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 - Previously recorded webcast: https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-industrial-activities
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Before We Get Started



Language in this presentation is not the official proposal of the EPA. We have attempted to be accurate as to the contents of the proposed permit. To the extent any difference between the language in this presentation differs from the language in the proposed permit, the permit governs.

KEY MESSAGES

1

Most new proposed requirements were informed by the 2016 settlement agreement and/or the 2019 National Academies study.

2

The purpose of every proposed requirement is ultimately to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from industrial activity.

3

Not all requirements will apply to every facility, and even if they apply to you, they might not apply all of the time.

4

This presentation is just an overview of the proposed permit.

5

Help us by commenting and providing additional data on pollutants, control measures, and costs.

WHAT'S AHEAD

- Polls
- Background
- Expiring 2015 MSGP
- COVID-19 information
- Proposed changes
- Requests for comments
- Costs
- Public comment period
- Q&A

This presentation will probably go over time!

PLEASE BEAR WITH US



PERMIT BACKGROUND

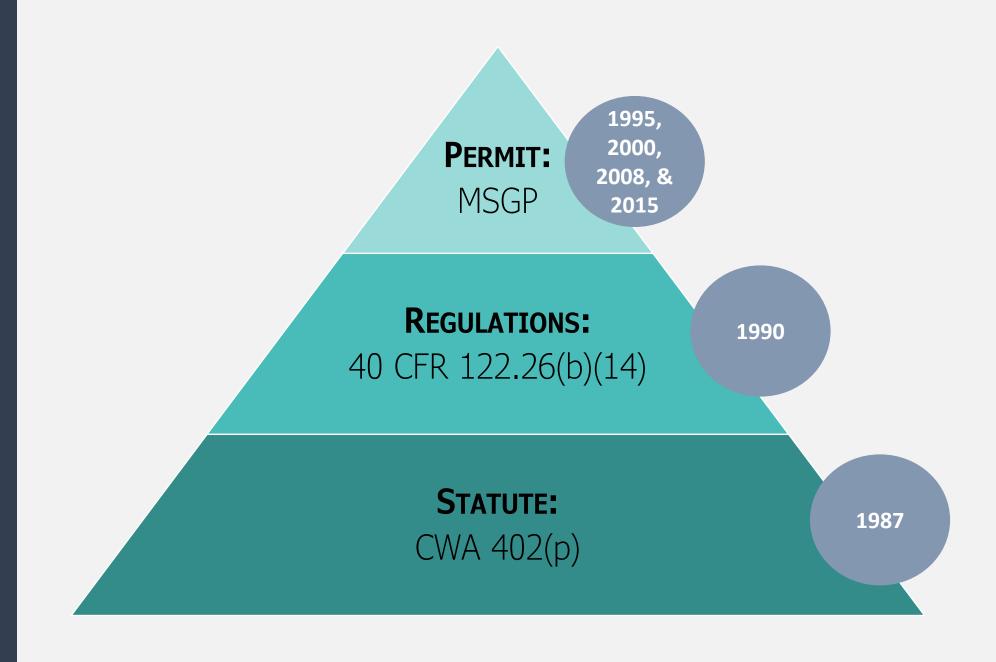
HOW DOES EPA

REGULATE

INDUSTRIAL

STORMWATER

DISCHARGES?



PERMIT: MSGP

PREPARE

GET COVERED

TAKE ACTION

FOLLOW-UP

Meet Eligibility
Conditions

Develop SWPPP

Receive NOI Authorization

Install Control
Measures to
Meet Effluent
Limits

Conduct Monitoring

Conduct Inspections

Complete Any
Corrective
Actions and/or
AIM As
Required

Complete Reporting

IS THERE AN EXCLUSION?

CONDITIONAL
EXCLUSION FOR
"No
EXPOSURE"*

IF ALL INDUSTRIAL
MATERIALS AND ACTIVITIES

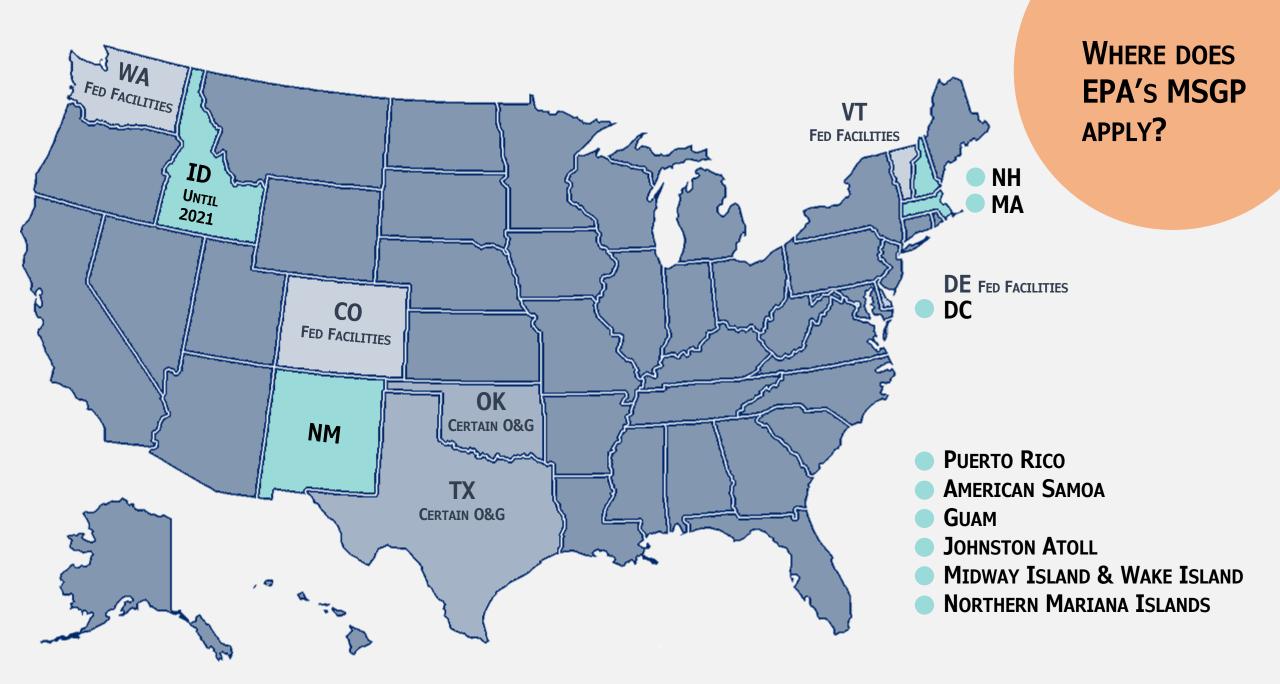
ARE PROTECTED BY A STORM
RESISTANT SHELTER TO
PREVENT EXPOSURE TO RAIN,
SNOW, SNOWMELT, AND/OR
RUNOFF — NO MSGP NEEDED

- **✓ No exposure checklist**
- ✓ SUBMIT CERTIFICATION ONLINE





^{*}Some exceptions apply; does not apply to category x.



*EPA will transfer permitting authority to Idaho for stormwater permits in 2021

EXPIRING 2015 MSGP

KEY DATES

Item	Date
Proposed 2020 MSGP published	March 2, 2020
Comment period ends	May 31, 2020
 2015 MSGP Expiration – Administratively continued Existing facilities remain covered New facilities cannot be covered 	June 4, 2020
Final 2020 MSGP* *Based on settlement agreement deadline	November 12, 2020
Existing facilities - 2020 MSGP NOI	By February 12, 2021 (or 90 days after EPA issues a final permit)
New facilities – 2020 MSGP NOI	At least 30 days prior to commencing discharges

2015 MSGP EXPIRATION

EXISTING FACILITIES

- 2015 MSGP expires June 4, 2020
- Will be administratively continued
 - Per the Administrative Procedure Act and 40 CFR 122.6
 - Part 1.2.2: if you obtain authorization to discharge under the 2015 MSGP prior to the expiration date, any discharges authorized under that permit will automatically remain covered after the permit expiration date until the earliest of:
 - 1. You are authorized for coverage (i.e. submit a new NOI) when EPA issues a new permit
 - 2. You submit an NOT
 - 3. You get an individual permit

2015 MSGP EXPIRATION

EXISTING FACILITIES

- Continue to comply with the permit (including inspections, monitoring, corrective actions, reporting)
- No other action from existing facilities is needed to remain covered
 - EPA will notify all existing permittees via the NPDES eReporting Tool (NeT-MSGP) system
 - Coverage status in NeT will automatically be changed to "admin. continued"
- Once the new MSGP is issued, existing facility will have 90 days to submit a new NOI

2015 MSGP EXPIRATION

NEW FACILITIES

- New facilities (or those w/o prior permit coverage) will <u>not</u> be able to obtain permit coverage under the administratively continued permit
- Any NOI submitted prior to June 3, 2020 at 11:59PM ET will be processed
 - Get your draft NOIs certified and submitted ASAP
- New facilities can submit an "Intent to Operate in Accordance with the 2015 MSGP" (ITO) form to EPA via NeT
 - This is not the same as an NOI
 - This is not to get permit coverage
 - This lets EPA know your facility intends to comply with the administratively continued permit
 - ITO may be converted to an NOI when the new MSGP is issued

COVID-19

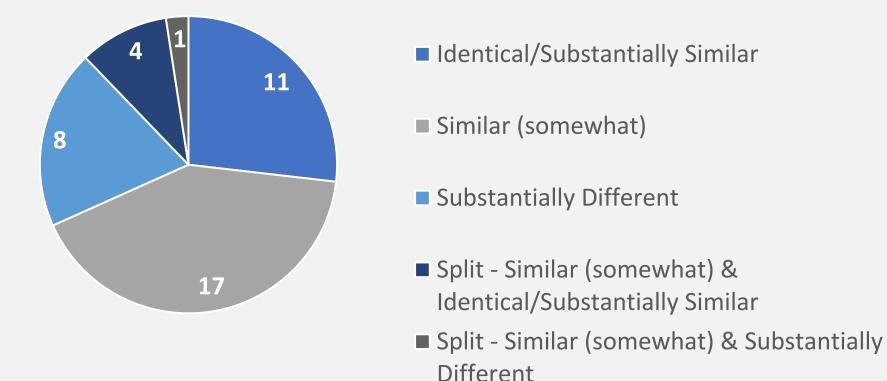
COVID-19

- On 3/26/20, EPA issued a Temporary Enforcement Policy related to COVID-19
 - Entities should make every effort to comply with their environmental compliance obligations
 - If compliance is not reasonably practicable, facilities with environmental compliance obligations should follow procedures in the memo
- On 3/31/20, EPA issued a Temporary Advisory for NPDES Reporting related to COVID-19
 - Where the permittees can report, they are expected to report the data they do have for the monitoring period
 - If data is missing because of the COVID-19 pandemic as set forth in the Temporary Policy, follow procedures in the advisory
- Website for COVID-19 Enforcement and Compliance Resources
 - https://www.epa.gov/enforcement/covid-19-enforcement-andcompliance-resources

PROPOSED CHANGES

EPA'S MSGP AND STATE MSGPS

- States do not have to implement any new requirements that EPA finalizes in our MSGP, but may.
- Evaluation of 41 state MSGPs v. EPA MSGP



ELIGIBILITY & AUTHORIZATION



Operators discharging to certain CERCLA sites in Region 10 are ineligible for coverage unless the Region reviews SWPPP and confirms that controls are sufficient to ensure that discharges meet WQS (and do not re-contaminate the site).

PROPOSED 2020 MSGP

Propose the same eligibility criterion for operators discharging to certain CERCLA sites in <u>all Regions</u>.

BOTTOM LINE

Facilities discharging to certain CERCLA sites in all areas where MSGP applies would need to have the EPA Region review their SWPPP, instead of just in Region 10.

No equivalent requirement

PROPOSED 2020 MSGP

Propose for comment an eligibility criterion for operators who, during their coverage under the MSGP, will <u>use coal tar sealant</u> to initially seal or to re-seal pavement and thereby discharge polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons ("PAHs") in stormwater are <u>not eligible for coverage</u> under the MSGP and must either eliminate such discharge or apply for an individual permit.

BOTTOM LINE

Facilities who need NPDES permit coverage and use coal tar sealcoat would be ineligible for MSGP coverage and would have to eliminate the discharge or apply for an individual permit.

EPA holds <u>all facilities'</u> NOIs for <u>30 days</u> to allow the Agency, Endangered Species Services, and the public an opportunity to review the facility's NOI (not a public comment period)

PROPOSED 2020 MSGP

Request comment on whether EPA should hold a facility's NOI for 30 additional days to review the integrity of the SWPPP and controls for a facility not previously covered under the MSGP that also has a pending industrial stormwater related enforcement action.

BOTTOM LINE

EPA would review the NOI for new MSGP facilities with a pending enforcement action for 60 days instead of 30 days.

Post a sign of permit coverage

2015 MSGP

No equivalent requirement in MSGP (but is in CGP and other NPDES permits)

PROPOSED 2020 MSGP

Propose that facilities must <u>post a sign</u> of <u>permit coverage</u> at a safe, publicly accessible location in close proximity to the facility, including information that informs the public on how to contact EPA if stormwater pollution is observed in the discharge.

BOTTOM LINE

Facilities would need to post a sign that includes facility information and how to obtain their SWPPP.

CONTROL MEASURES

Consider implementing enhanced measures to mitigate asset and community impacts from stormwater discharge from major storm events

2015 MSGP

No equivalent requirement

PROPOSED 2020 MSGP

Propose that facilities would be required to consider implementing enhanced measures such as structural improvements, enhanced pollution prevention measures, and other mitigation measures (permit gives examples) for facilities located in areas that could be impacted by stormwater discharges from major storm events that cause extreme flooding conditions.

BOTTOM LINE

Facilities at risk for extreme flooding conditions would be required to consider other measures, e.g., elevate materials, temporarily reduce outdoor storage, delay deliveries.

MONITORING

All facilities conduct benchmark monitoring for pH, TSS, and COD



2015 MSGP

Benchmark monitoring currently applies to 55% of MSGP facilities. The other 45% do not have any benchmark monitoring requirements.

PROPOSED 2020 MSGP

Propose that <u>all facilities have</u> "universal benchmark monitoring" of pH, TSS, and COD on a quarterly basis <u>throughout the permit term</u>.

BOTTOM LINE

Facilities that did not have benchmark monitoring for pH, TSS, and COD previously would now need to monitor for those 3 "universal benchmark" parameters.

Benchmark monitoring <u>can be</u> <u>discontinued after 1 year</u> if average does not exceed benchmark threshold.

PROPOSED 2020 MSGP

Propose that facilities monitor and report for pH, TSS, and COD on a quarterly basis for the entire permit term to ensure facilities have current indicators of the effectiveness of their stormwater control measures throughout the permit term.

BOTTOM LINE

Facilities would be required to monitor for the 3 "universal benchmark" parameters of pH, TSS, and COD throughout the permit term.

Operators discharging to impaired waters must monitor once/year for <u>all pollutants</u> <u>causing impairments</u> and can discontinue monitoring if not detected or not expected in the discharge.

PROPOSED 2020 MSGP

Propose that operators discharging to impaired waters must monitor once/year for only pollutants that are both causing impairments AND associated with the industrial activity or are benchmarks. After 3 years of monitoring, if not detected, can discontinue for remainder of permit term.

BOTTOM LINE

Facilities would monitor for 3 years for pollutants associated with industrial activity or are benchmarks that are also causing impairments, instead of monitoring for 1 year for all pollutants causing impairments.

Existing benchmarks for Selenium, Arsenic, Aluminum, Cadmium, Magnesium, Iron, and Copper are <u>based on outdated WQ criteria</u> and/or toxicity data.

PROPOSED 2020 MSGP

Propose to/request comment on:

- Revising selenium, arsenic, aluminum, cadmium benchmarks based on new FINAL EPA WQ criteria.
- <u>Removing</u> magnesium benchmark due to lack of documented toxicity.
- <u>Suspending</u> the iron benchmark due to lack of documented acute effects.
- Allowing facilities to conduct <u>site-specific risk</u> <u>analysis</u> for copper exceedances.

BOTTOM LINE

The permit would include updated benchmark values based on revised WQ criteria, while other parameters would be suspended or have more flexibility.

Add benchmark monitoring for some sectors based on new scientific information

2015 MSGP

No benchmarks for:

- Sector I: Oil and Gas
- Sector P: Land Transportation
- Sector R: Ship & Boat Building

PROPOSED 2020 MSGP

Propose to add benchmarks:

- Sector I: O&G ammonia, nickel, lead, nitrate-nitrogen, and zinc.
- Sector P: Land Transportation –lead and mercury.
- Sector R: Ship & Boat Building –
 chromium, copper, lead, nickel, and zinc.

BOTTOM LINE

Approximately 530 facilities would now have these sector-specific benchmark monitoring requirements.

ADDITIONAL IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES (AIM)

Additional Implementation Measures (AIM) for benchmark exceedances

2015 MSGP

If a <u>benchmark is exceeded</u>, operators must <u>review the</u> <u>control measures</u> to see if modifications are necessary and continue monitoring until no exceedance.

PROPOSED 2020 MSGP

Tier 1: Benchmark exceeded by certain low thresholds, review the control measures to see if modifications are necessary and continue monitoring until no exceedance.

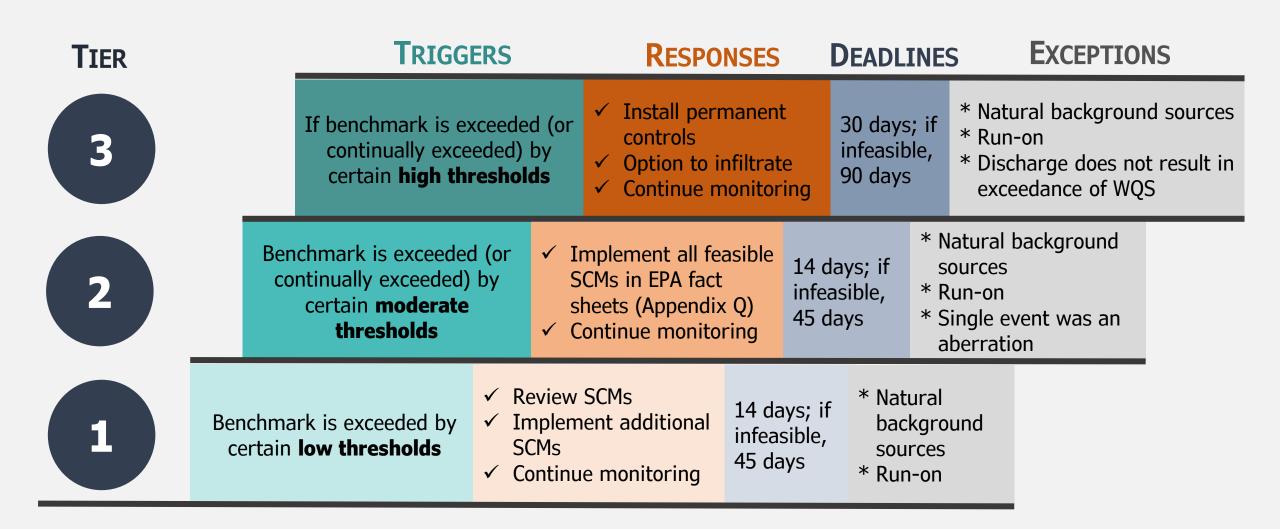
Tier 2: Benchmark exceeded (or continually exceeded) by certain moderate thresholds, <u>implement all feasible</u> <u>controls</u> in EPA's MSGP sector-specific fact sheets and continue monitoring until no exceedance.

Tier 3: Benchmark exceeded (or continually exceeded) by certain high thresholds, <u>install permanent structural source</u> and treatment controls or consider infiltration and continue monitoring until no exceedance.

BOTTOM LINE

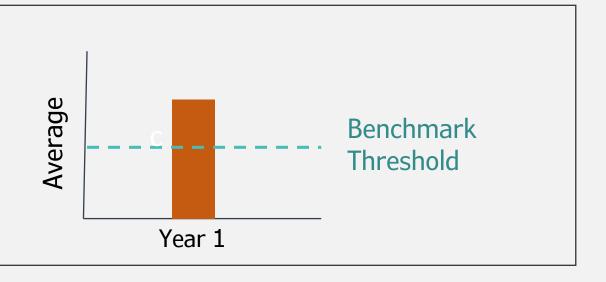
Facilities would implement more robust controls for continued and/or significant exceedances. Exceptions for natural background sources and run-on are still available, in addition to two more for catastrophic event and no WQS exceedance.

Additional Implementation Measures (AIM) for benchmark exceedances

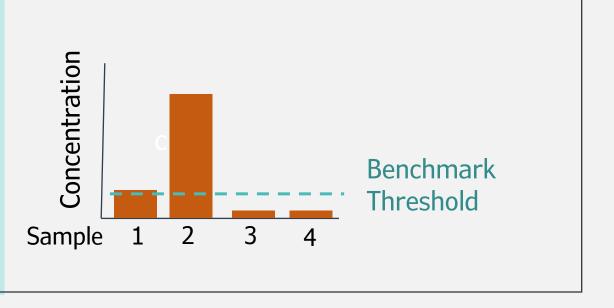


AIM TIER 1 TRIGGERS

1 annual average over the benchmark



1 sample over 4x the benchmark

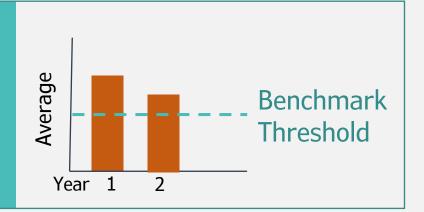


В

AIM TIER 2 TRIGGERS

A

2nd annual average over the benchmark



2nd sample in 2-years over 4x the benchmark





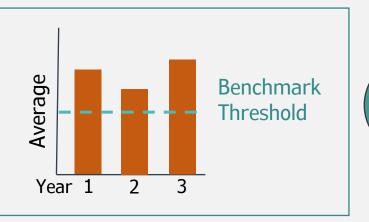
1 sample over 8x the benchmark



B

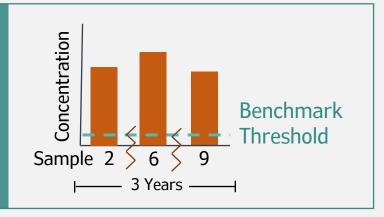
AIM TIER 3 TRIGGERS

A 3rd annual average over the benchmark

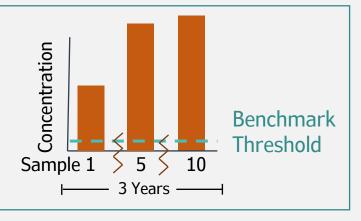


C

3rd sample in 3-years over 4x the benchmark

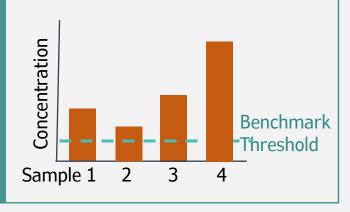


2 samples in 3-years each over 8x the benchmark



D

4 consecutive samples over benchmark & the average more than 2x benchmark



R

OTHER REQUESTS FOR COMMENT



- 1. Eligibility related to use of cationic chemicals
- 2. Change NOI paper form
- 3. New acronym for the No Exposure Certification (NOE to NEC)
- 4. Alternative approaches to benchmark monitoring
- 5. Inspection-only option in lieu of benchmark monitoring
- 6. Information about polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)
- 7. Modifying the method for determining natural background pollutant contributions
- 8. Clarifications to Sector G monitoring requirements

REQUEST FOR COMMENT #11:

INSPECTION-ONLY OPTION IN LIEU OF BENCHMARK MONITORING

PROPOSED 2020 MSGP

- "light manufacturing" facilities
- 2 inspections per permit term
- Inspections conducted by a PE



ESTIMATED INCREMENTAL COSTS

 $MSGP_{2020} - MSGP_{2015} = \Delta MSGP$

△MSGP = \$2,363 PER FACILITY OVER THE 5-YEAR PERMIT TERM

KEY COST ASSUMPTIONS:

- Many controls already implemented
- Cost calculation input factors
- > Requirements are not uniform across facilities
- Discharge points and pollutants varies
- > MSGP does not collect data on facilities that are small businesses
- > Others

WHERE CAN I
FIND THE
PERMIT AND
COMMENT?

90-DAY
COMMENT
PERIOD

https://www.regulations.gov/docket?D=EP A-HQ-OW-2019-0372

SUBMIT
COMMENTS
THROUGH
THE DOCKET

Comments due: May 31, 2020

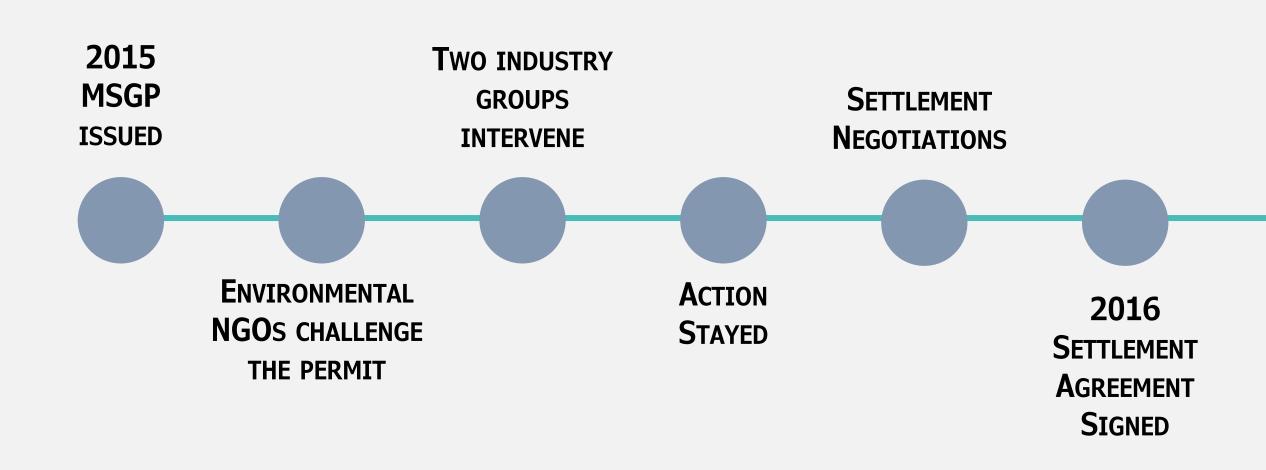
EPA'S
INDUSTRIAL
SW
WEBPAGE

www.epa.gov/npdes/proposed-2020-msgp-public-comment



APPENDIX SLIDES

2015 MSGP LITIGATION



SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

KEY TERM

1) Fund NRC Study and consider recommendations

PERMIT AUTHORIZATION TERMS

- 2) Expand CERCLA eligibility criterion to all Regions
- 3) Add new eligibility criterion related to coal tar sealcoat use
- 4) Extend NOI review time for facilities with a pending enforcement action

MONITORING TERMS

- 5) Require Additional Implementation Measures (AIM) for benchmark exceedances
- 6) Increase impaired waters monitoring to 3 years but narrow list of parameters

OTHER TERMS

- 7) Compare EPA's MSGP effluent limits with state MSGPs
- 8) Update sector-specific fact sheets with available control measures

SETTLEMENT **PROPOSED NRC STUDY RECOMMENDATIONS 2020 MSGP A**GREEMENT Fund NRC Study "Improving the > Monitoring **EPA Multi-Sector** Data Collection **General Permit**

for Industrial
Stormwater
Discharges"
(2019)

> Retention

MONITORING RECOMMENDATIONS

- Regulate non-industrial facilities with industrial activity under the MSGP (p. 26)
- All facilities should conduct benchmark monitoring for pH, TSS, and COD (p. 27)
- Add benchmark monitoring for some sectors based on new scientific information (p. 29)
- Update some benchmark values, add flexibility and/or suspend others based on latest toxicity information (p. 32)
- Encourage facilities to collect more stormwater control performance data to inform development of future effluent limits (p. 55)
- Did not recommend developing new Numeric Effluent Limits at this time (p. 41)

DATA COLLECTION RECOMMENDATIONS

- Option to use composite sampling instead of grab sampling (p. 47)
- Require a minimum of annual monitoring for benchmark parameters throughout the permit (p. 49)
- Develop a certificate program in stormwater collection and monitoring (p. 51)
- Encourage state adoption of a CWA national laboratory accreditation program with a focus on stormwater, periodic interlaboratory calibration (p. 52)
- Implement a tiered approach to monitoring within the MSGP, including an inspection-only option for low-risk facilities in lieu of monitoring (p. 53)
- Enhance electronic data reporting and visualization (p. 63)

RETENTION RECOMMENDATIONS

- Rigorous site characterization, permitting, and monitoring are needed for any industrial stormwater infiltration to protect GW (p. 72)
- National retention standards are infeasible within the current MSGP framework (p. 77)
- Consider incentives to encourage infiltration or capture and use where appropriate (p. 79)
- Develop guidance for retention and infiltration at industrial stormwater facilities (p. 79)