







Bureau of Safe Drinking Water

# Chapter 109 General Update and Fees DRAFT Proposed Regulatory Amendments

# Information Sharing Webinar

December 08, 2016

10:00am to 11:00am

# Webinar Logistics

- Please place your phones on mute
- We will field questions after the presentation using the <u>chat feature</u>



- One hour in duration
- Webinar recording and PowerPoint will be available on General Update website:
  - http://tinyurl.com/109update



# Background and Purpose

- Incorporate the remaining general update provisions that were separated from the previously proposed Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) as directed by the EQB.
- 2. Establish new annual fees and amend existing permit fees.
- 3. Incorporate additional general updates that will:
  - Establish the regulatory basis for issuing general permits.
  - Clarify that noncommunity water systems (NCWS) require a permit or approval from DEP prior to construction or operation.
  - Address concerns related to gaps in monitoring and tracking of backup water sources and entry points.



# Clarify Source Water Assessment & Protection Program Requirements:

- Expand Well Head Protection Program to Source Water
   Protection Program, clarify inclusion of Surface Sources.
- Include definitions related to SWP: Source Water
   Assessment, Source Water Protection Program, Surface
   Water Intake Protection Area and Surface Water Intake
   Protection Program
- Require updated source water assessment by PWS if annual system evaluation identifies changes to potential sources of contamination.

#### Clarify New Source Sampling & Permitting Requirements:

- The pre-drilling plan, source water assessment, and where necessary SWIP (Surface Water Identification Protocol) testing results must be included in application for construction permit.
  - This information was always required as per Public Water Supply (PWS)
     Design Manual & Permit Modules.
- Make the existing process and expectations more transparent and easier to understand.
- Thereby avoiding costly permitting delays for adding a new source.

- Require auxiliary power or an alternate provision finished water storage and interconnections:
  - Pennsylvania's drinking water sources are susceptible to both natural and man-made disasters:
    - Tropical storms, flooding, high winds, ice, snow,
    - Transportation corridor spills impacting downstream users
  - Therefore, water systems must have effective options to provide consistent system service during such emergencies:
    - Adequate auxiliary power
    - Alternate provisions: finished water storage or interconnections



- Revise permit requirements and design standards, and add new requirements for alarm and shutdown capabilities:
  - All surface water and GUDI filtration plants will need to be equipped with alarms.
  - If not staffed continuously, will also need shutdown capability.
  - Alarms and shutdowns will:
    - Be set at a level that results in compliance with applicable MCL's MRDL's and Treatment Techniques.
    - Include at minimum: IFE &CFE NTU, EP Cl2 residual, clearwell levels.
    - Be capable of notifying the available operator on duty.
    - Be tested at least quarterly.



- Revise treatment technique and turbidity performance requirements for pathogens:
  - Clarify requirement for continuous monitoring of CFE
    - Monitor and record no less frequently than once every 15 minutes the plant is in operation.
    - Failure in monitoring or recording equipment shall be fixed within 5 working days.
  - Establish specific performance requirements for CFE:
    - 0.30 NTU for conventional or direct filtration technologies
    - 1.0 NTU for slow sand and Diatomaceous Earth (DE) filtration
    - 0.15 NTU for membranes



- Revise treatment technique and turbidity performance requirements for pathogens:
  - Lower IFE "trigger levels" to be consistent with CFE performance levels.
  - IFE levels which trigger initial corrective actions:
    - 0.30 NTU for conventional or direct
    - 0.15 NTU for membranes
    - 1.0 NTU for slow sand or DE
  - Require continuous IFE monitoring/reporting for <u>all</u> filtration types.



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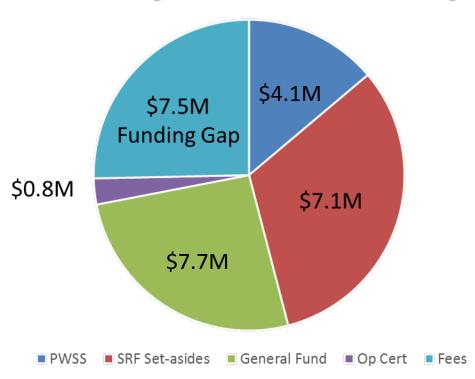
#### Fees

- DEP is seeking to fill the **funding gap** to ensure sufficient program capacity to protect public health, comply with existing environmental laws and regulations, and maintain primacy.
- Fees are intended to cover ~ 50% of state costs or \$7.5
   M. The remaining funds (\$7.7 M) will continue to come from the General Fund.
- Fees will cover technical services; operations; program management, development and administration; and other state costs.



# SDW Program Costs and Funding

#### SDW Program Costs and Funding





- At least 25 states charge annual fees including DE, NJ and VA.
- Annual fees apply to all PWSs.
- The proposed fees are intended to bear a reasonable relationship to the actual cost of providing services.
- The fees also factor in affordability and equitability.



Annual Fees for Several Mid-Atlantic States	
Delaware	CWSs: Based on \$1.50/connection – Fees range from \$330 - \$32,500 NTNCWSs: \$330 TNCWSs: \$200
New Jersey	CWSs: Based on population and status of treatment Pop (25-999): \$60 (no trt), \$120 (with trt) Pop (>50,000): \$1,640 (no trt), \$3,280 (with trt)
Virginia	CWSs: Based on \$2.05/connection, maximum fee for large systems is \$160,000 NTNCWSs: \$90

At least 25 states charge annual fees to augment SDW Program costs.



- Annual fees range from:
  - □ \$250 \$40,000 for CWSs
  - □ \$50 \$1,000 for NCWSs
  - □ \$1,000 \$2,500 for bottled, vended, retail and bulk water systems (BVRB)
- Annual fees will likely be passed on to the 10.7 million customers as a user fee.
- Per person costs range from \$0.35 to \$10 per year.

# Estimated cost of providing services and adjusted fees (for affordability):

- Costs include inspections, review of sample results/plans, compliance determinations, technical assistance, etc.
- Est. cost for small CWS (pop = 100)
  - 44.5 hrs @ \$49/hr = \$2,180
  - Adjusted fee = \$250 (\$2.50 per person)
- Est. cost for medium CWS (pop = 5,000)
  - 50.3 hrs @ \$49/hr = \$2,465
  - Adjusted fee = \$6,500 (\$1.30 per person)
- Est. cost for large CWS (pop = 50,000)
  - 80 hrs @ \$49/hr = \$3,920
  - Adjusted fee = \$25,000 (\$0.50 per person)



#### **Increased Permit Fees**

- Permit fees have not been increased since originally adopted in 1984.
- Fees were determined using a workload analysis.
- Fees range from \$50 \$10,000.



# Impacts from Inadequate Funds

- Staffing levels are <u>down</u> by 25% since 2009.
- Number of sanitary surveys (inspections) has steadily declined from 3,177 (FY09/10) to 1,847 (FY15/16), resulting in overdue inspections for 448-703 PWSs in the last 6 years.
- Number of unaddressed violations has steadily increased to 7,922 in FY10-15.
- % of CWSs meeting **health-based standards** has declined from 97% (FY09/10) to 91% (FY15/16).



# Consequences of Inadequate Funds

- The reduction in staffing levels and failure to conduct routine/timely inspections may be contributing to the overall declining trend in PWS compliance rates.
- Failure to meet safe drinking water standards puts public health at risk.
- Failure to meet minimum program performance measures also jeopardizes primacy. Performance issues/concerns have been well documented.
   Program performance is currently under review by EPA Region III.



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# Additional General Updates

- Establish regulatory basis for general permits for high volume, low risk modifications to streamline permitting process.
- Clarify that NCWSs must obtain a permit or approval from DEP prior to construction or operations.
- Address concerns related to gaps in monitoring and tracking of back-up sources.



# Additional General Updates

Problem with existing gaps in monitoring and tracking of back-up sources:

- Routine compliance monitoring <u>is not</u> tracked for back-up/emergency sources of supply.
- Back-up sources can be used 24/7.
- There are no verifiable controls in place to ensure that proper monitoring is conducted prior to use.
- Failure to properly monitor all sources puts public health at risk.



# Additional General Updates

Proposed revisions to address concerns with gaps in monitoring and tracking of back-up sources:

- Begin tracking monitoring requirements for all sources (including back-up/emergency).
- Require all sources to be used at least annually to ensure all sources are included in routine compliance monitoring. Also ensures facilities remain in good working order.
- Require submission of a comprehensive monitoring plan.

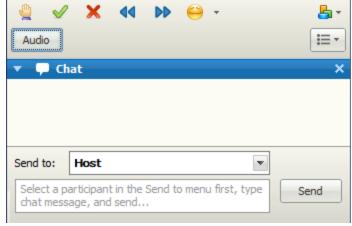
# Tentative Schedule & Next Steps

- Presented pre-draft rule to TAC on 11/14/2016
- Held webinar for additional stakeholders on 12/08/2016
- Next steps:
  - Meet with TAC on 01/05/2017 for further discussion and obtain final recommendations
  - Incorporate/address TAC's recommendations
  - Present draft rule to EQB in early 2017 for approval to move forward with proposed rulemaking



#### Question and Answer

Use the chat box in the lower right to submit your questions.



 You will not hear a presenter for about 5 minutes to give you time to enter questions.



#### For more information:

TAC's website: <a href="http://tinyurl.com/DEPTACBoard">http://tinyurl.com/DEPTACBoard</a>

Draft Proposed General Update & Fees

webpage: <a href="http://tinyurl.com/109update">http://tinyurl.com/109update</a>











Bureau of Safe Drinking Water

# **Thank You**

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Ed Chescattie, Training & Technical Assistance
Bureau of Safe Drinking Water