IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES



# PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES

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### What the changes mean

The new permits will allow regulated facilities and communities a legal way to discharge during certain activities without getting an individual permit. General Permits 8 and 9 will ensure these discharges happen in a way to reduce negative impacts on water quality.

### When to follow a permit

#### General Permit 8:

If you need to disinfect, flush, or pressure test water lines or new sanitary sewer lines.

#### General Permit 9:

If you need to dewater an area for construction or maintenance activities.

#### If you have another general permit or MS4 permit:

If your existing permits already cover the situations addressed by General Permits 8 and 9, you do not need to get additional permits. Stormwater general permits and MS4 permits cover discharges from uncontaminated groundwater and discharges from fire hydrant flushing, discharges from potable water sources, and discharges from water line flushing.

Not sure if you're an MS4 community? These larger Iowa towns can be found at http://www.iowadnr.gov/Environmental-Protection/Water-Quality/NPDES-Storm-Water/MS4-Permittees.

#### If you're repairing water lines:

General Permit 9 does not cover discharges from dewatering needed to repair water lines. Water line repair should continue to follow the existing DNR procedures at http://www.iowadnr. gov/Environmental-Protection/Water-Quality/Drinking-Water-Compliance/Public-Notice.

### Additional resources

#### GP 8 Website:

www.iowadnr.gov/Environmental-Protection/Water-Quality/ NPDES-Wastewater-Permitting/NPDES-General-Permits/GP8-Hydrostatic

#### GP 9 Website:

http://www.iowadnr.gov/Environmental-Protection/Water-Quality/NPDES-Wastewater-Permitting/NPDES-General-Permits/GP9-Dewatering

Eelctronic Notice of Intent submittal Website (only needed if Attachment 2 shows it is required): https://programs.iowadnr.gov/generalpermits/

## How to use the permits

#### General Permit 8:

Always avoid direct discharge into a surface water whenever possible, while minimizing erosion of soil or other materials into a surface water. If you add any chemicals to the wastewater, you must use them in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. This includes any dechlorination agents.

If you discharge into a surface water, it must not cause:

- 1. sludge deposits;
- 2. floating debris, oil, grease, scum, and other floating materials in amounts that can create a nuisance;
- 3. objectionable color, odor, or other aesthetically objectionable conditions;
- 4. acutely toxic conditions to human, animal, or plant life; or
- 5. substances in quantities that would produce undesirable or nuisance aquatic life.

You are automatically covered; there is no Notice of Intent. There are no monitoring, reporting or recordkeeping requirements for General Permit 8.

#### General Permit 9:

Determine if contaminated soil or groundwater may be present.

- If the site does not have a history of industrial or commercial use, you may presume that contamination does not exist if there is no obvious reason to expect contamination (e.g. unusual color or odor; known spills).
- For all other sites, you must follow Attachment #1
- When the initial inquiry indicates the possibility for contamination, conduct and document a more in-depth inquiry. In addition to or instead of conducting such an inquiry, the permittee may analyze representative samples of soil and/or groundwater at the site for the likely pollutant(s).
- Follow Attachment #2 once you determine whether contamination is likely.

## For more information

Iowa DNR Wastewater Wendy Hieb, 515-725-8405, wendy.hieb@dnr.iowa.gov

## Attachment 1: Initial Screening for Soil and Groundwater Contamination

Initial Screening Questions		
Item	Yes/No/ Unknown/Not applicable	Comment
Does exposed soil at the site have an unusual color or odor that could indicate contamination?	□ Y □ N □ U □ NA	
Does water to be discharged from the site have an unusual color or odor that could indicate contamination?	□ Y □ N □ U □ NA	
Do current or past uses of the site include activities that likely included handling or disposal of hazardous substances or petroleum products? Such uses include but are not limited to gas stations, dry cleaners, etc (Not applicable if site is undeveloped or residential)	□ Y □ N □ U □ NA	
Do you have any other knowledge or reason to suspect contamination at the site that could affect the water to be discharged? (Site has environmental clean-up lien, there was a reported pollutant release at the site, etc.)	□ Y □ N □ U □ NA	

If you answered "yes" to one or more of the above questions, you must conduct a more thorough inquiry into the site and its potential contamination. If you answered "no" to all questions, dewatering may proceed according to the terms and conditions of the permit. Sign and date this form and keep it for your records.

Printed Name of Preparer

Signature of Preparer

Date Completed

## Attachment 2: General Permit 9 Decision Matrix

1. Will the discharge be to the ground surface or to a surface water?

ground surface - go to item 2 surface water - go to item 7

2. Will the discharge leave the property being dewatered? yes - go to item 3

no - go to item 4

3. Can pollutants, due to soil or groundwater contamination, reasonably be expected in the discharge?

yes - go to item 5 no - go to item 6

## 4. Ground surface discharge that does not leave the property being dewatered

- *No Notice of Intent* (eNOI) is required.
- An antidegradation document is not required.
- Coverage is in effect from first day of discharge through the last day of discharge.
- You must meet the requirements in III.D.
- You must conduct daily visual monitoring. (III.E.1)
- You must keep a daily log of date, location, estimated volume, (III.G.1), unless you are exempted by III.G.3

## 5. Ground surface discharge with expected contamination that leaves the property being dewatered

- Yes, an eNOI is required.
- An antidegradation document is not required.
- Coverage is in effect between the dates given on the eNOI.
- You must meet the requirements in III.D.
- You must conduct daily visual monitoring. (III.E.1)
- You must keep a daily log of date, location, estimated volume, visual monitoring, and analysis results. (III.G.1)

### 6. Ground surface discharge with no expected

- contamination that leaves the property being dewatered
- *No eNOI* is required.
- An antidegradation document is not required.
- Coverage is in effect from first day of discharge through the last day of discharge.
- You must meet the requirements in III.D.
- You must conduct daily visual monitoring (III.E.1), unless you are exempted by III.E.2.
- You must keep a daily log of date, location, estimated volume, visual monitoring, and analysis results (III.G.1), unless you are exempted by III.G.3.

7. Can pollutants due to soil or groundwater contamination reasonably be expected in the discharge above applicable water quality standards?

no - go to item 8 yes - go to item 9

## 8. Surface water discharge with no expected contamination above water quality standards

- No eNOI is required.
- An antidegradation document is not required.
- Coverage is in effect from first day of discharge through the last day of discharge.
- You must follow the operating requirements in IV.F.
- You must conduct daily visual monitoring (IV.I.1), unless you are exempted by IV.I.2.
- You must keep a daily log of date, location, estimated volume, visual monitoring, and analysis results (IV.K.1), unless you are exempted by IV.K.3

## 9. Surface water discharge with expected contamination above water quality standards

- *Yes,* an eNOI is required.
- An antidegradation document is required.
- Coverage is in effect between the dates given on the eNOI.
- You must follow the operating requirements in IV.F.
- You must develop and implement a DwPPP. (IV.G and IV.H)
- Daily visual monitoring is required. (IV.I.1)
- A daily log of date, volume, location, and analysis results is required. (IV.K.1)