MISSOULA WATER QUALITY ORDINANCE REVISION

CITY COUNCIL MEETING

6/6/2022

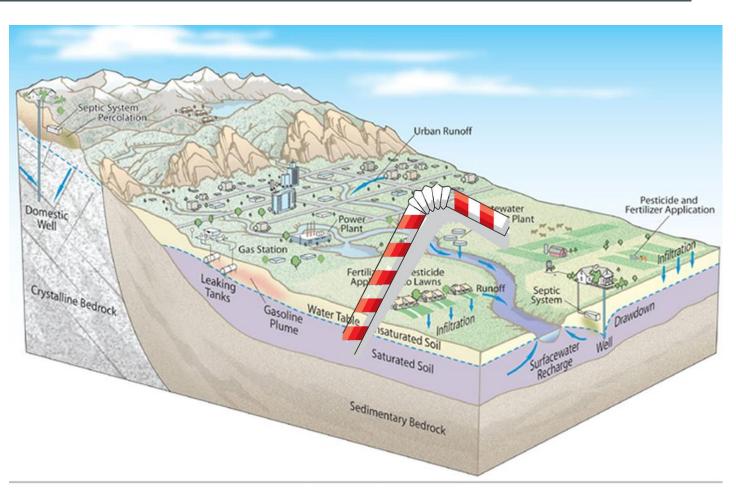
CONTENTS

- History
- Current Ordinance
- General Scope of Changes
- Process and Timeline
- Specific Section Revision Highlights



MISSOULA AQUIFER - OUR SOLE SOURCE FOR DRINKING WATER

- Unconfined, alluvial, course-sand and gravel aquifer. Missoula valley is composed primarily of Tertiary sediment and capped with 100-200' of Quaternary age alluvium
- Saturated aquifer thickness ranges from 50-120' and can be anywhere from 0-100' bgs.
- Clark Fork river in Hellgate Canyon responsible for majority of recharge (~80%)
- Aquifer generally flows SW b/t 30-100'/day toward the Clark Fork and Bitterroot Rivers



WATER QUALITY HISTORY IN MISSOULA

1981 – Arsenic from Milltown Dam discovered in drinking water

1982 – Gasoline from Yellowstone Pipeline leak; La Valle Cr. and groundwater impacted

1984 – Picloram (TORDON) and 2,4 D in PWS wells (drysump, Missoula County Weed District)

1985 – Diesel contamination of groundwater at Burlington Northern site in downtown Missoula and **gasoline** contamination of groundwater from UST at Champion Missoula Sawmill.

1986 – Groundwater contamination from landfill leachate in Missoula, coliform bacteria in Frenchtown, and high levels of nitrate detected in Linda Vista area.



The use and improper disposal of perchloroethylene-containing degreasers from dry-cleaning and auto-body shops led to the discovery of drinking water contamination in Missoula in early 1990s.

WATER QUALITY THREATS IN MISSOULA - CONTINUED

1987 –Contaminants (bicarb, chlorine, magnesium, calcium, sodium, iron) found in aquifer and Class V stormwater wells inventoried.

1988- PERC discovered in aquifer (1990 too) (19 of the 35 Mtn Water wells had PERC).

1990- University of Montana lift station overflow contaminated groundwater with **E.Coli** and nearby PWS well.

And many more since....PCBs from Stimson, metals, dioxins, Penta at White Pine Sash, PAHs and metals at Hart refinery, PCBs, dioxins and metals at Smurfit-Stone, etc.



The use and improper disposal of perchloroethylene-containing degreasers from dry-cleaning and auto-body shops led to the discovery of drinking water contamination in Missoula in early 1990s.

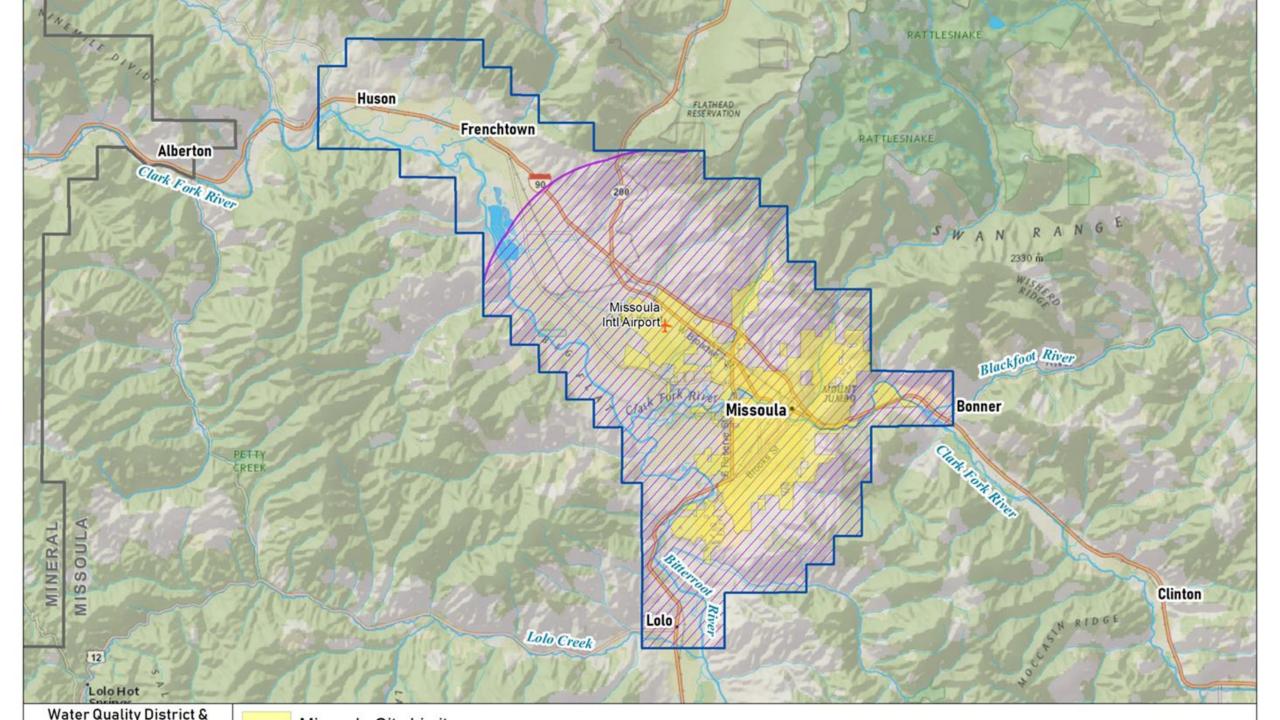


WATER PROTECTION STAGE IS SET

- 1988 Water Quality Advisory Council formed to advise the Water Quality District Board on matters relating to water quality.
- 1988 Sole Source Aquifer designation (first one in Region 8) achieved. Requires any federally funded projects to complete an environmental impact analysis
- 1991 State statute established that allowed for formation of local Water Quality Districts (MCA Title 7 Chapter 13).

Purpose of local water quality districts is to **protect, preserve, and improve** the quality of surface and groundwater.





Charlo St Northside o issoula Caras Park Madison Park Sacajawea Park University of Keith Ave Bonner Park W Kent Ave E Kent Ave

WATER QUALITY ORDINANCE – LAST MAJOR UPDATE IN 2000

- Code is a tool to help **prevent** contamination and **protect** water resources
- Original ordinance was largely reactionary sale of PERC, Class V injection wells, fueling stations, dry cleaners, bulk fuel storage, etc.
- Established permit and storage requirements for regulated substances.
- Updated in 2000 (and again in 2008) for deicer
- General prohibition cannot "cause contamination"

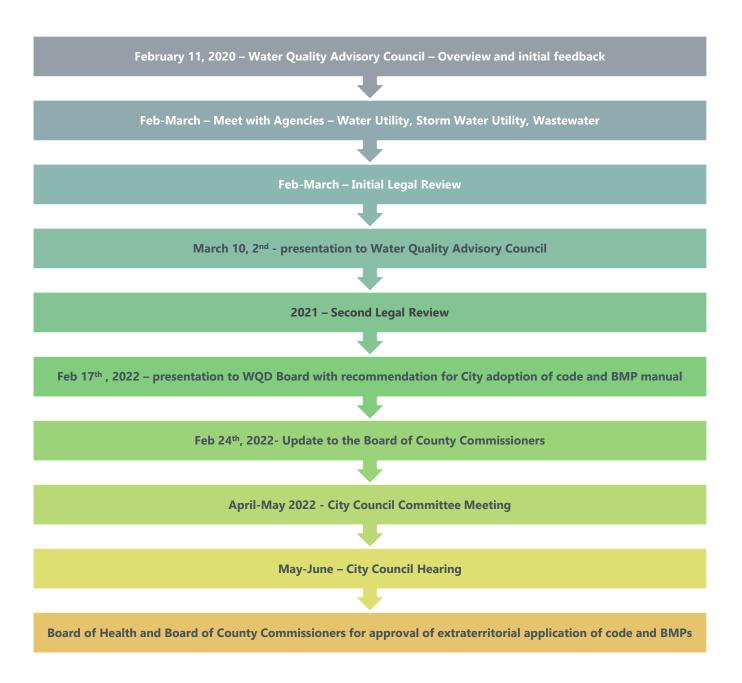
In past 20+ years – opportunity to use tool, identify new threats, and find better ways to prevent contamination.



GOALS OF REVISION

- Incorporate existing policies into code for most common sources of pollution – petroleum & fuel releases, sediment, road maintenance, etc.
- To clearly communicate expectations on how to not "cause contamination" to the public (BMPs)
- Add organization, clarity, MMC language and enforcement consistency, and updated references.
- Removal of requirements covered by state or federal regulations.
- If it isn't broke...

THE PROCESS



PUBLIC NOTICES AND OUTREACH

Summary



- **WQAC** public meetings in 2019, 2020, 2022
- BCC public meeting 2022
- WQD Board and Health Board public meetings

We (Phillips 66) are in favor of the proposed changes, and greatly appreciate the MCCHD's willingness to listen to and evaluate the validity of comments provided by Industry during this process. Specifically, the MCCHD's willingness to align with Industry Standard (API 653 Inspection Criteria, 20-year interval vs 10-year interval, as adopted in Section 2.0 of the BMP Manual) will reduce total VOC and benzene emissions associated with degassing of large capacity tanks associated with the completion of internal inspections; without reducing Industry accepted safeguards for evaluating the internal integrity of large capacity tanks. We appreciate the MCCHD's efforts.



- Missoula County Voice May 2022
- Received and incorporated feedback from various regulated facilities in Missoula (e.g. Missoula airport, Phillips66, Loves Travel Plaza, Pro-Wash



PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES - 13.26.032 (PG.7)

This section was existing but included only basic prohibitions (violate the ordinance, permit, or generally "cause contamination"). Largely pulls in language from various sections of the ordinance.

- NEW prohibit discharge to MS4, anything that is not an "Allowable Discharge"
- NEW prohibit storm water discharge from Tank Fueling Area directly to any storm drain (would apply to new and existing fueling facilities)
- NEW prohibit storm water discharge from Vehicle Fueling Area directly to any storm drain (would apply to new and existing fueling facilities)
- REVISED Prohibition on Construction or Operation of an Industrial or Commercial Injection Well removed caveat that an EPA Underground Injection Control Permit may be issued
- REVISED Prohibition on Installation of a new well if primary structure is within 200 ft of a main added Public Water Supplies (PWS) that are not regulated by PSC.
- NEW Prohibition on connecting a structure to a well if the structure is within 200 ft of an existing PWS.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES AND POLLUTION PREVENTION – 13.26.034 (PG.8)

- A Person who operates the following businesses or performs the following activities, including but not limited to: Auto repair, Bulk Petroleum Storage, Carpet cleaning, Chlorinated Water discharge, Dry-Cleaning, Fueling Facilities, Livestock Housing, Pressure washing, Restaurants, Road maintenance, Vehicle washing, and Well development must comply with minimum required Best Management Practices. (NEW)
- A Person who owns, operates or controls a Facility which Handles Regulated Substances in an amount equal to or greater than the Threshold Quantities must comply with minimum required Best Management Practices. (NEW)
- A Person who owns, operates or controls a Facility at which a Regulated Substance equal to or greater than the Threshold Quantity shall provide secondary containment for that substance. The minimum BMPs for secondary containment listed in the BMP manual must be met. This rule does not apply to petroleum products in Underground Storage Tanks, vehicle fuel Tanks, Large Capacity Petroleum Storage Tanks, and Regulated Substances sold for retail in a container equal to or less than 5 gallons capacity. (REVISED Added BMP manual reference and replaced "bulk fueling facilities" with Large Capacity Petroleum Storage Tanks because a separate set of requirements apply in leu of secondary containment)



UPDATED FUELING FACILITY BMPS

- Storm water cannot discharge directly to storm drains from tank fueling and vehicle fueling areas. (REVISED)
- Direct drainage on fueling pads to containment vaults or through oil-water separator. (NEW)
- Tank fueling drainage options vegetated swale, catch chamber or oil-water separator to a swale or dry-well (NEW)
- Drainage BMPs must operate at full capacity during storm events. (NEW)
- Provide breakaway hoses and nozzles on fuel dispensers, automatic pump shut-off thresholds or trained staff, and maintain sufficient spill response materials onsite (REVISED)
- Large Capacity Tank Inspections updated to industry standard – referencing API 653 5th Edition (NEW)







2010 Fueling island drains to injection w spilled.



2018 - Tank Fueling overfill. Lot drains to injection well.

Drainage to injection well with evidence of past spill.



- Secondary containment required for all threshold quantities of deicer regardless of application (NEW)
- Storage and Field Application section (MOVED to BMP manual)
- Liability section REMOVED





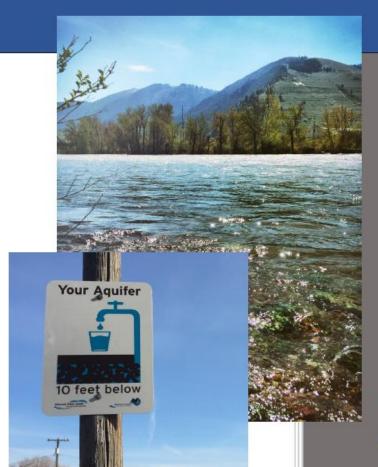
POLLUTION PREVENTION PERMIT REQUIREMENTS – 13.26.050 (PAGE 11)

- NEW Permitted facilities must **follow** the approved Pollution Prevention Plan (Formerly facilities were only required to **submit** Pollution Prevention Plans for approval)
- NEW Significant Changes to a Facility's floorplan, chemical inventory, disposal practices, emergency response plan, etc. must be pre-approved by the Department. Extensive changes require a modification request and application fee.

BMP MANUAL

- Dry Cleaning
- Deicer
- Fueling Facilities
- Bulk PetroleumStorage
- Auto Maintenance
- Carpet Cleaning
- Chlorinated Water Discharge
- Livestock Waste
- Power Washing
- Restaurant Grease
- Road Maintenance
- Vehicle Washing
- Well Development

Best Management Practices for Pollution Prevention

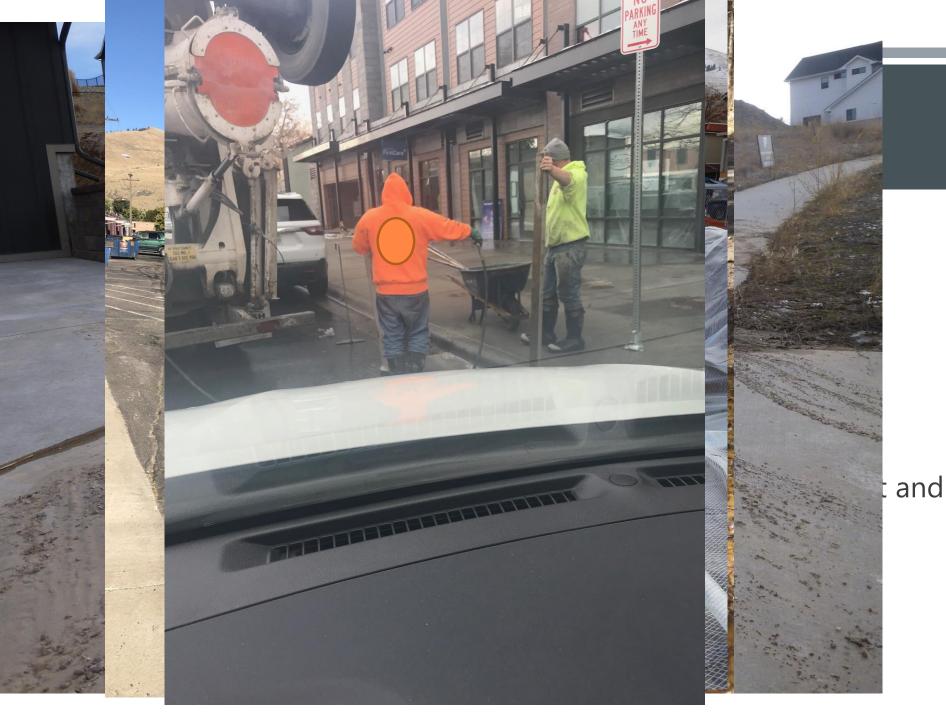




Satisfies Missoula Valley Water Quality Ordinance Title 13.26 Approved Month, day, 2020



- Auto Ma
- Carpet (
- Chlorina
- Livestoc
- Pressure
- Food Se
- Road M Concret
- Vehicle
- Well De



REMOVALS

- LEPC Reporting Requirement Federal Right-to-Know Act
- Facility Closure Permits (13.26.060)
- UST requirements no longer under local control



OVERVIEW OF CODE REVISION

- Re-organized the ordinance for clarity
- Moved current BMPs into a manual (secondary containment, fueling, dry-cleaning, deicing, etc.)
- Codified policies into regulation car washing, carpet cleaning, power washing, well-development, allowable discharges, etc. and developed a Best Management Practice Manual.
- Incorporated industry standards for integrity testing large capacity petroleum storage tanks
- Updated Fueling Facility requirements to protect both surface and groundwater

- Removed regulatory statements from definitions
- Prohibited connection of a structure to non-drinking water wells if a PWS is within 200'
 - Included deicer in list of regulatory substances
 - Made Pollution Prevention Plans explicitly enforceable and require approval for changes
- Aligned enforcement and criminal penalties with Municipal Code
 - Removed requirements already covered by state or federal regulations (UST review, LEPC reporting, etc.)

QUESTIONS?

Comments and Questions at https://missoulacountyvoice.com/

