

Welcome!

Industrial Waste Customer Workshop

May 12, 2026 8:30 AM – 10:30 AM



Meeting logistics



Audio or Video issues? Exit and use Chrome or Edge browser



Questions? Q&A time provided, send chat or raise your hand



Chat



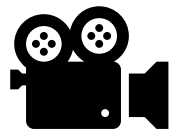
People



Raise



React



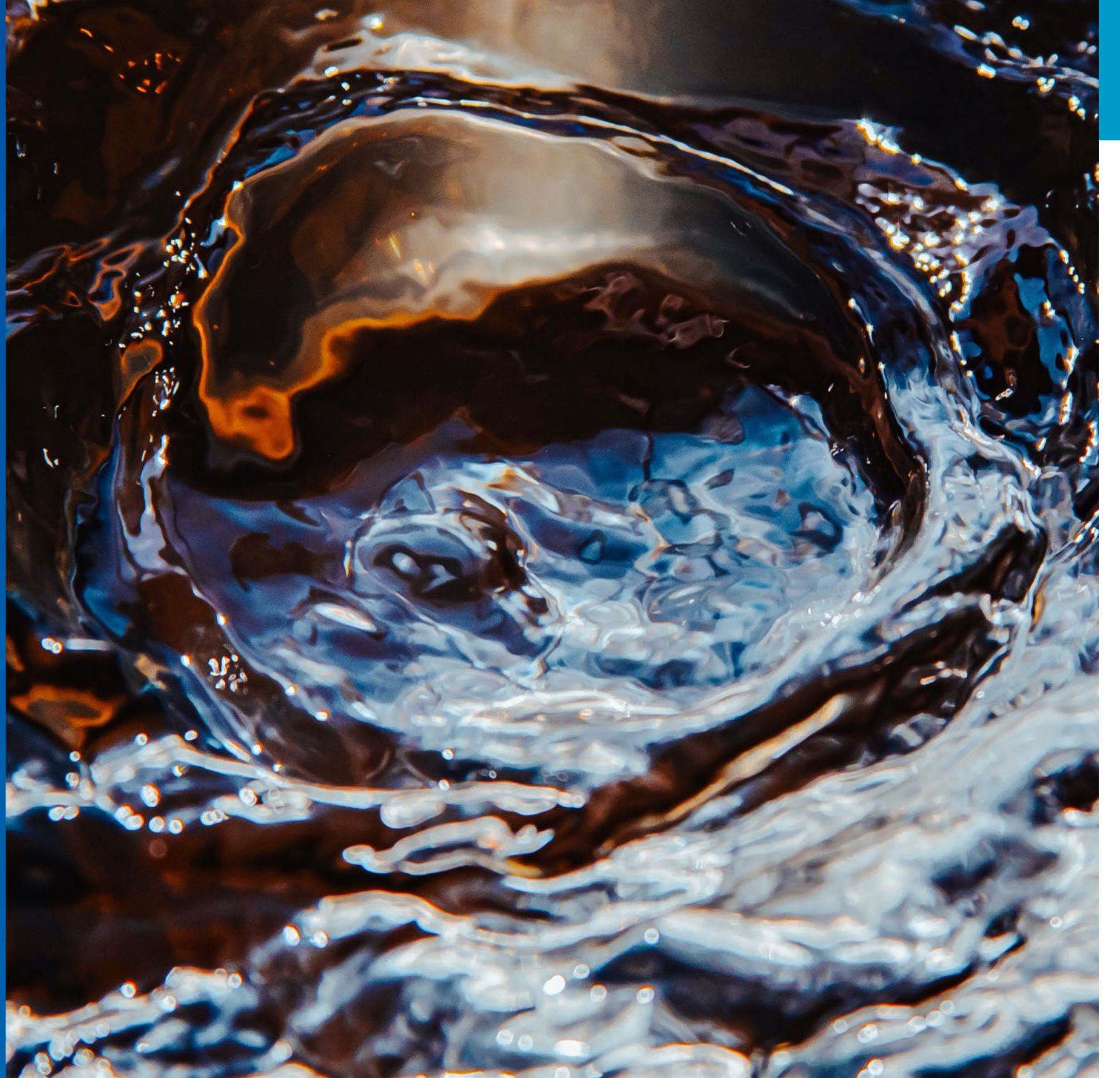
Want to view presentation later or have others view workshop? PDF to be posted

Today's agenda

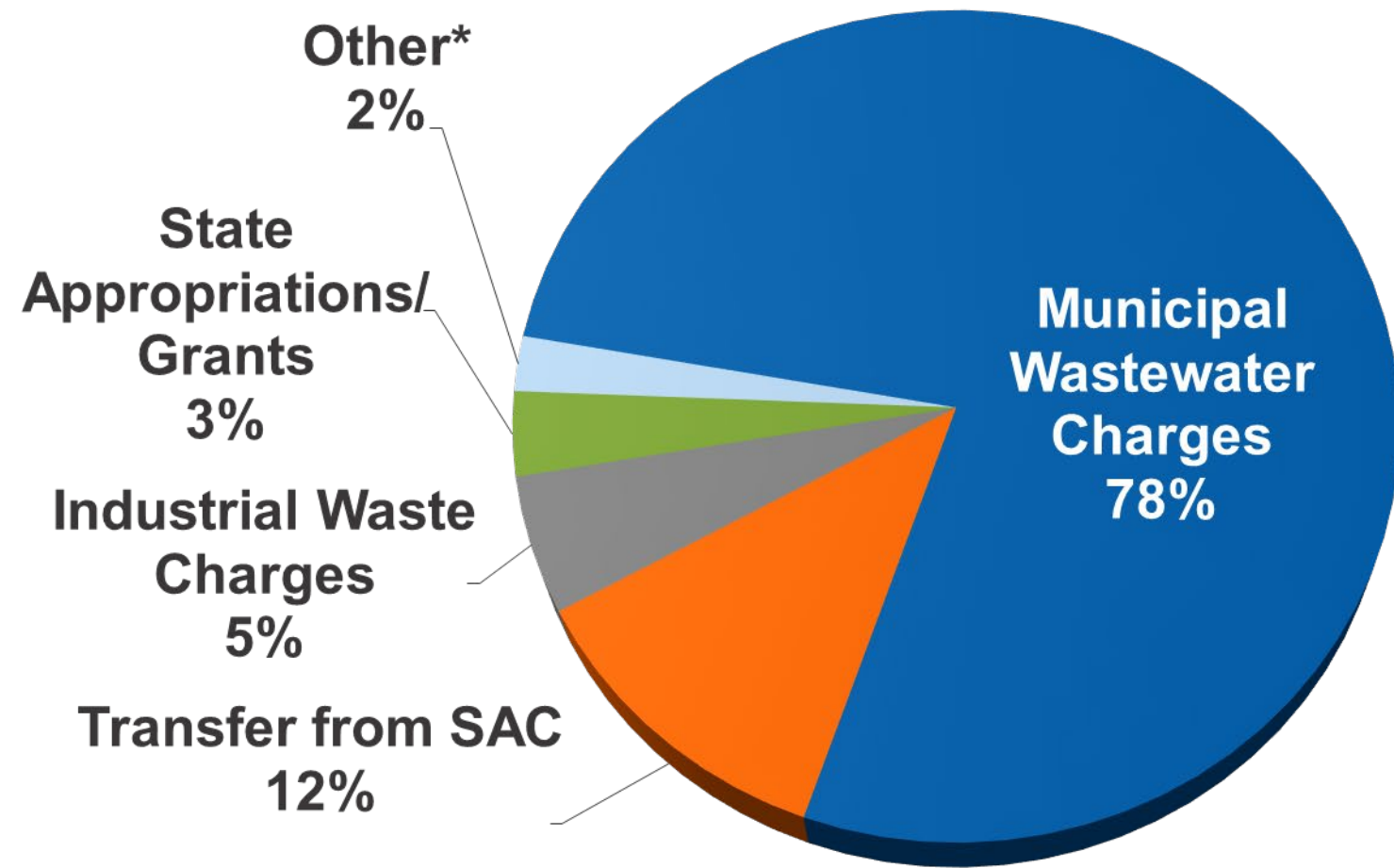
Workshop Agenda Items

1. Finance and Budget
2. Program Overview and Local Limits Evaluation
3. Contaminants of Concern: PFAS and Sulfate
4. MnTAP Services and Projects
5. Business Management System Upgrades
6. Honoring 100 Year's of Mississippi River Restoration

Finance and Budget

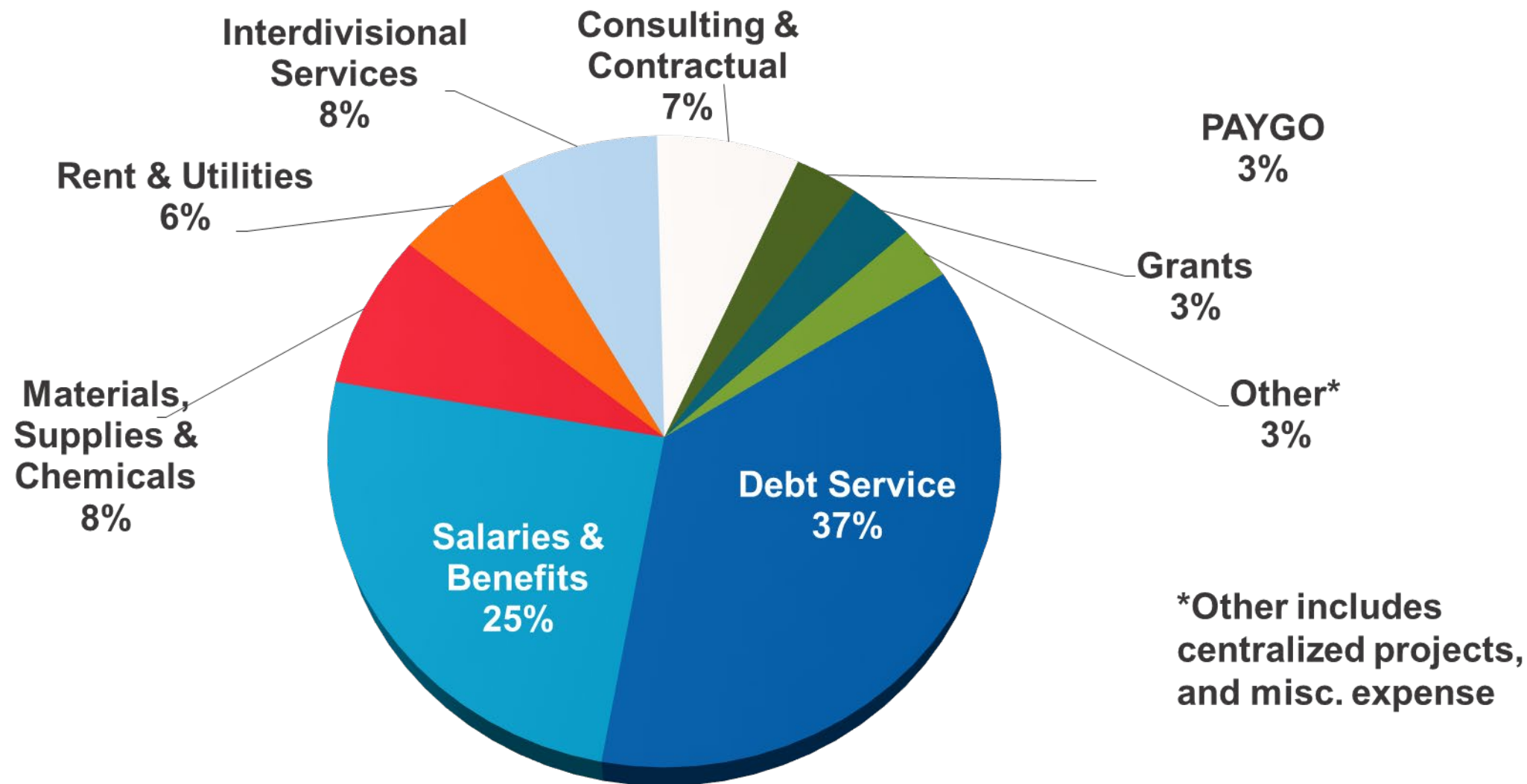


2026 Revenue Sources: \$405.5M



*Other includes \$4.6M use of Reserves

2026 Uses by Category: \$405.5M



2026 Preliminary Regional Municipal Wastewater Charge Increase Drivers

5.8% translates to \$17.3M

- Labor inflation accounts for 2.8% (\$8.4M)
- Interdivisional charges accounts for 1.5% (\$4.5M)
- Contract services accounts for 1.3% (\$3.8M)
- Other direct expenses accounts for 0.3% (\$.8M)
- Materials and supplies inflation accounts for 0.2% (\$.7M)
- Chemicals and other accounts for -0.3% (-\$.9M)

Preliminary 2027 Strength Charges and Permit Fees

- Fees for treatment costs for industrial wastewater with more pollutants than residential wastewater
- Charged in \$ per pound of excess strength
 - Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) over 500 mg/L
 - Total Suspended Solids (TSS) over 250 mg/L
- Based on discharge volume and excess COD and TSS
- Permit fees are billed annually

Charge Type	2026 Rate	Prelim 2027	% Increase
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) Rate	\$0.359	\$0.386	7.5%
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) Rate	\$0.180	\$0.193	7.5%
Permit Fee (Standards)	\$1,400 - \$13,800	\$1,450 - \$14,275	2.5 - 4.5%
Permit Fee (Generals)	\$500 - \$550	\$525 - \$675	4.5 - 5.1%

Sewer Availability Charge (SAC)

- “Connection fee” pays for capacity in the system
- Metropolitan Council charges SAC directly to local governments for initial connections to the system, if a business grows, or the property use changes
- One SAC unit is equivalent to 274 gallons of discharge per day
- SAC collected helps to pay debt for expansion and rehabilitation of wastewater infrastructure

Charge Type	2026 Rate	Prelim 2027	% Increase
Sewer Availability Charge (SAC)	\$2,485	\$2,485	0%

Industrial capacity charge (ICC)

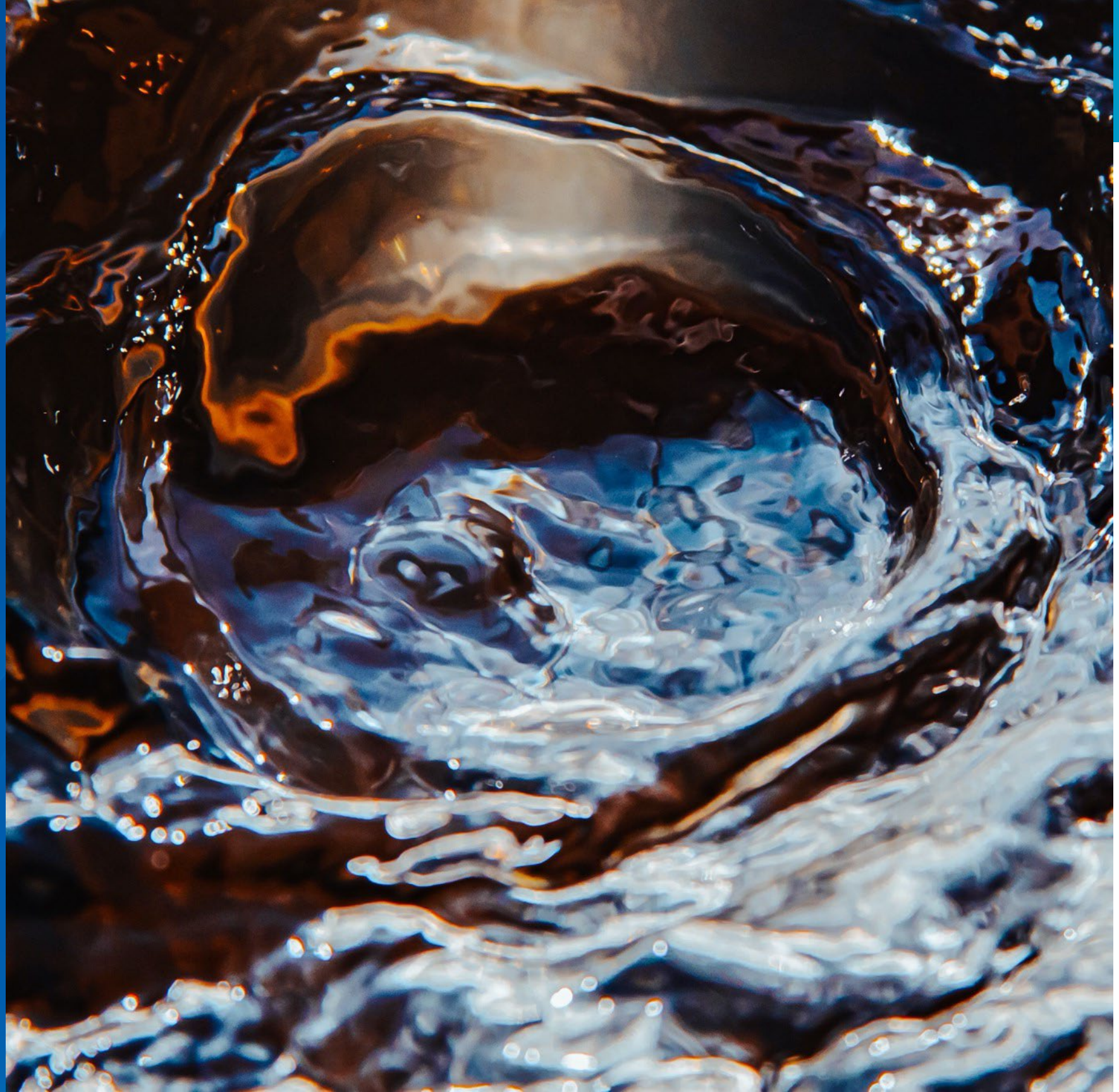
- Alternative fee charged directly to permitted industrial users for any volume that exceeds the permitted industrial user's ICC threshold at each reporting period
- Can pay ICC in lieu of increasing your SAC baseline
- Rate charged per 1,000 gallons of discharge over the SAC baseline
- Does not increase the facility's SAC baseline
- Designed to help businesses with volume fluctuations

Charge Type	2026 Rate	Prelim 2027	% Increase
Industrial Capacity Charge (ICC)	\$2.38	\$2.44	2.5%

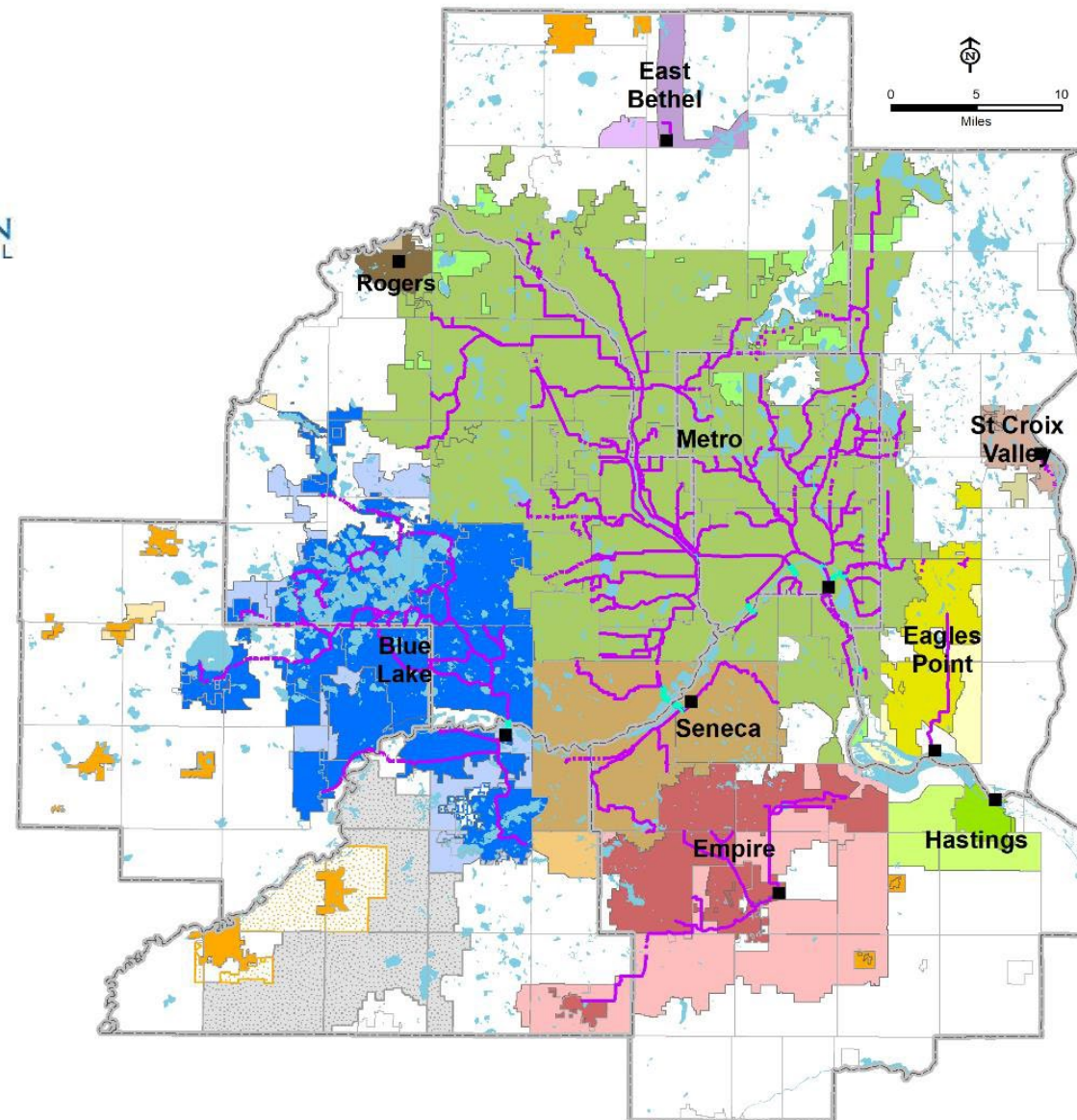
Question and Answer Session



Program Overview and Local Limits



Metropolitan Council ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



Protects public
health and
safety



Protects the
environment



Fosters the
economic growth
of the region

WHO WE SERVE

7-county Twin Cities Metro Area
111 communities
3,600,000+ people

OUR FACILITIES

9 water resource recovery facilities
640 miles of interceptors
\$7 billion in valued assets

OUR ORGANIZATION

600+ employees
250 million gallons per day (avg)
\$150 million / year capital program

Overview

Industrial Waste and Pollution Prevention (IWPP)

2.8M

People served in Twin Cities region

111

Communities connected to our system

927

Active industrial discharge permits administered

- ✓ 503 Standard Discharge Permittees
- ✓ 88 Special Discharge Permittees
- ✓ 86 Liquid Waste Haulers
- ✓ 250 General Discharge Permittees
- ✓ 829 Dental Clinics in the Amalgam Recovery Program

Clean water regulation

Clean Water Act / 40 CFR Part 403

- ✓ Categorical Standards
- ✓ General Pretreatment Regulations

EPA Region 5

- ✓ Delegated to Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
- ✓ Approval of Local Pretreatment Programs

Met Council Approved Pretreatment Program

- ✓ Waste Discharge Rules
- ✓ Local Limits

Permit types

Permit Criteria/Characteristic	Standard/Special Discharge Permit	Low Impact Standard Discharge Permit	General Discharge Permit
Effective Duration	3 years	5 years	5 years
Reporting Frequency	Quarterly, Semi-Annual, Annual	Annual	Annual
Required to Sample	Yes, every reporting period	Yes, once per permit cycle	No
Subject to General Permit Conditions	Yes	Yes	Yes
Subject to Specific Permit Conditions	Yes	Yes	Yes
Subject to Best Management Practices	No	No	Yes
Required Submittals with SMRs	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number Issued:	601	39	248 + 832

General Permit Types: Hospitals, Microbrewery, Sewer Cleaning Waste Haulers, Water Treatment Plants, and Zero Discharge Categorical Industrial Users, and Dental Clinics

Review of enforcement fees

Enforcement fees have not increased since 2003

- We are studying our fees to determine if they should increase given inflation
 - Administrative fees: \$150
 - Failure to submit SMR by due date
 - Failure to submit permit renewal application by due date
 - Discharge fees: \$200
 - Order to Appear fee: \$350
- Increases will not be significant
- Increases must be approved by the Met Council
- Any increases would likely not go into effect until 2028



Special discharge approvals

Special discharge approval is required for ANY industrial waste separate from your existing permit-regulated waste stream(s)

Any additional industrial discharges can:

- Be high in Chemical Oxygen Demand, Suspended Solids, Oil and Grease, metals, and other pollutants of concern that can cause operational issues or recover cost recovery
- Have a potential for pass through leading to detrimental compliance or environmental impacts

Contact your IWPP permit contact for more information and clarification

Special discharge approval process

Visit our Website

- Complete the Request Form and additional forms, if required
- Submit your request to your IWPP permit contact
- We will review your request and make a determination
- Must meet all applicable pretreatment standards and not be a prohibited waste
- If approved, you will receive an Approval Letter that outlines discharge conditions and requirements
- Determination process can take up to 30 days

About Us | Meetings and Committees | Data & Maps | Contracting Opportunities | Jobs | Contact Us



PLANNING COMMUNITIES HOUSING PARKS TRANSPORTATION WASTEWATER & WATER

WASTEWATER & WATER

Services

Industrial Waste

General Industrial Discharge Permits

Liquid Waste Haulers

> Special Discharge Requests and Permits

Standard Industrial Discharge Permits

Online Reporting

Pollutants of Concern

Rates & Fees

Spill Reporting

+

+

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+

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SPECIAL DISCHARGE PROGRAM

Landfill leachate, contaminated ground and surface water, hauled industrial waste

Documents on this page may not be ADA accessible.

If you need assistance accessing materials, please email DigitalAccessibility@metc.state.mn.us

The Special Discharge Program of Metropolitan Council Environmental Services provides a method for acceptance of “special discharges” to the Metropolitan Disposal System. Special discharges regulated under this program include nonhazardous landfill leachate and condensate, contaminated groundwater, contaminated surface water, and hauled industrial waste generated outside of the **Met Council service area**.

Permit or approval

Any person or entity wanting to make a special discharge to the Metropolitan Disposal System must first apply for an approval or permit through the Metropolitan Council Industrial Waste & Pollution Prevention Section by completing the appropriate form below. Typically, if a discharge is expected to be ongoing for 12 or more months, then Met Council will issue a permit.

Landfill Leachate and/or Condensate - nonhazardous discharges:

Contact Karalynn Marr at Karalynn.marr@metc.state.mn.us or 651-602-4727

Contaminated Groundwater and Surface Water:

Groundwater and/or Surface Water - Special Discharge Application (Word, 643 kB)

Community Review Form (Word, 640 kB) (required only for direct discharges to the sanitary sewer)

Industrial Waste - non-hazardous discharges for hauled or on-site connections:

Industrial Discharge Approval Request Form (Word, 763 kB)

Out-of-Service Area Attachment - required for waste generated outside of the Met Council service area (Word, 634kB)

PFAS Attachment - required for waste containing per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) (Word, 636kB)

Metropolitan Council

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Spills

Who to call

Call the Minnesota Duty Officer
651-649-5451

The Minnesota Duty Officer is available 24 hours per day, seven days a week. The duty officer records all information and notifies other state and local agencies as necessary, including the Met Council's Environmental Services.

Who should call

Any person who has knowledge of a spill to the public sewers must *immediately* notify the Minnesota Duty Officer.

Call 911 first if there is an immediate threat to life or property.

When to call

Spills of concern

Toxic, flammable, corrosive, and other dangerous industrial chemicals of any quantity.

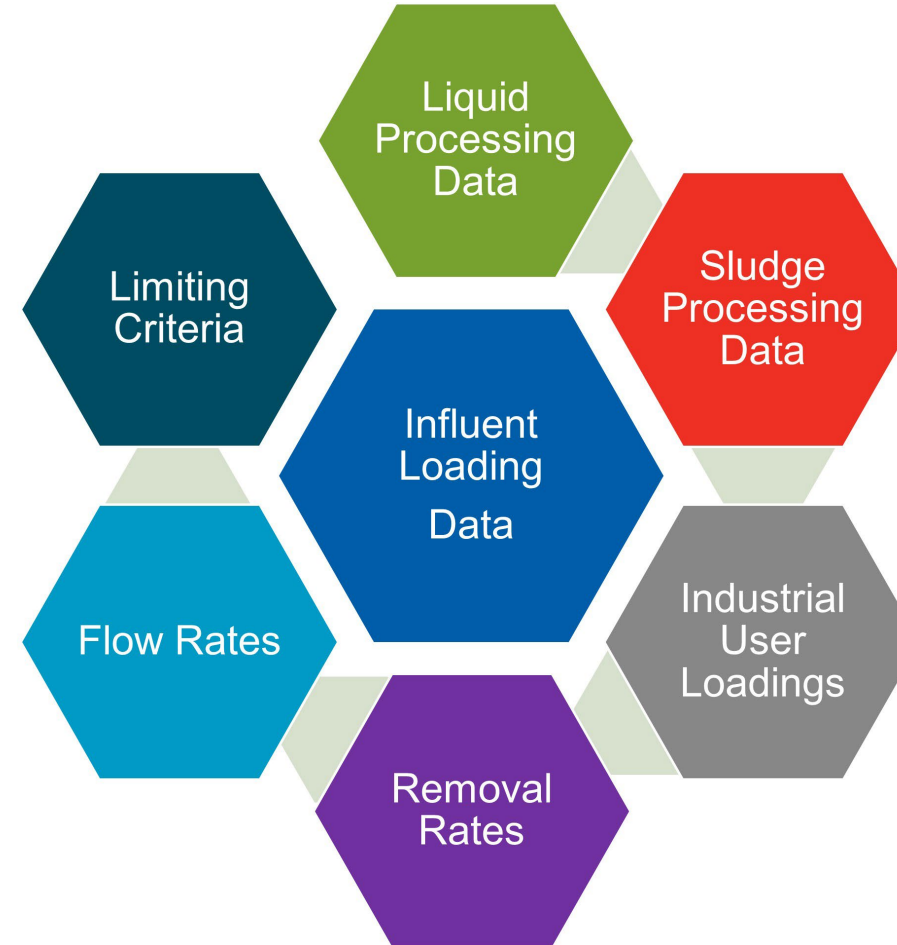
Slug discharge* of milk, sugar, and other food products.

Slug discharge* of wastewater in such volume or strength that is likely to cause interference, pass-through, or operational problems in the sewer system.

* Discharge of any waste in concentration or quantity of flow exceeding four times the average concentration or flow rate of a normal operating day

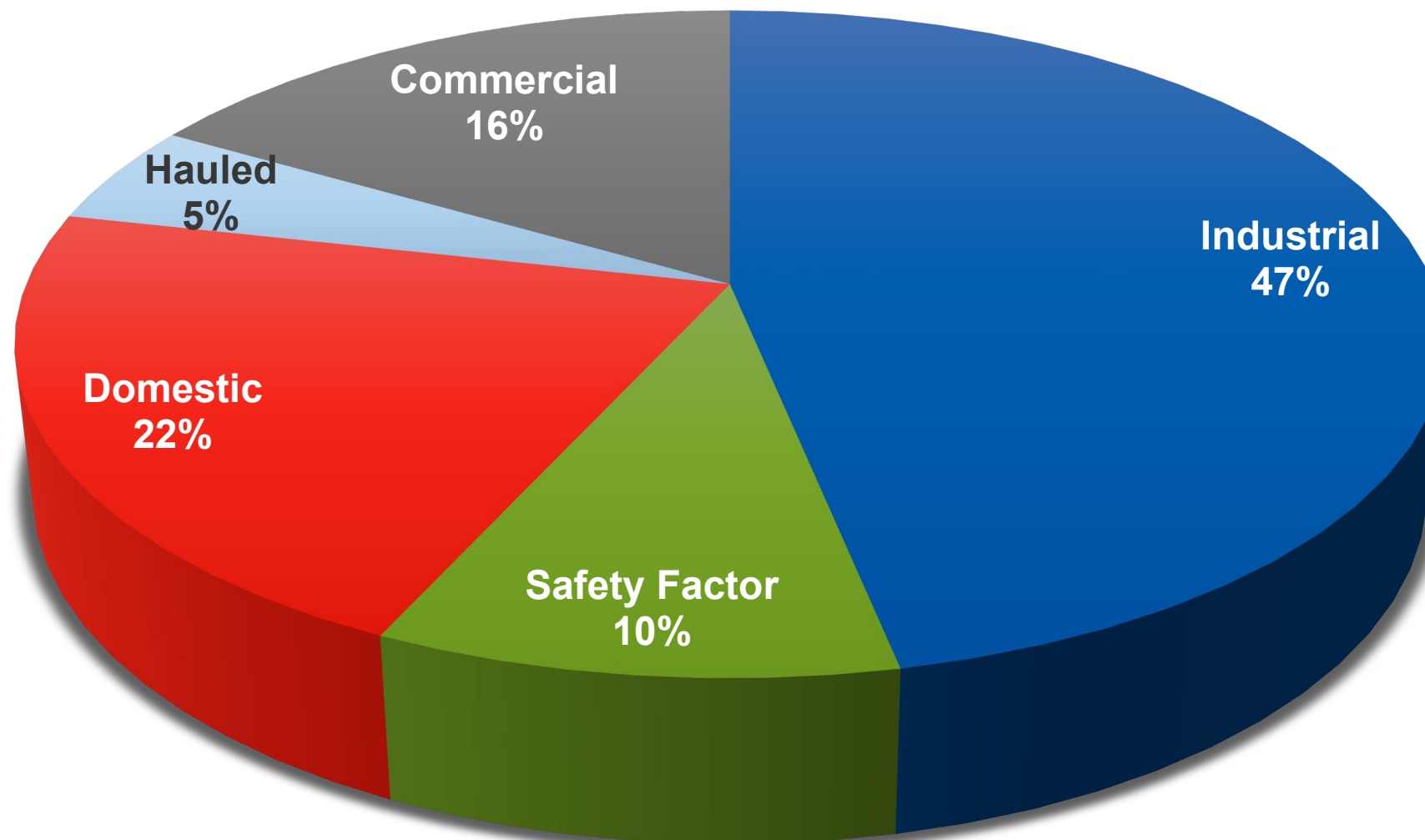
Local limits study 2026

Our NPDES permits require a study every 5 years



We determine our maximum allowable headworks loading for each plant

Headworks Distribution



- Domestic and commercial (uncontrolled) portions are allocated to residential and commercial users
- Hauled waste is called out and is considered uncontrolled
- Industrial is the loading we give to our permitted industrial customers
- We include a 10% safety factor for growth

Pollutants of concern (POCs)

EPA requires 15 POCs,
and we look at 10
additional POCs



EPA Required POCs		Additional POCs
• Arsenic • Cadmium • Chromium • Copper • Cyanide • Lead • Mercury • Nickel	• Molybdenum • Selenium • Silver • Zinc • Total Suspended Solids • BOD/COD • Ammonia	• Aluminum • Beryllium • Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate • Chloride ion • Nitrogen • Organics • PCBs • Phosphorus • Sulfate • PFAS

Current state of the study

Project has officially started!

- We are updating reports to pull data
- We are utilizing technology to help identify and exclude outliers
- We are updating the model
- This will be the 6th time we've completed the study without consulting services (since 1996)

What happens after the study?

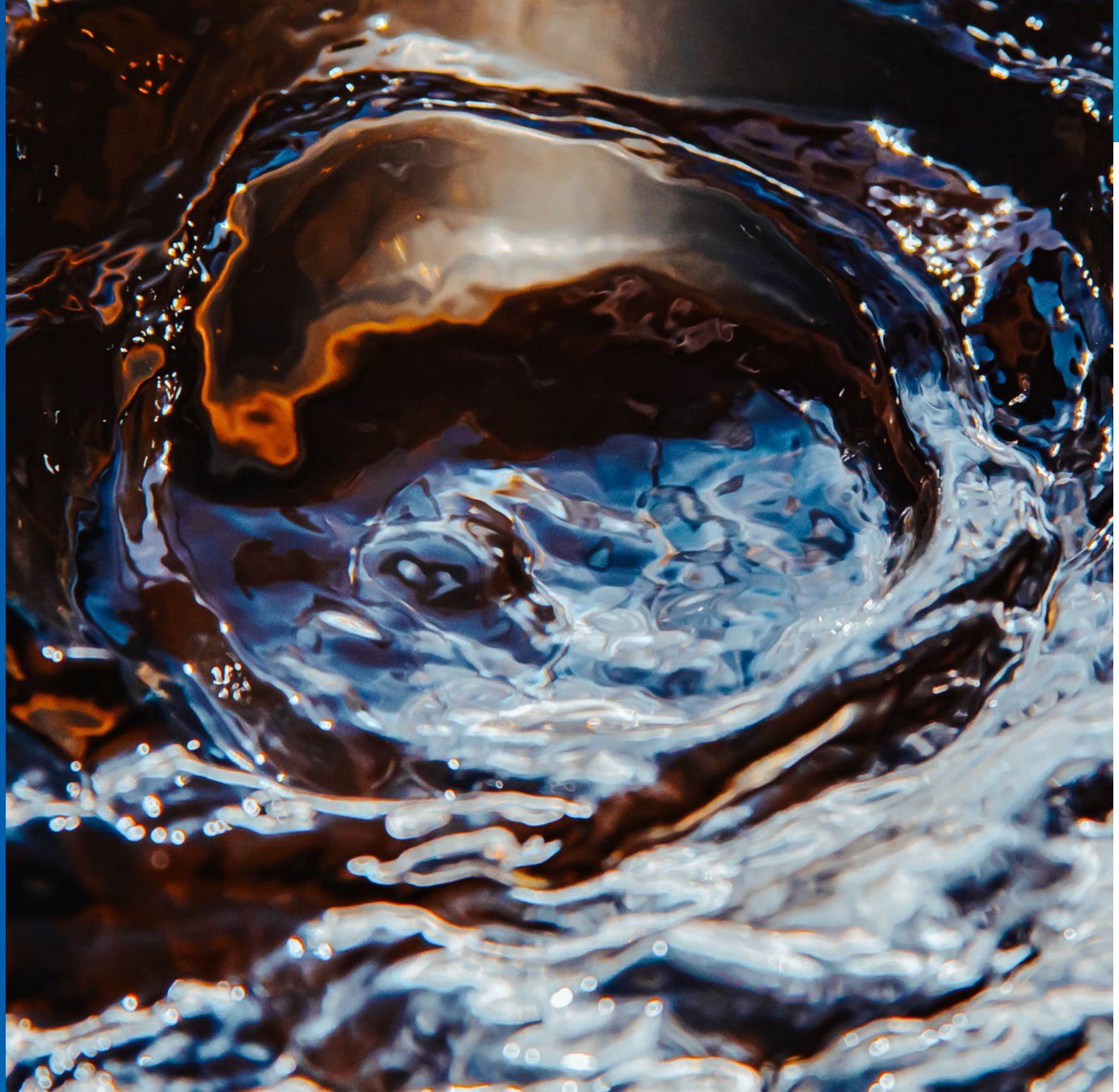
Study will be complete September 30, 2026

- Report must be submitted to MPCA as an official water quality submittal
- If we need to revise an existing local limit or set a new local limit, we will initiate that process
 - Public notice and comment period
 - Once a new limit is final, compliance must be attained immediately
- Regardless, we will be updating the Waste Discharge Rules in 2027

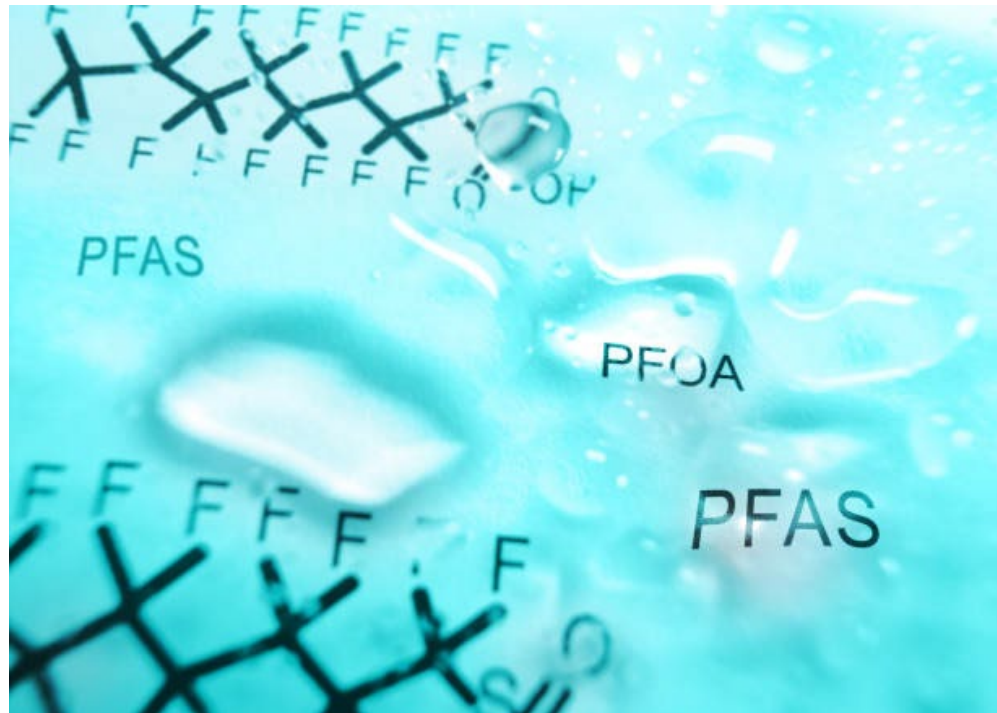
Any questions



Contaminants of Concern: PFAS and Sulfate



Regulatory updates



- PFAS refresher
- Regulatory updates on the federal landscape
- PFAS and sulfate on the Minnesota landscape
- Potential next steps and how they may impact your facility

What is PFAS?

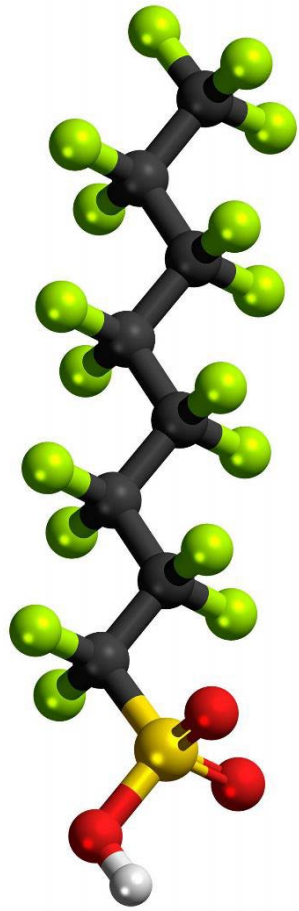
Per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances

- A class of over 9,000 man-made chemicals
- Used in industrial and consumer products for over 70 years
- Repel oil, water and heat
- Used in firefighting foam and fume suppressants



Why is PFAS an issue?

PFAS are nicknamed the “forever chemicals”



- PFAS contain a strong carbon-fluorine bond that doesn't break down in the environment
- Many bioaccumulate in the bodies of humans and animals
- Found in many public drinking water supplies
- Many exhibit health concerns at very low levels
 - Elevated serum-cholesterol
 - Ulcerative colitis
 - Thyroid disease
 - Kidney and testicular cancers
 - Pregnancy-induced hypertension
 - Immunotoxicity in children

Where is PFAS found?

Everywhere

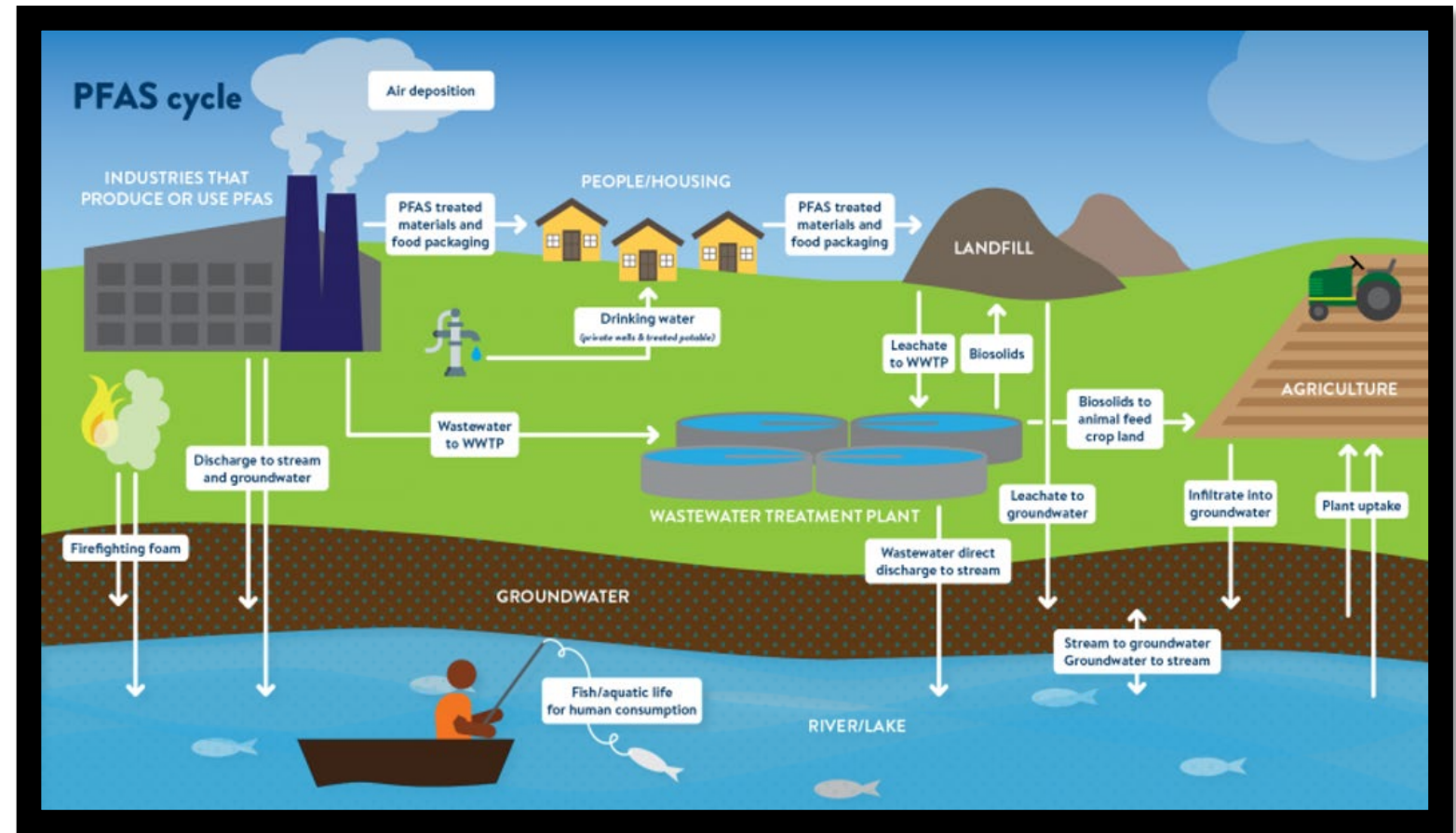
- Recycles between sources
- Degrades to terminal compounds

Sources

- Industrial
- Residential

Major Conduits

- Wastewater treatment plants
- Solid waste landfills



Source: MPCA Website - <https://www.pca.state.mn.us/waste/pfas-101>

Federal landscape

Next ELG Plan expected at the end of 2026

- EPA Method 1633A is still in the promulgation progress
- Ongoing study of battery manufacturers to address industry changes
- Ongoing studies related to PFAS:
 - Understand sources of PFAS to centralized waste treatment facilities and how to best treat their effluent
 - Study use of PFAS in textile manufacturing to determine if pretreatment standards are needed
- No update on the proposed POTW influent study

EPA’s Effluent Limits Guideline (ELG) Plan 16

Updates on Ongoing ELGs and Rulemaking Efforts



Pollutant(s) to be Addressed	Category	May 2026 Status
Nutrients	40 CFR Part 432 - Meat and Poultry Products	Withdrawn – August 2025
PFAS	40 CFR Part 433 - Metal Finishing – Chrome finishing	Expected Spring 2026
PFAS	40 CFR Part 413 – Electroplating – Chrome finishing	Expected Spring 2026
PFAS	40 CFR Part 445 - Landfills	In process, but no timeline on website

PFAS on the Minnesota landscape

We continue to partner with MPCA and other WRRFs in Minnesota

Objectives:

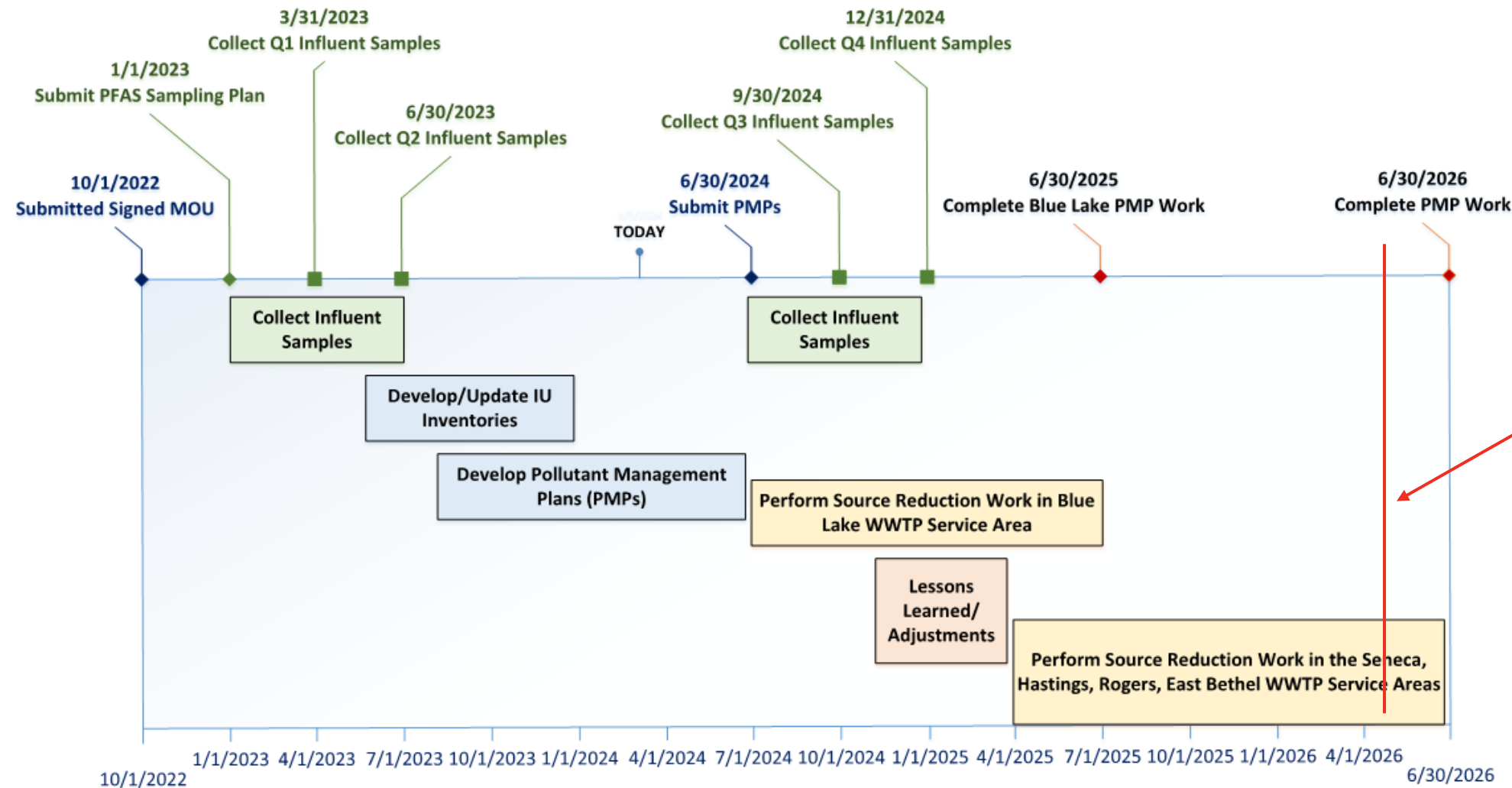
1 Gather information to craft policies around PFAS and their incorporation into MPCA programs

2 Identify areas of concern that need quick action

3 Gather data to support source reduction and pollution prevention

Timeline – Wastewater monitoring plan

Milestones and Timeline of MPCA's PFAS Wastewater Monitoring Plan



We are here

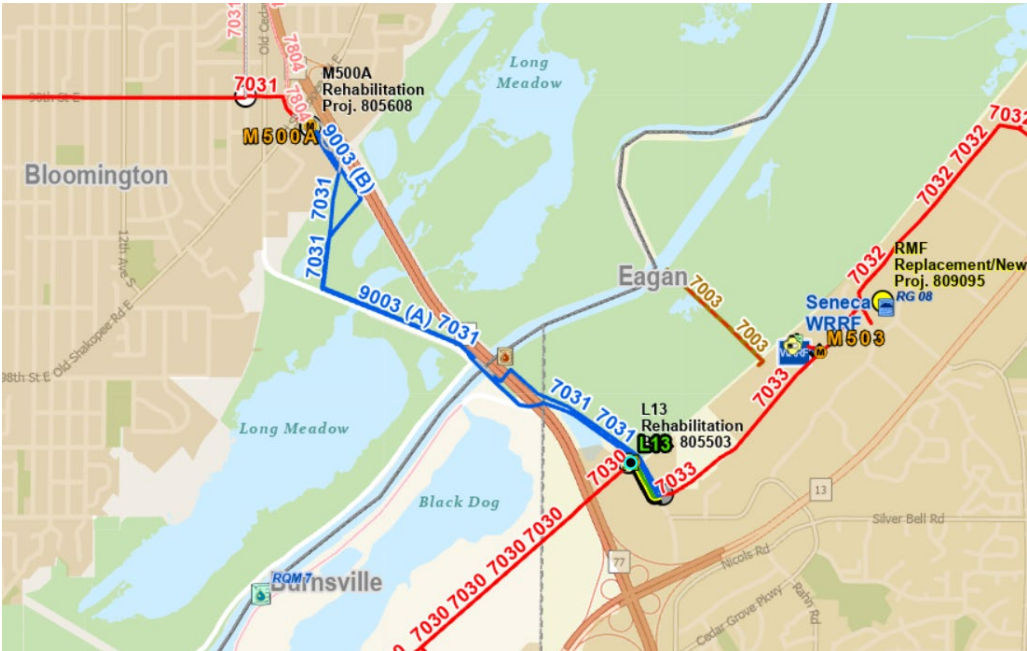
Report Out since 2025 workshop



We continue to learn about PFAS

- PFAS study in our Seneca service area
 - Collection system results
 - Residential monitoring
 - Commercial monitoring
- PFAS sampling at permitted Significant Industrial User facilities
- Updated PFAS Products List

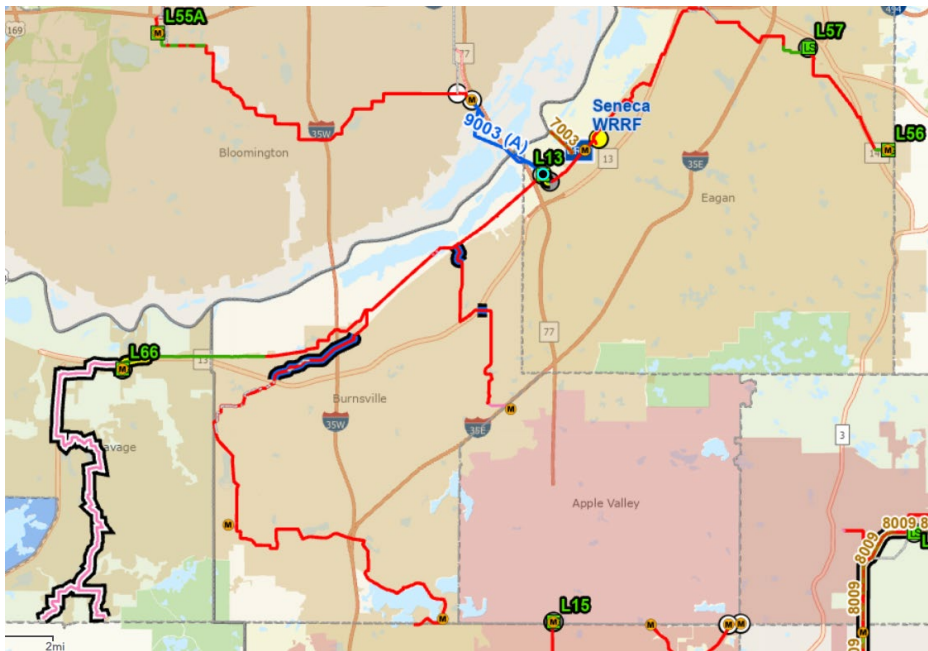
2025 PFAS study in Seneca service area



Conducted a 6-day project to identify sources

- Automatic samplers set up at 3 locations
- 100 mL sample collected every 20 minutes into a 10L carboy to collect a time-paced 24-hour sample
- Samples analyzed for 40 PFAS compounds using EPA 1633A

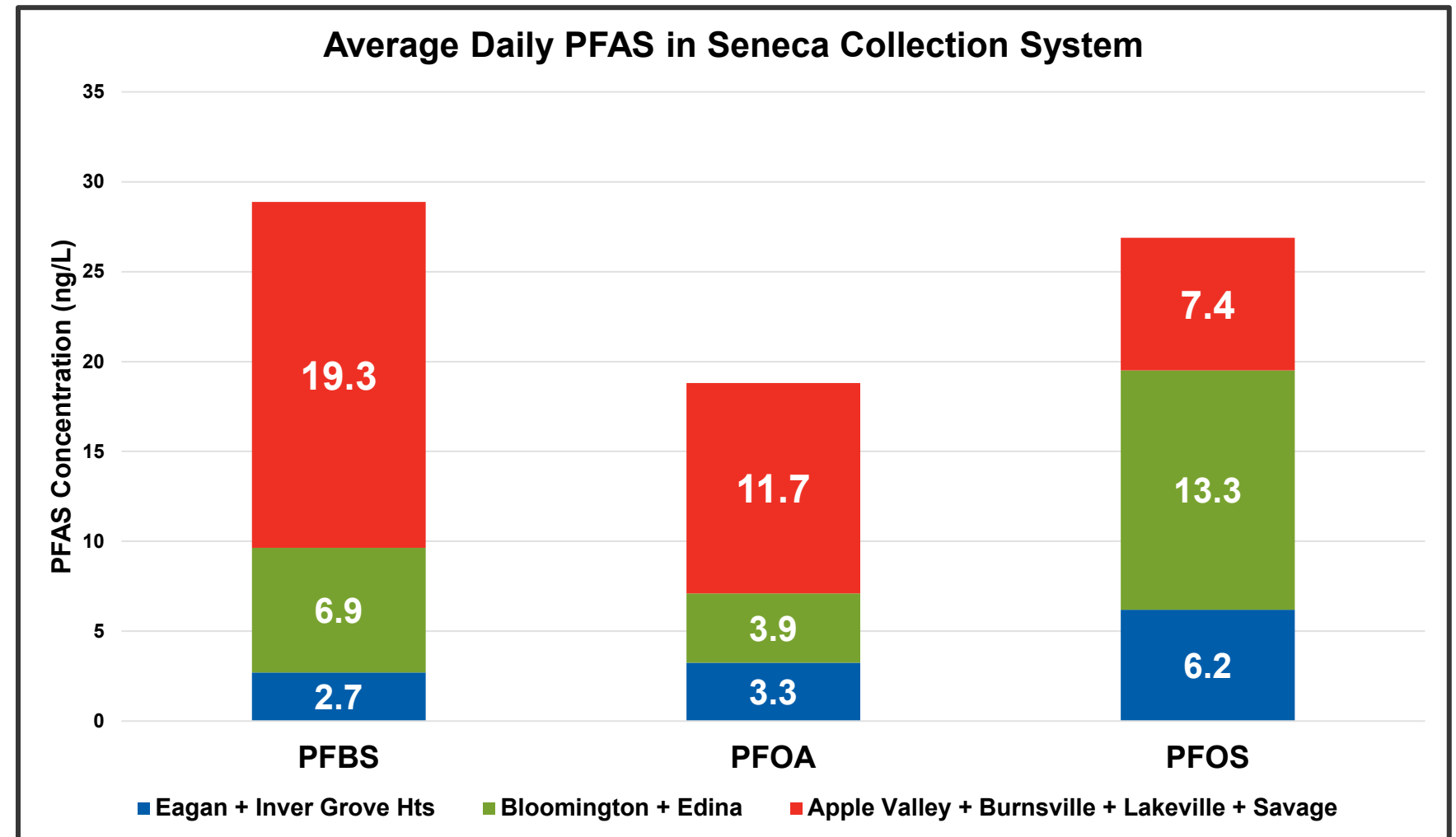
Location	Sewershed
Meter 503	Serves communities of Eagan and Inver Grove Heights
Meter 500A	Serves communities of Bloomington and Edina
Lift Station 13	Serves communities of Apple Valley, Burnsville, Lakeville and Savage



Seneca service area results

Conclusions

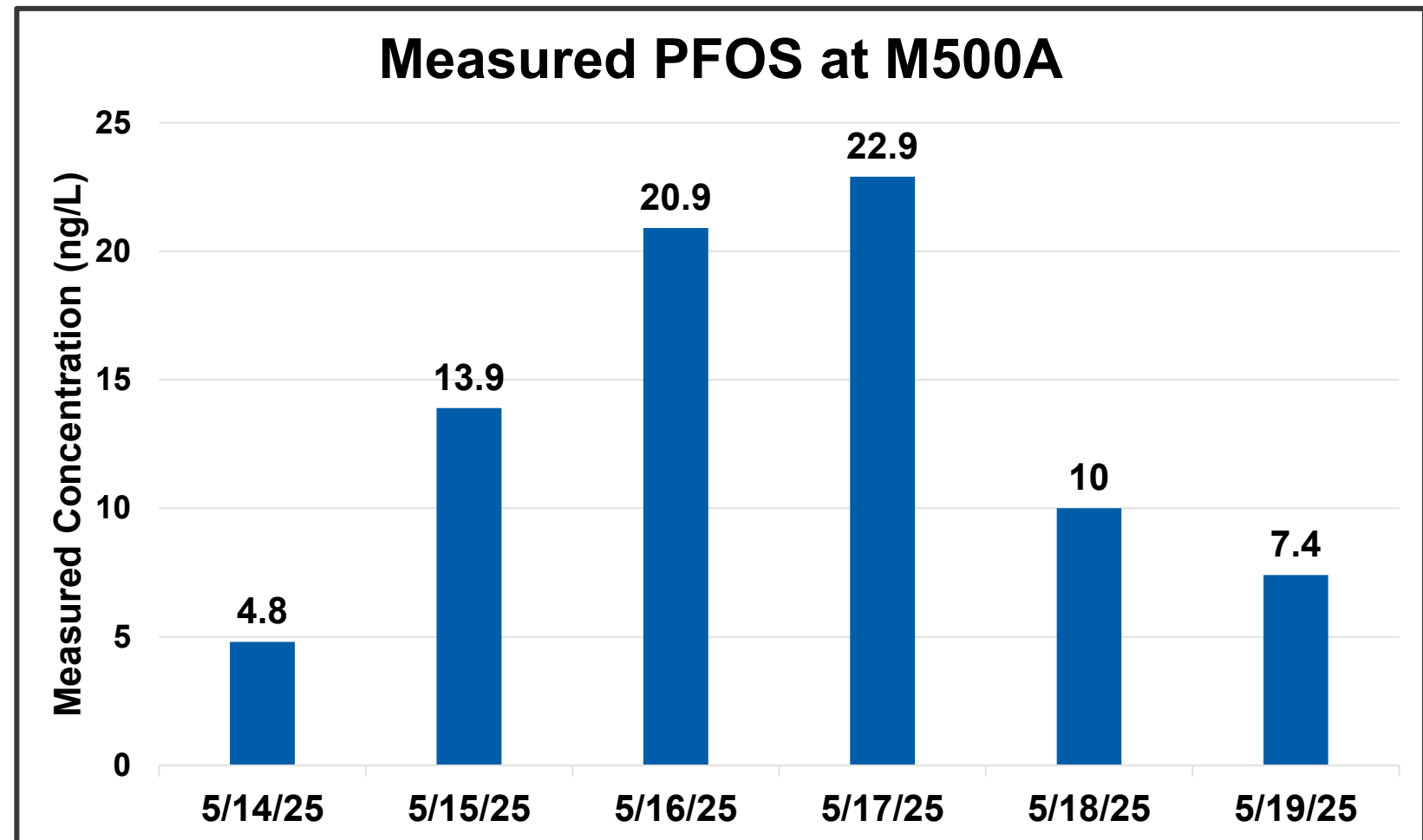
- We saw higher PFOS concentrations coming from Bloomington and Edina
- We saw higher PFOA concentrations from Apple Valley, Burnsville, Lakeville, Savage
- There is a connected landfill in Burnsville that is a known source of PFAS



PFOS concentrations by day at M500A

Bloomington + Edina

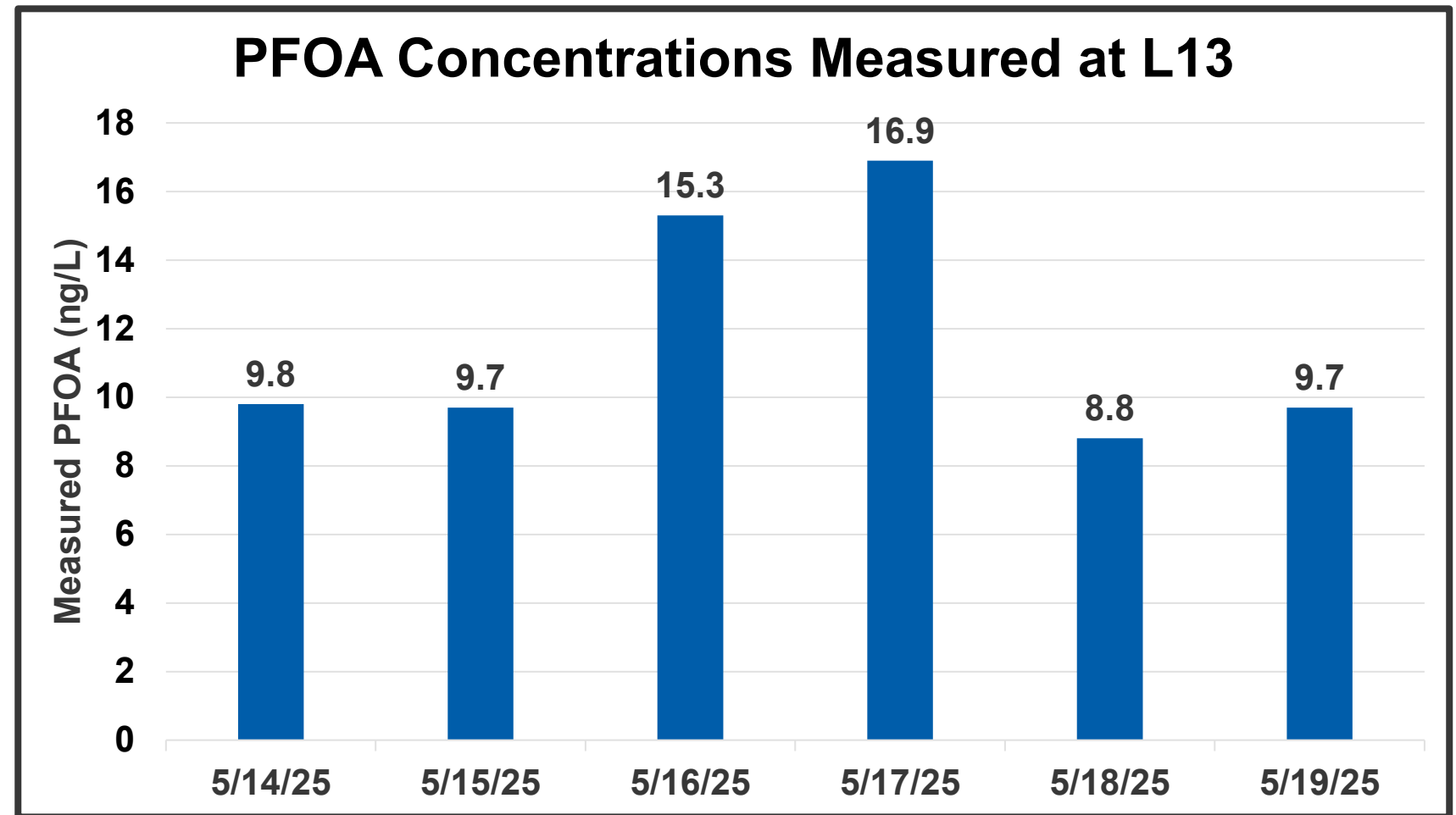
- M500A meters flow from Bloomington and Edina
- Date shown is the end date of each 24-hour composite
- Thursday to Friday and Friday to Saturday samples had the highest measured PFOS concentrations
- *Could end of week operations be a source of the higher PFOS concentrations?*



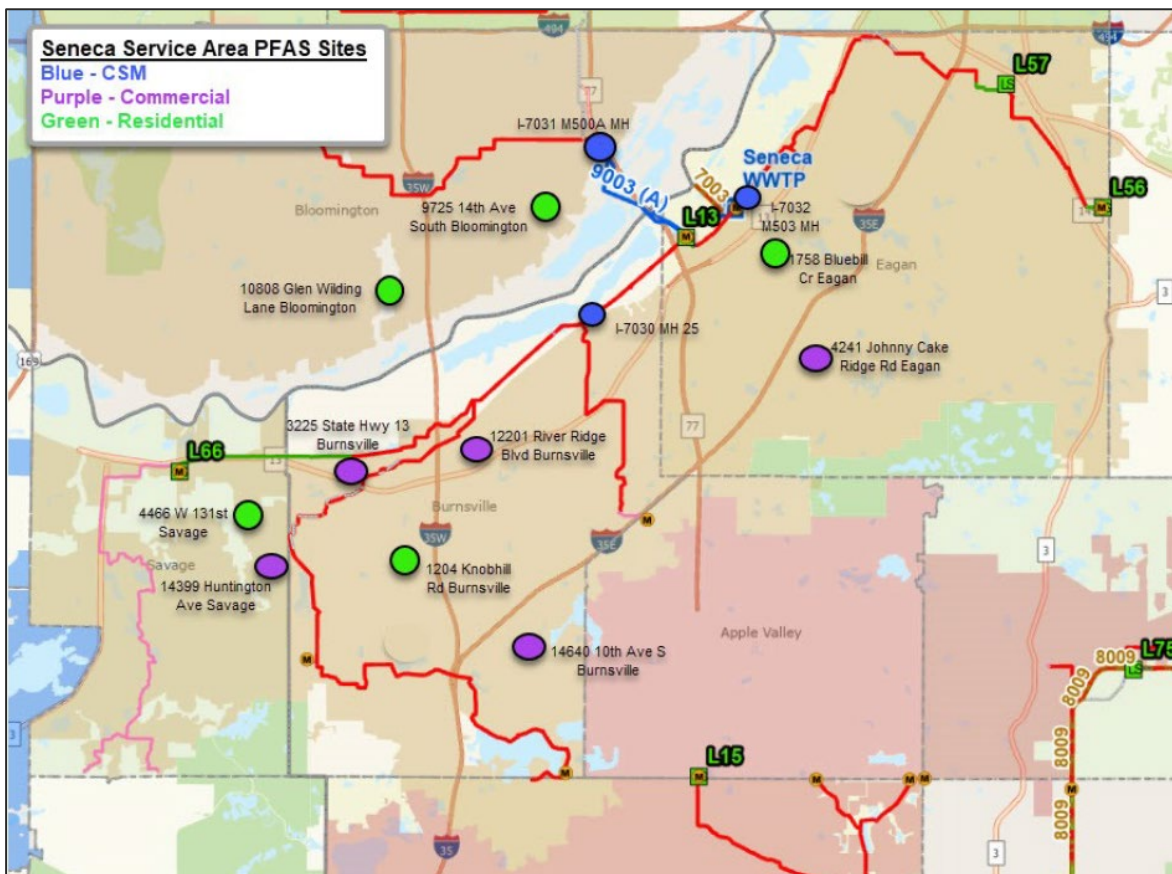
PFOA concentrations by day at L13

Apple Valley, Burnsville, Lakeville, Savage

- L13 meters flow from these 4 communities
- Date shown is the end date of each 24-hour composite
- Thursday to Friday and Friday to Saturday samples had the highest measured PFOA concentrations



We sampled at 5 residential sites



Residential sites are displayed with a green dot

- **Collected samples as grab composites:**
 - Early morning (6 - 8 am)
 - Midday (11 am – 1 pm)
 - Early evening (5 – 8 pm)
- **Collected samples on 3 separate days:**
 - Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday
- **Selected sites with least 50 homes that have no known detectable PFAS compounds in source drinking water**
- **Noted age of homes, as well as median value**

Site	Community	No of Homes	Age of Homes
1	Bloomington	50	1947 – 1988
2	Bloomington	97	1941 – 1999
3	Burnsville	70	1978 – 1973
4	Eagan	94	1973 – 1978
5	Savage	140	1983 - 1996

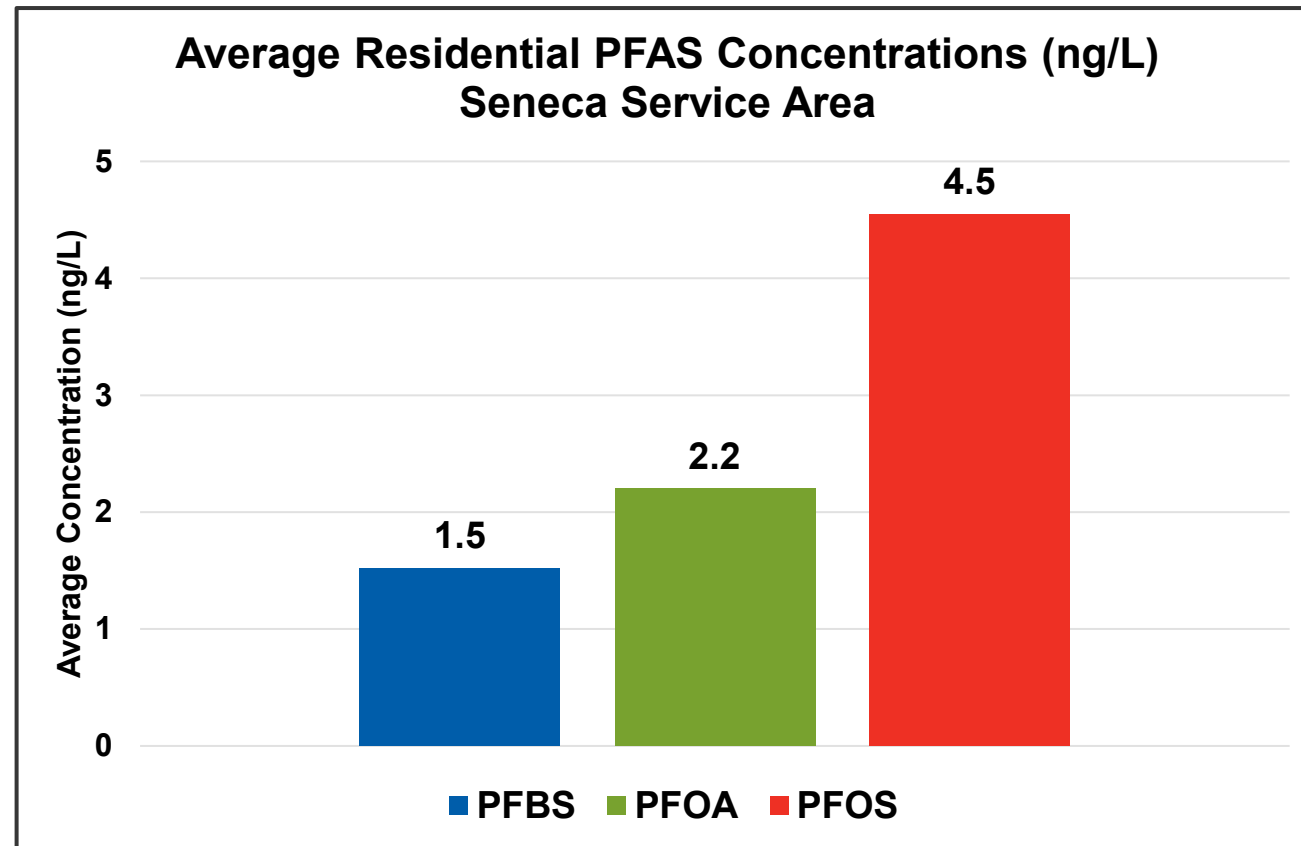
Updated 95% confidence interval



PFAS Compound	Original 95% Confidence Interval using Half the PQL Value (ng/L)	Updated 95% Confidence Interval using Half the PQL Value (ng/L)	EPA Maximum Contaminant Limit for Drinking Water (ng/L)
PFOA	1.22 – 3.65	1.39 – 2.94	4.0
PFOS	2.98 – 5.21	3.49 – 4.98	4.0
PFBS	1.26 – 2.25	1.18 – 1.88	
PFHxS	0.82 – 1.45	0.99 – 1.45	Under review by EPA
PFNA	0.55 – 1.04	0.68 – 1.01	Under review by EPA
HFPO-DA	1.78 – 3.99	2.23 – 3.63	Under review by EPA

- 2024 and 2025 sampling data from Met Council, Western Lake Superior Sanitary District, St. Cloud, Rochester and Mankato
- Updated confidence interval represents 50 samples from 29 different sites
- PQL = Practical Quantification Limit, not equivalent to the Method Detection Limit

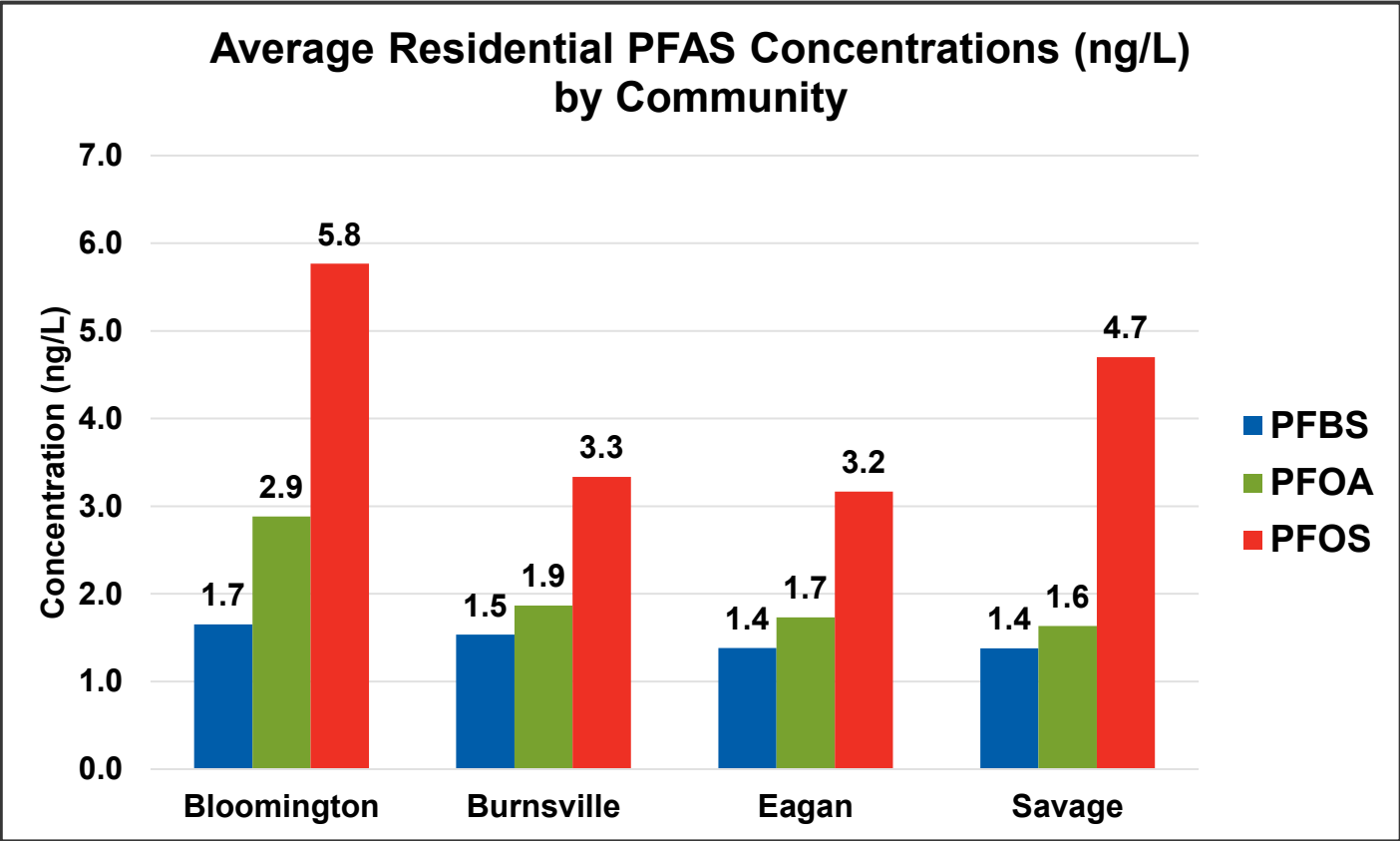
Average results for residential wastewater



PFAS Compound	UPDATED 95% Confidence Interval using Half the PQL Value (ng/L)
PFOA	1.39 – 2.94
PFOS	3.49 – 4.98
PFBS	1.18 – 1.88

- Average results fell within our updated 95% confidence interval
- Source waters for these sampled sites do not have detectable PFAS per MDH's PFAS Dashboard

Average concentrations by community



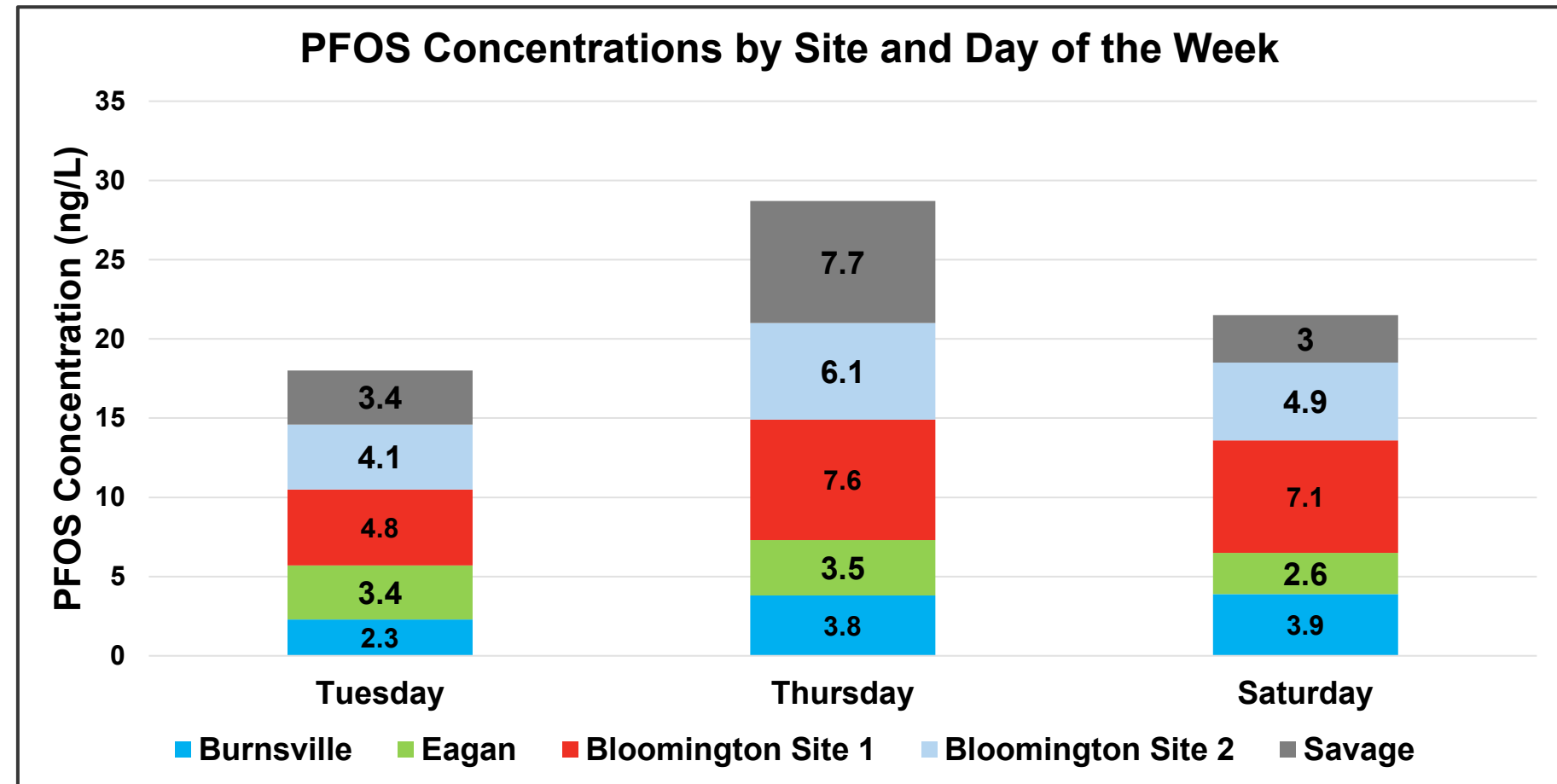
PFAS Compound	UPDATED 95% Confidence Interval using Half the PQL Value (ng/L)
PFOA	1.39 – 2.94
PFOS	3.49 – 4.98
PFBS	1.18 – 1.88

- We saw a bit higher PFOS in residential wastewater from Bloomington and Savage
- The Bloomington average results (two sites) were **outside** of the updated 95% confidence interval
- We saw the highest PFOS from Bloomington and Edina in the collection system monitoring results

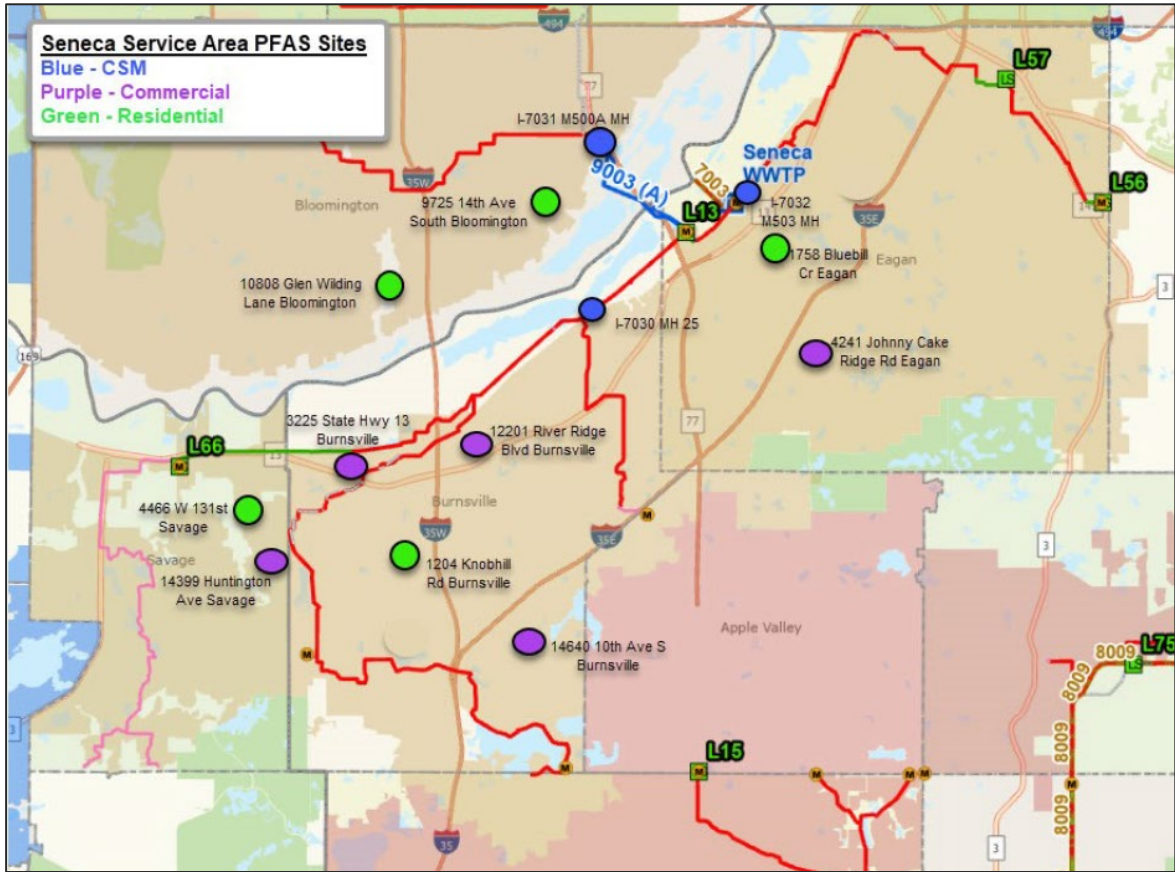
PFOS concentrations by site and day

Conclusions

- The highest measured PFOS concentrations were during the week
- Bloomington concentrations were higher most days compared to other communities
- Overall, by site, PFAS concentrations were similar across the week
- **More sampling of residential wastewater is needed**



We also sampled at 5 commercial sites



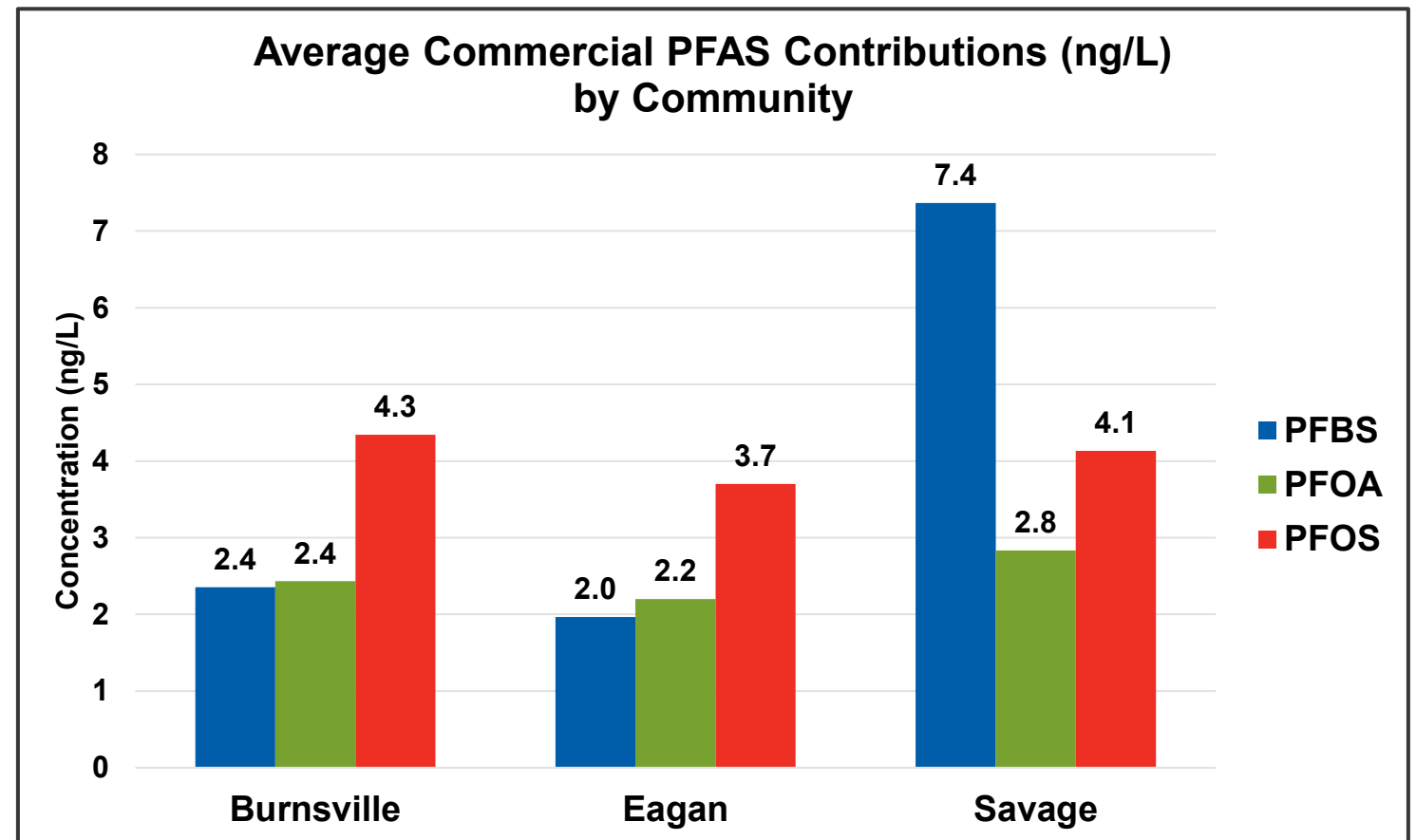
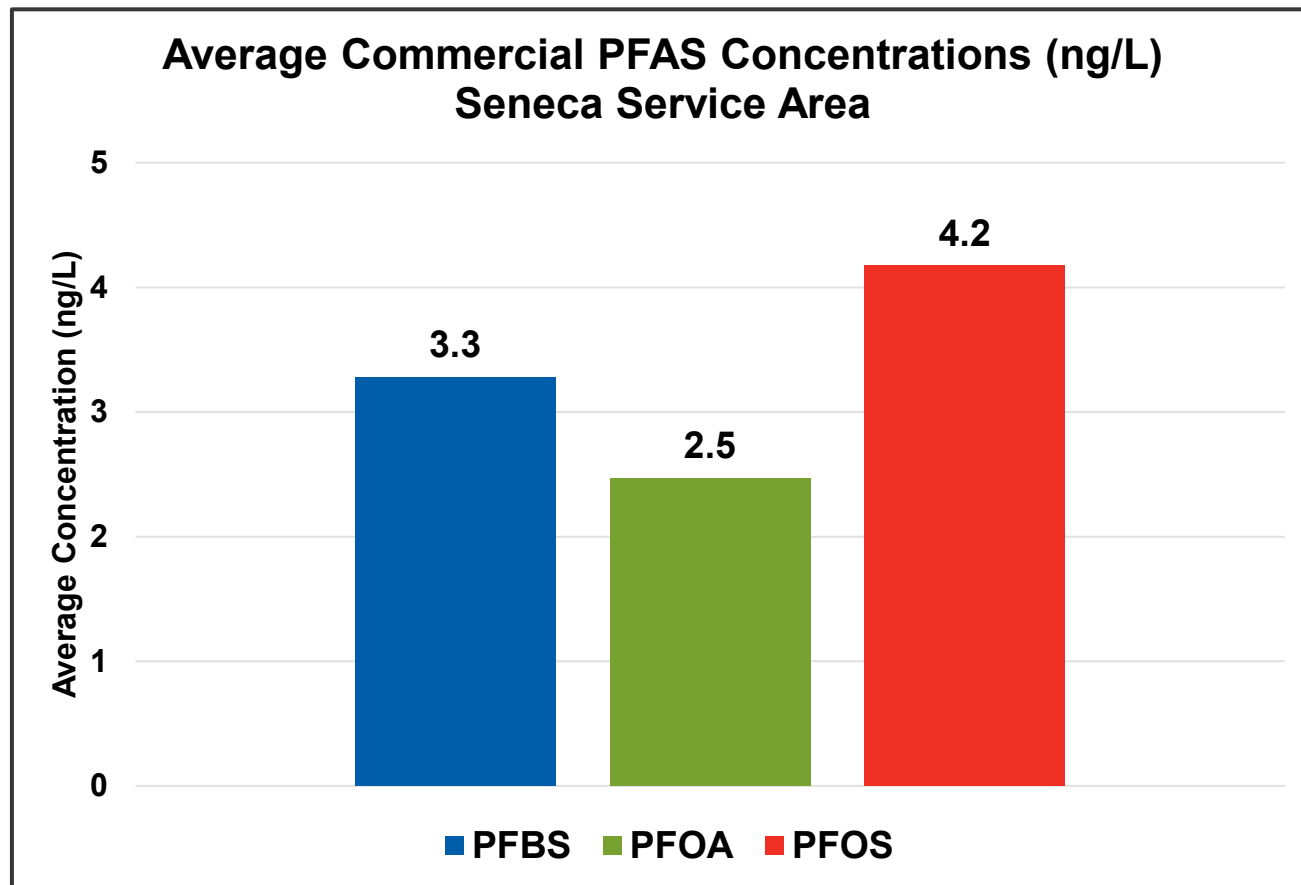
Commercial sites are displayed with a purple dot

- Collected samples as 24-hour time paced composites on 3 separate days:
 - Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday
- Selected sites that have no known detectable PFAS compounds in source drinking water
- Selected sites servicing a variety of businesses

Site	Community	Businesses Served
1	Burnsville	Auto repair, car wash, salon, pharmacy
2	Burnsville	Auto repair/service/body shop, furniture repair, FSE
3	Burnsville	Laundromat, auto repair, FSEs
4	Eagan	Car wash, nail/hair salon, pharmacy, grocery store
5	Savage	Car wash/detail shop, oil change shop, FSEs

* FSE = Food Service Establishment

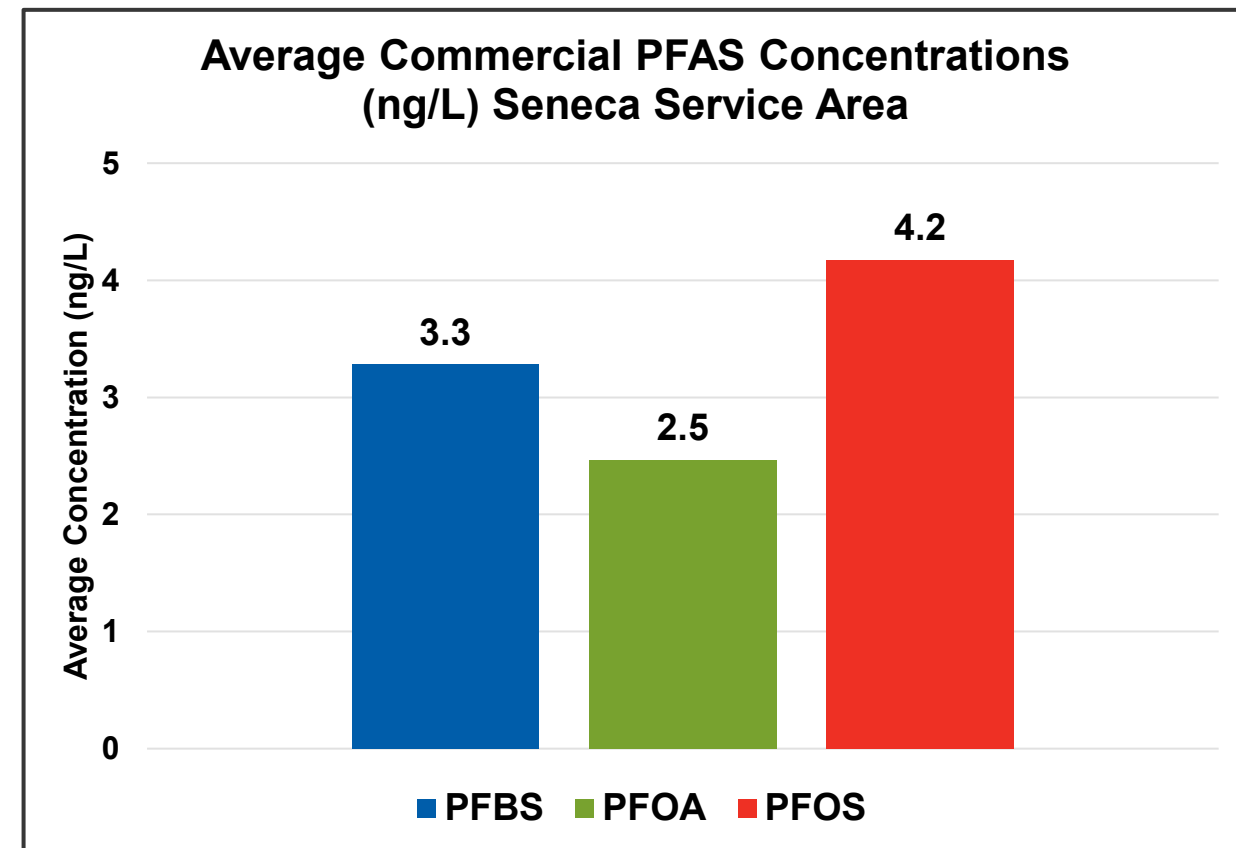
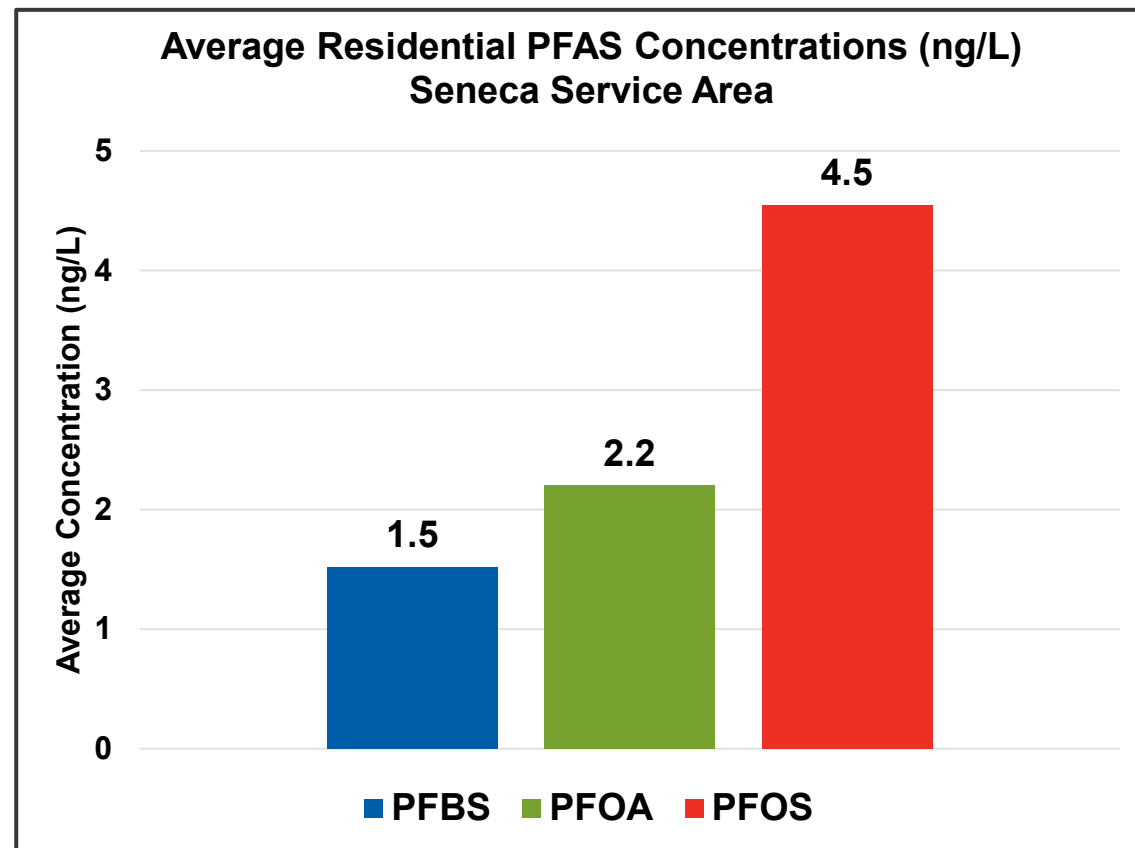
Average results for commercial wastewater



- Concentrations were similar across communities for most PFAS
- We saw higher PFBS in commercial wastewater from Savage businesses
- None of the source waters in this service area have detectable PFAS per MDH's PFAS Dashboard

Residential and commercial concentrations are similar

This data will help us estimate our uncontrollable sources



Additional monitoring at our WRRFs



Data will inform strategy and policy

- We are sampling our influent and effluent at all WRRFs on a quarterly basis
- Influent data will help us determine how much loading is coming from permitted sources, as well as uncontrollable sources
- We are currently studying PFAS in the Metropolitan service area
 - Study will include more residential and commercial monitoring
 - Working to characterize PFAS in carpet cleaning wastewater

We continue to sample at SIU facilities



We have PFAS data for 86% of SIUs

- We have ~30 more facilities to sample
- We are finding very few “new” significant loading sources
- Our largest loading sources continue to be long-time known sources:
 1. Contaminated groundwater sites
 2. Landfill leachate – collectively, system-wide
 3. Known users of PFAS (i.e., chrome platers, semi-conductors, chemical manufacturers, etc.)
- **After we have PFAS data for all SIUs, we will develop a required monitoring policy based on concentration and loading**

Next steps



Continued focus on source reduction and gathering data

- Work with known sources to reduce PFAS in their discharge
- Build a robust dataset to learn how PFAS enter, leaves and remains in our facilities
- Analyze the data to understand each of our WRRFs unique PFAS story
- Partnering with MPCA and other WRRFs to reduce PFAS from uncontrollable sources
- Use the data to inform future strategies and policies
 - Develop thresholds for required PFAS monitoring based on loading and concentration
 - Identify sources that will be required to submit PFAS reduction plans

PFAS bans in Minnesota



The product bans are working

- **January 2024:** Bans on firefighting foam and PFAS in food packaging
- **January 2025:** Amara's Law prohibits the sale of many products with intentionally added PFAS.
- **September 2026:** Manufacturers must report products not covered by Amara's Law that have intentionally added PFAS and why PFAS is added to them.
- **January 2032** – All products that contain intentionally added PFAS will be prohibited from sale in Minnesota unless they obtain an unavoidable use exemption.

[2025 PFAS prohibitions | Minnesota Pollution Control Agency \(state.mn.us\)](https://state.mn.us/pca/2025-pfas-prohibitions)

Resource available



We published a list of products with PFAS

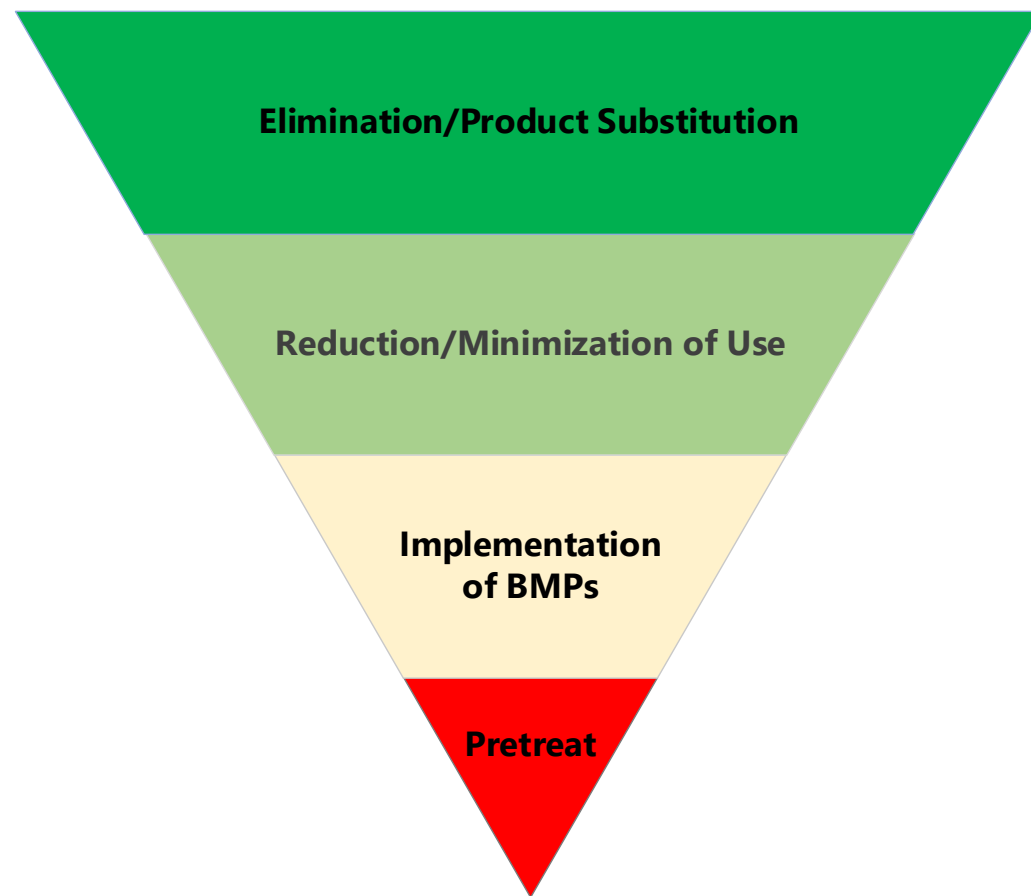
- Thank you for submitting these surveys!
- Published list is 18 pages and contains nearly 450 unique products
- Products types where PFAS is found:
 - Adhesives, glues and sealants
 - Lubricants and refrigerants
 - Cleaners and degreasers



[PFAS Containing Products reported to IWPP.xlsx](#)

What if you use products with PFAS?

Source Control Hierarchy



Are they essential to your operations?

- **If NO:**
 - Eliminate the usage of the product
 - Reduce and develop a plan to eliminate use
 - Pretreatment should always be the last resort
- **If YES**
 - Consider looking for safer alternatives
 - Consider replacement costs versus future regulatory compliance costs and liability risks
 - Consider replacing fluorine-containing fire suppression foam
 - Develop a plan for 2032 when the full product bans goes into effect in Minnesota

Regulatory landscape is evolving

We will continue to monitor the MPCA and EPA

- MPCA is currently working on their municipal wastewater treatment plant permitting strategy and will develop a statewide water quality standard in the future
- MPCA has drafted guidance for wastewater facilities that accept leachate
- We anticipate that MPCA actions will drive our PFAS strategy and policy



Disposal of PFAS Containing Products (MPCA)

Do not dispose of any liquid products in the sanitary sewer or a septic system.

Place in Solid Waste

- Carpet, rugs and upholstered furniture
- Cookware
- Cosmetics and personal care products
- Dental floss
- Food packaging
- Juvenile products
- Menstruation products
- Textile furnishings and water-resistant fabrics

Bring to Hazardous Waste Center

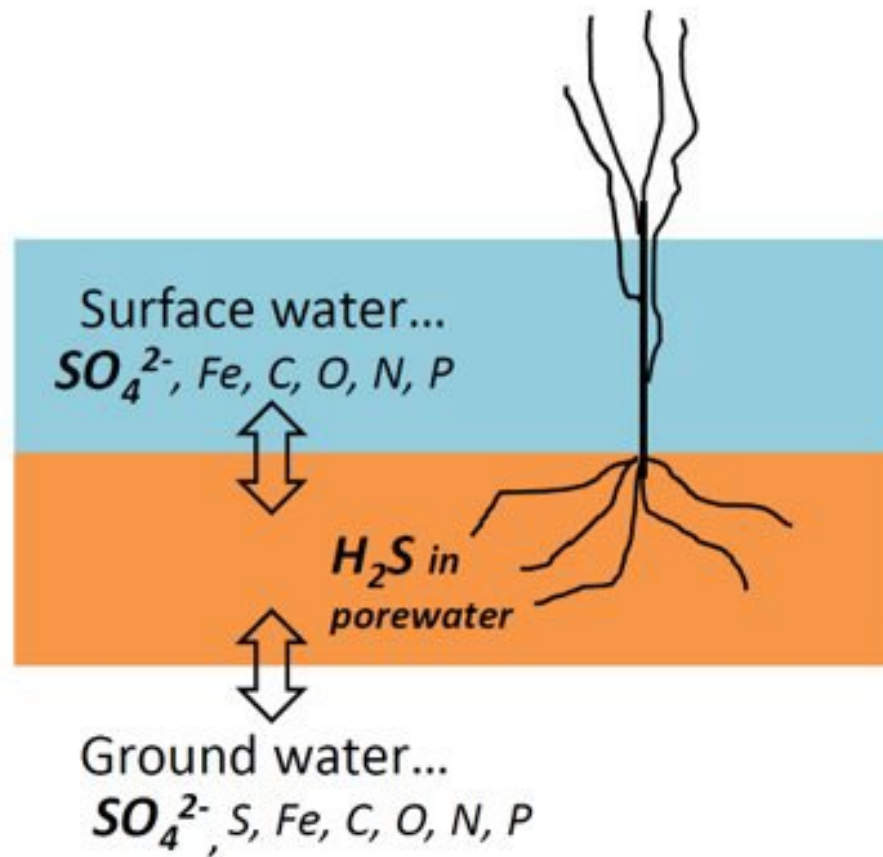
- Class B firefighting foam concentrate
- Aerosol propellant-based cleaners and air fresheners
- Cleaning products, including glass and hard surface cleaners
- Dishwashing rinse aids
- Liquid/spray fabric treatments for fabric, upholstery and carpets
- Ski wax
- Waxes and polishes for floors, furniture and vehicles

Sulfate: What is wild rice?



- Wild rice is not a rice at all, but a grass
- Wild rice became our state grain in 1977
- Early summer maroon and gold flowers bloom, developing into dark brown kernels in late summer
- Harvesting wild rice for non-tribal members requires a wild-ricing license
- There are more acres of natural wild rice in Minnesota than any state
- Minnesota's annual crop harvest is \$>2 million
- Wild rice has great cultural significance to Minnesota's Anishinaabe and Dakota communities

Sulfate and Wild Rice



Source: 2018 Governor's Task Force
on Wild Rice

MPCA must start enforcing the standard

- There is a 1973 Water Quality Standard of 10 mg/L for wild rice
- Based on a 1947 study that found no wild rice growing in waters with sulfate above 10 mg/L
- Recent studies by the University of Minnesota have looked at different stages of wild rice growth and impacts from sulfide
- A 2011 study found sulfate was not toxic to wild rice, but the sulfide in the sediment porewater is impacting wild rice growth

Challenges in Meeting the Standard

- Sulfate is naturally occurring in our surface and groundwater
- Sulfate moves between sources and is increased by human activities
- Upstream river concentrations are higher than the 10 mg/L standard
- To meet the standard, we estimate a permit limit of 15.9 mg/L
- None of our WRRFs will be able to meet this standard without additional treatment processes



Multi-Discharger Variance (MDV)

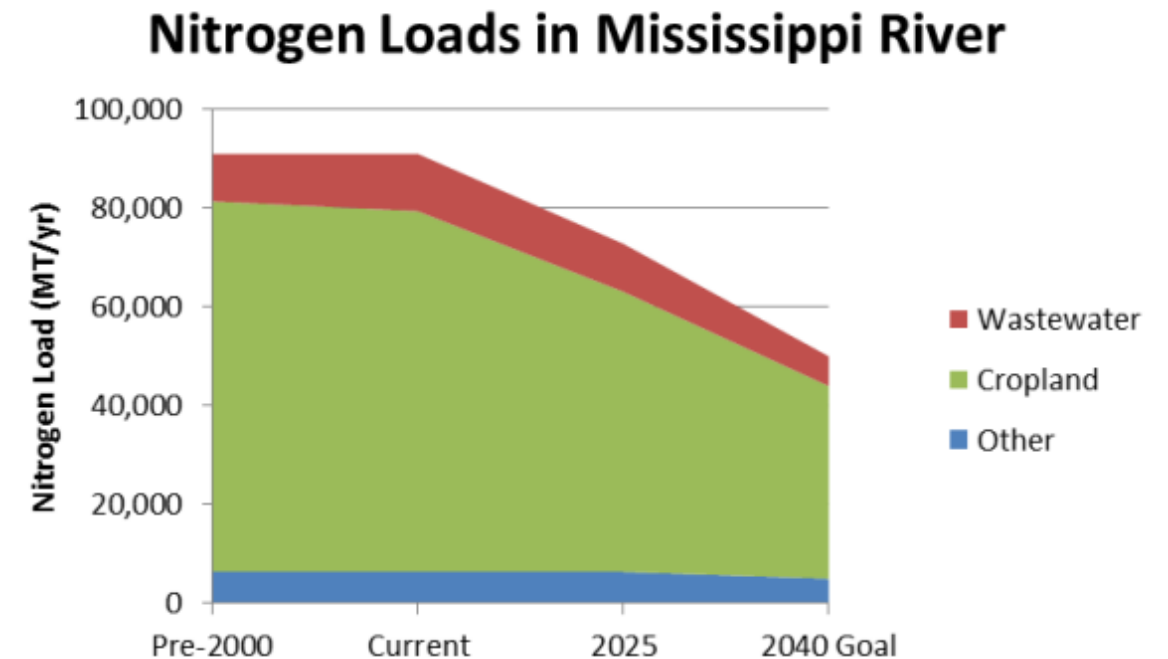
MPCA is still working to develop a variance

- An MDV is a single variance that applies to several facilities unable to attain water quality-based effluent limits for the same reason, sometimes termed “eligibility factors.”
- MPCA has held listening sessions to gather feedback during the development process
- EPA will need to approve the MDV before MPCA has issue variances
- Once established, variances will be granted for 5 years
- Facility receiving a variance will need develop a Sulfate Reduction Plan and demonstrate progress toward reducing sulfate and meeting the limit
- Met Council will apply for this variance when available

Update: Total Nitrogen

MPCA will not advance this to rule-making

- 10 mg/L Total Nitrogen discharge limit was proposed
- There are not enough point sources to meet this standard
- Upgrades to our nitrogen treatment processes would have cost approximately \$1.6 Billion
- We will still make process improvements and adjustments reduce the amount of total nitrogen in our effluent discharges



Questions or concerns



Minnesota Technical Assistance Program (MnTAP) Projects

Claire Hartwig Alberg



Minnesota Technical Assistance Program

Strengthening Minnesota businesses by improving efficiency while saving money through energy, water, and waste prevention



MnTAP Overview



- Environmental technical assistance to Minnesota businesses
- Site visits and team facilitation
- Technical staff with backgrounds in engineering, science and industry and a passion for efficiency and the environment
- State-wide, non-regulatory, no-cost, confidential



What We Do



**Minnesota Technical
Assistance Program**
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Save water

Eliminate waste
Reuse opportunities
Avoid ICC Fees and SAC
charges

Assess Waste

Eliminate
Reuse
Recycle

Reduce Energy Use

Fans and Motors
Ventilation
Compressed Air
Lighting

Evaluate Chemicals

Greener/safer options
Reduction in use
Lower cost

Intern Program

- Highly qualified, upper level engineering and science students.
- MnTAP staff works with businesses to scope the project and provides support throughout.
- MnTAP handles hiring, training, and payroll.
- Host companies provide an on-site supervisor and cost sharing contribution.



2025 Interns at 17 companies identified opportunities that could save:

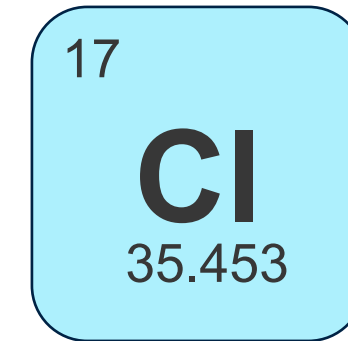
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| • 140 million gallons of Water | • 220 metric tons CO ₂ e |
| • 1.3 million lbs Waste | • 1.9 million kWh Electricity |
| • 2,200 lbs chemicals | • 590,000 therms Gas |

**\$2.3 million first
year cost savings!**

Industrial Chloride Project

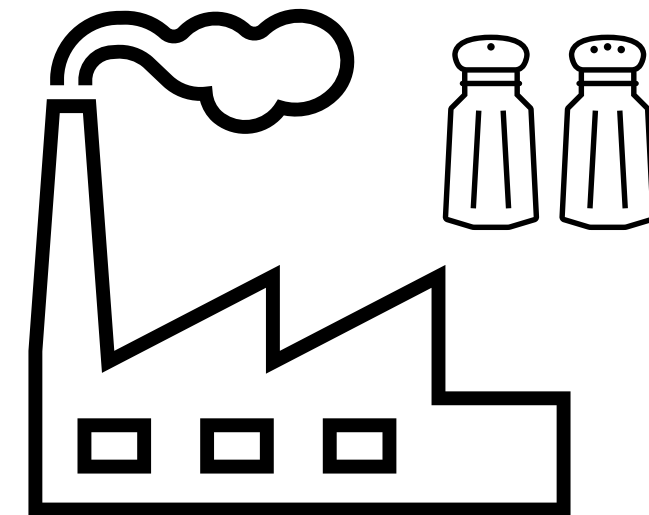
Project Description

- Identify industrial chloride sources
- Work with facilities and coordinate with WWTPs to reach upstream facilities
- Goal to reduce 25,000 pounds per year of chloride use



How to Participate

- Method 1: Site Assessment
 - 2-hour onsite assessment
 - Free
- Method 2: MnTAP Intern Program
 - 3-month onsite intern project
 - Cost share



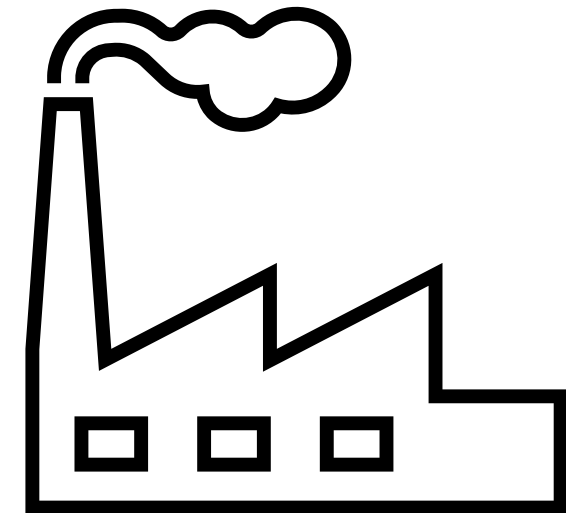
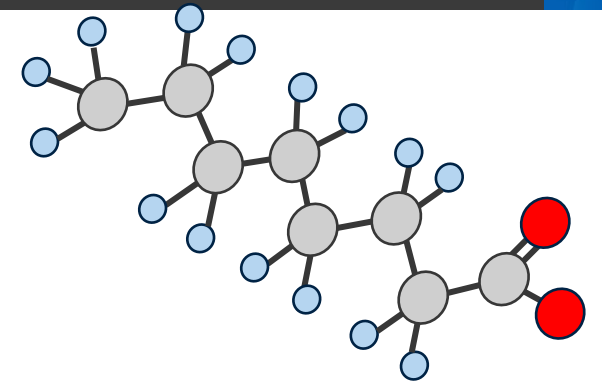
PFAS in Metal Finishing Project

Project Description

- Identify sources of PFAS in Metal Finishing
- Work with facilities and coordinate with WWTPs to reach upstream facilities
- Reduce the use of PFAS in Metal Finishing

How to Participate

- PFAS Source Identification
 - MnTAP tools on PFAS webpage
 - Data request template
- Site Assessments
- PFAS Alternatives
 - Provide recommendations for safer chemistries



Thank You!

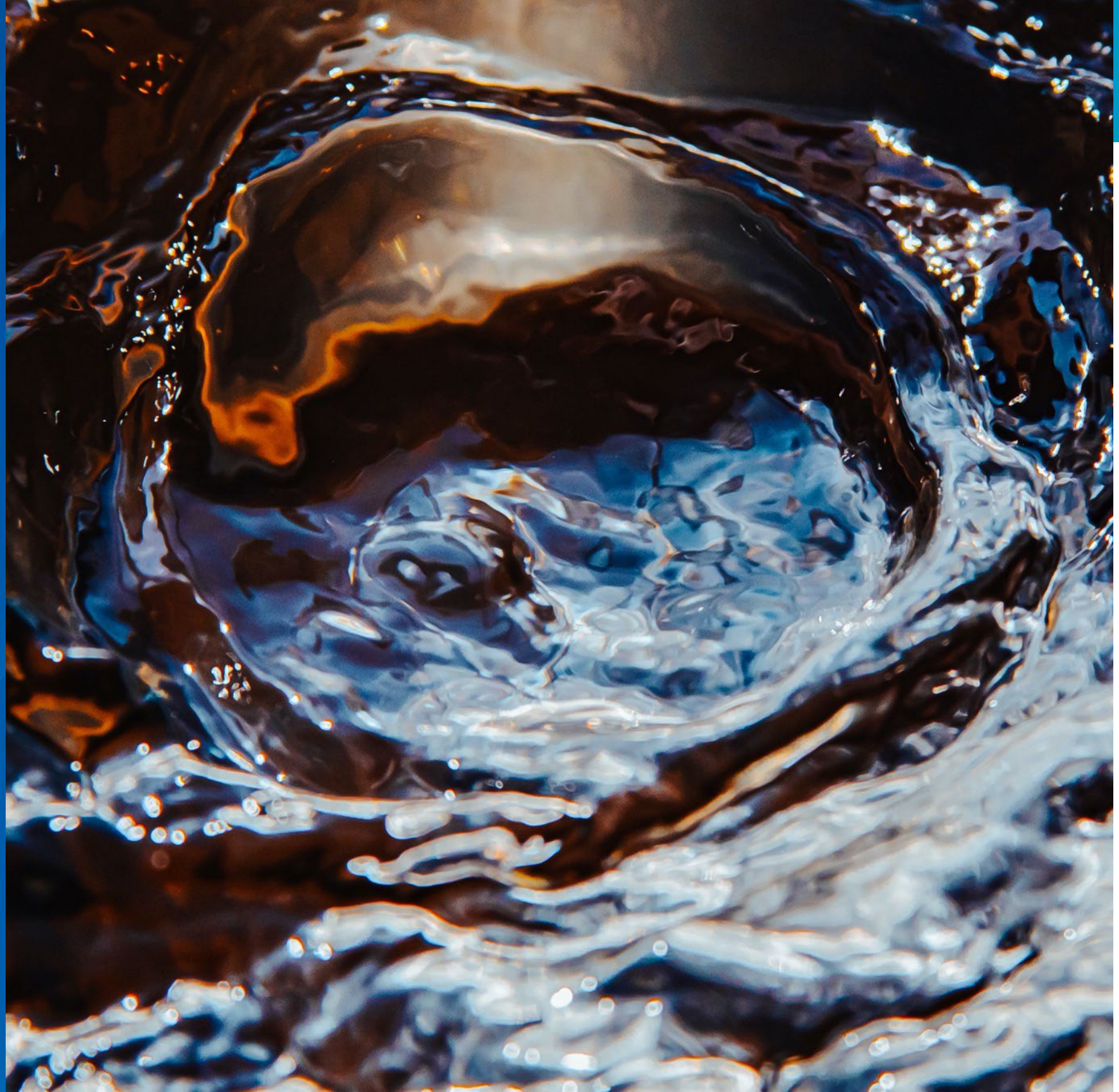
Claire Hartwig Alberg

Engineer

hartw080@umn.edu

612-626-9813

Business Management System Upgrades



We're Upgrading Our Business Management System

- We will be upgrading our current Business Management System in partnership with our existing software vendor.
- The upgrade project is scheduled to begin in the next few months and is expected to take approximately 18–24 months to implement.
- This investment will help improve system security, performance, and long-term reliability.
- The project will also support future enhancements to online reporting and customer interaction with our program.

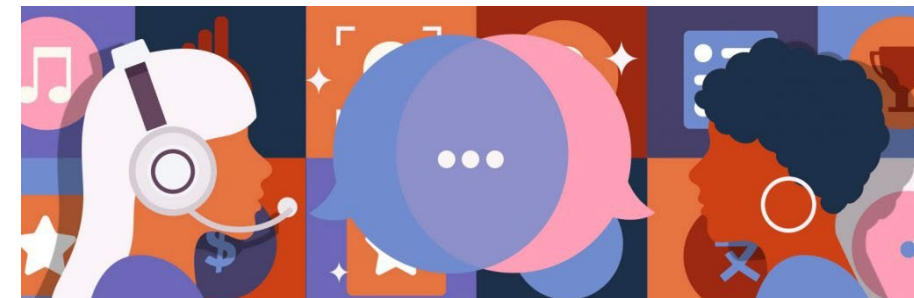


How We Will Support You

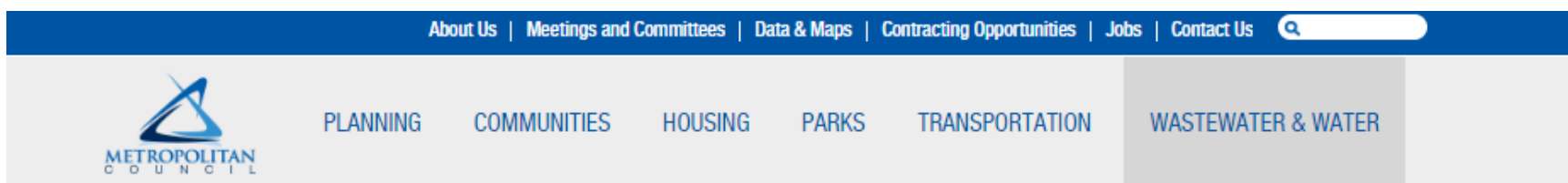
We will provide advance communication, training opportunities, and support prior to any system changes that affect customers.

You can expect:

- Advance notice before any changes that affect reporting or system access
- Training opportunities and guidance materials prior to new system features being implemented
- Continued staff support during the transition
- Project updates shared through Open Channel News, workshops, and direct communication when customer action is required



IORS training materials and support



WASTEWATER & WATER	+
Services	+
Industrial Waste	-
Dental Clinics	
Discharge Permits	+
Fats, Oils, Grease, and Rags	+
Rates & Fees	
> Online Reporting	
Spill Reporting	

ONLINE REPORTING

The Metropolitan Council Environmental Services (MCES) Industrial Online Reporting System (IORS) is a CROMERR-compliant web-based reporting system that allows permitted industrial users to electronically submit reports, permit renewal applications and annual statements to MCES.

To meet CROMERR regulations, we require each individual to create their own IORS account. We do not allow sharing accounts.



Log in

Log into the Industrial Online Reporting System

Create an account

- Create a new account in IORS
- Instructions for creating your account (PDF)

Please allow up to three business days to receive your registration forms by email.

Deactivate an account

If an individual user no longer works at your facility, please submit an account deactivation form (Microsoft Word).

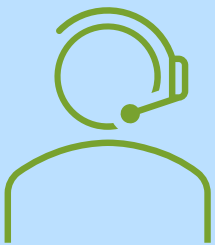


Questions about online reporting

Contact the IORS support team, Monday-Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.:

651-602-4789

MCESIndustrialOnlineReporting@metc.state.mn.us



IORS Support Team is available
 Monday – Friday
 from 8 AM to 4 PM

Questions or feedback?
 Email us at:
MCESIndustrialOnlineReporting@metc.state.mn.us or
 call us 651-602-4789

Stay Connected: Don't Miss Important Updates

To ensure you receive all required notifications, please add the following email to your contacts:

METC@public.govdelivery.com

What We Send

- Report due-date reminders
- Workshop and training announcements
- Disposal site updates
- Regulatory and operational notices

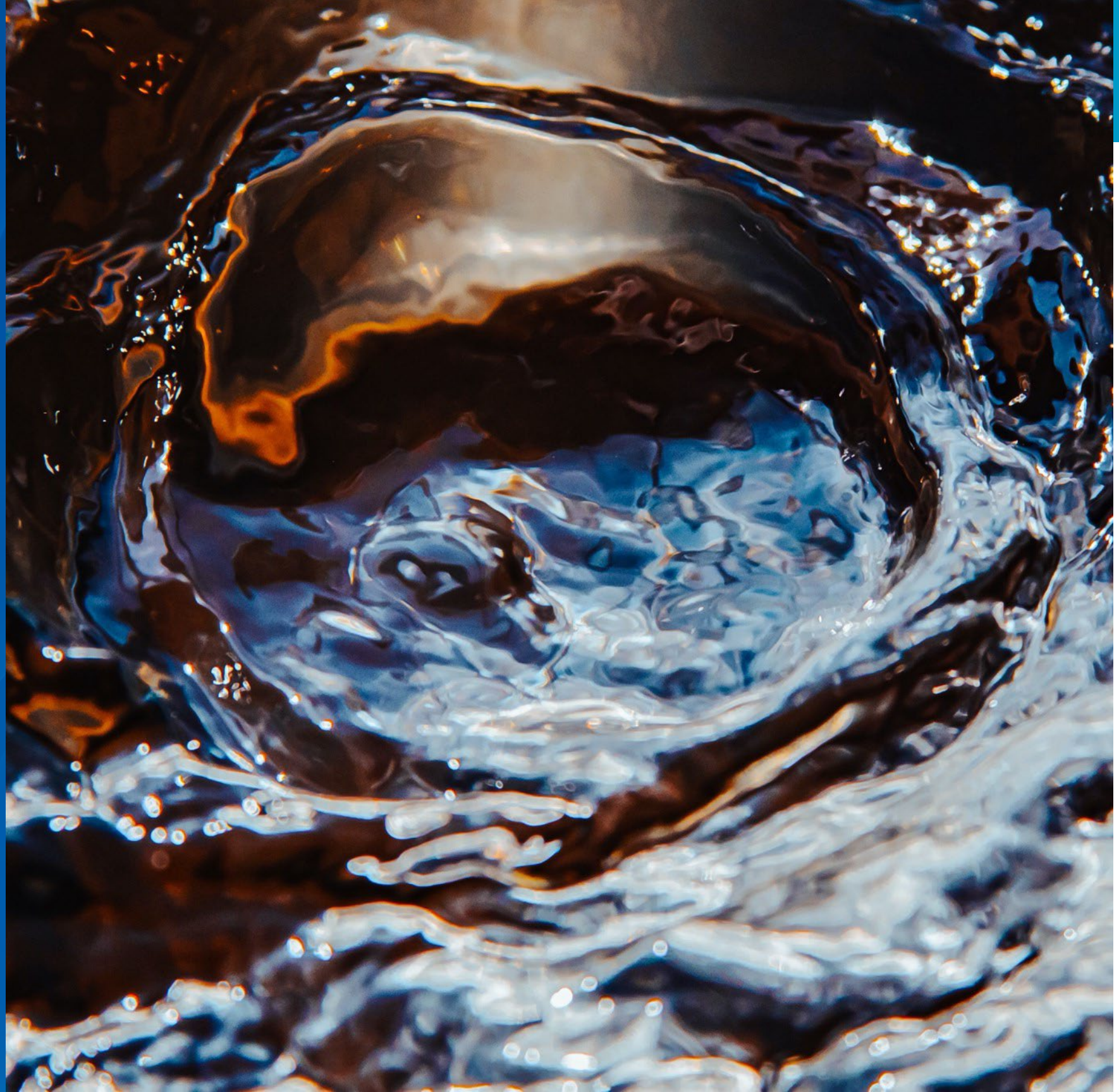
These messages are official communications, not spam.

Looking Ahead

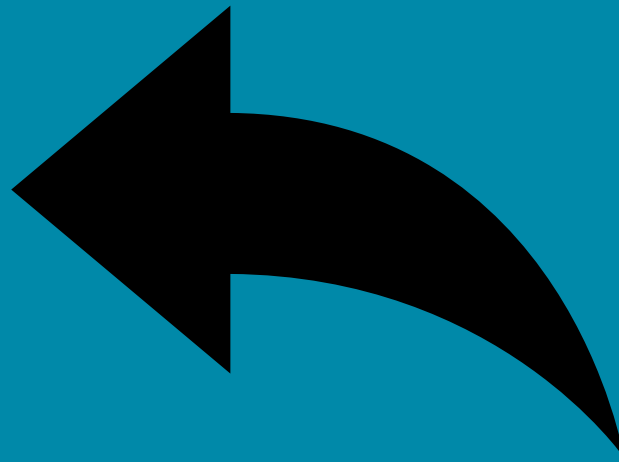
We'll continue sharing updates as 2026 rates and fees are developed.



Honoring 100 Year's of Mississippi River Restoration

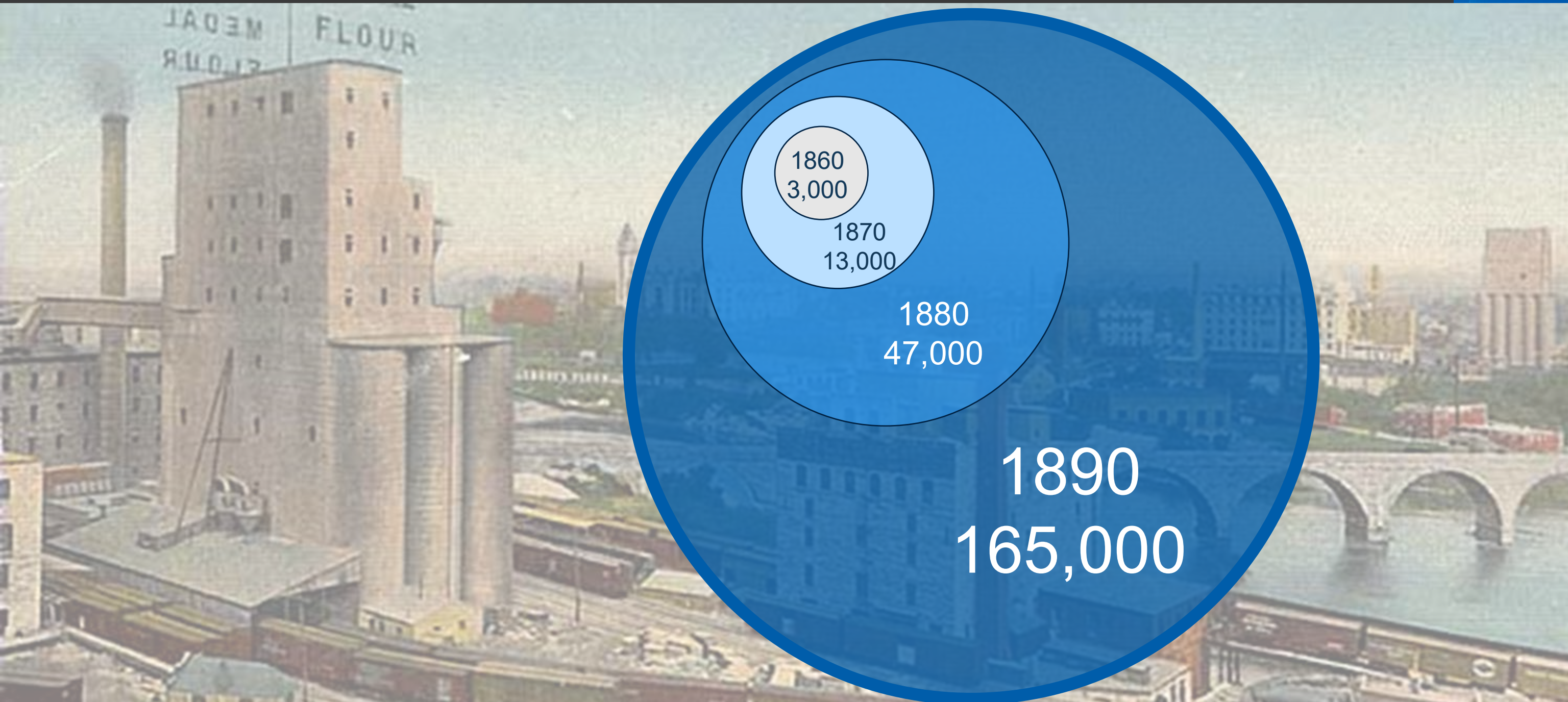


A Journey Back in Time





Minneapolis Population Growth



Sewers



The ~~ATLANTIC~~ Tribune

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1877.

THE INVITATION TO DEATH.

We desire to call the attention of the proper authorities to a concern of the most vital importance to the health and future well being of the citizens of Minneapolis. It is a lamentable fact that there are so few sewers in the city that we can almost say with truth that Minneapolis is an undrained and unsewered metropolis. It is a well settled fact among scientists that all other provisions for the health and comfort of a city are subordinate to the one vital desideratum of adequate sewerage. It should be as much a matter of concern to afford the body politic the means of cleanliness and sweetness, as the individual body. The city should no more squat down in the midst of its accumulating filth and squalor, than an individual, imitating the habits and nature of a pig, should do so. There should be conduits threading every thoroughfare, to serve as cleansing and renewing purifiers, and insuring the atmosphere against the fetid and poisonous miasmas arising from ten thousand separate and individual stenches.

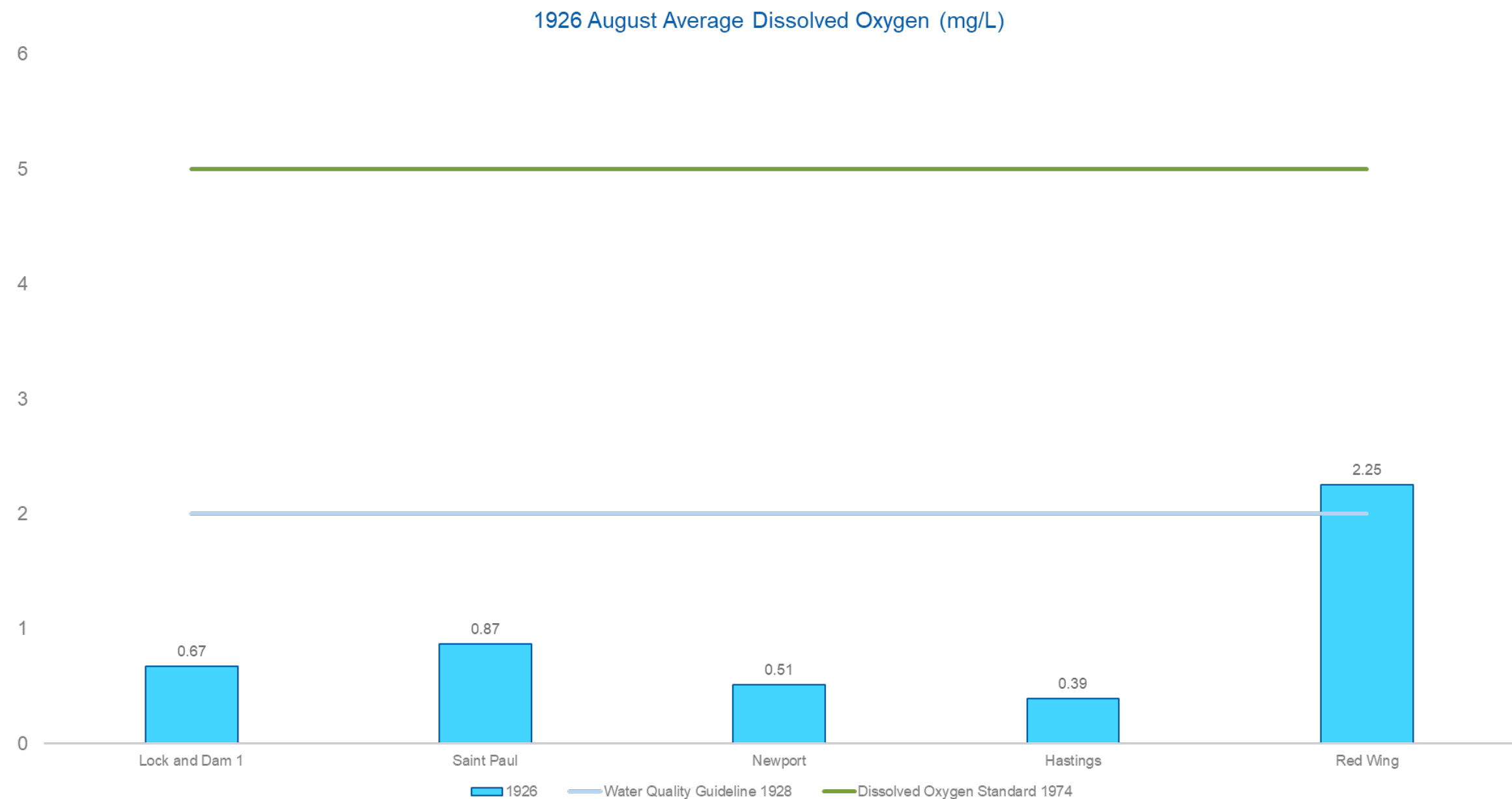


Commerce



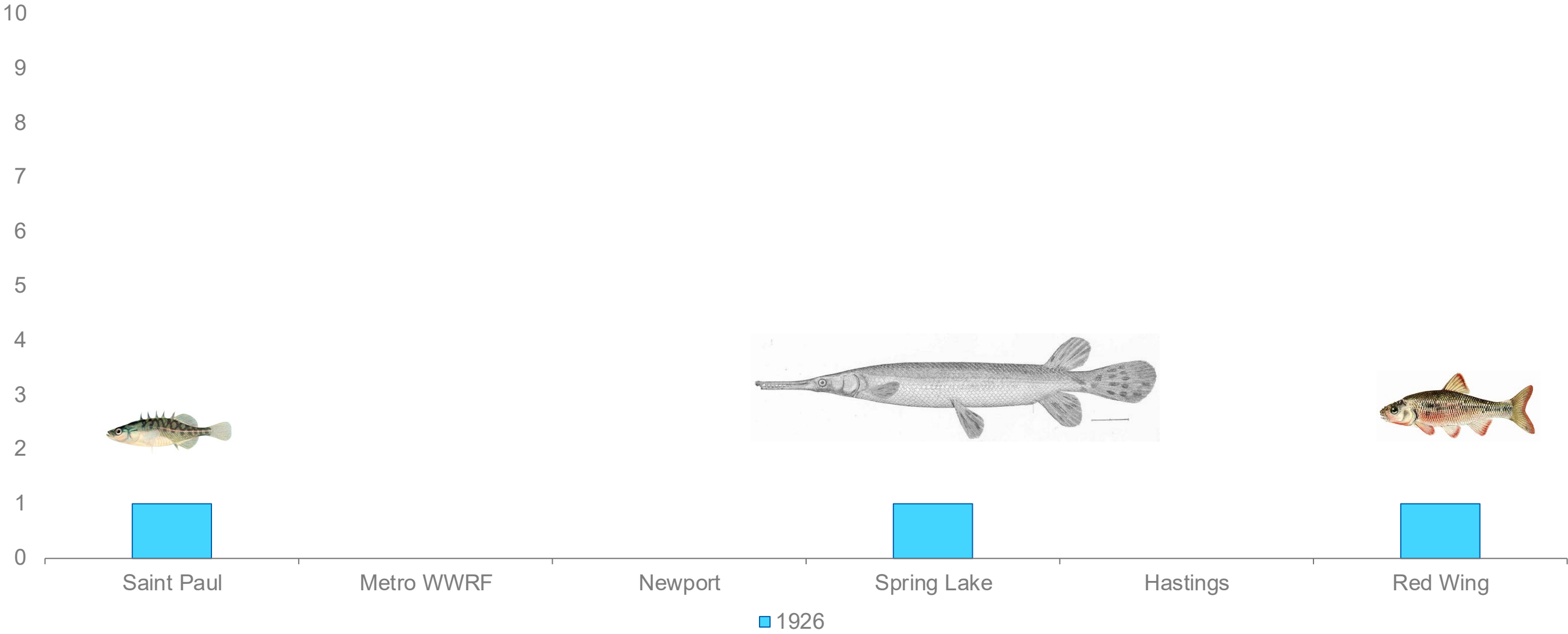
Lock & Dam No. 1.
April 5, 1917.
Upper gauge 745.95.

1926 Dissolved Oxygen

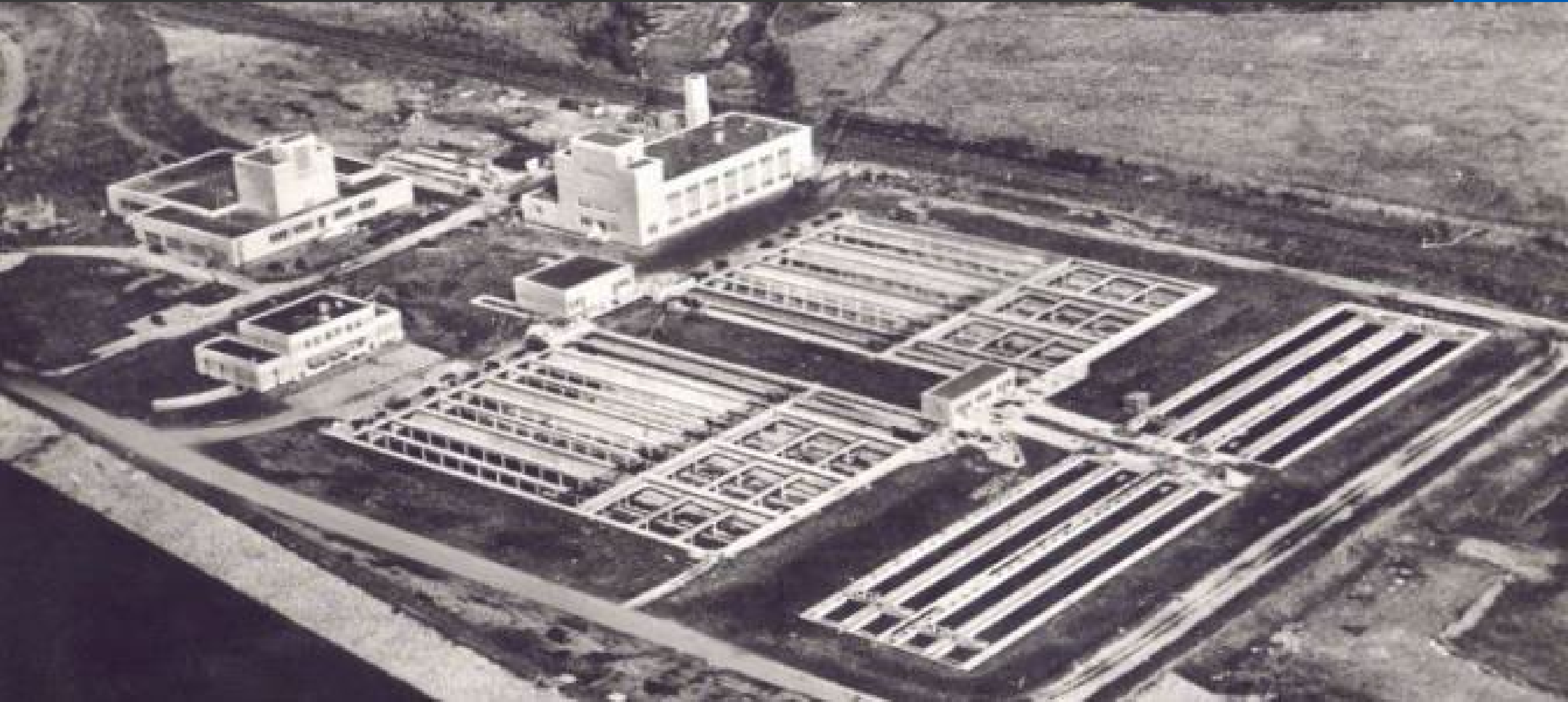


1926 Fish

1926 Fish Survey
Organism Count [Taxa Count]



Sewage Collection and Treatment







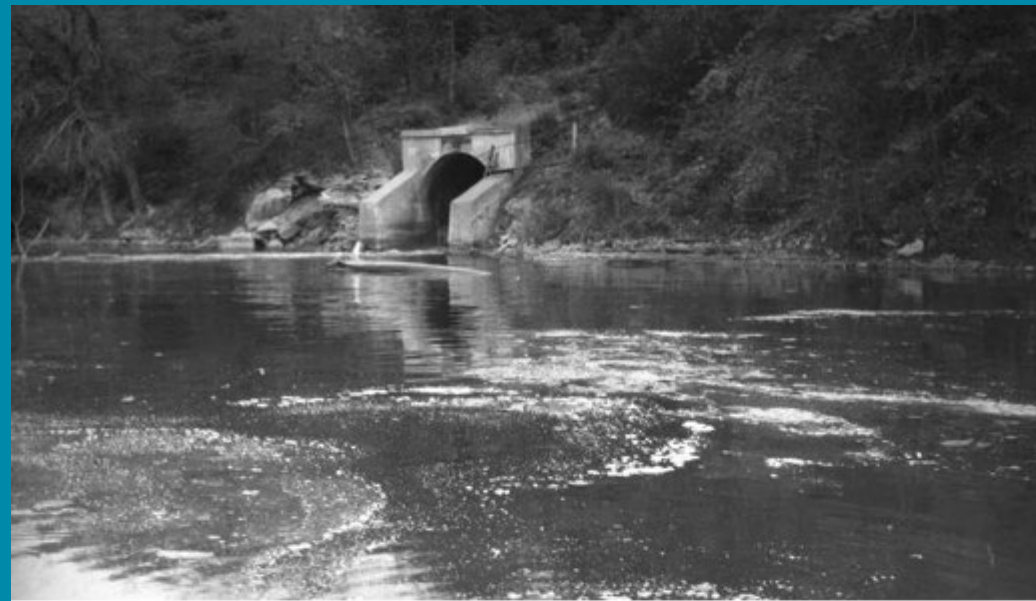
**Embracing our commitment
to a healthy river.**



sacredwatersharedfuture.org



**SACRED
WATER
SHARED
FUTURE**



1926:

3 fish found
in 42 miles



**SACRED WATER
SHARED FUTURE**

sacredwatersharedfuture.org

2026:

A thriving
fishery



Final Question and Answer Session



Wrap Up Items

- Thank you for attending!
- If you have any comments or questions that arise after you leave today, please send them to your assigned permit staff



Thank You

Contact us:

iwpp@metc.state.mn.us

or call us at 651-602-4703

Online reporting questions:

MCESIndustrialOnlineReporting@metc.state.mn.us

To view workshop presentation:

<https://metro council.org/Wastewater-Water/Services/Industrial-Waste/Workshops.aspx>

