

Antidegradation: A Practical Guide

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ENVIRONMENTAL

LAWGROUP

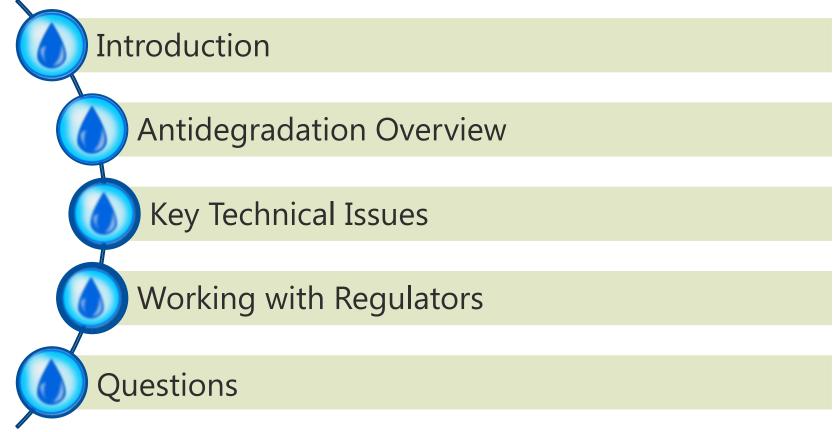
Melisa Pollak, Barr Engineering Co.



Overview

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Antidegradation Overview







Antidegradation Overview

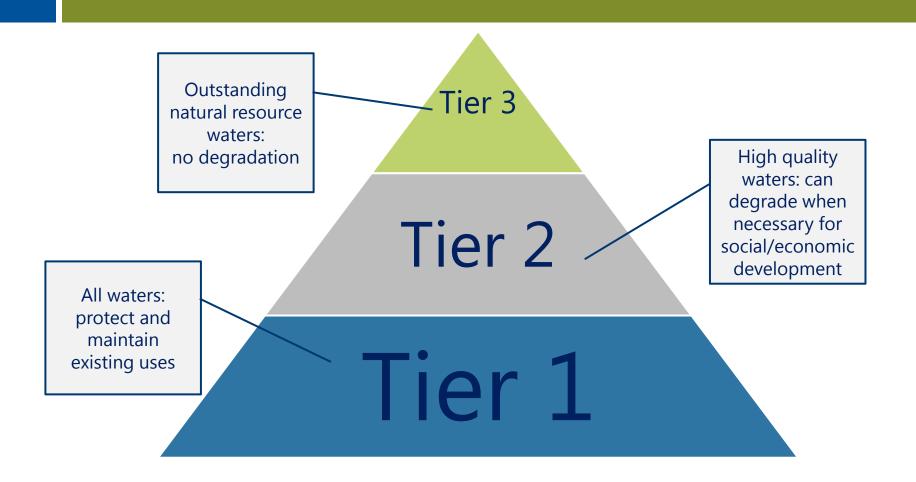
"...restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters"

—33 U.S.C. § 1251(a) (CWA § 101(a))





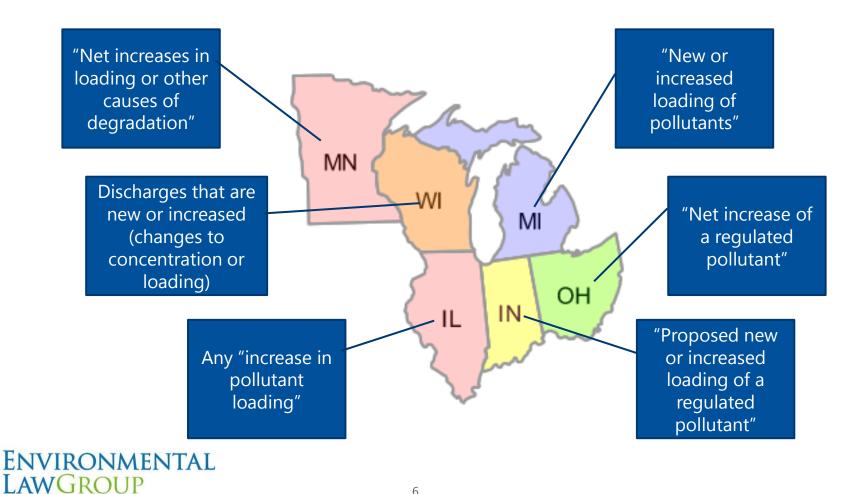
Three "Tiers" of Protection







Antidegradation Triggers





Activities That May Require Antidegradation Demonstrations

- NPDES permits or permit modifications
- 401 certifications
- NPDES general permits
- Water quality standards review
- TMDLs





Exemptions from Antidegradation Requirements

- Short-term lowering of water quality
- CERCLA or RCRA response actions
- Applications for coverage under a general NPDES permit
- De minimis discharges of pollutants





Antidegradation: Tier 1

Existing Uses:

"those uses actually attained in the water body on or after November 28, 1975, whether or not they are included in the water quality standards." Existing uses

Designated uses

—40 C.F.R. § 131.3(e)





Antidegradation: Tier 2

"[W]aters of the State whose existing quality is better than any of the established standards of this Part must be maintained in their present high quality, unless the lowering of water quality is necessary to accommodate important economic or social development."

—III. Ad. Code § 302.105(c)(2)





Antidegradation: Tier 3

"Where high quality waters constitute an outstanding National resource, such as waters of National and State parks and wildlife refuges and waters of exceptional recreational or ecological significance, that water quality shall be maintained and protected."

-40 C.F.R. § 131.12(3)





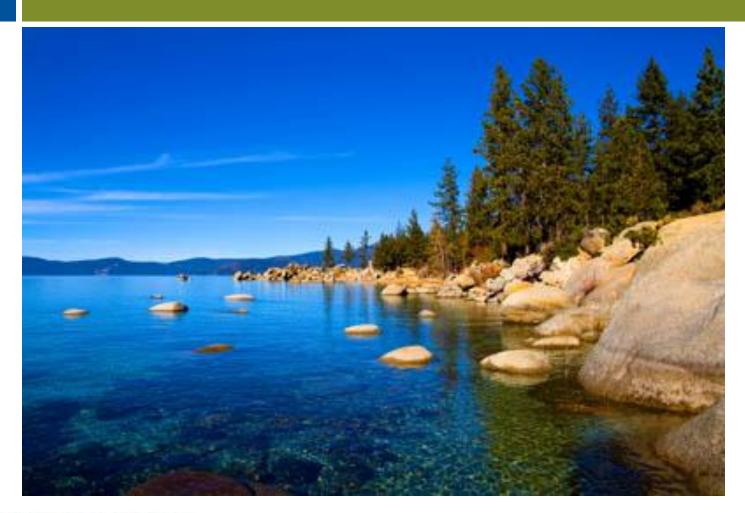
Antidegradation for Bioaccumulative Chemicals in the Great Lakes Basin







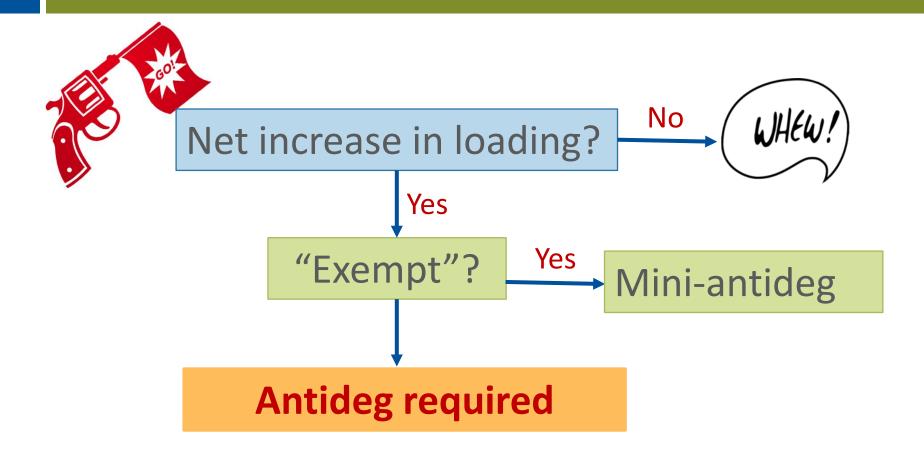
Key Technical Issues







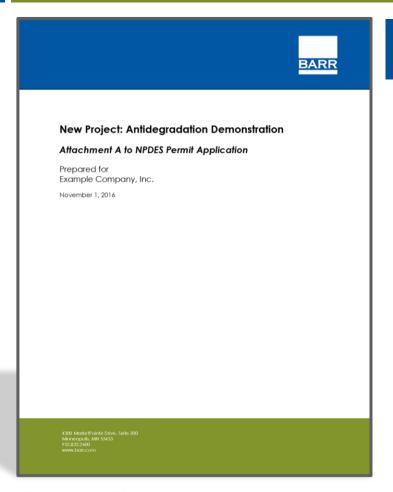
Do Antidegradation Procedures Apply?







Preparing an Antidegradation Demonstration



New Project: Antidegradation Demonstration November 1, 2016

Contents

Exe	cutive Summary	1
1.0	Introduction	5
2.0	Regulatory Context	10
3.0	Alternatives Assessment	15
4.0	Characteristics of the Discharge	.45
5.0	Receiving and Downstream Waters	50
6.0	Comparison of Existing and Expected Water Quality	55
7.0	Social and Economic Benefits	. 70
8.0	Antidegradation Demonstration	. 75





Alternatives Assessment

Alternatives	Effectiveness	Cost	Feasibility
Technology 1	High	\$\$\$\$\$	High
Technology 2	Medium	\$\$	High
POTW	High	\$\$	Low
Offsets	High	\$\$\$	Not Feasible





Characteristics of the Discharge



Parameters of Concern (POCs)

- Pollutants reasonably expected in discharge
- Anticipated to cause degradation
- Have numeric or narrative standards
- Bioaccumulative substances? then GLI rules apply

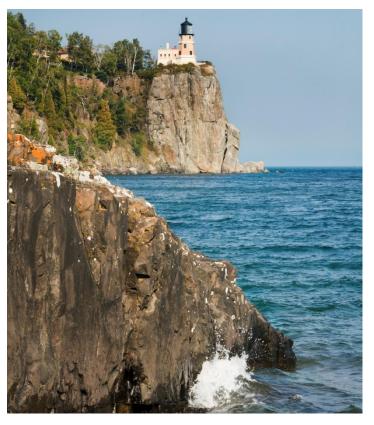
New Project vs. Modification





Receiving and Downstream Waters









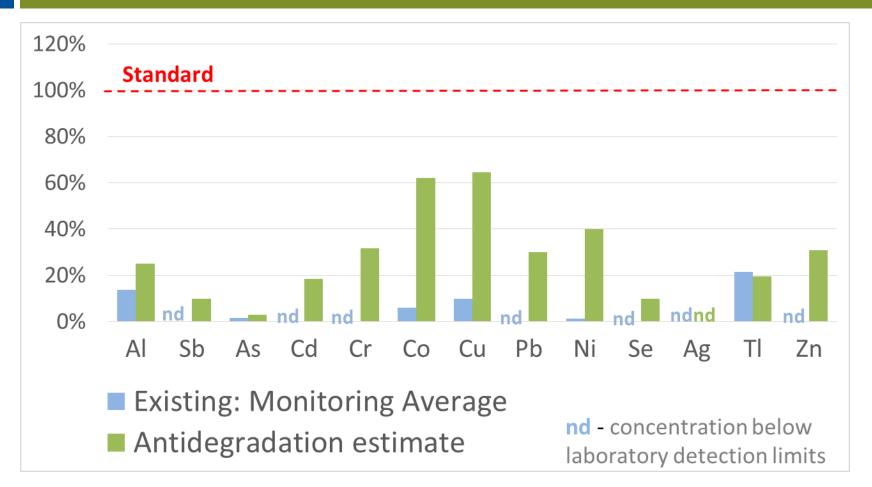
Estimate Water Quality Effects of Discharge







Compare Existing and Expected Water Quality







Degradation

degradation or degrade: a measurable change to existing water quality made or induced by human activity resulting in diminished chemical, physical, biological, or radiological conditions of surface waters

measurable change: the practical ability to detect a variation in water quality, taking into account limitations in analytical technique and sampling variability





Social and Economic Benefits



https://www.epa.gov/wqs-tech/economic-guidance-water-quality-standards





Working with Regulators







Working with Regulators

Begin discussions with regulators early in the process.

- Set up regular meetings
- Make sure all relevant agencies are involved

Discuss key assumptions and issues prior to submitting the application.

- Parameters of concern
- Modeling techniques and probabilistic methods (P50/P90)
- Data sources
- Key regulatory issues





Working with Regulators

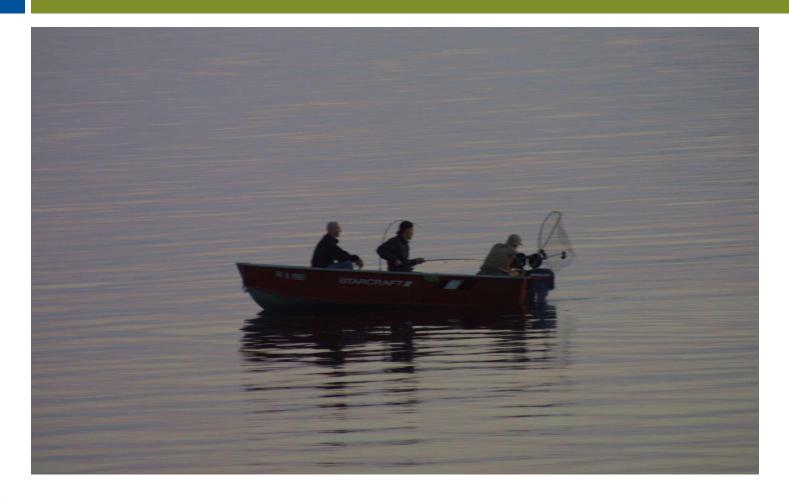
Draft the application in a clear and persuasive manner.

- Follow agency decision-making criteria
- Consider including a regulatory analysis
- Draft with public review and comment in mind





Questions?







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