

Northern Neck No-Discharge Zone

Application to EPA

Anne Schlegel
TMDL Coordinator
Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
February and March 2025



Agenda

- Welcome and Introductions
 - Opening Remarks / Introductions
 - Meeting Objectives
- Summary of a No Discharge Zone Application
- Wrap-up and Next Steps
 - Public Comment Period
 - Next steps in Application Process
- Questions

What is a Vessel Sewage No-Discharge Zone?

A waterway where the discharge of both untreated **and treated** sewage from all vessels is prohibited under the federal Clean Water Act

Important Note

No-Discharge Zones do **not** apply to discharges incidental to vessel operation (gray water, bilge water, etc.).



Image source: Tidewater Oyster Gardeners Association

Marine Sanitation Devices (MSDs)

- All vessels with installed toilet must be equipped with an MSD
- A device which either treats sewage to varying degrees or holds sewage onboard
- 3 types: Type 1, Type 2, Type 3
- EPA regulates performance standards for MSDs
- USCG regulates the design and certification, operation of MSDs
- Note: Portable toilets are not considered installed toilets

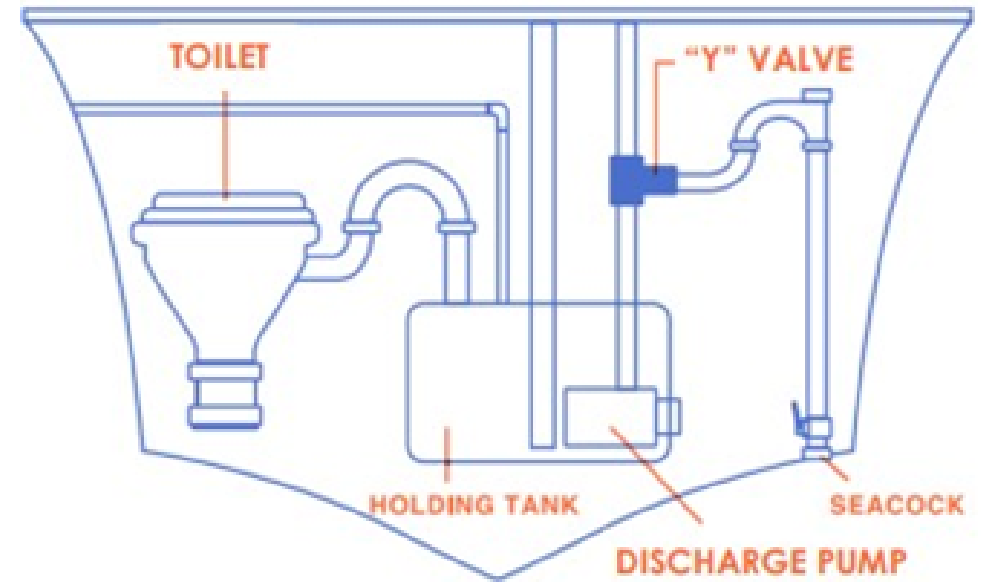


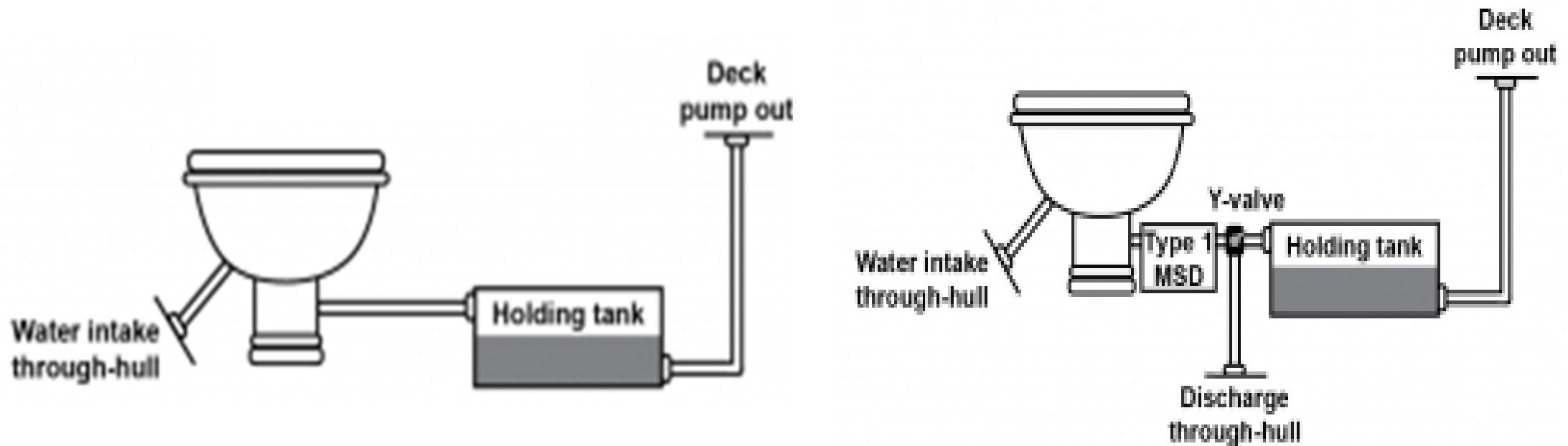
Image source: California's When Nature Calls

Marine Sanitation Devices (MSDs): Type 1 and Type 2

- Treat and release devices
- Type 1
 - Typically uses maceration and disinfection such as chlorination
 - Most common type of treat and release MSD
 - Can only be installed on vessels ≤ 65 feet in length
- Type 2
 - Typically employs biological treatment and disinfection (some Type 2s may use maceration and disinfection)
 - Type 2 or Type 3 must be installed on vessels $> 65'$ in length if the vessel has an installed toilet

Marine Sanitation Devices (MSDs): Type 3

- A holding tank where sewage is stored until it can be discharged shore-side at a pumpout facility or more than 3 miles offshore
- Can be used on a vessel of any size
- Can be installed in combination with a Type 1 or Type 2



MSD Effluent Standards of Performance

MSD Standards of Performance

- Type 1
 - No visible floating solids
 - Fecal coliform bacteria count ≤ 1000 per 100 ml
- Type 2
 - No more than 150 mg of total suspended solids per liter
 - Fecal coliform bacteria count ≤ 200 per 100 ml
- Type 3
 - Must prevent discharge of all treated and untreated sewage

Water Quality Standards

- The national criteria for fecal coliform bacteria in shellfish waters is a mean of 14 per 100 ml

Essentials to Include in an NDZ Application to EPA

- Reasons for proposing NDZs and the need for environmental protection in proposed NDZ waters
- Maps showing proposed NDZ boundaries
- Information on vessel population that may be using the proposed waters
- Details about pumpout facilities in the area
- Demonstration that there are adequate pumpout facilities for the number of vessels in the area
- Request for input from stakeholders

Reasons for proposing NDZs and the Environmental Need

- Section 62.1-44.33 of the Code of Virginia
 - Provides for the establishment of NDZs in all impaired tidal creeks
- Vessel sewage may have a disproportionate impact on water quality and shellfish resources
- A single toilet flush of untreated sewage from a vessel can cause the same environmental impact as 10,000 flushes from a home toilet, where waste is processed by a sewage treatment facility.⁽¹⁾
- A single overboard discharge of human waste can be detected in up to a one square mile area of shallow enclosed water (such as a bay).⁽²⁾

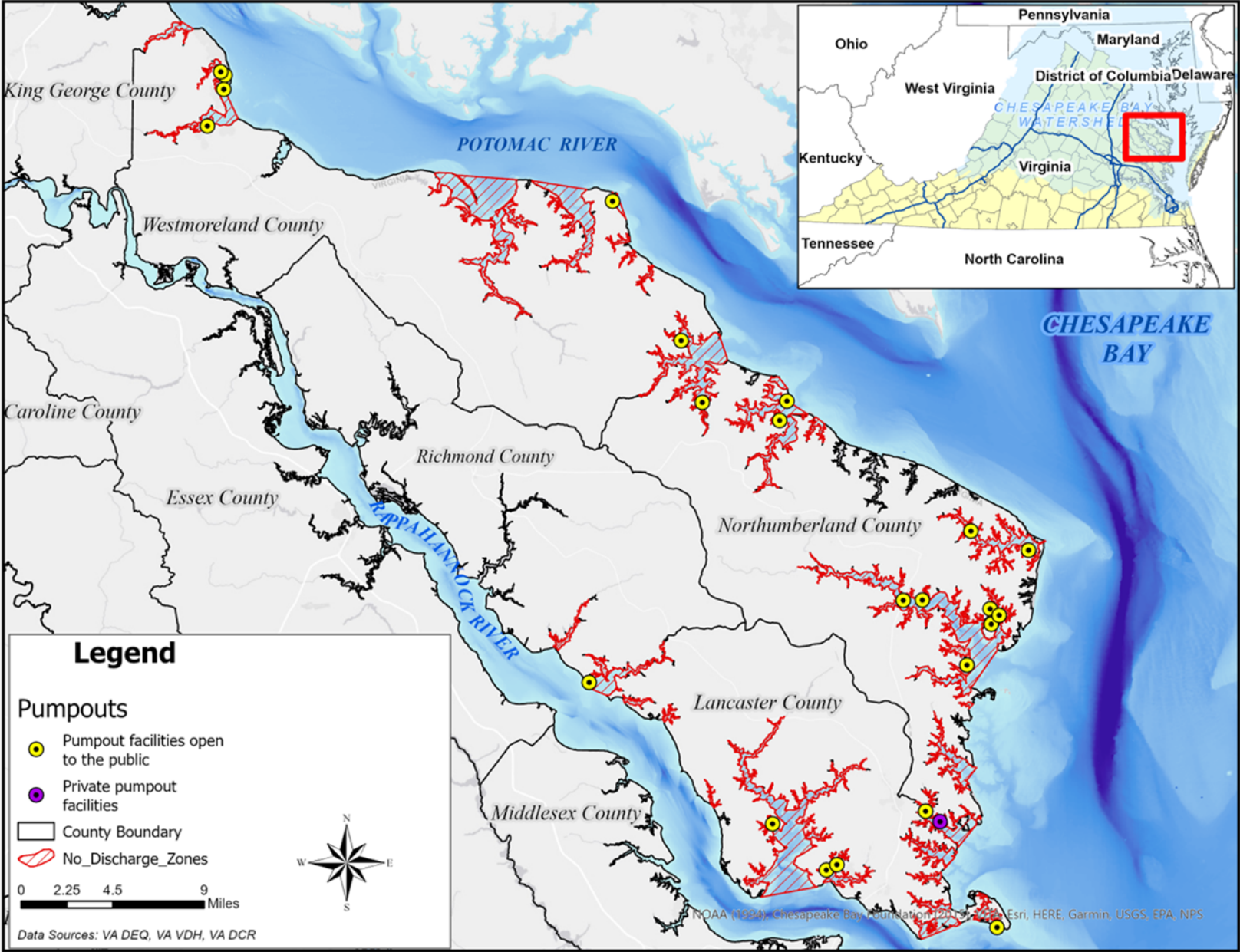


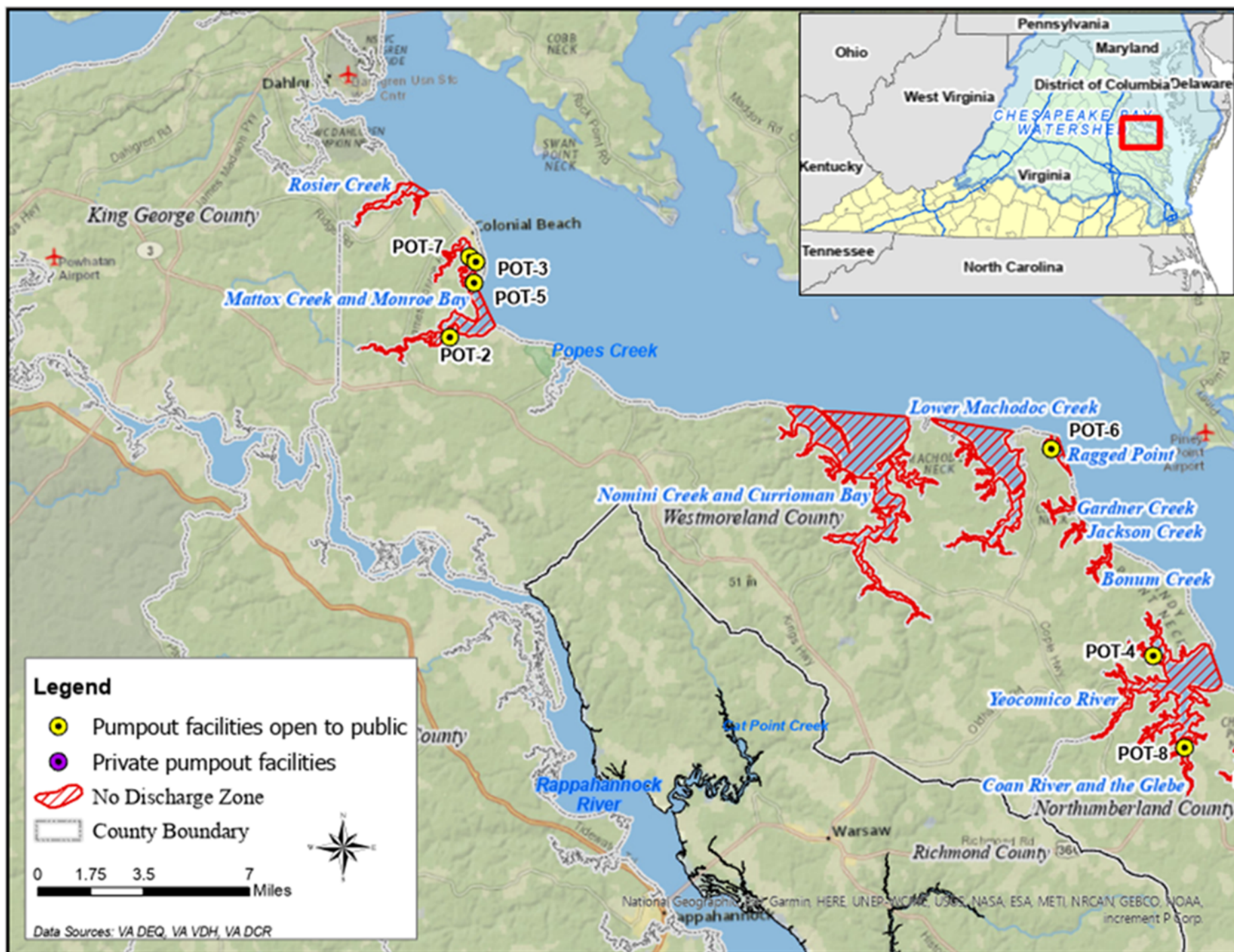
Image source: Tidewater Oyster Gardeners Association

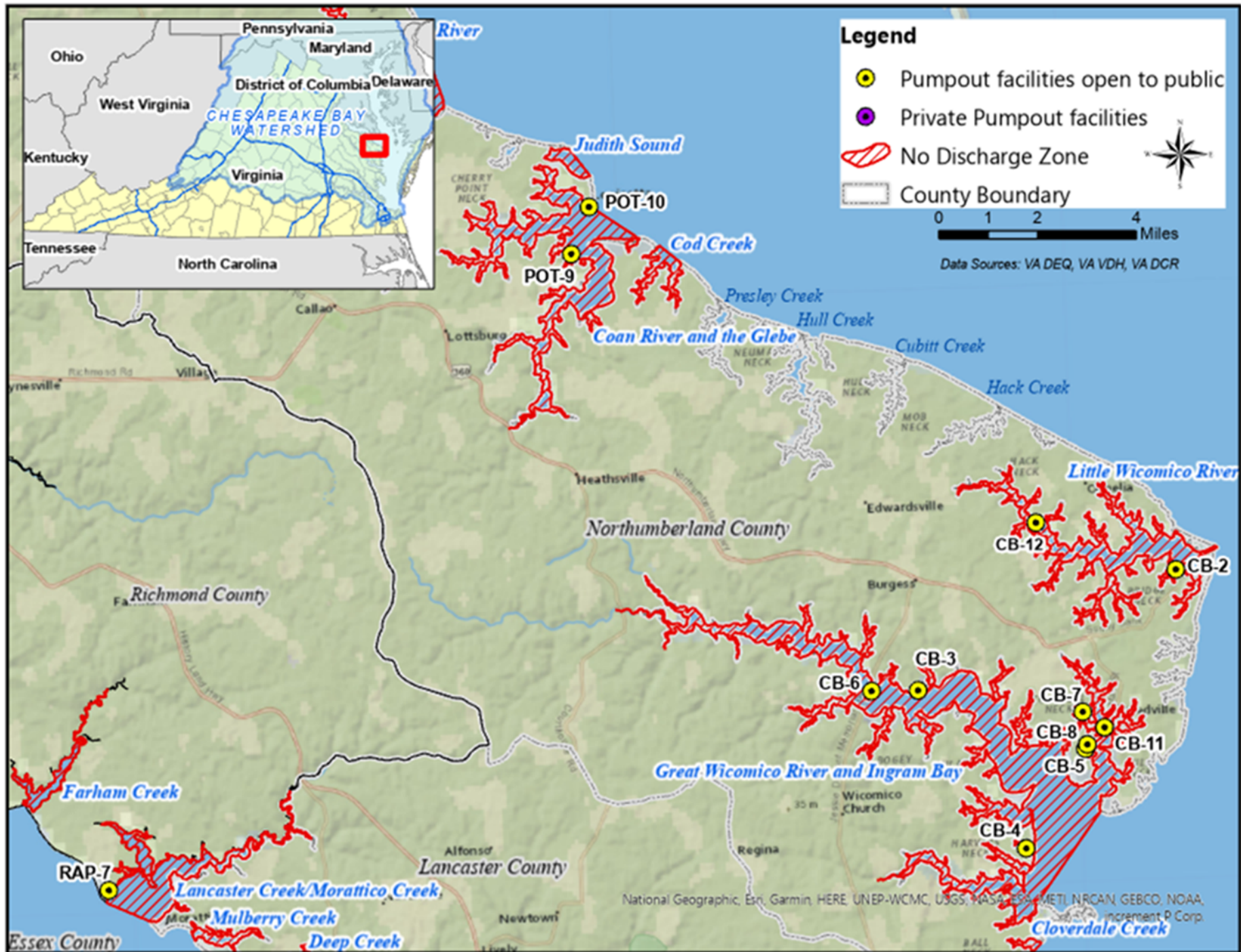
Reasons for proposing NDZs and the Environmental Need

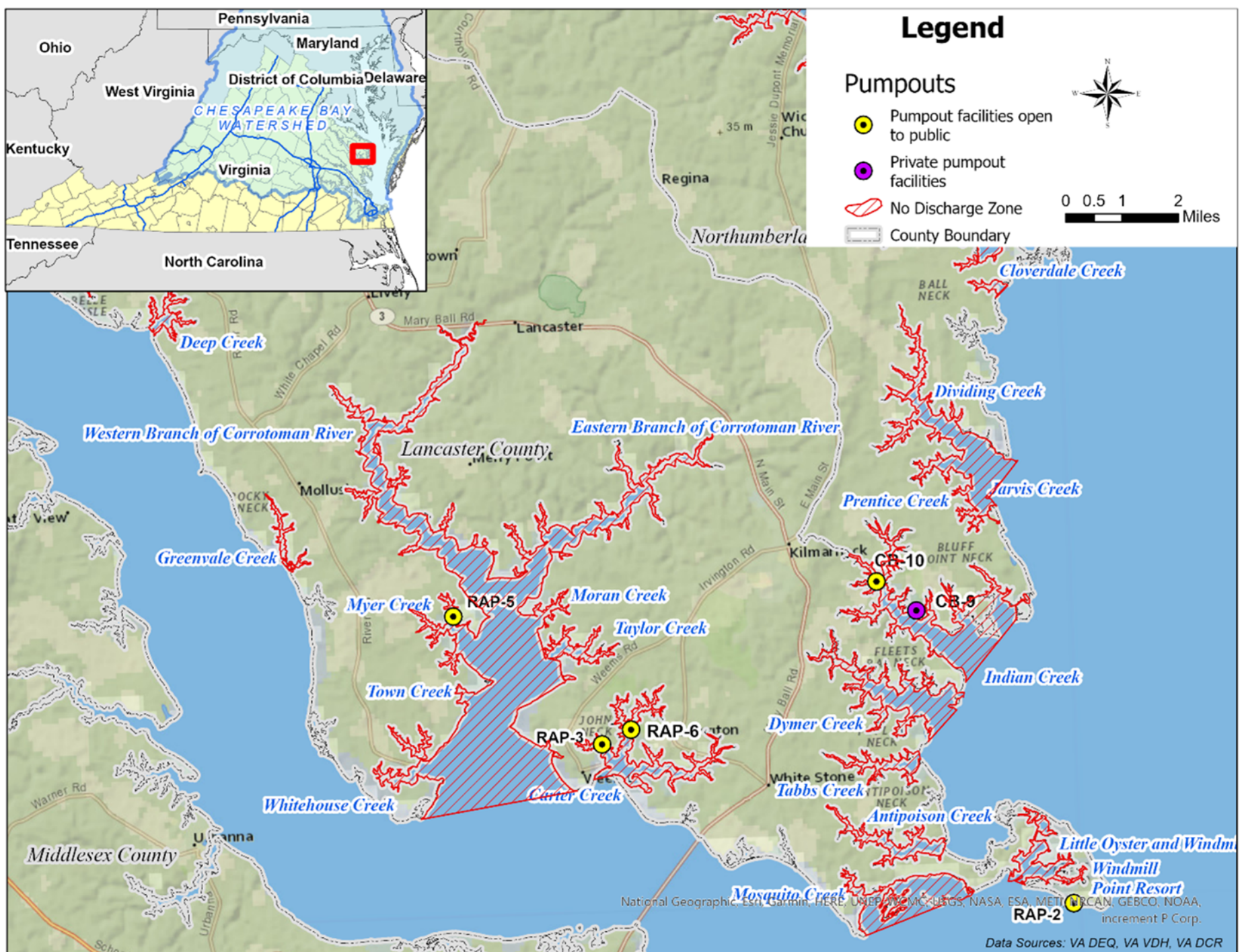
- Discharges of raw or partially treated sewage may impact human health and aquatic life
 - Release of disease-causing microorganisms, nutrients, organic matter, metals, and toxins
 - Accidentally ingesting contaminated water
 - Oysters are filter feeders
- Encourages overall watershed stewardship
- NDZs address vessels as a source, allowing stakeholders to focus on “land based” source reductions

Proposed NDZ Boundaries







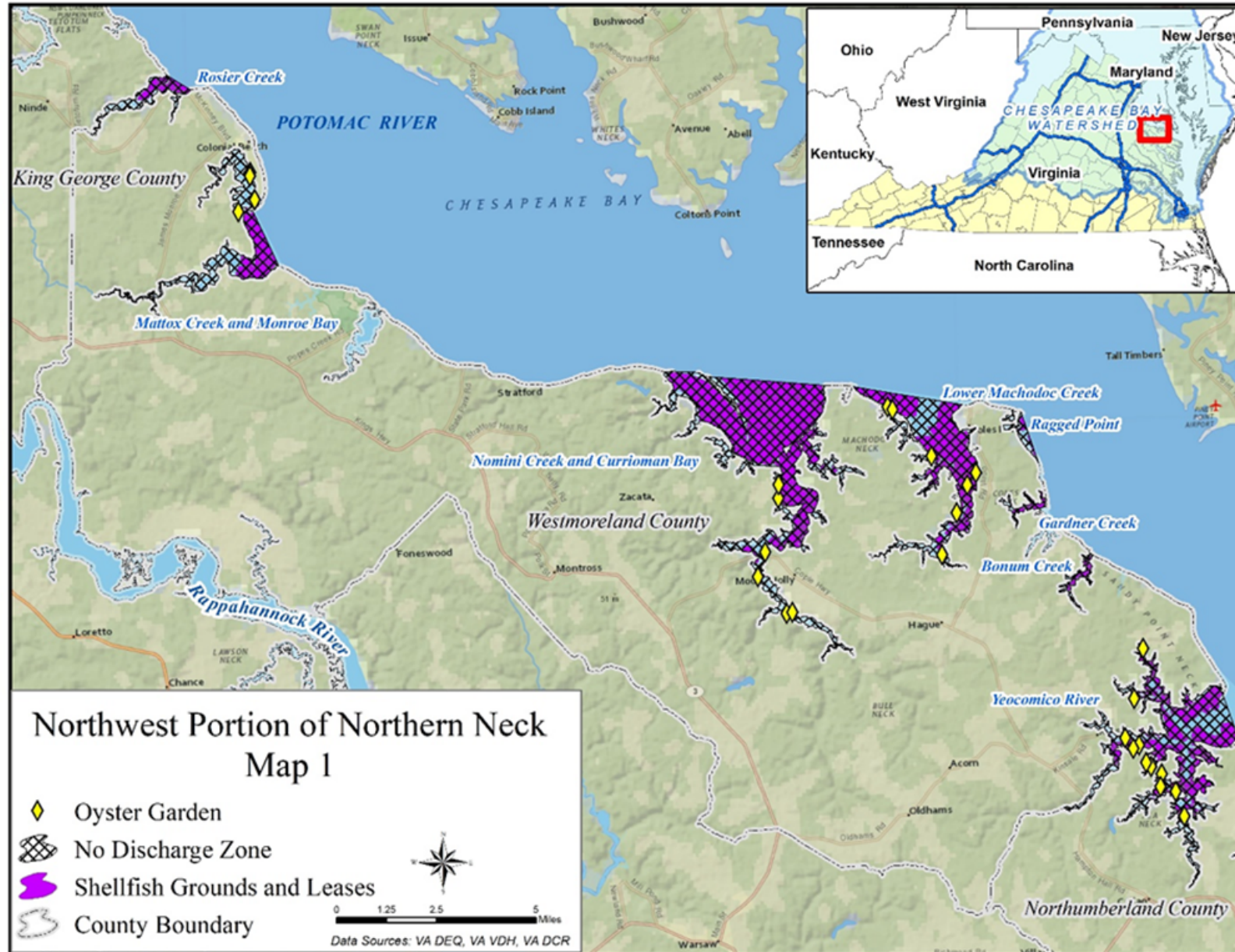


Selection of Waters to Propose for NDZ Designation

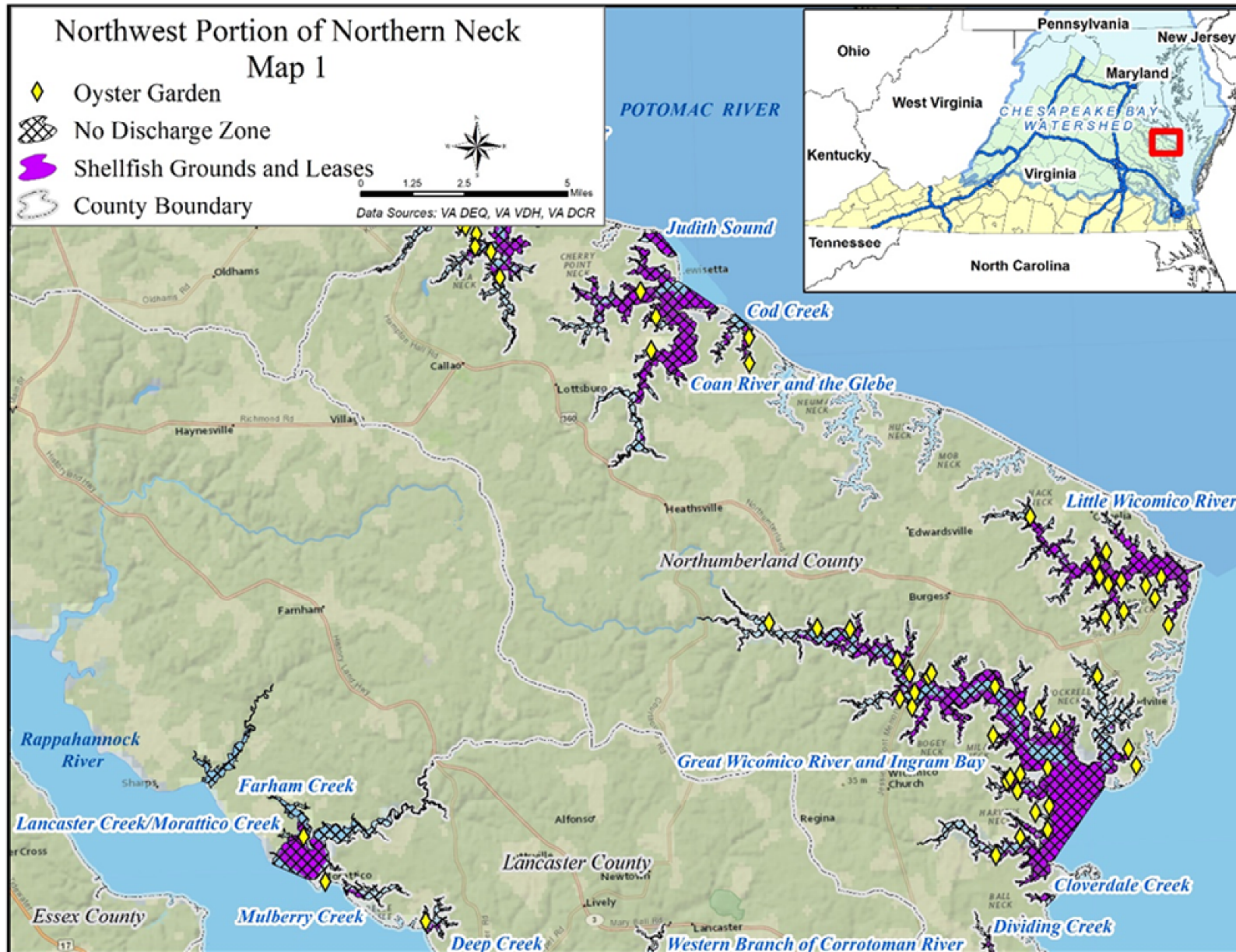
- Public shellfish grounds, private shellfish leases, and private oyster gardens occupy significant portion of proposed NDZ areas
- Five of top 20 aquaculture sites in Virginia*
 - Yeocomico River
 - Coan River
 - Little Wicomico River
 - Great Wicomico River
 - Lower Machodoc



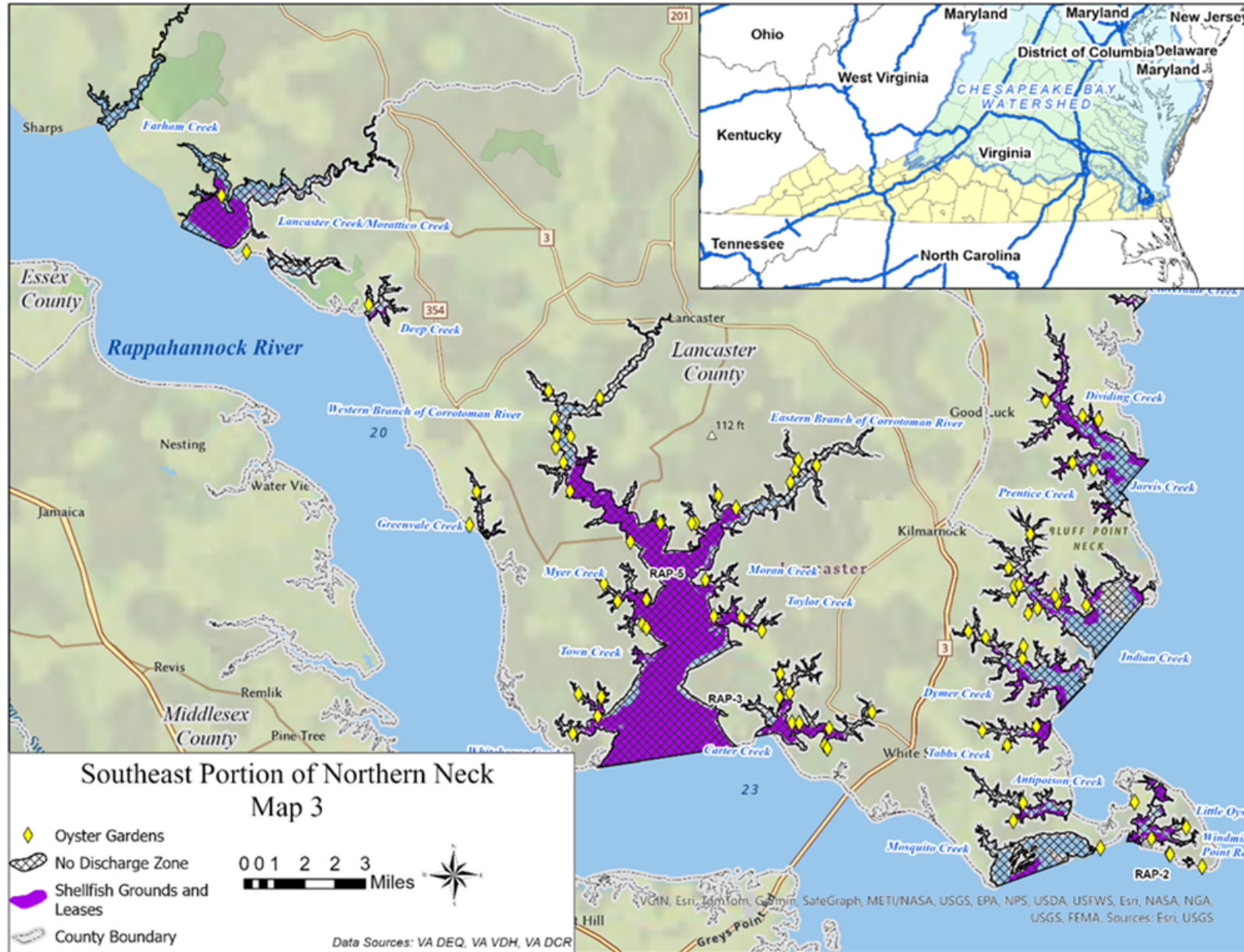
Shellfish Grounds, Leases, and Oyster Gardens



Shellfish Grounds, Leases, and Oyster Gardens



Shellfish Grounds, Leases, and Oyster Gardens

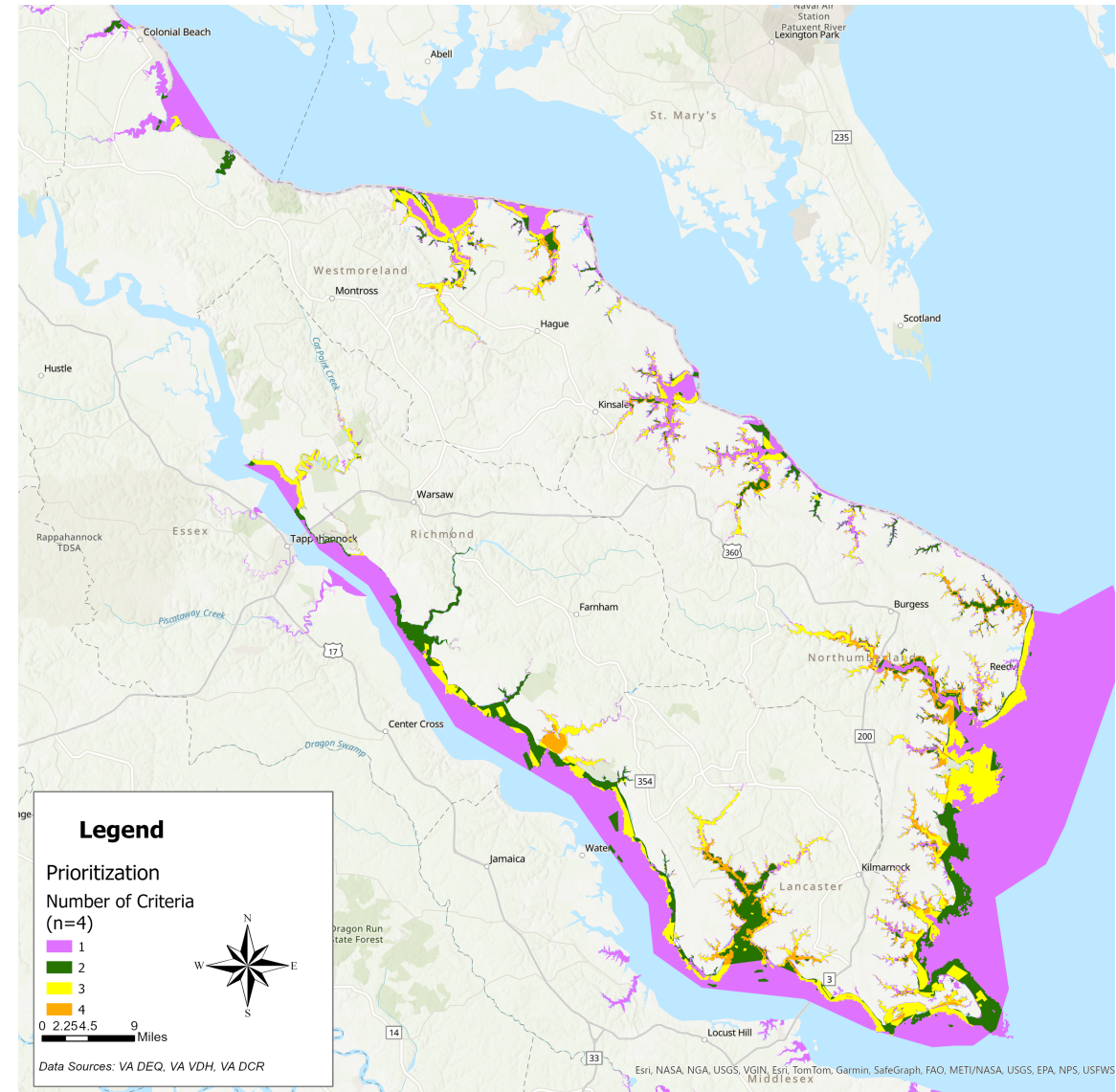


Selection of Waters to Propose for NDZ Designation

VIMS' Center for Coastal Resources Management to develop geospatial analysis tool to determine areas that would benefit most from NDZ designation

Most waters in NN meet at least 3 of the 4 following criteria:

- Shellfish Grounds
- Slow or Intermediate Flushing
- Water Quality Impairments
- Coastal Ecological Value Assessment



Vessel Population

Vessel Length (ft)	Estimated Number of Recreational Vessels	Estimated Number of Transient Vessels	Estimated Number of Commercial Vessels	Total Number of Vessels
16-25	7,510	375	299	8,184
26-39	1,881	393	138	2,412
40+	267	124	57	448
Total:	9,658	892	494	11,044

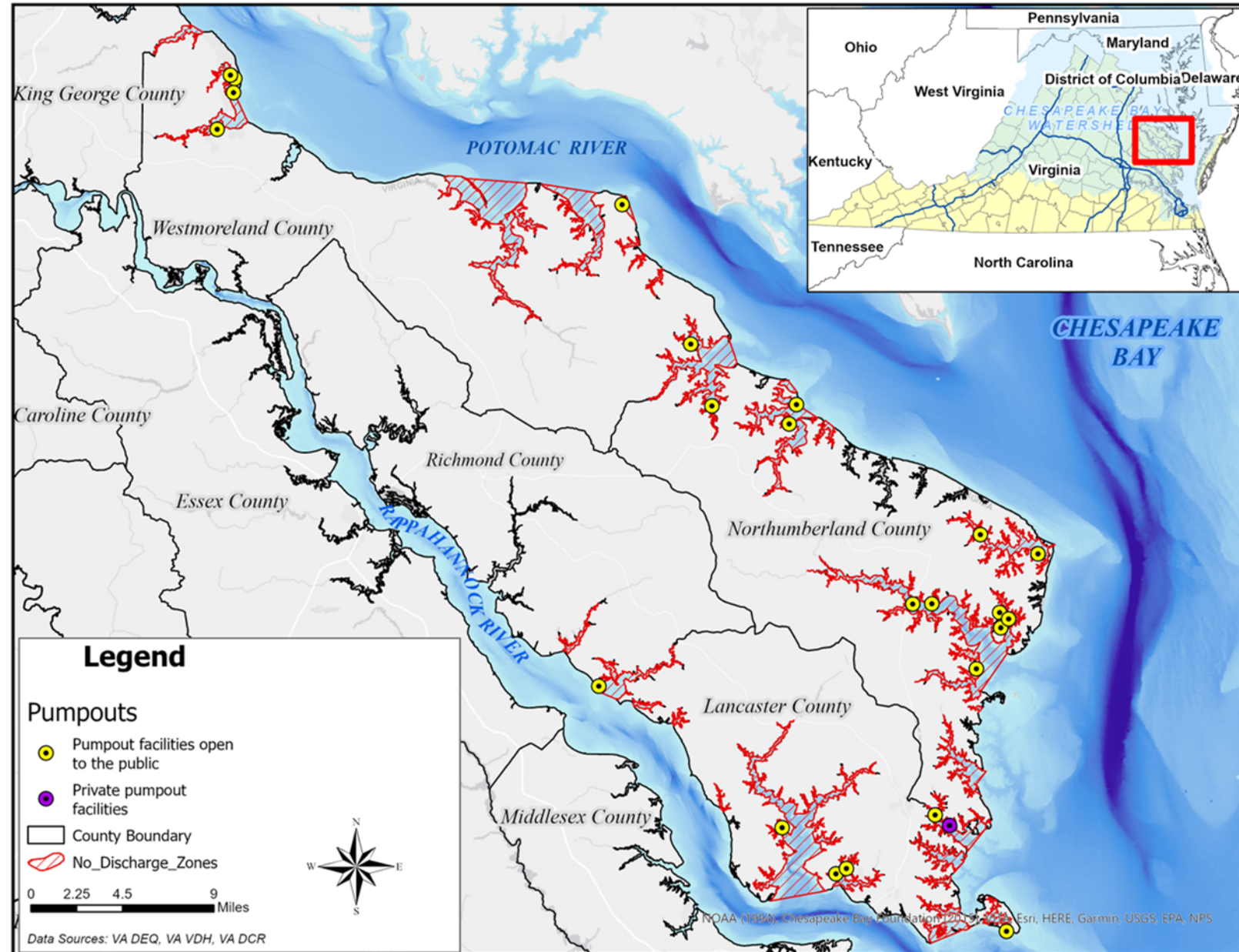
Data from Department of Wildlife Resources vessel registrations, United States Coast Guard documented vessels, and Automated Identification System data

Vessel Population in a Peak Period

- Estimate the number of vessels that may need a pumpout and that may be using the proposed waters on a peak holiday weekend (e.g. July 4th)
 - 40% of all vessels
- Assumptions used to estimate number of vessels with an MSD onboard
 - 20% of vessels 16 – 25 feet in length
 - 50% of vessels 26-39 feet in length
 - 100% of vessels 40 or more feet in length
 - 10% of commercial vessels
- Total: 1,262

Pumpout Facilities

- 25 public pumpout facilities throughout the Northern Neck waters



Pumpout Facilities

- Pumpout facility information included in the application
 - Type of pumpout: Stationary, Portable
 - Mean low water depth at the pumpout
 - Cost for using pumpout
 - Hours of operation and seasonal closures
 - Pumpout facility waste management details
- Estimated number of vessels that can be pumped out by existing facilities on a peak holiday weekend (e.g. July 4th)
 - 1,456
 - This is compared to the number of vessels potentially needing a pumpout: 1,262



What does an NDZ Designation Mean for Marinas?

- Marinas with pumpouts
 - Display NDZ signage
 - Include NDZ information in slip rental contract
- Marinas without pumpouts*
 - Either install pumpout or have a written agreement with VDH to not allow vessels with MSDs

* Some marinas may be exempt from these requirements.



What does an NDZ Designation Mean for Vessel Operators?

- Vessels without installed toilet
 - No change
- Vessels with a holding tank
 - No change, close Y-valve leading to overboard discharge
- Vessels with MSD Type 1 or 2 without a holding tank
 - Disable the use of that system
 - Discharge properly treated sewage after exiting the NDZ or retrofit with a holding tank

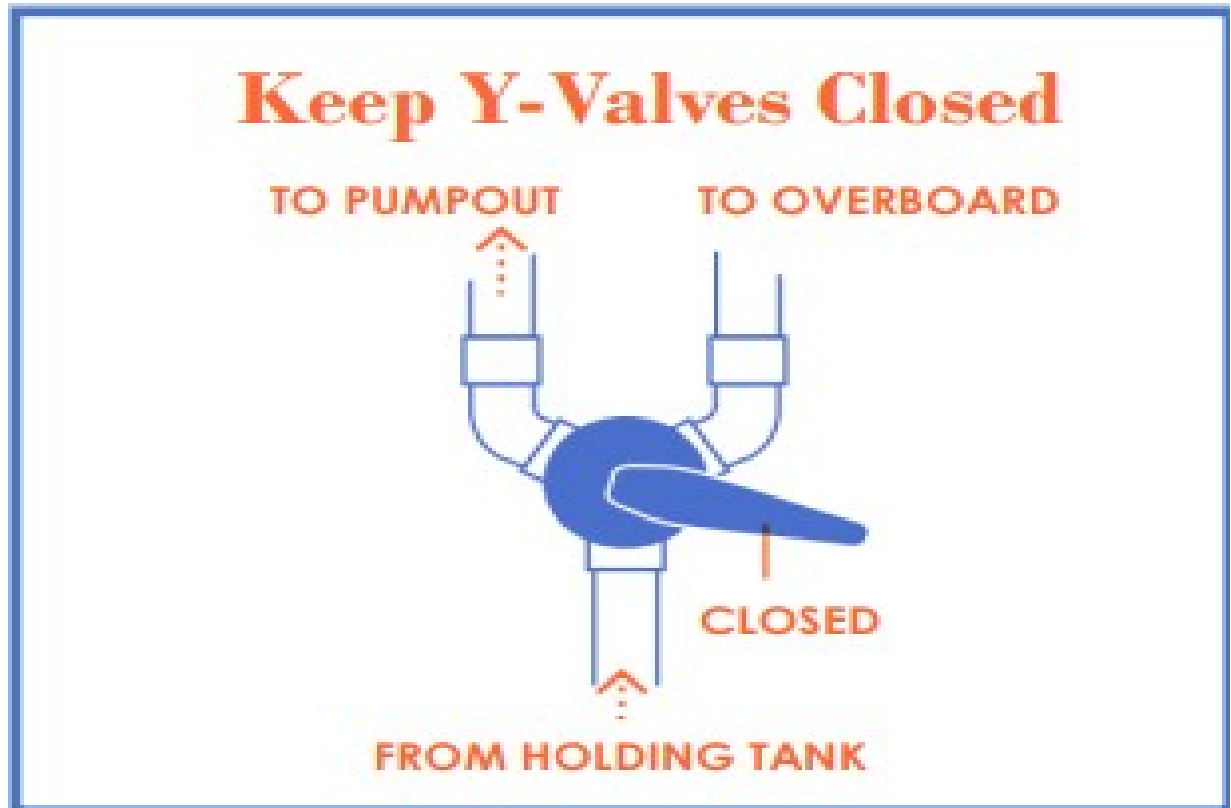
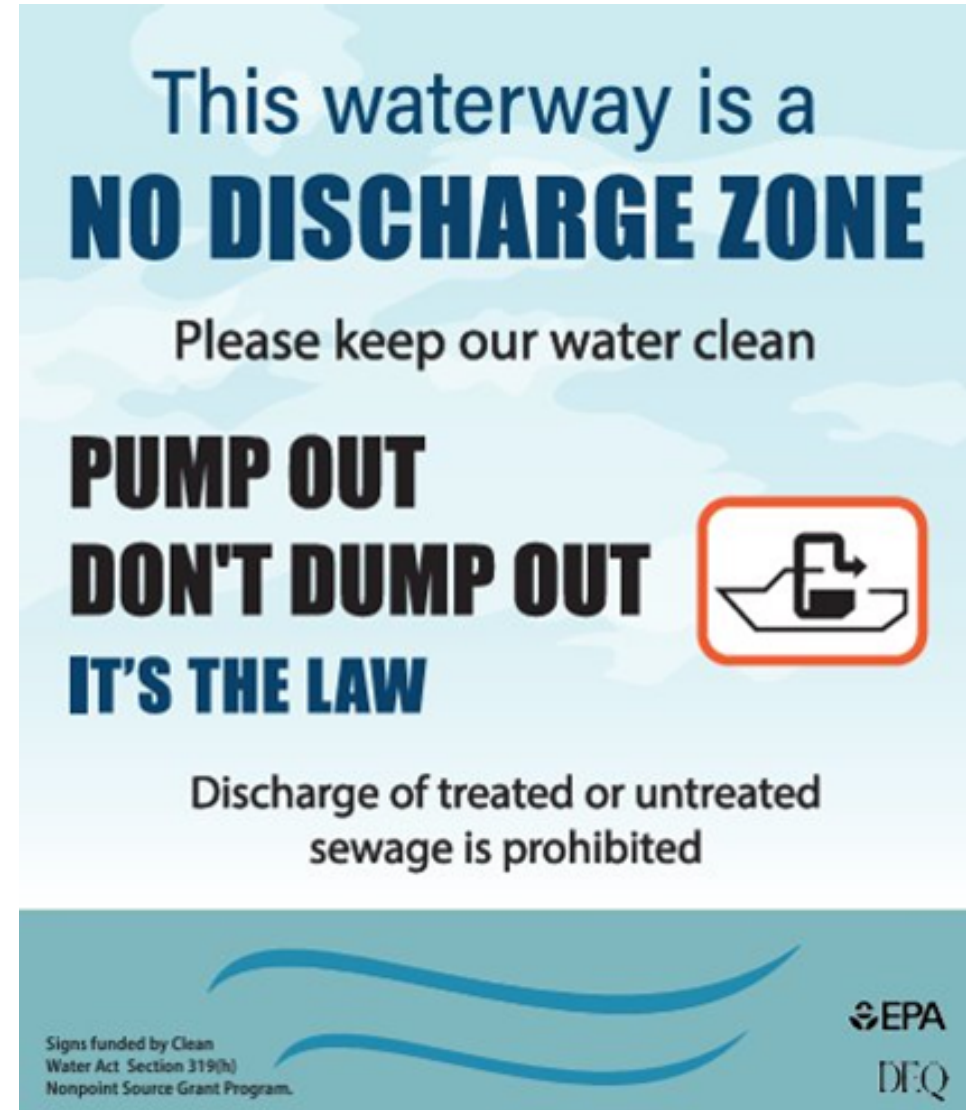


Image from When Nature Calls

How are NDZs implemented?

- Signs located at marinas or other places where vessels are moored
- Marina Leasing slips
- Outreach and Education
- Enforcement



Next Steps

- Public Comment Period (Feb. 26, 2025 – April 7, 2025)
- Submit the application to EPA
 - Federal register for public comment
 - Provide approval or disapproval in 90 days
- DEQ then presents to State Water Control Board to enter the designations into Virginia's regulation

Questions & Written Comments

Public Comment Period (Feb 27 – April 7, 2025)

Please send all comments to:

Anne.Schlegel@deq.virginia.gov

OR

Anne Schlegel

P.O. Box 1105

Richmond, VA 23218

The NDZ application can be viewed on DEQ's website:

<https://www.deq.virginia.gov/our-programs/water/water-quality/implementation/no-discharge-zone-program>