisory Council, and best available peer-reviewed science. The comment period is now closed. To view the Federal Register visit http://www.regulations.gov: Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OW-2017-0300.</p>