Water Task Force Status Summary
CBIA e^2 Council
Revised May 2022

Program	Status	Comments
DEEP Programs		
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 Date: March 30, 2018 Expiration Date: March 29, 2023	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 ***fire suppression testing wastewater***, hydrant flushing wastewater, potable water system tank and pipeline draining wastewater, and boiler blowdown wastewater (to groundwater only). 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.
MIU General Permit (formerly known as MISC Wastewater General Permit)	NO CHANGE Issuance Date: September 29, 2020 Effective Date: October 31, 2020 Expiration Date: October 30, 2025	This general permit is issued under the authority of section 22a-430b of the Connecticut General Statutes. https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water-Regulating-and-Discharges/Industrial-Wastewater/Industrial-Wastewater This general permit authorizes discharges of Miscellaneous Industrial User (MIU) wastewater to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) from an Industrial User which is not a Significant Industrial User, as defined in this general permit, and where such wastewater is: • conveyed by sanitary sewer; or • transported by a licensed waste hauler in accordance with Section 5(e)(4) of this general permit. https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Permits-and-Licenses/Water-Discharge-Permits-and-General-Permits

Water Task Force Status Summary
CBIA e^2 Council
Revised May 2022

Program	Status	Comments
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))	NO CHANGE Issuance Date: October 30, 2020 Effective Date: October 31, 2020 Expiration Date: October 30, 2025	This general permit is issued under the authority of section 22a-430b of the Connecticut General Statutes. https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water-Regulating-and-Discharges/Industrial-Wastewater/Industrial-Wastewater Provided the requirements of Section 3(b) of this general permit are satisfied, this general permit authorizes the following indirect discharges from a Significant Industrial User, as defined in this general permit, to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) via sanitary sewer or through transport by a licensed waste hauler in accordance with Section 5(e)(4) of this general permit: (1) Metal finishing wastewater, as defined in this general permit; and/or (2) Process and non-process wastewater that is not subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR Chapter I, subchapter N. Any discharge of water, substance or material into the waters of the state other than those specified in this section is not authorized by this general permit, and any person or municipality which initiates, creates, originates or maintains such a discharge shall apply for and obtain authorization under section 22a-430 of the Connecticut General Statutes prior to the occurrence of such discharge. https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Permits-and-Licenses/Water-Discharge-Permits-and-General-Permits
Stormwater Permits Contact: 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.

Water Task Force Status Summary
CBIA e^2 Council
Revised May 2022

Program	Status	Comments
Industrial Stormwater General Permit	NO CHANGE Effective Date: October 1, 2021 ***without modifications posted*** Expiration Date: September 30, 2024 No renewal registration is required for existing sources.	The current industrial general permit became effective on October 1, 2011. It was most recently reissued *without modifications* on October 1, 2019 and will expire on September 30, 2021. The DEEP is proposing to **continue permit authorization** by issuing this notice to reissue the industrial general permit *without modifications* for the period beginning on October 1, 2021 and expiring on September 30, 2024. The Department intends to reissue a new industrial general permit *with modifications* prior to the expiration of this proposed reissued general permit *without modifications*. The Department will seek public comment on a notice of tentative decision to reissue the industrial general permit *with modifications* by July 2022. For more information, go to: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water-Regulating-and-Discharges/Stormwater/Industrial-Stormwater-GP
Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from Construction Activities	NO CHANGE Issuance Date: December 21,2020; Effective Date: December 31,2020 Expiration Date: December 30, 2025. Renewal registration is required within 120 days. Notice of Reissuance of the General Permit for	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. 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. **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

Program	Status	Comments
	the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from Construction Activities	eZFile portal within 120 days of the date of issuance of the general permit in order to continue authorization. For more information, search for 'construction stormwater' on the DEEP website.
Stormwater Associated with Commercial Activity	EXPIRED Reissued September 10, 2020 Expired May 14, 2022	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. The DEEP is working to continue permit authorization by issuing a notice to reissue the commercial general permit without modification for a brief period (i.e., 6 months). This would provide the DEEP the time to update and revise the general permit. While the notice to reissue without modification will not be published and in effect until after the expiration date, the DEEP expect that all permittees will continue to comply with the expired permit until the general permit is reissued. With the reissuance without modification, the DEEP will then issue a notice of a new commercial general permit that is expected to be significantly updated. More to follow. For more information, go to: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water-Regulating-and-Discharges/Stormwater/Commercial-Stormwater

Water Task Force Status Summary
CBIA e² Council
Revised May 2022

Program	Status	Comments
Water Diversion Program Contact: Land and Water Resources Division at (860) 424-3019	NO CHANGE Annual Water Use Reporting Form for reporting of both registered and permitted diversions Water use forms posted on website for annual reporting year, due January 31. https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Diversions/Water-Diversion-Reporting	July 14, 2020 – Letter from the Commissioner Re *Notice of Availability of Forms for the Reporting of Operating Data for Registered Diversions and Submission Deadline* 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 was 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. NOTE: In light of COVID-19, timely renewal for individual diversion permits has been reduced to 30 days prior to expiration.
Water Quality Standards Contact: Bureau of Water Protection and Land Reuse at (860) 424-3020	NO CHANGE Triennial Review Process underway?	9/17/2020 From Phil Trowbridge (since retired): "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".

Bill No. 837 Public Act No. 21-191 **PFOA, PFOS and Other PFASs**	No Change	An act concerning the use of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances in class B Firefighting Foam. As provided by the Act on or after October 1, 2021, no person shall use a class B firefighting foam that contains an intentionally added perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance for any vapor suppression or firefighting purpose unless such fire is a flammable liquid-based fire and the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection (CTDEEP) fails to identify an alternative to such use on or before July 1, 2021. For any airport-related entity with a facility that utilizes a fire suppression system containing class B firefighting foam that contains an intentionally added perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance on or before October 1, 2021 mitigation measures shall be employed to prevent releases of such foam into the environment, including the implementation of plans and physical features that are designed to prevent releases of such foam into the environment through the use of containment, treatment and disposal of such foam, event when such foam is deployed in its intended manner. Chemical plants, oil refineries, and flammable liquid terminal, storage, or distribution facilities may apply to DEEP for an extension of up to two years in order to comply. Complete the **Request for Extension of Class B PFAS Firefighting Foam Use** and email it to **DEEP.MarineTerminals@ct.gov**. Approvals/rejections will be emailed. For more information, contact Dave Keating (860-729-4945). **Background** 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** . As of August 2020, DEEP and the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP) have begun planning for the take-back and safe disposal of aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF) containing PFAS from state and municipal fire departments. In addition, DEEP is developing a Geographic Information System (GIS) project specific to potential PFAS sources for use as a tool to evaluate the vulnerability of sensitive receptors, including drinking water supplies and surface water bodies, to PFAS pollution. This GIS project will assist DEEP and DPH in prioritizing future site investigations throughout the state. Furthermore, DEEP is planning initial testing at about one third of the state's wastewater treatment plants. This testing will include analysis of influent to and effluent from the treatment facilities. For more information on steps being taken by DEEP and DPH, please contact: •Shannon Pociu - CT DEEP Remediation Division

		•Lori Mathieu -CT DPG Environmental Health and Drinking Water Branch •Pat Bisacky- CT DPH Drinking Water Section No later than October 1, 2023, any such system shall be removed or repurposed to remove such firefighting foam. Not later than October 1, 2021, the Commissioner of CTDEEP shall develop or identify a take-back program for municipally owned class B firefighting foam containing perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances that results in the application of best management practices for the disposal of such substances.
EPA Programs		
PFOA, PFOS and Other PFASs	On-going EPA Announces Nationwide Monitoring Effort to Better Understand Extent of PFAS in Drinking Water EPA's PFAS website at https://www.epa.gov/pfas	WASHINGTON (April 28, 2022) – Today, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is announcing three actions to protect communities and the environment from per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in our nation's waters. The actions announced today advance progress under the Biden-Harris Administration's Plan to Combat PFAS Pollution by improving methods to detect PFAS in water, reducing PFAS discharges into our nation's waters, and protecting fish and aquatic ecosystems from PFAS. These efforts complement the historic investment of $10 billion to address PFAS and emerging contaminants secured under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. "EPA is using all available tools to address PFAS contamination as part of a broader, whole of government effort to protect communities across the country from these chemicals," said EPA Administrator Michael S. Regan. "This is why we put a Strategic Roadmap in place, and why President Biden fought for billions in funding under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law to tackle this challenge. Today's actions help protect the health of all Americans as we deliver on our commitment to research, restrict, and remediate PFAS." **A New Testing Method Will Help Detect PFAS in Water** Robust, accurate methods for detecting and measuring PFAS in air, land, and water are essential for understanding which PFAS are in the environment and how much are present. Detection methods are also essential for evaluating the effectiveness of different technologies for remediating PFAS and for implementing future regulations.

		Today, EPA is publishing a new method that can broadly screen for the presence of PFAS in water at the part per billion level. EPA's new *Screening Method for the Determination of Adsorbable Organic Fluorine (AOF) in Aqueous Matrices by Combustion Ion Chromatography (CIC)* provides an aggregate measurement of chemical substances that contain carbon-fluorine bonds. PFAS are a common source of organofluorines in wastewater. This new method is especially useful for understanding the presence and forms of PFAS in wastewater when used in conjunction with methods that target individual PFAS. EPA's Draft Method 1621 has successfully completed single laboratory validation. Multi-laboratory validation will take place this summer and EPA intends to publish an updated version of the method later this year. **New Permitting Direction Will help Reduce Discharges of PFAS to our Waters** The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program interfaces with many pathways by which PFAS travel and are released into the environment and ultimately impact people and water quality. EPA is seeking to proactively use existing NPDES authorities to reduce discharges of PFAS at the source and obtain more comprehensive information through monitoring on sources of PFAS. Today, EPA issued a memo titled, *Addressing PFAS Discharges in EPA-Issued NPDES Permits and Expectations Where EPA is the Pretreatment Control Authority*. This memo provides instructions for monitoring provisions, analytical methods, the use of pollution prevention, and best management practices to address discharges of PFAS. These provisions will help reduce PFAS pollution in surface water as the agency aggressively embarks to promulgate effluent guidelines, multi-validated analytical methods, and water quality criteria recommendations that address PFAS compounds. EPA also plans to issue new guidance to state permitting authorities to address PFAS in NPDES permits in a future action. **New Protective Levels Will Help Support Healthy Fish and Aquatic Ecosystems** EPA is also developing national recommended ambient water quality criteria for PFAS to protect aquatic life. States and Tribes may use EPA-recommended water quality criteria to develop water quality standards that protect and restore waters, issue permits to address PFAS discharges, and assess the impact of PFAS pollution on local communities and the environment. EPA is proposing the first Clean Water Act aquatic life criteria for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)—two of the most well-studied chemicals in this group. The criteria are intended to protect aquatic life in the United States from short-term and long-term toxic effects of PFOA and PFOS. Following the comment period, EPA intends to issue final PFOA and PFOS

		recommended criteria, considering public comments and any new toxicity data. States and Tribes may consider adopting the final criteria into their water quality standards or can adopt other scientifically defensible criteria that are based on local or site-specific conditions. For more information on EPA's PFAS Strategic Roadmap, visit PFAS Strategic Roadmap: EPA's Commitments to Action 2021-2024 For more information on the Draft Method 1621, visit CWA Analytical Methods for Per- and Polyfluorinated Alkyl Substances (PFAS) For more information on the NPDES memo, visit: Industrial Wastewater For more information on aquatic life criteria for PFOA and PFOS, visit: Aquatic Life Criteria - Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and Aquatic Life Criteria - Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) **Background** In April 2021, Administrator Regan established the EPA Council on PFAS to address the dangerous impacts of PFAS contamination and meet the needs of EPA's partners and communities across the United States. To date, under the Biden-Harris Administration, EPA has: • Launched a national PFAS testing strategy. • Restarted rule development process for designating PFOA and PFOS as CERCLA hazardous substances. • Built momentum to set national primary drinking water standard for PFOA and PFOS, • Announced actions to stop companies from dumping PFAS into America's waterways. • Formed a workgroup to champion regulating PFAS as categories. • Proposed a rule to expand data collection efforts on PFAS. • Started planning to conduct expanded nationwide monitoring for PFAS in drinking water.

		• Announced robust review process for new PFAS. • Released preliminary Toxics Release Inventory data on PFAS. • Updated a toxicity assessment for PFBS after rigorous scientific review. • Released a draft PFBA toxicity assessment for public comment and external peer review. For more information on CWA Analytical Methods for PFAS, visit: https://www.epa.gov/cwa-methods/cwa-analytical-methods-and-polyfluorinated-alkyl-substances-pfas For Frequent Questions about PFAS Methods for NPDES Permits, visit: https://www.epa.gov/cwa-methods/frequent-questions-about-pfas-methods-npdes-permits
Waters of the United States (WOTUS) Rulemaking	On-going Rulemaking EPA and Army Take Action to Provide Certainty for the Definition of WOTUS Please visit https://www.epa.gov/nwpr for more information.	WASHINGTON (Feb. 24, 2022) – Today, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and U.S. Department of the Army (the agencies) announced the selection of ten geographically varied roundtables with participants representing diverse perspectives. The agencies will work with each selected roundtable to facilitate discussion on implementation of "waters of the United States" (WOTUS), while highlighting regional differences. "EPA and Army are committed to listening to all sides and working to foster a common-ground approach to WOTUS that protects our environment and is informed by the experience of those who steward our waters day-in and day-out," said EPA Assistant Administrator for Water Radhika Fox. "Through these regional roundtables, we will work toward a shared understanding of the challenges and opportunities to enhance WOTUS implementation to support public health, environmental protection, agricultural activity, and economic growth." "The Department of the Army, together with the EPA, is committed to gaining a better understanding of the various regional perspectives through these roundtables to develop an implementation approach that accounts for these diverse voices and regional variations," said Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works Michael L. Connor. "In addition, the Army hopes to identify implementation considerations and tools that could assist in effective, consistent, and efficient implementation across the nation." EPA and Army are announcing the selection of ten roundtables that highlight geographic differences and a range of perspectives—including agriculture, conservation groups, developers, drinking water and wastewater managers, environmental organizations, communities with environmental justice concerns, industry, Tribal nations, and state and local governments.

		For more information see www.epa.gov/wotus. **WASHINGTON (Nov. 18, 2021)**– Today, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and U.S. Department of the Army (the agencies) announced a proposed rule to re-establish the pre-2015 definition of "waters of the United States" (WOTUS) which had been in place for decades, updated to reflect consideration of Supreme Court decisions. This action advances the agencies' goal of establishing a durable definition of WOTUS that protects public health, the environment, and downstream communities while supporting economic opportunity, agriculture, and other industries that depend on clean water. This proposed rule would support a stable implementation of "waters of the United States" while the agencies continue to consult with states, Tribes, local governments, and a broad array of stakeholders in both the implementation of WOTUS and future regulatory actions. "In recent years, the only constant with WOTUS has been change, creating a whiplash in how to best protect our waters in communities across America," said EPA Administrator Michael S. Regan. "Through our engagement with stakeholders across the country, we've heard overwhelming calls for a durable definition of WOTUS that protects the environment and that is grounded in the experience of those who steward our waters. Today's action advances our process toward a stronger rule that achieves our shared priorities." "The Army recognizes the importance of our nation's water resources and the role water plays in our communities across the nation," said Acting Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works Jaime A. Pinkham. "We remain committed to working with EPA to develop a rule that is informed by our experience and expertise, as well as that of our co-regulators, is mindful of implementation practices, and is shaped by the lived experience of local communities and stakeholders." Recent court decisions have reinforced the need for a stable and certain definition of WOTUS. The U.S. District Courts for both Arizona and New Mexico have vacated the Navigable Waters Protection Rule. In light of the court actions, the agencies have been implementing the pre-2015 regulatory regime nationwide since early September 2021. Today's action is an important step because it would solidify the rules of the road for a stable implementation of "waters of the United States" while the agencies continue to consult with stakeholders to refine the definition of WOTUS in both implementation and future regulatory actions. The proposed rule would maintain the longstanding exclusions of the pre-2015 regulations as well as the exemptions and exclusions in the Clean Water Act on which the agricultural community has come to

		rely. EPA and Army conducted extensive pre-proposal engagement, including Federalism and Tribal consultation, to help inform the content of the proposed rule. The agencies are taking comment on this proposed rule for 60 days beginning on the date it is published in the Federal Register. On December 7, 2021, the proposed rule was published in the Federal Register. The public comment period closed on February 7, 2022.
Drinking Water	On-going EPA Advances Science to Protect the Public from PFOA and PFOS in Drinking Water	WASHINGTON (Nov. 16, 2021) – Today, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is asking the agency's Science Advisory Board to review draft scientific documents regarding the health effects of certain Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS). EPA is committed to science-based approaches to protect public health from exposure to Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), including by quickly updating drinking water health advisories with new peer-reviewed approaches and expeditiously developing National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for these contaminants. "Under our new PFAS Strategic Roadmap, EPA is moving aggressively on clear, robust, and science-based actions to protect communities suffering from legacy PFOA and PFOS contamination," said EPA Administrator Michael S. Regan. "This action will ensure a rigorous review from experienced scientists to strengthen our understanding of this preliminary information as the agency works toward developing revised health advisories for PFOA and PFOS, and soon establishing regulations that protect communities from these contaminants." EPA has transmitted to the Science Advisory Board four draft documents with recent scientific data and new analyses that indicate that negative health effects may occur at much lower levels of exposure to PFOA and PFOS than previously understood and that PFOA is a likely carcinogen. The draft documents present EPA's initial analysis and findings with respect to this new information. Following peer review, this information will be used to inform health advisories and the development of Maximum Contaminant Level Goals and a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation for PFOA and PFOS. EPA is now seeking independent scientific review of these documents. EPA is making these draft documents available to the public to ensure a transparent and robust evaluation of the available information. EPA will not wait to take action to protect the public from PFAS exposure. The agency will be actively engaging with its partners regarding PFOA and PFOS in drinking water, including supporting their monitoring and remediation efforts. Importantly, the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, signed by President Biden on November 15, 2021, invests $10 billion to help communities test for and clean up PFAS and

		other emerging contaminants in drinking water and wastewater, and can be used to support projects in disadvantaged communities. EPA will move as quickly as possible to issue updated health advisories for PFOA and PFOS that reflect this new science and input from the SAB. Concurrently, EPA will continue to develop a proposed PFAS National Primary Drinking Water Regulation for publication in Fall 2022. For more information, visit www.epa.gov/pfas.