



2010 National Pretreatment and Pollution Prevention Workshop

Phoenix, AZ

May 19, 2009





Overview

- Regulations in Development
- 304m Plan
- Contaminants of Emerging Concern
- NRDC Petition to Redefine Secondary Treatment



Regulations – Construction and Development Rule

- Nearly 600,000 acres of land are developed annually in the U.S. Construction stormwater contains sediment, nutrients, metals and other toxic pollutants. Sediment and turbidity are leading sources of impairment to receiving waters nationwide.
- Final rule published on Dec. 1, 2009
 - All sites an acre or more, BMPs. Effective Feb. 1, 2010.
 - Sites that disturb 10 acres or more at one time must also meet an effluent limit of 280 NTU (turbidity) according to the following schedule:
 - 20 or more disturbed acres at one time – effective Aug. 1, 2011
 - 10 or more disturbed acres at one time – effective Feb. 2, 2014
- Final rule will be incorporated in the Construction General Permit in mid-2011
- Plan to issue implementation guidance.
- www.epa.gov/guide/construction



Regulations – Airport Deicing

- About 330 commercial airports conduct occasional or frequent deicing operations producing an estimated 25 million gallons of Aircraft Deicing Fluid creating 128 million lbs of Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) annually. Also, about 8.2 million lbs. of urea is applied to runways generating both ammonia and COD.
- Control Technologies – can collect the deicing fluid with Glycol Recovery Vehicles (GRV), Plug & Pump storm drains in aircraft spraying areas, and Deicing Pads.
- Treating the Collected Deicing Fluid -- onsite biological treatment systems or off-site options using POTW or contractor (centralized waste treatment/disposal).
- Rule proposed in Federal Register on August 28, 2009.
 - Airfield deicing requirements apply to airports with 1,000 or more annual jet departures – discontinue use of urea or meet ammonia limit
 - About 50 of 218 airports currently use urea
 - Aircraft deicing requirements apply to airports with 1,000 or more annual jet departures that also have 10,000 or more total annual departures
 - 60% collection requirement (based on deicing pads) for airports that use 460,000 gallons or more of aircraft deicing fluid (14 airports)
 - 20% collection requirement (based on GRVs) for remainder of these airports (about 96 airports)
- Public comment period closed on Feb. 26, 2010.
- Expect to finalize rule early CY11.
- www.epa.gov/guide/airport



Regulations – Steam Electric

- Announced initiation of rulemaking in Sept. 2009 based on multiyear study of industry. Key waste streams of interest are flue gas desulfurization wastewater and coal ash.
- Plan industry survey and wastewater sampling
- Proposed rule in mid-CY12. Final in late 2013.
- www.epa.gov/guide/steam



Regulations – Stormwater Rule

- Joint rulemaking between Water Permits Division and Engineering and Analysis Division. Considering
 - Stormwater discharge requirements for new development and redevelopment
 - Expanding the areas subject to federal stormwater regulations
 - Requiring MS4s to address stormwater discharges in areas of existing development through retrofits
 - Developing a single set of consistent stormwater requirements for all MS4s
 - Special requirements for the Chesapeake Bay Watershed
- Proposed rule in Oct. 2011; final in Nov. 2012.
- <http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/rulemaking.cfm>



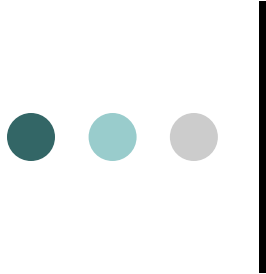
Regulations – Methods Update Rule

- Regular update of 40 CFR Part 136 to add new/revised methods
 - Recent addition of Standard Methods
 - New ASTM methods
 - Method for flame retardants
 - EPA-approved Alternative Test Procedures
 - New, very sensitive PCB method
- For more changes, see <http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/methods/possible-updates.html>
- Proposed rule mid-CY10; final rule in 2011



304m/g Plan

- Preliminary 2010 304m/g Plan published in Dec. 2009. Nothing new
 - Ranking of industries with existing ELGs
 - Study updates for
 - Coalbed methane
 - Ore mining and dressing
 - Unused Pharmaceuticals
- Final 2010 304m/g Plan expected late CY10
 - Annual ranking
 - Decision on rulemakings for coalbed methane and/or ore mining and dressing
 - Guidance for disposal of unused pharmaceuticals by health care industry
- www.epa.gov/guide/304m



Contaminants of Emerging Concern (CEC)

- CECs include pharmaceuticals, personal care products, flame retardants
- Unused Pharmaceuticals (previous slide)
- Nine POTW Study issued Dec. 2009. Results of sampling (both CECs and more traditional pollutants) from nine volunteer POTWs. Report contains
 - Study design and POTW descriptions
 - All individual data points
 - Observations but no conclusions
 - <http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/ppcp/studies/potw.html>
- Treatment Effectiveness Literature Review Report
 - Review of best current literature on the removal of CECs from water and wastewater by treatment technologies.
 - Covers pharmaceuticals and personal care products, steroids and hormones, pesticides, nonylphenols, flame retardants, PAHs, others.
 - Capturing data from studies in searchable database
 - Peer review completed. Web posting soon.



NRDC Petition to Redefine Secondary Treatment

- NRDC (and others) petitioned EPA in Nov. 2007 to
 - Assess current capabilities of secondary treatment and
 - Initiate rulemaking to establish nitrogen and phosphorus limits at one of two levels
 - 8.0 mg/L TN and 1.0 mg/L TP using existing biological treatment technology, or
 - 0.3 mg/l TP and 3 mg/l TN using advanced treatment.
- NACWA letters requesting that EPA deny petition based on legal, cost, energy, and other concerns. Also, nutrients should be addressed on a site-specific basis.
- EPA currently analyzing data from internal and external sources, and assessing legal issues.
- Recent April 21, 2010 NRDC letter addressing NACWA issues
- Plan response this year



Questions

- EAD Website www.epa.gov/guide
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