



COMPASS E NEWSLETTER

MAY 2015

What's new this month? This issue includes information on S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control's (DHEC) permitting, regulatory updates and more. If you have questions or topic suggestions, please reply to this email – enviroassist@dhec.sc.gov.

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About this Newsletter

The "Compass E-Newsletter" is published quarterly by DHEC and is compiled by the Office of Solid Waste Reduction and Recycling.

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Back issues of this newsletter are available. To subscribe or unsubscribe, send an email to enviroassist@dhec.sc.gov.



EPA updates MUR rule, launches compliance website

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has proposed a new Methods Update Rule (MUR) for the Clean Water Act under 40 CFR Part 136. Comments were due April 20, 2015.

Of particular note, they have proposed revisions for EPA 608, 624 and 625, which are included in the rule. Also, a new minimum detection limit (MDL) procedure is being proposed in Appendix B.

View the MUR document. More information about the update also is available online.

The EPA also has launched a **new compliance website** to make it easier to stay informed and to share tools that can help companies. Features of the website include:

- Information on how inspections are conducted;
- Access to EPA's Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) database;
- Information on the EPA's Compliance Assistance Centers; and
- Information on the EPA's Next Generation Compliance program.

Additional DHEC Newsletters

Select the name of the newsletter below for a list of current and back issues.

- **Underground Storage Tank Newsletter**
- **Swimming Pool Newsletter, Newsplash**
- **Coastal Currents – News from the S.C. Coastal Management Program**



Bureau of Air Quality

www.scdhec.gov/baq

Bureau of Land & Waste Management

www.scdhec.gov/lwm

EPA issues anhydrous ammonia enforcement alert

In February 2015, the EPA released an Enforcement Alert indicating that some refrigeration facilities may be failing to properly manage hazardous chemicals, including anhydrous ammonia, as required by the Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r). Also, the EPA emphasized that the General Duty Clause under Section 112(r)(1) applies to many chemicals and is not limited to the chemicals subject to the Risk Management Program regulations. [View the alert.](#)

Permitting Guidance & Update

- Guidance for Permit Applicants:** Flowcharts have been developed outlining the permitting process for obtaining air quality construction permits. [View the flowcharts](#) under the *Tools/Understanding the Permitting Process* heading.
- Updated Permitting Site:** The Bureau of Air Quality issues construction, operating, general and registration permits for facilities that emit regulated air contaminants. [The redesigned Web page](#) provides a more complete overview of the various permits.

Green Tips for Businesses

Are you interested in energy efficiency, renewable energy projects and rebates? Please visit www.dsireusa.org for rebates for these projects.

For more information on energy conservation issues, visit the [S.C. Energy Office's website](#).

Contact DHEC's Office of Solid Waste Reduction and Recycling at 1-800-768-7348 for more information on how to reduce your waste and prevent pollution at your facility.

More information also is available on the [S.C. Smart Business Recycling website](#).



DHEC recognizes outstanding recycling businesses for 2015

Each year the S.C. Smart Business Recycling Program (SBRP) and Green Hospitality Program (GHP) recognize outstanding waste reduction and recycling efforts. This year, awards were presented February 17 at the Green Business Boot Camp in Columbia. The winners are:



- Caterpillar Inc. – Newberry;
- Charleston Water System;
- Gravatt Camp and Conference Center;
- Medical University of South Carolina (MUSC); and
- Sea Pines Resort.



Congratulations to this year's winners. [Additional information about the winners and more pictures from the event are available.](#)

Want to increase your facility's recycling rate? SBRP and GHP can help. These programs offer free, confidential technical assistance and certification to help businesses become more sustainable. Visit the [SBRP website](#) and the [GHP website](#) for more details.



Pictured above are the recipients of Smart Business Recycling and Green Hospitality Program Awards for 2015. From left to right are: Sarah Warren and Kai Jeter with Caterpillar Inc. – Newberry; Christine von Kolnitz Cooley with MUSC; Tony Wartko with Sea Pines Resort; and Thomas Coleman with Gravatt Camp and Conference Center. Not pictured is Allan Clum with Charleston Water System.

Water Quality Improvement in the Enoree Watershed

Success! A part of the Enoree River in South Carolina's Upstate region has shown demonstrable water quality improvements after the implementation of a large scale nonpoint source (NPS) pollution control project.

The Enoree River flows by Spartanburg and ends at the Broad River near Blair. The portion of the basin that the nonpoint source project focused on was 730 square miles of its middle reaches (see map). The watershed is mostly forested but has significant farming and developed land use.

DHEC monitors this portion of the Enoree River at six stations. Several of these stations have had long-term water quality impairments for fecal coliform bacteria. A Total Maximum Daily Load was developed in 2004. It identified the amount of fecal coliform reductions needed in order for the Enoree to meet water quality standards. Among the sources cited as contributing to the impairment were cattle access to waterways and septic system failures.

To address these sources of pollution, a NPS pollution control project grant using section 319* funds was awarded through DHEC to a regional and local partnership. Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service led the efforts through their Union office. Partners included the

Natural Resources Conservation Service, Soil and Water Conservation Districts, the Cattlemen's Association and local land owners.

Nonpoint source pollution control best management practices were implemented throughout the watershed. These included an array of agricultural best management practices, septic tank rehabilitations and education and outreach activities.

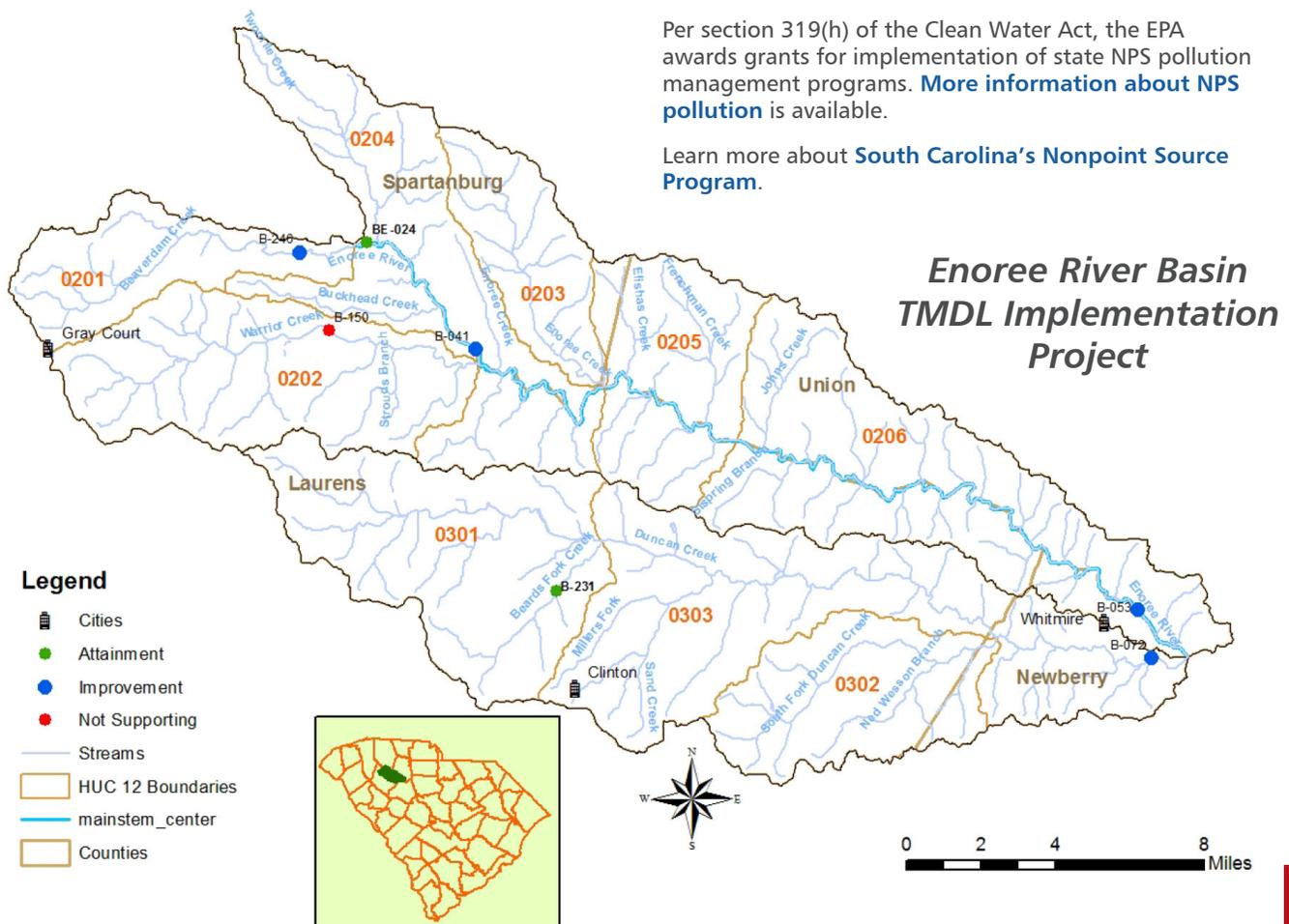
These efforts paid off with observed water quality improvements in this section of the Enoree. All monitoring stations along this stretch of river have seen significant improvements, including two that meet standards for bacteria. DHEC continues to monitor the area for effectiveness over the long term.

Based on positive water quality results, the EPA has recognized this effort as a 319 NPS pollution reduction **Success Story**.

This success was only possible due to the partnership between DHEC and local conservation organizations and landowners. They, and all who strive for clean water, should be commended for the hard work that goes toward meeting the Clean Water Act's mission of "fishable, swimmable" water resources.

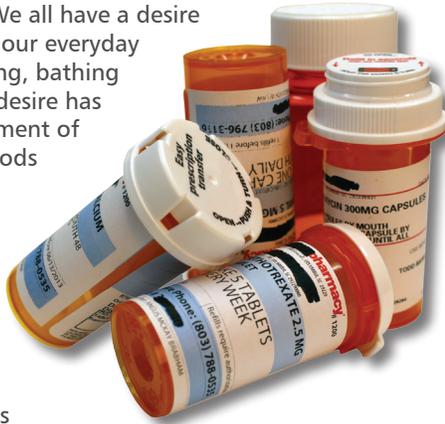
Per section 319(h) of the Clean Water Act, the EPA awards grants for implementation of state NPS pollution management programs. **More information about NPS pollution** is available.

Learn more about **South Carolina's Nonpoint Source Program**.



Pharmaceuticals & Personal Care Products

Everyone understands the value of clean, safe water. We all have a desire for clean water for our everyday uses such as drinking, bathing and washing. This desire has driven the development of sophisticated methods for detecting and monitoring pollutants in our water. Having made such improvements in these tests means that surface water contaminants can be detected at lower and lower concentrations. These advancements have led to more awareness of some not-so-new pollutants classified as Pharmaceuticals and Personal Care Products (PPCPs).



PPCPs that have been discovered in our lakes and streams include medications for pain, depression and colds; birth control pills; caffeine; hair products; cleaning supplies and pesticides. Because of the chemical nature and makeup of these compounds, wastewater treatment facilities (WWTFs) across the state are not able to treat or remove these products. The inability to remove PPCPs from wastewater allows them to pass through the plant ending up in surface waters across the state, potentially being drawn in by water intakes for drinking water plants.

Several bulk sources of PPCPs have been identified. They include pharmaceutical and chemical manufacturing industries, hospitals, nursing homes, long-term care facilities, pharmacies, veterinary operations, landfill leachate, septage tank haulers, meat processors and runoff from animal feeding operations where antibiotics and other drugs are used. Surprisingly, PPCPs are introduced into WWTF treatment systems in large quantities through

human metabolic wastes and through flushing unused medications and washing chemicals down the drain in homes and businesses.

Since PPCPs are emerging as new pollutants of concern and little is known about how they directly impact aquatic health as well as human health, special care should be given to the proper disposal of PPCPs. Rather than flushing unused medicines, follow guidance from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. It states that some communities offer drug "take-back" programs which offer the best option for unused drug disposal. If no take-back program is available, mixing the medicines with an undesirable waste such as coffee grounds or kitty litter and placing them in a plastic bag in the trash will make them less appealing to children, pets or someone who may look for drugs in the trash. With household disposal generating a large portion of PPCP wastes, everyone has a hand in protecting the future of our water and our health.

For more information, **contact Scott Hagins** with the Bureau of Water, Water Pollution Control Division at **(803) 898-1584**.

Additional information is available at the following websites.

- www.scdhec.gov/HomeAndEnvironment/Recycling/HardtoManagetems/
- www.scdhec.gov/HomeAndEnvironment/Recycling/UnwantedMedications/
- www.scdhec.gov/Environment/AirQuality/RegistrationPermits/PharmaceuticalDisposal/
- water.epa.gov/scitech/swguidance/ppcp/index.cfm
- www2.epa.gov/water-research/pharmaceutical-residues-municipal-wastewater
- www.fda.gov/ForConsumers/ConsumerUpdates/ucm101653.htm

S.C. Environmental Excellence Program Quarterly Update

The S.C. Environmental Excellence Program (SCEEP) would like to recognize Michelin-Spartanburg for their recent program membership renewal. Michelin will be a member of the program through 2017.

The SCEEP Advisory Committee has accepted one new member. Jake Scoggins with the S.C. Energy Office will

be filling a government slot. The next Advisory Committee meeting is set for June 5, 2015.

The SCEEP held its annual members meeting on April 22, 2015, at the BMW Manufacturing facility in Greer.

Visit the [SCEEP website](http://www.scdhec.gov/SCEEP) or **contact Rebecca Sproles** for more information about the program or to apply for membership.



Regulatory Updates

Bureau of Air Quality (BAQ)

1. **Air Quality Designations for the 2012 Primary Annual Fine Particle (PM_{2.5}) National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)** – On March 31, 2015, in a signed letter to the governor of South Carolina, the EPA changed the deferred designation for Aiken County to unclassifiable/attainment. The EPA had deferred designation for Aiken County pending additional data. The remainder of the state is designated unclassifiable/attainment. The effective date of the rule is April 15, 2015. [View the Federal Register Notice](#). If you have any questions, please [contact Marie Brown](#) at (803) 898-1796.

2. **Proposed Amendments to R.61-62, Air Pollution Control Regulations and Standards** – On March 27, 2015, DHEC published a Notice of Drafting in the S.C. State Register to announce proposed amendments to R.61-62, Air Pollution Control Regulations and Standards, and the S.C. Air Quality Implementation Plan (SIP). Specifically, DHEC proposes to amend:

- Regulation 61-62.5, Air Pollution Control Standards, Standard No. 7, Prevention of Significant Deterioration;
- Regulation 61-62.60, South Carolina Designated Facility Plan and New Source Performance Standards;
- Regulation 61-62.61, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP); and
- Regulation 61-62.63, NESHAP for Source Categories, to incorporate by reference recent federal amendments promulgated from January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014.

DHEC also may propose other changes to Regulation 61-62 that may include corrections for internal consistency, clarification, reference, punctuation, codification, formatting, and spelling to improve the overall text of Regulation 61-62 as necessary. In accordance with 1976 Code Section 1-23-120(H), legislative review is not required because DHEC proposes promulgating the amendments to maintain compliance with federal law.

Please [contact Marie F. Brown](#) for more information.

3. **Proposed Amendments to R.61-62, Air Pollution Control Regulations and Standards** – On March 27, 2015, DHEC published Notice of Drafting in the S.C. State Register to announce proposed amendments to R.61-62, Air Pollution Control Regulations and Standards, and the SIP. Specifically, DHEC is proposing to amend:

- Regulation 61-62.1, Definitions and General Requirements, Section II, Permit Requirements, (c) to include clarification for allowable onsite activities prior to obtaining a construction permit;
- Regulation 61-62.5, Air Pollution Control Standards, Standard No. 4, Emissions from Process Industries, to clarify that this regulation is not triggered for sources that DHEC has removed PM limits (from other sections of this regulation);

- Regulation 61-62.5, Air Pollution Control Standards, Standard No. 5.2, Control of Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x), to clarify applicability and exemptions as well as to propose corrections for internal consistency, punctuation, codification and spelling; and
- Regulation 61-62.70, Title V Operating Permit Program, to remove appeals language as this is redundant and generally defined by statutory law (Code Ann. Section 44-1-60 (Supp. 2012)) and to clarify qualification language for administrative amendments.

Please [contact Michael C. Monroe](#) for more information.

4. **Redesignation Request for the S.C. Portion of the Charlotte 2008 Ozone Nonattainment Area** – Both South Carolina and North Carolina are submitting requests to the EPA to redesignate the Charlotte 2008 ozone marginal nonattainment area to attainment. The most recent (2014) ozone design values for all monitors in and near the nonattainment area are lower than the 0.075 parts per million standard. South Carolina's request covers the eastern, urbanized portion of York County. This is the only ozone nonattainment area presently in the state. The public comment period was open through Monday, March 30. No comments were received from the public. Interested parties are encouraged to [contact Roger Jerry](#) at (803) 898-1799 for more information.

5. **Proposed New Ozone NAAQS** – The EPA has completed the federally mandated five-year review of the NAAQS, and it has proposed a revised ground-level ozone standard range of 65-70 parts per billion. This applies to both the primary (public health) and secondary (public welfare) standards. The standard will be finalized in late 2015. There is a 90-day comment period beginning on the date the notice is published in the Federal Register. The EPA held public hearings on the proposal in January 2015. The binding Final Rule is due to be promulgated on or before October 1, 2015, by court order. The Final Rule will give a specific value for both primary and secondary standards. These may not be identical. For more information on the proposed ozone NAAQS, how to comment, or the forthcoming meetings, [see the EPA's Web page](#). DHEC encourages interested individuals to [review comments on this proposal](#) identified by Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2008-0699.

6. **Proposed rule for Fine Particulate Matter NAAQS State Implementation Plan Requirements** – On March 23, 2015, the EPA published a proposed rule for implementing the 2012 PM_{2.5} NAAQS in moderate and serious nonattainment areas. The EPA is considering a range of options on multiple aspects of this proposed rule, and it is seeking comments by May 22, 2015.

The proposed rule defines the implementation schedules for moderate and serious nonattainment areas, the process for reclassification, attainment demonstrations, quantitative milestones, contingency measures, and nonattainment New Source Review permitting programs. Due to the January 4, 2013, DC Circuit ruling in *Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) v. EPA*, implementation of the PM_{2.5} NAAQS must apply the more stringent Subpart 4 standards as is done with particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter. The EPA proposes several options for regulation of certain PM_{2.5} precursors for

Regulatory Updates

purposes of attainment and proposes revoking the 1997 primary annual standard. [More information is available on the EPA's website.](#)

7. Proposed Electronic Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements for New Source Performance Standards

– The EPA is proposing to revise the part 60 General Provisions and various New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) subparts in our regulations to require affected facilities to submit specified air emissions data reports to the EPA electronically and to allow affected facilities to maintain electronic records of these reports.

The EPA believes that the electronic submittal of the reports addressed in this proposed rulemaking will increase the usefulness of the data contained in those reports, is in keeping with current trends in data availability, will further assist in the protection of public health and the environment and will ultimately result in less burden on the regulated community. Electronic submittal of the reports addressed in this proposed rulemaking will facilitate more accurate and timely development of numerous efforts, including regulation development, emissions factors, emissions inventories, trends analysis, regional and local scale air quality modeling, regulatory impact assessments and human exposure modeling.

Comments must be received on or before May 19, 2015. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act, comments on the information collection provisions must be received by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) on or before May 19, 2015. [More information is available online](#), including guidance on how to comment and a schedule of forthcoming meetings.

8. Consent Decree Issued to Address Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) Designation

– On March 2, 2015, the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California granted the joint motion between the Sierra Club and the EPA to resolve claims regarding the Agency's failure to promulgate designations for the 2010 revised primary SO₂ NAAQS (Case No. 13-cv-03953-SI).

Under the Consent Decree, the EPA would follow a round of designations proposed in the Data Requirements Rule. In addition, they would also be obligated to conduct an earlier round of designations no later than 16 months from the Court's entry of the consent decree for areas that have newly monitored violations of the 1-hour SO₂ standard or that have coal-fired power plants that in 2012 emitted either more than 16,000 tons of SO₂, or emitted more than 2,600 tons of SO₂ and had an emission rate of at least 0.45 lbs SO₂/MMBTU.

On March 3, 2015, the judge entered the Consent Decree, beginning the 16-month deadline for the next round of SO₂ designations. Thus, the date for this round of designations would be July 2, 2016. [The Consent Decree as ordered can be viewed online.](#)

9. U.S. Department of Energy's Clean Cities Program Releases an RFI for Alternative Fuel and Advanced Vehicle Purchasing

– The U.S. Department of Energy's Clean Cities program released a Request for Information (RFI) on February 25, 2015, to solicit feedback from industry, academia, research laboratories, government

agencies, and other stakeholders on issues related to purchasing and procurement processes for alternative fuel vehicle, advanced vehicle orders, and vehicle subsystems.

The RFI will gather information regarding effective purchasing and procurement processes designed to coordinate and consolidate bulk alternative fuel vehicle and advanced vehicle orders to reduce per-unit prices of commercially-available vehicles. It is anticipated that the aggregated process will enable original equipment manufacturers and suppliers to increase production volumes, achieve economies of scale, and reduce incremental vehicle costs specific to electric drive, natural gas, propane, hybrid, and other alternative fuel vehicles and advanced vehicle technologies. [The full request for information can be viewed online.](#)

10. 2008 Ozone NAAQS SIP Requirements Final Rule

– On February 13, 2015, the EPA Administrator Gina McCarthy signed a rule finalizing a broad range of implementation requirements for the 2008 ozone NAAQS. [View the document online.](#) The rule:

- Sets due dates for nonattainment SIPs;
- Establishes attainment dates for nonattainment areas;
- Revokes the 1997 ozone NAAQS for all purposes; and
- Establishes anti-backsliding requirements for the remaining 1997 ozone nonattainment areas.

In addition, the rule explains the EPA requirements for all important aspects of the ozone NAAQS, including:

- Emissions inventories;
- Reasonable Further Progress requirements;
- Reasonably Available Control Technology/Reasonably Available Control Measure (RACT/RACM) requirements;
- Transportation conformity; and
- Title V permitting programs.

This rule applies only to implementation of the 2008 ozone NAAQS, not the forthcoming 2015 ozone NAAQS.

11. Residential Wood Heater NSPS – Final Rule

– On February 3, 2015, the EPA updated its clean air standards for residential wood heaters to make new heaters significantly cleaner and improve air quality in communities where people burn wood for heat. The updates strengthen the emissions standards for new woodstoves. They establish the first federal air standards for previously unregulated new wood heaters, including outdoor and indoor hydronic heaters, indoor wood-fired forced air furnaces, and single burn-rate woodstoves. Beginning this year, the NSPS will phase in emission limits over a five-year period. The standards apply only to new wood heaters and will not affect wood heaters already in use in homes. [More information about the Final Rule is available online.](#)

For regulation updates, visit www.scdhec.gov/Agency/RegulationsAndUpdates/index.htm.