

OKLAHOMA
Environmental
Quality

What's Happening in the Water World

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Agenda

Water Quality Standards Update
Industrial Stormwater
Effluent Limitation Guidelines
PFAS

Legislation

- HB 3824
 - Signed by Governor 4/29/22
 - DEQ authority to issue a Variance to Water Quality Standards
- SB 1325
 - Signed by Governor 5/3/22
 - Moves Water Quality Standards from OWRB to DEQ





Path Moving Forward

- Water Quality Standards (OAC 252:730)
 - Emergency Rules
 - Permanent Rules
- Water Quality Standards Implementation (OAC 252:740)
 - Emergency Rules
 - Permanent Rules
 - Merges current 785:45 and 252:690
- CPP Update



Stormwater Update

2022 MSGP

- Will be effective July 5, 2022
- 90 day window to submit NOI for renewal
- ~1700 authorizations will be submitting NOIs for renewal
- Early stakeholder engagement in renewal process
- Streamlined process





ELG Updates

ELGs Under Development

PFOA and PFAS for manufactures

PFOA and PFAS for metal finishers

Meat processors



PFAS

PFAS Overview

Group of 3,000-6,000 man-made chemicals

Used since the 1940s

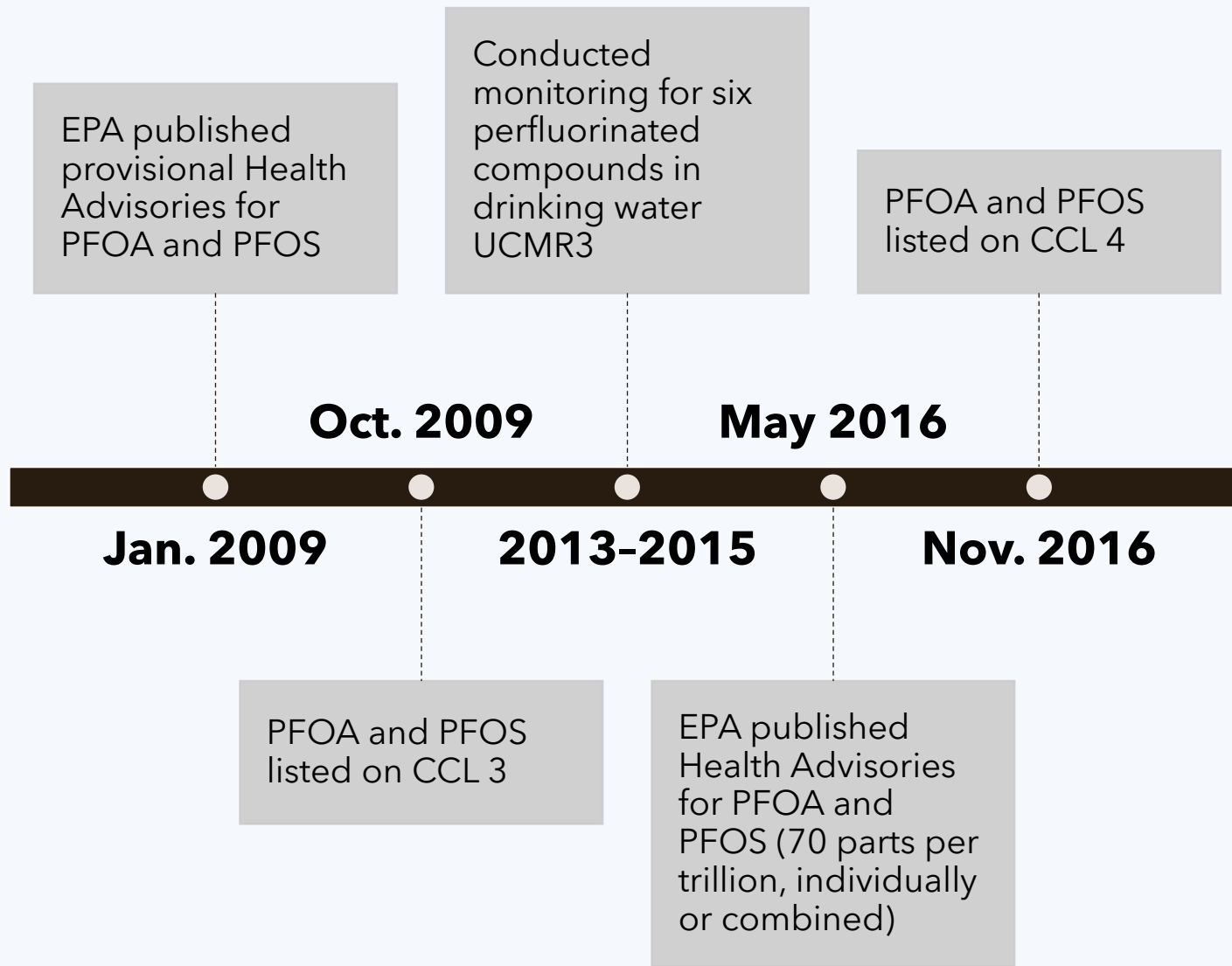
Commonly found in:

- stain, food and water repellants
- manufacturing and processing facilities
- current or former airports and military installations that use firefighting foams

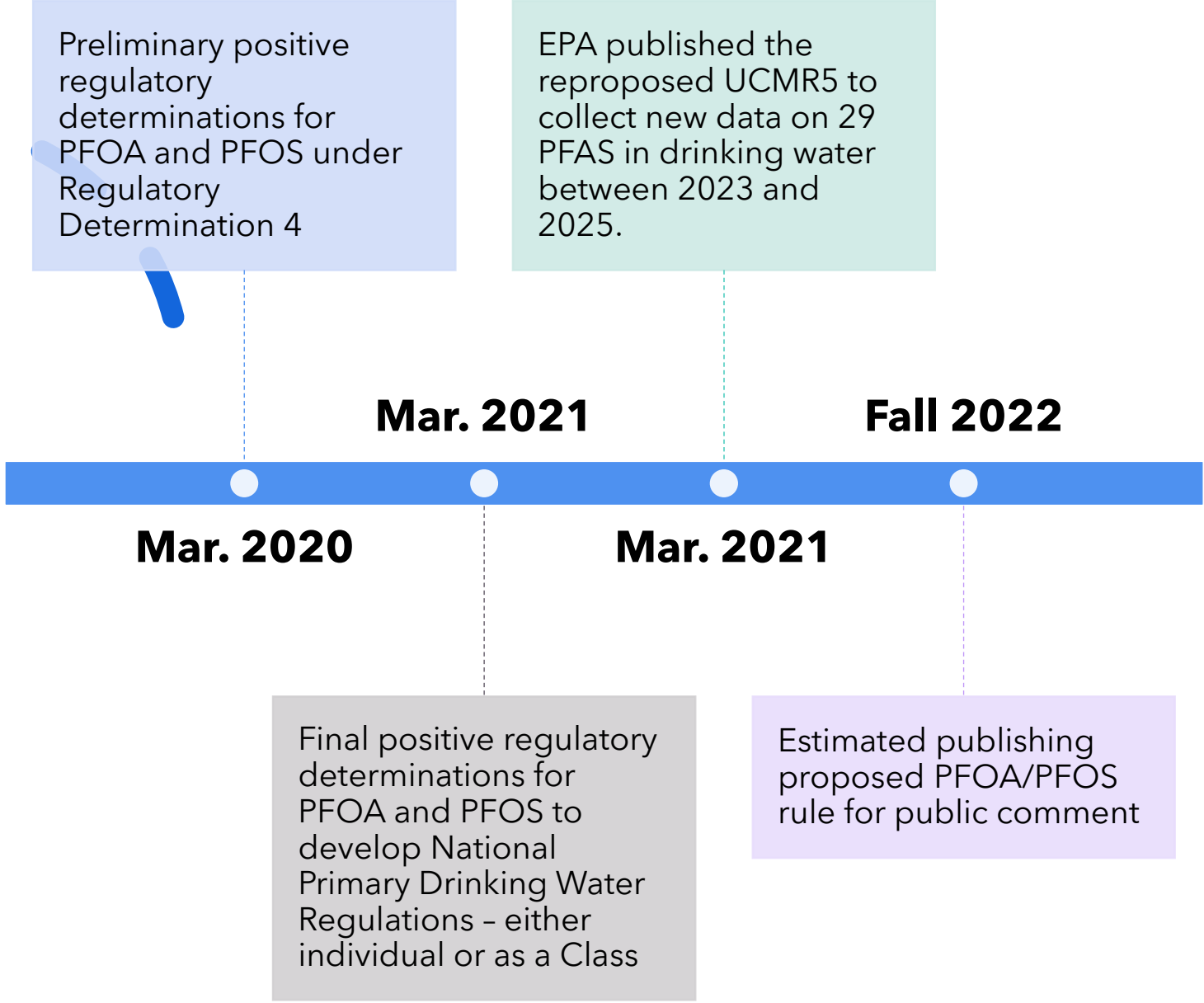
The most consistent findings from human epidemiology studies show

- increased cholesterol levels
- changes in infant birth weights
- effects on the immune system
- cancer (for PFOA)
- thyroid hormone disruption (for PFOS)

Precursor to Regulating PFAS In Drinking Water at Federal LEVEL



Approaching Regulating PFAS In Drinking Water at the federal level




Toxicity Assessments and Health Advisories for PFAS Other Than PFOA/PFOS

Toxicity Assessments

- April 8, 2021: EPA released an updated toxicity assessment for PFBS
- October 2021: Toxicity assessment published for GenX
- Ongoing: Toxicity assessments being developed for PFBA, PFHxA, PFHxS, PFNA, PFDA

Health Advisories

- Expected Spring 2022: for PFBS and GenX



Treating Drinking Water for PFAS

Traditional treatment technologies are largely ineffective to meet current proposed standards

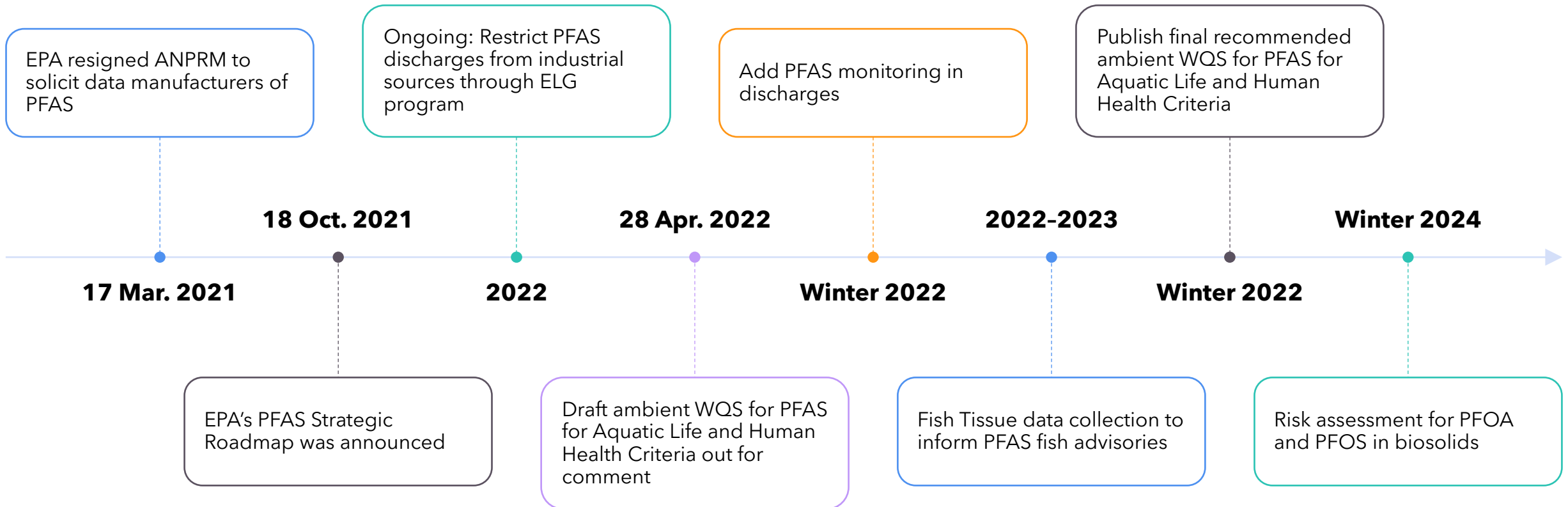
EPA is evaluating technologies:

- Activated carbon can remove greater than 92% and 95% of PFOA and PFOS
- Ion exchange can remove 75% and 92% of PFOA and PFOS if designed to remove PFOA and PFOS.
- Nanofiltration and reverse osmosis can remove 99% PFOA and PFOS

Non-Treatment options Play Role

- Blending or new source

Regulating PFAS under the Clean Water Act (CWA)



DEQ's Regulatory Path Forward

Eliminate/reduce non-essential use of PFAS products (TSCA)

Phased approach: Regulate specific compounds with known toxicity, occurrence, for example AFFF (RCRA or CERCLA)

Consider AFFF collection and disposal program

Add new PFAS waste streams as scientific understanding increases, disposal capacity increases, and uncertainties decrease (RCRA or CERCLA)

Provide regulatory exemption for POTWs, and possibly others as appropriate. Regulations should work in tandem with scientific demonstration of disposal technologies; avoid urge to regulate without sound disposal options

Seek to avoid unintended consequences

Thank you

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