

Young / Sommer LLC

ENVIRONMENTAL BREAKFAST CLUB REGULATORY SUMMARY

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Prepared by:
Elizabeth Morss
Young/Sommer LLC
5 Palisades Drive
Albany, NY 12205
(518) 438-9907, ext. 232
emorss@youngsommer.com
www.youngsommer.com

Final Statutes, Regulations and Guidance

Citation	Summary	Implications	Schedule/Notes
<p>AIR</p> <p>FEDERAL Standards for Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incinerators 40 CFR Part 60 84 Fed. Reg. 15846 (Apr. 16, 2019)</p>	<p>EPA amended its emission standards and guidelines for new and existing commercial and industrial solid waste incineration (CISWI) units, which were adopted in 2011 and amended in 2013. In June 2016, EPA issued a final response to petitions for reconsideration of key aspects of the CISWI standards, which are set forth at 40 CFR Part 60, subparts CCCC and DDDD. In the wake of receipt of requests for clarification, EPA adopted the following changes to address testing and monitoring issues and clarify aspects of the rules.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The prior regulations contained concentration-based limits (milligrams per dry standard cubic meter) for mercury emissions from waste-burning kilns but did not contain any production-based limits. With this rulemaking, EPA set an equivalent production-based limit, measured in pounds per million tons of clinker, the same format used in the Portland cement National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants. • Previously, performance evaluations of continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) equipment were required to be conducted within 60 days of installation while initial performance tests for affected sources were required within 180 days of the first compliance date. EPA adjusted the timing of the CEMS testing to match that for the initial performance test to streamline the testing process. • EPA extended the deadline for submitting initial, annual and deviation reports electronically to allow the agency additional time to develop and test new forms. • EPA clarified that CEMS data may be used to demonstrate compliance (both initial and continuing) with the emission limits in the standards. EPA also clarified which types of units are required to install continuous opacity monitoring systems. • The regulations allow facilities to follow a reduced performance testing schedule if they show compliance for an extended period. EPA’s revised rule clarifies the intended sequence of testing (two consecutive annual tests showing 75 percent or less of the applicable standard followed by two years of no testing, followed by an annual test meeting the 75 percent threshold). <p>The regulation can be found in the April 16, 2019 Federal Register at: www.govinfo.gov.</p>	<p>The rule is primarily of interest to owners/operators of CISWIs subject to regulation under 40 CFR Part 60, subparts CCCC and DDDD, i.e., units at industrial and commercial facilities that burn solid waste as defined in 40 CFR Part 241. This list includes incinerators designed to discard waste materials, energy recovery units that burn solid waste, waste-burning kilns, and small remote incinerators.</p>	<p>The rule took effect April 16, 2019.</p>

Citation	Summary	Implications	Schedule/Notes
CHEMICAL			
<p>FEDERAL Restrictions on Discontinued Uses of Asbestos under Significant New Use Rule 40 CFR Parts 9 and 721 84 Fed. Reg. 17345 (Apr. 25, 2019)</p>	<p>EPA finalized a rule designed to ensure that discontinued uses of asbestos cannot reenter the marketplace without first being reviewed by EPA. Under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), certain specific uses of asbestos are banned from commerce while numerous other uses have been discontinued but not specifically prohibited. In conjunction with the recent revisions to the TSCA statute, EPA designated asbestos as one of the first 10 chemical substances subject to review under the agency’s new risk evaluation program for existing chemicals set forth at TSCA § 6(b), 15 USC § 2605(b). As part of the risk evaluation process, EPA currently is reviewing the few remaining authorized uses of asbestos to determine if they pose a risk and require regulation. With the recent rule, EPA revised 40 CFR Part 721 to clarify that categories of asbestos-containing products that were previously discontinued cannot reenter the marketplace without first undergoing review under TSCA’s significant new use rule (SNUR)—the program set forth at TSCA § 5(a), 15 USC § 2604(a) that is designed to evaluate the safety of chemicals entering the marketplace for the first time. The list of discontinued products subject to the rule includes thirteen categories identified in the proposed rule plus four specific categories of products and a fifth “catch all” category that were identified during the public notice and comment period.</p> <p>The final rule can be found in the April 25, 2019 Federal Register at: www.govinfo.gov.</p>	<p>The rule is primarily of interest to companies that manufacture or import products that contain asbestos. Products covered by the new rule include: adhesives, sealants, roof and non-roof coatings; arc chutes; beater-add gaskets; cement products; extruded sealant tape and other tape; filler for acetylene cylinders; certain friction materials; high-grade electrical paper; millboard; missile liner; packings; pipeline wrap; reinforced plastics; roofing felt; separators in fuel cells and batteries; vinyl-asbestos floor tile; woven products; and other building products; any use of asbestos not otherwise identified.</p>	<p>The final rule takes effect June 24, 2019.</p>

Citation	Summary	Implications	Schedule/Notes
WATER			
<p>FEDERAL Interpretive Statement on Application of the Clean Water Act National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program to Releases of Pollutants from a Point Source to Groundwater 40 CFR Part 122 84 Fed. Reg. 16810 (Apr. 23, 2019)</p>	<p>EPA is accepting comment on an interpretative statement addressing whether the Clean Water Act (CWA) excludes releases of pollutants from a point source to groundwater from coverage under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program. With certain exceptions, the NPDES program requires individuals discharging pollutants from a point source to navigable waters to obtain a permit. In the past several years, the federal circuit courts have issued a series of conflicting decisions on whether the NPDES permit program extends to discharges that reach navigable waters via hydrologically connected ground waters. After seeking general comment on this issue from the public, EPA issued an interpretive statement in which it declared that “the best, if not the only reading of the [CWA] statute is that all releases to groundwater are excluded from the scope of the NPDES program, even where pollutants are conveyed to jurisdictional surface waters via groundwater.” 84 Fed. Reg. at 16814. According to EPA, the relevant provisions of the CWA addressing the NPDES program do not reference or contemplate releases to groundwater. Explicit references to groundwater are found only in sections of the CWA that provide information, guidance, assistance or funding to states in regulating groundwater and in sections of the Act addressing state programs to control nonpoint source pollution. This scheme suggests Congress intended to leave regulation of groundwater to the states. Moreover, according to EPA, issues relating to possible groundwater contamination are addressed under other statutes, including the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and the federal Superfund program.</p> <p>At this time, the interpretive guidance applies only to states outside the Fourth and Ninth Circuits of the U.S. Court of Appeals. The courts in the Fourth and Ninth Circuits issued decisions declaring that discharges to groundwater that are hydrologically connected to surface waters are regulated under the CWA, and EPA intends to adhere to those findings. The Supreme Court has agreed to hear the Ninth Circuit case. The outcome of that decision may prompt EPA to revisit this issue.</p> <p>EPA’s interpretative statement can be found in the April 23, 2019 Federal Register at: www.govinfo.gov.</p>	<p>New York’s Environmental Conservation Law defines waters of the State to include both surface and ground waters and requires a SPDES for discharges to ground water. Accordingly, New York State directly regulates the discharge of pollutants from a point source to groundwater under the SPDES program.</p>	<p>EPA is accepting comments on its interpretive statement until June 7, 2019. According to EPA, it is soliciting additional public input regarding what may be needed to provide further clarity and regulatory certainty on the issue of regulating groundwater under the CWA.</p>

Other Recent Developments (Final)

CLIMATE CHANGE

NEW YORK STATE: DEC has **adopted California’s low emission vehicle greenhouse gas (GHG) standards** applicable to model year 2021-2025 passenger cars, light-duty trucks and medium-duty passenger vehicles up to 10,000 pounds gross vehicle weight delivered for sale in New York. Under the Clean Air Act (CAA), California is authorized to adopt its own motor vehicle emission standards subject to receipt of a waiver from EPA. States may then adopt the California standards provided they adhere to them precisely and do not thus necessitate production of a “third car.” In recent years, California has adopted increasingly stringent motor vehicle GHG emission standards that have later been duplicated in large part by EPA. Recently, however, EPA announced its intention to roll back its 2016 motor vehicle GHG emission standards, which will result in federal standards that are significantly less stringent than their California counterpart for model years 2021-2025. With the recent notice, DEC adopted the California GHG emission standards for those model years to ensure that the stricter California standards remain in effect in New York. The final rule can be found on DEC’s website at: www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/115587.html; it takes effect May 3, 2019.

Implications: The rule is primarily of interest to motor vehicle manufacturers and consumers.

Other Recent Developments (Proposed)

AIR

FEDERAL: EPA proposed **the results of its residual risk/periodic technology review of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for stationary combustion turbines**. The stationary combustion turbines NESHAP, set forth at 40 CFR Part 63, subpart YYYY, applies to simple cycle stationary combustion turbines, regenerative/recuperative cycle stationary combustion turbines, or the combustion portion of any stationary combined cycle steam/electric generating system. Under CAA § 112, EPA must assess whether any residual risk remains after imposing technology-based NESHAPs and revise the standard as necessary. EPA also must conduct a periodic review of the technology underlying the NESHAP to confirm that the standard remains current. After reviewing the existing standard, EPA concluded that the risks remaining after application of the NESHAP were acceptable and that the standard protects public health with an ample margin of safety. EPA also found that there were no cost-effective developments in practices, processes or control technologies and that no changes in the NESHAP were necessary to address technological improvements. As a result, EPA adopted no revisions to the NESHAP’s numerical limits. However, EPA proposed to revise the rules to update the provisions relating to startup, shutdown and malfunction consistent with judicial rulings. Under the proposed NESHAP, the numerical emission limits apply except during startup when facilities will be subject to an operational standard that requires owners/operators to minimize the turbine’s time spent at idle or holding at low load levels and minimize its startup time to a period needed for appropriate

and safe loading. In addition, EPA is proposing to require turbine facilities to submit electronic copies of required performance test results and semiannual compliance reports and to remove the stay of the effectiveness of the standards for new lean premix and diffusion flame gas-fired turbines that was promulgated in 2004. EPA is accepting comment on the proposed rule until **May 28, 2019**; it can be found in the April 12, 2019 Federal Register at: www.govinfo.gov.

Implications: The rule is primarily of interest to power plants and others equipped with stationary combustion turbines.

NEW YORK STATE: DEC has scheduled a **webinar to discuss planned revisions to Program Policy DAR-10, *Guidelines on Dispersion Modeling Procedures for Air Quality Impact Analysis***. DAR-10 provides guidance on conducting air quality impact analyses for purposes of demonstrating compliance with national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS), air quality guideline concentrations for toxic pollutants, and other air quality modeling requirements. New or modified major sources required to obtain a permit under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program must conduct air impact analyses to show that the project will not adversely affect compliance with the NAAQS. In addition, sources of air toxics that exceed the applicable guideline concentrations at the fence line using the conservative screening procedures set forth in DEC's DAR-1 (i.e., Air Guide 1) may conduct a more comprehensive air quality impact analysis using the modeling procedures in DAR-10. DEC is planning to revise DAR-10—which was last updated in 2006—to incorporate the latest regulatory guidance and compliance methodologies. The document will contain a summary of recommended screening and refined modeling procedures with their respective input parameters and data and will provide links to key reference documents, New York State background air concentration data, and the most current pre-processed ready-to-use meteorological data. The guidance also will contain several sections discussing special issues including one-hour nitrogen dioxide and one-hour sulfur dioxide modeling and modeling for fine particulate matter. The webinar is scheduled for **May 20, 2019** at 11:00 a.m.; DEC is accepting comments during the webinar and until **June 19, 2019**. Information about the webinar and proposed revisions can be found at: air.regs@dec.ny.gov.

Implications: The webinar is primarily of interest to specialists in air dispersion modeling and assumes a familiarity with EPA modeling procedures and guidance.

NEW YORK STATE: DEC **made available for comment its proposed annual monitoring network plan**, which describes New York's air monitoring network. As required by the CAA, DEC maintains a network of air monitors throughout the state to collect ambient air quality data for various pollutants, including ozone, particulate matter, and nitrogen oxides, as well as key meteorological data. The data are used by DEC to determine whether an area is achieving the NAAQS; they are also used to determine the impact of a project under the PSD and other programs. The proposed monitoring plan includes an overview of New York's air quality monitoring program, followed by a detailed description of each of the state's air monitoring locations. Planned changes include closing two legacy Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) monitors at rural locations in upstate New York. Because of significant reductions in ambient SO₂ levels, the monitors are no longer appropriate for the low levels currently being detected. DEC also is proposing to consolidate the network by removing defunct source-oriented monitors in western New York and reducing the frequency of monitoring at the Wakefern Foods total suspended particulate site. Finally, DEC is planning to complete installation of a photochemical assessment monitoring station on the

north shore of Long Island. DEC is accepting comments on the proposed monitoring plan until **May 31, 2019**; the plan can be found on DEC's website at: www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/33276.html.

Implications: The plan is primarily of interest to engineers performing air impact analyses.

CHEMICAL

FEDERAL: EPA is proposing to amend the TSCA **Chemical Data Reporting (CDR) requirements and update the size standards for small manufacturers** to implement changes required by the 2016 revisions to the TSCA statute, improve the quality of CDR data collected, and potentially reduce the burden for certain CDR reporters. Under TSCA § 8(a)(1), 15 USC § 2607(a)(1), EPA has adopted regulations requiring chemical manufacturers/processors to keep records and submit reports to EPA. In particular, the CDR requires U.S. manufacturers of certain chemicals listed on the TSCA inventory and manufactured above specified thresholds to report information to EPA every four years, although detailed information is only required for the principal reporting year. With the recent rulemaking, EPA is proposing to: change the requirements for making confidentiality claims; replace certain processing and use codes with codes based on the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's functional use and product and article use codes; add a requirement to identify the percent total production volume of a chemical substance that is a byproduct; clarify the reporting requirements relating to parent companies; simplify the reporting process for co-manufacturers; and add exemptions for certain recycled byproducts. In addition, EPA is proposing to update the size standards definition for small manufacturers for reporting and recordkeeping requirements. EPA is accepting comments on the proposed changes until **June 24, 2019**. The proposal can be found in the April 25, 2019 Federal Register at: www.govinfo.gov.

Implications: The rule is primarily of interest to chemical manufacturers required to report their activities under TSCA § 8(a)(1).

FEDERAL: EPA is proposing to adopt **procedures for addressing confidential business information (CBI) claims** accompanying submission of Notice of Activity (NOA) forms under TSCA. Under TSCA § 8(b), EPA must keep a current list of chemical substances manufactured or processed in the United States. As part of the 2016 revisions to the TSCA statute, EPA required manufacturers to identify chemicals that were manufactured/processed during the previous 10 years (i.e., "active"); all other chemicals on the inventory are considered inactive. Going forward, manufacturers/processors must notify EPA before reintroducing inactive chemicals into commerce. In notifying EPA about the active/inactive status of chemicals, the company could request that certain information be treated as CBI. With the recent rulemaking, EPA is proposing procedures for substantiating and reviewing these CBI requests. Among other things, the rulemaking addresses exemptions from the substantiation requirements, timing of requests for substantiation, the content of substantiation requests (i.e., substantiation questions), the means of submission, and EPA's review process. EPA is accepting comments on the proposal until **June 24, 2019**; it can be found in the April 23, 2019 Federal Register at: www.govinfo.gov.

Implications: The rule is primarily of interest to chemical manufacturers/processors that submit NOA forms to EPA that include CBI claims.

REMEDIATION

FEDERAL: EPA is accepting comment on **draft interim recommendations for addressing groundwater contaminated with PFOA and PFOS** under federal cleanup programs. Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) are synthetic fluorinated organic chemicals belonging to a large group commonly referred to as per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) used in a wide variety of products including surface treatments for soil/stain/water resistance and in specialized applications such as fire suppression. The chemicals, which are highly persistent in the environment, have been discovered in drinking water at sites in New York, including Hoosick Falls and Newburgh, and have been the source of widespread concern. EPA's interim guidance establishes thresholds for action under federal cleanup programs involving groundwater used or potentially used as a drinking water supply. As a preliminary matter, EPA recommended establishing a screening level of 40 parts per trillion (ppt). This represents the level below which no further action or study is warranted. EPA also recommended a preliminary remediation goal (PRG) of 70 ppt. PRGs are used to set initial targets for cleanup, which can be adjusted on a site-specific basis as more information becomes available during the remedial investigation/feasibility study process. The interim recommendations are part of a larger federal PFAS action plan that includes potentially establishing maximum contaminant levels under the Safe Drinking Water Act and requiring monitoring of PFAS in drinking water, developing new analytical methods to detect PFAS, and developing additional tools for communicating with the public regarding the risks of PFAS. EPA is accepting comments on the interim recommendations until **June 10, 2019**; information about EPA's PFAS Action Plan, including the interim recommendations, can be found at: www.epa.gov/pfas.

Implications: The recommendations are primarily of interest to owners/operators of remedial sites with PFAS contaminated groundwater.

WATER

FEDERAL: EPA has requested comment on the **development of an action plan to accelerate the application of water reuse** as a safe, reliable and sustainable way to meet the country's current and future water use needs. Toward that end, EPA has issued a *Discussion Framework for Development of a Draft Water Reuse Action Plan*, which provides background, context and details on the water reuse issue. Among other things, the framework document outlines EPA's vision for water reuse, identifies types of water reuse and provides examples (agriculture and irrigation, direct potable reuse, indirect potable reuse, on-site non-potable reuse, groundwater recharge, industrial reuse, stormwater capture and reuse, and environmental restoration), lists federal initiatives relating to water reuse, and discusses potential areas of focus (e.g., technological improvements, regulatory/policy aspects, financing, "fit for purpose," information sharing, and outreach opportunities, including addressing issues of public acceptance). EPA is accepting comments on the framework for the Water Reuse Action Plan until **July 1, 2019** and intends to complete the draft plan in September 2019. The framework document can be found at: www.epa.gov/waterreuse/water-reuse-action-plan.

Implications: The framework document is potentially of interest to those responsible for meeting water supply needs.

FEDERAL: EPA and its Canadian counterpart are taking comments on a **draft Lakewide Action and Management Plan (LAMP) for Lake Ontario**, which contains a proposed five-year plan for improving Lake Ontario water quality. The LAMP summarizes current information on the state of Lake Ontario and outlines actions to address the identified threats and challenges to the lake, providing a framework for public agencies to coordinate their work. The report assessed the overall condition of the lake as “Fair.” Of the nine general objectives of the plan, one was labeled “Good” (be a source of safe, high quality drinking water), one was labeled “Fair to Good” (allow for unrestricted swimming and recreational use), and one was labeled “Poor” (be free from aquatic and terrestrial invasive species). The LAMP identifies 29 actions to address identified threats and priority issues. These actions are grouped into five main issue areas: nutrient and bacterial-related impacts; loss of habitat and native species; aquatic invasive species; critical and emerging contaminants; and other substances, materials and conditions. The LAMP also identifies priority science and monitoring activities, including: characterizing nutrient concentration and loading; improving understanding of nearshore nutrient-related problems; evaluating the aquatic food web status; improving the understanding of fish dynamics; characterizing LAMP critical and emerging pollutants; and evaluating coastal wetland status. Public comments on the draft LAMP are being accepted through **June 13, 2019**; it can be found at: <https://binational.net/2019/04/15/lolamp-paaplo/>.

Implications: The LAMP is primarily of interest to individuals, organizations and governments that are located along, or discharge to, Lake Ontario.

FEDERAL/NEW YORK STATE: DEC is seeking comment on its **Phase III Watershed Implementation Plan for New York’s Chemung and Susquehanna River Basins**, which is required to implement the total maximum daily load (TMDL) for the Chesapeake Bay. Under the CWA, states must identify waters that are impaired for their designated uses and establish TMDLs—pollution budgets designed to identify necessary reductions in pollutant loads. The Chesapeake Bay TMDL allocates allowable nitrogen, phosphorus and sediment pollution between point and nonpoint source discharges and identifies measures designed to assure the attainment and maintenance of water quality standards in the tidal portion of the Chesapeake Bay watershed. In conjunction with the TMDL, New York and other states in the basin have prepared a series of watershed implementation plans that allocate the loads assigned to each state among sources of nutrients (phosphorus and nitrogen) and sediment, set goals (i.e., targets) for load reductions, and identify measures available in each sector to achieve those goals and satisfy the TMDL. The primary sectors contributing to pollutant loadings are agriculture, wastewater and developed (urban stormwater) sources. The Phase III plan sets new targets based on the success of load reduction efforts to date and includes a comprehensive discussion of the programs and measures, including funding opportunities, available to achieve the new targets. DEC is accepting comment on the draft watershed implementation plan until **June 7, 2019**; it can be found on DEC’s website at: www.dec.ny.gov/lands/112126.html.

Implications: The watershed implementation plan is potentially of interest to farms, municipal and industrial facilities, and others that discharge to the Susquehanna and Chemung River Basins. The drainage basin includes some or all of 19 New York counties, covering 6,250 square miles.

NEW YORK STATE: DEC is **compiling data to assist it in developing a list of impaired surface waters as required under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act**. DEC assesses waters in two or three of the state's 17 drainage basins each year, ensuring the reassessment of water quality for the entire state every five years. This information is used to identify waters that do not support their designated uses and so require possible development of a TMDL plan. With this notice, DEC is requesting data from the public on all drainage basins to assist it in conducting its water quality assessment. Submissions should be accompanied by a completed Waterbody Inventory/Priority Waterbodies List (WI/PWL) Assessment Worksheet. The worksheet captures water quality information based on available data or general observation of conditions and/or local knowledge of designated use/ support/non-support of waterbody absent specific, numeric monitoring data. The deadline for submitting data and comments in conjunction with DEC's 303(d) listing process is **September 27, 2019**. Information about the assessment process, including the WI/PWL worksheet, can found on DEC's website at: www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/31290.html.

Implications: The collected data will be used to identify waters that require TMDLs. The establishment of a TMDL frequently leads to the imposition of stricter discharge limits on facilities.

Upcoming Deadlines

NOTE: This calendar contains items of general interest.

May 6, 2019: Public hearing on DEC's proposed NOx emission standards for simple cycle and regenerative combustion turbines and VOC content limits for AIM coatings scheduled for 11:00 a.m. at DEC's Central Office, 625 Broadway, Room 129A/B in Albany. Additional hearings are scheduled in Stony Brook and Long Island City.

May 10, 2019: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's ANPR on possible revisions to the criteria for disposing of liquids in landfills (extended from March 26, 2019). See the December 26, 2018 Federal Register at www.govinfo.gov for details.

May 20, 2019: Deadline for submitting comments on DEC's proposed NOx emission standards for simple cycle and regenerative combustion turbines and VOC content limits for AIM coatings. See DEC's website at www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/116131.html and www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/116139.html, respectively, for details.

May 20, 2019: Webinar scheduled for 11:00 a.m. to discuss DEC's proposed update to DAR-10, *NYSDEC Guidelines on Dispersion Modeling Procedures for Air Quality Impact Analysis*. Information about the webinar can be obtained from DEC by contacting air.regs@dec.ny.gov.

May 24, 2019: Public hearing on DEC's proposed solvent cleaning processes/industrial cleaning solvents and landfill gas collection regulations scheduled for 1:00 p.m. at DEC's Central Office, 625 Broadway, Room 129A/B in Albany. An additional hearing is scheduled for May 22, 2019 at DEC's offices in Avon.

May 28, 2019: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's ANPR seeking comments on possible rules establishing training, certification and limited access requirements for methylene chloride used for commercial paint and coating removal. See the March 27, 2019 Federal Register at www.govinfo.gov for details.

May 28, 2019: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposed residual risk/periodic technology review findings for the stationary combustion turbines NESHAP. See the April 12, 2019 Federal Register at www.govinfo.gov for details.

May 31, 2019: Deadline for submitting comments on DEC's annual ambient air monitoring network review. See DEC's website at www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/33276.html for details.

June 3, 2019: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposal to update the rules for identifying ignitable hazardous waste. See the April 2, 2019 Federal Register at www.govinfo.gov for details.

June 7, 2019: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's *Interpretive Statement on Application of Clean Water Act National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program on Releases of Pollutant from a Point Source to Groundwater*. See the April 23, 2019 Federal Register at www.govinfo.gov for details.

June 10, 2019: Deadline for submitting comments on OSHA's request for information concerning the standards for powered industrial trucks. See the March 11, 2019 Federal Register at www.govinfo.gov for details.

June 10, 2019: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's interim recommendations for addressing groundwater contaminated with PFOA and PFOS. The recommendations can be found at www.epa.gov/pfas.

June 13, 2019: Deadline for submitting comments on the draft Lake Ontario Lakewide Action and Management Plan. The LAMP can be found at <https://binational.net/2019/04/15/lolamp-paaplo/>.

June 19, 2019: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposed designation of 20 chemicals each as high or low priority for purposes of risk evaluation under TSCA. See the March 21, 2019 Federal Register at www.govinfo.gov for details.

June 19, 2019: Deadline for submitting comments on DEC's proposed update to DAR-10, *NYSDEC Guidelines on Dispersion Modeling Procedures for Air Quality Impact Analysis*. The comments should be directed to air.regs@dec.ny.gov.

June 24, 2019: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposed rule addressing submission of CBI as part of EPA's chemical inventory review under TSCA. See the April 23, 2019 Federal Register at www.govinfo.gov for details.

June 24, 2019: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's Chemical Data Reporting rule under TSCA. See the April 25, 2019 Federal Register at www.govinfo.gov for details.

July 1, 2019: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's draft *Discussion Framework for Development of a Draft Water Reuse Action Plan*. The document and other information relating to EPA's water reuse initiative can be found at www.epa.gov/waterreuse/water-reuse-action-plan.

September 27, 2019: Deadline for submitting data in support of DEC's compilation of list of impaired waters under CWA § 303(d). See DEC's website at www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/31290.html for details.