



optimizing resources / water, air, earth



Why Do You Care About the Clean Water Act?

Stormwater and NPDES Permitting

**Presented by
AquAeTer, Inc.**

Pamela A. Hoover, P.E.

ENERGY | ENGINEERING | ENVIRONMENTAL | RISK ANALYSES | SUSTAINABILITY

Nashville, TN – 615.373.8532 | Denver, CO – 303.771.9150 | Helena, MT - 406.449.6216

Goal of Today's Presentation

- o **To become familiar with:**
 - Components of the Clean Water Act
 - How the CWA protects and improves waterbodies
 - How these goals are being achieved

Agenda

- **History of the Clean Water Act**
- **What's in the Clean Water Act**
- **From the Clean Water Act to Discharge Permit and Best Management Practices**

History of the Clean Water Act

- **1948 – Federal Water Pollution Control Act**
- *1969 – Cuyahoga River Fire*
- **1972 – FWPCA was re-organized**
 - Now referred to as the Clean Water Act
 - Required permits for discharges to waterbodies
 - Established regulatory framework for USEPA oversight and State implementation
- **1977 – Amendments to the Act**
 - Required that conventional, nonconventional, and toxic pollutants be addressed
- **1987 – Amendments to the Act**
 - Addition of stormwater and non-point sources

Cuyahoga River Fire



On June 22, 1969 an oil slick and debris in the Cuyahoga River caught fire in Cleveland, Ohio.

This drew national attention to environmental problems in Ohio and elsewhere in the United States and helped lead to the passage of the Clean Water Act in 1972.

Richard Nixon Signs the Clean Water Act Enacted on October 18, 1972



Clean Water Act

- o **Objective:**

- *Restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters.*

- o **Goals**

- Eliminate discharge of pollutants by 1985
- Fishable/swimmable waters wherever possible by 1983
- Toxic pollutant discharge prohibited
- POTWs constructed
- Watershed protection
- Research
- Control of point and non-point discharges

Sections of the Clean Water Act

- **Title I Research and Related Programs**
 - Objective and Goals
- **Title II Grants for Construction of Treatment Works**
 - Funds to construct POTWs
- **Title III Standards and Enforcement**
 - Technology-based effluent limits
 - Water quality-based effluent limits
 - Designated uses
 - Criteria to attain and maintain uses
 - Pretreatment standards
 - Identify water bodies not meeting WQS and procedures for improvement
 - Penalties
- **Title IV Permits and Licenses**
 - **National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program**
 - Ocean Discharge permits
 - Disposal of dredged or fill material permits
 - Sewage sludge management
- **Title V General Provisions**
 - States may have more stringent standards
 - Allows citizen suits to compel compliance
- **Title VI State Water Pollution Control Revolving Funds**



TITLE III

Standards and Enforcement

- **301 – Discharge of pollutants unlawful unless it complies with this and other sections, technology-based standards, Priority Pollutant List.**
- **302 – Requires water quality based limits when technology-based standards fail to achieve or maintain the water quality of the water body, waivers based on social and economic value.**
- **303 – Identify waters that can not meet water quality even if TBEL are achieved, process to develop and apply WQBELs**
- **304 – Issue guidelines to identify and control nonpoint sources**
- **305 – Every 2 years, present nationwide inventory of point source discharges and water quality of all navigable waters**

TITLE III

Standards and Enforcement

- **306 – Industrial sources, performance standards, new source performance standards**
- **307 – How to set and review effluent limits for Priority Pollutants, direct dischargers and indirect dischargers**
- **308 – Monitoring and recordkeeping**
- **309 – Federal enforcement mechanisms**
- **310 – International issues**
- **311 - National Contingency Plan**
- **312 – Marine sanitation devices**
- *313 – Water pollution control at federal facilities (for example, military bases)*

TITLE III

Standards and Enforcement

- **314 – Clean Lakes program**
- **315 – Creates National Study Commission to investigate the technical, economic, and social aspects of meeting the requirements of Section 301.**
- **316 – Thermal pollution in receiving waters**
- **317 – Study alternatives to municipal construction grants program**
- **318 – Aquaculture**
- **319 – Nonpoint sources, inventory waters that do not meet the standards due to nonpoint sources, develop plan, award grants**
- **320 – National Estuary Program**

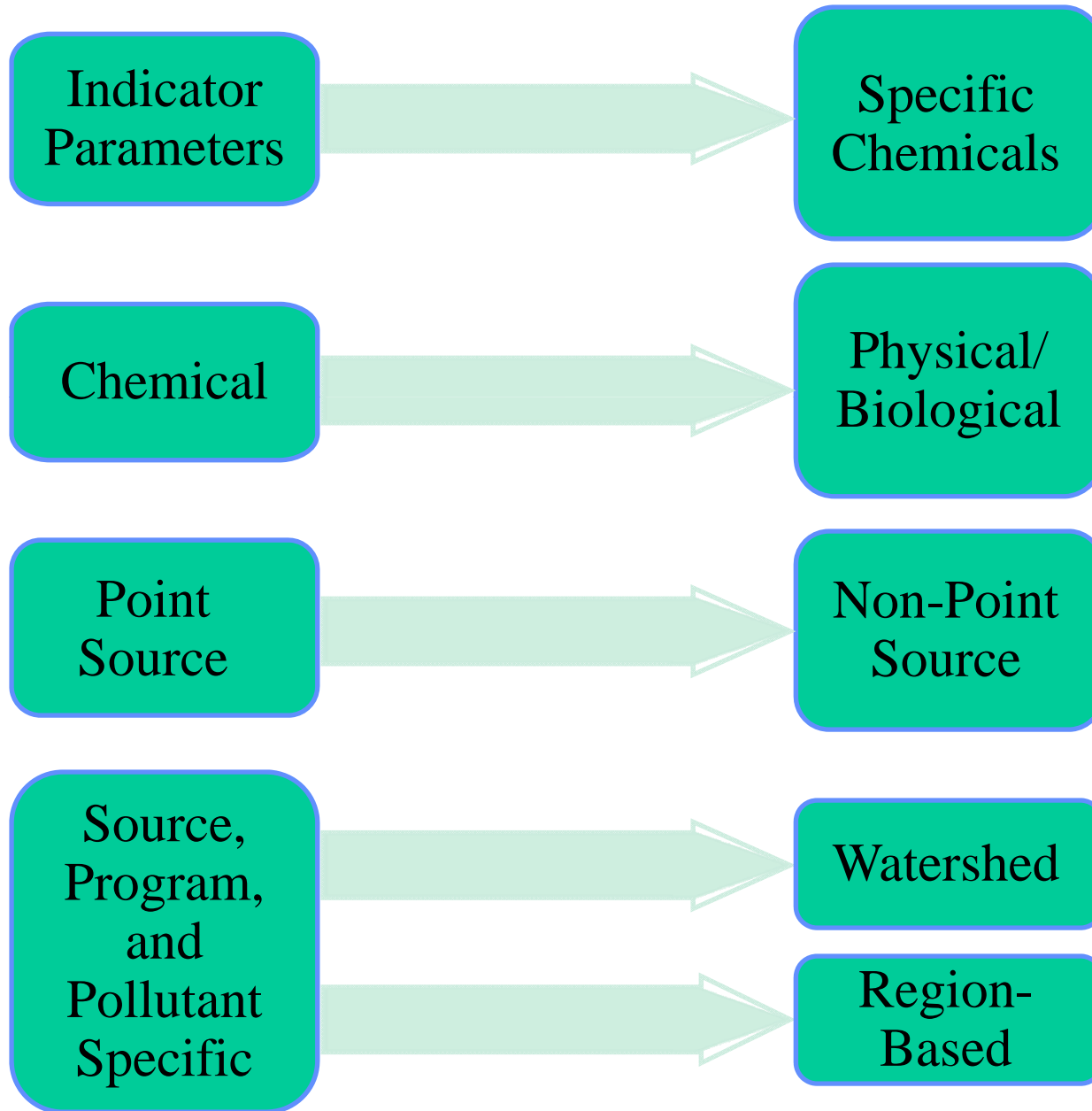


TITLE IV

Permits and Licenses

- **401 – Dischargers must certify that they will comply with Title III**
- *402 – National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permits, State programs. Exemptions and waivers from permitting, anti-backsliding, permitting separate storm sewer discharges*
- **403 – Permits for ocean discharges**
- **404 – Special permit program to control dredge and fill operations by the Secretary of the Army, USEPA develops guidelines and determines suitable disposal sites**
- **405- Management of wastewater treatment sludge**

Implementation of the Clean Water Act Trends Over Time



Clean Water Act Process

Designated Uses



Water Quality
Criteria



Permits

Maintain and/or
Achieve Uses

In other words...

.t's

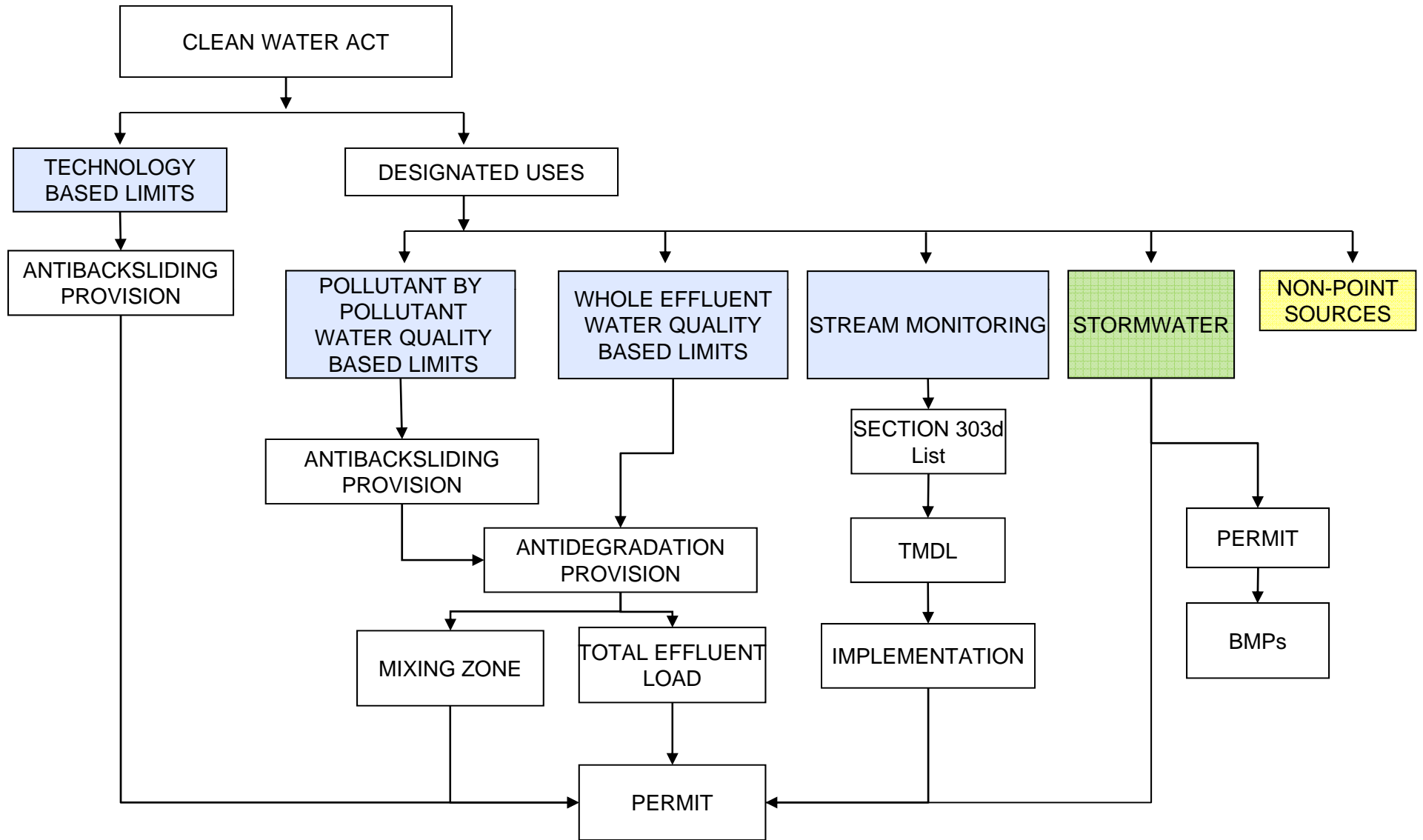


What is in a Permit?

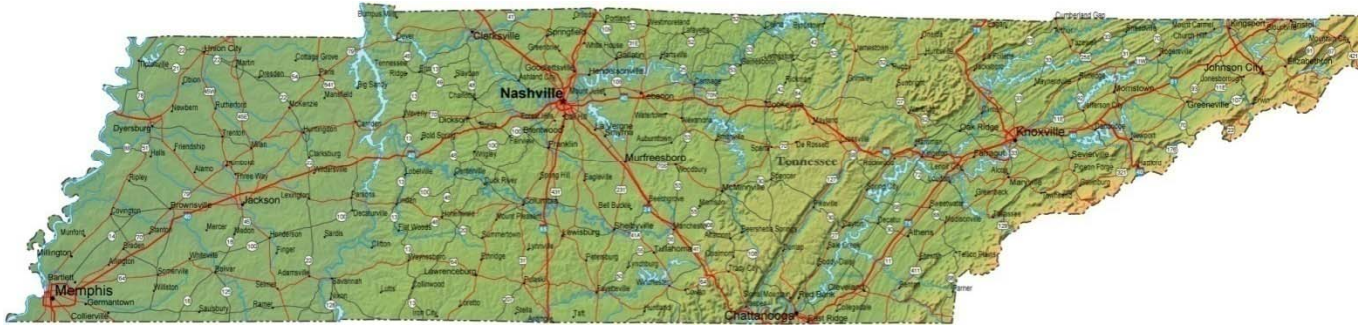
- o **Numeric limits**
- o **Standard Conditions**
- o **Special Conditions**



Overview of Clean Water Act Permitting



Designated Water Uses in Tennessee



- **Domestic Water Supply**
- **Industrial Water Supply**
- **Fish and Aquatic Life**
- **Recreation**
- **Irrigation**
- **Livestock Watering and Wildlife**
- **Navigation**

Water Quality Criteria in Tennessee

- o Set up for the different Designated Uses
- o Found in 1200-4-3-.01

- o For example:

Domestic Water Supply

Dissolved Oxygen

pH

Hardness

Total Dissolved Solids

Solids, floating materials and deposits

Toxic substances

Turbidity or color

Temperature

Coliform

Taste or odor



TDEC Reports

- **Exceptional Tennessee Waters (previously know as Tier 2) and Outstanding National Resource Waters (ORNW) (Tier 3)**
- **Year 2010 303(d) List – Proposed Final Version**
- **2010 305(b) Report – The Status of Water Quality in Tennessee**
- **Red River Watershed of the Cumberland River Basin, Watershed Water Quality Management Plan, 2007**



TDEC Reports

o Exceptional Tennessee Waters (previously know as Tier 2) and Outstanding National Resource Waters (ORNW) (Tier 3)

Watershed Name	Waterbody	County	Description	Basis for Inclusion
Cumberland-Lower-Barkley Lake	Cooper Creek	Montgomery	Portion in Barnetts Woods SNA.	Barnetts Woods State Natural Area
Red	Passenger Creek	Montgomery	From Red River to origin.	Exceptional biological diversity. WPC ecoregion reference stream for 71e.
Red	Red River	Montgomery	Portion in Port Royal SHP.	Port Royal State Historic Park
Red	Swan (Dunbar) Lake	Montgomery	Within Dunbar Cave SNA.	Dunbar Cave SNA
Cumberland-Lower-Barkley Lake	Cumberland River	Montgomery	From Blooming Grove Creek (RM 112) to Hog Branch (RM 116.2)	State threatened Short-beaked Arrowhead. (State endangered Rock Goldenrod who's habit is limestone riverbanks also occurs).
Cumberland-Lower-Barkley Lake	Deason Creek	Montgomery	From Weaver Creek to origin.	State threatened Short-Beaked Arrowhead.
Cumberland-Lower-Barkley Lake	Hog Branch	Montgomery	From Cumberland River to O-Neal Road.	State threatened Short-Beaked Arrowhead.
Cumberland-Lower-Barkley Lake	Weaver Creek	Montgomery	Unnamed tributary to Weaver Creek near Palmyra.	State threatened Short-Beaked Arrowhead.
Cumberland-Lower-Barkley Lake	Weaver Creek	Montgomery	From Cumberland River to origin.	State threatened Short-Beaked Arrowhead.
Red	Spring Creek	Montgomery	From unnamed tributary near Hampton Station to Kentucky State Line.	State endangered White Water-Buttercup.

TDEC Reports (cont.)

- o **Year 2010 303(d) list – proposed final version**
 - Impaired Waterbodies List
 - Need additional pollution controls
 - Additional loadings of the pollutants of concern are not allowed (limiting expansion and location)
 - Prioritizes impacted streams for TMDL studies

[TDEC 303\(d\) List](#)

TDEC Reports (cont.)

- **2010 305(b) Report – The Status of Water Quality in Tennessee**
 - Describes the water quality assessment process
 - Categorize waters in the State
 - Identify waterbodies that pose eminent human-health risk due to elevated bacteria levels or contamination of fish
 - Describes projects and initiatives

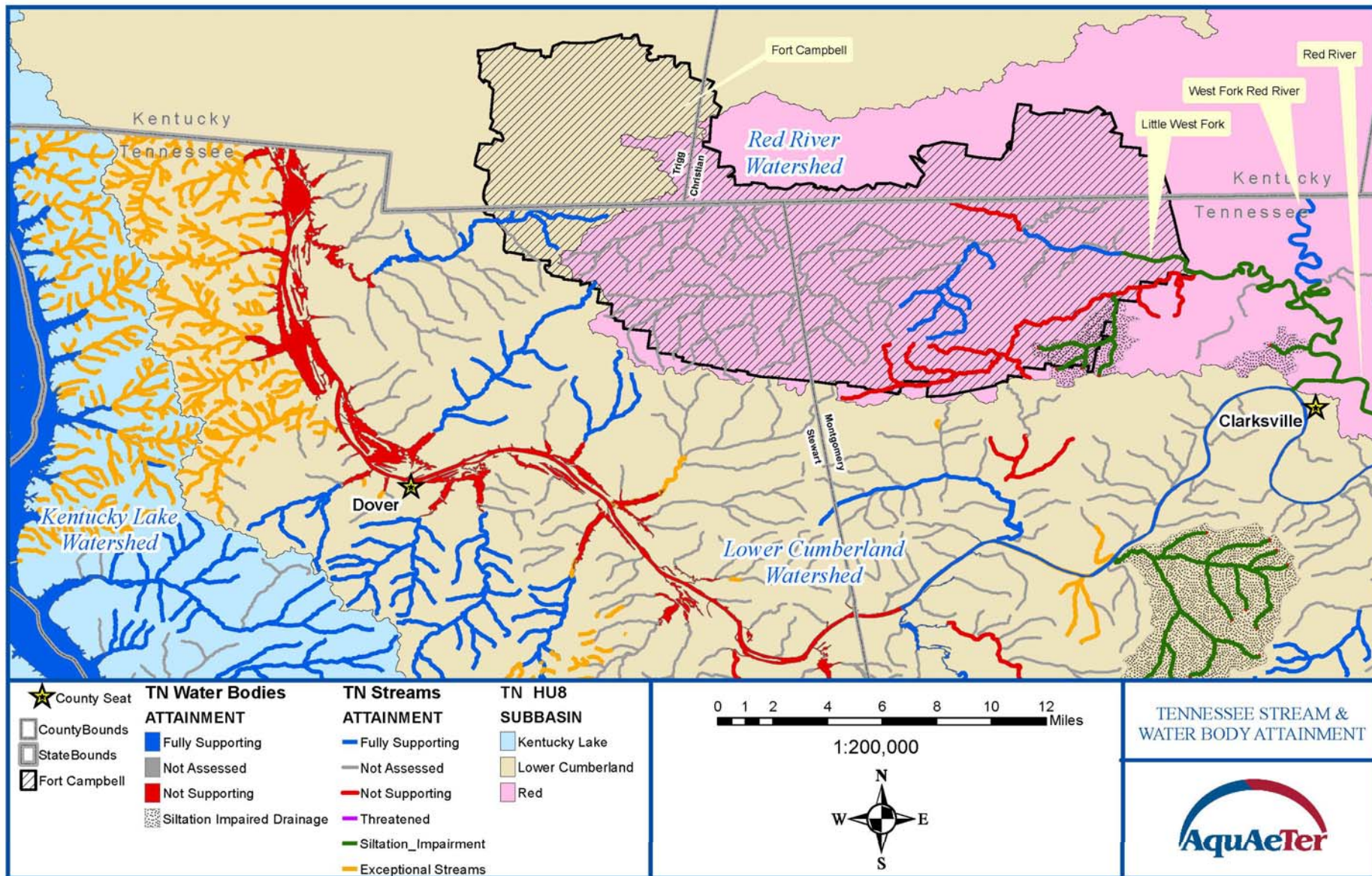
[TDEC 305\(b\) Report](#)



TDEC Reports (cont.)

- **Red River Watershed of the Cumberland River Basin, Watershed Water Quality Management Plan, 2007 ([TDEC Watershed Website](#))**
 - Strategy for information collection and analysis
 - Common understanding of the roles, priorities, and responsibilities of all stakeholders within the watershed
 - Description of the watershed
 - Review of water quality sampling and assessment
 - Point and Nonpoint sources
 - Partnerships
 - Point and Nonpoint source approaches, TMDLs, and assessment of needs for the watershed





Noah's Spring Branch Water Quality

<u>Designated Use</u>	<u>Designated Use Group</u>	<u>Status</u>
Fish And Aquatic Life	Fish, Shellfish, And Wildlife Protection And Propagation	Impaired *
Irrigation	Agricultural	Good
Livestock Watering And Wildlife	Agricultural	Good
Recreation	Recreation	Good

* Impairment due to Habitat Alteration



NPDES Permitting

- **Wastewater Discharges**
- **Stormwater Discharges**



NPDES Permitting for Wastewater Dischargers

- **Permit limits use the most protective of:**
 - Technology based effluent limits
 - Water quality based effluent limits
- **Permit limits take into account:**
 - Stream attainment
 - Background
 - Wasteload allocation



NPDES Permitting for Stormwater Dischargers

- o **MS4 (Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems)**
- o **Construction**
- o **Industrial**



NPDES Stormwater Dischargers (cont.)

- o Stormwater permitting is, in general, based on Pollution Prevention



Construction Stormwater Discharges

- o **USEPA conducted and review many studies on the impacts of construction activities on water quality**



FEDERAL REGISTER

- o **December 8, 1999**

“Stormwater discharges generated during construction activities can cause an array of physical, chemical, and biological water quality impacts.”

Construction Stormwater Study Results

- o **Water quality impacts listed by USEPA include:**
 - Introduction of pollutants to the aquatic environment on the sediment
 - Nutrients (primarily phosphorus)
 - Metals
 - Organic compounds
 - Habitat destruction
 - Physical damage to organisms
 - Blocking sunlight
 - Filling of riffles and pools



Construction Stormwater Study Results (cont.)

- o **Additional water quality impacts listed by USEPA include:**
 - Filling lakes and reservoirs
 - Clogging stream channels
 - Reduce stream depth
 - Reduce habitat diversity by filling in pools
 - Alter stream biological diversity



Construction Stormwater Study Results (cont.)

- o **Impact designated uses**
 - Public water supply
 - Recreation
 - Propagation of fish and wildlife

NASHVILLE CRAYFISH



NORTH AMERICAN PADDLEFISH

Flexibility Mechanisms

- **For Stormwater, site-specific pollution prevention plans, BMPs, and no exposure certifications**
- **Use Attainability Analysis**
- **Site Specific**
 - Site Specific Criteria
 - Mixing Zones
 - Total Maximum Daily Load/Wasteload Allocations/Assimilative Capacity
- **Variance**
- **NPDES Permit Compliance Schedule**

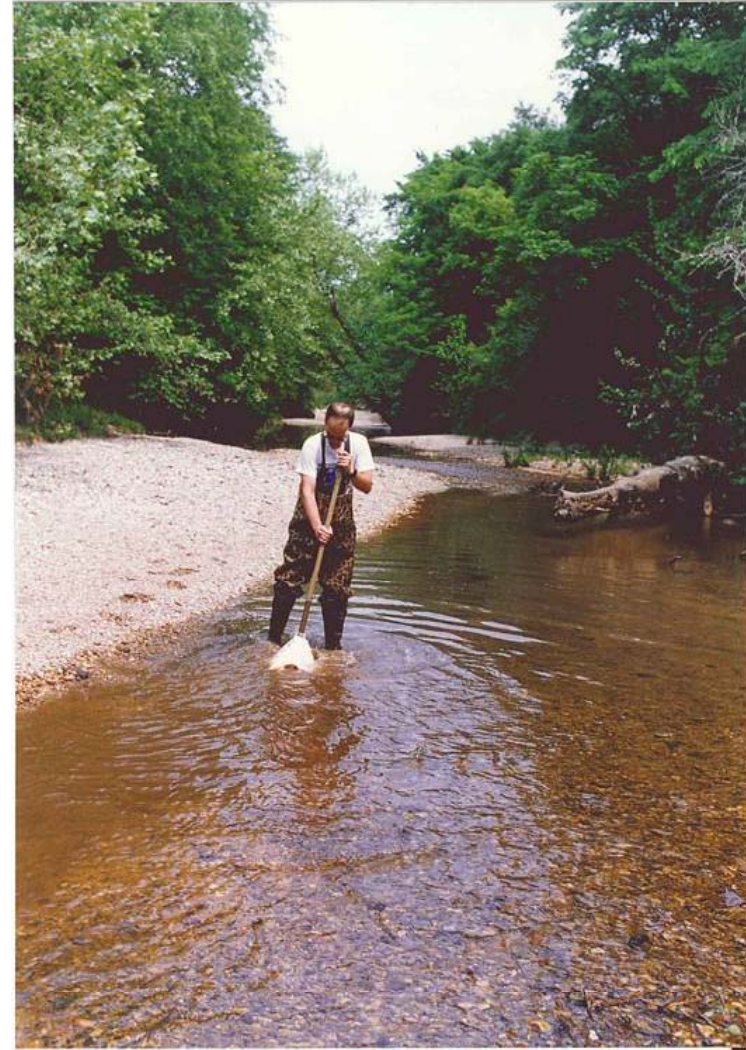
Example 1 - Use Attainability Analysis



Use Attainability Analysis (cont.)



Use Attainability Analysis (cont.)



Example 2 – Site-Specific WQC for Copper

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Office of Water
4304

EPA-822-R-01-005
March 2001



Streamlined Water-Effect Ratio Procedure for Discharges of Copper

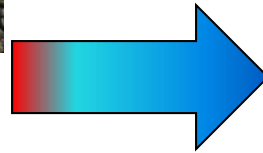




SHORT-BEAKED ARROWHEAD

In Conclusion

We care about the Clean Water Act – because its GOAL is:



**That's how did we got from
HERE to HERE**





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Pamela A. Hoover, P.E.
(615) 373-8532
phoover@aquaeter.com

Christopher S. Green
(615) 373-8532
cgreen@aquaeter.com



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