



2013 New Draft MA Small MS4 General Permit and Drinking Water Source Protection

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EPA New England

Presentation Overview

NPDES and Stormwater Regulation

Permit requirements related to drinking
water source protection

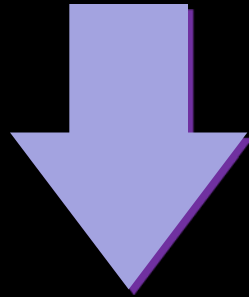
MEP Requirements

Impaired Waters Requirements

Questions

CWA Section 4

**All “point” sources
“discharging pollutants”
into “waters of the U.S.”**



**Must obtain an NPDES permit from
an authorized state or EPA**

Nationwide Urban Runoff Program (NURP)

- ▶ Conducted by EPA between 1979 and 1983
- ▶ First comprehensive study of urban runoff pollution across U.S.
- ▶ Found high levels of heavy metals and fecal coliform in urban runoff
- ▶ Also found high concentrations of TSS and nutrients
- ▶ Used as a basis for 1987 amendments to CWA which added stormwater permitting requirements

A photograph of a wet urban street scene. A person wearing a light-colored shirt and dark pants is standing on a concrete sidewalk, looking down. To their right is a yellow and black striped warning sign. The sidewalk is bordered by a concrete curb and a strip of green grass. The street is wet and reflects the overcast sky. In the background, there are trees and a building.

Phase II Coverage

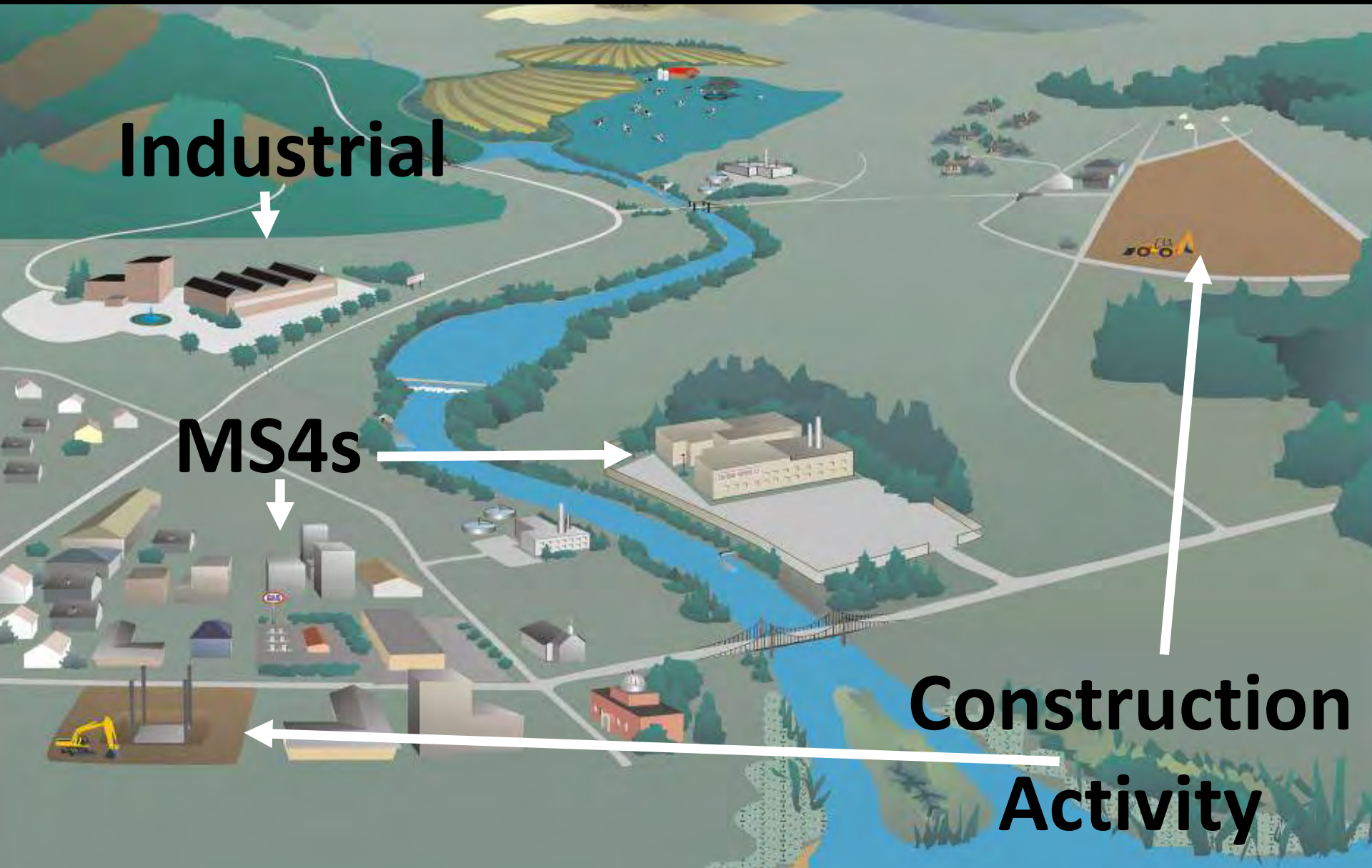
MS4s

Urbanized areas

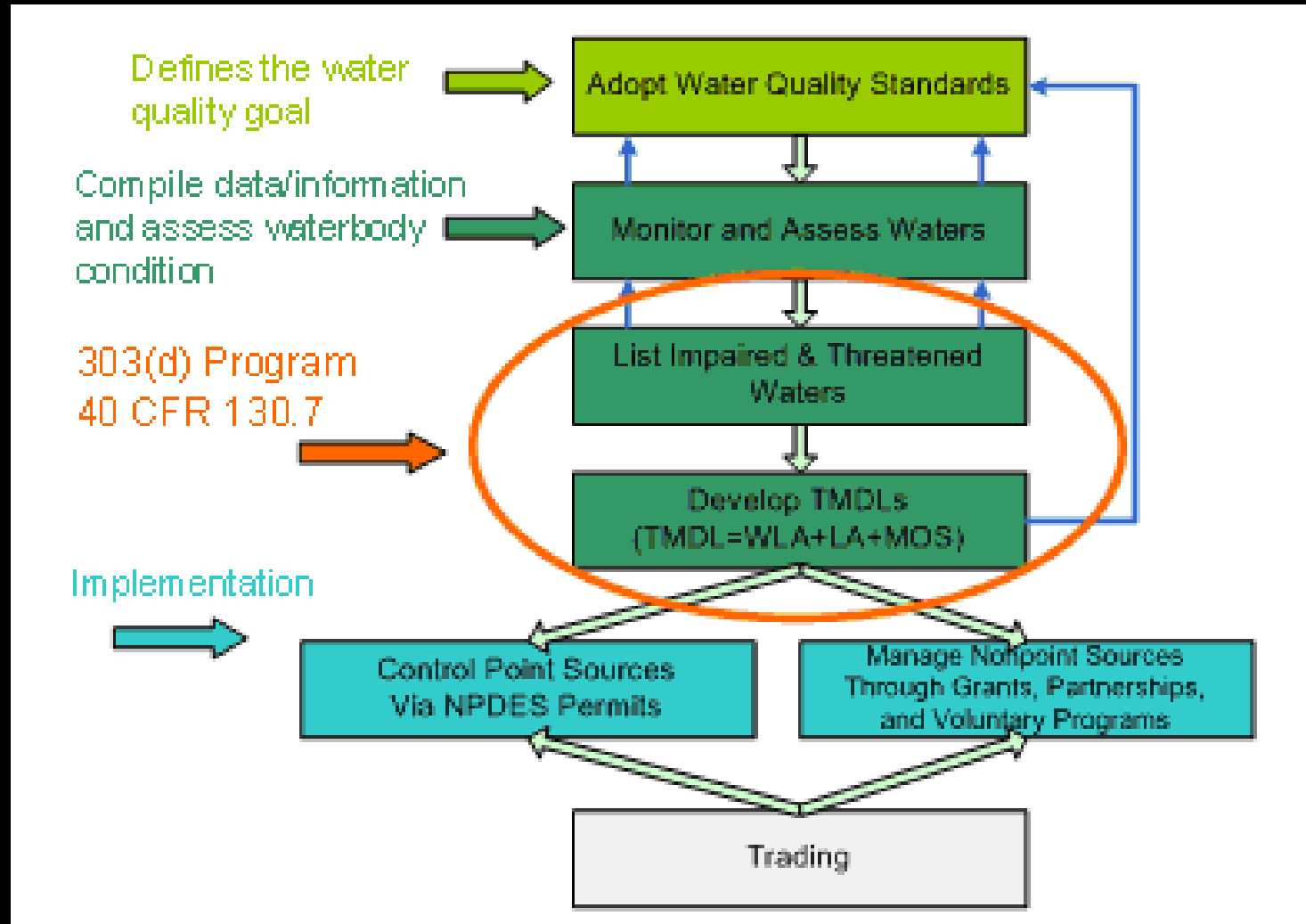
Cities & towns

Non-traditional MS4s

NPDES Stormwater Program Regulates



Water Quality-Based Approach of the Clean Water Act



Impaired Waters

Stormwater discharges are causing or contributing to at least **55%** of the impairments in all Massachusetts assessed waters

Timing

A Combined MS4
Draft permit for the
entire state will be
released in the
coming months





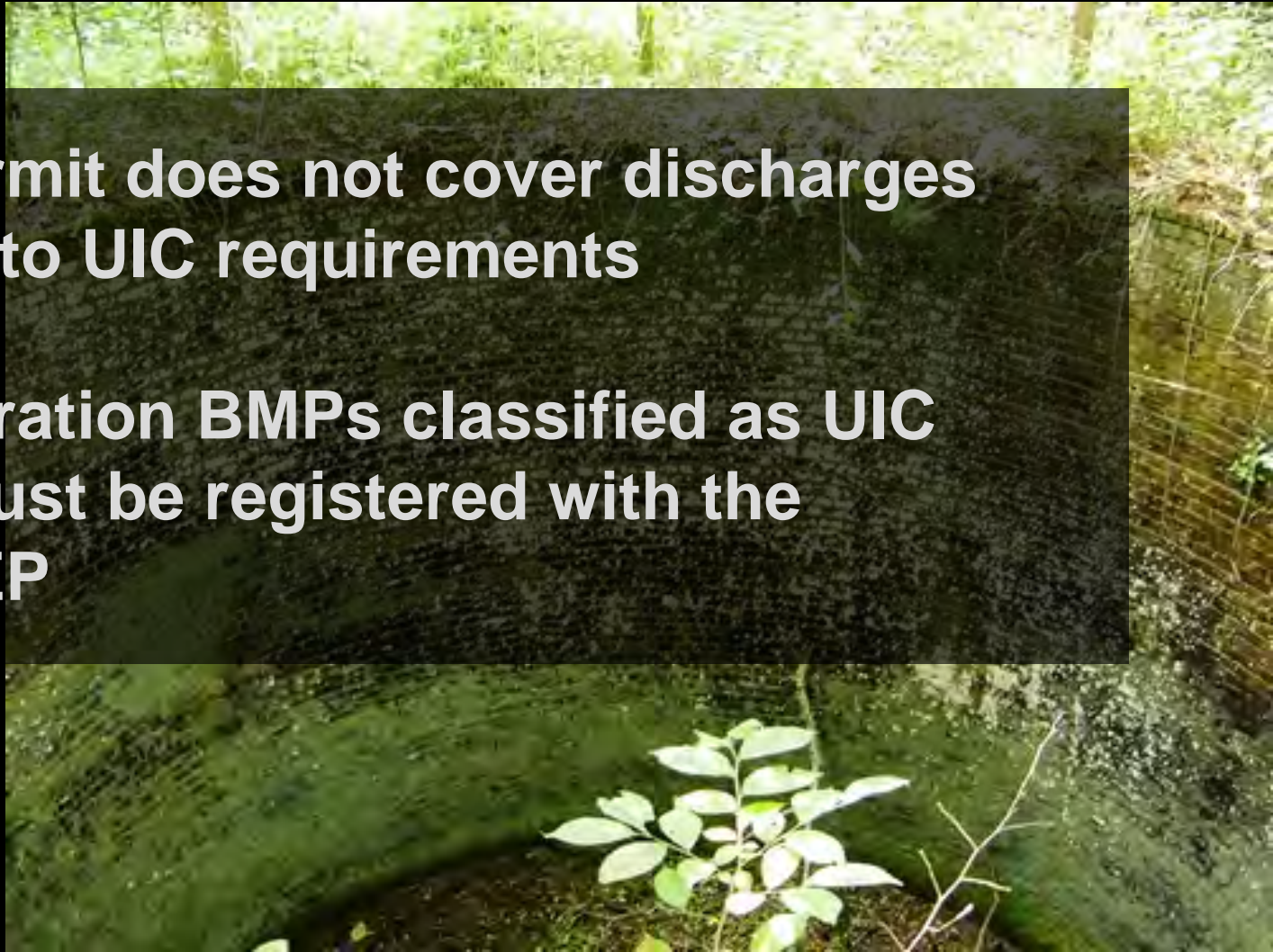
Areas of the new Draft MS4 Permit Pertaining to Drinking Water Source Protection

- Limitations on Coverage
- 6 Minimum Control Measures (MEP Requirements)
- Water Quality Based Requirements
- State Requirements

Limitations on Coverage

**MS4 permit does not cover discharges
subject to UIC requirements**

**All infiltration BMPs classified as UIC
wells must be registered with the
MassDEP**



UIC Requirements

Class V

A stormwater infiltration BMP is a Class V UIC well if it includes:

a bored, drilled, or driven shaft, a dug hole, or seepage pit whose depth is greater than its largest surface dimension; or, an improved sinkhole; or, a soil absorption system.

Class V

Generally No: rain gardens, vegetated buffers & swales, permeable pavement, filtration BMPs with no infiltration

Generally So: commercially manufactured detention vault/chambers, drywells, deep sump and leaching catch basins, seepage pits, and improved sinkholes



Six Minimum Measures

1. Public education
2. Public involvement
3. Illicit discharge detection & elimination
4. Construction runoff
5. Post-construction stormwater management
6. Pollution prevention

Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)

Ordinance

SSO inventory

Identification of responsibility

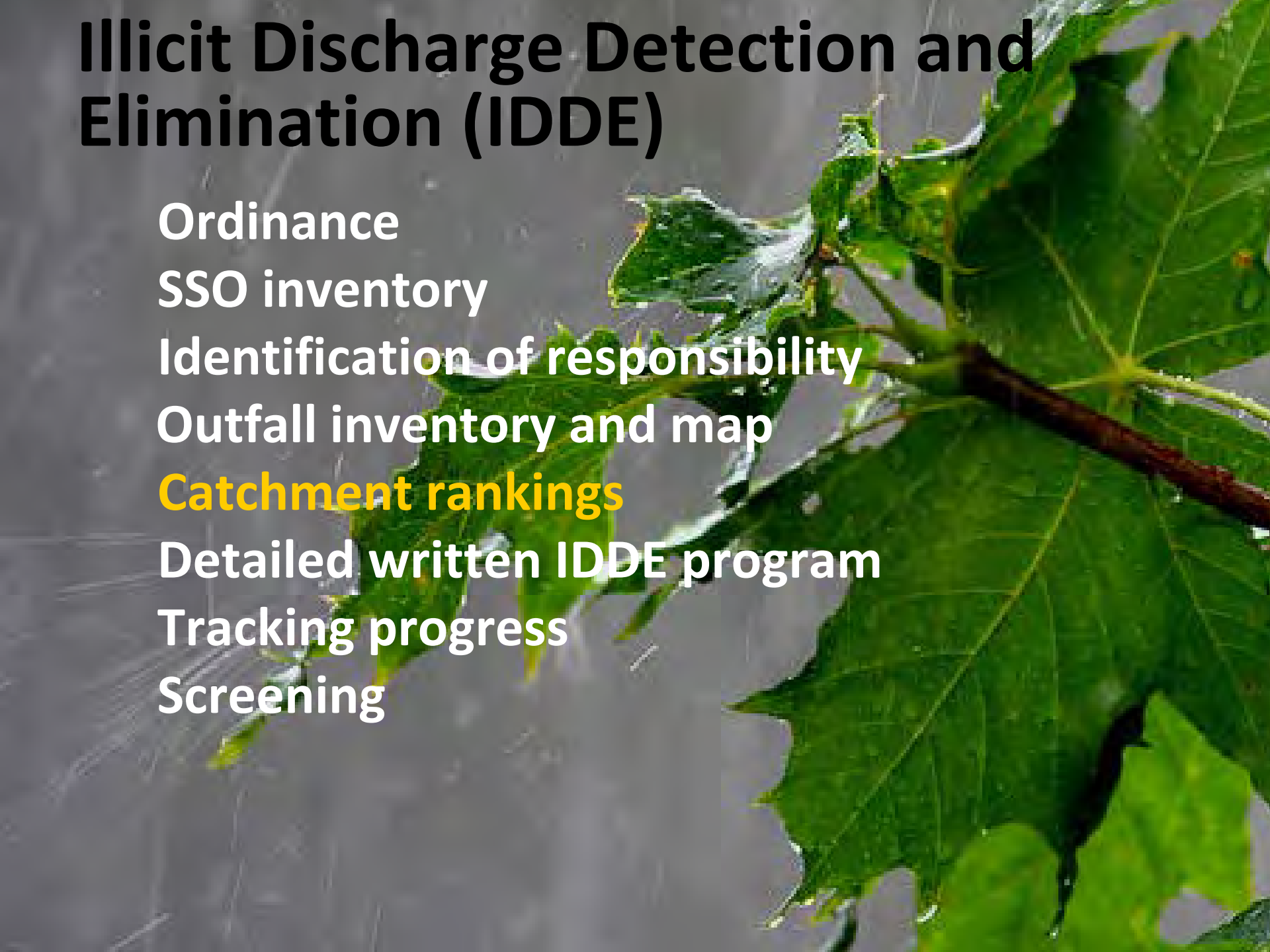
Outfall inventory and map

Catchment rankings

Detailed written IDDE program

Tracking progress

Screening



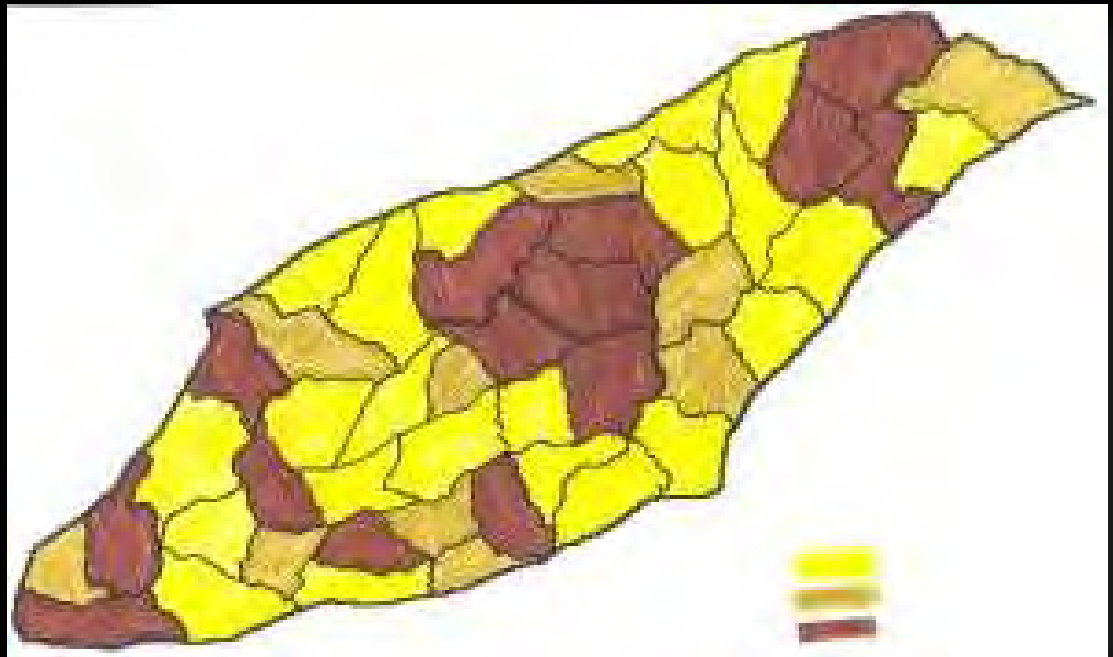
Catchment Ranking for IDDE Investigation

- Excluded Catchments

- Problem Catchments

- High Priority Catchments

- Low Priority Catchments



Post-Construction Stormwater Management

Requirement to comply with
Massachusetts Stormwater
Standards in new and re-
development disturbing >1 acre



Massachusetts Stormwater Standards

- Infiltration where feasible
- TSS removal standards
- Specific controls for discharges in Zone II areas

Discharges to Impaired Waters

Discharges to waters *without* a TMDL

Discharges to waters *with* an
Approved TMDL

Special requirements for each



Approved TMDLs

Bacteria and Pathogen
TMDLs

Charles River Phosphorus
TMDLs

Lake and Pond Phosphorus
TMDLs

Long Island Sound and Cape
Cod Nitrogen TMDLs

Assabet River Phosphorus
TMDLs

Discharges to Waterbodies *Without* an Approved TMDL



Special requirements for Bacteria,
Nutrient, Solids, Chloride, Metals
and Oil and Grease

Infiltration Design Considerations

Locate BMPs outside drinking water surface intake zone and wellhead protection areas

- **Design BMPs to remove contaminants of concern and consider site constraints**

Pretreatment may be necessary to reduce pollutants

Select stormwater BMPs that can treat existing and future stormwater pollutants



State Requirements

Avoid direct discharges to Class A waters

**Prioritize discharges to drinking water
source areas**

Provide pretreatment and spill control

**Promote groundwater recharge and
infiltration where feasible**

Binoculars – Credit: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/gcbb/2465054692/>

LID Street – Credit: EPA HQ

Roseate Turn – Credit: http://www.flickr.com/photos/andy_li/4862883387/

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Dirty Water – Credit: EPA HQ

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Fall Lake – Credit: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/37565821@N00/2048753898>

Detention pond – Credit:

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Infiltration Basin – Credit:

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BMP lake – Credit: www.cwp.org

Waters with and without TMDL lake– Credit: MassDEP

Permeable Pavers – Credit:

http://www.good2golawncare.com/images/turfstone2_wqkf.jpg

Bioretention Area – Credit:

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Wachusett Reservoir – Credit: <http://www.coreservs.com/news/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/015-Wachusett-Reservoir.jpg>

LID Street – Credit: EPA HQ

Image Credits II

Sparrow Dock – Credit:

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Thank you

Questions ?

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