

Antidegradation Implementation Procedure and Proposed Revisions

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Antidegradation Background

What is antidegradation and what is its purpose?

When is an antidegradation review required?

Antidegradation Tiers and Review pathways

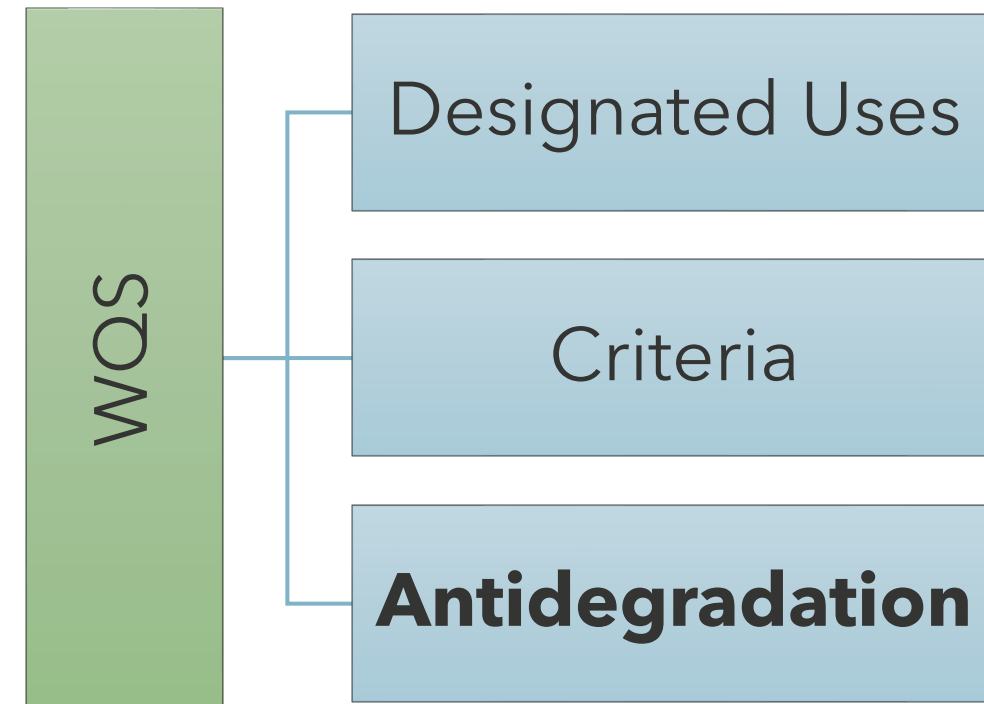


What is antidegradation and what is its purpose?

- Framework for protecting and preserving existing water quality
- Purposes
 - Protection of waterbodies and their designated uses
 - Evaluation + selection of treatment technology
 - If lowering water quality, establish social/economic importance of project
 - Establish effluent limits for new and expanded discharges

Antidegradation Context - Water Quality Standards

- An antidegradation policy is one of the minimum elements required to be included in a State's Water Quality Standards per 40 CFR 131.12(a)

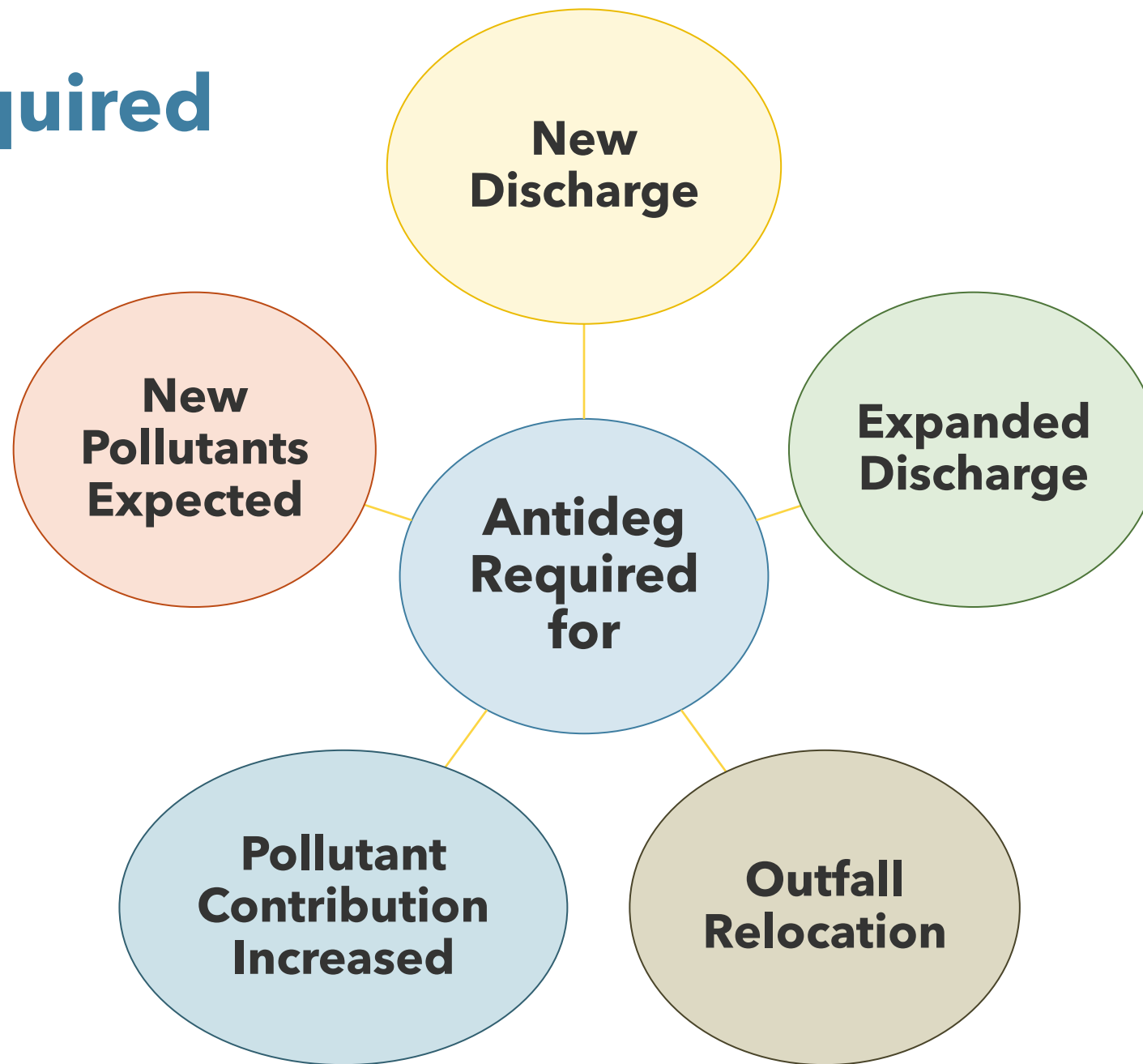




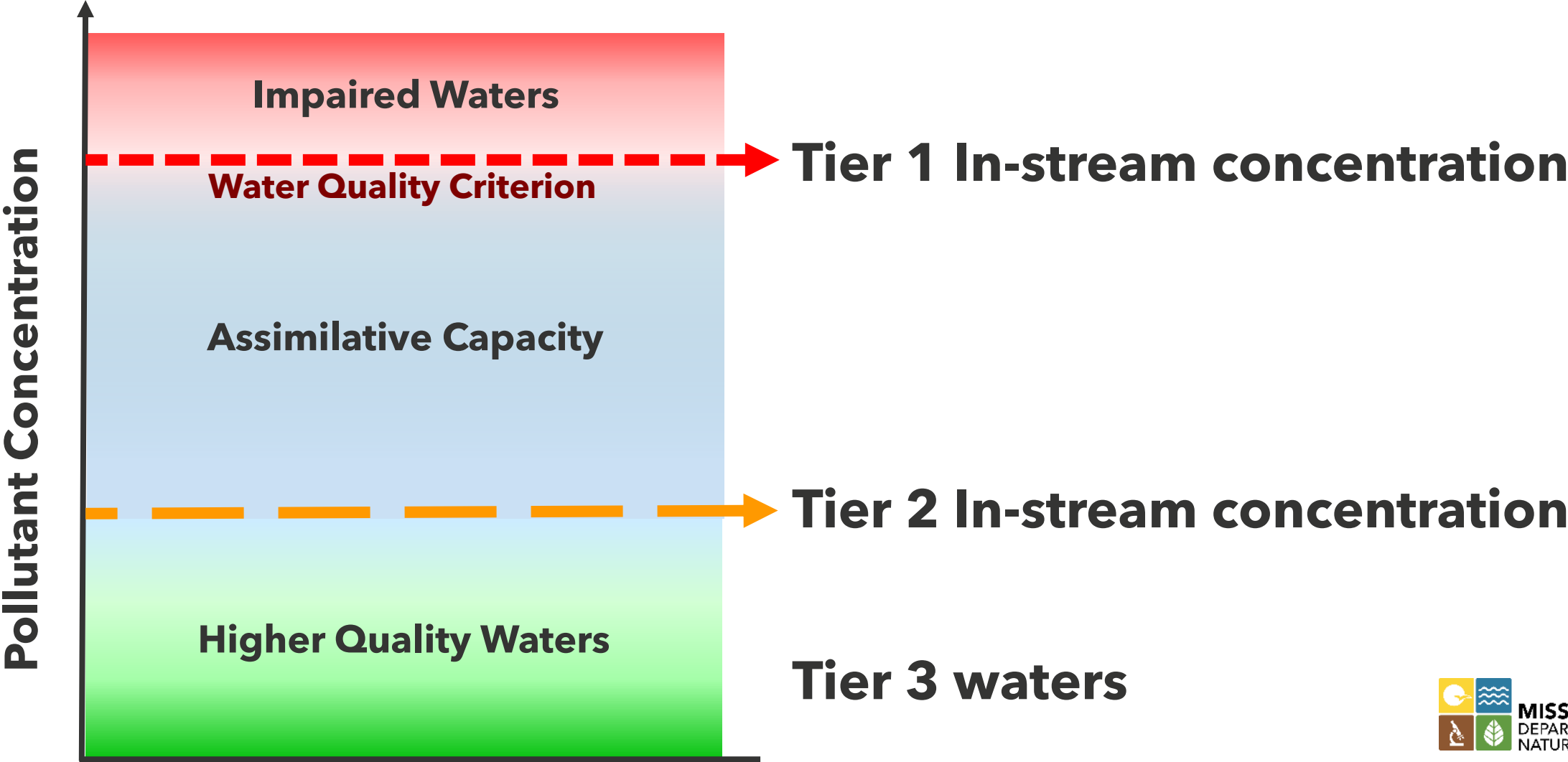
Antidegradation - Legislation

- 40 CFR section (§)131.12.
 - The State shall develop and adopt a statewide antidegradation **policy** and **implementation methods...**
- 10 CSR 20-7.031(3)
 - **Policy** provides 3 levels of protection (Tier 1, 2, 3)
 - **Implementation Methods** implemented by reference as the *“Missouri Antidegradation Rule and Implementation Procedure, July 13, 2016.”*

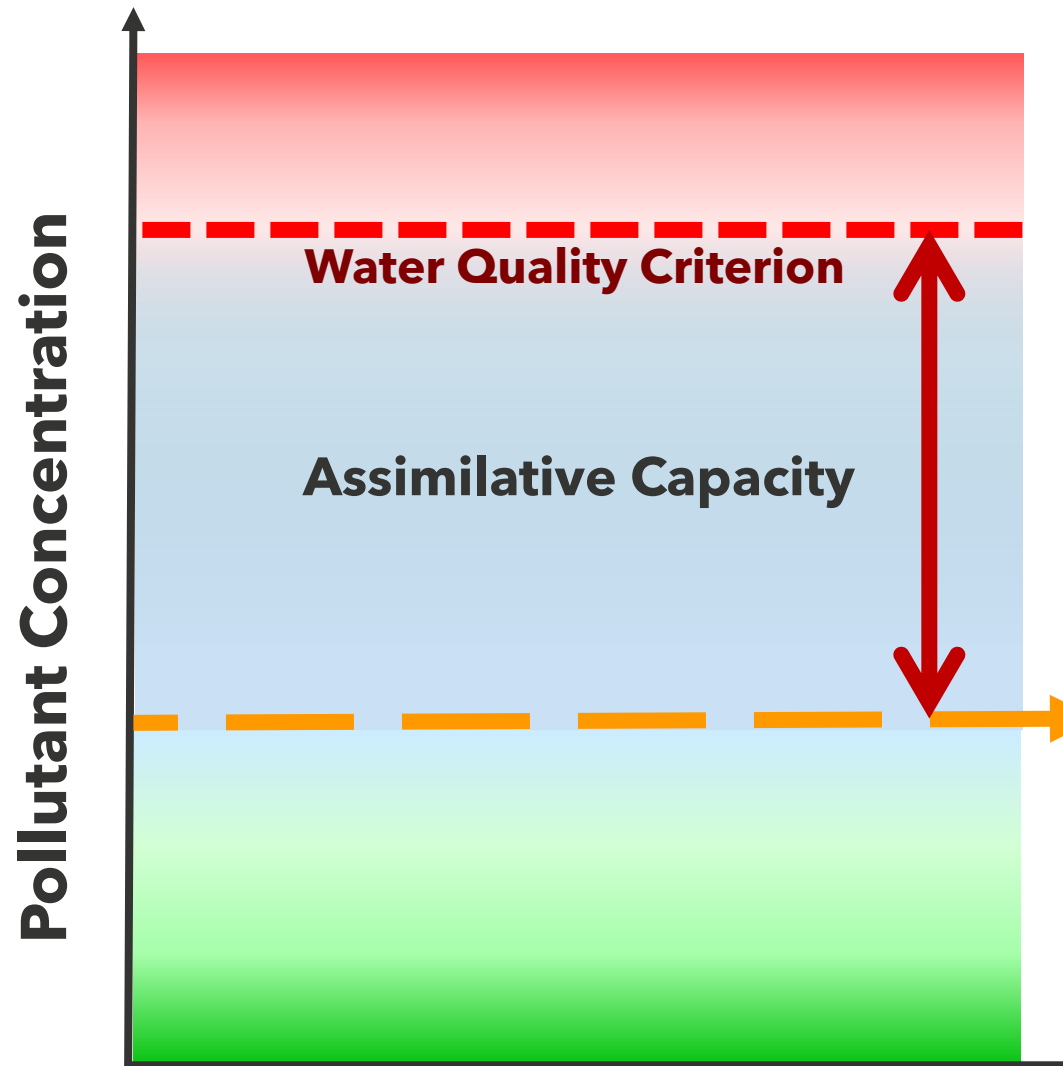
Antideg required when...



Antidegradation Review Tiers



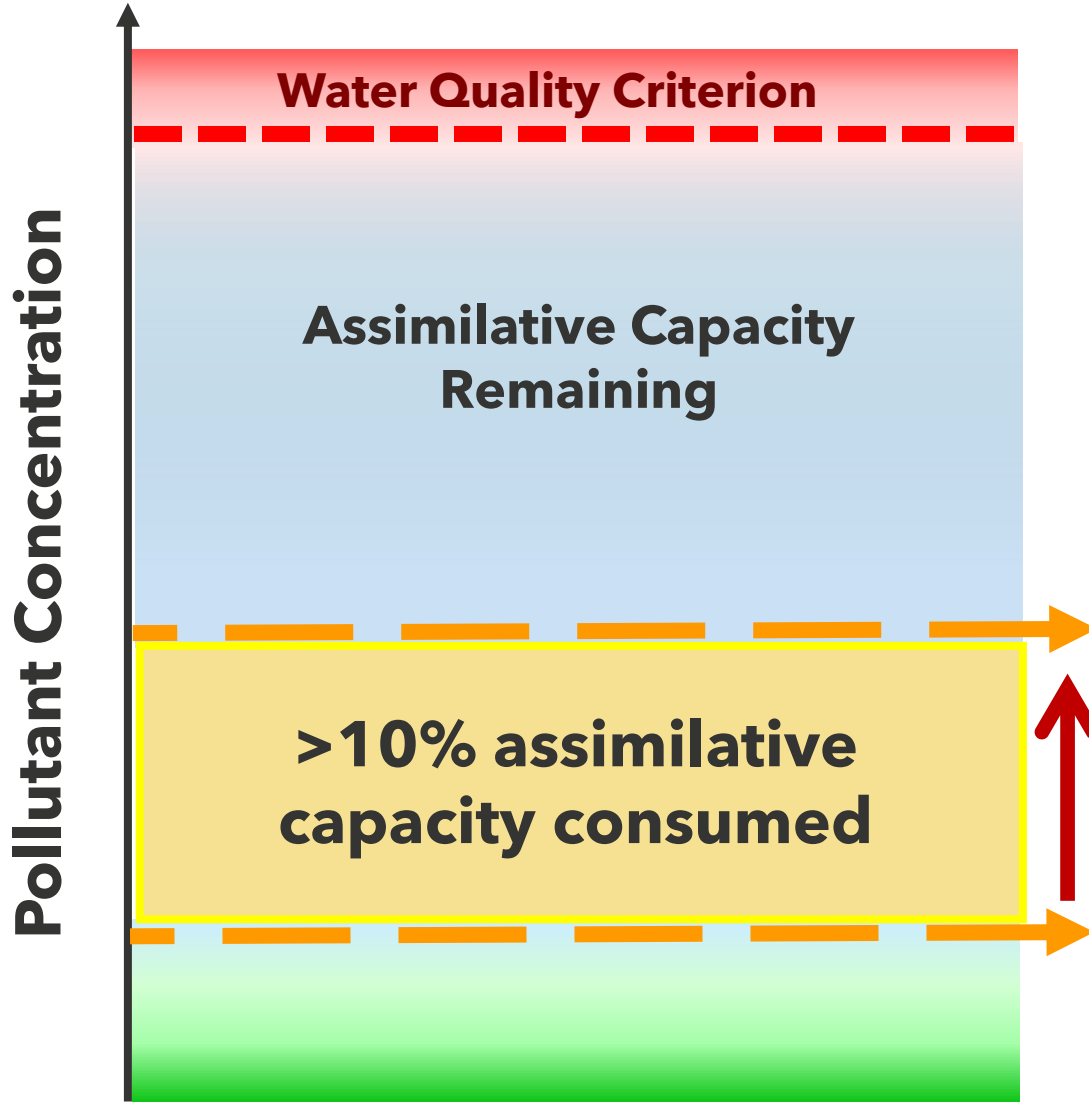
Tier 2: Three Pathways



- Non-degrading
- Minimally degrading
- Limited Lowering of Water Quality
 - Aka Alternatives Analysis or significant degradation review

Tier 2 In-stream concentration

Tier 2: Limited Lowering of Water Quality (Alternatives analysis)



Must demonstrate:

- Necessity of degradation: Alternatives Analysis
- Social and Economic Importance

Future in-stream concentration

OR Assumed >10% assimilative capacity consumed

Existing in-stream concentration

Antidegradation Background

Limited Lowering of Water Quality (significant degradation)

Alternatives analysis

Practicability

- Good “fit”
- Technically feasible
- Evaluate effectiveness, reliability, & potential environmental impacts



Economic Efficiency

- Cost comparison (Present Worth Framework recommended)
- Less than 120% of base cost of pollution control (rule of thumb)

Antidegradation Background

Limited Lowering of Water Quality (significant degradation)

Social and Economic Importance (SEI)

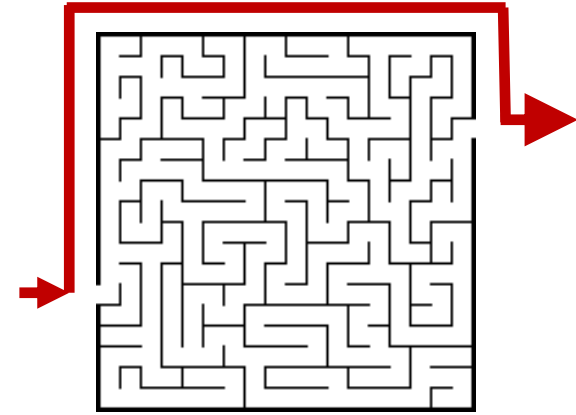
Identify affected community and social and economic conditions that characterize the affected community

- Production
- Housing
- Community tax base
- Public health, safety or environmental problem
- Necessary public services
 - (e.g., fire department, school, infrastructure)
- Measures of employment or income
- Additional factors



General Antidegradation Review

- Voluntary pathway available for dischargers that are:
 - ✓ Domestic wastewater only
 - ✓ Design flow $\leq 50,000$ gpd
 - ✓ Discharge to Tier 2 waterbodies
- This pathway exempts applicants from site-specific:
 - x Alternatives Analysis
 - x Antidegradation Report
- Must be able to meet general antidegradation effluent limits
- Typically processed quicker than site-specific review



Antidegradation Review Process

- Verify all pollutants of concern (POCs)
- Research and Verify receiving waterbody information
 - Existing water quality, low flow values, 303(d) listing, TMDL
- Review alternatives analysis
 - Review proposed effluent limits and calculations
- Review Social and Economic Importance
- Review Geohydrologic Evaluation and Natural Heritage Review
- Fielding calls and emails from stakeholders/citizens



Steps to Derive Antidegradation Limits

Determine and compare applicable limits and apply the most stringent of:

- a. Limit determined through chosen Antidegradation Review Pathway
- b. Water quality-based effluent limits (WQBEL) → 10 CSR 20-7.031
- c. Federal technology-based effluent limits (TBEL)
- d. State Effluent Regulations → 10 CSR 20-7.015
- e. Limits established by a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) or modeling for impaired waterbodies and watersheds
- f. Limits determined through best professional judgement (BPJ)
- g. Existing operating permit limits → CWA sections 402(o)
- h. Other effluent limit established through existing enforceable agreements such as variances to WQS

Recent Industrial Antidegradation Reviews

- Dry Ice Manufacturer
- Fish Hatchery
- Power Plant
- Natural Gas Plant
- Explosives Manufacturing Facility
- Water Treatment Plant
- Paint Manufacturer
- Landfills
- Data Centers
- Mining Operations



Antidegradation Timeline

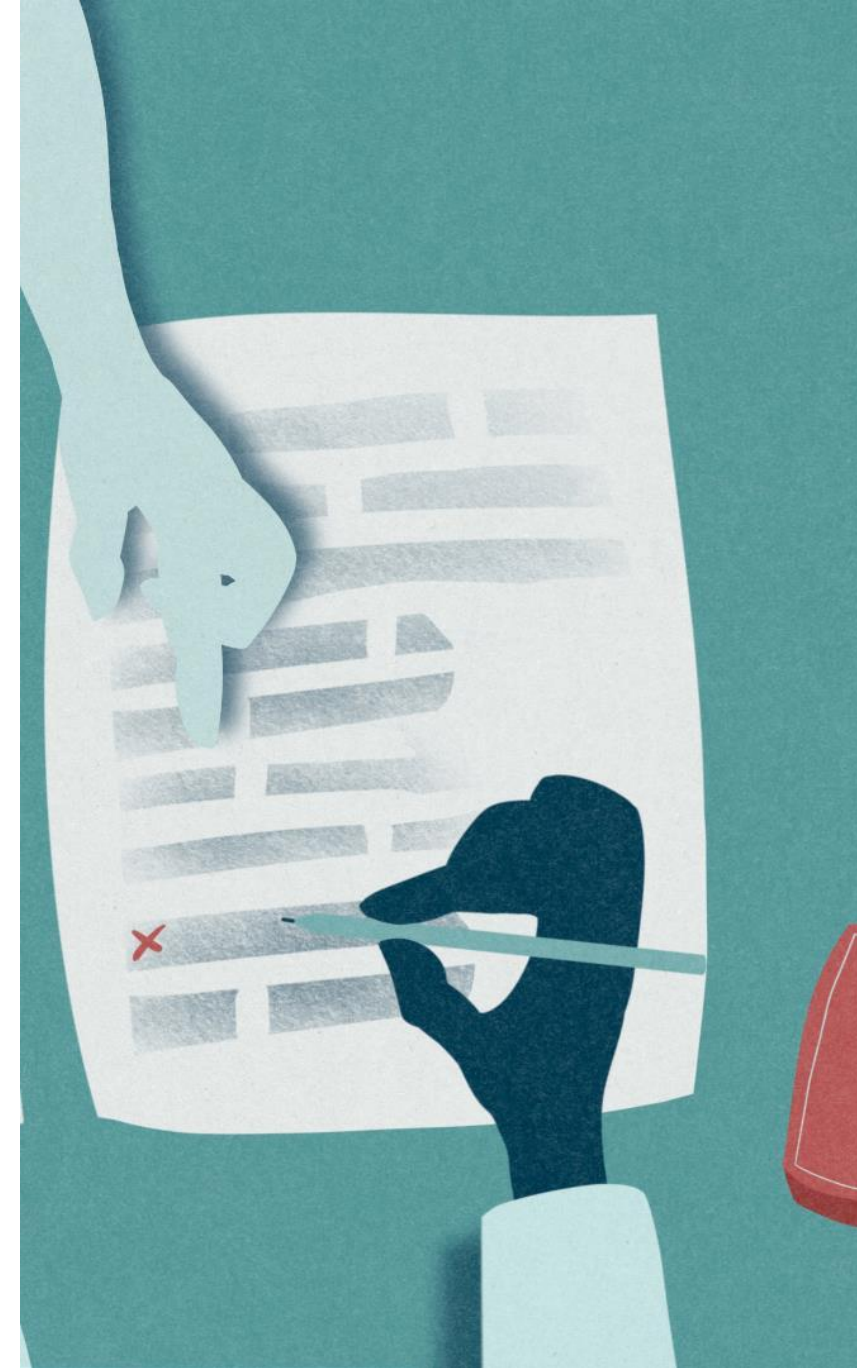


Preliminary WQAR

- Review Period for Applicant (10 day)
- Public notice typically occurs with Operating Permit
- Antideg limits implemented through Operating Permit
- Once finalized: 30 days for applicant appeal

AIP Proposed Revisions

- Main goal to provide clearer information and guidance
- Antidegradation Workgroup:
<https://dnr.mo.gov/about-us/forums-stakeholder-groups/antidegradation-implementation-procedure>



AIM Proposed Revisions

Antidegradation Implementation ~~Procedure~~ **Methods**

- 40 CFR 131.12(a) “The State shall develop and adopt a statewide **antidegradation policy**.”
 - 10 CSR 20-7.031 Water Quality Standards
PURPOSE: This rule identifies uses of waters of the state, criteria to protect those uses, and **defines the antidegradation policy**
- 40 CFR 131.12(b) “The State shall develop **methods** for implementing the antidegradation policy”
 - 10 CSR 20-7.031(3)(D) The three (3) levels of protection provided by the **antidegradation policy** [...] **shall be implemented according to procedures hereby incorporated by reference and known as the “Missouri Antidegradation Rule and Implementation Procedure, July 13, 2016.”**

AIM Proposed Revisions

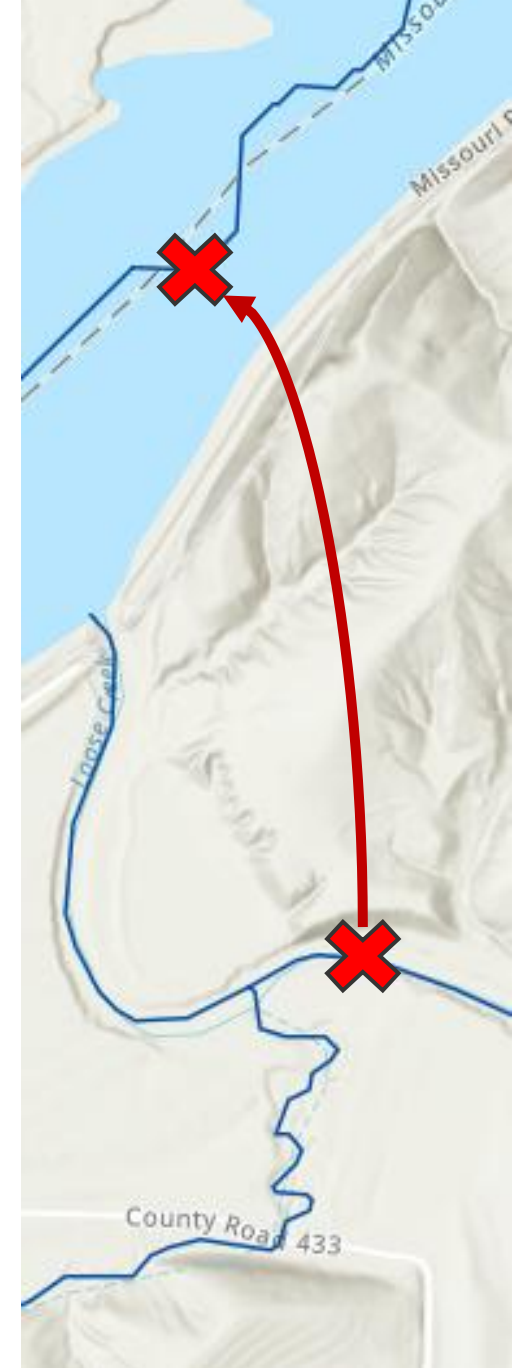
- Re-arranged sections for readability
- More on what to include in written report
- Better descriptions for applicability and when antideg does *not* apply
- Updated glossary

- Natural Heritage Review
- When a Geohydrologic Evaluation is needed
 - new earthen basins
 - earthen basins undergoing major modifications
 - new or relocating discharges



AIM Proposed Revisions

- Clearly define base case
- Limited Lowering of Water Quality
 - “Significant Degradation” language clarification
- General Antidegradation Review
- Tier 2 Non-Degradation Review
 - Mass based maintenance / pollutant contribution
 - Effluent dominated streams
- How we evaluate Regionalization and Outfall Relocation
 - May consider overall pollutant contribution



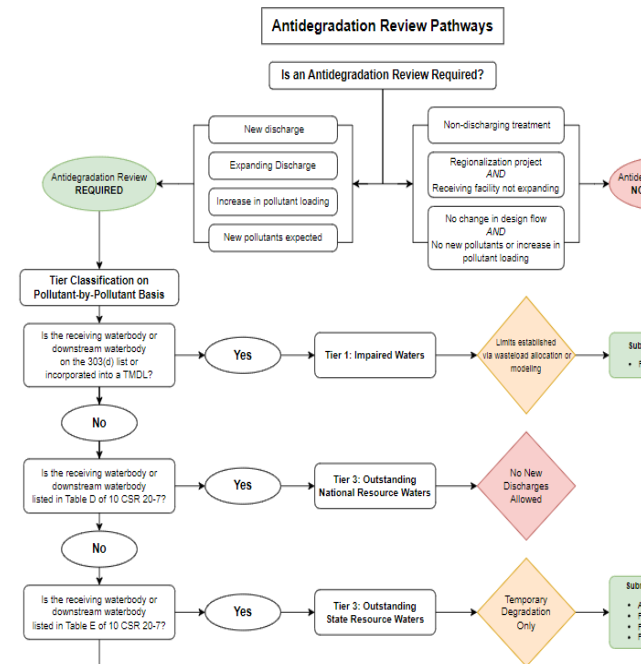
AIM Proposed Revisions - How SWPPPs address Antideg requirements



- Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
 - Alternatives analysis of best management practices to determine the most reasonable and cost-efficient, while ensuring the highest statutory and regulatory requirements are met.
 - Analysis should include practices designed to be
 1. non-degrading,
 2. less degrading, or
 3. degrading water quality.
 - Needs to include why “no discharge” and “no exposure” are not feasible

AIM Proposed Revisions

- ONRW Clarification
- When a report must be signed/sealed by PE
- Innovative technology
- New Flow Chart (already on web)
- Typically valid for 2 years
- Revised Appendices Example Calculations
 - (In progress...)



AIM Proposed Revisions

- More discussion of:
 - Bioaccumulative pollutants
 - Industrial facilities
 - Re-rating a WWTF
 - Effluent limit development
 - Cost determination
 - Mixed tier reviews
 - Social and Economic Importance Evaluation



Considerations for Individual Pollutants

- DRAFT Document

- Companion guidance document for AIM
- Bioaccumulative pollutants
- Chemical/Process Additives
 - pH adjustment, coagulants, flocculants, disinfectants, enzymes, surfactants...
 - Case-by-case determination
- Metals
 - Typical treatment methods
 - Limit determination
- Nutrients
- DO Modeling
- Can contact DNR for site-specific WQBEL

How does your state determine antidegradation review limits?

QUESTIONS?

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TIER 2 ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

Proposed Treatment Levels for Alternatives Analysis

