Stormwater Permits in PA: Industrial, Construction and Municipal Sources

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What is Stormwater?

- Generated from rain and snow melt events that flow over land or surfaces (pavement, rooftops, buildings) and does not soak into the ground
- Picks up pollutants like chemicals, oil, sediment and trash before flowing into storm drains, rivers, and streams → pollution of waters
- In PA, stormwater runoff significantly contributes to the state's 19,000 miles of impaired waters



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Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) & NPDES Stormwater Program

- Primary federal law governing water pollution
- Programs for the control of point and nonpoint source pollution
- PA equivalent: Clean Streams Law (CSL)
- Stormwater Regulations published 1990
 - 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(14)(i-xi)

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- Applicable to all State programs 40 CFR § 123.25
- EPA requires states to take an approach to SWM that includes recharge, volume control, and water quality



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PA NPDES Stormwater Program

- 1978 PA delegated authority to administer federal CWA program
 - EPA retains ultimate permitting and enforcement authority
- PA Clean Streams Law (CSL)
 - Incorporates federal NPDES stormwater program
 - 25 Pa. Code § 92a.32
 - Generally matches the federal program
 - A person may not discharge pollutants from a point source into surface waters except as authorized under an NPDES permit



Building Blocks of CWA

- Water Quality Standards (WQS)
 - Describe desired condition of a water body and the means by which that condition will be protected or achieved
 - Comprised of designated uses (i.e., fishable, swimmable), Water Quality Criteria (WQC) to protect designated uses, and antidegradation requirements
 - 25 Pa. Code Chapter 93
- Permits that control point source discharge through effluent limits (NPDES)
 - Technology Based Effluent Limits (TBEL)
 - Water Quality Based Effluent Limit (WQBEL)
 - If TBEL not sufficient to meet WQS

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No regard to technical/economic feasibility



Building Blocks of CWA

- Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)
 - Capacity of water body to assimilate a particular pollutant and continued to be designated use/WQS
 - Allocate load between contributing point and nonpoint sources
 - TMDL is sum of these allocations
 - Submit to EPA for approval 40 CFR § 130.7(d)(1)



PA and Local Regulation

• PA

- WQS
 - Adopt designated uses and WQC to protect designated uses
 - Adopt antidegradation policy to help protect existing water quality and high quality waters
 - Issue discharge permits
- Triennial review
 - TMDL
- Program assumption and permitting (individual and general)
- Local
 - E&S Plan
 - Requirements for local ordinances (i.e., for small MS4s and post construction controls)



PA Stormwater Permit Categories

- 1. Industrial
- 2. Construction
- 3. Municipal (MS4)



Industrial Stormwater in PA

- Federal regulations at 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(14) identify specific classes of industrial facilities that must apply for NPDES permit coverage for stormwater
 - i.e., mineral industry, hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal, landfills, recycling, transportation
- DEP may require any other facility to obtain a permit if discharging pollutants to waters of the Commonwealth



Industrial Stormwater in PA

- Means, for example, discharges from:
 - Industrial plant <u>yards</u>
 - Access roads used for raw material transport
 - Material handling
 - Refuse
 - Application or disposal of process wastewater
 - Storage and maintenance of material handling equipment
 - Manufacturing buildings
 - <u>Storage areas</u>
 - Areas of former industrial activity



Permitting Industrial Stormwater in PA

Options:

- Submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) for coverage under the PAG-03 General Permit
- 2. Submit a <u>No Exposure Certification (NEC)</u>
- 3. Submit an Individual NPDES Permit Application for Industrial Stormwater and receive an individual NPDES permit



PA General Permits

Background

- General permits under NPDES permit program cover <u>entire</u> category of facilities, activities, or areas
 - I.e., industrial, construction, and municipal (MS4)
- No individualized review of facility \rightarrow "stock" permits
 - Public Notice and Comment only on development of GP
 - Meet the requirements or submit individual NPDES application
- No individualized pollution controls
- Discharger submits notice of intent (NOI) to be covered



Option #1: PAG-03 General Permit for Industrial Stormwater

- Authorizes specific discharges of <u>stormwater associated with</u> <u>industrial activity</u> and select non-stormwater discharges (i.e., potable water, irrigation drainage, spring water)
 - Applies to listed SIC codes and industrial activities (approx. 21)
 - May still qualify if SIC code or industrial activity is similar but not listed (Appendix J)
- Not available to facilities with individual NPDES permits
- 5-year permit term
 - Current permit (2016) expires March 23, 2023
 - Draft PAG-03 published for comment August 20, 2022

PAG-03 General Permit

Discharges not authorized:

- Potential to cause or contribute to pollution
- Discharger cannot comply with PAG-03
- Poor compliance history (DEP will not issue 2022 PAG-03)
- Certain stormwater discharges/pollutants (i.e., toxic, hazardous)
- Not comply with applicable effluent limitation or WQS
- Facility has individual permit
- Discharges to impaired, HQ or EV waters



PAG-03 General Permit

Permit Includes:

- General and sector-specific sections/appendices
- Effluent limitations through BMPs
- Prohibited discharges (i.e., floating solids, scum, sheen)
- Self-monitoring and reporting
 - Sampling at storm events (not always easy)
 - Semiannual and annual DMRs, Annual Report, non-compliance
 - Benchmark monitoring exceedances \rightarrow CAP
- Test procedures
- Failure to comply → enforcement action or permit revocation



PAG-03 General Permit - Benchmark Exceedance

- Benchmark exceedance is not a permit violation!
- A corrective action plan (CAP) must be submitted if the <u>same</u> benchmark level is exceeded in <u>two</u> consecutive monitoring periods at the <u>same</u> outfall
- Identifies additional pollutant control measures or BMPs that will be implemented and implementation schedule
- CAP must be submitted within 90 days following the end of the monitoring period and for any subsequent monitoring periods also demonstrating consecutive benchmark exceedances
 - Possible exceptions: natural background, economic and technological feasibility, not cause or contribute to exceedance of WQS …



Draft PAG-03 Updates (2022)

- New and revised benchmark values
 - Total Nitrogen and Total Phosphorous
 - TSS benchmark value was initially raised to 150 mg/L but lowered back to 100 mg/L (consistent with 2016 GP)
- Updated BMPs
- Four exceedances of CAP requires BMP checklist
- Pollutant analysis for discharges to impaired waters
- Option to use composite samples in lieu of grab samples
- For NOI, report all outfalls on-site



Draft PAG-03 Benchmark Examples (2022)

- Oil & Grease: 30 mg/L
- COD: 120 mg/L
- BOD5: 30 mg/L
- TSS: 100 mg/L
- Nitrate + Nitrite-Nitrogen: 3.0 mg/L
- pH: 9.0
- Total Phosphorous (report only)
- Total Iron (report only)



PAG-03 General Permit – NOI

- Submit NOI to DEP Regional Office 60 days before new discharge
- NOI form (3850-PM-BCW0083b) for new, renewed, or amended coverage
- Annual fee (proposed \$500/year)



PAG-03 General Permit – NOI

- Similar to individual NPDES permit application
- Requires:
 - Description of industrial activities
 - Identify leaks or spills within past 5 years
 - PPC Plan
 - Non-Stormwater discharges
 - Inspection and maintenance
 - Outfall and receiving water/storm sewer info
 - Pollutant concentration data



Option #2: PA No Exposure Certification

- Eligibility at 40 CFR § 122.26(g)
- Requirements:
 - Storm resistant shelter for industrial materials and activities
 - Certify no discharges of contaminated stormwater
 - DEP inspection (reports publicly available)
 - No non-stormwater discharges to HQ or EV waters
 - PPC Plan
 - Sampling of stormwater at outfall with application



PA NEC– Benchmark Values (2016 and proposed)

- Oil and Grease (mg/L): \leq 5.0
- BOD5 (mg/L): ≤ 10
- COD (mg/L): ≤ 30
- TSS (mg/L) ≤ 30
- Total Nitrogen (mg/L): ≤ 2.0
- Total Phosphorus (mg/L): ≤ 1.0
- pH (S.U.): 6.0 to 9.0 (unless precipitation pH is below 6.0)
- − Total Iron (mg/L): \leq 7.0



Obtaining PA NEC

- Submit PAG-03 NOI and select "No Exposure Certification"
- NOI fee (proposed \$500/year)
- Submit No Exposure Certification application form (3850-PM-BCW0083e)
- Agree to DEP compliance inspections
 - Inspection reports may be made public
 - Submit signed NEC to DEP every 5 years



Option #3: PA NPDES Permit for Industrial Stormwater

- Where facility is not eligible for PAG-03 or NEC
- Application at 3800-PM-BCW0403
- Authorize discharges to surface water
- Regulate quality and quantity of the discharge
- Specify effluent limits or BMPs

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- Establish Monitoring and Record Keeping
- Fixed Term (typically 5-year renewal term)
 - Submit renewal application 180 days prior to expiration



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PA NPDES Permit for Industrial Stormwater - Application

- Application fee
- Nature of industrial activity
- Site plan and topographic/aerial map
- Discharge and monitoring locations
- Non-stormwater discharges expected during permit term
- Stormwater outfall inspection and maintenance info
- Treatment or BMPs (including chemicals used)
- Identification of significant leaks or spills (past five years)
- Stormwater sampling results
- Other pollutants
- Lab information
- Compliance history
- PPC Plan



Construction Stormwater in PA

- Permit Options:
 - <u>General Permit (two options, acreage dependent)</u>
 - <u>Individual (two options, acreage dependent)</u>
- Erosion and Sedimentation (E&S) Control Plans
 - Generally issued by local soil conservation district
- Wetlands
- Post-Construction Stormwater Management (PCSM)
 - Local ordinances and deed restrictions



PAG-01 and PAG-02 General Permits

- GP for Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Small Construction Activities (PAG-01)
 - Less than <u>5 acres of earth disturbance</u>
 - No permit required for less than 1 acre
- GP for Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Construction Activities (PAG-02)
 - Any acreage



PAG-01 and PAG-02 General Permits

• Eligibility:

- Stormwater runoff will not discharge to HQ or EV waters
- No evidence of soil contamination
- No discharge of hazardous pollutants, toxics, etc.
- No discharges that cause significant adverse impact
- BMPs (E&S, PCSM)
- Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping
 - Routine inspections and sampling
 - Non-Compliance and potential pollution reporting



PAG-01 and PAG-02 General Permits - NOI

- NOI fees
 - \$500 + disturbed acreage fee
- Submit NOI package to DEP (Forest and Philadelphia Counties) or County Conservation District (all others)
- DEP/CCD technical review
- If ineligible → individual NPDES permit



PA NPDES Permit for Construction Stormwater

- Two options:
 - <u>Small Construction Activities</u> (3800-PM-BCW0407a)
 - Less than 5 acres of earth disturbance
 - <u>Construction Activities</u> (3800-PM-BCW0408b)
 - Any amount of earth disturbance
- Authorizes certain stormwater discharges and non-stormwater discharges associated with construction activity
- PPC Plan
- BMPs (E&S, PCSM)
- Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping



PA NPDES Permit for Construction Stormwater - Application

- Application fees, including disturbed acreage fee
- Application due 120 days before planned construction
- Similar to other individual NPDES permits and applications
- Requirements:
 - Project site information (including impervious area)
 - Earth disturbance
 - E&S and PCSM Plan
 - Off-site construction support activities
 - Compliance history
 - Discharge points and receiving waters
 - Non-stormwater discharges
 - Anti-deg analysis if discharges to HQ or EV



Post Construction Stormwater Management (PCSM) Plan

- Mechanism for ensuring post construction compliance
 - Structural: Stormwater retention basins, engineered infiltration, grit chamber, oil water separator
 - Non-structural: Operating practices, consideration of deed restrictions or covenants running with the land

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- Check local ordinances
- Required under individual and GPs



Municipal Stormwater in PA (MS4)

- MS4 is a conveyance or system of conveyances that is:
 - Owned by a state, city, town, or other public entity (i.e., universities and prisons) that discharges to waters of the Commonwealth
 - Designed or used to collect or convey stormwater (e.g., storm drains, pipes, ditches)
 - Not a combined sewer, and
 - Not part of a sewage treatment plant, or publicly owned treatment works (POTW)
- Polluted stormwater runoff is transported through MS4s and discharged, untreated, into local water bodies



Municipal Stormwater in PA (MS4)

- Covered entities must obtain NPDES permit coverage or a waiver for discharges of stormwater from their MS4s
- MS4s may receive waiver depending on population (<10,000)
 - Not subject to permit requirements for 5-year term
- NPDES permits issued after 2017 for discharges to certain impaired waters or to water in the Chesapeake Bay watershed required Pollutant Reduction Plans (PRPs) or TMDL Plans
- MS4s in PA include:
 - Large MS4s (2)
 - Medium (0)
 - Small MS4s (1059)



PAG-13 General Permit

- NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Small MS4s (PAG-13)
- Authorizes select non-stormwater discharges
- Requires:
 - SWMP, PRP, TMDL Plan
 - Require public participation
 - Pollutant control measures/BMPs
 - Reporting (i.e., annual and progress reports)
 - Stormwater management ordinance



PAG-13 General Permit – NOI

- Submit NOI
- Annual fee (\$500)
- Ineligible → individual NPDES permit
- 5-year permit term
- Must submit timely NOI renewal for reissued PAG-13 (2023)



Individual NPDES Permit for Small MS4s – Application

- NPDES Individual Permit to Discharge Stormwater from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) (3800-PM-BPNPSM0200)
- 5-year permit term
- Submit to DEP Regional Office where MS4 located
- \$5,000 fee
- Submit site, surface water, and outfall info, etc.
- Pollution controls/BMPs
- Stormwater ordinance
- Compliance history



MS4s and SWMPs

To prevent harmful pollutants from being washed or dumped into MS4s, certain operators are required to obtain NPDES permits and develop stormwater management programs (SWMPs)

- SWMPs must address Six Minimum Controls:
 - Public education & outreach
 - Public participation/involvement
 - Illicit discharge detection and elimination
 - Construction site runoff control
 - Post-Construction runoff control
 - Pollution prevention/good housekeeping



Conclusion

- Three stormwater permit categories:
 - Industrial, construction, MS4
- Generally, two permit options
 - General, individual
- GP's becoming more prescriptive (PAG-03)
- Similar application and permit requirements for each
- Read your permit!



Questions?

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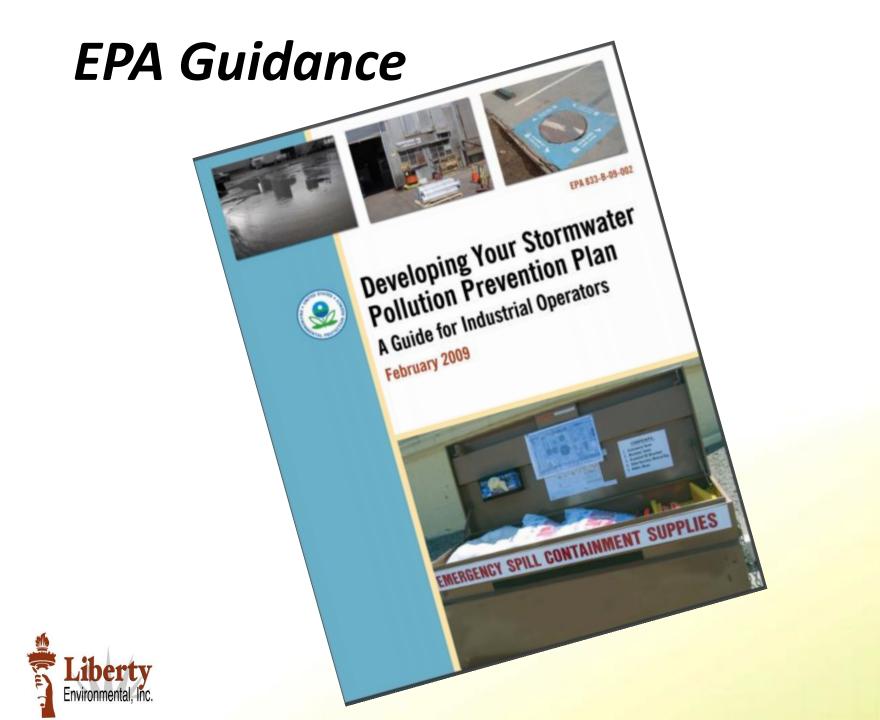


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Stormwater Pollution Prevention Planning and Best Management Practices

Presented by: James P. Cinelli, P.E., BCEE Principal Liberty Environmental, Inc.





Non-Storm Water Discharges?

- 1. Visual Inspection
- 2. Plant Schematic Review
- 3. Dye Testing



Baseline (minimum) BMPs

- Good housekeeping
- Preventive maintenance
- Visual inspections
- Spill prevention and response
- Sediment and erosion control
- Management of runoff
- Employee training
- Recordkeeping and reporting



Housekeeping





Housekeeping





Spill Prevention \mathscr{D}





Spill Prevention ③





Sediment and Erosion Control



Manmade Channel in Poor Condition





Driveway/Parking Area Erosion

Often cause benchmark value exceedances for TSS and COD







Constructed BMPs

- 1. Flow Diversion Practices
- 2. Exposure Minimization Practices
- 3. Mitigative Practices
- 4. Filtration and Infiltration Practices
- 5. Separators



Exposure Minimization Practices

- Containment diking (tank fields)
- Curbing (drum storage areas)
- Drip pans
- Covering (tarps, buildings)
- Vehicle positioning
- Loading/unloading by vacuum
- Collection basins (can receive spills from many areas across a facility)



Dikes and Curbing





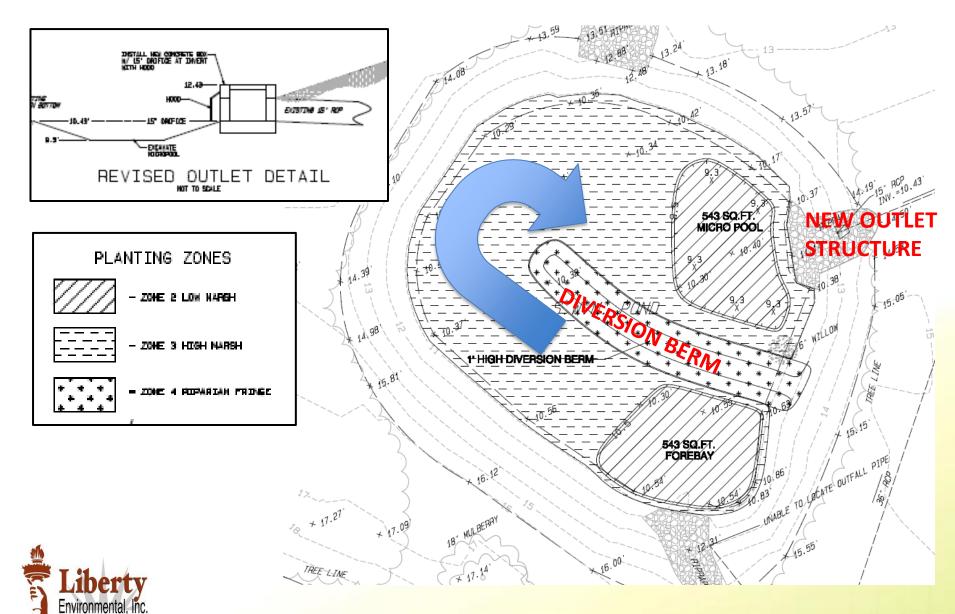
Filtration and Infiltration Practices

- Vegetated filter strips
- Grassed swales
- Detention/retention basins
- Constructed wetland basins





Stormwater Basin Retrofit



Stormwater Basin Retrofit - Before





Stormwater Basin Retrofit - After





Stormwater Basin Retrofit - Before





Stormwater Basin Retrofit - After



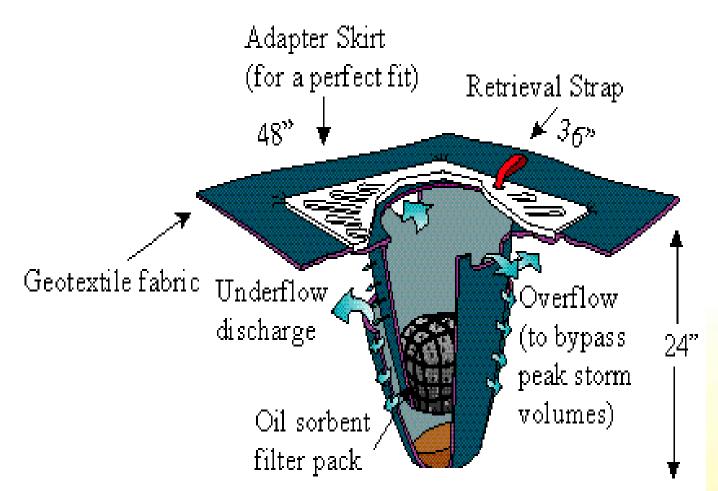


Separators

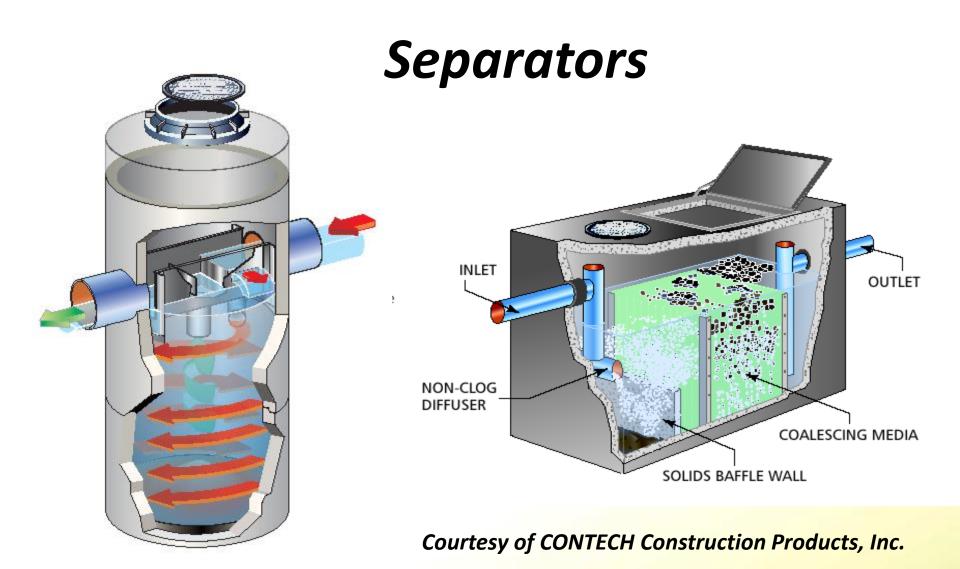
- Float organics, settle solids.
 –Multi-chamber type
 - –Vortex type



Catch Basin Inserts









Storm Water Wetlands





Typical Mowed Grass Detention Basin



Stormwater Treatment Wetland

TABLE 1 EFFECTIVENESS OF DESIGN SWALES

Pollutant	Median % Removal
Total Suspended Solids	81
Oxygen Demanding Substances	67
Nitrate	38
Total Phosphorus	9
Hydrocarbons	62
Cadmium	42
Copper	51
Lead	67
Zinc	71

TABLE 2 PERFORMANCE OF STORM WATER WETLANDS

Pollutant	Removal Rate
Total Suspended Solids	67%
Total Phosphorus	49%
Total Nitrogen	28%
Organic Carbon	34%
Petroleum Hydrocarbons	87%
Cadmium	36%
Copper	41%
Lead	62%
Zinc	45%
Bacteria	77%

Source: CWP, 1997.



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