Appendix C

Relevant City of Salinas Discharge Control Ordinances

- Chapter 14 Garbage, Recycling and Weeds
- Chapter 29 Stormwater Management and Discharge Control
- Chapter 36 Industrial Waste, Wastewater Collection and Discharge
CHAPTER 14 - GARBAGE, RECYCLING AND WEEDS.

Sections:

Footnotes:

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Editor's note—Ord. No. 2568(NCS), § 1, adopted Feb. 23, 2016, repealed former Ch. 14, Art. I, §§ 14-1—14-21.3, and in so doing changed the title of Ch. 14 from "Garbage, Refuse and Weeds" to "Garbage, Recycling and Weeds" as set out herein.

Note—For state law as to solid waste disposal generally, see California Code of Regulations, Sections 20150—20164. Article 1-2, Chapter 2, Title 27 and California Public Resource Code Sections 40100-40201. As to health and sanitation, generally, see Ch. 16 of this Code. For requirement that solid waste, etc., not to afford breeding place for rats, see Section 16-46.

Article I. - Solid Waste.

Footnotes:

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Sec. 14-1. - Definitions.

For the purposes of this article, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them by this section:

"Adequate weekly service" means the minimum level of solid waste and recycling service to which the generator or responsible party shall subscribe that provides containers of adequate size and in sufficient numbers necessary to contain, without overflowing, all of the solid waste and recyclables generated at the premises in a seven-day period in accordance with Section 14-2 and 14-3 of the of this article. Such minimum level of service shall be determined through a waste assessment performed by the exclusive franchisee and the city or designee, based on the amount of solid waste and recyclables generated at the premises.

"The authority" means the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority (Salinas Valley Recycles).

"Bin" means an industry-standard receptacle for solid waste. A bin shall have a capacity equal to or less than eight cubic yards, but not less than one cubic yard. A bin has casters, a water-resistant, pest-resistant and vector-resistant lid, and is designed to be dumped manually or mechanically.

"Bulky waste" means large waste items such as appliances, furniture, auto parts, trees, branches, stumps and other oversized wastes whose size or weight precludes or complicates their handling by normal collection, processing or disposal methods.

"Cart" means an industry-standard receptacle for disposal of solid waste or collection of recyclable materials, in a range of sizes between twenty and one hundred ninety-five gallons. A cart will have wheels,
a handle for ease of movement and a tight-fitting, attached lid, and is designed to be dumped manually or mechanically into a solid waste collection vehicle, or a recycling collection vehicle.

"City" means the city of Salinas, including any unincorporated areas of the county that become annexed by the city.

"Compactor" means a compacting unit that loads a detachable or nondetachable bin or debris box. The detachable or nondetachable bin or debris box serves as a receptacle of solid waste or recyclables, and has a capacity of one cubic yard or larger. The bin or debris box is picked up by a collection vehicle for emptying at a separate disposal or recycling location.

"Construction and demolition debris (C&D)" means recyclable and non-recyclable waste building materials, packaging and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair and demolition operations on pavements, foundations, houses, commercial buildings and other structures, and includes mixed waste.

"Customer" means an individual or entity that contracts with the exclusive franchisee and that pays for franchise services provided by the exclusive franchisee.

"Debris box" means a receptacle for solid waste, C&D, mixed waste or recyclable materials having a capacity of greater than eight cubic yards that is picked up in its entirety by a dedicated truck for emptying at a separate disposal or recycling location. Also known as a roll-off box or drop box.

"Designated transfer or disposal facility" means an authority transfer station, recycling facility, C&D processing facility, organic waste processing facility or landfill to which the city designates that materials collected are to be delivered by the exclusive franchisee and those involved in self-hauling.

"Designee" means the individual or entity designated to act on the city's behalf.

" Disabled resident" means the individual applying for the discounted rate has proof of permanent disability (doctor's letter required (see Resolution 9917) or has a notice of award evidencing eligibility for social security administration supplemental security income program for the aged, blind, and disabled), the garbage service is listed in his or her name, and the property is the applicant's principal place of resident.

Drop box. See "debris box."

"Electronic waste (E-waste)" means any electronic device that is identified as hazardous waste as defined by the California Universal Waste Regulations (Chapter 23 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, as the same may be amended or renumbered from time to time) including, but not limited to: computers, televisions, VCRs or DVD players, stereos, copiers, telephones, cell phones, fax machines, microwave ovens, and other electronic products which have been designated by any applicable federal, state or local agency as hazardous, including nonfunctioning cathode ray tubes (CRTs) from televisions and computer monitors.

"Exclusive franchise" means an agreement with a person or association, or the agents or employees thereof, to collect, transport through the streets, alleys, or public ways of the city, and dispose of, all solid waste and recyclable materials produced and/or collected within the limits of the city.

"Exclusive franchisee" means any person or association, or the agents or employees thereof, with whom the city shall have duly contracted under the terms hereinafter set forth in this article to collect, transport through the streets, alleys, or public ways of the city, and dispose of, all solid waste and recyclable materials produced and/or collected within the limits of the city.

"Food waste" means all source-separated food originally acquired for animal or human consumption included but not limited to: vegetable waste, fruit waste, grain waste, dairy waste, meat waste, fish waste and food-soiled paper waste that is mixed in with food waste.

"Generator" means an owner or responsible party for a residence, single family, multi-family dwelling, commercial facility or business including nonresidential property which generates solid waste, recyclable or compostable materials as a result of its business, commercial facility or property activity. Generator may also include tenants, property managers for facilities with leased space, employees and contractors of generator, as well as a responsible party for special events.
"Green waste" means all tree and plant trimmings, grass cuttings, dead plants, weeds, leaves, branches, and similar materials. Green waste does not include tree stumps, intact dead or diseased trees, and other similar large items which are considered bulky waste.

"Habitual contamination" means the cross-contamination of a receptacle designated for solid waste, recycling, green waste or food waste with an item(s) not specifically designated for that receptacle, on at least three occasions within a twelve month period.

"Hazardous waste" means a waste, or combination of wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may do either of the following:

1. Cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness;

2. Pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed.

"Landfill" means a waste management unit at which waste is discharged in or on land for disposal and authorized by the city council as a drop off facility. It does not include surface impoundment, waste pile, land treatment unit, injection well, or soil amendments.

"Liquid" means a material that flows freely, having the properties of a liquid, being neither solid nor gaseous.

"Low-income senior citizen" means the individual applying for the discounted rate is sixty-five years of age or older, has a gross household annual income at or below one-half of the median income of Monterey County as established by HUD, the garbage service is listed in his or her name, and the property is the applicant's principal place of residence.

"Mixed waste" means combined or commingled recyclable materials and non-recyclable materials.

"Nonputrescible, dry waste" means materials that can be stored for long periods of time without decomposition or odiferous release. Nonputrescible, dry waste does not include bulky waste, e-waste, green waste, hazardous waste, liquid waste, organic recycled materials or solid waste.

"Organic recyclable material" means source-separated green waste and/or food waste which are specifically accepted at a designated organics processing facility for the purpose of being processed and then returned to the economic mainstream in the form of commodities such as, but not limited to, compost, soil amendments, mulch, animal feed, fertilizer, and clean fiber pulp.

"Recyclable materials" or "recyclables" means that portion of solid waste, C&D or green waste which is source-separated from other solid waste, C&D or green waste and returned to the economic mainstream in the form of raw material for new, reused, or reconstituted products, which meet the quality standards necessary to be used in the marketplace, and that are not landfilled. "Recyclable materials" or "recyclables" include, but are not limited to mixed paper (newspapers, magazines, catalogues, office paper, junk mail, paper bags, envelopes, colored paper), cardboard (boxes, paper board, egg cartons, shoe boxes), milk and juice cartons, glass bottles and jars, aluminum (beverage containers, clean foil and food containers), steel, tin cans and small scrap metal, plastics 1-7 (no polystyrene), clean plastic film when bagged and secured, C&D, food waste, organic recyclable material, green waste, mixed waste and all other materials determined to be recyclable in nature.

"Recycle, recycled, recycling" means the process of separating, collecting, sorting, cleansing, treating, reconstituting or otherwise processing materials that are or would otherwise be disposed of in a landfill and returning them to the economic mainstream in the form of raw material for new, reused, or reconstituted products which meet the quality standards necessary to be used in the marketplace.

"Responsible party" means the individual or entity responsible for the generator's management of solid waste and/or recycling at the generator's single family residential, multi-family dwellings, commercial facility, business, nonresidential property, or special event.

"Roll-off box" has the same meaning as "Debris box."
"Self-haul" means the transport of solid waste, C&D, household hazardous waste, recyclables, e-waste, green waste or organic recyclable materials from a residence or commercial or industrial business, where the waste is being generated, directly to a designated landfill, transfer station or collection facility. The solid waste transport must be accomplished by the resident, owner, or commercial/industrial business entity that generates the solid waste using their own vehicles.

"Solid waste" means solid waste as defined in California Public Resources Code, Division 30, part 1, Chapter 2, section 40191 and regulations promulgated thereunder, as the same may be renumbered or amended from time to time, and without limitation including the following:

(1) Refuse;
(2) Bulky wastes;
(3) Special wastes;
(4) Vehicle parts as defined in California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 15, sections 2520(d)(3) and 2523(c), as the same may be renumbered or amended from time to time.

Excluded from the definition of solid waste are hazardous, medical and infectious waste, and recyclable materials, green waste, construction and demolition debris, and special wastes that cannot be disposed of in Class II or Class III landfills. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, "solid waste" may include deminimis volumes or concentrations of waste of a type and of an amount normally found in residential solid waste after implementation of programs for the sale collection, recycling, treatment, and disposal of household hazardous waste in compliance with Section 41500 and 41802 of the California Public Resources Code, as the same may be renumbered or amended from time to time.

"Source separated" or "source separation" means the process of removing recyclables, green waste and food waste from solid waste or C&D at the place of generation, prior to collection, into separate containers that are specifically designated for recyclables, green waste or food waste for the purposes of recycling or processing.

"Unacceptable materials" means hazardous waste, radioactive waste regulated pursuant to the Radiation Control Law and medical waste regulated pursuant to the Medical Waste Management Act.

"Universal waste (U-waste)" means hazardous waste products identified as universal waste in Section 66273.9 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, as the same may be amended or renumbered from time to time, that are widely produced by households and businesses including, but not limited to, batteries, thermostats, lamps, and cathode ray tube materials.

(Ord. No. 2568(NCS), § 1, 2-23-2016)

Sec. 14-2. - Solid waste and recycling receptacles—Required.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person owning or controlling any dwelling, flat, boarding house, lodging house, restaurant, hotel, apartment, store, shop, office, or office or industrial buildings, or public buildings or public institutions, to keep, accumulate, or permit to be kept or accumulated, any solid waste in or upon any lot or parcel of land, or upon any public or private place, street, lane, alley, or drive, unless the same shall be kept in a watertight, industry-standard bin, cart and/or debris box provided by or approved by the city's exclusive franchisee that is constructed and maintained in a manner as herein provided. A debris box shall not be required to be watertight if it is specifically designed with entry doors at one end. Bins, carts and debris boxes shall be placed in front of any residence or dwelling or designated collection point by the owner or occupant thereof for collection at times established by the exclusive franchisee unless the cart, bin, or debris box is being used for self-haul. In such case, the owner may place the cart, bin, or debris box in a location of their choosing, provided that location meets all requirements of this article. Solid waste shall be deposited in receptacles in the following manner:
(1) Solid waste shall be contained in an appropriately sized bin, cart or debris box provided or approved by, as the case may be, the city or the exclusive franchisee;

(2) Bins, carts and debris boxes shall be movable and may be of a type suitable either for mechanical or manual loading. If of the latter type, each such container shall be equipped with handles suitable for lifting and its total weight with contents shall not exceed the weight established by the exclusive franchisee;

(3) Bins and carts shall have water-resistant, pest-resistant and vector-resistant lids or covers that must remain closed while containing solid waste materials or solid waste residues;

(4) Recyclables, green waste and food waste shall be placed in the appropriate separate receptacles provided by the exclusive franchisee and shall not be placed in receptacles designated for solid waste.

(b) The following items shall not be placed in receptacles designated for solid waste, recycling, green waste or food waste:

(1) E-waste and U-waste;

(2) Liquid waste;

(3) Hazardous waste;

(4) Unacceptable materials;

(c) Cross-contamination of receptacles designated for solid waste, recycling, green waste and food waste is prohibited and is a violation of this Code.

(Ord. No. 2568(NCS), § 1, 2-23-2016)

Sec. 14-3. - Solid waste and recycling receptacles—Duty to provide; type and capacity; location.

(a) It shall be the duty of the city or the exclusive franchisee, as the case may be, to provide to every owner, tenant, lessee, or occupant, of any private dwelling house, or the proprietor, manager, owner, or lessee, of any hotel, restaurant, cafe, boarding house, eating house, rooming house, or other place of business in the city, a cart, bin or debris box, for receiving and holding all solid wastes and recyclables produced, created, or accumulated, upon such premises between the times for the collection thereof, as herein provided, and to deposit all solid wastes and recyclables therein.

(b) All such receptacles shall be at all times kept in a sanitary condition by the property owner, tenant, lessee, customer, or occupant, and shall be located in such place on the premises as to be readily accessible for removing and emptying the same, but shall not be placed within the limits of any street, or other public place, in the city, or in such a place or manner as to constitute a nuisance. No bin, cart, or bulky waste items shall be placed for collection at a curb sooner than the day preceding the day of collection nor be allowed to remain after the day of collection.

(c) Solid waste and recycling enclosures located on any premises within the city shall be used by the owner or the users thereof only for the placement of a cart, bin or debris box for receiving and for holding all solid wastes and recyclables produced, created or accumulated upon such premises and between the times for the collection thereof and for no other purpose.

(d) The exclusive franchisee shall provide the customer with a minimum of three notifications for overloading and/or habitual contamination of any receptacle. Upon the third notice, the exclusive franchisee may charge the customer a mandatory return service charge as provided for in the then current rate schedule or reasonably modify the customer’s service levels to accommodate the overloading and/or habitual contamination. Service levels modification may include, but are not limited to, increasing receptacle types and capacity or increasing frequency of collection.

Overloading and/or habitual contamination shall be considered a violation of this article subject to enforcement action by the city as set forth in Section 14-21.3 of this article.
(Ord. No. 2568(NCS), § 1, 2-23-2016)

Sec. 14-4. - Use of street litter cans by public.

Receptacles have been placed by the city in various locations in business or commercial areas having a heavy concentration of both vehicle and foot traffic and are intended to be used as a means of reducing any accumulation of solid waste in these areas by affording places for the deposit of casual or occasional solid waste. No person shall place or deposit in any such public litter receptacle any solid waste, C&D, green waste or recyclables which has been accumulated in the course of ordinary residential, commercial or industrial activity and would normally be disposed of in receptacles required to be used by each waste generator for his/her own use.

(Ord. No. 2568(NCS), § 1, 2-23-2016)

Sec. 14-5. - Disposition of waste in sewers.

It shall be unlawful for any person to deposit solid waste, C&D, green waste or recyclable materials in any city sewer system, storm drain system, industrial waste collection system, plumbing fixture or pipe connected thereto except through an approved mechanical device.

(Ord. No. 2568(NCS), § 1, 2-23-2016)

Sec. 14-6. - Collection—Reservation of right by city.

The city reserves unto itself the exclusive right to collect, transport, haul and dispose of, or cause to be collected, transported, hauled and disposed of, all solid wastes, recyclable materials, green waste, food waste and C&D produced or found within the city. It shall be unlawful for any person to collect, transport, haul or dispose of any solid waste, recyclable materials, green waste, food waste and C&D within or from the city except as expressly provided in Section 14-12 (a) of this article.

(Ord. No. 2568(NCS), § 1, 2-23-2016)

Sec. 14-7. - Collection—To be by city or by contract.

The collection, removal and disposal of solid waste, recyclable materials, green waste, food waste and C&D may be performed by the city under the direction of the city manager, or by any person or persons with whom the city has entered, or may enter, into an exclusive agreement for the collection, removal and disposal thereof. It is hereby declared unlawful for any other persons than those above stated or those specified in this article to remove, convey, or cause to be removed or conveyed any solid waste, recyclable materials, green waste, food waste and C&D as hereinbefore defined, upon or along any street or alley or any other public place in the city without a written authorization of the city manager.

(Ord. No. 2568(NCS), § 1, 2-23-2016)


It shall be unlawful for any person, other than the city or its exclusive franchisee, to remove or take any items left for collection, including but not limited to recyclable materials, and placed in containers for collection approved or provided by the city or the exclusive franchisee. Violation of the provisions of this section shall constitute a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not to exceed six months, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Each day that a violation continues shall be deemed a new and separate offense. Notwithstanding the
foregoing, the city attorney shall retain the discretion to prosecute violations of this chapter as infractions. Alternatively, and in the discretion of the city attorney, such offenses may be prosecuted administratively pursuant to the city’s Administrative Remedies Ordinance or may be enforced against pursuant to any other remedy available to the city under the law.

(Ord. No. 2568(NCS), § 1, 2-23-2016)

Sec. 14-9. - Collection—Frequency and hours.

In no case shall collection service less often than once a week be permitted, except as may otherwise be allowed in this article. The time for collection shall be between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday in the residentially zoned areas, and between midnight and 6:00 p.m. in all other areas of the city unless otherwise directed by the city manager, and at such times and as often as may be required by the city manager to comply with the regulations of the city and to enforce the provisions of this article. Collection routes and pick-up times, within the hours stated above, may be changed by the exclusive franchisee, with at least two weeks’ notice to customers and the approval of the city.

(Ord. No. 2568(NCS), § 1, 2-23-2016)

Sec. 14-10. - Collection—Rates.

The city or the exclusive franchisee may impose a service fee or charge, as provided by this article, from the occupants or owners of all occupied premises within the city for services rendered or available for the collection of solid waste, recyclable materials, green waste, food waste, C&D, and other public benefit services.

The exclusive franchisee may impose service charges for such collection that are no more than the maximum rates that have been reviewed for reasonableness and approved by the city council.

(Ord. No. 2568(NCS), § 1, 2-23-2016)

Sec. 14-11. - Collection—By city or franchised contractor made mandatory.

In order to promote and protect the public health and safety and to reduce the potential hazards of fire and disease, it is hereby declared to be a requirement of law, except as provided in sections 14-12 and 14-13, that the owner, occupant, or owner-occupant, as the case may be, of every occupied residential, commercial, industrial and institutional structure in the city, are jointly and severally responsible to enter into a contract with the city or the exclusive franchisee and to pay the lawful established charges for the removal from such premises of solid waste, recyclable materials, green waste, food waste and C&D in accordance with all applicable provisions of this chapter.

Street litter cans cannot be used for solid waste produced by business, commercial or industrial entities in accordance with this article. Businesses, commercial or industrial entities must subscribe to adequate weekly service, as defined in this article, in order to dispose of solid waste, recycling, green waste and/or food waste that accumulates during the course of their normal business activity.

(Ord. No. 2568(NCS), § 1, 2-23-2016)

Sec. 14-12. - Collection—Mandatory residential, multifamily and commercial recycling.

In accordance with Ordinance 07, Article 04.01 Mandatory Recycling, of the authority’s code, effective January 1, 2011, as the same may be amended from time to time, each generator shall be responsible for demonstrating compliance with the requirements of this section.
Each generator shall source-separate recyclables, green waste and/or food waste from solid waste and/or C&D and must enter into a contract with the exclusive franchisee to collect recyclables, green waste and/or food waste generated at the premises, unless one or more of the following provisions of this section are met:

(a) Commercial and industrial generators that self-haul, sell or donate recyclables may be excused from the franchise recycling collection service requirements if the city manager (or designee) finds that the generator’s existing recycling activities comply with state and local diversion requirements and meet one or more of the following conditions:

(1) Self-hauling: Nothing in this article shall preclude any generator from self-hauling recyclable materials generated by that business, commercial facility or property to a recycling facility. A generator may transport recyclable materials to a recycling facility only if the generator completes its activity by utilizing a vehicle owned by either the generator or generator’s employee. This self-haul exemption does not include contracting for or hiring a third party to transport the recyclable materials.

(2) Sale or donation: Nothing in this article shall preclude any generator from selling, exchanging at fair market value, or donating source-separated recyclable materials generated from that business, commercial facility or property for the purpose of reuse or recycling. Any such buyer, however, must not be engaged in the business of collecting solid waste or recyclables for a fee or any other charge and cannot be hired by the generator in lieu of contracting with the exclusive franchisee for recycling collection services.

(3) Commercial or industrial generators must participate in the alternative recycling process (ARP) to be excused from the franchise recycling collection service requirements set forth in this article. The city manager (or designee) shall determine if the commercial generator qualifies for the ARP by performing a waste assessment with the franchise hauler. Diversion requirements shall be met by submitting and following a waste reduction and recycling plan and submitting quarterly waste reduction and recycling reports. Failure to file quarterly recycling reports with the city (or designee) may result in recycling service modification by the franchisee to an adequate level of service. An appropriate processing fee may be established by resolution of the city council.

(4) Commercial generators who are denied participation in the ARP must subscribe to adequate weekly recycling collection services with the exclusive franchisee.

(b) Any property which has a valid exemption for trash collection service pursuant to section 14-13 of this article.

(c) Generator shall be exempt from the requirements of this section if there are no recyclables, green waste or food waste being generated by any activities in the generator’s business, commercial facility or nonresidential property.

(d) Generators may be exempted from the requirements of this section by the city manager (or designee), if it is determined, through a site visit requested by the generator that:

(1) There is inadequate storage space for automatic lift containers, bins or roll off bins for recyclable materials on site and that it is infeasible for the generator to share automatic lift containers, bins or roll off bins for recyclable materials with a generator on an adjoining property; or

(2) Compliance with this section will result in a violation of local zoning codes or city regulations for minimum parking spaces. However, if after reviewing the site, the city manager (or designee) and the exclusive franchisee determines that it is feasible for recycling containers to be placed either on site or shared with an adjoining business or property, then the generator will not be exempted from these requirements and will be responsible for full compliance with this section.

(3) In the event a site visit determines that a generator could reduce the size and/or number of solid waste collection containers to allow for containers for source separated recyclable
materials and no other exemption condition exists, the generator’s level of service shall be changed to provide an adequate level of recycling, green waste and/or food waste collection services. The exclusive franchisee shall provide the city with the appropriate method or documentation to facilitate a change in the generator’s service.

(e) The United States, State of California, a special district or other local public agency or any employee or member of the Armed Forces thereof, when collecting or transporting recyclable materials produced by operation or system of the entities described above.

(f) Municipal corporations and governmental agencies other than the city using their own vehicles and employees engaged in the collection, transportation and diversion of recyclable materials within the boundaries of the city limits.

(Ord. No. 2568(NCS), § 1, 2-23-2016)

Sec. 14-13. - Collection—Request to the city manager (or designee) for an exemption from garbage collection services for vacant premises.

(a) The city manager (or designee) shall have the authority to make an order relieving any person of the obligation set forth under this article to contract with the exclusive franchisee for waste collection services if the city manager (or designee) finds from the information or the evidence presented by such applicant that:

1. The property or structure is vacant and no need exists at the particular premises for any service of solid waste removal;

2. No threat to public health or welfare is likely to be presented if such person is relieved of the obligation; and

3. The property will remain vacant for at least ninety days.

(b) If after receiving an exemption from garbage collection services there are any material changes in the property or occupation of the property that affect the above conditions, the owner or applicant is responsible for notifying the city manager (or designee) of such changes. When the property is reoccupied, the owner or applicant is responsible for immediately notifying the exclusive franchisee so they may resume adequate weekly solid waste, recycling, green waste and/or food waste collection services.

(c) If the property or structure is reoccupied before the ninety-day requirement is met or a change in the threat status for public health or welfare has been determined by the city, the exemption will be revoked. A notice of revocation will be sent to the exemption applicant. Unless otherwise stated in the notice of revocation, the revocation will be inclusive of the entire exemption period.

(d) Any exemption from service authorized by the city manager (or designee) shall begin on the date the application is received by the city or the date of vacancy, whichever comes later.

(e) The above exemption from service will only be valid for twelve months from date of approval. If the exemption expires and the owner-occupant wishes to continue the exemption, a new request for exemption must be filed. An appropriate processing fee may be established by resolution of the city council.

(Ord. No. 2568(NCS), § 1, 2-23-2016)

Sec. 14-14. - Collection—Appeal to the city manager.

Any person aggrieved by such action of the city manager’s designee shall have the right to appeal to the city manager by filing with the city clerk, within ten days from and after the date of denial or revocation, a written notice of appeal which shall set forth the grounds for such appeal. The city manager shall act
thereon as expeditiously as possible. The decision of the city manager is the final determination in the matter.

(Ord. No. 2568(NCS), § 1, 2-23-2016)

Sec. 14-15. - Collection—Interference with collector prohibited.

It shall be unlawful for any person in any manner to interfere with the collection, removal or disposal of solid waste, C&D, recyclable material, green waste or food waste by the exclusive franchisee or by city employees.

It shall be unlawful for any person to leave a portable basketball hoop stand or other portable recreational equipment or other item or object in the street on collection day. Stands and other such items or objects must be removed from the street prior to collection day in order to prevent interference with collection and removal of solid waste.

(Ord. No. 2568(NCS), § 1, 2-23-2016)

Sec. 14-16. - Collection—Hauler not to allow solid waste, C&D, green waste or food waste to leak from trucks.

It shall be unlawful for any exclusive franchisee or persons self-hauling their solid waste, C&D, recyclable materials, green waste or food waste to suffer, permit or allow any such materials to be spilled or scattered at the point of collection or between the point of collection and the designated transfer or disposal facility to which the same is delivered.

(Ord. No. 2568(NCS), § 1, 2-23-2016)

Sec. 14-17. - Littering prohibited.

It shall be unlawful for any person to throw, place, scatter, or deposit, or cause to be thrown, placed, scattered, or deposited, upon any street, sidewalk, alley, or public place, in the city, any solid waste, C&D, recyclable material, green waste, food waste or unacceptable materials, as the terms are herein defined, except as specifically provided for in this article; provided, however, that this section shall not apply to solid waste, C&D, recyclable material, green waste or food waste when placed out in the prescribed manner for regularly scheduled pick-up or scheduled bulky waste pick-up or collection as herein provided.

(Ord. No. 2568(NCS), § 1, 2-23-2016)

Sec. 14-18. - Depositing solid waste, unacceptable materials, recyclables, C&D, green waste or food waste on public or private property prohibited.

It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit, keep, accumulate, burn, bury or otherwise dispose of any solid waste, recyclable material, C&D, green waste or food waste upon public or private property of another person or other premises within the city in anything other than the authorized containers provided or approved by the exclusive franchisee described in this article; provided, however, that this section shall not prohibit the depositing of casual or occasional solid waste and recyclable materials (not accumulated domestic and commercial solid waste and recyclables as described in this article) in any solid waste and recycling receptacles furnished for that purpose on any public or private property or public or private parking lot to which the public is invited.

(Ord. No. 2568(NCS), § 1, 2-23-2016)
Sec. 14-19. - Inspection of premises.

The city manager, or his authorized representative, may inspect any premises within the city at any reasonable time, to examine the sanitary condition of such premises to determine compliance with the provisions of this article. Upon notification by the city, all persons, including the exclusive franchisee, shall comply with the provisions of this article or be deemed guilty of an infraction. In all cases of disputes or complaints concerning the place where receptacles for any kinds of solid waste, C&D, recyclable material, green waste or food waste shall be placed awaiting removal of their contents, the quantities to be removed, the number of times of removal, and the rates charged, the city manager (or designee) shall designate the place, the estimated quantities, the times and manner of removal, and the rates; and the decision shall be final.

(Ord. No. 2568(NCS), § 1, 2-23-2016)

Sec. 14-20. - Use of designated transfer, processing, recycling or disposal facility.

The city reserves the right to direct self-haulers, building or planning permit holders authorized by the city, city contractors, and exclusive franchisees to deliver all collected solid wastes, recyclable material, C&D, green waste and/or food waste to a transfer, processing, recycling or disposal facility designated by the authority.

(Ord. No. 2568(NCS), § 1, 2-23-2016)

Sec. 14-21. - Use of designated transfer or disposal facility—Self-haul.

Any person may elect to infrequently self-haul solid waste, C&D, household hazardous waste, recyclables, e-waste, green waste or organic recyclable materials. In accordance with this article this right shall be reserved to every resident and business occupant or owner in the city. Fees and charges for such disposal shall be determined by resolution of the authority board. Except as provided in this section and otherwise in this article, every person in the city in possession of or having charge or control of any solid waste, recyclables, C&D, green waste or food waste shall cause the same to be collected by the exclusive franchisee engaged by the city to collect and transport solid waste, C&D, recyclable material, green waste or food waste for disposal or recycling at a designated transfer or disposal facility, pursuant to the terms of this article.

The solid waste transport must be accomplished by the resident, owner, or the commercial, business, or industrial entity that generates the solid waste, not by an outside party hired to do the hauling. Self-haul is not a substitute for weekly solid waste, recycling, green waste or food waste collection from the franchisee, in accordance with this article, except as provided in section 14-12.

(Ord. No. 2568(NCS), § 1, 2-23-2016)

Sec. 14-21.1. - Unacceptable materials.

It shall be unlawful to place unacceptable materials in a solid waste bin, cart or debris box for storage, collection, or movement, unless the bin, cart or debris box is specifically designed for and clearly identified as a receptacle for the material being stored, collected, or moved. Solid waste, and/or C&D shall not be placed in recycling, green waste or food waste containers. Placement of any materials in bins, carts and debris boxes without the permission of the customer responsible for payment of service is not allowed except as defined in this article.

(Ord. No. 2568(NCS), § 1, 2-23-2016)
Sec. 14-21.2. - Discounted rate.

Disabled residents and low-income senior citizens are eligible for a discounted rate on solid waste services upon approval by the city clerk or the city manager's designee of a properly completed and submitted application.

(Ord. No. 2568(NCS), § 1, 2-23-2016)

Sec. 14-21.3. - Violations of code.

No person shall violate any provision or fail to comply with any of the requirement of this article. Any person violating any of the provisions or failing to comply with any of the mandatory requirements of this Code shall be guilty of an infraction or misdemeanor, as specifically outlined in this article or as otherwise set forth in Section 1-01.08 of this Code. Alternatively, and in the discretion of the city attorney, any violation of this article may be prosecuted administratively pursuant to the city's Administrative Remedies Ordinance or may be enforced against pursuant to any remedy available to the city under the law.

The city manager, their designee or the exclusive franchisee shall provide a minimum of three notices for any violation of this article or any other provision of this Code relating to the collection and the disposition of solid waste and related materials. Upon the third notice, the exclusive franchisee may charge the customer a mandatory return service charge, as provided for in the then current rate schedule, or modify the generator's service levels to provide the appropriate level of solid waste and recycling service in accordance with Section 14-3 (d).

(Ord. No. 2568(NCS), § 1, 2-23-2016)

Article II. - Refuse and Weeds on Lots.*

* For state law as to weed and rubbish abatement generally, see Gov. C., §§ 39560 to 39582. For charter provisions as to abatement of the unsightly, see Char., § 114.

Sec. 14-22. - Weeds prohibited.

No person owning or otherwise in control of any real property within the city shall permit or allow any weeds or grass which bear seeds of a windborne or downy nature, or which attain such a large growth as to become a fire menace when dry, or which are otherwise noxious or dangerous, to grow, stand or remain upon such real property or upon any street or sidewalk in front of such real property.

(Ord. No. 988 (NCS), § 1; Ord. No. 1242 (NCS), § 1.)

Sec. 14-23. - Refuse prohibited.

No person owning any lot in the city shall permit or allow any rubbish, refuse, trash, debris, or dirt to stand or remain upon such lot or any street, parkway, or sidewalk, in front of said lot.

(Ord. No. 988 (NCS), § 2.)

Sec. 14-24. - Determination of hazardous conditions by fire chief—Notice to remove; removal.
Whenever the fire chief or his duly authorized representative determines that the presence of weeds, grass, rubbish, refuse, trash, debris or dirt upon any real property within the city constitutes a fire menace or other hazard to the lives, property or well-being of the populace, he shall immediately notify the owner(s) of such property, and may notify the person(s) in possession or control of such property if different from the owner(s) thereof, to remove the hazardous material or growth in accordance with specifications for such work adopted by the council. Such removal shall be accomplished within ten days after receipt of such notification or within ten days after such notice shall be deemed to have been received in the event notice is mailed pursuant to the provisions of Section 14-25.

(Ord. No. 988 (NCS), § 3; Ord. No. 1242 (NCS), § 2; Ord. No. 1731 (NCS), § 1.)

Sec. 14-25. - Same—How notice served.

The notice to remove pursuant to Section 14-24 shall be given by delivering a written notice personally to the owner(s) of the property upon which the fire menace is located, or by depositing such notice in the United States mail, postage prepaid, and addressed to the owner(s) thereof at his last known address as the same appears on the last equalized assessment roll of the county of Monterey. In the event a notice to remove is also given to the person(s) in possession or control of the property, such notice shall be given in either manner specified in this section with respect to giving notice to the owner of the property, and may be addressed to "occupant" or "to whom it may concern," if the name of such person(s) is not known.

(Ord. No. 1242 (NCS), § 2; Ord. No. 1731 (NCS), § 2.)

Sec. 14-26. - Same—Manner of clearing.

Persons owning lots, the fire chief or his duly authorized representative, or contractor, as the case may be, shall remove weeds, grass, rubbish, refuse, trash, debris, and dirt in accordance with specifications adopted by council resolution. As used herein, "contractor" shall mean any person with whom the city shall have duly contracted to remove the weeds, grass, rubbish, refuse, trash, debris, and dirt, when persons owning lots have failed to remove same after notice, as herein provided.

(Ord. No. 988 (NCS), § 5; Ord. No. 1731 (NCS), § 3.)

Sec. 14-27. - Same—Removal by city.

Upon failure of persons to comply with the notice, the fire chief or his duly authorized representative shall cause the materials or growths constituting such menace to be removed, and shall file a report with the council advising that the removal was required and has been done, the cost of doing such work and the name of the owner or owners of the property upon which the work was required.

(Ord. No. 988 (NCS), § 3; Ord. No. 1242 (NCS), § 2.)

Sec. 14-27.1. - Recording notices of pendency and completion of proceedings.

Prior to the performance of any weed abatement work by any person under contract with the city, the fire chief or his duly authorized representative shall cause to be recorded in the office of the recorder of Monterey County, a notice of the pendency of weed abatement proceedings by the city against the particular parcel involved. Upon completion of the weed abatement work required and the reimbursement of the city for any necessary charges incurred on account thereof, the fire chief or his duly authorized representative shall cause to be recorded in the office of the recorder of Monterey County, a notice of the completion of weed abatement proceedings against the particular parcel involved with respect to which a prior notice of pendency of weed abatement proceedings has been recorded. The notice of completion of
weed abatement proceedings shall have the effect, when recorded, of conclusively establishing that weed abatement proceedings have been completed and all necessary charges incurred on account thereof by the city have been paid, and shall extinguish the notice of pendency of weed abatement proceedings previously recorded. These notices shall specify the name of the current owner(s) of the parcel as shown on the last equalized assessment roll of the county of Monterey and the date on which, and the book and page number of the official records of Monterey County at which, the ownership interest of such owner(s) is shown as recorded, the Monterey County assessor's parcel number for the parcel involved, as well as any other information necessary to facilitate their recordation and convey notice of the pendency or completion of weed abatement proceedings.

(Ord. No. 1731 (NCS), § 4.)

Sec. 14-28. - Same—Annual meeting of council to approve costs of removal by city.

The council shall annually conduct a hearing upon the report submitted by the fire chief or his duly authorized representative for the purpose of hearing all protests and objections to same, the work done thereunder and the costs contained therein. At least ten days in advance of such hearing, the city clerk shall notify the persons owning property upon which work was performed under Section 14-24 of the date, time and place of such hearing and the total cost to be charged against such person and property, which total cost shall include such charges as the council, by resolution, has determined for administrative expenses connected with the removal and the collection of costs therefor. The notice provisions of Section 14-25 shall be applicable to the notices required to be sent under this section.

(Ord. No. 988 (NCS), § 3; Ord. No. 1242 (NCS), § 2; Ord. No. 1731 (NCS), §§ 3, 5.)

Sec. 14-29. - Same—Same—Approval.

At the public hearing, the council shall hear and determine all protests and objections to the report and the work done thereunder and costs contained therein, and shall, by resolution, confirm, amend, or reject the report, either in whole or in part.

(Ord. No. 988 (NCS), § 4.)

Sec. 14-30. - Same—Assessment and collection of costs.

Any special assessment filed against real property under this article shall be imposed following the procedure set forth in Division 3 of Article II of Chapter 1 of the City Code.

(Ord. No. 988 (NCS), § 4; Ord. No. 1036 (NCS), § 1.)

(Ord. No. 2538 (NCS), § 5, 5-7-2013)

Sec. 14-31. - Description of lots.

Lots on which, or in front of which, weeds, grass, rubbish, refuse, trash, debris, or dirt grows, stands, or remains, shall be described by giving the lot and block number of the same according to the official map or the assessment map of such city used for describing property on tax bills, and no other description of such lot shall be required, except as otherwise provided herein.

(Ord. No. 988 (NCS), § 5; Ord. No. 1731 (NCS), § 6.)
Article III. - Environmentally Acceptable Food Packaging

Footnotes:

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Editor's note—Ord. No. 2519 (NCS), § 2, adopted Aug. 23, 2011, added a new Art. III, §§ 14-32—14-36, as set out herein. Section 1 of said ordinance renumbered the former Art. III, § 14-32, as Art. IV, § 14-37. See also the editor's note at Art. IV. Ord. No. 2519 (NCS) shall take effect six months from and after its adoption in order to allow vendors to use up any remaining stock of prohibited product. This ordinance shall become effective and shall become mandatory on the first day of the month following the six-month voluntary period.

Sec. 14-32. - Definitions.

Unless otherwise expressly stated, whenever used in this article, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth below.

"Affordable" means that a biodegradable, compostable or recyclable product may cost up to fifteen percent more than the purchase cost of the non-biodegradable, non-compostable, or non-recyclable alternative(s).

"ASTM standard" means meeting the standards of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) International Standards D6400 or D6868 for biodegradable and compostable plastics, as those standards may be amended from time to time.

"Biodegradable" means the ability of organic matter to break down from a complex to a more simple form.

"City contractor" means any person or entity that has a contract with the City of Salinas for work or improvement to be performed, for a franchise, concession, for grant monies, goods and services, or supplies to be donated or to be purchased at the expense of the city.

"City facility" means any building, structure or vehicle owned and operated by the City of Salinas, its agencies, and/or departments.

"Compostable" means all the materials in the produce or package will break down, or otherwise become part of usable compost in a safe and timely manner. Compostable disposable food service ware must meet ASTM standards for compostability and any bio-plastic or plastic-like product must be clearly labeled, preferably with a color symbol, to allow proper identification such that the collector and processor can easily distinguish the ASTM standard compostable plastic from non-ASTM standard compostable plastic.

"Disposable food service ware" means single-use disposable products used by a food provider for serving or transporting prepared, ready-to-consume food or beverages including, but not limited to plates, cups, bowls, trays, and hinged or lidded containers. Disposable food service ware includes single-use disposable items such as plastic straws, cup lids or utensils.

"Effective date" means the effective date of this ordinance enacting Article III of Chapter 14 of the Salinas City Code.

"Food packaging" means all bags, sacks, wrapping, containers, bowls, plates, trays, cartons, cups, straws, and lids on or in which any foods or beverages are placed or packaged or are intended to be placed or packaged. Food packaging does not include polystyrene foam coolers and ice chests used for the storage or transportation and/or intended for reuse.
"Food provider" means any vendor located or providing food within the City of Salinas which provides prepared food for public consumption on or off its premises and includes without limitation any store, shop, sales outlet, restaurant, grocery store, supermarket, delicatessen, catering truck, non-motorized pushcart, or any other vehicle, or any other person who provides prepared food; and any organization, group or individual which provides food as a part of its services.

"Person" means any individual, sole proprietorship, firm, association, organization, partnership (whether limited or general), corporation, limited liability corporation, political subdivision, government agency, municipality, industry, public or private corporation, trust, joint venture, regulatory authority or any other entity.

"Polystyrene" means a thermoplastic petrochemical material utilizing styrene monomers. Polystyrene includes clear and solid polystyrene ("oriented polystyrene").

"Polystyrene foam" means and includes expanded polystyrene that is a thermoplastic petrochemical material utilizing a styrene monomer and processed by any number of techniques including, but not limited to, fusion of polymer spheres ("expanded bead polystyrene"), injection molding, form molding, and extrusion-blow molding ("extruded foam polystyrene"). To include, but not limited to, polystyrene foam plate, bleached paperboard plate with low density polyethylene coating and bleached paperboard plate with polystyrene coating.

"Prepared food" means any food or beverage prepared at the food provider's premises, using any cooking or food preparation technique. Prepared food does not include any raw uncooked meat, poultry, fish or eggs unless provided for consumption without further food preparation.

"Recyclable" means any material that is accepted by the city or its franchise waste hauler for recycling including, but not limited to, paper, glass, aluminum, cardboard and plastic bottles, jars, and tubs. Recyclable plastics comprise those plastics coded with the recycling symbols #1 through #5.

"Retail food establishment" shall include, but shall not be limited to, any place where food is prepared to include any fixed or mobile restaurant or food service vehicle, drive-in, coffee shop, public food market, produce stand or similar place which food or drink is prepared for sale or for service on the premises or elsewhere.

"Special event" means any special event as that term is defined by and is regulated by the Salinas City Code at which food and/or beverages are being provided for public consumption. This definition shall apply whether such food and/or drinks are prepared within or outside of the Salinas City limits.

(Ord. No. 2519 (NCS), § 2, 8-23-2011)

Sec. 14-33. - Prohibited disposable food service ware.

(a) Food providers shall not dispense prepared food in any disposable food service ware that contains polystyrene foam or otherwise sell, hand out, give away, distribute or otherwise make available for public or customer use any disposable food service ware that contains polystyrene foam, unless exempted by this article.

(b) Disposable food service ware that contains polystyrene foam is prohibited from use in all City of Salinas facilities.

(c) The prohibition of disposable food service ware containing or utilizing polystyrene foam shall also apply to all City of Salinas contractors in the performance of City of Salinas contracts and special events sponsored by the city.

(d) It shall also be a policy goal of the city that business establishments located outside the city limits, but that may sell or offer for sale their products within the City of Salinas, shall not package any food product in any package that contains or that utilizes polystyrene foam. The City of Salinas shall promote and shall encourage, on a voluntary basis, the elimination of all polystyrene foam disposable food service ware by these outside business establishments.
(e) To allow food providers an opportunity to use remaining stocks of food packaging, food providers shall have one hundred eighty days from the effective date to comply with the regulations of this article. During the one hundred eighty-day period, it shall be the policy of the city to encourage voluntary adherence to the requirements of this article. After one hundred eighty days from the effective date of this article, food providers shall be subject to and shall comply with the regulations of this article.

(Ord. No. 2519 (NCS), § 2, 8-23-2011)

Sec. 14-34. - Required biodegradable, compostable, or recyclable disposable food service ware.

(a) All food providers within the City of Salinas utilizing disposable food service ware shall use only biodegradable, compostable or recyclable products, unless there is no affordable alternative available as determined by the city manager or his designee.

(b) All City of Salinas facilities utilizing disposable food service ware shall use only products that are biodegradable, compostable or recyclable.

(c) All promoters and participants in special events utilizing food service ware shall use only products that are biodegradable, compostable or recyclable.

(d) City of Salinas contractors and promoters or participants in city-sponsored events utilizing disposable food service ware shall also be required to use only biodegradable, compostable or recyclable products while performing under a City of Salinas contract or permit.

(Ord. No. 2519 (NCS), § 2, 8-23-2011)

Sec. 14-35. - Exemptions.

(a) There are no exemptions that allow for the use of polystyrene foam disposable food service ware by food providers within the City of Salinas.

(b) The City of Salinas may exempt a food provider from the requirements set forth in Sections 14-33 and 14-44 of this article for a non-renewable, one-year period upon the food provider showing, in writing, that this ordinance would create an undue hardship or practical difficulty not generally applicable to other persons in similar circumstances. The city manager, or his designee, shall prepare a written decision to grant or to deny a one-year exemption, which decision shall be final. A request for an exemption shall include all information necessary for the city manager or his designee to make a decision including, but not limited to, documentation showing factual support for the claimed exemption. The applicant may be required to provide additional information. The city manager or his designee may approve the request for an exemption in whole or in part, with or without conditions.

(c) Food prepared or packaged outside the City of Salinas and sold inside the city are exempt from the provisions of this ordinance except for those foods prepared or packaged in connection with a special event held within the city. Other purveyors of food prepared or packaged outside the city are encouraged to follow the provisions of this ordinance as it is a policy goal of this city to eliminate the use of polystyrene foam for packaging unprepared food.

(d) Polystyrene foam coolers and ice chests used by food providers for item storage and/or transportation and intended for reuse shall be exempt from the provisions of this article.

(e) During an emergency requiring immediate action to prevent or to mitigate the loss of impairment of life, health, property or essential public services, persons providing emergency relief are exempt from the provisions of this article until such time as the emergency has ceased.

(Ord. No. 2519 (NCS), § 2, 8-23-2011)

Sec. 14-36. - Enforcement.
(a) The remedies and penalties provided in this ordinance are cumulative and in addition to any other remedies available at law or in equity.

(b) The city manager, or his designee, shall be primarily responsible for the implementation and the enforcement of this article. Such person is authorized to establish guidelines and procedures to implement this article and to take such action as may be necessary, including inspection of food providers, to monitor compliance with this article.

(c) Violation of this article is a misdemeanor. Alternatively, and in the discretion of the city attorney, a violation of this article may be prosecuted administratively. Any enforcement officer of the city, at his or her discretion, may issue an administrative citation for a violation of this article. The authority granted the city in this section shall be in addition to all other remedies available at law or in equity and the city attorney is hereby authorized to take such enforcement action as is authorized under the Salinas City Code or any other provision of law.

(d) The city manager or his designee shall be responsible for enforcing this ordinance and shall have authority to issue citations for violations. The city manager or his designee, in accordance with applicable law, may inspect any vendor or food provider's premises to verify compliance.

(e) For the first violation a written warning shall be issued to the food provider specifying that a violation of this ordinance has occurred and which further notifies the food provider of the appropriate penalties to be assessed in the event of future violations. The food provider will have no more than thirty days to comply. Upon failure of the food provider to comply within the thirty-day period set forth in this section, the city may pursue enforcement action by utilizing any of the remedies set forth in this section.

(f) If issuance of an administrative citation is deemed to be the appropriate enforcement method, such citation shall issue following the failure of the food provider to comply with the thirty-day notice period set forth in this section. In lieu of the fine for the first administrative citation, but not for subsequent administrative citations, the city may allow the violator to submit receipts demonstrating the purchase of at least one hundred dollars worth of biodegradable, compostable or recyclable products after the citation date, as an alternative disposable food service ware for the items which led to the violation.

(Ord. No. 2519 (NCS), § 2, 8-23-2011)

Article IV. - Penalty.[41]

Footnotes:

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Editor's note—Ord. No. 2519 (NCS), § 1, adopted Aug. 23, 2011, renumbered former Art. III, § 14-32, as Art. IV, § 14-37, as set out herein.

Sec. 14-37. - Penalty for violation of chapter.

Except as may otherwise be specifically provided in any article or any other section of this chapter, any person violating or failing to comply with any of the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of an infraction.

(Ord. No. 1704 (NCS), § 8.)

(Ord. No. 2519 (NCS), § 1, 8-23-2011)
CHAPTER 29. - STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AND DISCHARGE CONTROL.* **

Sections:

Article I. - General.

Division 1. - Title, Purpose and Definitions.

Sec. 29-1. - Title.

This ordinance shall be known as the "City of Salinas Stormwater Management and Discharge Control Ordinance" and may be so cited.

(Ord. No. 2473 (NCS), § 1.)

Sec. 29-2. - Purpose and intent.

The purpose and intent of this chapter is to ensure the health, safety and general welfare of citizens, and protect the water quality of watercourses and water bodies in a manner pursuant to and consistent with the requirements of the NPDES permit issued to the city of Salinas by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board and the Federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Section 1251 et seq.) by reducing pollutants in urban stormwater discharges to the maximum extent practicable and by effectively prohibiting nonstormwater discharges to the storm sewer drain system. The provisions of this chapter shall be implemented and enforced in such a manner as to prevent or reduce downstream erosion, to protect stream habitat and to implement controls for the post-development runoff and discharges. To that end, development within the jurisdictional authority of the city of Salinas shall be done in a manner consistent with low impact development guidance set forth in the stormwater development standards document established by the city of Salinas.

(Ord. No. 2473 (NCS), § 1.)

Sec. 29-3. - Definitions.

When used in this chapter, the following words shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section:

(a) "Approval Authority" means the state of California Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board.

(b) "Authorized enforcement officer" means the city engineer and those individuals designated by the city engineer to enforce the provisions of this chapter.

(c) Authorized Representative of Industrial Activity (Use). An authorized representative of an industrial user may include, but is not limited to the following persons:

(1) A principal executive officer of at least the level of vice-president, if the industrial user is a corporation;

(2) A general partner or proprietor if the industrial user is a partnership or proprietorship, respectively; or

(3) A duly authorized representative of the individual designated above if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates.
(d) "Best management practices (BMP)" means a program, schedule of activity, technology, process, siting criteria, operating method, measure, device, prohibition, practice (including, but not limited to, general housekeeping practices and pollution prevention practices), procedure or other management policy which effectively controls, prevents, removes or minimizes the discharge of pollutants, directly or indirectly to the municipal storm drain system and waters of the United States.

(e) "California general construction activities stormwater permit" means the general permit as adopted by the California State Water Resources Control Board for the permitting of stormwater discharges associated with construction activities.

(f) "California general industrial activities stormwater permit" means the general permit as adopted by the California State Water Resources Control Board for the permitting of stormwater discharges associated with given industrial activities.

(g) "Clean Water Act" means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. Section 1251 et seq.) and any subsequent amendments thereto and regulations adopted thereunder.

(h) "CFR" means the Code of Federal Regulations.

(i) "City" means the city of Salinas.

(j) "City engineer" means the city engineer of the city of Salinas.

(k) "City storm sewer drainage system" or "storm drainage system" means and includes, but is not limited to, those facilities owned and operated by the city through which stormwater may be collected and/or conveyed to the waters of the United States, including flood control channels, any roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels or storm drains which are not part of a publicly-owned treatment works (POTW) as defined at 40 Code of Federal Regulations Section 122.2 and all conduits, pumping plants, collection facilities and other appurtenances owned and operated by the city of Salinas for carrying, collecting, pumping and/or disposing of stormwater, surface water, groundwater, roof runoff or other unpolluted water.

(k) "City's NPDES permit" means the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) permit issued to the city under Section 402(p) of the Clean Water Act.

(l) "Construction activity" means activities subject to the California general construction activities permit.

(m) "Development" means the construction, building or placement of any structure or portion thereof which would require a building permit.

(n) "Enforcement officer" means the city engineer or his designee.

(o) "Facility" means any nonresidential premises.

(p) "Hazardous materials" means any material, including any substance, waste or combination thereof, which because of its quantity, concentration or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics may cause, or significantly contribute to, a substantial present or potential hazard to human health, safety, property or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of or otherwise managed.

(q) "Illicit discharge" or "illegal discharge" means any direct or indirect non-stormwater discharge to the storm drain system, except as exempted in Section 29-10 of this chapter.

(r) "Illicit connections." An illicit connection is defined as either of the following:

(1) Any drain or conveyance, whether on the surface or subsurface, which allows an illegal discharge to enter the storm drain system including but not limited to any conveyances which allow any nonstormwater discharge including sewage, process wastewater and wash water to enter the storm drainage system and any connections to the storm drainage system from
indoor drains and sinks, regardless of whether said drain or connection had been previously allowed, permitted or approved by a government agency; or

(2) Any drain or conveyance connected from a commercial or industrial land use to the storm drainage system, which has not been documented in plans, maps or equivalent records and approved by the city.

(s) "Industrial activity" means any activity that involves manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas. Further definition of activities covered is given in 40 Code of Federal Regulations Section 122.26 (b).

(t) "Inspector" means an authorized enforcement officer as defined in this section.

(u) "Low impact development (LID)" means the stormwater management approach towards development planning and design that minimizes post-construction stormwater runoff pollutant loads and stormwater runoff quantity, by promoting infiltration and biofiltration, and minimizing the installation of impervious surfaces. The LID design orientation is to minimize the site stormwater runoff impact of development by using design techniques that infiltrate, filter, store, evaporate, and detain runoff close to its source.

(v) "Maximum extent practicable (MEP)" is a standard for the control of pollutants required by Section 402(p) [33 U.S.C. Section 1342(p)] of the Clean Water Act requiring the application of practical, technologically feasible, and economically achievable management practices, including but not limited to, pollution control techniques, and system, design, and engineering methods.

(w) "National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit" means a permit issued by the approval authority pursuant to the Clean Water Act, which authorizes a discharge to the waters of the state.

(x) "Nonstormwater discharge" means any discharge to the storm drain system that is not entirely composed of stormwater.

(y) "Notice of intent (NOI)" means the formal notification to the State Regional Water Quality Control Board by the applicant that either a construction or industrial activity will occur in compliance with the conditions of the general permit and thereby commits the applicant to prepare and implement a stormwater pollution prevention plan.

(z) "Outfall" means the point at which the city's storm drainage system discharges to the waters of the state.

(aa) "Person" means any natural person, corporation, partnership, business trust, company, government agency, association or other entity.

(bb) "Point source" means any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance including, but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock or vessel or other floating craft. (33 U.S.C. Section 1362(14); 40 CFR Section 122.2)

(cc) "Pollutant" includes dredged soil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal and agricultural waste discharged into water; paints, varnishes and solvents; oil and other automotive fluids; nonhazardous liquid and solid wastes and yard wastes; refuse, rubbish, garbage, litter or other discarded or abandoned objects, articles and accumulations, so that same may cause or contribute to pollution; floatables; pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers; hazardous substances and wastes; animal wastes; wastes and residues that result from constructing a building or structure; and noxious or offensive matter of any kind.

(dd) "Pollution" means man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, or radiological integrity of water or other media.
(ee) "Porter-Cologne Act" means the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (California Water Code Section 13000 et seq.) and any subsequent amendments thereto and regulations adopted thereunder.

(ff) "Premises" means any building, lot parcel, real estate or land or portion of land, whether improved or unimproved, including adjacent sidewalks and parkway strips or other surface area which is capable of contributing runoff to the city’s storm drainage system.

(gg) "Redevelopment" means any construction, alteration or improvement at an already developed site that will increase the total impervious surface area of that site. Redevelopment could include, but is not limited to, the expansion of building footprints, the addition or replacement of a structure, exterior construction or remodeling, replacement of existing impervious surfaces that is not part of a maintenance activity, and other activities that create additional impervious surfaces. "Significant redevelopment" is a level of redevelopment at or above a defined threshold set forth in the stormwater development standards.

(hh) "State" means the state of California.

(ii) "Stormwater" means stormwater runoff, snowmelt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

(jj) "Stormwater control plan" means an engineered plan with calculations for stormwater drainage and treatment. The plan shall show how runoff from each drainage area on a development or redevelopment project will be handled to meet the requirements of the stormwater development standards.

(kk) "Stormwater management program" means a comprehensive planning process to reduce discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable using best management practices.

(ll) "Stormwater management facility" means any device designated to detain, retain, filter or infiltrate stormwater.

(mm) "Stormwater development standards" means the current city of Salinas stormwater development standards and any amendments and/or supplements thereto.

(nn) "Stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP)" means the report required to be prepared by industrial or construction site stormwater dischargers, which sets forth the site map, identifies the activities that have the potential to pollute stormwater and describes the proposed BMPs to be implemented by the discharger.

(oo) "User" means any person who contributes, causes or permits the contribution of stormwater to the city's storm drainage system.

(pp) "Unpolluted water" means water to which no pollutant has been intentionally or accidentally introduced so as to render such water unacceptable to the city for disposal to storm or natural drainages or directly to surface waters.

(qq) "Waters of the state" means surface watercourses, and water bodies as defined at 40 CFR Section 122.2 and any subsequent amendment.

(rr) "Waters of the U.S." or "waters of the United States" shall have the meaning set forth in 40 CFR Section 122.2.

(Ord. No. 2473 (NCS), § 1.)

Division 2. - General Provisions

Sec. 29-4. - Responsibility for administration.
This part shall be administered by the city engineer for the city of Salinas and authority to enforce this part is delegated to the city engineer and his designee(s).

(Ord. No. 2473 (NCS), § 1.)

Sec. 29-5. - Construction and application.

The rules and regulations set forth in this chapter shall be construed in a manner consistent with and shall in no way be construed in such a manner so as to diminish the authority of the requirements of the Clean Water Act; the Porter-Cologne Act; the city of Salinas NPDES municipal separate storm sewer system permit and any amendment, revision or reissuance thereof; and all other provisions contained in the Salinas Municipal Code.

(Ord. No. 2473 (NCS), § 1.)

Sec. 29-6. - Severability and application.

If any portion of this chapter is declared invalid, the remaining portions of this chapter are to be considered severable and valid.

(Ord. No. 2473 (NCS), § 1.)

Sec. 29-7. - Taking.

The provisions of this chapter shall not operate to deprive any landowner of substantially all of the market value of his or her property or otherwise constitute an unconstitutional taking without compensation. If application of this chapter to a specific project would create a taking, then pursuant to the chapter the city council may allow additional land uses; but only to the extent necessary to avoid a taking. Such uses shall be consistent with and carry out the purposes of this chapter as stated in Section 29-2.

(Ord. No. 2473 (NCS), § 1.)

Sec. 29-8. - Effective date.

This ordinance codified in this chapter will take effect thirty days from the date of passage, and shall be published following passage as required by the California Government Code.

(Ord. No. 2473 (NCS), § 1.)

Article II. - Discharge Regulations and Requirements.

Division 1. - Discharge Prohibitions.

Sec. 29-9. - General discharge prohibition—Illegal discharges.

Nonstormwater discharges to the city storm drain system are prohibited, except as specifically allowed in Section 29-10. No person shall contribute or cause to be contributed, directly or indirectly, to the city's storm drainage system any pollutant, wastewater or any substance or material which will interfere with the
operation or performance of the storm drainage system, violate the city's NPDES permit or violate other applicable law or regulations.

(Ord. No. 2473 (NCS), § 1.)

Sec. 29-10. - Discharges exempt from the general prohibition.

(a) The general discharge prohibition shall not apply to any discharge regulated under an NPDES permit, or, in the case of a non-point source discharge, a waiver or waste discharge order issued to the discharger and administered by the State of California under the authority of the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("USEPA"), provided that the discharger is in full compliance with all requirements of the permit, waiver or order and other applicable laws or regulations.

(b) Unless otherwise determined by the city engineer, discharges from the following activities shall not be considered a source of pollutants to waters of the United States when properly managed to ensure that no potential pollutants are present, and therefore they shall not be considered illegal discharges unless determined to cause a violation of the provisions of the Porter-Cologne Act, Clean Water Act, or this chapter:

1. Diverted stream flows;
2. Rising ground waters;
3. Uncontaminated ground water infiltration [as defined by 40 CFR Section 35.2005(20)];
4. Uncontaminated pumped ground water;
5. Foundation drains;
6. Springs;
7. Water from crawl space pumps;
8. Footing drains;
9. Air conditioning condensation;
10. Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands;
11. Water line flushing;
12. Lawn and landscape irrigation from potable water sources;
13. Discharges from potable water sources;
14. Irrigation water;
15. Individual residential car washing; and
16. Dechlorinated or dehuminated swimming pool/spa water.

(c) Discharges or flows from firefighting activities are excluded from the non-stormwater discharge prohibition and need only be addressed where identified as significant sources of pollutants to water of the United States.

(Ord. No. 2473 (NCS), § 1.)

Sec. 29-11. - Discharge in violation of permit.

Any discharge not managed in accordance with the city's stormwater management program as referenced in the city's NPDES permit or any amendment, revision or reissuance thereof, either separately considered or when combined with other discharges, is prohibited. Liability for any such discharge shall be
the responsibility of the person(s) causing or responsible for the discharge, and such person(s) shall defend, indemnify, and hold the city harmless against any litigation, administrative proceeding, claim, expense, liability, fine, penalty or payment for injury or damage to any person or property resulting from such discharges.

(Ord. No. 2473 (NCS), § 1.)

Sec. 29-12. - Requirement to eliminate illegal discharges.

(a) An authorized enforcement officer may require by written notice that a person responsible for an illegal discharge immediately, or by a specified date, discontinue the discharge and, if necessary, take measures to eliminate the source of the discharge to prevent the occurrence of future illegal discharges.

(b) Unauthorized nonstormwater discharges include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) Sanitary sewer overflows;

(2) Discharges of wash water resulting from the hosing off or cleaning of gas stations, vehicle repair services, or other types of automotive service facilities;

(3) Discharges resulting from the storage, cleaning, repair, or maintenance of any type of equipment, machinery, or facility including, but not limited to, motor vehicles, cement-related equipment, and portable toilet servicing;

(4) Discharges of wash water from mobile operations including, but not limited to, mobile vehicle washing, steam cleaning, power washing, and carpet cleaning;

(5) Discharges of wash water from the cleaning of impervious surfaces in municipal, industrial and commercial areas including, but not limited to, parking lots, streets, sidewalks, driveways, patios, plazas, work yards and outdoor eating or drinking areas;

(6) Discharges of runoff from material storage areas containing chemicals, fuels, grease, oil, or other hazardous materials;

(7) Discharges of pool or fountain water containing chlorine, biocides, or other chemicals and discharges of pool or fountain filter backwash water;

(8) Discharges of sediment, pet waste, vegetation clippings, or other landscape or construction-related wastes;

(9) Discharges of food-related wastes (e.g., grease, fish processing, and restaurant kitchen mat and trash bin wash water);

(10) Discharge of runoff from washing toxic materials from paved or unpaved areas; and

(11) Discharge of materials such as litter, landscape debris, construction debris, or any state or federally banned pesticides.

(Ord. No. 2473 (NCS), § 1.)

Division 2. - Illicit Connections.

Sec. 29-13. - Illicit connections.

It is unlawful for any person to establish, use, maintain or continue illicit discharges or illicit drainage connections to the city storm drainage system. This prohibition shall apply to connections in existence at
the time of the adoption of the ordinance codified in this chapter, irrespective of whether such connection was made under a permit or other authorization or whether permissible under the law or practices applicable or prevailing at the time the connection was made.

(Ord. No. 2473 (NCS), § 1.)

Sec. 29-14. - Requirement to eliminate or secure approval for illicit connections.

The authorized enforcement officer may require by written notice that a person responsible for an illicit connection to the storm drain system comply with the requirements of this article to eliminate or secure approval for the connection by a specified date, regardless of whether or not the connection or discharges to it had been established or approved prior to the effective date of this article.

If, subsequent to eliminating a connection found to be in violation of this article, the responsible person can demonstrate that an illegal discharge will no longer occur, such person may request city approval to reconnect. The reconnection or reinstallation of the connection shall be at the responsible person's expense.

(Ord. No. 2473 (NCS), § 1.)

Division 3. - Reduction of Pollutants and Best Management Practices.

Sec. 29-15. - Reduction of pollutants in stormwater.

Stormwater runoff, soil erosion and nonpoint source pollution can be controlled and minimized through the regulation of stormwater runoff from development sites. These goals are achieved by designing sites that disturb only the smallest area necessary, minimize soil compaction and imperviousness, preserve natural drainages, vegetation and buffer zones, and utilize on-site stormwater treatment techniques. These principles and techniques are collectively known as low impact development (LID). The California Regional Water Resources Control Board has determined that LID techniques are effective, feasible and economically practical, and that they are a component of the maximum extent practicable (MEP) standard as defined in Section 29-3 of this chapter.

Any person engaged in activities, which will, or may result in pollutants entering the city storm drainage system or which may otherwise cause or contribute to pollution shall undertake all feasible measures to reduce the introduction of such pollutants, including the implementation of LID techniques. Where best management practices requirements are promulgated by the city or any federal, state or regional agency for any activity, operation or facility which would otherwise cause the discharge of pollutants to the storm drain system or waters of the United States, every person undertaking such activity or operation, or owning or operating such facility shall comply with such requirements.

The city's stormwater management program shall establish minimum requirements that apply to pollutant generating activities within the city. With regard to such activities, the following minimum requirements shall apply. Where applicable, the requirements of subsections (d) through (h) shall be made conditions of any ministerial or discretionary building permit.

(a) Littering. No person shall throw, deposit, leave, maintain, keep or permit to be thrown, deposited, placed or left, any refuse, rubbish, garbage or other discarded or abandoned objects, articles and accumulations, in or upon any street, alley, sidewalk, storm drain, inlet, catch basin, conduit or any other drainage structures, business place or upon any public or private plot of land in the city, so that the same might be or become a pollutant. No person shall throw or deposit litter in any fountain, pond, lake, stream or any other body of water in a park or elsewhere in the city. This
section shall not apply to the storing of such potential pollutants in containers or in lawfully established waste disposal facilities.

(b) Owners of Abutting Property. The occupants, tenants, owners, lessees and/or proprietors of any real property in the city of Salinas in front of which there is a paved sidewalk shall be responsible for maintaining such sidewalk and keeping the same free of dirt and litter. Sweepings from such sidewalk shall not be swept or otherwise made or allowed to go into the gutter or roadway, but shall be disposed of in receptacles maintained on such real property as required for the disposal of garbage.

(c) Owners and Operators of Parking Lots and Similar Structures. Persons owning or operating a paved parking lot, gas station pavement, paved private street or road, or similar structure, shall clean those structures in a manner that does not result in discharge of pollutants to the city storm drain system.

(d) Best Management Practices for Construction Sites. All construction shall comply with the city of Salinas Standards to Control Excavations, Cuts, Fills, Clearing, Grading, Erosion and Sediments, as adopted by the city council and as the same may be amended from time to time. Any construction contractor performing work in the city shall keep debris and dirt out of the city’s storm drain system. The authorized enforcement officer may require any construction contractor performing work in the city to submit a stormwater pollution prevention plan prior to final map approval by city or prior to issuance of a building permit by city, whichever occurs first.

(e) Implementation of Post-Construction Pollutant Control Strategies. Every person undertaking any new development or significant redevelopment, as defined herein, that may discharge pollutants to waters of the United States or cause or contribute to pollution, shall implement low impact development (LID) strategies and/or structural treatment control BMPs as specified in the stormwater development standards or other applicable standards adopted by the city. Every such person shall also implement any additional stormwater control strategies specified by the city engineer based on site or project considerations. All new development and significant redevelopment, as defined herein, shall develop and implement a stormwater control plan, as defined herein, demonstrating how the site’s drainage will be managed. The stormwater control plan shall be included in the building permit application. The approved plan shall become a condition of the building permit. These requirements apply to both ministerial and discretionary projects.

Any person subject to this subsection shall be solely responsible for any costs and expenses necessary to develop and implement the LID and/or structural treatment control BMPs and shall be solely responsible for the ongoing maintenance of such features. All stormwater treatment practices shall have an enforceable operation and maintenance agreement to ensure the system functions as designed. This agreement will include any and all maintenance easements required to access and inspect the stormwater treatment practices, and to perform routine maintenance as necessary to ensure proper functioning of the stormwater treatment practice. All applicable building permits shall have, as a requirement of the permit, an enforceable operation and maintenance agreement. In addition, a legally binding covenant specifying the parties responsible for the proper maintenance of all stormwater treatment practices shall be secured prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy.

Prior to the issuance of any permit that requires a stormwater management facility, the applicant or owner of the site must execute a maintenance easement or agreement that shall be binding on all subsequent owners of land served by the stormwater management facility. The easement or agreement shall provide for access to the facility at reasonable times for periodic inspection by the city, or its contractor or agent, and for regular or special assessments of property owners to ensure that the facility is maintained in proper working condition to meet stormwater development standards and any other requirements of this chapter. The easement or agreement shall be recorded by the owner of record prior to issuance of a certificate of final occupancy.

Maintenance of all stormwater management facilities shall be ensured through the creation of an easement or other maintenance covenant that must be approved by the city and recorded prior to final plan approval. The city, in lieu of a maintenance covenant, may accept dedication of any existing or
future stormwater management facility for maintenance, in accordance with the stormwater development standards.

The city engineer may only exempt requirements for LID strategies or other development standards in accordance with a waiver program incorporated into in the stormwater development standards, and only in circumstances where, in the opinion of the city engineer, it is not feasible to implement, or where implementation of such requirements would provide no benefit to water quality.

(f) Notification of Intent and Compliance with General Permits. Each industrial discharger, discharger associated with construction activity, or other discharger, described in any general stormwater permit addressing such discharges, as may be adopted by the USEPA, the State Water Resources Control Board, or the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region, shall provide notice of intent, comply with, and undertake all other activities required by any general stormwater permit applicable to such discharges unless the discharger is covered by an individual permit. Each discharger identified in an individual NPDES permit relating to stormwater discharges shall comply with and undertake all activities required by such permit. Violation of any applicable general or individual NPDES stormwater permit shall constitute a violation of this chapter.

(g) Compliance with Best Management Practices. Where best management practices guidelines or requirements have been defined in city ordinances, the stormwater development standards, the city's stormwater management program, by the city engineer or adopted by any federal, state, regional, county and/or city agency, for any activity, operation or facility which may cause or contribute to stormwater pollution or contamination, and/or discharges of nonstormwater to the stormwater system or waters of the United States, provided the same is first determined by the city engineer to be equivalent, every person undertaking such activity or operation or use of premises, or owning or operating any facility, that may cause or contribute to stormwater pollution or contamination, illegal discharges or nonstormwater discharges shall comply with such guidelines or requirements. Any person engaged in activities or operations, or owning facilities or property which will or may result in pollutants entering stormwater, the storm drainage system or waters of the U.S. shall implement best management practices to the extent they are technologically achievable to prevent or reduce the discharge or runoff of such pollutants.

(h) Watercourse Protection. Every person owning property through which a watercourse passes, or such person's lessee, shall keep and maintain that part of the watercourse within the property reasonably free of trash, debris, excessive vegetation and other obstacles that would cause or contribute to pollution or significantly retard the flow of water through the watercourse, except as prohibited by the regulations of the California Department of Fish and Game. In addition, the owner or lessee shall maintain existing privately owned structures within or adjacent to a watercourse, so that such structures will not become a hazard to the use, function or physical integrity of the watercourse. The owner or lessee shall not remove healthy bank vegetation beyond that actually necessary for maintenance, nor remove such vegetation in such a manner as to increase the vulnerability of the watercourse to erosion. The property owner shall be responsible for maintaining and stabilizing that portion of the watercourse that is within their property lines in order to protect against erosion and degradation of the watercourse originating or contributed from their property.

(Ord. No. 2473 (NCS), § 1.)

Division 4. - Spill Prevention and Notification.

Sec. 29-16. - Spill prevention plan.
Each facility shall provide protection from spills of hazardous or prohibited materials or other substances regulated by this chapter. The methods, procedures, mechanisms and facilities established and utilized for the purpose of preventing accidental discharges or spills of materials with pollution potential shall be provided and maintained at the owner's own cost and expense.

Facilities required to file a NOI for coverage under the California general industrial activities stormwater permit shall submit to the city a copy of the stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) prepared for the general permit. The SWPPP shall outline the user's spill prevention and response procedure, describe the nature and location of any chemicals stored on the user's premises and shall contain procedures for immediately notifying the city and preventing adverse impacts of any discharge of such chemicals, substances or materials.

(Ord. No. 2473 (NCS), § 1.)

Sec. 29-17. - Notification of spills.

All persons in charge of a facility or responsible for emergency response for a facility have a personal responsibility to train facility personnel and maintain notification procedures to assure immediate notification is provided to the city of any suspected, confirmed or unconfirmed release of material, pollutants or waste creating a risk of discharge into the city storm drain system.

As soon as any person in charge of a facility or responsible for emergency response for a facility has knowledge of any suspected, confirmed or unconfirmed release of materials, pollutants or waste which may result in pollutants or nonstormwater discharge entering the city storm drain system, such person shall take all necessary steps to ensure the discovery, containment and clean-up of such release and notify the city of the occurrence.

In the event of a release of hazardous materials, such person shall telephone 911 to report the release immediately. In the event of a release of nonhazardous materials, see Section 29-3(q), such person shall notify the city of Salinas maintenance services department in person or by phone or facsimile no later than 5:00 p.m. of the next business day. Notifications in person and by phone shall be confirmed by written notice addressed and mailed, within three business days, to the maintenance services director, city of Salinas, 426 Work Street, Salinas CA 93901, Attention: Spill Notification.

Notification shall identify the location of the discharge, the type, concentration and volume of waste, and corrective actions taken and/or anticipated. Such notification shall not relieve the user of any expense, loss, damage or other liability which may be incurred as a result of damage to the city, fish kills, or any other damage to person or property; nor shall such notification relieve the user of any fines, civil penalties or other liabilities which may be imposed by this part or other applicable law.

A notice advising employees whom to call in the event of an accidental discharge or spill shall be posted on the user's bulletin board or other prominent place. Employers shall provide spill prevention and response training for all employees who may cause an accidental discharge or spill to occur.

(Ord. No. 2473 (NCS), § 1.)

Article III. -

Division 1. - Inspection and Enforcement.

Sec. 29-18. - Authority to inspect.
(a) Whenever necessary to make an inspection to enforce any of the provisions of this chapter, or whenever an authorized enforcement officer has reasonable cause to believe that there exists in any building or upon any premises any condition which constitutes a violation of the provisions of this chapter, the officer may enter such building or premises at all reasonable times to inspect the same or perform any duty imposed upon the officer by this chapter, provided that (i) if such building or premises be occupied, he or she shall first present proper credentials and request entry; and (ii) if such building or premises be unoccupied, he or she shall first make a reasonable effort to locate the owner or other persons having charge or control of the building or premises and request entry. Any such request for entry shall state that the property owner or occupant has the right to refuse entry and that in the event such entry is refused, inspection may be made only upon authorization by a duly authorized court.

(b) Routine or area inspections shall be based upon such reasonable selection processes as may be deemed necessary to carry out the objectives of this chapter, including but not limited to random sampling and/or sampling in areas with evidence of stormwater contamination, illicit discharges, discharge of nonstormwater to the stormwater system, or similar factors.

(c) Authority to Sample and Establish Sampling Devices. Any authorized enforcement officer may establish on any property such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling or metering operations. During all inspections as provided herein, the officer may take any samples deemed necessary to aid in the pursuit of the inquiry or in the recordation of the activities on-site.

(d) Requirement to Test or Monitor. Any authorized enforcement officer may require that any person engaged in any activity and/or owning or operating any facility which may cause or contribute to stormwater pollution or contamination, illicit discharges and/or discharges of nonstormwater to the stormwater system, undertake such monitoring activities and/or analyses and furnish such reports as the officer may specify. The burden, including costs, of these activities, analyses and reports shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the monitoring, analyses and reports and the benefits to be obtained. The recipient of such request shall undertake and provide the monitoring, analyses and reports required.

In the event the owner or operator of a facility subject to a monitoring and/or analyses order fails to conduct required monitoring and/or analyses and furnish the required reports in the form required, the authorized enforcement officer may cause such monitoring and/or analyses to be completed and the cost of which, including the reasonable additional administrative costs incurred by the city shall be borne by the owner of the property and the cost thereof shall be invoiced to the owner of the property. Whenever the full amount of such costs has not been paid within ninety days from the date of notice of such costs, the city may take whatever action is available to it in order to recover such costs. This obligation may constitute a lien or, in the alternative, a special assessment against the real property on which the violation occurred.

(Ord. No. 2473 (NCS), § 1.)

Sec. 29-19. - Violations constituting misdemeanors.

The violation of any provision of this chapter, or failure to comply with any of the mandatory requirements of this chapter shall constitute a misdemeanor; except that notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, any such violation constituting a misdemeanor under this chapter may, at the discretion of an authorized enforcement officer be enforced pursuant to any available legal remedy including the city's administrative remedies ordinance (Chapter 1, Article II of this Code).

(Ord. No. 2473 (NCS), § 1.)

Sec. 29-20. - Penalty for violation.
Upon conviction of a misdemeanor, a person shall be subject to payment of a fine, or imprisonment, or both, not to exceed the limits set forth in California Government Code Section 36801.

(Ord. No. 2473 (NCS), § 1.)

Sec. 29-21. - Continuing violation.

Unless otherwise provided, a person, firm, corporation or organization shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense for each and every day during any portion of which a violation of this chapter is committed, continued or permitted by the person, firm, corporation or organization and shall be punishable accordingly as herein provided.

(Ord. No. 2473 (NCS), § 1.)

Sec. 29-22. - Violations—Abatement by the city.

(a) If any violation of this chapter has not been corrected pursuant to the requirements set forth by the city, the city shall enter upon the subject private property and is authorized to take any and all measures necessary to abate the violation and/or restore the property. It shall be unlawful for any person, owner, agent or person in possession of any premises to refuse to allow the city to enter upon the premises for the purposes set forth herein.

(b) Within thirty days after abatement of the violation by the city, the city engineer or an enforcement officer shall notify the property owner, as shown on the last equalized assessment roll, of the cost of abatement, which shall include all costs relating to the abatement and administrative costs incurred by the city. Such costs may become a lien or special assessment against the real property on which the violation occurred.

The owner may file a written protest objecting to the amount of the assessment with the city clerk within thirty days of the date of the notification of costs. The city clerk shall set the matter for a public hearing by the city council. The decision of the council shall be final. Failure to timely protest the amount of the abatement as provided herein shall constitute a failure to exhaust administrative remedies and no further appeal rights shall be granted.

If such costs are not paid within ninety days of the date of the council's final determination of the matter, or if the determination of the city council as set forth above has not been successfully challenged by a timely writ of mandate, the obligation may constitute a lien or, in the alternative, a special assessment against the property on which the violation occurred.

(c) The city engineer or designated enforcement officer is authorized to require immediate abatement of any violation of this chapter that constitutes an immediate threat to the health, safety or welfare of the public. If any such violation is not abated immediately as directed by the city engineer or designated enforcement officer, the city of Salinas is authorized to enter onto the property and to take any and all measures required to remediate the violation. Any expense related to such remediation undertaken by the city of Salinas shall be fully reimbursed by the property owner and/or responsible party. Any relief obtained under this section shall not prevent the city from seeking other and further relief authorized under this chapter.

(d) If any violation of this chapter constitutes a seasonal and recurrent nuisance, the city engineer shall so declare. Thereafter such seasonal and recurrent nuisance shall be abated every year without the necessity of further learning. If the city prevails in any administrative or civil proceedings initiated under this chapter, the city shall be entitled to seek reimbursement for all costs incurred in connection with such proceeding. Such reimbursable costs may include, but are not limited to, the costs of investigation, administrative overhead, out-of-pocket expenses, costs of administrative hearings, costs of suit, and reasonable attorney fees.
Sec. 29-23. - Concealment.

Causing, permitting, aiding, abetting or concealing a violation of any provision of this chapter shall constitute a violation of such provision.


Any person who violates any provision of this chapter, any provision of any permit issued pursuant to this chapter, or who discharges waste or wastewater which causes pollution, or who violates any cease and desist order, prohibition, or effluent limitation, may also be in violation of the Federal Clean Water Act and/or Porter-Cologne Act and may be subject to the sanctions of those acts including civil and criminal penalty. Any enforcement action authorized under this article should also include notice to the violator of such potential liability.

Sec. 29-25. - Violations deemed a public nuisance.

In addition to the penalties hereinbefore provided, any condition caused or permitted to exist in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter is deemed a threat to the public health, safety and welfare, and is declared and deemed to be a public nuisance, and may be summarily abated and/or restored by the authorized enforcement officer, and/or civil action to abate, enjoin or otherwise compel the cessation of such nuisance may be taken by the city attorney. Any costs or expenses incurred by the city in violating such nuisance shall be recoverable by the city as set forth in this chapter.

Sec. 29-26. - Recovery of costs.

In addition to any fine or penalty imposed, whenever any discharger introduces or causes the introduction of nonstormwater or any pollutant in violation of this chapter and the discharge results in a violation of any state or federal laws or regulations, in violation of the city's NPDES permit, damages public property, or adversely affects the city's storm drainage system or receiving waters, the discharger shall be liable to the city for reasonable costs necessary to correct such discharge, detriment or adverse effect, including, but not limited to costs of investigation, inspection or re-inspection, and any other costs and expenses incurred by the city in association with the corrective action or the clean-up of the pollutant and its effects.

All costs incurred by the city shall be a personal obligation of the discharger and any owner of any property that is the source of any discharge, and may be recovered by the city by any available legal remedies. In addition to this personal obligation and all other remedies provided by law, the city may collect any judgment, fee, cost or charge, including any permit fees, fines, late charges or interest incurred by it in enforcing the provisions of this chapter.
In addition to any other remedies provided in this chapter, any violation of this chapter may be enforced by civil action brought by the city. In any such action, the city may seek, and the court may grant, as appropriate, any or all of the following remedies:

(a) A temporary and/or permanent injunction;

(b) Assessment against the violator for the costs of any investigation, inspection, or monitoring survey, which led to the discovery of the violation, and for the reasonable costs incurred in preparing and prosecuting legal action as a result of violations of this chapter;

(c) Costs incurred in removing, correcting, or terminating the adverse effects resulting from the violation;

(d) Compensatory damages for loss or destruction to water quality, wildlife, fish and aquatic life; and

(e) Such other relief as the court may authorize. Assessments under this subsection shall be paid to the city to be used exclusively for costs associated with monitoring and establishing stormwater discharge pollution control systems and/or implementing or enforcing the provisions of these standards.

(Ord. No. 2473 (NCS), § 1.)

Sec. 29-28. - Administrative enforcement powers.

In addition to the other enforcement powers and remedies established in this chapter, the authorized enforcement officer has the authority to utilize the following administrative remedies.

(a) Cease and Desist Orders. When the authorized enforcement officer finds that a discharge has taken place or is likely to take place in violation of this chapter, the officer may issue an order to cease and desist such discharge, or practice, or operation likely to cause such discharge and direct that those persons not complying shall: (1) comply with the requirement, (2) comply with a time schedule for compliance, and/or (3) take appropriate remedial or preventive action to prevent the violation from recurring.

(b) Notice to Clean. Whenever the authorized enforcement officer finds any oil, earth, dirt, grass, weeds, dead trees, tin cans, rubbish, refuse, waste or any other material of any kind, in or upon the sidewalk abutting or adjoining any parcel of land, or upon any parcel of land or grounds, which may result in an increase in pollutants entering the city storm drain system or a nonstormwater discharge to the city storm drain system, he or she may give formal written notice to remove such oil, earth, dirt, grass, weeds, dead trees, tin cans, rubbish, refuse, waste or other material in any manner that he or she may reasonably provide. The authorized enforcement officer shall specify in the notice the time allotted for compliance and the recipient of such notice shall undertake the activities necessary to abate such condition within the period of time specified. In the event the owner or operator of a facility fails to conduct the required activities as described in the notice, the authorized enforcement officer may cause such required activities as described in the notice and the cost thereof shall be invoiced to the owner of the property.

(c) Referral. The city may also report violations to the Monterey County water resources agency, State Regional Water Control Board, or California Department of Fish and Game for action as appropriate. Such actions may be taken for failure to respond appropriately to a cease and desist order or if evidence indicates that the violator acted willfully with intent to cause, allow to continue, or conceal discharge in violation of the ordinance codified in this chapter.

(Ord. No. 2473 (NCS), § 1.)

Sec. 29-29. - Authority to arrest or issue citations.
Duly authorized peace officers for the city shall have and are vested with the authority to arrest or cite and release any person who violates the provisions of this chapter, in the manner provided by California Penal Code Section 849.

It is the intent of the city council that the immunities prescribed in Section 836.5 of the Penal Code which apply to public officers or employees in the discharge of their duties within the course and scope of their employment shall apply to all actions taken by such peace officers or other city employees in discharging their duties in accordance with this part.

(Ord. No. 2473 (NCS), § 1.)

Sec. 29-30. - Appeal.

Any person, firm, corporation or organization required to perform monitoring, analyses, reporting, and/or corrective activities by the authorized enforcement officer who is aggrieved by the decision of the city engineer or an authorized enforcement officer may appeal such decision to the city manager within fifteen days following the effective date of the decision by furnishing written request for an appeal to the city manager. Upon receipt of such request, the city manager or his designee may request a report and recommendation from the city engineer or authorized enforcement officer and shall set the matter for hearing at the earliest practical date. At such hearing, the city manager or his designee shall hear any evidence presented by the appellant and the city engineer or enforcement officer, and may reject, affirm or modify the authorized enforcement officer's decision. Such decision shall be the city's final administrative determination of the matter.

(Ord. No. 2473 (NCS), § 1.)

Sec. 29-31. - Judicial review.

The provisions of Sections 1094.5 and 1094.6 of the California Code of Civil Procedure are applicable to judicial review of city decisions pursuant to this chapter.

(Ord. No. 2473 (NCS), § 1.)

Sec. 29-32. - Remedies not exclusive.

Remedies under this article are in addition to and do not supersede or limit any and all other remedies, civil or criminal. The remedies provided for herein shall be cumulative and not exclusive.

(Ord. No. 2473 (NCS), § 1.)

Sec. 29-33. - Disclaimer of liability.

The degree of protection required by this chapter is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific, engineering and other relevant technical considerations. The standards set forth herein are minimum standards and this division does not imply that compliance will ensure that there will be no unauthorized discharge of pollutants into the waters of the United States. This chapter shall not create liability on the part of the city or any officer or employee thereof for any damages that result from reliance on this chapter or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

(Ord. No. 2473 (NCS), § 1.)

Article IV. - Coordination with Other Programs.
Sec. 29-34. - Coordination with hazardous materials inventory and response program.

The first revision of the business plan for any facility subject to the city's hazardous materials inventory and response program shall include a program for compliance with this chapter, including the prohibitions on nonstormwater discharges and illicit discharges, and the requirement to reduce stormwater pollutants to the maximum extent practicable.

(Ord. No. 2473 (NCS), § 1.)

CHAPTER 29A. - STORMWATER MANAGEMENT UTILITY.

Sections:

Sec. 29A-1. - Utility created.

A stormwater management utility is created as a city enterprise and utility to operate, maintain and fund the city's storm and surface drainage system. The purpose of this utility includes, but is not limited to, permitting, maintenance, planning, design, construction, regulation, surveying, water quality testing and inspection relating to storm and surface water management facilities.

(Ord. No. 2351 (NCS), § 2.)

Sec. 29A-2. - Management of system.

(a) The public works director shall act as director of the utility and shall be responsible for administering and managing the operations of the storm and surface water management system in accordance with the provisions of management programs adopted by the city council.

(b) The city council may adopt a storm and surface water management program or regulations to facilitate operation of the utility.

(Ord. No. 2351 (NCS), § 2.)

Sec. 29A-3. - Fees—Collection.

(a) The city council may establish a storm-water management utility fee to be imposed upon users of the stormwater drainage system, with the basis and amount of the fee to be established by resolution. The purpose of the fee is to provide for the costs and expense of improving the water quality of storm and surface water runoff, maintaining and operating storm and surface water control facilities, the costs of planning, permitting, designing, establishing, acquiring, developing, constructing or improving storm and surface water management facilities or improvements, or to pay or secure the payment of any indebtedness incurred for such purpose.

(b) Collection. Any fee imposed pursuant to this chapter shall be collected by the finance director in accordance with provisions set forth in the resolution establishing the basis and amount of the fee. The fees may be collected directly from users, or the collection may be contracted to other public or private utilities for collection in conjunction with their utility bills or the county of Monterey tax assessor for collection on the tax rolls.
(Ord. No. 2351 (NCS), § 2.)
CHAPTER 36. - INDUSTRIAL WASTE, WASTEWATER COLLECTION AND DISCHARGE.

Sections:

Article I. - General.

Division I. - Purpose and Definitions.

Sec. 36-1. - Purpose.

The city owns and operates a collection system which receives industrial wastewater only and is tributary to the industrial waste treatment facility (IWF). It is incumbent upon the city to protect the environment to the greatest degree possible and insure the protection and utilization of the IWF. This chapter will enable the city to comply with the requirements set by the Regional Water Quality Control Board of the State of California, the Environmental Protection Agency and appropriate state and federal regulations governing industrial wastewater.

The other wastewater collection system owned and operated by the city is tributary to a treatment facility owned and operated by the Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency (MRWPCA).

The city's pretreatment program covers the single industrial treatment facility and the industries discharging to it. The MRWPCA implements its own pretreatment program for its member jurisdictions.

This chapter addresses the IWF as well as the sanitary sewer system.

(Ord. No. 2102 (NCS).)

Sec. 36-2. - Definitions.

For the purpose of this chapter, the meaning of the terms used shall be as follows:

(1) "Biochemical oxygen demand" means the rate of oxygen uptake required by bacteria to degrade and stabilize decomposable organic materials in a standard volume of water during a five-day period at twenty degrees Celsius expressed in milligrams per liter.

(2) "Building sewer" means a sewer conveying wastewater from the premises of a user to a community sewer.

(3) "City" means the city of Salinas.

(4) "Community sewer" means the wastewater collection systems owned and operated by the city.

(5) "Council" or "city council" means the city council of the city of Salinas.

(6) "Contamination" means an impairment of the quality of the waters of the state by waste to a degree which creates a hazard to the public health through poisoning or through the spread of disease.

(7) "Conventional pollutant" means biochemical oxygen demand, suspended solids, pH, fecal coliform and additional pollutants identified in the city's national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permit.

(8) "Director" means the director of public works of the city of Salinas or authorized deputy, agent or representative.

(9) "Environmental Protection Agency" or "EPA" means the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or where duly appropriate the term may also be used as a designation for the Administrator or other duly authorized official of said agency.
(10) "Federal Act" means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, PL. 92-500, and any amendments hereto; as well as guidelines, limitations, and standards promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to such act.

(11) "Industrial user" or "IU" means a source of industrial discharge.

(12) "Industrial waste" means the water-carried putrescible waste from industrial manufacturing or industrial processing as distinct from sanitary sewage. It shall include the trade waste produced from food processing. It does not include sanitary sewage that may be discharged from residences, hotels, restaurants or business establishments engaged solely in the sale, storage or repair of goods, wares or merchandise. It does not include water quality acceptable for discharge to the storm drainage system.

(13) "Industrial waste sewer" means the sewer receiving industrial waste only.

(14) "Industrial waste treatment facility" or "IWF" means the treatment facility owned and operated by the city of Salinas for the treatment of industrial wastewater only.

(15) "Interference" means a discharge by an industrial user which alone or in conjunction with discharges by other sources, inhibits or disrupts the publicly owned treatment works, its treatment processes or operations or its sludge processes, use and disposal and which is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the industrial waste treatment facility's national pollutant discharge elimination system permit, including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation, or which prevents sewage sludge use and disposal by the POTW in accordance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder. Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including Title 11, more commonly referred to as Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)), and including state regulations contained in any state sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D or the SWDA, Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substance Control Act, and the Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act.

(16) "Mass emission rate" means the weight of material discharged to the sewer system during a given period of time. Unless otherwise specified, the mass emission rate shall mean pounds per day of a particular constituent or combination of constituent.

(17) "National categorical pretreatment standards" means the regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the EPA in accordance with section 307(b) and (c) of the Federal Act (33 U.S.C. 1317) which applies to industrial users. This term includes prohibited discharge limits established pursuant to section 403.5 of the Federal Act.

(18) "New source" means any building, structure, facility or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants the construction of which commenced after the publication of proposed pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Federal Act which will be applicable to such source if such standards are thereafter promulgated in accordance with that section.

(19) "Pass through" means the discharge of pollutants through the IWF into navigable waters in quantities or concentration which alone or in conjunction with discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit, including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation.

(20) "Person" means any individual, firm, company, partnership, association and the responsible corporate officer of any private, public and municipal corporation, the United States of America, and state of California, districts and all political subdivisions, governmental agencies and mandates thereof.

(21) "Pollution" means a deterioration of the quality of the waters of the state by wastes to a degree which unreasonably affects such waters for beneficial use or affects the facilities which serve such beneficial uses. Pollution may include contamination.

(22) "POTW" means publicly owned treatment works.
"Premises" means a parcel of real estate or portion thereof including any improvements thereon which is determined by the city to be a single industrial user for purpose of receiving, using, paying for service and also inspecting, sampling and other related services.

"Pretreatment" means the reduction, elimination or alteration of the amount and nature of pollutant properties in the wastewater to a less harmful state prior to or in lieu of discharging or introducing such pollutants into a POTW. The reduction or alteration can be by physical, or process changes, except as prohibited by 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) section 403.6(d).

"Pretreatment requirements" means any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment, other than a national pretreatment standard imposed on an industrial user.

"Sanitary sewage" means water-carried putrescible waste from residences and business establishment which is discharged into the sanitary sewer line and treated by the Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency.

"Significant industrial user" or "SIU" means any categorical industrial user, any noncategorical industrial user with a flow of more than twenty-five thousand gallons per day and any industrial user with a reasonable potential to adversely affect the IWIF's operation as determined by director, any industrial user which contributes five percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the treatment facility.

"Special sewer" means any sewer or storm drain constructed under the authority of the city of Salinas, the cost of which was not directly assessed to or borne by the abutting property and which has been or may hereafter be designated as special sewer by resolution of the council.

"Special sewer fee" means the fee established by resolution of the council to be paid by any person upon issuance of a permit to connect to a special sewer.


"Storm drain" means a sewer which carries storm and surface waters and drainage, but which excludes sewage and industrial wastes other than runoff water.

"Suspended solids" means solids that either float on the surface of or are in suspension in water.

"Toxic pollutant" means any pollutant or combinations of pollutants listed as toxic in regulations promulgated by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency under the provision of the Clean Water Act, as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977 (PL 95-217).

"Treatment facility" means any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of the industrial wastewater including the collection system, pumping, power, and other equipment and appurtenances, extensions, improvements, remodeling, additions and alterations.

"Waste" means and includes sewage and any and all other waste substances, liquid, solid, gaseous, or radioactive, associated with human habitation, or of human or animal origin, or from any producing, manufacturing or processing operation of whatever nature prior to disposal.

"Wastewater" means waste with water, whether treated or untreated, discharged into or permitted to enter a community sewer.

"Wastewater constituents and characteristics" means the individual chemical, physical, bacteriological and radiological parameters including volume and flow rate and such other parameters that serve to define, classify or measure the contents, quality, quantity and strength of wastewater.

"Waters of the state" means any water, surface or underground, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state of California.

(Ord. No. 2102 (NCS).)
Sec. 36-3. - Repealed by Ordinance No. 2102 (NCS).

Sec. 36-3.1. - Repealed by Ordinance No. 2102 (NCS).

Article II. - Sanitary Sewers.

Division 1. - Special Sewers.

Sec. 36-4. - Designation of special sewer.

The city council may by resolution establish any public sewer (either sanitary sewer, industrial waste sewer, or storm drain) as a special sewer provided that portions of the cost of said sewers were not directly assessed to or borne by the abutting property. Such sewers may be within the boundaries of the city, within territory annexed to the city, or areas outside the city.

(Ord. No. 1870 § 3.)

Sec. 36-5. - Permit required to connect.

It shall be unlawful for any person to connect any building sewer to any special sewer without a permit therefor having been first obtained from the director.

(Ord. No. 1870 § 3.)

Sec. 36-6. - Application; issuance; fee.

(a) Application. Before a connection may be made to a special sewer, a permit shall be secured from the director. Application for such permit shall be made by applicant on forms furnished by the city giving such information as the director may require. This application and form shall be in addition to the standard connection permit.

(b) Issuance. Upon such written application being made, the director may issue a permit to make such sewer connection upon payment of fees. Such permit may contain such conditions and requirements as the director may determine to be necessary for the protection of the city with respect to the special sewer and such sewer connection.

(c) Special Sewer Fee. Upon the issuance of such permit, the applicant shall pay a special sewer fee to the city at the rate established by the resolution of the Council in establishing the special sewer.

(Ord. No. 1870 § 3.)

Sec. 36-7. - Establishment of fees.

The special sewer fee rate for each special sewer shall be determined and established by city council resolution which establishes the special sewer. The rate of such special sewer fee may be determined as follows:

(a) On a front-foot basis;

(b) On a square-foot basis for the property served;

(c) On a per-connection basis;
(d) On a quantity or quality basis;
(e) On the basis of benefits to the property served; or
(f) On a combination of any one or more of such bases.

Nothing in this division shall change or affect any ordinances or regulation pertaining to inspection, permit fees, connection fees, or the actual construction of a special sewer connection presently constructed or authorized.

(Ord. No. 1870 § 3.)

Division 2. - Use of Public Sewers Required.

Sec. 36-8. - Unsanitary disposal of waste prohibited.

It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit or permit to be deposited in any unsanitary manner on public or private property within the city or in any area under the jurisdiction of said city any human or animal excrement, garbage or other objectionable wastes.

(Ord. No. 1870 § 3.)

Sec. 36-9. - Disposal of sewage to natural outlet prohibited.

It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit or permit to be deposited in any unsanitary manner or public or private property within the city or in any area under the jurisdiction of said city any human or animal excrement, garbage or other objectionable wastes. It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet (to include stormdrains) within the city or in any area under the jurisdiction of said city any sewage or other polluted waters except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. Any discharge into a natural outlet requires a discharge permit from the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

(Ord. No. 1870 § 3; Ord. No. 2102 (NCS).)

Sec. 36-9.1. - Disposal of toxic pollutants to natural outlet prohibited.

It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet, including stormdrains, toxic pollutants and other hazardous materials.

(Ord. No. 2102 (NCS).)

Sec. 36-10. - Septic tanks, etc., prohibited.

(a) Except as provided in the plumbing code of the city currently in effect, it shall be unlawful to construct or maintain any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool or other facility intended or used for the disposal of sewage.

(b) An additional exception for the installation of septic tanks may be granted by the city council, upon application, provided (i) the plumbing is constructed so as to permit ready diversion of the sewage into the public system and (ii) proper assurance is made that diversion into the public system shall be made within sixty days from the date of written notice from the director of public works that capacity is available in the city system and in the Monterey regional water pollution control agency's sewage
disposal facilities. All appropriate fees shall be paid. All county and state standards for any septic system installed shall be met and a separate permit from the Monterey County health department must first be obtained.

(Ord. No. 1870 § 3; Ord. No. 2019 (NCS), § 1.)

Sec. 36-11. - Plumbing code applicable to private sewage systems.

All private sewage disposal systems shall conform with the city plumbing code currently in effect.

(Ord. No. 1870 (NCS), § 3.)

Division 3. - Building and Sanitary Sewers and Connections.

Sec. 36-12. - Permit for sewer connection required.

No person except city employees or contractors directly employed by the city who are authorized to do so by the director shall uncover, make any connection with or opening into, use, alter or disturb any public sewer or appurtenances thereof without first obtaining a written permit from the director. A building sewer permit shall be obtained before installing a building sewer or connecting one to the public sewer.

(Ord. No. 1870 (NCS), § 3.)

Sec. 36-12.1. - Permit from MRWPCA required.

Final approval for a sanitary sewer permit is contingent upon the compliance with requirements of the Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency (MRWPCA).

(Ord. No. 2102 (NCS).)

Sec. 36-12.2. - Compliance with discharge requirements of MRWPCA.

All dischargers into the sanitary sewer shall comply with all the discharge requirements of the Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency.

(Ord. No. 2102 (NCS).)

Sec. 36-13. - Owner responsible for costs.

All costs and expense incident to the installation, connection and maintenance of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner. The owner shall indemnify the city from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation of the building sewer.

(Ord. No. 1870 (NCS), § 3.)

Sec. 36-14. - Building sewer required for each lot.
A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every lot except that joint use of building sewers may be permitted at the discretion of the director for developments, such as condominiums, where provisions have been made for joint maintenance by all owners served.

(Ord. No. 1870 (NCS), § 3.)

Sec. 36-15. - Existing building sewers.

Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found on examination and test by the director to meet all requirements of this chapter.

(Ord. No. 1870 (NCS), § 3.)

Sec. 36-16. - Applicable construction codes for building sewers.

The size, slope, alignment, materials of construction of a building sewer and the methods to be used in excavating, placing the pipe, jointing, testing, backfilling of the trench, shall all conform to the requirements of the city plumbing code and the city design standards and standard specifications currently in effect at the time of installation. Permits for building sewers which do not conform in design to the plumbing code may be granted if the plans have been approved by the city engineer/public works director.

(Ord. No. 1870 (NCS), § 3.)

Sec. 36-17. - Building sewer elevation.

Whenever possible the building sewer shall be brought to the building at the elevation below the basement floor. In all buildings in which any building drain is less than thirty inches higher than the invert of the public sewer, sanitary sewage carried by such building drain shall be lifted by an approved means and discharged to the building sewer, or the building drain shall include a check valve maintained by the owner.

(Ord. No. 1870 (NCS), § 3.)

Sec. 36-18. - Applicable construction codes for sewer connection.

The connection of the building sewer into the public sewer shall conform to the requirements of the city building and plumbing code has currently in effect and to the city design standards and standard specifications currently in effect. All such connections shall be made gastight and watertight. Since the connections are required to be gastight and watertight, infiltration of tree roots into a building sewer lateral are presumed to be caused by improper installation and shall be repaired by the property owner or responsible individual at no cost to the city, regardless of whether the building sewer is located on public or private property.

(Ord. No. 1870 (NCS), § 3; Ord. No. 2102 (NCS).)

Sec. 36-19. - Inspection of building sewer construction.

The applicant for the building sewer permit shall notify the director and the chief building official when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. The connection shall be made during the presence and under the inspection of the chief building official or their representatives.
Sec. 36-20. - Protective devices required.

All excavations for building sewer installations shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights so as to protect the public from hazard. The permittee shall agree to assume responsibility for any public liability or property damage which may result from the work. Street, sidewalks, parkways, or other public property disturbed in the course of the work shall be restored in accordance with the design standards and standard specifications currently in effect. Permits for building sewers shall also be considered as encroachment permits as required in other sections of the city code.

(Ord. 1870 (NCS), § 3.)

Division 4. - Collection System.

Sec. 36-20.1. - Disposal of hazardous and unacceptable waste.

Hazardous waste and other unacceptable waste not permitted to be discharged into the public sewer must be transported to a state-approved disposal site.

(Ord. No. 2102 (NCS).)

Sec. 36-20.2. - Prohibitions on point of discharge.

No person shall discharge any substances directly into a manhole or other opening in the city’s collection system other than through an approved building sewer, unless approved by the director.

(Ord. No. 2102 (NCS).)

Sec. 36-20.3. - Service charge for collection system cleanup.

Any person or business entity who intentionally or negligently discharges waste that causes obstruction, damage or any other impairment to the city’s collection system shall be assessed a charge for the work required to clean or repair the collection system.

(Ord. No. 2102 (NCS).)

Sec. 36-20.4. - Prohibition on storm drainage, ground water and unpolluted water.

Storm water, ground water, rain water, street drainage, roof runoff and unpolluted water shall not be discharged through direct or indirect connections to the city’s industrial waste sewer line unless special approval in writing is authorized by the director.

(Ord. No. 2102 (NCS).)

Division 5. - Sewer Collector System Fees.
Sec. 36-20.5. - Service charge.

(a) In addition to any sewer service charge levied and collected by the Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency, there is levied and collected upon each premises that discharges sewage which passes through the city's sewage collector system within and without the city, a sewage collector system fee at a rate established by Resolution of the Salinas City Council.

(b) The forgoing rate of sewage collector system fees shall be applicable for each premise for service on and after February 1, 2012. The fees may be collected in advance and may be combined with the billing by the Agency. Except for references specifically made in this division to sewer service charges of the Agency, all references in this division to sewer service charges mean the fees levied and assessed in this division for use of the city's sewage collection system.

(Ord. No. 2206, § 1; Ord. No. 2326 (NCS), § 1.)

(Ord. No. 2528 (NCS), § 1, 12-13-2011)

Sec. 36-20.6. - Exemptions.

Any person responsible for payment of the fees imposed by this section, and who personally pays for those services, and who has qualified for and is receiving benefits under the Social Security Administration's Supplemental Security Income Program for the Aged, Blind and Disabled (Title XVI, Social Security Act, as amended) shall be eligible for an exemption from the fee imposed by this section on service provided to such person's residential living quarters. However, if the aggregate gross income of all persons who share such person's residential living quarters exceeds twelve thousand dollars per annum, the exemption shall not apply. Only one such residential exemption shall be allowed to any person. Procedures and regulations applicable to this exemption are as follows:

(1) Applications for exemptions may be filed with the city at any time on forms approved by the city clerk.

(2) The exemption shall not be effective until seventy-five days following receipt of the application.

(3) Applications shall be verified by declaration under penalty of perjury and shall contain such information as may be required by the city clerk.

(4) The city clerk shall review such application and shall certify eligibility for exemption if the requirements of this subsection (c) are met, except no exemption shall be granted where service is through a master meter, and no exemption shall be granted for a fee which is or has been paid by a public agency or where the applicant received funds from a public agency specifically to pay the fee.

(5) Upon certification of eligibility for exemption, the city clerk shall notify the Agency, stating the name of the exempt person, the address to which the service is supplied, the account number, if any, and such other information as may be necessary for the agency to remove the fee from its billing procedure.

(6) Upon receipt of notice, the Agency shall discontinue billing for the fee imposed by this section; provided, fees billed by the Agency prior to receipt of such notice shall be collected and fees paid prior to receipt of such notice shall not be refunded.

(7) Exemptions certified by the city clerk shall continue so long as the facts supporting the exemption exist; provided, the exemption shall automatically terminate with the change in service address or residence of the exempted person. Such person may apply for a new exemption for each change of address.

(8) Any person who has been exempt under this section shall notify the tax administrator within ten days of any change in fact or circumstance which disqualifies such person from receiving an exemption. It shall be a misdemeanor for any person knowingly to receive the benefits of the
exemption when such person has knowledge that the basis for such exemption does not or ceases to exist.

(9) The city clerk shall have the authority to demand evidence of continued eligibility for the exemption. Such evidence may include, but need not be limited to, copies of business records, letters or statements from the Social Security Administration and state, county, city and private pension administrators or unemployment and welfare agencies and such other evidence concerning the exempted person or other members of his or her household as may tend to prove or disapprove such eligibility. Failure to provide such evidence shall be grounds for immediate discontinuance of the exemption. Evidence provided to the city clerk at his or her request may not be used against the exempted person as evidence of violation of this section, but only as grounds for termination of the exemption.

(Ord. No. 2206, § 1.)

Sec. 36-20.7. - Collection of fees.

The Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency is authorized to collect the fees authorized by this division and shall remit said fees to the city of Salinas no later than the last day of the month following the Agency's collection of the sewer service charge.

(Ord. No. 2206, § 1.)

Sec. 36-20.8. - Use of fees.

(a) The finance director shall establish a separate fund for the deposit and disbursement of the fees.

(b) The fees shall be used for the operation, maintenance, repair and replacement of the sanitary sewer collector system.

(c) Until October 1, 1995, the fees shall also be used for the professional studies necessary to obtain the NPDES permit and the operation, maintenance, repair and replacement of the storm drainage collector system, as required by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

(Ord. No. 2206, § 1.)

Sec. 36-20.9. - Validity.

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this division is for any reason held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such a decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this division. The council of the city of Salinas declares that it would have passed this division and each section, subsection, sentence, clause and phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses or phrases be declared invalid.

(Ord. No. 2206, § 1.)

Article III. - Industrial Waste.

Division 1. - Applicability.

Sec. 36-21. - Applicability.
This article is applicable to the industrial waste collection system and the industrial waste treatment facility (IWF) owned and operated by the city. In case of conflict between the provisions of this article and article I, article III will prevail.

(Ord. No. 2102 (NCS).)

Sec. 36-21.1. - Prohibitions on industrial waste discharges.

No person shall discharge or cause to discharge any of the following into the industrial waste sewer lines:

(a) Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha diesel, fuel oil or other flammable liquid, solid or gas that will cause fire and explosion;

(b) Viscous materials which will cause obstruction in flow such as, but not limited to, tar, wax, glue and other synthetic adhesives;

(c) Solid materials in quantities or of such size capable of causing obstruction to the flow in the sewer lines and upset in the treatment process such as, but not limited to, stone and marble dust, sand and gravel, mud, wood, cardboard, wastepaper, animal parts, entrails, feathers, hair, rags, glass and cans;

(d) Nonbiodegradable solids such as: plastic materials, styrofoam and other synthetic packaging or packing materials;

(e) Materials which may exert excessive discoloration such as, but not limited to, dye, pigments of organic or inorganic origin used for printing which will cause the city's IWF effluent to exceed its national pollutant discharge elimination system limits;

(f) Gas-producing substances which will produce strong offensive odor or release of toxic or malodorous substances which will contribute to air pollution;

(g) Any pollutant, including oxygen-demanding pollutants released in discharge at such a flow rate and/or concentration that will upset or interfere with the industrial waste treatment facility;

(h) Unusual volume or flow which will cause the industrial waste treatment facility to exceed its design capacity;

(i) Materials which will cause foams and scum which will adversely affect the beneficial uses of receiving water;

(j) Waste discharge which will cause pass-through or interference of the industrial waste facility as defined in Section 36-2 of this chapter.

(Ord. No. 2102 (NCS).)

Sec. 36-21.2. - Prohibition on dilution as a substitute for treatment.

No industrial user shall increase the use of process water or, in any other way, attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with a pretreatment standard.

(Ord. No. 2102 (NCS).)

Division 2. - Requirements.
Sec. 36-22. - Screening device.

In plants processing fruits, vegetables and similar produce, screens shall be provided when, in the opinion of the director, they are necessary to reduce the concentration of industrial wastes to acceptable levels. The screen shall be of a type and capacity approved by the director. The mesh shall be of sufficient fineness to prevent the entrance of objectionable slugs of solids to the industrial sewer line. Screens shall be located so as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. Failure by the owner to properly clean and maintain these units shall be considered sufficient cause for disconnection of premises from the industrial waste sewer or punitive actions as provided for in this chapter. Discharges shall insure that screen can be replaced or cleaned without releasing slugs of materials into the industrial waste system.

(Ord. No. 1870 (NCS), § 3; Ord. No. 2102 (NCS).)

Sec. 36-23. - Measuring devices required.

The owner of any premises serviced by a building sewer carrying industrial waste may be required by the director to install a suitable device for continuously recording the flow discharged to the city's industrial waste sewer, together with a suitable control manhole to facilitate observation and sampling of the wastewater. This installation may be required at any time when, in the opinion of the director or the industrial waste inspector, such installation is warranted. Such manhole and measuring device when required, shall be accessible and safely located and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the director. It shall be of such design and construction as to prevent infiltration by ground and surface waters or introduction of slugs of solids to the industrial waste sewer. The facilities shall be so maintained by the person discharging industrial waste that any authorized representative, or employee, of the person discharging industrial waste that any authorized representative, or employee of the city may readily and safely measure the volume or obtain samples of the flow at all times. The manhole and measuring device shall be installed by the applicant at his expense before discharging industrial waste.

The measuring device may be installed on the source of the water to the industrial user if that quantity is to be used as the measurement for the industrial wastewater produced. If sufficient evidence is presented to the director that not all the total volume of water used for all purposes reaches the sewer, an estimate will be made by the director of the proper amount to be deducted to compute the industrial waste flow.

The measuring device shall be installed, maintained and calibrated for accuracy when deemed necessary by the city, at the expense of the industrial user.

(Ord. No. 1870 (NCS), § 3; Ord. No. 2102 (NCS).)

Division 3. - Pretreatment Program.

Sec. 36-23.1. - Limits on specific pollutants.

Council shall establish, by resolution, limits on specific pollutants. These limits may be changed from time to time.

(Ord. No. 2102 (NCS).)

Sec. 36-23.2. - Limits on prohibited wastes.

No person shall discharge wastewater:
(a) Having a temperature which will cause the influent of the POTW to exceed one hundred four degrees Fahrenheit (forty degrees Celsius);

(b) Having a pH lower than 5 pH units or greater than 11 pH units; to prevent corrosive and structural damage to the POTW in accordance to 40 CFR part 403.5 (b)(2).

(Ord. No. 2102 (NCS).)

Sec. 36-23.3. - Discharge of oil and grease.

No person shall discharge oil and grease of animal, vegetable, mineral or petroleum origin in amounts which will cause stoppage at the collection system, damage at the influent pumping station and obstruction of flow at the IWF, resulting in interference and pass through.

(Ord. No. 2102 (NCS).)

Sec. 36-23.4. - Discharge of sanitary sewage.

No person shall discharge sanitary sewage into the IWF.

(Ord. No. 2102 (NCS).)

Sec. 36-24. - Periodic compliance report of industrial users.

Any industrial user subject to compliance report shall submit a report to the director on a schedule in the permit. The report shall indicate the nature of process, volume, rates of flow, mass emissions rate, production quantities, hours of operation, number and classification of employees. All IUs shall report changes in operation and discharge characteristics, sampling and analytical results of discharges. Baseline monitoring reports, reports on compliance with categorical deadline and periodic compliance reports must be signed by a responsible corporate officer or her/his equivalent and accompanied by the specific certification statement contained in 40 CFR 403.6(a)(2)(ii). All compliance sampling and analysis shall be conducted according to 40 CFR part 136.

(Ord. No. 2102 (NCS).)

Sec. 36-25. - Application of federal categorical standards.

All current national categorical standards shall apply in any instance where they are more stringent than local limits imposed under this chapter. Any new, revised or future national categorical standards, upon promulgation, if more stringent than local limits, shall immediately supersede limitations under this chapter.

(Ord. No. 2102 (NCS).)

Sec. 36-25.1. - Monitoring facilities for pretreatment program.

Industrial users shall comply with local limits established by this chapter before discharging into the industrial waste collection system. Any industry required to pretreat wastewater to a level acceptable to the city shall be provided and maintained at the industrial user's expense. Plan showing pretreatment facility and operating procedures shall be submitted for the director's review and approval before the start of construction. The pretreatment facility shall be in such location that will allow safe and immediate access

Page 13
for sampling, metering and inspection. The city shall have the right to install on the IU’s pretreatment facility devices necessary for compositing, measuring devices and other related pretreatment program activities.

Whether constructed on public or private property, monitoring facilities shall be constructed in accordance with the city’s construction standards and specifications.

When in the judgement of the city, an existing industrial consistently exceeds local limits and requires a pretreatment facility, the IU shall be notified in writing about the requirement. Construction must be completed within ninety days following written notification unless a time extension is otherwise granted by the city.

(Ord. No. 2102 (NCS).)

Division 4. - Industrial Waste Permit.

Sec. 36-25.2. - Permit application.

Any industrial user seeking a wastewater discharge permit or reapplying for a permit shall complete and file with the director of public works an application in the form prescribed by the city. They applicant shall submit the following information including but not limited to:

(a) Name, address and standard classification number (SIC) of applicant;
(b) Volume of wastewater to be discharged;
(c) Wastewater constituents and characteristics;
(d) The type of product processed;
(e) Peak flow in million gallons per day;
(f) Peak biochemical oxygen demand in pounds per day;
(g) When applicable, the pretreatment system to be used;
(h) Name and signature of manager, corporate officer or responsible person making the application.

(Ord. No. 2102 (NCS).)

Sec. 36-25.3. - Permit conditions.

Wastewater discharge permits shall be subject to all provisions of this chapter, regulations, charges and fees established by the city. The conditions of wastewater discharge permits shall be uniformly enforced by the director in accordance with this chapter and applicable state and federal regulations. Permits may require conditions including but not limited to the following:

(a) Compliance with local limits on heavy metals;
(b) List of prohibited materials;
(c) Development of a spill prevention and control plan;
(d) Installation of inspection and sampling facilities;
(e) Construction of screens, meters, grease trap and other pretreatment devices;
(f) Technical reports or discharge reports;
(g) Mean and maximum mass emission rates, or other appropriate limits when incompatible pollutants (as defined in section 36-33 and 36-34) are proposed or present in the user's wastewater discharge.

(Ord. No. 2102 (NCS).)

Sec. 36-25.4. - Duration of permit.

Wastewater discharge permits shall be issued for a specified time period, not to exceed three years. The terms and conditions of the permit may be subject to modification and change by the city during the life of the permit as limits and other requirements are modified and changed. The industrial user shall be informed of any proposed changes in his permit at least one-hundred eighty days prior to effective date of change. Any changes or new conditions in the permit shall include a reasonable time schedule for compliance.

If the city has not renewed the permit by the expiration date, the permit conditions remain valid.

(Ord. No. 2102 (NCS).)

Sec. 36-25.5. - Permit modification.

Any industrial user who anticipates change in the operation or change in wastewater constituents and characteristics shall notify the director immediately. The director shall determine whether the industrial user must apply for a change in discharge permit in an appropriate form furnished by the city. The director of public works shall evaluate the application and shall have the right to deny or set conditions for the new application.

(Ord. No. 2102 (NCS).)

Sec. 36-25.6. - Pretreatment modification.

Any change in the pretreatment facility of an industrial user shall be submitted to the city for review and approval. Plans showing the pretreatment facility's operating procedures shall be in detail. The director will approve the change before construction. The review and approval of such plans will in no way relieve the industrial user from the responsibility of future facility modification to effect compliance with the provision of this chapter.

(Ord. No. 2102 (NCS).)

Sec. 36-25.7. - Transfer of permit.

The wastewater discharge permit is nontransferable and valid only to the specific industry and owner to whom it is originally issued. New owners/operators are required to apply for a discharge permit. A wastewater discharge permit shall not be reassigned, transferred or sold.

(Ord. No. 2102 (NCS).)

Sec. 36-25.8. - Revocation of permit.

Any industrial user who violates the conditions of the wastewater discharge permit, applicable state and federal regulations, or any provisions of this chapter including the following, is subject to have his permit revoked:
The city representative shall, at reasonable times, have access to inspect and copy the IU's wastewater discharge records, sample any effluent which the owner of such source is required to sample, inspect any monitoring equipment or method, and inspect any wastewater meter.

The city shall have the right to set up in the IU's property such devices which are necessary for collecting samples and measurement of flow.

Where the IU has security measures in force, the user shall make necessary arrangements with their security guards that personnel from the city with proper identification will be permitted to enter without delay for the purpose of performing their duties.

The director and other duly authorized employees of the city shall bear proper credentials and identification and shall be permitted to enter all properties for the purpose of but not limited to inspection, surveillance, measurement sampling, repair and maintenance of any portion of sewage works within the property, observation of pretreatment program and other activities related to the performance of the representative's duties. During an inspection, the property owner shall not limit the areas to be inspected by city representative.

(Ord. No. 2102 (NCS).)

Sec. 36-35. - Observance of safety rules.

While performing the necessary work on private property, the director or duly authorized representative shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the company and the company shall be held harmless for injury or death to the city employees.

(Ord. No. 2102 (NCS).)

Division 7. - Enforcement and Penalties.

Sec. 36-36. - Notification of accidental discharge.

Industrial users shall notify the city immediately upon accidentally discharging wastes in violation of this chapter, to enable countermeasures to be taken by the city to minimize damage to the industrial waste sewer, the treatment facility, treatment processes, the receiving waters and the waters of the state.

The notification shall be in accordance with the spill prevention and control plan submitted to the city after issuance of the permit. This notification shall be followed, within five days of the date of occurrence, by a detailed written statement describing the causes of the accidental discharge and the measures being taken to prevent future occurrence.

Such notification will not relieve users of liability for any expense, loss or damage to the sewer system or for any fines imposed on the city on account pursuant to any local, state or federal law.

(Ord. No. 2102 (NCS).)

Sec. 36-37. - Notices to employees of industrial users.

All industrial users shall make available copies of this chapter and any notice which the city may furnish to their employees. All industrial users shall permanently post a notice which includes the telephone numbers and persons to be contacted in the event of an accidental discharge of hazardous or unacceptable waste.
(Ord. No. 2102 (NCS).)

Sec. 36-38. - Notice of violation, time schedule for compliance and penalties.

Any person found to be violating any provision of the chapter, requirements or conditions in the duly issued permits, or who discharges wastewater which causes pollution or violates any effluent limitation, pretreatment or toxicity standard shall be served by the city with a notice stating the nature of violation and providing a reasonable time limit for satisfactory correction.

Any person who violates any provision of this chapter shall be responsible for the cost of cleanup in addition to civil or criminal penalty in the sum of one thousand dollars per violation per day.

The city shall on annual basis publish in a local newspaper a list of all significant violators. A significant violator is one whose violations remain uncorrected forty-five days after notification of noncompliance; which is part of a pattern of noncompliance; which involves a failure to accurately report noncompliance; or which resulted in the municipality exercising its emergency authority.

(Ord. No. 2102 (NCS).)

Sec. 36-39. - Confidential information.

Any information and data on an industrial user submitted to the city without any claim of confidentiality can be made public without notice to the industrial user who submitted the data. Information and data source could be from reports, questionnaires, permit application, permit and monitoring programs from inspections.

Some specific information such as a product formulation which is accepted by the city as confidential, shall not be transmitted to the general public by the city and should be filed in a confidential filing cabinet provided with lock. However, any IU discharge or effluent data shall never be protected as confidential. The state and federal agencies shall have unlimited access to all information collected by the city under its pretreatment program.

(Ord. No. 2102 (NCS).)
Appendix D

Inspection Forms and Community Outreach
Industrial Facility
Storm Water Compliance Inspection

Facility Name: ___________________________ Date of Inspection: ________________
Facility Address: ___________________________ Mailing/Billing Address: ___________________________
Facility Contact Person: ___________________________ Contact Phone Number: ________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Inspection:</th>
<th>☐ Annual ☐ Routine ☐ Initial Inspection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FACILITY COMPLIANCE RATING:</th>
<th>See Attached Compliance Rating Sheet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facility BMP Compliance Rating:</td>
<td>Facility Trash Rating:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Permit No.</td>
<td>Refer to General Permit?: ☐ Yes ☐ No Not determined</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Customer Advised: *Illicit Discharges to storm drains are prohibited from non-storm water sources. ☐ Yes ☐ No

Examples: Facility/Equipment Cleaning, Pressure Washing, Hosing of Outdoor Areas, Excessive Landscape Watering, Trash/Litter

### A. OUTDOOR PROCESS/MANUFACTURING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Y</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Are storm drain inlets within property boundaries are clean and free of accumulated dirt and debris?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Are Facility storm drains inspected and cleaned prior to the wet weather season (October 1st annually)?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Are outside areas free of evidence of stains or non-storm water discharges from hosing down, pressure washing, steam cleaning, <em>excessive landscape watering</em> or process waters from cold rooms, cull trucks or loading docks from entering outdoor drains?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Are outside areas regularly dry swept and kept clean of trash/debris (sidewalks, outdoor process/manufacturing areas, etc.)?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Are indoor and outdoor equipment cleaned with no exposure to the storm drain? (Tote washing, processing/manufacturing equipment etc...)?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Are unpaved outdoor areas free from wind/water erosion or tracking of materials onto city streets?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Is facility clear of excessive dust/debris or particulates from industrial operations?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B. MATERIAL STORAGE AREAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Y</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Are there appropriate BMP's for outdoor storage of raw materials, products and by-products?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Are containers for chemical substances labeled?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Is there secondary containment for liquid storage?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Are current BMPs in material storage areas adequate?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C. VEHICLES/EQUIPMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Y</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Are vehicle/machinery leaks and drips properly managed?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### E. SPILL PREVENTION/SPILL CONTROL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Y</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Does the facility have a Spill Prevention and Control Plan?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Does the facility have a facility diagram showing the following:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Storm drains, sanitary sewer and industrial waste lines?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Chemical storage areas including hazardous waste storage?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Locations in process where chemicals come into contact with/process water?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Are spill containment and cleanup materials kept on-site and in convenient locations?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Are used absorbent materials removed and disposed of in a timely manner?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Are current spill BMPs adequate?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Have all unauthorized non-storm water discharges been eliminated or permitted?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### F. DIVERSION VALVE MAINTENANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Y</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Does the facility have an effluent flow meter?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Has the effluent flow meter been calibrated annually?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Does the facility have a Diversion Valve Maintenance Plan?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Does the plan indicate the name/title of person responsible for implementation of the plan?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Does the plan include the name/title of person(s) performing maintenance activities in the plan?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Is there a record of the date/time each maintenance activity was performed?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Has the Diversion Valve been exercised manually (documentation)?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Is vehicle/equipment washing done in a designated area so that wash water can be properly managed?  

3. Are vehicle maintenance activities kept indoors?  

4. Are current BMPs in vehicle/equip/fueling areas adequate?  

D. WASTE/TRASH MANAGEMENT  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Are containers for storage of wastes labeled?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Are hazardous wastes properly handled and disposed of?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Is there secondary containment for liquid wastes?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Are dumpsters free of leakage and areas free of loose trash and spills?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Are dumpster areas cleaned in manner that does not pollute storm drains? Are dry cleanup methods used or wash water is contained and recovered for disposal into sanitary sewer?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. If applicable, is the Diversion Valve in the proper position (to IWTF during processing season; to MS4 at end of processing season)?  

9. Is there a record indicating date/time valve was converted to MS4 or IWTF?  

10. Is there a record of the method used to clean the internal pipelines, storm drains, and sumps prior to diversion to MS4?  

11. If storm event method is used for cleaning, is there a record of the rainfall totals for the 24-hrs prior to diverting water to the MS4?  

Comments:  

---

**COMMENTS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND/OR FOLLOW-UP ITEMS**  
(Include re-inspection or return to compliance date)

---

Inspector Name (Print):  
Signature:  
Date:  

Facility Rep. Name (Print):  
Signature:  
Date:  

Signature indicates that Facility Representative understands the term of this inspection and has received a copy of this inspection report.  

---

Inspection may involve obtaining photographs, sampling, review and copying of records and determination of compliance with waste handling requirements. This inspection was conducted under authority of City Codes and Regulations and the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board WDR Order No. R3-2012-0005 NPDES Permit No. CA0049981 Waste Discharge Requirements for City Of Salinas Municipal Storm Water Discharges.
### City of Salinas
**BMP and Trash Compliance Rating Checklist**
**Commercial – Industrial Facility Inspection**
**Continuation Page**

Environmental & Maintenance Services Department / 426 Work Street / Salinas, CA 93901 / 831.758.7233

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Facility:</th>
<th>Date:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### BMP Inspection Rating (check applicable box)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compliance Level</th>
<th>None</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Moderate</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In Compliance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor Non-Compliance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant Non-Compliance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* **Maintenance BMP Requirements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BMP Compliance Level</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In Compliance</td>
<td>All BMPs identified in the Site-specific inspection checklist are properly implemented, installed, and maintained.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor Non-Compliance</td>
<td>The Site contains only a small number of minor deviations from BMP implementation, installation, and maintenance requirements detailed in the Site-specific inspection checklist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant Non-Compliance</td>
<td>The Site contains significant deviations, or more than a few minor deviations, from BMP implementation, installation, and maintenance requirements detailed in the Site-specific inspection checklist.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* **Pollutant Discharge Risk Level**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Level</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>No pollutant exposure to stormwater, and no reasonable possibility of pollutant discharge in runoff resulting from a ½-inch rain event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Minor pollutant exposure to stormwater, and little or no reasonable expectation of pollutant discharge in runoff resulting from a ½-inch rain event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Minor pollutant exposure to stormwater, and potential for minor pollutant discharge in runoff resulting from a ½-inch rain event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>More than Minor pollutant exposure to stormwater, and potential for more than minor pollutant discharge in runoff resulting from a ½-inch rain event.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Trash Inspection Rating (Fast Food and Commercial Retail Centers only)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compliance Level</th>
<th>None</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Moderate</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In Compliance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor Non-Compliance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant Non-Compliance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* **Trash BMP Requirements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compliance Level</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In Compliance</td>
<td>All trash and litter source control and clean-up BMPs are selected, implemented, installed, and maintained in accordance with minimum BMPs and with CASQA guidance, or equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor Non-Compliance</td>
<td>The Site contains only a small number of minor deviations from minimum trash and litter source control and clean-up BMPs or from CASQA guidance, or equivalent, for trash and litter source control and clean-up BMPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant Non-Compliance</td>
<td>The Site contains significant deviations, or more than a few minor deviations, from minimum trash and litter source control and clean-up BMPs or from CASQA guidance, or equivalent, for trash and litter source control and clean-up BMPs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Trash Risk Assessment*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Level</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>At first glance, no trash visible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>At first glance, little or no trash visible; after close inspection; small levels of trash are evident.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Trash is evident on first glance in parking, loading, and/or garbage areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Trash detracts the eye on first glance; Substantial levels of trash are present.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Salinas NPDES Storm Water Program
Facility Follow-up Inspection

City of Salinas • Contact Person: Gary Gabriel, Wastewater Manager, Environmental & Maintenance Services Division, Public Works Dept. • 426 Work Street • Salinas, CA 93901-2639 • 831/758-7103

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C. First Follow-up</th>
<th>C. Second Follow-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name of Facility:</td>
<td>Site Address:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Name:</td>
<td>Phone:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Type/Activity:</td>
<td>SIC:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Previous Inspection:</td>
<td>Permit Number:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REASON FOR FOLLOW-UP:** Summarize below or attach description (if attached, specify document containing information).

**FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS REQUIRED:**
- [ ] No
- [x] Yes – describe below or attach description (if attached, specify document)

**ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:**

**ENFORCEMENT:**
- [ ] None
- [ ] Warning Notice
- [ ] Informal Violation
- [ ] Formal Violation
- [ ] Legal Action

If written:
- [ ] Copy attached
- [ ] Copy in file

Facility Representative Signature: ____________________________ Date: ____________

Print Name of Facility Representative: ________________________

Inspector's Signature: ____________________________

AF-563
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date:</th>
<th>Permit Number:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name of Facility:</td>
<td>Site Address:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:**

---

Facility Representative Signature: __________________________ Date: __________________________

Print Name of Facility Representative: __________________________ Inspector's Signature: __________________________
# Commercial Facility

## Storm Water Compliance Inspection

**Facility Name:**

**Facility Address:**

**Mailing/Billing Address:**

**Facility Contact Person:**

**Contact Phone Number:**

**Type of Inspection:**
- [ ] Annual
- [ ] Routine
- [ ] Initial Inspection

**FACILITY COMPLIANCE RATING:**
- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No

**Facility BMP Compliance Rating:**

**Facility Trash Rating:**

**SIC:**

**General Permit No:**

**Refer to General Permit:**
- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No

**Not determined:**

**SWPPP:**
- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No

**Facility Map:**
- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No

---

**Customer Advised:** *Illicit Discharges to storm drains are prohibited from non-storm water sources.*

**Examples:**
- Facility/Equipment Cleaning
- Pressure Washing
- Hosing of Outdoor Areas
- Excessive Landscape Watering
- Trash/Litter

---

### A. OUTDOOR AREAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Storm drain inlets within property boundaries clean and free of accumulated dirt and debris? Facility storm drains to be cleaned prior to the wet weather season (October 1st annually)?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Are outside areas free of evidence of stains or non-storm water discharges from hosing down, pressure washing, steam cleaning, excessive landscape watering from entering outdoor drains?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Are outside areas regularly dry swept and kept clean of trash/debris (sidewalks, outdoors etc.)?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Is facility clear of excessive dust/debris/or particulates from operations?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C. WASTE/TRASH MANAGEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Are containers for storage of wastes labeled?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Are hazardous wastes properly handled and disposed of?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Is there secondary containment for liquid wastes?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Are dumpsters free of leakage and areas free of loose trash and spills?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Are dumpster areas cleaned in manner that does not pollute storm drains? Dry cleanup methods are used or wash water is contained and recovered for disposal into sanitary sewer?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### D. SPILL CONTROL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Are there procedures for spill response and cleanup?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Are spill containment and cleanup materials kept on-site and in convenient locations?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Are used absorbent materials removed and disposed of in a timely manner?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Are current spill BMPs adequate?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Have all unauthorized non-storm water discharges been eliminated or permitted?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### COMMENTS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND/OR FOLLOW-UP ITEMS

(Include re-inspection or return to compliance date)

---

Inspection may involve obtaining photographs, sampling, review and copying of records and determination of compliance with waste handling requirements. This inspection was conducted under authority of City Codes and Regulations and the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board WDR Order No. R3-2012-0005 NPDES Permit No. CA0049981 Waste Discharge Requirements for City Of Salinas Municipal Storm Water Discharges.

AF-567
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>B. MATERIAL STORAGE</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Are there appropriate BMP's for outdoor storage of materials, products and by-products?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Is there secondary containment for liquid storage?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Are current BMPs in material storage areas adequate?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inspector Name (Print):  
Facility Rep. Name (Print):  
Signature:  
Date:  
Signature:  
Date:  
Signature indicates that Facility Representative understands the term of this inspection and has received a copy of this inspection report.
# Gasoline Station Checklist

*Inspection may involve obtaining photographs, soil sampling, review and copying of records, and determination of compliance with hazardous waste handling requirements.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Name:</th>
<th>Date of Inspection:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facility Address:</td>
<td>Contact Phone Number:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person Contacted:</td>
<td>Owner:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## TYPE OF INSPECTION
- [ ] Routine
- [ ] Follow-up
- [ ] Complaint
- [ ] Other

## ACTION
- [ ] Passed
- [ ] Schedule Follow-up
- [ ] Citation
- [ ] Enforcement

### A. GENERAL FACILITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Facility reflects that it is cleaned and that leaks and drips are spot cleaned routinely to prevent run-off of spills.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Maintain a current Spill Response Plan.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Maintain an adequate and accessible supply of absorbent materials for spill clean-up.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Label drains within the facility boundary by paint/stencil (or equivalent) to indicate whether they drain to an onsite treatment device, directly to the sanitary sewer, or to a storm drain.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Verify that indoor floor drains are not connected to or discharge to a storm drain.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Inspect and clean storm drain inlets catch basins within the facility boundary before October 1 each year, or routinely as required.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Train employees upon hiring and annually thereafter on proper methods for handling and disposing of waste.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Keep an updated log of training events.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Post procedures for containment and cleanup of different types of spills.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Hazardous materials are stored in secondary containment and under cover.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B. FUEL DISPENSING AREAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Maintain fuel dispensing areas using dry clean-up methods such as sweeping to remove litter and debris, or use of rags and absorbents for leaks and spills. Never wash down areas unless the wash water is collected and disposed of properly.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ensure that fueling areas are covered.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ensure that fuel pumps/nozzles have signs indicating &quot;no topping off.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Waste receptacle(s) have watertight lids; lid(s) are kept closed, or.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Receptacle areas are graded and paved to prevent run-on of storm water, and a low containment berm has been installed around the waste receptacle area, or a roof over the waste receptacle area.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C. WASHING CARS AND VEHICLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Wash cars and trucks in a designated vehicle washing areas only, e.g. where percolation is possible or area bermed and water removed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Collect and discharge soapy wash water and other rinse water (spray acid-based wheel cleaner, etc.) to the sanitary sewer, and not to a storm drain.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Protect storm drains from solvents used to remove protective coatings from new cars.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MENTS:

---

AF-569
VIOLATIONS MUST BE CORRECTED BY: ________________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Printed Name of Facility Representative</th>
<th>Signature of Facility Representative</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Printed Name of Inspector</th>
<th>Signature of Inspector</th>
<th>Name of Inspecting Agency</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Food Service Facility

## Storm Water Compliance Inspection Checklist

Inspection may involve obtaining photographs, sampling, review and copying of records, and determination of compliance with waste handling requirements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Name:</th>
<th>Date of Inspection:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facility Address:</td>
<td>Mailing Address:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facility Contact Person:</td>
<td>Contact Phone Number:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Customer Advised: Illicit Discharges to storm drains are prohibited from non-stormwater sources. Yes ☐ No ☐


### TYPE OF INSPECTION:

- Initial Compliance Inspection
- Follow-up or Re-inspection
- Other

### FACILITY COMPLIANCE RATING:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FACILITY BMP Rating</th>
<th>Facility BMP Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

If Rating is 0 or 1 - PROMPT OR IMMEDIATE ACTION REQUIRED

### A. GENERAL FACILITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Y</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B. WASTE HANDLING / SPILL DISPOSAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Y</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C. TRASH / DUMPSTER / LOADING DOCK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Y</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### D. EMPLOYEE TRAINING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owner/manager trains employees upon hiring or as required for the following:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Spill prevention and control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Prohibiting discharge of wastewater outside or losing down of exterior surfaces to storm drains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Keeping Dumpster areas clean.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Education materials posted in a visible area for employees to read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Best Management Practices/BMP's</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### E. GREASE MANAGEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Y</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### COMMENTS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND/OR FOLLOW-UP ITEMS (Include re-inspection or return to compliance date)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Inspector: Print Name  
Signature: Date:

Facility Rep: Print Name  
Signature: Date:

Signature indicates that Facility Representative understands the terms of this inspection and attached BMP and Trash Assessment Rating requirements and has received a copy of these inspection reports.

This inspection was conducted under authority of City codes and regulations and the City of Salinas Storm Water Management Plan developed under the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board Order No. R3-2012-0005, NPDES Permit No. CA0049981 Waste Discharge Requirements for City Of Salinas Municipal Storm Water Discharges Urban Watershed Management Program National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
Vehicle Service Facilities Checklist

Inspection may involve obtaining photographs, soil sampling, review and copying of records, and determination of compliance with hazardous waste handling requirements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Name:</th>
<th>Date of Inspection:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facility Address:</td>
<td>Contact Phone Number:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person Contacted:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TYPE OF INSPECTION:**
- [ ] Routine
- [ ] Follow-up
- [ ] Complaint
- [ ] Other

**ACTION:**
- [ ] Passed
- [ ] Schedule Follow-up
- [ ] Citation
- [ ] Closed Pending Compliance

### A. HOUSEKEEPING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Use drip pans under leaking vehicles to capture fluids.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Regularly sweep, vacuum, or mop shop floors and other (outside) paved surfaces (rather than hosing them down) to prevent spills from running offsite.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Collect metal filings, dust, soldering drips, brake dust and paint chips from grinding, shaving, and sanding and dispose of properly.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Label on-site storm drains with &quot;No Dumping Flows to Creek (or Bay).&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Park vehicles to be parted or scavenged on a paved surface and immediately drain of gasoline and other fluids; dispose of fluids consistent with Monterey County Health Department regulations.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Keep components, such as engine blocks under cover and stored over a drip pan or upon a sealed floor.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Inspect and clean storm drain inlets, catch basins, and any storm water treatment systems within the facility boundary before October 1 of each year, or routinely as required.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Store hazardous materials and wastes, including waste containers of antifreeze and oil in secondary containment where they are protected from rain and in a way that prevents spills from reaching the sanitary sewer or storm drain.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Close lids on waste barrels and containers and store indoors or under cover to reduce exposure to rain.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Label hazardous wastes according to County and State regulations.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Store old and new batteries securely (over plastic trays, etc) to avoid breakage and acid spills during earthquakes. Recycle old batteries.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Waste receptacle(s) have watertight lids; lid(s) are kept closed, or.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Receptacle areas are graded and paved to prevent runon of storm water, and a low containment berm has been installed around the waste receptacle area, or a roof over the waste receptacle area.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Site is clean.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COMMENTS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comments</th>
<th>Comments</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

VIOLATIONS MUST BE CORRECTED BY: ____________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Facility Representative</th>
<th>Signature of Facility Representative</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Printed Name</td>
<td>2. Signature</td>
<td>3. Date</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Inspector</th>
<th>Signature of Inspector / Name of Inspecting Agency</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Printed Name</td>
<td>2. Signature / Name of Agency</td>
<td>3. Date</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Vehicle Body Shop Checklist

**Inspection may involve obtaining photographs, soil sampling, review and copying of records, and determination of compliance with hazardous waste handling requirements.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Name:</th>
<th>Date of Inspection:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facility Address:</td>
<td>Contact Phone Number:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person Contacted:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### TYPE OF INSPECTION:
- [ ] Routine
- [ ] Follow-up
- [ ] Complaint
- [ ] Other

#### ACTION:
- [ ] Passed
- [ ] Schedule Follow-up
- [ ] Citation
- [ ] Closed Pending Compliance

### A. HOUSEKEEPING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Use drip pans under leaking vehicles to capture fluids.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Regularly sweep, vacuum, or mop shop floors and other (outside) paved surfaces (rather than hosing them down) to prevent spills running offsite.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Collect metal filings, dust, soldering drips, brake dust and paint chips from grinding, shaving, and sanding and dispose of properly.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Label on-site storm drains with “No Dumping Flows to Creek (or Bay).”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Park vehicles to be parted or scavenged on a paved surface and immediately drain of gasoline and other fluids; dispose of fluids consistent with Monterey County Health Department regulations.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Keep components, such as engine blocks under cover and stored under a drip pan or upon a sealed floor.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Inspect and clean storm drain inlets, catch basins, and any storm water treatment systems within the facility boundary before October 1 of each year, or routinely as required.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Store hazardous materials and wastes, including waste containers of antifreeze and oil in secondary containment where they are protected from rain and in a way that prevents spills from reaching the sanitary sewer or storm drain.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Close lids on waste barrels and containers and store indoors or under cover to reduce exposure to rain.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Label hazardous wastes according to County and State regulations.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Store old and new batteries securely (over plastic trays, etc.) to avoid breakage and acid spills during earthquakes. Recycle old batteries.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Waste receptacle(s) have watertight lids; lid(s) are kept closed, or:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Receptacle areas are graded and paved to prevent runoff of storm water, and a low containment berm has been installed around the waste receptacle area, or a roof over the waste receptacle area.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Site is clean.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### D. SPILL CONTROL

The best Spill control is **Prevention**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Maintain a Spill Response Plan and keep it current.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Maintain absorbent materials in an area that is easily accessible from anywhere in the shop. Post procedures for containment and cleanup of different types of spills.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Spot clean leaks and drips routinely.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ensure that floor drains are not connected to, or do not discharge into the storm drain system.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### F. WASHING CARS AND VEHICLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Wash cars and trucks in a designated vehicle washing area only, e.g. where percolation is possible or the area is bermed and water is removed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Collect and discharge soapy wash water and other rinse water (spray acid-based wheel cleaner, etc.) to the sanitary sewer, and not to a storm drain.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Protect storm drains from solvents used to remove protective coatings from new cars.</td>
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</table>

### J. BODY REPAIR AND PAINTING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>N/A</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Whenever possible conduct body repair indoors or under cover.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Review the MSDS of products used for zinc concentrations. Whenever possible use primers and paints with low zinc content.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Do not use hose-off degreasers when cleaning auto body parts before painting. <em>(Note: Instead brush off loose dirt and debris and use rags to wipe down parts)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Clean dust from sanding metal or body filler using dry clean-up methods such as vacuuming or sweeping. <em>(Notes: Debris from wet sanding may be allowed to dry overnight on shop floor, then swept or vacuumed. Liquid from wet sanding should not be discharged to the storm drain)</em></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Control of overspray or dust in the paint booth with water is prohibited unless it is collected and treated before discharge into the sanitary sewer system.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Clean spray guns in a self-contained cleaner and recycle cleaning solution when it becomes unusable.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>All painting and sanding (wet and dry) is done indoors.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Shop floor is clean and not accumulating sanding dust or debris.</td>
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</table>

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**AF-574**
COMMENTS:


VIOLATIONS MUST BE CORRECTED BY: 


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Printed Name of Facility Representative</th>
<th>Signature of Facility Representative</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Printed Name of Inspector</th>
<th>Signature of Inspector / Name of Inspecting Agency</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</table>
REPORT ILLEGAL DUMPING

Everyone can make a difference..

- Pollution
- All Stormwater runoff contains pollutants and is released into local waterways.
- Stormdrains and other vehicles can cause water pollution.
- Garbage, debris, and pet waste can cause water pollution.
- Grass clippings, sod, and leaves can cause water pollution.
- Material like asphault, metal, and concrete can cause water pollution.

- Trash and Debris
- Do not dump debris or trash on public property.
- Do not dump debris or trash on private property.
- Do not dump debris or trash on public property.
- Do not dump debris or trash on private property.

- Excessive Runoff
- Excessive runoff can cause flooding.
- Excessive runoff can cause erosion.
- Excessive runoff can cause erosion.
- Excessive runoff can cause erosion.

- Pressure Washing or Hosing
- Avoid pressure washing or hosing.
- Avoid pressure washing or hosing.
- Avoid pressure washing or hosing.
- Avoid pressure washing or hosing.

- Small Sources of Pollution
- Avoid small sources of pollution.
- Avoid small sources of pollution.
- Avoid small sources of pollution.
- Avoid small sources of pollution.

- Quality of Water
- Avoid quality of water.
- Avoid quality of water.
- Avoid quality of water.
- Avoid quality of water.

- What We Do on Land Affects the Water We Drink and Use.
- What We Do on Land Affects the Water We Drink and Use.
- What We Do on Land Affects the Water We Drink and Use.
- What We Do on Land Affects the Water We Drink and Use.

As a Resident of Business Operator...

Remember.

Elmination
Detection &
Illicit Discharge

CITY OF SALINAS

PREVENTION
STORMWATER

Everyone can make a difference...

- Pollution
- Causes water pollution as well as air pollution.
- Waterways without treatment.
- Sewage goes into creeks and
- Waste dumps into storm
- causes water pollution.
- Garbage clippings, and pet waste can
- Grass clippings, sod, and leaves can
- Material things such as soil, leaves,
- Dispose of trash properly. Keep areas
- Grounds around roads and businesses
- Accumulate on residential or business
- Accumulate on residential or business

Trash and Debris
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Quality of Water
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- Avoid quality of water.
- Avoid quality of water.
- Avoid quality of water.

What we do on land affects the water we drink and use.

As a Resident of Business Operator...

Remember.
What is an Illicit Discharge?

An illicit discharge is defined as "any discharge into a municipal storm sewer system that is not composed entirely of stormwater". Some of the pollutants that fall into this broad category are:

- Car wash wastewater
- Gas and motor oil
- Grass clippings
- Household cleansers
- Paints
- Pesticides
- Pet waste
- Solvents
- Weed killer

Sometimes these pollutants are carried through the storm drainage system by rain, wind, or improper disposal into Salinas Waterways. This can result in serious health and water quality problems. In addition, wildlife and the overall appearance of the creek or waterway is adversely affected by illicit discharges.

Six Easy Ways That You Can Keep Illicit Discharges Out of Our Local Creeks

There are simple steps that we can take to solve the problems that our local waterways face. It is up to YOU, the homeowner and business owners who call Salinas home, to clean it up and to help keep it clean!

1. **Used oil, antifreeze, and batteries** can be recycled. Clean up any spills immediately—kitty litter or sawdust will absorb the spill. Be sure to sweep these up as well.

2. Wash your car on the grass so that **water, detergent, and dirt** will be filtered by the soil. Better yet, take your car to a commercial car wash, where the dirty water is sent to the wastewater treatment plant.

3. Empty bottles of **household cleansers, pesticides, and weed killer** should be disposed of according to label directions.

4. **Grass clippings** in the street should be swept up after each mowing. Grass clippings left in the street are being washed down into the storm sewers and end up in the local waterways where they have the potential to cause algae blooms.

5. Many household products, including **paints, paint thinners, and solvents** can be taken free of charge to Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority, Household Hazardous Waste drop-off site at 128 Sun St, Salinas, CA 93901, (831) 775-3000. Paint brushes used with water based paint can be rinsed in the sink. If you have a small amount of left-over paint in a can, stuff it loosely with newspaper, dry out completely and put it in the trash.

6. When walking your pet use a bag or use a scooper to clean up your pet’s waste. In order to keep animal waste from contaminating our community, anyone who walks a pet should properly dispose of waste by picking it up, wrapping it, and either placing it into the trash or flushing it UNWRAPPED!
Who Should Use This Brochure?

The city of Salinas storm drain system is designed to prevent polluted water from entering the storm drain system using Best Management Practices (BMPs) that provide information about:

- Charities Car Washes
- Steam Cleaners
- Power Washers
- Autowash Mobile Washers or Detailers

This brochure provides information about:

- Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs)
- Stormwater Pollution Control Agency

For More Information

Monterey One Water
(831) 372-3367

Local Water Pollution Control Agency

To a fine:

Stormwater ordinances and may be subject to a fine. Stormwater pollution is subject to the City’s stormwater management activities. If you discharge wash water generated by:

1. Protect the Bay and Yourself

3. Divert and Collect Wash Water

3. Ask Your Local Inspector

Visit www.businessexample.com for more information.

Three Steps to Remember:

1. Be a Recongized Mobile Cleaner

2. Ask Your Local Inspector

3. Protect the Bay and Yourself

Protect the Bay and Yourself

- Be a Recognized Mobile Cleaner

- Ask Your Local Inspector

- Protect the Bay and Yourself

- Stormwater Pollution Control Agency

- Divert and Collect Wash Water

- Visit www.businessexample.com for more information.
Why should we be concerned with wash water disposal?

Wash water from mobile cleaning is NOT just dirt and water. It may also contain soaps, toxic chemicals, heavy metals, oil and grease that are harmful to our creeks and waterways.

Pollutants draining from mobile cleaning activities are washed into the street and into the storm drain system, which then flows to our creeks and eventually Monterey Bay without any cleaning or filtering.

Federal, State, and local regulations prohibit discharge of anything but rain water in the storm drain.

Implementing the proper Best Management Practices (BMPs) is easy and is required for compliance with State and local stormwater pollution prevention regulations.

What about biodegradable and non-toxic cleaning products?

Cleaning products labeled "nontoxic" and "biodegradable" can still harm wildlife if they enter a storm drain system. Fish, for example, are affected by both regular soap and biodegradable soap! However, if disposed of in the sanitary sewer system, the wash water is treated at a wastewater treatment plant instead of discharging to local waterways.

Plan Ahead

- Determine where you will discharge wash water before starting a new job.
- Be sure to have equipment on hand (i.e. long hoses, sump pump, etc) for diverting discharge to sanitary sewer access points or to landscaped areas.

Options for Wash Water Disposal

**Never** drain wash water into streets, gutters, parking lots, or storm drains.
- Wash water can usually be discharged to the sanitary sewer system at the property owner's home or business, such as a utility sink, floor drain, mop sink, or toilet.
- Direct wash water to landscaping or gravel surfaces. Wash water must completely soak into vegetation before you leave the site.

Doing the Job Right Checklist of BMPs

- Walk the area to identify storm drains
- Sweep the wash area to remove debris.
- If feasible, wash on a vegetated or gravel surface where wash water can infiltrate into the ground without runoff.
- Contain wash area so that water does not drain down streets and gutters—use gravel bag berms, wattles, or bermed mats.
- Block or seal off any storm drain inlets and sloping areas that release water to the storm gutter to prevent wash water from entering the storm drain.
- Put storm drain protection in place before starting the washing process and remove before you leave the site.
- Vacuum or shake floor mats into a trash can.
- Minimize water use; use nozzles on hoses.
- Use less-toxic cleaning products (wash without soaps and solvents, if possible)
- Use a "wet-vac" to vacuum up the contained wash water for proper disposal.
¿Quién debe usar este folleto?

El objetivo del folleto es proporcionar información sobre el sistema de acuicultura de aguas abajo el nivel de los pantanos. El folleto incluye consejos sobre cómo proteger el medio ambiente y cómo mantener el sistema de acuicultura en buenas condiciones.

Para más información

Monterey One Water (831) 372-3369

Agencia Local de Control de Población del Agua

Una mucha

Micrógenos sobre aguas pluviales y pluvia recept.

Limpieza de aguas pluviales y aceites de los tratamientos de aguas pluviales en las áreas de basura de los depósitos de agua pluvial por los blan.

3. Deséchalo y no das de el lavado

La tercera acción de la comisión es el reciclaje de las aguas pluviales en el sistema de acuicultura. Los recicladores de agua pluvial son los encargados de recoger las aguas pluviales y triturarlas para el uso de las plantas de acuicultura.

2. Consulta en la agencia local

Visita:

www.bps.com

Para obtener más información, visita:

www.bps.com

Limpieza de aguas pluviales y aceites de los tratamientos de aguas pluviales en las áreas de basura de los depósitos de agua pluvial por los blan.

1. Conviértete en "limpiador móvil"

Tres pasos que recordar antes de lavar
¿Por qué debemos preocuparnos por la manera de deshacernos del agua del lavado?

El agua del lavado móvil NO es sólo agua y tierra. Puede contener jabón, productos químicos tóxicos, metales, aceite y grasa que son dañinos para nuestros arroyos, ríos y lagos.

Contaminantes originados en las actividades de limpieza móvil son llevados por el agua a la calle y al sistema de alcantarillas para drenaje de las aguas pluviales, y corren luego a nuestros ríos y arroyos y eventualmente a la Bahía de Monterrey sin ninguna filtración ni sanidad.

Las reglamentaciones federales, estatales y locales prohíben el descargue de cualquier cosa que no sea agua de lluvia en el sistema de alcantarillas para drenaje de aguas pluviales.

Implementar las apropiadas Mejores Prácticas de Control (BMPs) es fácil y es necesario para cumplir con las reglamentaciones estatales y locales para la prevención de contaminantes en el sistema de aguas pluviales.

¿Y con respecto a los productos de limpieza biodegradables y no-tóxicos?

Los productos de limpieza etiquetados como “no-tóxicos” y “biodegradables” pueden también dañar la vida salvaje si entran en el sistema de aguas pluviales. Por ejemplo, los peces, ¡son afectados tanto por el jabón regular como por el biodegradable! Sin embargo, si el agua es descargada en el sistema de aguas residuales/cloacales, esa agua es tratada en una planta de tratamiento de aguas residuales en vez de ser descargada al sistema de nuestras aguas naturales.

Planee previamente

- Determine dónde va a descargar el agua del lavado antes de comenzar el trabajo.
- Asegúrese de tener el equipo a mano (mangueras largas, bomba de sumidero, etc.) para dirigir la descarga a una boca de sumidero de aguas cloacales o al jardín.

Opciones para deshacerse del agua del lavado

Nunca: deje correr el agua del lavado a la calle, canaletas, estacionamientos o alcantarillas para drenaje de aguas pluviales.

- El agua del lavado puede generalmente ser descargada en el sistema de aguas cloacales en un desagüe en la casa o comercio del propietario, como lavabo en el garaje, desagüe en el piso, o un excusado.
- Dirija el agua del lavado al jardín o a superficies con grava. El agua debe penetrar completamente en la vegetación o la tierra antes de que usted salga de la propiedad.

Haciendo un buen trabajo

Lista de chequeo de las Mejores Prácticas

- Camine por el área de trabajo para ver dónde se encuentran las alcantarillas.
- Barra el área donde va a lavar para sacar cualquier basura.
- Si es posible, lave en una superficie con vegetación o grava, donde el agua pueda infiltrarse en la tierra sin correr.
- Contenga el área de lavado para que el agua no corra a la calle o cunetas – haga un borde con bolsas de grava, entramado de cañamo o alfombrillas.
- Bloquee o cierre cualquier pendiente o canaleta que leve agua a las alcantarillas para prevenir que el agua del lavado entre en la alcantarilla.
- Proteja las alcantarillas en el área antes de comenzar el lavado y remueva lo que puso como protección antes de dejar el sitio.
- Aspire o sacuda las alfombrillas dejando caer la basura en un bote de basura.
- Use el mínimo de agua posible; use boquillas en la manguera.
- Use productos de limpieza menos tóxicos (lave sin jabones o solventes, si es posible).
- Use una aspiradora en húmedo para aspirar el agua contenida y deshágase del agua apropiadamente.
BMPS APPLICABLE TO THE WASHING AND/OR CLEANING OF EXTERIOR SURFACES, SIDEWALKS, PARKING LOTS, BUILDING EXTERIORS, ETC.

The Goal and Purpose of these BMPs is to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants into storm drains from washing and/or cleaning operations by either (1) discharging wash waters to the sanitary sewer, (2) containing wash water for offsite disposal to a suitable discharge facility, or (3) directing wash water to landscaped or other unpaved areas.

These BMPs apply to cleaning and/or power washing of surfaces including, but not limited to, sidewalks and plazas; parking areas; driveways, drive-throughs; restaurant/food handling cleaning and storage areas; building exteriors, roofs and decks; painted surfaces being cleaned to remove paint or graffiti; and graffiti removal.

Use These Best Management Practices:

BMP-1 Planning: Determine what collection method you will be using and where you are going to discharge wastewater before starting a new job. Identify where all storm drains are located in the vicinity of the job site. Never discharge wastewater into a street, ditch, storm drain, or maintenance hole. Obtain all necessary permits and authorizations. If you are going to discharge into the sanitary sewer system at the job site, or on unpaved areas at the job site, always obtain the property owner’s permission.

BMP-2 Surface Pre-Cleaning: Before washing use dry methods for surface pre-cleaning whenever possible. In many cases the amount of wash water that will need to be collected and disposed of can be reduced, if this process is followed:

1. Use absorbents (such as rags, absorbent mats or pads, rice hull ash, cat litter, vermiculite, or sand) to pick up greasy or oily materials and spills.
2. Sweep or vacuum to pick up litter, trash, debris, dirt, and used absorbents.
3. Waste materials from dry cleanup such as absorbents, paint chips, etc. may often be disposed of in the trash. Check with the local solid waste authority to be sure. Rags may be sent to an industrial laundry. Know which pre-cleaning wastes may be hazardous waste.

BMP-3 Washing and Cleaning: Minimize the amount of water used during washing and cleaning to reduce the amount of wash water that will need to be disposed. Avoid cleaning products that contain hazardous substances (e.g. hydrofluoric acid, muriatic acid, sodium hydroxide, bleach, etc.) that can create hazardous waste. Avoid acidic, caustic, and other products that may damage paved or coated surfaces. When possible, avoid using soap - even biodegradable soap is harmful to the environment. Before using soap, test to see whether hot water under pressure will do the job. Avoid using solvent-based cleaners (especially chlorinated solvent cleaners).

Beware of pressure washing surfaces that contain lead-based paint, or areas with freestanding liquids oil, solvents, antifreeze, etc.). Pressure washing these types of surfaces may generate hazardous waste (e.g., lead-based paint chips, oil/grease, hydrofluoric acid, muriatic acid, etc.). Generating hazardous waste may dramatically increase your operating costs and limit your disposal options. For more information on hazardous waste determination call the Monterey County Division of Environmental Health at (831) 647-7654 or 755-4511.
**BMP-4 Wash Water Containment and Collection:** Contain and collect the wash water and dispose of it as described below. Decide what is the best method of collection (e.g., berms, storm drain cover mats, containment pools, vacuums/pumps, vacuum boom, inflatable pipe plug, etc). Locate property high and low spots to determine where wash water can be pooled for collection.

A simple and acceptable method for collecting wash water on private property requires only a drain plug, small sump pump, and a length of hose. If a small parking-lot-type catch basin is available, remove the grate, plug the drain pipe (usually 2, 3, or 4 inches in diameter), and place the pump in the catch basin, attached to a garden hose which will discharge to disposal (see section below regarding disposal). Vacuum booms are another option for capturing and collecting wash water. Sand bags can be used to create a barrier around storm drains, and plugs or rubber mats can be used to seal storm drain openings. Other common equipment used for containing and collecting wash water generated during pressure washing activities include: vacuum pumps, booms/berms, portable containment areas, weighted storm drain covers, oil/water separators, holding tanks, portable sump pumps, absorbents and more. These are described in more detail below.

Avoid mixing non-hazardous wash water with wash water known to contain hazardous levels of pollutants. This will increase the volume of waste that requires treatment and/or disposal as a hazardous waste, thus increasing disposal costs. Do not leave areas of wash water on paved surfaces for evaporation. Sweep up any visible solids and sediments remaining after all the wash water has been collected.

Surface cleaning wastewater that contains visible debris or residue, soap, detergent or other cleaning agents, hazardous waste, or excessive amounts of any pollutant, may not be left on paved surfaces to evaporate because the residues will eventually be discharged to the storm drain system.

For additional information about containing wash water, see the Section titled “Devices That May be Used to Contain and Collect Wash Water.”

**BMP-5 Wash Water Disposal:** Do not discharge wash water to storm drain. Once wash water has been collected, either (1) discharge it to the sanitary sewer, or septic system via the sanitary sewer clean-out or sanitary sewer inlet at the point of generation (job site), (2) discharge it to landscaping or other suitable unpaved areas, or (3) collect it in a container for later disposal at an appropriate off-site location. Such locations could include a liquid waste receiving facility at a municipal wastewater treatment plant, such as MRWPCA’s Regional Treatment Plant located north of the City of Marina, or the sanitary sewer at the pressure washer’s place of business using the sewer clean out. Use of disposal options (1) and (2) require the property owner’s permission.

Discharges to the sanitary sewer must comply with the discharge requirements of the appropriate wastewater authority.

When cleaning surfaces such as buildings and decks without loose paint, sidewalks, or plazas without soap, thorough dry cleanup should normally be sufficient to allow the wash water to be discharged to the sanitary sewer without pretreatment. However, if any debris is present in the wash water it should first pass through a “20 mesh” or finer screen to remove the material before discharging it to the sanitary sewer. The material that is removed should be disposed of in the trash.
Discharges of surface cleaning wastewater to a septic system must be approved by the Monterey County Division of Environmental Health. Discharges that contain hazardous waste, have the potential to harm septic systems, or are likely to contaminate groundwater, will not be approved.

With the property owner’s permission wash water can sometimes be disposed of in landscaped or other unpaved areas. If this means of disposal is being considered, first check the slope of the intended disposal area to be sure there will be no runoff into a street, gutter, or waterway. Also, ensure that the wash water will not create a nuisance condition or contain food products or contaminants (i.e. solvents, cleaners, oils, metals, etc.) that may constitute a hazardous waste. If disposal to landscaped areas is being considered, avoid damage to plants and soil by minimizing or eliminating the use of soaps, detergents, and chemicals. In addition, minimize the use of water to avoid wash water overflowing from these areas. Repeated discharges to landscaped areas may result in an accumulation of contaminants, thus damaging vegetation and increasing contaminant levels in the soil. If the soil is very dry, wet it down thoroughly before discharging, so that wash water will soak into the soil instead of running off to the street, gutter, or storm drain. Wash water disposal to land must not create a nuisance condition. Wash water containing garbage, food wastes, or visible trash may not be discharged to land.

Be sure to read cleaning product labels before disposing of wash water. Follow use and disposal instructions carefully. If there is any question as to whether a wash water, or waste material, is considered to be a hazardous material, check with the Monterey County Division of Environmental Health to make this determination and properly dispose of these materials. Depending on the condition of the surface being cleaned, the wastewater generated could be classified as hazardous waste. Some examples include:

- Wastewater generated from parking lots, storage areas, and gas stations may contain oil, gas, solvents, antifreeze, metals, and/or pesticides.
- Washing building exteriors with paint made prior to 1978 may contain lead.

Generating hazardous waste may dramatically increase operating costs and limit disposal options. Contact the Monterey County Division of Environmental Health for more information on hazardous waste determination and disposal.
EXAMPLES OF DEVICES THAT MAY BE USED TO CONTAIN AND COLLECT WASH WATER

The following are examples of devices that may be used to contain and collect wash water. The collection devices described are not endorsed and are only provided as a reference tool. In addition, there may be other containment devices available, which are not listed. Note: When working with electrical equipment in wet environments, it is important to understand and comply with applicable health/safety and electrical codes, and well as utilize appropriate safety equipment (e.g. Ground Fault Interrupters, etc.)

For information about where equipment and materials of these types can be obtained, see the Section titled “Sources of Equipment and Supplies.”

Berms
Berms may be used to prevent wastewater from entering a storm drain by placing a protective barrier around the storm drain inlet, thus allowing wastewater to pool around the inlet prior to proper collection and disposal. This type of containment may be less effective or ineffective when the storm drain is located at the bottom of a slope and/or a large amount of wastewater is generated.

Storm Drain Covers/Mats
These devices are placed on top of the storm drain cover grate, creating a quick seal, thus preventing wastewater from entering the storm drain system. Storm drain covers/mats (magnetic vinyl mats, PVC drain covers, polyurethane mats, and others) allow wastewater to accumulate on top of it until the pressure washing activity is complete and the wash water can be collected for proper disposal. Storm drain covers/mats are frequently used along with a vacuum device that diverts wastewater into the sanitary sewer.

Containment Pools
A portable or temporary containment pool is another option which may be used to collect wash water. Containment pools are easy to assemble, provide an immediate work area, and allow wash water to be collected in a manner that will prevent pollutants from entering the storm drain system. Containment pools vary in size and material and can also be used for washing equipment and vehicles.

Vacuums/Pumps
Devices such as wet/dry vacuums, sump pumps, and vacuum pumps may be used to collect and dispose of wash water after pressure washing. Vacuum devices typically have an extension (vacuum boom) which allows
structures with only a top cover (no side coverings) supported by permanent supports, provided material within the structure is not subject to wind dispersion (sawdust, powders, etc.) or track-out.

“Light industry” facility dischargers who were excluded from coverage under the previous permit and who meet the no exposure conditions must submit the NEC on or before October 1, 2015. Dischargers who have not submitted an NEC or applied for permit coverage by this due date will be considered out of compliance and subject to Water Board enforcement.

Dischargers who have NOI coverage may register for NEC coverage at any time following completion of facility changes. NEC coverage is available on a facility-wide basis only, not for individual drainage areas or discharge locations. Generally, if any exposed industrial materials or activities exist, or have a potential to exist, anywhere at a facility, NEC coverage is not applicable to the facility. If the Regional Water Board determines that a facility does have exposure or the facility’s storm water discharges have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of applicable water quality objectives/standards, the Regional Water Board can deny NEC coverage.

NOT an example of No Exposure
(moving intermediate products or raw materials
NOT intended to be outdoors)

1. Using, storing or cleaning industrial machinery or equipment, and areas where residuals from using, storing or cleaning industrial machinery or equipment remain and are exposed; and
2. Materials or residuals on the ground or in storm water inlets from spills/leaks;
3. Materials or products from past industrial activity;
4. Material handling equipment (except adequately maintained vehicles);
5. Materials or products during loading/unloading or transporting activities;
6. Materials or products stored outdoors (except final products intended for outside use, i.e., new cars, where exposure to storm water does not result in the discharge of pollutants);
7. Materials contained in open, deteriorated or leaking storage drums, barrels, tanks, and similar containers;
8. Materials or products handled/stored on roads or railways owned or maintained by the Discharger;
9. Waste material (except waste in covered, non-leaking containers, i.e., dumpsters);
10. Application or disposal of processed wastewater (unless already covered by an NPDES permit); and
11. Particulate matter or visible deposits of residuals from roof stacks/vents evident in the storm water outflow.
Trash & Dumpster Management
Best Management Practices

Selection of Best Management Practices

In order to comply with the City of Salinas' Municipal Storm Water Permit, Best Management Practices (BMPs) must be employed at municipal, commercial, and industrial facilities. BMPs may be selected from the options listed below or developed on a case-by-case basis as appropriate.

Practices

1. Keep dumpsters, trashcans and recycling bins covered, except when filling or emptying. Schedule pickup frequency to keep trash from overflowing or causing the cover to remain open. Open lids allow contact with stormwater, which dissolves and transports pollutants into the storm drainage system. Open lids also invite pests to enter enclosure and spread trash around.

2. Do not put liquids or greases in the trash containers. They should go down the sanitary sewer or be discarded in a grease barrel. Liquids may be accepted by the local sanitary sewer district; check prior to discharging any liquid into the sewer line.

3. If using a compactor, ensure that there is no liquid leaking out onto the pavement where it will come into contact with storm water or drain into the City's storm drainage system.

4. Check that the compactor, dumpster or trash receptacle are in good condition, with no holes or accumulation of grime. Trash containers should be leak-free. When necessary, call the sanitation company to replace or clean the containers.

5. Regularly inspect the trash enclosure and general area for problems such as trash not in the container and accumulation of grease or food on the ground. Clean the trash enclosure as needed to remove any accumulation of grime and/or general trash/litter.
6. Clean trash cans in a designated area with a connection to the sanitary sewer, such as mop sink or floor drain. Do not use a drain without knowing whether it flows to the sanitation sewer, storm drain or self-contained internal sump. Confirm before using drains to ensure proper disposal. **Never** discharge wash-water to storm drains or into the street.

7. Designate an area for trash collection away from storm drains. This allows problems at the trash container to be corrected before reaching the storm drain or flow offsite.

8. Consider using a locking dumpster to prevent illegal dumping. Signage indicating "Illegal Dumping is a violation of the law" may help dissuade illegal dumping.

9. Consider requiring a trash management deposit when leasing out facilities. This will help ensure that trash is placed in the trash containers, not left on the ground or just thrown in the enclosure.

   a. Implement a trash management deposit system for rental facilities.

10. Recycle as many waste streams as possible. Contact your trash hauler (Republic Services), check the City of Salinas web page, or contact City of Salinas - Public Works, Solid Waste Division for more information on recycling.

**Onsite Work by Contractors**

11. It is important to ensure that the work area is cleaned up and all trash disposed of before leaving the work site.

**Contractor Requirements**

12. Ensure that contractors provide the County with a copy of their storm water awareness training and procedures for protecting the storm water system. These procedures should cover activities from cleaning windows to painting an entire building.

13. Include specific contract language to inform the contractor that they must comply with federal, state and local storm water rules and regulations as required by the Clean Water Act. Amend existing contracts to include this language, if not already included.

**Training/Awareness**

14. Ensure all tenants are properly notified to use Best Management Practices for proper trash disposal management and recycling. Any information provided should contain information on the selected storm water BMPs and methods for preventing discharge of pollutants into the storm drain system.
1. Do not pour cooking residue directly into the drain.
No ponga residuos de cocinar directamente en el desagüe.

2. Avoid using the garbage disposal. Place greasy food in the trash.
Evite utilizar el triturador de comida. Ponga los desperdicios de comida grasosa en el bote de basura.

3. Do not pour waste oil directly into the drain, parking lot or street.
No ponga aceite usado en el desagüe, estacionamiento o en la calle.

4. Do not wash floor mats outside where water will run off directly into the storm drain. Do not rinse spills into the street.
No lave los tapetes de piso afuera donde el agua corra hacia la alcantarilla. No enjuague derrames en la calle.

1. Wipe pots, pans, and work areas prior to washing.
Limpie con una toalla las ollas, sartenes, y áreas de trabajo antes de que sean lavadas.

2. Dispose of food waste directly into the trash.
Deseche los desperdicios de comida en el bote de basura.

3. Collect waste oil and store for recycling.
Junte el aceite usado y guárdelo para que sea reciculado.

4. Clean mats inside over a utility sink. Use dry clean up for spills.
Junte el aceite usado y guárdelo para que sea reciclado.

For More Information, Contact Salinas Public Works at 831-758-7233

SALINAS
RIGHT IN LAND - RIGHT IN VALUES

BE THE SOLUTION TO WATER POLLUTION
An Annual Problem:

Leaf season is upon us, and the City of Salinas Environmental and Maintenance Services Department needs your help. Each year the heavy leaf fall that occurs from October through February presents a number of problems for the Street Sweeping Program.

- The volume of leaves that fall from our trees each year requires a significant increase in time and effort for the street sweeper to pickup and remove them from the street.
- The additional effort sometimes doubles the number of trips to unload the full sweeper and makes it difficult to finish the daily sweeping routes.
- Leaves in the street can clog storm drains during winter rains and cause local street flooding.

Did You Know:

Chapter 29, Sec. 29-12, of the City’s Municipal Code prohibits the discharge or placing of yard waste, landscape debris, vegetation clippings, or other landscape or construction-related wastes into the street. This rule applies throughout the year.

How You Can Help:

Please use the following guidelines when managing your landscape:

- Please do not rake leaves or landscape debris into the street. When this occurs from multiple properties the street sweeper fills more quickly and must make additional trips to unload. The increased number of times needed to unload may affect our ability to finish the sweeping routes. The sweeper cannot pick up large piles of leaves left in the street.
- Please contain all the leaves, grass clippings and tree branches from your lawn and landscape and place all debris into the dedicated BFI/Republic Services of Salinas Yard-Waste Bin for proper disposal.

Benefits to Your Community:

- Your cooperation will enable the City’s Street Sweeping operations to more effectively remove the leaves that fall onto the City streets.
- It will help minimize the possibility of street flooding during heavy rain events.
- Diverting yard waste will assist BFI/Republic Services of Salinas to achieve EPA Mandated Diversion Rates and help maintain or reduce long-term costs.

Your participation will not only assist the City’s Street Sweeping Program but is important to the City’s Clean Water Program as well. The Clean Water Program provides for cleaning of storm drains and water channels prior to the wet weather season and removes and reduces pollutants (leaves, trash, silt and debris) before they enter local waterways and eventually the Monterey Bay Marine Sanctuary. Your cooperation and participation in preventing yard waste, leaves and debris from entering the streets and storm drains is greatly appreciated.

For more information please call (831) 758-7150  
www.cleanwater.salinas.org
Take Out
Has Never Tasted So GOOD!

City of Salinas
Food To-Go Container
Compliance Program

Take out food adds value. But take out can leave a bad environmental aftertaste. Food to-go containers like expanded polystyrene foam (EPS—commonly called Styrofoam) remain in place for centuries, spoiling our environment. Litter is a concern for all of us in Salinas. Litter tarnishes our image, hurts business, cost taxpayers money, and degrades our environment. Styrofoam is a petroleum-based product that cannot be recycled locally, and when soiled with food becomes trash. Wildlife have died from ingesting it.

To protect our community from litter, the City of Salinas City Council adopted a regulation that establishes a better way. This new way is called the Environmentally Acceptable Food Packaging Program, or simply, the “Food To-Go Container Program”. This program is now in effect, but there is a grace period until 4/1/2012 that allows businesses to transition smoothly into the better way.

As a Salinas business you can show your customers that you are a responsible community member by meeting the following requirements:

Beginning April 1, 2012, food providers within the City of Salinas must use products that are biodegradable, compostable, or recyclable for their “to-go” containers.

- Containers marked with a #1 thru #5, and #7 are allowed.
- Expanded foam products marked #6 are prohibited.

This law applies to all food service providers, including businesses, city offices, schools, non-profit organizations, and special events. Compliance with this program is mandatory.

Fines will be levied for non-compliance.

Beginning April 1, 2012, the City will verify through its current inspection program and citizen complaints whether food providers are meeting requirements. Businesses that are found to be in violation will be subject to fines. The fine schedule for non-compliance is posted on the City’s web page.

Exemptions? There are no exemptions allowing for the routine use of Styrofoam to-go containers.
Sampling of local suppliers that offer Environmentally Acceptable Food Packaging

Passion Purveyors  
(831) 383-9215  
www.passionpurveyors.com

Costco  
(831) 424-4242  
www.costco.com

Smart and Final  
(831) 754-1068  
www.smartandfinal.com

Ledyards  
(831) 465-3204

Also, check with your suppliers to determine what products they carry.

We Can Help!

For assistance in meeting requirements or learning details about the law, please go to:  
www.ci.salinas.ca.us/FoodToGo

City of Salinas  
Environmental and Maintenance Services Division  
426 Work Street  
Salinas, CA 93901  
Phone: (831) 758-7233

Brochure funded by a grant from CalRecycle.
Para Llevar
Nunca había tenido tan buen sabor

Ciudad de Salinas
Contenedor de comida para llevar
programa de obediencia

Comida para llevar adquiere valor. Pero puede dejar un mal sabor ambiental. Contenedores de comida para llevar como los de espuma expandida de polistirene (EPS comúnmente llamada styrofoam) se quedan en el lugar por siglos, danando nuestro medio ambiente. La basura es una preocupación para todos nosotros en Salinas. Basura empaña nuestra imagen, lastima negocio, dinero de los contribuyentes los costos, y degrada el medio ambiente. Vida salvaje ha muerto por ingerirlo.

Para proteger a nuestra comunidad de la basura, la ciudad de Salinas Consejo adoptó un Reglamento que establezca una mejor manera. Esta nueva forma se llama Programa De Envasado de Alimentos Ambientalmente Aceptable, o simplemente el “Programa de contenedores Food To-Go”. Este programa está ahora en vigor, pero hay un período de gracia hasta el 04/01/2012 que permita a las empresas la transición a la mejor manera.

Como una empresa de Salinas se puede mostrar a sus clientes que usted es un miembro de la comunidad responsable por el cumplimiento de los requisitos siguientes.

Iniciando el 1 de abril del 2012, los proveedores de alimentos dentro de la Ciudad de Salinas no pueden proporcionar alimentos en envases desechables que están hechos de espuma de polietileno expandido (# 6), comúnmente llamado espuma de polietileno.

- Todos los proveedores de alimentos dentro de Salinas deben usar productos que sean biodegradables, desechos, reciclables para sus contenedores de “para llevar”.
- Contenedores marcados con # 1 al # 5 y # 7 son permitidos.
- Productos de espuma expandida marcada # 6 están prohibidos.

Esta ley se aplica a todos los proveedores de servicios de alimentos, incluyendo las oficinas comerciales de la ciudad, escuelas, organizaciones sin fines de lucro, y eventos especiales.

Las multas se impondrán en caso de incumplimiento.

Iniciando el 1 de abril del 2012, la Ciudad verificará a través de su programa actual de inspección y quejas de los ciudadanos que los proveedores de alimentos están cumpliendo con los requisitos. Las empresas que se encuentran que estén en violaciones estarán sujetas a multas. Tabla de multas por incumplimiento sera publica en la página web de la Ciudad.

Excepciones? No hay excepciones que permita el uso rutinario de espuma de polietileno para los contenedores de “para llevar”.

AF-602
La lista de proveedores locales que ofrecen envases de alimentos ecológicamente aceptables

**Passion Purveyors**  
(831) 383-9215  
www.passionpurveyors.com

**Costco**  
(831) 424-4242  
www.costco.com

**Smart and Final**  
(831) 754-1068  
www.smartandfinal.com

**Ledyards**  
(831) 465-3204

Además, consulte con su proveedor para determinar cuáles son los productos que transportan.

**Nosotros podemos ayudarle!**

Para asistencia en el cumplimiento de los requisitos de aprendizaje o detalles acerca de la ley, por favor vaya a:  
www.ci.salinas.ca.us/FoodToGo

**Ciudad de Salinas**  
Medio ambiente y la División de Servicios de Mantenimiento  
426 Work Street  
Salinas, CA 93901  
Teléfono: (831) 758-7233

*Folleto fundado por una beca de CalRecycle.*
Grease Trap and Interceptor Maintenance Log

Name of business: ____________________________
Contact person: ____________________________

For details on grease traps and interceptors in Salinas, please see Chapter 36 of the Salinas Municipal Code, found online at https://library.municode.com/ca/salinas/codes/code (SEC: 36-31 Grease Traps Required)

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HOW TO CLEAN A GREASE TRAP
CÓMO LIMPIAR UNA TRAMPA DE GRASA

Protect Monterey Bay by keeping grease out of sewers!
¡Proteja la Bahía de Monterey guardando la grasa fuera de alcantarillas!

1 Scoop top
Saque parte superior
Open cooled trap. Remove surface grease solids with slotted spoon, and oil with solid spoon. Place in a double lined plastic bag.
Abre trampa enfriada. Quitar sólidos grasos de la superficie con cuchara agujerada y aceite con cuchara. Ponga en bolsa doble de plástico.

2 Scrape sides
Arrastre lados
Scrape grease from sides and dividers into the disposal bag.
Arrastra grasa de lados y divisiones en bolsa.

3 Check solids
Inspecciona sólidos
If sediment is > 2" thick, call a licensed company to pump the trap clean.
Si posee más de 2 pulgadas, llame a empresa autorizada para bombear.

4 Check screen
Inspeccione pantalla
Remove, inspect and clean screen.
Quita, inspecciona y limpia pantalla.

5 Solidify
Solidifique
Pour cat litter into bag of grease and mix until solidified.
Echa arena higiénica (para gatos) en bolsa de grasa y mezcle hasta que solidifica.

6 Dispose
Tírela
Tie bag securely and place in dumpster.
Bien ate bolsa y pongala en el dumpster.

7 Reassemble, Refill, Record
Monte de nuevo, apriete tapa y registre
Reassemble, tighten lid, and record on log sheet.
Monte de nuevo, apriete tapa y registra.

For assistance call MRRPCA Source Control Division at (831) 925-1115
Para ayuda llame MRRPCA División de Control de la Fuente a (831) 925-1115.

© 2005 City of Pacific Grove Funded in part by a grant from the California Coastal Conservancy

Thank You! ¡Gracias!
Instructions for Cleaning a Grease Trap

The less grease and solids in the trap allows the unit to operate more efficiently. Periodic inspection of the trap can determine a regular cleaning schedule, and the liquid waste hauler can help you identify a cleaning schedule.

1. Trap should be cleaned prior to start of the business day. Grease will be congealed and easier to remove when the grease trap is cold.

2. Remove access lid.

3. Remove and clean screening device, if applicable.

4. Using a dedicated scraping device, clean sidewalls and baffle plates. Put grease in a sealed bag or container, and discard in the garbage.

5. Using a mesh-type screening device, skim all floating grease, leaving the water behind. Put grease in a sealed bag or container, and discard in the garbage.

6. Measure the build-up of food particles at the bottom and remove if necessary. Liquid Waste Hauler’s are usually hired to vacuum the unit empty.

7. When the trap is completely empty, fill with cold water.

8. Replace screening device and ensure access lid is airtight.

9. Record the cleaning on the maintenance log form.
GREASE INTERCEPTOR OPERATION

A. Flow from undersink grease traps or directly from plumbing fixtures enters the grease interceptor. The Uniform Plumbing Code requires that all flow entering the interceptor must enter through the inlet pipe.

B. An approved flow control or restricting device is installed to restrict the flow to the grease interceptor to the rated capacity of the interceptor.

C. An air intake valve allows air into the open space of the grease interceptor to prevent siphonage and back-pressure.

D. Oil and grease floats on the water surface and accumulates behind the grease retaining fittings and the wall separating the compartments. To insure grease, solids and liquids are completely removed and disposed of properly, maintenance is performed by a licensed Liquid Waste Hauling Company.

E. Solids in the wastewater that do not float will be deposited on the bottom of the grease interceptor and will need to be removed during routine grease interceptor cleaning.

F. Grease retaining fittings extend down into the water to within 12 inches of the bottom of the interceptor. Because grease floats, it generally does not enter the fitting and is not carried into the next compartment. The fittings also extend above the water surface to provide air relief.

G. Some interceptors have a sample box so that inspectors or employees of the establishment can periodically take effluent samples.

H. Flow exits the interceptor through the outlet pipe and continues on to the sanitary sewer system.
**GREASE TRAP OPERATION**

A. Flow from four or fewer kitchen fixtures enters the grease trap.

B. An approved flow control or restricting device is installed to restrict the flow to the grease trap to the rated capacity of the trap.

C. An air intake valve allows air into the open space of the grease trap to prevent siphonage and back-pressure.

D. The baffles help to retain grease toward the upstream end of the grease trap since grease floats and will generally not go under the baffle. This helps to prevent grease from leaving the grease trap and moving further downstream where it can cause blockage problems.

E. Solids in the wastewater that do not float will be deposited on the bottom of the grease trap and will need to be removed during routine grease trap cleaning. The best method for removing the solids is to have a Liquid Waste Hauling Company completely pump out the grease trap on a regular basis.

F. Oil and grease floats on the water surface and accumulates behind the baffles. The grease mat can easily be removed by using a strainer (mesh screening device) that captures only the grease, leaving the water in the grease trap.

G. Air relief is provided to maintain proper air circulation within the grease trap.

H. Some grease traps have a sample point at the outlet end of the trap to sample the quality of the grease trap effluent.

I. A cleanout is provided at the outlet or just downstream of the outlet to provide access into the pipe to remove any blockages.

J. The water exits the grease trap through the outlet pipe and continues on to the sanitary sewer system.
LIQUID WASTE HAULERS

Bay Pumping
1 Work Circle
Salinas, CA 93901
(831) 320-5229
(831) 422-6436

Greenline / Tom’s Septic Tank Service
1138-A Madison Lane
Salinas, CA 93907
(831) 372-5215
(831) 422-2298

Monterey Bay Pumping Service
5200 Strong Circle
Watsonville, CA 95076
(831) 724-2589

Pioneer Liquid Transport, Inc.
P.O. Box 427
San Jose, CA 95103-0427
(800) 356-6808

P.S.T.S. (Peninsula Septic Tank Service)
73 West Carmel Valley Road, Unit #28
Carmel Valley, CA 93924
(831) 659-2465
(831) 422-7324

Tom’s Septic Construction
13570 Blackie Road
Castroville, CA 95013
(831) 663-4083
(831) 633-2321

Trap Recyclers
1 Work Circle
Salinas, CA 93901
(800) 994-7867

Revised 2/7/2007
What about HHW from businesses or CESQGs?

Small businesses, schools and non-profit organizations located within the MRWMD Service Area and generating less than 27 gallons or 220 lbs. of hazardous waste per month, are classified as Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESOG).

CESOGs are eligible to utilize the MRWMD hazardous waste collection program with the following conditions:

- Businesses must call in advance (831) 264-6386 to receive approval for participation in the program, and make appointments for drop-offs once approved.
- Businesses must be located within the MRWMD service area and have proper LID.
- Businesses will be charged a $25 administrative fee to help offset the cost of processing materials.

For registration and specific materials fees information, see CESOG page at www.mrwmd.org

**Proof of residence or business address is necessary, and EPA LID, Haze Mat, if required.

For more information about CESOG and/or the laws which regulate HHW contact the Department of Toxic Substances Control at www.dtsc.ca.gov.

*Serving residents and small businesses in the MRWMD service area only, including:

- Big Sur
- Carmel
- Carmel Highlands
- Carmel Valley
- Castroville
- Del Rey Oaks
- Marina
- Monterey
- Monterey-Salinas Highway area
- Moss Landing
- Pacific Grove
- Pebble Beach
- Sand City
- Seaside

What makes the MRWMD Household Hazardous Waste Collection Program different?

The program began in 1987 and was one of the first household hazardous waste collection facilities in the State. On an annual basis over 8,000 residents and businesses drop off more than 1 million lbs. of HHW for processing, safe disposal or reuse and recycling.

Reduce, Reuse and Recycle

Today, our innovative program reuses or recycles nearly 60% of the incoming hazardous products collected from District residents.

Since the majority of the household hazardous waste brought to the facility is still in its original container, and in reusable condition, the District makes these products available to the community at the Last Chance Mercantile.

Products usually available include latex and oil-based paint products, cleaners and garden products. Most products are available FREE of charge.

MONTEREY REGIONAL
Household Hazardous Waste Collection Program

Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility

Hours: Tuesday-Saturday - 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Closed Sunday, Monday

Location: 14201 Del Monte Blvd. Marina, CA 93933
(2 miles north of Marina Hwy 1, Exit 412)
(831) 384-5313 | (831) 384-3567 (fax)
www.mrwmd.org
www.keepmontereycountyclean.org
It’s a Small Planet, Recycle
HHW Collection Program

For more information visit www.mwwmd.org or call 1-888-254-6386.

Proper Disposal is the Law!

For the disposal of HHW items, please contact your local waste haulers or visit www.mwwmd.org.

What is Considered HHW?

Household waste (HHW) is commonly defined as any waste generated by households and is not considered hazardous waste. HHW includes a wide range of materials, such as cleaning agents, paints, household chemicals, and batteries. The proper disposal of HHW is essential to protect the environment and public health.

When is HHW Considered Hazardous?

HHW is considered hazardous when it is not properly disposed of and is classified as hazardous waste in certain situations. This includes when it is mixed with other materials, such as food waste, or when it is stored in a manner that poses a threat to human health or the environment.

How to Properly Dispose of HHW?

To properly dispose of HHW, you should:

1. Check with your local waste hauler to see if they accept HHW.
2. Contact your local waste management facility for information on HHW disposal.
3. Visit www.mwwmd.org for more information and resources.

Please note that the disposal of HHW should be done according to the regulations and guidelines set by your local waste management facility or your state's environmental protection agency.

Disposal Tips:

- Do not mix HHW with other waste, such as food waste.
- Do not dispose of HHW in landfills or drains.
- Do not burn HHW.

Remember to always follow the instructions provided by your local waste management facility or your state's environmental protection agency.
Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Collection Facility

Many household products contain chemicals that can harm your family and the environment. Some may be safe while in use, but can contaminate water and soil when improperly disposed of.

NEVER dispose of the following items in the garbage, sink or a storm drain:

- Aerosols (FULL Spray Cans)
- Antifreeze (and other Auto Products)
- Auto Batteries
- Batteries (Household)
- Cleaners (Bleach, Drain Openers, Toilet Cleaners)
- Cooking Oil/Grease
- Electronic Waste (TV's, Computers, Cell Phones, etc.)
- Fluorescent Light Bulbs & Tubes
- Paint (Latex)
- Paint (Oil-based)
- Pesticides & Fertilizers and other Garden Chemicals
- Pharmaceuticals*
- Sharps (Needles or Syringes)
- Thermometers, Thermostats & Other Mercury Containing Items
- Thinners & Solvents
- Used Motor Oil & Filters

The above items are accepted for free at the HHW facility from residential households in the Salinas Valley!

*Excluding Pharmaceuticals

Important disposal information:

- Do not transport more than 15 gallons or 125 pounds of HHW.
- Bring chemicals in secure containers and do not mix them.
- Do not bring explosives, radioactive material, drums, medical waste (sharps OK), or unstable chemicals.
- Residential customers can drop-off acceptable items for no charge and no appointment is necessary.
- Charges apply for commercially generated waste or agricultural waste. Certain limitations apply to small businesses. Please call for more information before visiting the facility.
- Commercial customers must make appointment by calling the facility directly.

Sun Street HHW Facility
139 Sun Street
Salinas, CA 93901
Phone: (831) 424-5520

Hours of Operation:
Monday – Friday 8:00am – 5:00pm
Saturday 8:00am – 4:00pm
No business service on Mondays, only residential

The HHW facility is closed on Sundays and the following holidays: New Year’s Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.
AMBANTE
Dahen su hogar y el medio
Evite que las grasas y los aceites
ALCANZANTILLAS
SIN GRASA
FAT-FREE
SEWERS

Prevent Fats, Oils, and Greases from Damaging Your Home and the Environment.

Water Environment

Contact your local sewer system authority for the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) more information. The Water Environment Federation and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) created this brochure was prepared under Cooperative Agreement Assistance C52345-0-0-102-0-01-2.

www.wef.org
Fax: 1-703-684-2492
Tel: 1-800-666-0206
22314-1904 USA
Alexandria, Virginia

601 W. Wake Street

LAS ACANTARRILLAS,
Las grasas y los aceites no solo son
bad for sewers. Too.
Fats, oils, and grease aren’t just bad
for arteries and waistlines; they’re
damaging the environment and the
urban and other structures. Save
yourself from doing harm. Reduce
grasas and prevent them from getting
hung up in the pipes of your home.

Avoiding the use of cooking fats
and cooking oils. A common cause of
drainage problems is the failure to
remove fats, oils, and grease from
your cooking.

The use of cooking fats and cooking
oils is widespread in homes and
ingredients in the food industry.

Some fats and oils are

used in

food

processing.

These fats and oils

are

usually

added

to

food

in

the

form

of

shortening,

butter,

or

vegetable

oil.

Other fats and oils

are

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products.

These fats and oils

are

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of

emulsifiers,

stabilizers,

and

thickeners.

These emulsifiers,

stabilizers,

and

thickeners

are

used

to

give

food

products

a

uniform

color,

texture,

and

flavor.

Fats and oils are

also

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manufacture

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food

products.

These fats and oils

are

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emulsifiers,

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Helping To Prevent Sewer Overflows and Backups Is Easy.

Where Does the Grease Come From?

Grease is a byproduct of cooking from meat fats, lard, oils, shortening, butter, margarine, food scraps, baked goods, sauces, and dairy products. When washed down the sink, grease sticks to the insides of sewer pipes (both on your property and under the street). Over time, it can build up and block entire portions of your home's plumbing system.

The results can be:
- Raw sewage overflowing into your home or the house next door.
- An expensive and unpleasant cleanup often required to be paid for by you, the home or business owner.
- Raw sewage overflowing into parks, yards, streets, and streams.

Caution: Home garbage disposals do not keep grease out of the plumbing system. Moreover, hot water and products such as detergents that claim to dissolve grease only pass it down the drain and cause problems elsewhere.

How can you help prevent sewer overflows?
- Never pour grease or oils down sink drains or into toilets.
- Scrape grease and food scraps into a can or the trash for disposal (or recycling where available).

You Can Help!

Es fácil prevenir los derrames y desbordamientos de aguas residuales.

¿De dónde proviene la grasa?

La grasa, uno de los productos derivados de la preparación de comida, está presente en la carne, manteca animal, aceite vegetal, manteca vegetal, mantequilla, margarina, sobras de comida, productos horneados, salsas, productos lácteos. Cuando entra por el desagüe, la grasa se pega al interior de las tuberías de alcantarillado (tanto las de su propiedad como las de la calle) y con el tiempo, puede acumularse al punto de bloquear la tubería por completo.

Advertencia: Los trituradores de basura domésticos no impiden la entrada de grasa al sistema de alcantarillado. Es más, el agua caliente y los productos como los detergentes que alegan ser capaces de disolver la grasa, pueden trasladarla por las cañerías y causar problemas en otras zonas.

¿Usted puede ayudar?

Ayude a evitar derrames en las alcantarillas de las siguientes maneras:
- No vierta nunca grasa por el desagüe del fregadero ni en inodoros.
- Raspe la grasa y las sobras de comida y colóquelas en una lata o en la basura para desecharlas (o reciclarlas, si dispone de esta opción).
- Ponga filtros o coladores en los desagües de los fregaderos para atrapar las sobras de comida y otros sólidos, y deseche su contenido en la basura.
- Hable con sus amigos y vecinos sobre cómo impedir que la grasa llegue a las alcantarillas.
Appendix E

Information on the California Industrial General Permit
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)

GENERAL PERMIT FOR
STORM WATER DISCHARGES
ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES

ORDER
NPDES NO. CAS000001

<table>
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<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>This Order was adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board on:</td>
<td>April 1, 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This Order shall become effective on:</td>
<td>July 1, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This Order shall expire on:</td>
<td>June 30, 2020</td>
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IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that as of July 1, 2015 this Order supersedes Order 97-03-DWQ except for Order 97-03-DWQ’s requirement to submit annual reports by July 1, 2015 and except for enforcement purposes. As of July 1, 2015, a Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13000) and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder.

CERTIFICATION

I, Jeanine Townsend, Clerk to the Board, do hereby certify that this Order, including its fact sheet, attachments, and appendices is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board, on April 1, 2014.

AYE: Chair Felicia Marcus
Vice Chair Frances Spivy-Weber
Board Member Tam M. Doduc
Board Member Steven Moore

NAY: None

ABSENT: Board Member Dorene D'Adamo

ABSTAIN: None

Jeanine Townsend
Clerk to the Board
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# ATTACHMENTS AND APPENDICES

- Attachment A  Facilities Covered
- Attachment B  Acronyms
- Attachment C  Glossary
- Attachment D  Permit Registration Documents (PRDs)
- Attachment E  TMDL Implementation
- Attachment F  Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs)
- Attachment G  Requirements for Dischargers Who Have Been Granted An Ocean Plan Exception for Discharges to Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS)
- Attachment H  Storm Water Sample Collection and Handling Instructions
- Appendix 1  Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Checklist
- Appendix 2  No Exposure Certification (NEC) Conditional Exclusion Instructions
- Appendix 3  Waterbodies with Clean Water Act section 303(d) Listed Impairments
I. FINDINGS

A. General Findings

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) finds that:

1. The Federal Clean Water Act (Clean Water Act) prohibits certain discharges of storm water containing pollutants except in compliance with a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. (33 U.S.C. §§ 1311, 1342 (also referred to as Clean Water Act §§ 301, 402).) The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) promulgates federal regulations to implement the Clean Water Act's mandate to control pollutants in storm water discharges. (40 C.F.R. § 122, et seq.) The NPDES permit must require implementation of Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) and Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges (NSWDs). The NPDES permit must also include additional requirements necessary to implement applicable water quality objectives or water quality standards (water quality standards, collectively).

2. On November 16, 1990, U.S. EPA promulgated Phase I storm water regulations in compliance with section 402(p) of the Clean Water Act. (55 Fed. Reg. 47990, codified at 40 C.F.R. § 122.26.) These regulations require operators of facilities subject to storm water permitting (Dischargers), that discharge storm water associated with industrial activity (industrial storm water discharges), to obtain an NPDES permit. Section 402(p)(3)(A) of the Clean Water Act also requires that permits for discharges associated with industrial activity include requirements necessary to meet water quality standards.

3. Phase II storm water regulations\(^1\) require permitting for storm water discharges from facilities owned and operated by a municipality with a population of less than 100,000. The previous exemption from the Phase I permitting requirements under section 1068 of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 was eliminated.

4. This Order (General Permit) is an NPDES General Permit issued in compliance with section 402 of the Clean Water Act and shall take effect on July 1, 2015, provided that the Regional Administrator of U.S. EPA has no objection. If the U.S. EPA Regional Administrator has an objection, this General Permit will not become effective until the objection is withdrawn.

5. This action to adopt an NPDES General Permit is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Pub. Resources Code, § 21000, et seq.) in accordance with section 13389 of the Water Code. (See County of


6. State Water Board Order 97-03-DWQ is rescinded as of the effective date of this General Permit (July 1, 2015) except for Order 97-03-DWQ’s requirement that annual reports be submitted by July 1, 2015 and except for enforcement purposes.

7. Effective July 1, 2015, the State Water Board and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Water Boards) (Water Boards, collectively) will enforce the provisions herein.

8. This General Permit authorizes discharges of industrial storm water to waters of the United States, so long as those discharges comply with all requirements, provisions, limitations, and prohibitions in this General Permit.

9. Industrial activities covered under this General Permit are described in Attachment A.

10. The Fact Sheet for this Order is incorporated as findings of this General Permit.

11. Acronyms are defined in Attachment B and terms used in this General Permit are defined in Attachment C.

12. This General Permit regulates industrial storm water discharges and authorized NSWDs from specific categories of industrial facilities identified in Attachment A hereto, and industrial storm water discharges and authorized NSWDs from facilities designated by the Regional Water Boards to obtain coverage under this General Permit. This General Permit does not apply to industrial storm water discharges and NSWDs that are regulated by other individual or general NPDES permits.

13. This General Permit does not preempt or supersede the authority of municipal agencies to prohibit, restrict, or control industrial storm water discharges and authorized NSWDs that may discharge to storm water conveyance systems or other watercourses within their jurisdictions as allowed by state and federal law.

14. All terms defined in the Clean Water Act, U.S. EPA regulations, and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Wat. Code, § 13000, et seq.) will have the same definition in this General Permit unless otherwise stated.

15. Pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution 68-16, which incorporates the requirements of 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 131.12 where applicable, the State Water Board finds that discharges in compliance with this General Permit will not result in the lowering of water quality to a level that does not achieve water quality objectives and protect beneficial uses. Any degradation of water quality from existing high quality water to a level that achieves water quality objectives and
protects beneficial uses is appropriate to support economic development. This General Permit's requirements constitute best practicable treatment or control for discharges of industrial storm water and authorized non-storm water discharges, and are therefore consistent with those provisions.

16. Compliance with any specific limits or requirements contained in this General Permit does not constitute compliance with any other applicable permits.

17. This General Permit requires that the Discharger certify and submit all Permit Registration Documents (PRDs) for Notice of Intent (NOI) and No Exposure Certification (NEC) coverage via the State Water Board's Storm Water Multiple Application and Report Tracking System (SMARTS) website. (See Attachment D for an example of the information required to be submitted in the PRDs via SMARTS.) All other documents required by this General Permit to be electronically certified and submitted via SMARTS can be submitted by the Discharger or by a designated Duly Authorized Representative on behalf of the Discharger. Electronic reporting is required to reduce the state's reliance on paper, to improve efficiency, and to make such General Permit documents more easily accessible to the public and the Water Boards.

18. All information provided to the Water Boards shall comply with the Homeland Security Act and all other federal law that concerns security in the United States, as applicable.

B. Industrial Activities Not Covered Under this General Permit

19. Discharges of storm water from areas on tribal lands are not covered under this General Permit. Storm water discharges from industrial facilities on tribal lands are regulated by a separate NPDES permit issued by U.S. EPA.

20. Discharges of storm water regulated under another individual or general NPDES permit adopted by the State Water Board or Regional Water Board are not covered under this General Permit, including the State Water Board NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities.

21. Storm water discharges to combined sewer systems are not covered under this General Permit. These discharges must be covered by an individual permit. (40 C.F.R. § 122.26(a)(7).)

22. Conveyances that discharge storm water runoff combined with municipal sewage are not covered under this General Permit.

23. Discharges of storm water identified in Clean Water Act section 402(l) (33 U.S.C. § 1342(l)) are not covered under this General Permit.

24. Facilities otherwise subject to this General Permit but for which a valid Notice of Non-Applicability (NONA) has been certified and submitted via SMARTS, by the Entity are not covered under this General Permit. Entities (See Section XX.C.1 of this General Permit) who are claiming "No Discharge"
through the NONA shall meet the eligibility requirements and provide a No Discharge Technical Report in accordance with Section XX.C.

25. This General Permit does not authorize discharges of dredged or fill material regulated by the US Army Corps of Engineers under section 404 of the Clean Water Act and does not constitute a water quality certification under section 401 of the Clean Water Act.

C. Discharge Prohibitions

26. Pursuant to section 13243 of the Water Code, the State Water Board may specify certain conditions or areas where the discharge of waste, or certain types of waste, is prohibited.

27. With the exception of certain authorized NSWDs as defined in Section IV, this General Permit prohibits NSWDs. The State Water Board recognizes that certain NSWDs should be authorized because they are not generated by industrial activity, are not significant sources of pollutants when managed appropriately, and are generally unavoidable because they are related to safety or would occur regardless of industrial activity. Prohibited NSWDs may be authorized under other individual or general NPDES permits, or waste discharge requirements issued by the Water Boards.

28. Prohibited NSWDs are referred to as unauthorized NSWDs in this General Permit. Unauthorized NSWDs shall be either eliminated or permitted by a separate NPDES permit. Unauthorized NSWDs may contribute significant pollutant loads to receiving waters. Measures to control sources of unauthorized NSWDs such as spills, leakage, and dumping, must be addressed through the implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs).

29. This General Permit incorporates discharge prohibitions contained in water quality control plans, as implemented by the Water Boards.

30. Direct discharges of waste, including industrial storm water discharges, to Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS) are prohibited unless the Discharger has applied for and the State Water Board has granted an exception to the State Water Board's 2009 Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California as amended by State Water Board Resolution 2012-0056 (California Ocean Plan) allowing the discharge.

D. Effluent Limitations

31. Section 301(b) of the Clean Water Act and 40 Code of Federal Regulations section require NPDES permits to include technology-based requirements at a minimum, and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary for receiving waters to meet applicable water quality standards. Clean Water Act section 402(p)(3)(A) requires that discharges of storm water runoff from industrial facilities comply with Clean Water Act section 301.

32. This General Permit requires control of pollutant discharges using BAT and BCT to reduce and prevent discharges of pollutants, and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary for receiving waters to meet applicable water quality standards.

33. It is not feasible for the State Water Board to establish numeric technology based effluent limitations for discharges authorized by this General Permit at this time. The rationale for this determination is discussed in detail in the Fact Sheet of this General Permit. Therefore, this General Permit requires Dischargers to implement minimum BMPs and applicable advanced BMPs as defined in Section X.H (collectively, BMPs) to comply with the requirements of this General Permit. This approach is consistent with U.S. EPA’s 2008 Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (2008 MSGP).

34. 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 122.44(d) requires that NPDES permits include Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs) to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality standards for receiving waters.

35. Where numeric water quality criteria have not been established, 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 122.44(d)(1)(vi) provides that WQBELs may be established using U.S. EPA criteria guidance under section 304(a) of the Clean Water Act, a proposed state criteria or policy interpreting narrative criteria supplemented with other relevant information, and/or an indicator parameter.

36. This General Permit requires Dischargers to implement BMPs when necessary, in order to support attainment of water quality standards. The use of BMPs to control or abate the discharge of pollutants is authorized by 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 122.44(k)(3) because numeric effluent limitations are infeasible and implementation of BMPs is reasonably necessary to achieve effluent limitations and water quality standards, and to carry out the purposes and intent of the Clean Water Act. (40 C.F.R. § 122.44(k)(4).)

E. Receiving Water Limitations

37. This General Permit requires compliance with receiving water limitations based on water quality standards. The primary receiving water limitation requires that industrial storm water discharges and authorized NSWDS not
cause or contribute to an exceedance of applicable water quality standards. Water quality standards apply to the quality of the receiving water, not the quality of the industrial storm water discharge. Therefore, compliance with the receiving water limitations generally cannot be determined solely by the effluent water quality characteristics. If any Discharger's storm water discharge causes or contributes to an exceedance of a water quality standard, that Discharger must implement additional BMPs or other control measures in order to attain compliance with the receiving water limitation. Compliance with water quality standards may, in some cases, require Dischargers to implement controls that are more protective than controls implemented solely to comply with the technology-based requirements in this General Permit.

F. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

38. TMDLs relate to the maximum amount of a pollutant that a water body can receive and still attain water quality standards. A TMDL is defined as the sum of the allowable loads of a single pollutant from all contributing point sources (the waste load allocations) and non-point sources (load allocations), plus the contribution from background sources. (40 C.F.R. § 130.2(l).) Discharges addressed by this General Permit are considered to be point source discharges, and therefore must comply with effluent limitations that are “consistent with the assumptions and requirements of any available waste load allocation for the discharge prepared by the state and approved by U.S. EPA pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 130.7. (40 C.F.R. § 122.44 (d)(1)(vii).) In addition, Water Code section 13263, subdivision (a), requires that waste discharge requirements implement any relevant water quality control plans. Many TMDLs contained in water quality control plans include implementation requirements in addition to waste load allocations. Attachment E of this General Permit lists the watersheds with U.S. EPA-approved and U.S. EPA-established TMDLs that include requirements, including waste load allocations, for Dischargers covered by this General Permit.

39. The State Water Board recognizes that it is appropriate to develop TMDL-specific permit requirements derived from each TMDL’s waste load allocation and implementation requirements, in order to provide clarity to Dischargers regarding their responsibilities for compliance with applicable TMDLs. The development of TMDL-specific permit requirements is subject to public noticing requirements and a corresponding public comment period. Due to the number and variety of Dischargers subject to a wide range of TMDLs, development of TMDL-specific permit requirements for each TMDL listed in Attachment E will severely delay the reissuance of this General Permit. Because most of the TMDLs were established by the Regional Water Boards, and because some of the waste load allocations and/or implementation requirements may be shared by multiple Dischargers, the development of TMDL-specific permit requirements is best coordinated at the Regional Water Board level.
40. State and Regional Water Board staff will develop proposed TMDL-specific permit requirements (including monitoring and reporting requirements) for each of the TMDLs listed in Attachment E. After conducting a 30-day public comment period, the Regional Water Boards will submit to the State Water Board proposed TMDL-specific permit requirements for adoption by the State Water Board into this General Permit by July 1, 2016. The Regional Water Boards may also include proposed TMDL-specific monitoring requirements for inclusion in this General Permit, or may issue Regional Water Board orders pursuant to Water Code section 13383 requiring TMDL-specific monitoring. The proposed TMDL-specific permit requirements shall have no force or effect until adopted, with or without modification, by the State Water Board. Consistent with the 2008 MSGP, Dischargers are not required to take any additional actions to comply with the TMDLs listed in Attachment E until the State Water Board reopens this General Permit and includes TMDL-specific permit requirements, unless notified otherwise by a Regional Water Board.

41. The Regional Water Boards shall submit to the State Water Board the following information for each of the TMDLs listed in Attachment E:

   a. Proposed TMDL-specific permit, monitoring and reporting requirements applicable to industrial storm water discharges and NSWVDs authorized under this General Permit, including compliance schedules and deliverables consistent with the TMDLs. TMDL-specific permit requirements are not limited by the BAT/BCT technology-based standards;

   b. An explanation of how the proposed TMDL-specific permit requirements, compliance schedules, and deliverables are consistent with the assumptions and requirements of any applicable waste load allocation and implement each TMDL; and,

   c. Where a BMP-based approach is proposed, an explanation of how the proposed BMPs will be sufficient to implement applicable waste load allocations.

42. Upon receipt of the information described in Finding 40, and no later than July 1, 2016, the State Water Board will issue a public notice and conduct a public comment period for the reopening of this General Permit to amend Attachment E, the Fact Sheet, and other provisions as necessary for incorporation of TMDL-specific permit requirements into this General Permit. Attachment E may also be subsequently reopened during the term of this General Permit to incorporate additional TMDL-specific permit requirements.

G. Discharges Subject to the California Ocean Plan

43. On October 16, 2012 the State Water Board amended the California Ocean Plan. The amended California Ocean Plan requires industrial storm water dischargers with outfalls discharging to ocean waters to comply with the
California Ocean Plan's model monitoring provisions. These provisions require Dischargers to: (a) monitor runoff for specific parameters at all outfalls from two storm events per year, and collect at least one representative receiving water sample per year, (b) conduct specified toxicity monitoring at certain types of outfalls at a minimum of once per year, and (c) conduct marine sediment monitoring for toxicity under specific circumstances. The California Ocean Plan provides conditions under which some of the above monitoring provisions may be waived by the Water Boards.

44. This General Permit requires Dischargers with outfalls discharging to ocean waters that are subject to the model monitoring provisions of the California Ocean Plan to develop and implement a monitoring plan in compliance with those provisions and any additional monitoring requirements established pursuant to Water Code section 13383. Dischargers that have not developed and implemented a monitoring program in compliance with the California Ocean Plan's model monitoring provisions by July 1, 2015 (the effective date of this General Permit), or seven (7) days prior to commencing operations, whichever is later, are ineligible to obtain coverage under this General Permit.

45. The California Ocean Plan prohibits the direct discharge of waste to ASBS. ASBS are defined in California Ocean Plan as "those areas designated by the State Water Board as ocean areas requiring protection of species or biological communities to the extent that alteration of natural water quality is undesirable."

46. The California Ocean Plan authorizes the State Water Board to grant an exception to Ocean Plan provisions where the board determines that the exception will not compromise protection of ocean waters for beneficial uses and the public interest will be served.

47. On March 20, 2012, the State Water Board adopted Resolution 2012-0012 which contains exceptions to the California Ocean Plan for specific discharges of storm water and non-point sources. This resolution also contains the special protections that are to be implemented for those discharges to ASBS.

48. This General Permit requires Dischargers who have been granted an exception to the Ocean Plan authorizing the discharges to ASBS by the State Water Board to comply with the requirements contained in Section VIII.B of this General Permit.

H. Training

49. To improve compliance and maintain consistent implementation of this General Permit, Dischargers are required to designate a Qualified Industrial Storm Water Practitioner (QISP) for each facility the Discharger operates that has entered Level 1 status in the Exceedance Response Action (ERA) process as described in Section XII of this General Permit. A QISP may be assigned to more than one facility. In order to qualify as a QISP, a State
Water Board-sponsored or approved training course must be completed. A competency exam may be required by the State Water Board to demonstrate sufficient knowledge of the QISP course material.

50. A QISP must assist the Discharger in completing the Level 1 status and Level 2 status ERA requirements as specified in Section XII of this General Permit. A QISP is also responsible for assisting New Dischargers that will be discharging to an impaired water body with a 303(d) listed impairment, demonstrate eligibility for coverage through preparing the data and/or information required in Section VII.B.

51. A Compliance Group Leader, as defined in Section XIV of this General Order must complete a State Water Board sponsored or approved training program for Compliance Group Leaders.

52. All engineering work subject to the Professional Engineers Act (Bus. & Prof. Code § 6700, et seq.) and required by this General Permit shall be performed by a California licensed professional engineer.

53. California licensed professional civil, industrial, chemical, and mechanical engineers and geologists have licenses that have professional overlap with the topics of this General Permit. The California Department of Consumer Affairs, Board for Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors and Geologists (CBPELSG) provides the licensure and regulation of professional civil, industrial, chemical, and mechanical engineers and professional geologists in California. The State Water Board is developing a specialized self-guided State Water Board-sponsored registration and training program specifically for these CPBEELSG licensed engineers and geologists in good standing with CBPELSG.

I. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements

54. This General Permit requires the development of a site-specific SWPPP in accordance with Section X of this General Permit. The SWPPP must include the information needed to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this General Permit. The SWPPP must be submitted electronically via SMARTS, and a copy be kept at the facility. SWPPP revisions shall be completed in accordance with Section X.B of this General Permit.

J. Sampling, Visual Observations, Reporting and Record Keeping

55. This General Permit complies with 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 122.44(i), which establishes monitoring requirements that must be included in storm water permits. Under this General Permit, Dischargers are required to: (a) conduct an Annual Comprehensive Facility Compliance Evaluation (Annual Evaluation) to identify areas of the facility contributing pollutants to industrial storm water discharges, (b) evaluate whether measures to reduce or prevent industrial pollutant loads identified in the Discharger's SWPPP are adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the terms of this
General Permit, and (c) determine whether additional control measures are needed.

56. This General Permit contains monitoring requirements that are necessary to determine whether pollutants are being discharged, and whether response actions are necessary. Data and information resulting from the monitoring will assist in Dischargers’ evaluations of BMP effectiveness and compliance with this General Permit. Visual observations are one form of monitoring. This General Permit requires Dischargers to perform a variety of visual observations designed to identify pollutants in industrial storm water discharges and their sources. To comply with this General Permit Dischargers shall: (1) electronically self-report any violations via SMARTS, (2) comply with the Level 1 status and Level 2 status ERA requirements, when applicable, and (3) adequately address and respond to any Regional Water Board comments on the Discharger’s compliance reports.

57. Dischargers that meet the requirements of the No Exposure Certification (NEC) Conditional Exclusion set forth in Section XVII of this General Permit are exempt from the SWPPP requirements, sampling requirements, and visual observation requirements in this General Permit.

K. Facilities Subject to Federal Storm Water Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs)

58. U.S. EPA regulations at 40 Code of Federal Regulations Chapter I Subchapter N (Subchapter N) establish technology-based Effluent Limitation Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards (ELGs) for industrial storm water discharges from facilities in specific industrial categories. For these facilities, compliance with the BAT/BCT and ELG requirements constitutes compliance with technology-based requirements of this General Permit.

59. 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 122.44(i)(3) and (4) require storm water permits to require at least one Annual Evaluation and any monitoring requirements for applicable ELGs in Subchapter N. This General Permit requires Dischargers to comply with all applicable ELG requirements found in Subchapter N.

L. Sampling and Analysis Reduction

60. This General Permit reduces the number of qualifying sampling events required to be sampled each year when the Discharger demonstrates: (1) consistent compliance with this General Permit, (2) consistent effluent water quality sampling, and (3) analysis results that do not exceed numerical action levels.

M. Role of Numeric Action Levels (NALs) and Exceedance Response Actions (ERAs)
61. This General Permit incorporates a multiple objective performance measurement system that includes NALs, new comprehensive training requirements, Level 1 ERA Reports, Level 2 ERA Technical Reports, and Level 2 ERA Action Plans. Two objectives of the performance measurement system are to inform Dischargers, the public and the Water Boards on: (1) the overall pollutant control performance at any given facility, and (2) the overall performance of the industrial statewide storm water program. Additionally, the State Water Board expects that this information and assessment process will provide information necessary to determine the feasibility of numeric effluent limitations for industrial dischargers in the next reissuance of this General Permit, consistent with the State Water Board Storm Water Panel of Experts' June 2006 Recommendations.³

62. This General Permit contains annual and instantaneous maximum NALs. The annual NALs are established as the 2008 MSGP benchmark values, and are applicable for all parameters listed in Table 2. The instantaneous maximum NALs are calculated from a Water Board dataset, and are only applicable for Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Oil and Grease (O&G), and pH. An NAL exceedance is determined as follows:

a. For annual NALs, an exceedance occurs when the average of all analytical results from all samples taken at a facility during a reporting year for a given parameter exceeds an annual NAL value listed in Table 2 of this General Permit; or,

b. For the instantaneous maximum NALs, an exceedance occurs when two or more analytical results from samples taken for any parameter within a reporting year exceed the instantaneous maximum NAL value (for Total Suspended Solids, and Oil and Grease), or are outside of the instantaneous maximum NAL range (for pH) listed in Table 2 of this General Permit. For the purposes of this General Permit, the reporting year is July 1 through June 30.

63. The NALs are not intended to serve as technology-based or water quality-based numeric effluent limitations. The NALs are not derived directly from either BAT/BCT requirements or receiving water objectives. NAL exceedances defined in this General Permit are not, in and of themselves, violations of this General Permit. A Discharger that does not fully comply with the Level 1 status and/or Level 2 status ERA requirements, when required by the terms of this General Permit, is in violation of this General Permit.

64. ERAs are designed to assist Dischargers in complying with this General Permit. Dischargers subject to ERAs must evaluate the effectiveness of their

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BMPs being implemented to ensure they are adequate to achieve compliance with this General Permit.

65. U.S. EPA regulations at Subchapter N establish ELGs for storm water discharges from facilities in 11 industrial categories. Dischargers subject to these ELGs are required to comply with the applicable requirements.

66. Exceedances of the NALs that are attributable solely to pollutants originating from non-industrial pollutant sources (such as run-on from adjacent facilities, non-industrial portions of the Discharger's property, or aerial deposition) are not a violation of this General Permit because the NALs are designed to provide feedback on industrial sources of pollutants. Dischargers may submit a Non-Industrial Source Pollutant Demonstration as part of their Level 2 ERA Technical Report to demonstrate that the presence of a pollutant causing an NAL exceedance is attributable solely to pollutants originating from non-industrial pollutant sources.

67. A Discharger who has designed, installed, and implemented BMPs to reduce or prevent pollutants in industrial storm water discharges in compliance with this General Permit may submit an Industrial Activity BMPs Demonstration, as part of their Level 2 ERA Technical Report.

68. This General Permit establishes design storm standards for all treatment control BMPs. These design standards are directly based on the standards in State Water Board Order 2000-0011 regarding Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plans (SUSMPs). These design standards are generally expected to be consistent with BAT/BCT, to be protective of water quality, and to be effective for most pollutants. The standards are intended to eliminate the need for most Dischargers to further treat/control industrial storm water discharges that are unlikely to contain pollutant loadings that exceed the NALs set forth in this General Permit.

N. Compliance Groups

69. Compliance Groups are groups of Dischargers (Compliance Group Participants) that share common types of pollutant sources and industrial activity characteristics. Compliance Groups provide an opportunity for the Compliance Group Participants to combine resources and develop consolidated Level 1 ERA Reports for Level 1 NAL exceedances and appropriate BMPs for implementation in response to Level 2 status ERA requirements that are representative of the entire Compliance Group. Compliance Groups also provide the Water Boards and the public with valuable information as to how industrial storm water discharges are affected by non-industrial background pollutant sources (including natural background) and geographic locations. When developing the next reissuance of this General Permit, the State Water Board expects to have a better understanding of the feasibility and benefits of sector-specific and watershed-based permitting alternatives, which may include technology- or water quality-based numeric effluent limitations. The effluent data, BMP performance data
and other information provided from Compliance Groups' consolidated reporting will further assist the State Water Board in addressing sector-specific and watershed-based permitting alternatives.

O. Conditional Exclusion – No Exposure Certification (NEC)

70. Pursuant to U.S. EPA Phase II regulations, all Dischargers subject to this General Permit may qualify for a conditional exclusion from specific requirements if they submit a NEC demonstrating that their facilities have no exposure of industrial activities and materials to storm water discharges.

71. This General Permit requires Dischargers who seek the NEC conditional exclusion to obtain coverage in accordance with Section XVII of this General Permit. Dischargers that meet the requirements of the NEC are exempt from the SWPPP, sampling requirements, and monitoring requirements in this General Permit.

72. Dischargers seeking NEC coverage are required to certify and submit the applicable permit registration documents. Annual inspections, recertifications, and fees are required in subsequent years. Light industry facility Dischargers excluded from coverage under the previous permit (Order 97-03-DWQ) must obtain the appropriate coverage under this General Permit. Failure to comply with the Conditional Exclusion conditions listed in this General Permit may lead to enforcement for discharging without a permit pursuant to sections 13385 or 13399.25, et seq., of the Water Code. A Discharger with NEC coverage that anticipates a change (or changes) in circumstances that would lead to exposure should register for permit coverage prior to the anticipated changes.

P. Special Requirements for Facilities Handling Plastic Materials

73. Section 13367 of the Water Code requires facilities handling preproduction plastic to implement specific BMPs aimed at minimizing discharges of such materials. The definition of Plastic Materials for the purposes of this General Permit includes the following types of sources of Plastic Materials: virgin and recycled plastic resin pellets, powders, flakes, powdered additives, regrind, dust, and other types of preproduction plastics with the potential to discharge or migrate off-site.

Q. Regional Water Board Authorities

74. Regional Water Boards are primarily responsible for enforcement of this General Permit. This General Permit recognizes that Regional Water Boards have the authority to protect the beneficial uses of receiving waters and prevent degradation of water quality in their region. As such, Regional Water Boards may modify monitoring requirements and review, comment, approve or disapprove certain Discharger submittals required under this General Permit.
IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that all Dischargers subject to this General Permit shall comply with the following conditions and requirements.

II. RECEIVING GENERAL PERMIT COVERAGE

A. Certification

1. For Storm Water Multiple Application and Report Tracking System (SMARTS) electronic account management and security reasons, as well as enforceability of this General Permit, the Discharger's Legally Responsible Person (LRP) of an industrial facility seeking coverage under this General Permit shall certify and submit all Permit Registration Documents (PRDs) for Notice of Intent (NOI) or No Exposure Certification (NEC) coverage. All other documents shall be certified and submitted via SMARTS by the Discharger's (LRP) or by their Duly Authorized Representative in accordance with the Electronic Signature and Certification Requirements in Section XXI.K. All documents required by this General Permit that are certified and submitted via SMARTS shall be in accordance with Section XXI.K.

2. Hereinafter references to certifications and submittals by the Discharger refer to the Discharger's LRP and their Duly Authorized Representative.

B. Coverages

This General Permit includes requirements for two (2) types of permit coverage, NOI coverage and NEC coverage. State Water Board Order 97-03-DWQ (previous permit) remains in effect until July 1, 2015. When PRDs are certified and submitted and the annual fee is received, the State Water Board will assign the Discharger a Waste Discharger Identification (WDID) number.

1. General Permit Coverage (NOI Coverage)

   a. Dischargers that discharge storm water associated with industrial activity to waters of the United States are required to meet all applicable requirements of this General Permit.

   b. The Discharger shall register for coverage under this General Permit by certifying and submitting PRDs via SMARTS (http://smarts.waterboards.ca.gov), which consist of:

      i. A completed NOI and signed certification statement;

      ii. A copy of a current Site Map from the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in Section X.E;

      iii. A SWPPP (see Section X); and,
c. The Discharger shall pay the appropriate Annual Fee in accordance with California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2200 et seq.\(^4\)

2. General Permit Coverage (NEC Coverage)

a. Dischargers that certify their facility has no exposure of industrial activities or materials to storm water in accordance with Section XVII qualify for NEC coverage and are not required to comply with the SWPPP or monitoring requirements of this General Permit.

b. Dischargers who qualify for NEC coverage shall conduct one Annual Facility Comprehensive Compliance Evaluation (Annual Evaluation) as described in Section XV, pay an annual fee, and certify annually that their facilities continue to meet the NEC requirements.

c. The Discharger shall submit the following PRDs on or before October 1, 2015 for NEC coverage via SMARTS:

i. A completed NEC Form (Section XVII.F.1) and signed certification statement (Section XVII.H);

ii. A completed NEC Checklist (Section XVII.F.2); and

iii. A current Site Map consistent with requirements in Section X.E.;

d. The Discharger shall pay the appropriate annual fee in accordance with California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2200 et seq.\(^5\)

3. General PRD Requirements

a. Site Maps

Dischargers registering for NOI or NEC coverage shall prepare a site map(s) as part of their PRDs in accordance with Section X.E. A separate copy of the site map(s) is required to be in the SWPPP. If there is a significant change in the facility layout (e.g., new building, change in storage locations, boundary change, etc.) a revision to the site map is required and shall be certified and submitted via SMARTS.

b. A Discharger shall submit a single set of PRDs for coverage under this General Permit for multiple industrial activities occurring at the same facility.

c. Any information provided to the Water Boards by the Discharger shall comply with the Homeland Security Act and other federal law that

\(^4\) Annual fees must be mailed or sent electronically using the State Water Boards' Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) system in SMARTS.
\(^5\) See footnote 4.
addresses security in the United States; any information that does not comply should not be submitted in the PRDs. The Discharger must provide justification to the Regional Water Board regarding redacted information within any submittal.

d. Dischargers may redact trade secrets from information that is submitted via SMARTS. Dischargers who certify and submit redacted information via SMARTS must include a general description of the redacted information and the basis for the redaction in the version that is submitted via SMARTS. Dischargers must submit complete and unredacted versions of the information that are clearly labeled “CONFIDENTIAL” to the Regional Water Board within 30 days of the submittal of the redacted information. All information labeled “CONFIDENTIAL” will be maintained by the Water Boards in a separate, confidential file.

4. Schedule for Submitting PRDs - Existing Dischargers Under the Previous Permit.

a. Existing Dischargers with coverage under the previous permit shall continue coverage under the previous permit until July 1, 2015. All waste discharge requirements and conditions of the previous permit are in effect until July 1, 2015.

b. Existing Dischargers with coverage under the previous permit shall register for NOI coverage by July 1, 2015 or for NEC coverage by October 1, 2015. Existing Dischargers previously listed in Category 10 (Light Industry) of the previous permit, and continue to have no exposure to industrial activities and materials, have until October 1, 2015 to register for NEC coverage.

c. Existing Dischargers with coverage under the previous permit, that do not register for NOI coverage by July 1, 2015, may have their permit coverage administratively terminated as soon as July 1, 2015.

d. Existing Dischargers with coverage under the previous permit that are eligible for NEC coverage but do not register for NEC coverage by October 1, 2015 may have their permit coverage administratively terminated as soon as October 1, 2015.

e. Existing Dischargers shall continue to comply with the SWPPP requirements in State Water Board Order 97-03-DWQ up to, but no later than, June 30, 2015.

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6 Existing Dischargers are Dischargers with an active Notice of Intent (permit coverage) under the previous permit (97-03-DWQ) prior to the effective date of this General Permit.
f. Existing Dischargers shall implement an updated SWPPP in accordance with Section X by July 1, 2015.

g. Existing Dischargers that submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) under the previous permit prior to July 1, 2015 and that receive NOT approval from the Regional Water Board are not subject to this General Permit unless they subsequently submitted new PRDs.

5. Schedule for Submitting PRDs - New Dischargers Obtaining Coverage On or After July 1, 2015

New Dischargers registering for NOI coverage on or after July 1, 2015 shall certify and submit PRDs via SMARTS at least seven (7) days prior to commencement of industrial activities or on July 1, 2015, whichever comes later.

a. New Dischargers registering for NEC coverage shall electronically certify and submit PRDs via SMARTS by October 1, 2015, or at least seven (7) days prior to commencement of industrial activities, whichever is later.

C. Termination and Changes to General Permit Coverage

1. Dischargers with NOI or NEC coverage shall request termination of coverage under this General Permit when either (a) operation of the facility has been transferred to another entity, (b) the facility has ceased operations, completed closure activities, and removed all industrial related pollutants, or (c) the facility’s operations have changed and are no longer subject to the General Permit. Dischargers shall certify and submit a Notice of Termination via SMARTS. Until a valid NOT is received, the Discharger remains responsible for compliance with this General Permit and payment of accrued annual fees.

2. Whenever there is a change to the facility location, the Discharger shall certify and submit new PRDs via SMARTS. When ownership changes, the prior Discharger (seller) must inform the new Discharger (buyer) of the General Permit applications and regulatory coverage requirements. The new Discharger must certify and submit new PRDs via SMARTS to obtain coverage under this General Permit.

3. Dischargers with NOI coverage where the facility qualifies for NEC coverage in accordance with Section XVII of this General Permit, may register for NEC coverage via SMARTS. Such Dischargers are not required to submit an NOT to cancel NOI coverage.

4. Dischargers with NEC coverage, where changes in the facility and/or facility operations occur, which result in NOI coverage instead of NEC coverage, shall register for NOI coverage via SMARTS. Such Dischargers are not required to submit an NOT to cancel NEC coverage.
5. Dischargers shall provide additional information supporting an NOT, or revise their PRDs via SMARTS, upon request by the Regional Water Board.

6. Dischargers that are denied approval of a submitted NOT or registration for NEC coverage by the Regional Water Board, shall continue compliance with this General Permit under their existing NOI coverage.

7. New Dischargers (Dischargers with no previous NOI or NEC coverage) shall register for NOI coverage if the Regional Water Board denies NEC coverage.

D. Preparation Requirements

1. The following documents shall be certified and submitted by the Discharger via SMARTS:
   a. Annual Reports (Section XVI) and SWPPPs (Section X);
   b. NOTs;
   c. Sampling Frequency Reduction Certification (Section XI.C.7);
   d. Level 1 ERA Reports (Section XII.C) prepared by a QISP;
   e. Level 2 ERA Technical Reports and Level 2 ERA Action Plans (Sections XII.D.1-2) prepared by a QISP; and,
   f. SWPPPs for inactive mining operations as described in Section XIII, signed (wet signature and license number) by a California licensed professional engineer.

2. The following documents shall be signed (wet signature and license number) by a California licensed professional engineer:
   a. Calculations for Dischargers subject to Subchapter N in accordance with Section XI.D;
   b. Notice of Non-Applicability (NONA) Technical Reports described in Section XX.C for facilities that are engineered and constructed to have contained the maximum historic precipitation event (or series of events) using the precipitation data collected from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency’s website;
   c. NONA Technical Reports described in Section XX.C for facilities located in basins or other physical locations that are not tributaries or hydrologically connected to waters of the United States; and,
   d. SWPPPs for inactive mines described in Section XIII.
III. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

A. All discharges of storm water to waters of the United States are prohibited except as specifically authorized by this General Permit or another NPDES permit.

B. Except for non-storm water discharges (NSWDs) authorized in Section IV, discharges of liquids or materials other than storm water, either directly or indirectly to waters of the United States, are prohibited unless authorized by another NPDES permit. Unauthorized NSWDs must be either eliminated or authorized by a separate NPDES permit.

C. Industrial storm water discharges and authorized NSWDs that contain pollutants that cause or threaten to cause pollution, contamination, or nuisance as defined in section 13050 of the Water Code, are prohibited.

D. Discharges that violate any discharge prohibitions contained in applicable Regional Water Board Water Quality Control Plans (Basin Plans), or statewide water quality control plans and policies are prohibited.

E. Discharges to ASBS are prohibited in accordance with the California Ocean Plan, unless granted an exception by the State Water Board and in compliance with the Special Protections contained in Resolution 2012-0012.

F. Industrial storm water discharges and NSWDs authorized by this General Permit that contain hazardous substances equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity listed in 40 Code of Federal Regulations sections 110.6, 117.21, or 302.6 are prohibited.

IV. AUTHORIZED NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES (NSWDs)

A. The following NSWDs are authorized provided they meet the conditions of Section IV.B:

1. Fire-hydrant and fire prevention or response system flushing;

2. Potable water sources including potable water related to the operation, maintenance, or testing of potable water systems;

3. Drinking fountain water and atmospheric condensate including refrigeration, air conditioning, and compressor condensate;

4. Irrigation drainage and landscape watering provided all pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers have been applied in accordance with the manufacturer’s label;

5. Uncontaminated natural springs, groundwater, foundation drainage, footing drainage;
6. Seawater infiltration where the seawater is discharged back into the source: and,

7. Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collects on rooftops or adjacent portions of your facility, but not intentional discharges from the cooling tower (e.g., "piped" cooling tower blowdown or drains).

B. The NSWDs identified in Section IV.A are authorized by this General Permit if the following conditions are met:

1. The authorized NSWDs are not in violation of any Regional Water Board Water Quality Control Plans (Basin Plans) or other requirements, or statewide water quality control plans or policies requirement;

2. The authorized NSWDs are not in violation of any municipal agency ordinance or requirements;

3. BMPs are included in the SWPPP and implemented to:
   a. Reduce or prevent the contact of authorized NSWDs with materials or equipment that are potential sources of pollutants;
   b. Reduce, to the extent practicable, the flow or volume of authorized NSWDs;
   c. Ensure that authorized NSWDs do not contain quantities of pollutants that cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standards; and,
   d. Reduce or prevent discharges of pollutants in authorized NSWDs in a manner that reflects best industry practice considering technological availability and economic practicability and achievability.

4. The Discharger conducts monthly visual observations (Section XI.A.1) of NSWDs and sources to ensure adequate BMP implementation and effectiveness; and,

5. The Discharger reports and describes all authorized NSWDs in the Annual Report.

C. Firefighting related discharges are not subject to this General Permit and are not subject to the conditions of Section IV.B. These discharges, however, may be subject to Regional Water Board enforcement actions under other sections of the Water Code. Firefighting related discharges that are contained and are later discharged may be subject to municipal agency ordinances and/or Regional Water Board requirements.

V. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS
A. Dischargers shall implement BMPs that comply with the BAT/BCT requirements of this General Permit to reduce or prevent discharges of pollutants in their storm water discharge in a manner that reflects best industry practice considering technological availability and economic practicability and achievability.

B. Industrial storm water discharges from facilities subject to storm water ELGs in Subchapter N shall not exceed those storm water ELGs. The ELGs for industrial storm water discharges subject to Subchapter N are in Attachment F of this General Permit.

C. Dischargers located within a watershed for which a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) has been approved by U.S. EPA, shall comply with any applicable TMDL-specific permit requirements that have been incorporated into this General Permit in accordance with Section VII.A. Attachment E contains a reference list of potential TMDLs that may apply to Dischargers subject to this General Permit.

VI. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Dischargers shall ensure that industrial storm water discharges and authorized NSWDs do not cause or contribute to an exceedance of any applicable water quality standards in any affected receiving water.

B. Dischargers shall ensure that industrial storm water discharges and authorized NSWDs do not adversely affect human health or the environment.

C. Dischargers shall ensure that industrial storm water discharges and authorized NSWDs do not contain pollutants in quantities that threaten to cause pollution or a public nuisance.

VII. TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS (TMDLs)

A. Implementation

1. The State Water Board shall reopen and amend this General Permit, including Attachment E, the Fact Sheet and other applicable Permit provisions as necessary, in order to incorporate TMDL-specific permit requirements, as described in Findings 38 through 42. Once this General Permit is amended, Dischargers shall comply with the incorporated TMDL-specific permit requirements in accordance with any specified compliance schedule(s). TMDL-specific compliance dates that exceed the term of this General Permit may be included for reference, and are enforceable in the event that this General Permit is administratively extended or reissued.

2. The State Water Board may, at its discretion, reopen this General Permit to add TMDL-specific permit requirements to Attachment E, or to incorporate new TMDLs adopted during the term of this General Permit that include requirements applicable to Dischargers covered by this General Permit.
B. New Dischargers applying for NOI coverage under this General Permit that will be discharging to a water body with a 303(d) listed impairment are ineligible for coverage unless the Discharger submits data and/or information, prepared by a QISP, demonstrating that:

1. The Discharger has eliminated all exposure to storm water of the pollutant(s) for which the water body is impaired, has documented the procedures taken to prevent exposure onsite, and has retained such documentation with the SWPPP at the facility;

2. The pollutant for which the water body is impaired is not present at the Discharger’s facility, and the Discharger has retained documentation of this finding with the SWPPP at the facility; or,

3. The discharge of any listed pollutant will not cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard. This is demonstrated if: (1) the discharge complies with water quality standard at the point of discharge, or (2) if there are sufficient remaining waste load allocations in an approved TMDL and the discharge is controlled at least as stringently as similar discharges subject to that TMDL.

VIII. DISCHARGES SUBJECT TO THE CALIFORNIA OCEAN PLAN

A. Discharges to Ocean Waters

1. Dischargers with outfalls discharging to ocean waters that are subject to the model monitoring provisions of the California Ocean Plan shall develop and implement a monitoring plan in compliance with those provisions and any additional monitoring requirements established pursuant to Water Code section 13383. Dischargers who have not developed and implemented a monitoring program in compliance with the California Ocean Plan’s model monitoring provisions by July 1, 2015, or seven (7) days prior to commencing of operations, whichever is later, are ineligible to obtain coverage under this General Permit.

2. Dischargers are ineligible for the methods and exceptions provided in Section XI.C of this General permit for any of the outfalls discharging to ocean waters subject to the model monitoring provisions of the California Ocean Plan.

B. Discharge Granted an Exceptions for Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS)
Dischargers who were granted an exception to the California Ocean Plan prohibition against direct discharges of waste to an ASBS pursuant to Resolution 2012-0012⁷ amended by Resolution 2012-0031⁸ shall comply with the conditions and requirements set forth in Attachment G of this General Permit. Any Discharger that applies for and is granted an exception to the California Ocean Plan prohibition after July 1, 2013 shall comply with the conditions and requirements set forth in the granted exception.

IX. TRAINING QUALIFICATIONS

A. General

1. A Qualified Industrial Storm Water Practitioner (QISP) is a person (either the Discharger or a person designated by the Discharger) who has completed a State Water Board-sponsored or approved QISP training course⁶, and has registered as a QISP via SMARTS. Upon completed registration the State Water Board will issue a QISP identification number.

2. The Executive Director of the State Water Board or an Executive Officer of a Regional Water Board may rescind any QISP's registration if it is found that the QISP has repeatedly demonstrated an inadequate level of performance in completing the QISP requirements in this General Permit. An individual whose QISP registration has been rescinded may request that the State Water Board review the rescission. Any request for review must be received by the State Water Board no later than 30 days of the date that the individual received written notice of the rescission.

3. Dischargers with Level 1 status shall:
   a. Designate a person to be the facility's QISP and ensure that this person has attended and satisfactorily completed the State Water Board-sponsored or approved QISP training course.
   b. Ensure that the facility's designated QISP provides sufficient training to the appropriate team members assigned to perform activities required by this General Permit.

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⁹ A specialized self-guided State Water Board-sponsored registration and training program will be available as an option for CPBE/LSG licensed professional civil, mechanical, industrial, and chemical engineers and professional geologists by the effective date of this General Permit.
X. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

A. SWPPP Elements

Dischargers shall develop and implement a site-specific SWPPP for each industrial facility covered by this General Permit that shall contain the following elements, as described further in this Section\(^\text{10}\):

1. Facility Name and Contact Information;
2. Site Map;
3. List of Industrial Materials;
4. Description of Potential Pollution Sources;
5. Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources;
6. Minimum BMPs;
7. Advanced BMPs, if applicable;
8. Monitoring Implementation Plan;
9. Annual Comprehensive Facility Compliance Evaluation (Annual Evaluation); and,
10. Date that SWPPP was Initially Prepared and the Date of Each SWPPP Amendment, if Applicable.

B. SWPPP Implementation and Revisions

All Dischargers are required to implement their SWPPP by July 1, 2015 or upon commencement of industrial activity. The Discharger shall:

1. Revise their on-site SWPPP whenever necessary;
2. Certify and submit via SMARTS their SWPPP within 30 days whenever the SWPPP contains significant revision(s); and,
3. With the exception of significant revisions, the Discharger is not required to certify and submit via SMARTS their SWPPP revisions more than once every three (3) months in the reporting year.

\(^{10}\) Appendix 1 (SWPPP Checklist) of this General Permit is provided to assist the Discharger in including information required in the SWPPP. This checklist is not required to be used.
C. SWPPP Performance Standards

1. The Discharger shall ensure a SWPPP is prepared to:
   a. Identify and evaluate all sources of pollutants that may affect the quality of industrial storm water discharges and authorized NSWDs;
   b. Identify and describe the minimum BMPs (Section X.H.1) and any advanced BMPs (Section X.H.2) implemented to reduce or prevent pollutants in industrial storm water discharges and authorized NSWDs. BMPs shall be selected to achieve compliance with this General Permit; and,
   c. Identify and describe conditions or circumstances which may require future revisions to be made to the SWPPP.

2. The Discharger shall prepare a SWPPP in accordance with all applicable SWPPP requirements of this Section. A copy of the SWPPP shall be maintained at the facility.

D. Planning and Organization

1. Pollution Prevention Team

   Each facility must have a Pollution Prevention Team established and responsible for assisting with the implementation of the requirements in this General Permit. The Discharger shall include in the SWPPP detailed information about its Pollution Prevention Team including:

   a. The positions within the facility organization (collectively, team members) who assist in implementing the SWPPP and conducting all monitoring requirements in this General Permit;
   b. The responsibilities, duties, and activities of each of the team members; and,
   c. The procedures to identify alternate team members to implement the SWPPP and conduct required monitoring when the regularly assigned team members are temporarily unavailable (due to vacation, illness, out of town business, or other absences).

2. Other Requirements and Existing Facility Plans

   a. The Discharger shall ensure its SWPPP is developed, implemented, and revised as necessary to be consistent with any applicable municipal, state, and federal requirements that pertain to the requirements in this General Permit.
   b. The Discharger may include in their SWPPP the specific elements of existing plans, procedures, or regulatory compliance documents that...
contain storm water-related BMPs or otherwise relate to the requirements of this General Permit.

c. The Discharger shall properly reference the original sources for any elements of existing plans, procedures, or regulatory compliance documents included as part of their SWPPP and shall maintain a copy of the documents at the facility as part of the SWPPP.

d. The Discharger shall document in their SWPPP the facility’s scheduled operating hours as defined in Attachment C. Scheduled facility operating hours that would be considered irregular (temporary, intermittent, seasonal, weather dependent, etc.) shall also be documented in the SWPPP.

E. Site Map

1. The Discharger shall prepare a site map that includes notes, legends, a north arrow, and other data as appropriate to ensure the map is clear, legible and understandable.

2. The Discharger may provide the required information on multiple site maps.

3. The Discharger shall include the following information on the site map:

a. The facility boundary, storm water drainage areas within the facility boundary, and portions of any drainage area impacted by discharges from surrounding areas. Include the flow direction of each drainage area, on-facility surface water bodies, areas of soil erosion, and location(s) of nearby water bodies (such as rivers, lakes, wetlands, etc.) or municipal storm drain inlets that may receive the facility’s industrial storm water discharges and authorized NSWDs;

b. Locations of storm water collection and conveyance systems, associated discharge locations, and direction of flow. Include any sample locations if different than the identified discharge locations;

c. Locations and descriptions of structural control measures\textsuperscript{11} that affect industrial storm water discharges, authorized NSWDs, and/or run-on;

d. Identification of all impervious areas of the facility, including paved areas, buildings, covered storage areas, or other roofed structures;

\textsuperscript{11} Examples of structural control measures are catch basins, berms, detention ponds, secondary containment, oil/water separators, diversion barriers, etc.
e. Locations where materials are directly exposed to precipitation and the locations where identified significant spills or leaks (Section X.G.1.d) have occurred; and

f. Areas of industrial activity subject to this General Permit. Identify all industrial storage areas and storage tanks, shipping and receiving areas, fueling areas, vehicle and equipment storage/maintenance areas, material handling and processing areas, waste treatment and disposal areas, dust or particulate generating areas, cleaning and material reuse areas, and other areas of industrial activity that may have potential pollutant sources.

F. List of Industrial Materials

The Discharger shall ensure the SWPPP includes a list of industrial materials handled at the facility, and the locations where each material is stored, received, shipped, and handled, as well as the typical quantities and handling frequency.

G. Potential Pollutant Sources

1. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources

a. Industrial Processes

The Discharger shall ensure the SWPPP describes each industrial process including: manufacturing, cleaning, maintenance, recycling, disposal, and any other activities related to the process. The type, characteristics, and approximate quantity of industrial materials used in or resulting from the process shall be included. Areas protected by containment structures and the corresponding containment capacity shall be identified and described.

b. Material Handling and Storage Areas

The Discharger shall ensure the SWPPP describes each material handling and storage area, including: the type, characteristics, and quantity of industrial materials handled or stored; the shipping, receiving, and loading procedures; the spill or leak prevention and response procedures; and the areas protected by containment structures and the corresponding containment capacity.

c. Dust and Particulate Generating Activities

The Discharger shall ensure the SWPPP describes all industrial activities that generate a significant amount of dust or particulate that may be deposited within the facility boundaries. The SWPPP shall describe such industrial activities, including the discharge locations, the source type, and the characteristics of the dust or particulate pollutant.
d. Significant Spills and Leaks

The Discharger shall:

i. Evaluate the facility for areas where spills and leaks can likely occur;

ii. Ensure the SWPPP includes:

   a) A list of any industrial materials that have spilled or leaked in significant quantities and have discharged from the facility's storm water conveyance system within the previous five-year period;

   b) A list of any toxic chemicals identified in 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 302 that have been discharged from the facilities' storm water conveyance system as reported on U.S. EPA Form R, as well as oil and hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities (40 C.F.R. §§ 110, 117, and 302) that have discharged from the facility's storm water conveyance system within the previous five-year period;

   c) A list of any industrial materials that have spilled or leaked in significant quantities and had the potential to be discharged from the facility's storm water conveyance system within the previous five-year period; and,

iii. Ensure that for each discharge or potential discharge listed above the SWPPP includes the location, characteristics, and approximate quantity of the materials spilled or leaked; approximate quantity of the materials discharged from the facility's storm water conveyance system; the cleanup or remedial actions that have occurred or are planned; the approximate remaining quantity of materials that have the potential to be discharged; and the preventive measures taken to ensure spills or leaks of the material do not reoccur.

e. NSWDs

The Discharger shall:

i. Ensure the SWPPP includes an evaluation of the facility that identifies all NSWDs, sources, and drainage areas;

ii. Ensure the SWPPP includes an evaluation of all drains (inlets and outlets) that identifies connections to the storm water conveyance system;

iii. Ensure the SWPPP includes a description of how all unauthorized NSWDs have been eliminated; and,
iv. Ensure all NSWDs are described in the SWPPP. This description shall include the source, quantity, frequency, and characteristics of the NSWDs, associated drainage area, and whether it is an authorized or unauthorized NSWD in accordance with Section IV.

f. Erodible Surfaces

The Discharger shall ensure the SWPPP includes a description of the facility locations where soil erosion may be caused by industrial activity, contact with storm water, authorized and unauthorized NSWDs, or run-on from areas surrounding the facility.

2. Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources

a. The Discharger shall ensure that the SWPPP includes a narrative assessment of all areas of industrial activity with potential industrial pollutant sources. At a minimum, the assessment shall include:

i. The areas of the facility with likely sources of pollutants in industrial storm water discharges and authorized NSWDs;

ii. The pollutants likely to be present in industrial storm water discharges and authorized NSWDs;

iii. The approximate quantity, physical characteristics (e.g., liquid, powder, solid, etc.), and locations of each industrial material handled, produced, stored, recycled, or disposed;

iv. The degree to which the pollutants associated with those materials may be exposed to, and mobilized by contact with, storm water;

v. The direct and indirect pathways by which pollutants may be exposed to storm water or authorized NSWDs;

vi. All sampling, visual observation, and inspection records;

vii. The effectiveness of existing BMPs to reduce or prevent pollutants in industrial storm water discharges and authorized NSWDs;

viii. The estimated effectiveness of implementing, to the extent feasible, minimum BMPs to reduce or prevent pollutants in industrial storm water discharges and authorized NSWDs; and,

ix. The identification of the industrial pollutants related to the receiving waters with 303(d) listed impairments identified in Appendix 3 or approved TMDLs that may be causing or contributing to an exceedance of a water quality standard in the receiving waters.

b. Based upon the assessment above, Dischargers shall identify in the SWPPP any areas of the facility where the minimum BMPs described in
subsection H.1 below will not adequately reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges in compliance with Section V.A. Dischargers shall identify any advanced BMPs, as described in subsection H.2 below, for those areas.

c. Based upon the assessment above, Dischargers shall identify any drainage areas with no exposure to industrial activities and materials in accordance with the definitions in Section XVII.

d. Based upon the assessment above, Dischargers shall identify any additional parameters, beyond the required parameters in Section XI.B.6 that indicate the presence of pollutants in industrial storm water discharges.

H. Best Management Practices (BMPs)

1. Minimum BMPs

The Discharger shall, to the extent feasible, implement and maintain all of the following minimum BMPs to reduce or prevent pollutants in industrial storm water discharges.\(^{12}\)

a. Good Housekeeping

The Discharger shall:

i. Observe all outdoor areas associated with industrial activity; including storm water discharge locations, drainage areas, conveyance systems, waste handling/disposal areas, and perimeter areas impacted by off-facility materials or storm water run-on to determine housekeeping needs. Any identified debris, waste, spills, tracked materials, or leaked materials shall be cleaned and disposed of properly;

ii. Minimize or prevent material tracking;

iii. Minimize dust generated from industrial materials or activities;

iv. Ensure that all facility areas impacted by rinse/wash waters are cleaned as soon as possible;

v. Cover all stored industrial materials that can be readily mobilized by contact with storm water;

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\(^{12}\) For the purposes of this General Permit, the requirement to implement BMPs “to the extent feasible” requires Dischargers to select, design, install and implement BMPs that reduce or prevent discharges of pollutants in their storm water discharge in a manner that reflects best industry practice considering technological availability and economic practicability and achievability.
vi. Contain all stored non-solid industrial materials or wastes (e.g., particulates, powders, shredded paper, etc.) that can be transported or dispersed by the wind or contact with storm water;

vii. Prevent disposal of any rinse/wash waters or industrial materials into the storm water conveyance system;

viii. Minimize storm water discharges from non-industrial areas (e.g., storm water flows from employee parking area) that contact industrial areas of the facility; and,

ix. Minimize authorized NSWDSs from non-industrial areas (e.g., potable water, fire hydrant testing, etc.) that contact industrial areas of the facility.

b. Preventive Maintenance

The Discharger shall:

i. Identify all equipment and systems used outdoors that may spill or leak pollutants;

ii. Observe the identified equipment and systems to detect leaks, or identify conditions that may result in the development of leaks;

iii. Establish an appropriate schedule for maintenance of identified equipment and systems; and,

iv. Establish procedures for prompt maintenance and repair of equipment, and maintenance of systems when conditions exist that may result in the development of spills or leaks.

c. Spill and Leak Prevention and Response

The Discharger shall:

i. Establish procedures and/or controls to minimize spills and leaks;

ii. Develop and implement spill and leak response procedures to prevent industrial materials from discharging through the storm water conveyance system. Spilled or leaked industrial materials shall be cleaned promptly and disposed of properly;

iii. Identify and describe all necessary and appropriate spill and leak response equipment, location(s) of spill and leak response equipment, and spill or leak response equipment maintenance procedures; and,

iv. Identify and train appropriate spill and leak response personnel.

d. Material Handling and Waste Management
The Discharger shall:

i. Prevent or minimize handling of industrial materials or wastes that can be readily mobilized by contact with storm water during a storm event;

ii. Contain all stored non-solid industrial materials or wastes (e.g., particulates, powders, shredded paper, etc.) that can be transported or dispersed by the wind or contact with storm water;

iii. Cover industrial waste disposal containers and industrial material storage containers that contain industrial materials when not in use;

iv. Divert run-on and storm water generated from within the facility away from all stockpiled materials;

v. Clean all spills of industrial materials or wastes that occur during handling in accordance with the spill response procedures (Section X.H.1.c); and,

vi. Observe and clean as appropriate, any outdoor material or waste handling equipment or containers that can be contaminated by contact with industrial materials or wastes.

e. Erosion and Sediment Controls

For each erodible surface facility location identified in the SWPPP (Section X.G.1.f), the Discharger shall:

i. Implement effective wind erosion controls;

ii. Provide effective stabilization for inactive areas, finished slopes, and other erodible areas prior to a forecasted storm event;

iii. Maintain effective perimeter controls and stabilize all site entrances and exits to sufficiently control discharges of erodible materials from discharging or being tracked off the site;

iv. Divert run-on and storm water generated from within the facility away from all erodible materials; and,

v. If sediment basins are implemented, ensure compliance with the design storm standards in Section X.H.6.

f. Employee Training Program

The Discharger shall:

i. Ensure that all team members implementing the various compliance activities of this General Permit are properly trained to implement the requirements of this General Permit, including but not limited to: BMP implementation, BMP effectiveness evaluations, visual observations,
and monitoring activities. If a Discharger enters Level 1 status, appropriate team members shall be trained by a QISP;

ii. Prepare or acquire appropriate training manuals or training materials;

iii. Identify which personnel need to be trained, their responsibilities, and the type of training they shall receive;

iv. Provide a training schedule; and,

v. Maintain documentation of all completed training classes and the personnel that received training in the SWPPP.

g. Quality Assurance and Record Keeping

The Discharger shall:

i. Develop and implement management procedures to ensure that appropriate staff implements all elements of the SWPPP, including the Monitoring Implementation Plan;

ii. Develop a method of tracking and recording the implementation of BMPs identified in the SWPPP; and

iii. Maintain the BMP implementation records, training records, and records related to any spills and clean-up related response activities for a minimum of five (5) years (Section XXI.J.4).

2. Advanced BMPs

a. In addition to the minimum BMPs described in Section X.H.1, the Discharger shall, to the extent feasible, implement and maintain any advanced BMPs identified in Section X.G.2.b, necessary to reduce or prevent discharges of pollutants in its storm water discharge in a manner that reflects best industry practice considering technological availability and economic practicability and achievability.

b. Advanced BMPs may include one or more of the following BMPs:

i. Exposure Minimization BMPs

   These include storm resistant shelters (either permanent or temporary) that prevent the contact of storm water with the identified industrial materials or area(s) of industrial activity.

ii. Storm Water Containment and Discharge Reduction BMPs

   These include BMPs that divert, infiltrate, reuse, contain, retain, or reduce the volume of storm water runoff. Dischargers are
encouraged to utilize BMPs that infiltrate or reuse storm water where feasible.

iii. Treatment Control BMPs

This is the implementation of one or more mechanical, chemical, biologic, or any other treatment technology that will meet the treatment design standard.

iv. Other Advanced BMPs

Any additional BMPs not described in subsections b.i through iii above that are necessary to meet the effluent limitations of this General Permit.

3. Temporary Suspension of Industrial Activities

For facilities that plan to temporarily suspend industrial activities for ten (10) or more consecutive calendar days during a reporting year, the Discharger may also suspend monitoring if it is infeasible to conduct monitoring while industrial activities are suspended (e.g., the facility is not staffed, or the facility is remote or inaccessible) and the facility has been stabilized. The Discharger shall include in the SWPPP the BMPs necessary to achieve compliance with this General Permit during the temporary suspension of the industrial activity. Once all necessary BMPs have been implemented to stabilize the facility, the Discharger is not required to:

a. Perform monthly visual observations (Section XI.A.1.a.); or,

b. Perform sampling and analysis (Section XI.B.) if it is infeasible to do so (e.g. facility is remotely located).

The Discharger shall upload via SMARTS (7) seven calendar days prior to the planned temporary suspension of industrial activities:

a. SWPPP revisions specifically addressing the facility stabilization BMPs;

b. The justification for why monitoring is infeasible at the facility during the period of temporary suspension of industrial activities;

c. The date the facility is fully stabilized for temporary suspension of industrial activities; and,

d. The projected date that industrial activities will resume at the facility.
Upon resumption of industrial activities at the facility, the Discharger shall, via SMARTS, confirm and/or update the date the facility’s industrial activities have resumed. At this time, the Discharger is required to resume all compliance activities under this General Permit.

The Regional Water Boards may review the submitted information pertaining to the temporary suspension of industrial activities. Upon review, the Regional Water Board may request revisions or reject the Discharger’s request to temporarily suspend monitoring.

4. BMP Descriptions

   a. The Discharger shall ensure that the SWPPP identifies each BMP being implemented at the facility, including:
      i. The pollutant(s) that the BMP is designed to reduce or prevent in industrial storm water discharges;
      ii. The frequency, time(s) of day, or conditions when the BMP is scheduled for implementation;
      iii. The locations within each area of industrial activity or industrial pollutant source where the BMP shall be implemented;
      iv. The individual and/or position responsible for implementing the BMP;
      v. The procedures, including maintenance procedures, and/or instructions to implement the BMP effectively;
      vi. The equipment and tools necessary to implement the BMP effectively; and,
      vii. The BMPs that may require more frequent visual observations beyond the monthly visual observations as described in Section XI.A.1.

   b. The Discharger shall ensure that the SWPPP identifies and justifies each minimum BMP or applicable advanced BMP not being implemented at the facility because they do not reflect best industry practice considering technological availability and economic practicability and achievability.

   c. The Discharger shall identify any BMPs described in subsection a above that are implemented in lieu of any of the minimum or applicable advanced BMPs.

5. BMP Summary Table

   The Discharger shall prepare a table summarizing each identified area of industrial activity, the associated industrial pollutant sources, the industrial pollutants, and the BMPs being implemented.
6. Design Storm Standards for Treatment Control BMPs

All new treatment control BMPs employed by the Discharger to comply with Section X.H.2 Advanced BMPs and new sediment basins installed after the effective date of this order shall be designed to comply with design storm standards in this Section, except as provided in an Industrial Activity BMP Demonstration (Section XII.D.2.a). A Factor of Safety shall be incorporated into the design of all treatment control BMPs to ensure that storm water is sufficiently treated throughout the life of the treatment control BMPs. The design storm standards for treatment control BMPs are as follows:

a. Volume-based BMPs: The Discharger, at a minimum, shall calculate¹³ the volume to be treated using one of the following methods:

i. The volume of runoff produced from an 85th percentile 24-hour storm event, as determined from local, historical rainfall records;

ii. The volume of runoff produced by the 85th percentile 24-hour storm event, determined as the maximized capture runoff volume for the facility, from the formula recommended in the Water Environment Federation’s Manual of Practice;¹⁴ or,

iii. The volume of annual runoff required to achieve 80% or more treatment, determined in accordance with the methodology set forth in the latest edition of California Stormwater Best Management Practices Handbook¹⁵, using local, historical rainfall records.

b. Flow-based BMPs: The Discharger shall calculate the flow needed to be treated using one of the following methods:

i. The maximum flow rate of runoff produced from a rainfall intensity of at least 0.2 inches per hour for each hour of a storm event;

ii. The maximum flow rate of runoff produced by the 85th percentile hourly rainfall intensity, as determined from local historical rainfall records, multiplied by a factor of two; or,

iii. The maximum flow rate of runoff, as determined using local historical rainfall records, that achieves approximately the same reduction in total pollutant loads as would be achieved by treatment of the 85th percentile hourly rainfall intensity multiplied by a factor of two.

¹³ All hydrologic calculations shall be certified by a California licensed professional engineer in accordance with the Professional Engineers Act (Bus. & Prof. Code § 6700, et seq).


I. MONITORING IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The Discharger shall prepare a Monitoring Implementation Plan in accordance with the requirements of this General Permit. The Monitoring Implementation Plan shall be included in the SWPPP and shall include the following items:

1. An identification of team members assigned to conduct the monitoring requirements;

2. A description of the following in accordance with Attachment H:
   a. Discharge locations;
   b. Visual observation procedures; and,
   c. Visual observation response procedures related to monthly visual observations and sampling event visual observations.

3. Justifications for any of the following that are applicable to the facility:
   a. Alternative discharge locations in accordance with Section XI.C.3;
   b. Representative Sampling Reduction in accordance with Section XI.C.4; or,
   c. Qualified Combined Samples in accordance with Section XI.C.5.

4. Procedures for field instrument calibration instructions, including calibration intervals specified by the manufacturer; and,

5. An example Chain of Custody form used when handling and shipping water quality samples to the lab.

XI. MONITORING

A. Visual Observations

1. Monthly Visual Observations

   a. At least once per calendar month, the Discharger shall visually observe each drainage area for the following:

      i. The presence or indications of prior, current, or potential unauthorized NSWDs and their sources;
      ii. Authorized NSWDs, sources, and associated BMPs to ensure compliance with Section IV.B.3; and,
iii. Outdoor industrial equipment and storage areas, outdoor industrial activities areas, BMPs, and all other potential source of industrial pollutants.

b. The monthly visual observations shall be conducted during daylight hours of scheduled facility operating hours and on days without precipitation.

c. The Discharger shall provide an explanation in the Annual Report for uncompleted monthly visual observations.

2. Sampling Event Visual Observations

Sampling event visual observations shall be conducted at the same time sampling occurs at a discharge location. At each discharge location where a sample is obtained, the Discharger shall observe the discharge of storm water associated with industrial activity.

a. The Discharger shall ensure that visual observations of storm water discharged from containment sources (e.g. secondary containment or storage ponds) are conducted at the time that the discharge is sampled.

b. Any Discharger employing volume-based or flow-based treatment BMPs shall sample any bypass that occurs while the visual observations and sampling of storm water discharges are conducted.

c. The Discharger shall visually observe and record the presence or absence of floating and suspended materials, oil and grease, discolorations, turbidity, odors, trash/debris, and source(s) of any discharged pollutants.

d. In the event that a discharge location is not visually observed during the sampling event, the Discharger shall record which discharge locations were not observed during sampling or that there was no discharge from the discharge location.

e. The Discharger shall provide an explanation in the Annual Report for uncompleted sampling event visual observations.

3. Visual Observation Records

The Discharger shall maintain records of all visual observations. Records shall include the date, approximate time, locations observed, presence and probable source of any observed pollutants, name of person(s) that conducted the observations, and any response actions and/or additional SWPPP revisions necessary in response to the visual observations.
4. The Discharger shall revise BMPs as necessary when the visual observations indicate pollutant sources have not been adequately addressed in the SWPPP.

B. Sampling and Analysis

1. A Qualifying Storm Event (QSE) is a precipitation event that:
   a. Produces a discharge for at least one drainage area; and,
   b. Is preceded by 48 hours with no discharge from any drainage area.

2. The Discharger shall collect and analyze storm water samples from two (2) QSEs within the first half of each reporting year (July 1 to December 31), and two (2) QSEs within the second half of each reporting year (January 1 to June 30).

3. Compliance Group Participants are only required to collect and analyze storm water samples from one (1) QSE within the first half of each reporting year (July 1 to December 31) and one (1) QSE within the second half of the reporting year (January 1 to June 30).

4. Except as provided in Section XI.C.4 (Representative Sampling Reduction), samples shall be collected from each drainage area at all discharge locations. The samples must be:
   a. Representative of storm water associated with industrial activities and any commingled authorized NSWDs; or,
   b. Associated with the discharge of contained storm water.

5. Samples from each discharge location shall be collected within four (4) hours of:
   a. The start of the discharge; or,
   b. The start of facility operations if the QSE occurs within the previous 12-hour period (e.g., for storms with discharges that begin during the night for facilities with day-time operating hours). Sample collection is required during scheduled facility operating hours and when sampling conditions are safe in accordance with Section XI.C.6.a.ii.

6. The Discharger shall analyze all collected samples for the following parameters:
   a. Total suspended solids (TSS) and oil and grease (O&G);
   b. pH (see Section XI.C.2);
c. Additional parameters identified by the Discharger on a facility-specific basis that serve as indicators of the presence of all industrial pollutants identified in the pollutant source assessment (Section X.G.2). These additional parameters may be modified (added or removed) in accordance with any updated SWPPP pollutant source assessment;

d. Additional applicable parameters listed in Table 1 below. These parameters are dependent on the facility Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code(s);

e. Additional applicable industrial parameters related to receiving waters with 303(d) listed impairments or approved TMDLs based on the assessment in Section X.G.2.a.ix. Test methods with lower detection limits may be necessary when discharging to receiving waters with 303(d) listed impairments or TMDLs;

f. Additional parameters required by the Regional Water Board. The Discharger shall contact its Regional Water Board to determine appropriate analytical test methods for parameters not listed in Table 2 below. These analytical test methods will be added to SMARTS; and

g. For discharges subject to Subchapter N, additional parameters specifically required by Subchapter N. If the discharge is subject to ELGs, the Dischargers shall contact the Regional Water Board to determine appropriate analytical methods for parameters not listed in Table 2 below.

7. The Discharger shall select corresponding NALs, analytical test methods, and reporting units from the list provided in Table 2 below. SMARTS will be updated over time to add additional acceptable analytical test methods. Dischargers may propose an analytical test method for any parameter or pollutant that does not have an analytical test method specified in Table 2 or in SMARTS. Dischargers may also propose analytical test methods with substantially similar or more stringent method detection limits than existing approved analytical test methods. Upon approval, the analytical test method will be added to SMARTS.

8. The Discharger shall ensure that the collection, preservation and handling of all storm water samples are in accordance with Attachment H, Storm Water Sample Collection and Handling Instructions.

9. Samples from different discharge locations shall not be combined or composited except as allowed in Section XI.C.5 (Qualified Combined Samples).

10. The Discharger shall ensure that all laboratory analyses are conducted according to test procedures under 40 Code of Federal Regulations part 136, including the observation of holding times, unless other test procedures have been specified in this General Permit or by the Regional Water Board.
11. Sampling Analysis Reporting

a. The Discharger shall submit all sampling and analytical results for all individual or Qualified Combined Samples via SMARTS within 30 days of obtaining all results for each sampling event.

b. The Discharger shall provide the method detection limit when an analytical result from samples taken is reported by the laboratory as a "non-detect" or less than the method detection limit. A value of zero shall not be reported.

c. The Discharger shall provide the analytical result from samples taken that is reported by the laboratory as below the minimum level (often referred to as the reporting limit) but above the method detection limit.

Reported analytical results will be averaged automatically by SMARTS. For any calculations required by this General Permit, SMARTS will assign a value of zero (0) for all results less than the minimum level as reported by the laboratory.

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<th>Industry Description</th>
<th>Parameters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>336X</td>
<td>Nonferrous Foundries (Casting)</td>
<td>Cu; Zn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34XX</td>
<td>Fabricated Metal Products (Except 3479)</td>
<td>Zn; N+N; Fe; Al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3479</td>
<td>Coating and Engraving</td>
<td>Zn; N+N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4953</td>
<td>Hazardous Waste Facilities</td>
<td>NH3; Mg; COD; As; Cn; Pb; HG; Se; Ag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44XX</td>
<td>Water Transportation</td>
<td>Al; Fe; Pb; Zn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45XX</td>
<td>Air Transportation Facilities 16</td>
<td>BOD; COD; NH3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4911</td>
<td>Steam Electric Power Generating Facilities</td>
<td>Fe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4953</td>
<td>Landfills and Land Application Facilities</td>
<td>Fe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5015</td>
<td>Dismantling or Wrecking Yards</td>
<td>Fe; Pb; Al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5093</td>
<td>Scrap and Waste Materials (not including source-separated recycling)</td>
<td>Fe; Pb; Al; Zn; COD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 1 Parameter Reference*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ag</td>
<td>Silver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al</td>
<td>Aluminum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As</td>
<td>Arsenic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOD</td>
<td>Biochemical Oxygen Demand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cd</td>
<td>Cadmium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cn</td>
<td>Cyanide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COD</td>
<td>Chemical Oxygen Demand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cu</td>
<td>Copper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe</td>
<td>Iron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hg</td>
<td>Mercury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mg</td>
<td>Magnesium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N+N</td>
<td>Nitrate &amp; Nitrite Nitrogen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ni</td>
<td>Nickel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Phosphorus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Se</td>
<td>Selenium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSS</td>
<td>Total Suspended Solids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zn</td>
<td>Zinc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pb</td>
<td>Lead</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16 Only airports (SIC 4512-4581) where a single Discharger, or a combination of permitted facilities use more than 100,000 gallons of glycol-based deicing chemicals and/or 100 tons or more of urea on an average annual basis, are required to monitor these parameters for those outfalls that collect runoff from areas where deicing activities occur.
### TABLE 2: Parameter NAL Values, Test Methods, and Reporting Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST METHOD</th>
<th>REPORTING UNITS</th>
<th>ANNUAL NAL</th>
<th>INSTANTANEOUS MAXIMUM NAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pH*</td>
<td>See Section XI.C.2</td>
<td>pH units</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Less than 6.0 Greater than 9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspended Solids (TSS)*, Total</td>
<td>SM 2540-D</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil &amp; Grease (O&amp;G)*, Total</td>
<td>EPA 1664A</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc, Total (H)</td>
<td>EPA 200.8</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>0.26**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper, Total (H)</td>
<td>EPA 200.8</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>0.0332**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanide, Total</td>
<td>SM 4500-CN C, D, or E</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>0.022</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead, Total (H)</td>
<td>EPA 200.8</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>0.262**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)</td>
<td>SM 5220C</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum, Total</td>
<td>EPA 200.8</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron, Total</td>
<td>EPA 200.7</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen</td>
<td>SM 4500-NO3- E</td>
<td>mg/L as N</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Phosphorus</td>
<td>SM 4500-P B+E</td>
<td>mg/L as P</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonia (as N)</td>
<td>SM 4500-NH3 B+ C or E</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>2.14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium, total</td>
<td>EPA 200.7</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>0.064</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic, Total (c)</td>
<td>EPA 200.8</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium, Total (H)</td>
<td>EPA 200.8</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>0.0053**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel, Total (H)</td>
<td>EPA 200.8</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>1.02**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercury, Total</td>
<td>EPA 245.1</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>0.0014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selenium, Total</td>
<td>EPA 200.8</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver, Total (H)</td>
<td>EPA 200.8</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>0.0183**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)</td>
<td>SM 5210B</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SM – Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18th edition
EPA – U.S. EPA test methods
(H) – Hardness dependent
* Minimum parameters required by this General Permit
**The NAL is the highest value used by U.S. EPA based on their hardness table in the 2008 MSGP.
C. Methods and Exceptions

1. The Discharger shall comply with the monitoring methods in this General Permit and Attachment H.

2. pH Methods

a. Dischargers that are not subject to Subchapter N ELGs mandating pH analysis related to acidic or alkaline sources and have never entered Level 1 status for pH, are eligible to screen for pH using wide range litmus pH paper or other equivalent pH test kits. The pH screen shall be performed as soon as practicable, but no later than 15 minutes after the sample is collected.

b. Dischargers subject to Subchapter N ELGs shall either analyze samples for pH using methods in accordance with 40 Code of Federal Regulations 136 for testing storm water or use a calibrated portable instrument for pH.

c. Dischargers that enter Level 1 status (see Section XII.C) for pH shall, in the subsequent reporting years, analyze for pH using methods in accordance with 40 Code of Federal Regulations 136 or use a calibrated portable instrument for pH.

d. Dischargers using a calibrated portable instrument for pH shall ensure that all field measurements are conducted in accordance with the accompanying manufacturer’s instructions.

3. Alternative Discharge Locations

a. The Discharger is required to identify, when practicable, alternative discharge locations for any discharge locations identified in accordance with Section XI.B.4 if the facility’s discharge locations are:

i. Affected by storm water run-on from surrounding areas that cannot be controlled; and/or,

ii. Difficult to observe or sample (e.g. submerged discharge outlets, dangerous discharge location accessibility).

b. The Discharger shall submit and certify via SMARTS any alternative discharge location or revisions to the alternative discharge locations in the Monitoring Implementation Plan.

4. Representative Sampling Reduction

a. The Discharger may reduce the number of locations to be sampled in each drainage area (e.g., roofs with multiple downspouts, loading/unloading areas with multiple storm drains) if the industrial
activities, BMPs, and physical characteristics (grade, surface materials, etc.) of the drainage area for each location to be sampled are substantially similar to one another. To qualify for the Representative Sampling Reduction, the Discharger shall provide a Representative Sampling Reduction justification in the Monitoring Implementation Plan section of the SWPPP.

b. The Representative Sampling Reduction justification shall include:

i. Identification and description of each drainage area and corresponding discharge location(s);

ii. A description of the industrial activities that occur throughout the drainage area;

iii. A description of the BMPs implemented in the drainage area;

iv. A description of the physical characteristics of the drainage area;

v. A rationale that demonstrates that the industrial activities and physical characteristics of the drainage area(s) are substantially similar; and,

vi. An identification of the discharge location(s) selected for representative sampling, and rationale demonstrating that the selected location(s) to be sampled are representative of the discharge from the entire drainage area.

c. A Discharger that satisfies the conditions of subsection 4.b.i through 4.v above shall submit and certify via SMARTS the revisions to the Monitoring Implementation Plan that includes the Representative Sampling Reduction justification.

d. Upon submittal of the Representative Sampling Reduction justification, the Discharger may reduce the number of locations to be sampled in accordance with the Representative Sampling Reduction justification. The Regional Water Board may reject the Representative Sampling Reduction justification and/or request additional supporting documentation. In such instances, the Discharger is ineligible for the Representative Sampling Reduction until the Regional Water Board approves the Representative Sampling Reduction justification.

5. Qualified Combined Samples

a. The Discharger may authorize an analytical laboratory to combine samples of equal volume from as many as four (4) discharge locations if the industrial activities, BMPs, and physical characteristics (grade, surface materials, etc.) within each of the drainage areas are substantially similar to one another.
b. The Qualified Combined Samples justification shall include:

i. Identification and description of each drainage area and corresponding discharge locations;

ii. A description of the BMPs implemented in the drainage area;

iii. A description of the industrial activities that occur throughout the drainage area;

iv. A description of the physical characteristics of the drainage area; and,

v. A rationale that demonstrates that the industrial activities and physical characteristics of the drainage area(s) are substantially similar.

c. A Discharger that satisfies the conditions of subsection 5.b.i through iv above shall submit and certify via SMARTS the revisions to the Monitoring Implementation Plan that includes the Qualified Combined Samples justification.

d. Upon submittal of the Qualified Combined Samples justification revisions in the Monitoring Implementation Plan, the Discharger may authorize the lab to combine samples of equal volume from as many as four (4) drainage areas. The Regional Water Board may reject the Qualified Combined Samples justification and/or request additional supporting documentation. In such instances, the Discharger is ineligible for the Qualified Combined Samples justification until the Regional Water Board approves the Qualified Combined Samples justification.

e. Regional Water Board approval is necessary to combine samples from more than four (4) discharge locations.

6. Sample Collection and Visual Observation Exceptions

a. Sample collection and visual observations are not required under the following conditions:

i. During dangerous weather conditions such as flooding or electrical storms; or,

ii. Outside of scheduled facility operating hours. The Discharger is not precluded from collecting samples or conducting visual observations outside of scheduled facility operating hours.

b. In the event that samples are not collected, or visual observations are not conducted in accordance with Section XI.B.5 due to these exceptions, an explanation shall be included in the Annual Report.
7. Sampling Frequency Reduction Certification
   
a. Dischargers are eligible to reduce the number of QSEs sampled each reporting year in accordance with the following requirements:
   
i. Results from four (4) consecutive QSEs that were sampled (QSEs may be from different reporting years) did not exceed any NALs as defined in Section XII.A; and
   
ii. The Discharger is in full compliance with the requirements of this General Permit and has updated, certified and submitted via SMARTS all documents, data, and reports required by this General Permit during the time period in which samples were collected.
   
b. The Regional Water Board may notify a Discharger that it may not reduce the number of QSEs sampled each reporting year if the Discharger is subject to an enforcement action.
   
c. An eligible Discharger shall certify via SMARTS that it meets the conditions in subsection 7.a above.
   
d. Upon Sampling Frequency Reduction certification, the Discharger shall collect and analyze samples from one (1) QSE within the first half of each reporting year (July 1 to December 31), and one (1) QSE within the second half of each reporting year (January 1 to June 30). All other monitoring, sampling, and reporting requirements remain in effect.
   
e. Dischargers who participate in a Compliance Group and certify a Sampling Frequency Reduction are only required to collect and analyze storm water samples from one (1) QSE within each reporting year.
   
f. A Discharger may reduce sampling per the Sampling Frequency Reduction certification unless notified by the Regional Water Board that: (1) the Sampling Frequency Reduction certification has been rejected or (2) additional supporting documentation must be submitted. In such instances, a Discharger is ineligible for the Sampling Frequency Reduction until the Regional Water Board provides Sampling Frequency Reduction certification approval. Revised Sampling Frequency Reduction certifications shall be certified and submitted via SMARTS by the Discharger.
   
g. A Discharger loses its Sampling Frequency Reduction certification if an NAL exceedance occurs (Section XII.A).
D. Facilities Subject to Federal Storm Water Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs)

1. In addition to the other requirements in this General Permit, Dischargers with facilities subject to storm water ELGs in Subchapter N shall:
   
a. Collect and analyze samples from QSEs for each regulated pollutant specified in the appropriate category in Subchapter N as specified in Section XI.B;
   
b. For Dischargers with facilities subject to 40 Code of Federal Regulations parts 419 and 443, estimate or calculate the volume of industrial storm water discharges from each drainage area subject to the ELGs and the mass of each regulated pollutant as defined in parts 419 and 443; and,
   
c. Ensure that the volume/mass estimates or calculations required in subsection b are completed by a California licensed professional engineer.

2. Dischargers subject to Subchapter N shall submit the information in Section XI.D.1.a through c in their Annual Report.

3. Dischargers with facilities subject to storm water ELGs in Subchapter N are ineligible for the Representative Sampling Reduction in Section XI.C.4.

XII. EXCEEDANCE RESPONSE ACTIONS (ERAs)

A. NALs and NAL Exceedances

The Discharger shall perform sampling, analysis and reporting in accordance with the requirements of this General Permit and shall compare the results to the two types of NAL values in Table 2 to determine whether either type of NAL has been exceeded for each applicable parameter. The two types of potential NAL exceedances are as follows:

1. Annual NAL exceedance: The Discharger shall determine the average concentration for each parameter using the results of all the sampling and analytical results for the entire facility for the reporting year (i.e., all "effluent" data). The Discharger shall compare the average concentration for each parameter to the corresponding annual NAL values in Table 2. For Dischargers using composite sampling or flow-weighted measurements in accordance with standard practices, the average concentrations shall be calculated in accordance with the U.S. EPA's NPDES Storm Water

17 Part 419 - Petroleum refining point source category
18 Part 443 - Effluent limitations guidelines for existing sources and standards of performance and pretreatment standards for new sources for the paving and roofing materials (tars and asphalt) point source category

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Sampling Guidance Document.\textsuperscript{19} An annual NAL exceedance occurs when the average of all the analytical results for a parameter from samples taken within a reporting year exceeds the annual NAL value for that parameter listed in Table 2; and,

2. Instantaneous maximum NAL exceedance: The Discharger shall compare all sampling and analytical results from each distinct sample (individual or combined as authorized by XI.C.5) to the corresponding instantaneous maximum NAL values in Table 2. An instantaneous maximum NAL exceedance occurs when two (2) or more analytical results from samples taken for any single parameter within a reporting year exceed the instantaneous maximum NAL value (for TSS and O&G) or are outside of the instantaneous maximum NAL range for pH.

B. Baseline Status

At the beginning of a Discharger's NOI Coverage, all Dischargers have Baseline status for all parameters.

C. Level 1 Status

A Discharger's Baseline status for any given parameter shall change to Level 1 status if sampling results indicate an NAL exceedance for that same parameter. Level 1 status will commence on July 1 following the reporting year during which the exceedance(s) occurred.\textsuperscript{20}

1. Level 1 ERA Evaluation

   a. By October 1 following commencement of Level 1 status for any parameter with sampling results indicating an NAL exceedance, the Discharger shall:

   b. Complete an evaluation, with the assistance of a QISP, of the industrial pollutant sources at the facility that are or may be related to the NAL exceedance(s); and,

   c. Identify in the evaluation the corresponding BMPs in the SWPPP and any additional BMPs and SWPPP revisions necessary to prevent future NAL exceedances and to comply with the requirements of this General Permit. Although the evaluation may focus on the drainage areas where the NAL exceedance(s) occurred, all drainage areas shall be evaluated.

2. Level 1 ERA Report


\textsuperscript{20} For all sampling results reported before June 30th of the preceding reporting year. If sample results indicating an NAL exceedance are submitted after June 30\textsuperscript{th}, the Discharger will change status once those results have been reported.
a. Based upon the above evaluation, the Discharger shall, as soon as practicable but no later than January 1 following commencement of Level 1 status:

i. Revise the SWPPP as necessary and implement any additional BMPs identified in the evaluation;

ii. Certify and submit via SMARTS a Level 1 ERA Report prepared by a QISP that includes the following:

1) A summary of the Level 1 ERA Evaluation required in subsection C.1 above; and,

2) A detailed description of the SWPPP revisions and any additional BMPs for each parameter that exceeded an NAL.

iii. Certify and submit via SMARTS the QISP’s identification number, name, and contact information (telephone number, e-mail address).

b. A Discharger’s Level 1 status for a parameter will return to Baseline status once a Level 1 ERA report has been completed, all identified additional BMPs have been implemented, and results from four (4) consecutive QSEs that were sampled subsequent to BMP implementation indicate no additional NAL exceedances for that parameter.

3. NAL Exceedances Prior to Implementation of Level 1 Status BMPs.

Prior to the implementation of an additional BMP identified in the Level 1 ERA Evaluation or October 1, whichever comes first, sampling results for any parameter(s) being addressed by that additional BMP will not be included in the calculations of annual average or instantaneous NAL exceedances in SMARTS.

D. Level 2 Status

A Discharger’s Level 1 status for any given parameter shall change to Level 2 status if sampling results indicate an NAL exceedance for that same parameter while the Discharger is in Level 1. Level 2 status will commence on July 1 following the reporting year during which the NAL exceedance(s) occurred.21

1. Level 2 ERA Action Plan

21 For all sampling results reported before June 30th of the preceding reporting year. If sample results indicating an NAL exceedance are submitted after June 30th, the Discharger will change status upon the date those results have been reported into SMARTS.
a. Dischargers with Level 2 status shall certify and submit via SMARTS a Level 2 ERA Action Plan prepared by a QISP that addresses each new Level 2 NAL exceedance by January 1 following the reporting year during which the NAL exceedance(s) occurred. For each new Level 2 NAL exceedance, the Level 2 Action Plan will identify which of the demonstrations in subsection D.2.a through c the Discharger has selected to perform. A new Level 2 NAL exceedance is any Level 2 NAL exceedance for 1) a new parameter in any drainage area, or 2) the same parameter that is being addressed in an existing Level 2 ERA Action Plan in a different drainage area.

b. The Discharger shall certify and submit via SMARTS the QISP’s identification number, name, and contact information (telephone number, e-mail address) if this information has changed since previous certifications.

c. The Level 2 ERA Action Plan shall at a minimum address the drainage areas with corresponding Level 2 NAL exceedances.

d. All elements of the Level 2 ERA Action Plan shall be implemented as soon as practicable and completed no later than 1 year after submitting the Level 2 ERA Action Plan.

e. The Level 2 ERA Action Plan shall include a schedule and a detailed description of the tasks required to complete the Discharger’s selected demonstration(s) as described below in Section D.2.a through c.

2. Level 2 ERA Technical Report

On January 1 of the reporting year following the submittal of the Level 2 ERA Action Plan, a Discharger with Level 2 status shall certify and submit a Level 2 ERA Technical Report prepared by a QISP that includes one or more of the following demonstrations:

a. Industrial Activity BMPs Demonstration

This shall include the following requirements, as applicable:

i. Shall include a description of the industrial pollutant sources and corresponding industrial pollutants that are or may be related to the NAL exceedance(s);

ii. Shall include an evaluation of all pollutant sources associated with industrial activity that are or may be related to the NAL exceedance(s);

iii. Where all of the Discharger’s implemented BMPs, including additional BMPs identified in the Level 2 ERA Action Plan, achieve
compliance with the effluent limitations of this General Permit and are expected to eliminate future NAL exceedance(s), the Discharger shall provide a description and analysis of all implemented BMPs;

iv. In cases where all of the Discharger’s implemented BMPs, including additional BMPs identified in the Level 2 ERA Action Plan, achieve compliance with the effluent limitations of this General Permit but are not expected to eliminate future NAL exceedance(s), the Discharger shall provide, in addition to a description and analysis of all implemented BMPs:

1) An evaluation of any additional BMPs that would reduce or prevent NAL exceedances;

2) Estimated costs of the additional BMPs evaluated; and,

3) An analysis describing the basis for the selection of BMPs implemented in lieu of the additional BMPs evaluated but not implemented.

v. The description and analysis of BMPs required in subsection a.iii above shall specifically address the drainage areas where the NAL exceedance(s) responsible for the Discharger’s Level 2 status occurred, although any additional Level 2 ERA Action Plan BMPs may be implemented for all drainage areas; and,

vi. If an alternative design storm standard for treatment control BMPs (in lieu of the design storm standard for treatment control BMPs in Section X.H.6 in this General Permit) will achieve compliance with the effluent limitations of this General Permit, the Discharger shall provide an analysis describing the basis for the selection of the alternative design storm standard.

b. Non-Industrial Pollutant Source Demonstration

This shall include:

i. A statement that the Discharger has determined that the exceedance of the NAL is attributable solely to the presence of non-industrial pollutant sources. (The pollutant may also be present due to industrial activities, in which case the Discharger must demonstrate that the pollutant contribution from the industrial activities by itself does not result in an NAL exceedance.) The sources shall be identified as either run-on from adjacent properties, aerial deposition from man-made sources, or as generated by on-site non-industrial sources;
ii. A statement that the Discharger has identified and evaluated all potential pollutant sources that may have commingled with storm water associated with the Discharger's industrial activity and may be contributing to the NAL exceedance;

iii. A description of any on-site industrial pollutant sources and corresponding industrial pollutants that are contributing to the NAL exceedance;

iv. An assessment of the relative contributions of the pollutant from (1) storm water run-on to the facility from adjacent properties or non-industrial portions of the Discharger's property or from aerial deposition and (2) the storm water associated with the Discharger's industrial activity;

v. A summary of all existing BMPs for that parameter; and,

vi. An evaluation of all on-site/off-site analytical monitoring data demonstrating that the NAL exceedances are caused by pollutants in storm water run-on to the facility from adjacent properties or non-industrial portions of the Discharger's property or from aerial deposition.

c. Natural Background Pollutant Source Demonstration

This shall include:

i. A statement that the Discharger has determined that the NAL exceedance is attributable solely to the presence of the pollutant in the natural background that has not been disturbed by industrial activities. (The pollutant may also be present due to industrial activities, in which case the Discharger must demonstrate that the pollutant contribution from the industrial activities by itself does not result in an NAL exceedance);

ii. A summary of all data previously collected by the Discharger, or other identified data collectors, that describes the levels of natural background pollutants in the storm water discharge;

iii. A summary of any research and published literature that relates the pollutants evaluated at the facility as part of the Natural Background Source Demonstration;

iv. Map showing the reference site location in relation to facility along with available land cover information;

v. Reference site and test site elevation;
vi. Available geology and soil information for reference and test sites;

vii. Photographs showing site vegetation;

viii. Site reconnaissance survey data regarding presence of roads, outfalls, or other human-made structures; and,

ix. Records from relevant state or federal agencies indicating no known mining, forestry, or other human activities upstream of the proposed reference site.

3. Level 2 ERA Technical Report Submittal

a. The Discharger shall certify and submit via SMARTS the Level 2 ERA Technical Report described in Section D.2 above.

b. The State Water Board and Regional Boards (Water Boards) may review the submitted Level 2 ERA Technical Reports. Upon review of a Level 2 ERA Technical Report, the Water Boards may reject the Level 2 ERA Technical Report and direct the Discharger to take further action(s) to comply with this General Permit.

c. Dischargers with Level 2 status who have submitted the Level 2 ERA Technical Report are only required to annually update the Level 2 ERA Technical Report based upon additional NAL exceedances of the same parameter and same drainage area (if the original Level 2 ERA Technical Report contained an Industrial Activity BMP Demonstration and the implemented BMPs were expected to eliminate future NAL exceedances in accordance with Section XII.D.2.a.ii), facility operational changes, pollutant source(s) changes, and/or information that becomes available via compliance activities (monthly visual observations, sampling results, annual evaluation, etc.). The Level 2 ERA Technical Report shall be prepared by a QISP and be certified and submitted via SMARTS by the Discharger with each Annual Report. If there are no changes prompting an update of the Level 2 ERA Technical Report, as specified above, the Discharger will provide this certification in the Annual Report that there have been no changes warranting re-submittal of the Level 2 ERA Technical Report.

d. Dischargers are not precluded from submitting a Level 2 ERA Action Plan or ERA Technical Report prior to entering Level 2 status if information is available to adequately prepare the report and perform the demonstrations described above. A Discharger who chooses to submit a Level 2 ERA Action Plan or ERA Technical Report prior to entering Level 2 status will automatically be placed in Level 2 in accordance to the Level 2 ERA schedule.

4. Eligibility for Returning to Baseline Status
a. Dischargers with Level 2 status who submit an Industrial Activity BMPs Demonstration in accordance with subsection 2.a.i through iii above and have implemented BMPs to prevent future NAL exceedance(s) for the Level 2 parameter(s) shall return to baseline status for that parameter, if results from four (4) subsequent consecutive QSEs sampled indicate no additional NAL exceedance(s) for that parameter(s). If future NAL exceedances occur for the same parameter(s), the Discharger’s Baseline status will return to Level 2 status on July 1 in the subsequent reporting year during which the NAL exceedance(s) occurred. These Dischargers shall update the Level 2 ERA Technical Report as required above in Section D.3.c.

b. Dischargers are ineligible to return to baseline status if they submit any of the following:

   i. A industrial activity BMP demonstration in accordance with subsection 2.a.iv above;

   ii. An non-industrial pollutant source demonstration; or,

   iii. A natural background pollutant source demonstration.

5. Level 2 ERA Implementation Extension

   a. Dischargers that need additional time to submit the Level 2 ERA Technical Report shall be automatically granted a single time extension for up to six (6) months upon submitting the following items into SMARTS, as applicable:

      i. Reasons for the time extension;

      ii. A revised Level 2 ERA Action Plan including a schedule and a detailed description of the necessary tasks still to be performed to complete the Level 2 ERA Technical Report; and

      iii. A description of any additional temporary BMPs that will be implemented while permanent BMPs are being constructed.

   b. The Regional Water Boards will review Level 2 ERA Implementation Extensions for completeness and adequacy. Requests for extensions that total more than six (6) months are not granted unless approved in writing by the Water Boards. The Water Boards may (1) reject or revise the time allowed to complete Level 2 ERA Implementation Extensions, (2) identify additional tasks necessary to complete the Level 2 ERA Technical Report, and/or (3) require the Discharger to implement additional temporary BMPs.
XIII. INACTIVE MINING OPERATION CERTIFICATION

A. Inactive mining operations are defined in Part 3 of Attachment A of this General Permit. The Discharger may, in lieu of complying with the General Permit requirements described in subsection B below, certify and submit via SMARTS that their inactive mining operation meets the following conditions:

1. The Discharger has determined and justified in the SWPPP that it is impracticable to implement the monitoring requirements in this General Permit for the inactive mining operation;

2. A SWPPP has been signed (wet signature and license number) by a California licensed professional engineer and is being implemented in accordance with the requirements of this General Permit; and,

3. The facility is in compliance with this General Permit, except as provided in subsection B below.

B. The Discharger who has certified and submitted that they meet the conditions in subsection A above, are not subject to the following General Permit requirements:

1. Monitoring Implementation Plan in Section X.I;

2. Monitoring Requirements in Section XI;

3. Exceedance Response Actions (ERAs) in Section XII; and,

4. Annual Report Requirements in Section XVI.

C. Inactive Mining Operation Certification Submittal Schedule

1. The Discharger shall certify and submit via SMARTS NOI coverage PRDs listed in Section II.B.1 and meet the conditions in subsection A above.

2. The Discharger shall annually inspect the inactive mining site and certify via SMARTS no later than July 15th of each reporting year, that their inactive mining operation continues to meet the conditions in subsection A above.

3. The Discharger shall have a California licensed professional engineer review and update the SWPPP if there are changes to their inactive mining operation or additional BMPs are needed to comply with this General Permit. Any significant updates to the SWPPP shall be signed (wet signature and license number) by a California license professional engineer.

4. The Discharger shall certify and submit via SMARTS any significantly revised SWPPP within 30 days of the revision(s).
XIV. COMPLIANCE GROUPS AND COMPLIANCE GROUP LEADERS

A. Compliance Group Qualification Requirements

1. Any group of Dischargers of the same industry type or any QISP representing Dischargers of the same industry type may form a Compliance Group. A Compliance Group shall consist of Dischargers that operate facilities with similar types of industrial activities, pollutant sources, and pollutant characteristics (e.g., scrap metals recyclers would join a different group than paper recyclers, truck vehicle maintenance facilities would join a different group than airplane vehicle maintenance facilities, etc.). A Discharger participating in a Compliance Group is termed a Compliance Group Participant. Participation in a Compliance Group is not required. Compliance Groups may be formed at any time.

2. Each Compliance Group shall have a Compliance Group Leader.

3. To establish a Compliance Group, the Compliance Group Leader shall register as a Compliance Group Leader via SMARTS. The registration shall include documentation demonstrating compliance with the Compliance Group qualification requirements above and a list of the Compliance Group Participants.

4. Each Compliance Group Participant shall register as a member of an established Compliance Group via SMARTS.

5. The Executive Director of the State Water Board may review Compliance Group registrations and/or activities for compliance with the requirements of this General Permit. The Executive Director may reject the Compliance Group, the Compliance Group Leader, or individual Compliance Group Participants within the Compliance Group.

B. Compliance Group Leader Responsibilities

1. A Compliance Group Leader must complete a State Water Board sponsored or approved training program for Compliance Group Leaders.

2. The Compliance Group Leader shall assist Compliance Group Participants with all compliance activities required by this General Permit.

3. A Compliance Group Leader shall prepare a Consolidated Level 1 ERA Report for all Compliance Group Participants with Level 1 status for the same parameter. Compliance Group Participants who certify and submit these Consolidated Level 1 ERA Reports are subject to the same provisions as individual Dischargers with Level 1 status, as described in Section XII.C. A Consolidated Level 1 ERA Report is equivalent to a Level 1 ERA Report.
4. The Compliance Group Leader shall update the Consolidated Level 1 ERA Report as needed to address additional Compliance Group Participants with ERA Level 1 status.

5. A Compliance Group Leader shall prepare a Level 2 ERA Action Plan specific to each Compliance Group Participant with Level 2 status. Compliance Group Participants who certify and submit these Level 2 ERA Action Plans are subject to the same provisions as individual Dischargers with Level 2 status, as described in Section XII.D.

6. A Compliance Group Leader shall prepare a Level 2 ERA Technical Report specific to each Compliance Group Participant with Level 2 status. Compliance Group Participants who certify and submit these Level 2 ERA Technical Reports are subject to the same provisions as individual Dischargers with Level 2 status, as described in Section XII.D.

7. The Compliance Group Leader shall inspect all the facilities of the Compliance Group Participants that have entered Level 2 status prior to preparing the individual Level 2 ERA Technical Report.

8. The Compliance Group Leader shall revise the Consolidated Level 1 ERA Report, individual Level 2 ERA Action Plans, or individual Level 2 Technical Reports in accordance with any comments received from the Water Boards.

9. The Compliance Group Leader shall inspect all the facilities of the Compliance Group Participants at a minimum of once per reporting year (July 1 to June 30).

C. Compliance Group Participant Responsibilities

1. Each Compliance Group Participant is responsible for permit compliance for the Compliance Group Participant’s facility and for ensuring that the Compliance Group Leader’s activities related to the Compliance Group Participant’s facility comply with this General Permit.

2. Compliance Group Participants with Level 1 status shall certify and submit via SMARTS the Consolidated Level 1 ERA Report. The Compliance Group Participants shall certify that they have reviewed the Consolidated Level 1 ERA Report and have implemented any required additional BMPs. Alternatively, the Compliance Group Participant may submit an individual Level 1 ERA Report in accordance with the provisions in Section XII.C.2.

3. Compliance Group Participants with Level 2 status shall certify and submit via SMARTS their individual Level 2 ERA Action Plan and Technical Report prepared by their Compliance Group Leader. Each Compliance Group Participant shall certify that they have reviewed the Level 2 ERA Action Plan and Technical Report and will implement any required additional BMPs.
4. Compliance Group Participants can at any time discontinue their participation in their associated Compliance Group via SMARTS. Upon discontinuation, the former Compliance Group Participant is immediately subject to the sampling and analysis requirements described in Section XI.B.2.

XV. ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FACILITY COMPLIANCE EVALUATION (ANNUAL EVALUATION)

The Discharger shall conduct one Annual Evaluation for each reporting year (July 1 to June 30). If the Discharger conducts an Annual Evaluation fewer than eight (8) months, or more than sixteen (16) months, after it conducts the previous Annual Evaluation, it shall document the justification for doing so. The Discharger shall revise the SWPPP, as appropriate, and implement the revisions within 90 days of the Annual Evaluation. At a minimum, Annual Evaluations shall consist of:

A. A review of all sampling, visual observation, and inspection records conducted during the previous reporting year;

B. An inspection of all areas of industrial activity and associated potential pollutant sources for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the storm water conveyance system;

C. An inspection of all drainage areas previously identified as having no exposure to industrial activities and materials in accordance with the definitions in Section XVII;

D. An inspection of equipment needed to implement the BMPs;

E. An inspection of any BMPs;

F. A review and effectiveness assessment of all BMPs for each area of industrial activity and associated potential pollutant sources to determine if the BMPs are properly designed, implemented, and are effective in reducing and preventing pollutants in industrial storm water discharges and authorized NSWDs; and,

G. An assessment of any other factors needed to comply with the requirements in Section XVI.B.

XVI. ANNUAL REPORT

A. The Discharger shall certify and submit via SMARTS an Annual Report no later than July 15th following each reporting year using the standardized format and checklists in SMARTS.

B. The Discharger shall include in the Annual Report:

1. A Compliance Checklist that indicates whether a Discharger complies with, and has addressed all applicable requirements of this General Permit;
2. An explanation for any non-compliance of requirements within the reporting year, as indicated in the Compliance Checklist;

3. An identification, including page numbers and/or sections, of all revisions made to the SWPPP within the reporting year; and,

4. The date(s) of the Annual Evaluation.

**XVII. CONDITIONAL EXCLUSION - NO EXPOSURE CERTIFICATION (NEC)**

**A.** Discharges composed entirely of storm water that has not been exposed to industrial activity are not industrial storm water discharges. Dischargers are conditionally excluded from complying with the SWPPP and monitoring requirements of this General Permit if all of the following conditions are met:

1. There is no exposure of Industrial Materials and Activities to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or runoff;

2. All unauthorized NSWDs have been eliminated and all authorized NSWDs meet the conditions of Section IV;

3. The Discharger has certified and submitted via SMARTS PRDs for NEC coverage pursuant to the instructions in Section II.B.2; and,

4. The Discharger has satisfied all other requirements of this Section.

**B. NEC Specific Definitions**

1. No Exposure - all Industrial Materials and Activities are protected by a Storm-Resistant Shelter to prevent all exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or runoff.

2. Industrial Materials and Activities - includes, but is not limited to, industrial material handling activities or equipment, machinery, raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, final products, and waste products.

3. Material Handling Activities - includes the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any industrial raw material, intermediate product, final product, or waste product.

4. Sealed - banded or otherwise secured, and without operational taps or valves.

5. Storm-Resistant Shelters - includes completely roofed and walled buildings or structures. Also includes structures with only a top cover supported by permanent supports but with no side coverings, provided material within the structure is not subject to wind dispersion (sawdust, powders, etc.), or track-out, and there is no storm water discharged from within the structure that comes into contact with any materials.
C. NEC Qualifications

To qualify for an NEC, a Discharger shall:

1. Except as provided in subsection D below, provide a Storm-Resistant Shelter to protect Industrial Materials and Activities from exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, run-on, and runoff;

2. Inspect and evaluate the facility annually to determine that storm water exposed to industrial materials or equipment has not and will not be discharged to waters of the United States. Evaluation records shall be maintained for five (5) years in accordance with Section XXI.J.4;

3. Register for NEC coverage by certifying that there are no discharges of storm water contaminated by exposure to Industrial Materials and Activities from areas of the facility subject to this General Permit, and certify that all unauthorized NSWDs have been eliminated and all authorized NSWDs meet the conditions of Section IV (Authorized NSWDs). NEC coverage and annual renewal requires payment of an annual fee in accordance with California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2200 et seq.; and,

4. Submit PRDs for NEC coverage shall be prepared and submitted in accordance with the:
   a. Certification requirements in Section XXI.K; and,
   b. Submittal schedule in accordance with Section II.B.2.

D. NEC Industrial Materials and Activities - Storm-Resistant Shelter Not Required

To qualify for NEC coverage, a Storm-Resistant Shelter is not required for the following:

1. Drums, barrels, tanks, and similar containers that are tightly Sealed, provided those containers are not deteriorated, do not contain residual industrial materials on the outside surfaces, and do not leak;

2. Adequately maintained vehicles used in material handling;

3. Final products, other than products that would be mobilized in storm water discharge (e.g., rock salt);

4. Any Industrial Materials and Activities that are protected by a temporary shelter for a period of no more than ninety (90) days due to facility construction or remodeling; and,

5. Any Industrial Materials and Activities that are protected within a secondary containment structure that will not discharge storm water to waters of the United States.
E. NEC Limitations

1. NEC coverage is available on a facility-wide basis only, not for individual outfalls. If a facility has industrial storm water discharges from one or more drainage areas that require NOI coverage, Dischargers shall register for NOI coverage for the entire facility through SMARTS in accordance with Section II.B.2. Any drainage areas on that facility that would otherwise qualify for NEC coverage may be specially addressed in the facility SWPPP by including an NEC Checklist and a certification statement demonstrating that those drainage areas of the facility have been evaluated; and that none of the Industrial Materials or Activities listed in subsection C above are, or will be in the foreseeable future, exposed to precipitation.

2. If circumstances change and Industrial Materials and Activities become exposed to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or runoff, the conditions for this exclusion shall no longer apply. In such cases, the Discharger may be subject to enforcement for discharging without a permit. A Discharger with NEC coverage that anticipates changes in circumstances should register for NOI coverage at least seven (7) days before anticipated exposure.

3. The Regional Water Board may deny NEC coverage and require NOI coverage upon determining that:
   
   a. Storm water is exposed to Industrial Materials and Activities; and/or
   
   b. The discharge has a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standards.

F. NEC Permit Registration Documents Required for Initial NEC Coverage

A Discharger shall submit via SMARTS the following PRDs for NEC coverage to document the applicability of the conditional exclusion:

1. The NEC form, which includes:

   a. The legal name, postal address, telephone number, and e-mail address of the Discharger;

   b. The facility business name and physical mailing address, the county name, and a description of the facility location if the facility does not have a physical mailing address; and,

   c. Certification by the Discharger that all PRDs submitted are correct and true and the conditions of no exposure have been met.

2. An NEC Checklist prepared by the Discharger demonstrating that the facility has been evaluated; and that none of the following industrial materials or activities are, or will be in the foreseeable future, exposed to precipitation;
a. Using, storing or cleaning industrial machinery or equipment, and areas where residuals from using, storing or cleaning industrial machinery or equipment remain and are exposed;

b. Materials or residuals on the ground or in storm water inlets from spills/leaks;

c. Materials or products from past industrial activity;

d. Material handling equipment (except adequately maintained vehicles);

e. Materials or products during loading/unloading or transporting activities;

f. Materials or products stored outdoors (except final products intended for outside use, e.g., new cars, where exposure to storm water does not result in the discharge of pollutants);

g. Materials contained in open, deteriorated or leaking storage drums, barrels, tanks, and similar containers;

h. Materials or products handled/stored on roads or railways owned or maintained by the Discharger;

i. Waste material (except waste in covered, non-leaking containers, e.g., dumpsters);

j. Application or disposal of processed wastewater (unless already covered by an NPDES permit); and,

k. Particulate matter or visible deposits of residuals from roof stacks/vents evident in the storm water outflow.

3. Site Map (see Section X.E).

G. Requirements for Annual NEC Coverage Recertification

By October 1 of each reporting year beginning in 2015, any Discharger who has previously registered for NEC coverage shall either submit and certify an NEC demonstrating that the facility has been evaluated, and that none of the Industrial Materials or Activities listed above are, or will be in the foreseeable future, exposed to precipitation, or apply for NOI coverage.

H. NEC Certification Statement

All NEC certifications and re-certifications shall include the following certification statement:

I certify under penalty of law that I have read and understand the eligibility requirements for claiming a condition of 'no exposure' and obtaining an exclusion from NPDES storm water permitting; and that there are no discharges of storm water contaminated by exposure to industrial activities.
or materials from the industrial facility identified in this document (except as allowed in subsection C above). I understand that I am obligated to submit a no exposure certification form annually to the State Water Board and, if requested, to the operator of the local Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) into which this facility discharges (where applicable). I understand that I must allow the Water Board staff, or MS4 operator where the discharge is into the local MS4, to perform inspections to confirm the condition of no exposure and to make such inspection reports publicly available upon request. I understand that I must obtain coverage under an NPDES permit prior to any point source discharge of storm water from the facility. I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based upon my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly involved in gathering the information, the information submitted is to the best of my knowledge and belief true, accurate and complete. I am aware there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

XVIII. SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS - PLASTIC MATERIALS

A. Facilities covered under this General Permit that handle Plastic Materials are required to implement BMPs to eliminate discharges of plastic in storm water in addition to the other requirements of this General Permit that are applicable to all other Industrial Materials and Activities. Plastic Materials are virgin and recycled plastic resin pellets, powders, flakes, powdered additives, regrind, dust, and other similar types of preproduction plastics with the potential to discharge or migrate off-site. Any Dischargers’ facility handling Plastic Materials will be referred to as Plastics Facilities in this General Permit. Any Plastics Facility covered under this General Permit that manufactures, transports, stores, or consumes these materials shall submit information to the State Water Board in their PRDs, including the type and form of plastics, and which BMPs are implemented at the facility to prevent illicit discharges. Pursuant to Water Code section 13367, Plastics Facilities are subject to mandatory, minimum BMPs.

1. At a minimum, Plastics Facilities shall implement and include in the SWPPP:

   a. Containment systems at each on-site storm drain discharge location down gradient of areas containing plastic material. The containment system shall be designed to trap all particles retained by a 1mm mesh screen, with a treatment capacity of no less than the peak flow rate from a one-year, one-hour storm.

   b. When a containment system is infeasible, or poses the potential to cause an illicit discharge, the facility may propose a technically feasible
alternative BMP or suite of BMPs. The alternative BMPs shall be designed to achieve the same or better performance standard as a 1mm mesh screen with a treatment capacity of the peak flow rate from a one-year, one-hour storm. Alternative BMPs shall be submitted to the Regional Water Board for approval.

c. Plastics Facilities shall use durable sealed containers designed not to rupture under typical loading and unloading activities at all points of plastic transfer and storage.

d. Plastics Facilities shall use capture devices as a form of secondary containment during transfers, loading, or unloading Plastic Materials. Examples of capture devices for secondary containment include, but are not limited to catch pans, tarps, berms or any other device that collects errant material.

e. Plastics Facilities shall have a vacuum or vacuum-type system for quick cleanup of fugitive plastic material available for employees.

f. Pursuant to Water Code section 13367(e)(1), Plastics Facilities that handle Plastic Materials smaller than 1mm in size shall develop a containment system designed to trap the smallest plastic material handled at the facility with a treatment capacity of at least the peak flow rate from a one-year, one-hour storm, or develop a feasible alternative BMP or suite of BMPs that are designed to achieve a similar or better performance standard that shall be submitted to the Regional Water Board for approval.

2. Plastics Facilities are exempt from the Water Code requirement to install a containment system under section 13367 of the Water Code if they meet one of the following requirements that are determined to be equal to, or exceed the performance requirements of a containment system:

a. The Discharger has certified and submitted via SMARTS a valid No Exposure Certification (NEC) in accordance with Section XVII; or

b. Plastics Facilities are exempt from installing a containment system, if the following suite of eight (8) BMPs is implemented. This combination of BMPs is considered to reduce or prevent the discharge of plastics at a performance level equivalent to or better than the 1mm mesh and flow standard in Water Code section 13367(e)(1).

i. Plastics Facilities shall annually train employees handling Plastic Materials. Training shall include environmental hazards of plastic discharges, employee responsibility for corrective actions to prevent errant Plastic Materials, and standard procedures for containing, cleaning, and disposing of errant Plastic Materials.
ii. Plastics Facilities shall immediately fix any Plastic Materials containers that are punctured or leaking and shall clean up any errant material in a timely manner.

iii. Plastics Facilities shall manage outdoor waste disposal of Plastic Materials in a manner that prevents the materials from leaking from waste disposal containers or during waste hauling.

iv. Plastics Facilities that operate outdoor conveyance systems for Plastic Materials shall maintain the system in good operating condition. The system shall be sealed or filtered in such a way as to prevent the escape of materials when in operation. When not in operation, all connection points shall be sealed, capped, or filtered so as to not allow material to escape. Employees operating the conveyance system shall be trained how to operate in a manner that prevents the loss of materials such as secondary containment, immediate spill response, and checks to ensure the system is empty during connection changes.

v. Plastics Facilities that maintain outdoor storage of Plastic Materials shall do so in a durable, permanent structure that prevents exposure to weather that could cause the material to migrate or discharge in storm water.

vi. Plastics Facilities shall maintain a schedule for regular housekeeping and routine inspection for errant Plastic Materials. The Plastics Facility shall ensure that their employees follow the schedule.

vii. PRDs shall include the housekeeping and routine inspection schedule, spill response and prevention procedures, and employee training materials regarding plastic material handling.

viii. Plastics Facilities shall correct any deficiencies in the employment of the above BMPs that result in errant Plastic Materials that may discharge or migrate off-site in a timely manner. Any Plastic Materials that are discharged or that migrate off-site constitute an illicit discharge in violation of this General Permit.

XIX. REGIONAL WATER BOARD AUTHORITIES

A. The Regional Water Boards may review a Discharger’s PRDs for NOI or NEC coverage and administratively reject General Permit coverage if the PRDs are deemed incomplete. The Regional Water Boards may take actions that include rescinding General Permit coverage, requiring a Discharger to revise and re-submit their PRDs (certified and submitted by the Discharger) within a specified time period, requiring the Discharger to apply for different General Permit coverage or a different individual or general permit, or taking no action.

B. The Regional Water Boards have the authority to enforce the provisions and requirements of this General Permit. This includes, but is not limited to,
reviewing SWPPPs, Monitoring Implementation Plans, ERA Reports, and Annual Reports, conducting compliance inspections, and taking enforcement actions.

C. As appropriate, the Regional Water Boards may issue NPDES storm water general or individual permits to a Discharger, categories of Dischargers, or Dischargers within a watershed or geographic area. Upon issuance of such NPDES permits, this General Permit shall no longer regulate the affected Discharger(s).

D. The Regional Water Boards may require a Discharger to revise its SWPPP, ERA Reports, or monitoring programs to achieve compliance with this General Permit. In this case, the Discharger shall implement these revisions in accordance with a schedule provided by the Regional Water Board.

E. The Regional Water Boards may approve requests from a Discharger to include co-located, but discontinuous, industrial activities within the same facility under a single NOI or NEC coverage.

F. Consistent with 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 122.26(a)(9)(i)(D), the Regional Water Boards may require any discharge that is not regulated by this General Permit, that is determined to contributes to a violation of a water quality standard or is a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the United States, to be covered under this General Permit as appropriate. Upon designation, the Discharger responsible for the discharge shall obtain coverage under this General Permit.

G. The Regional Water Boards may review a Discharger's Inactive Mining Operation Certification and reject it at any time if the Regional Water Board determines that access to the facility for monitoring purposes is practicable or that the facility is not in compliance with the applicable requirements of this General Permit.

H. All Regional Water Board actions that modify a Discharger's obligations under this General Permit must be in writing and should also be submitted in SMARTS.

XX. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. Reopener Clause

This General Permit may be reopened and amended to incorporate TMDL-related provisions. This General Permit may also be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause due to promulgation of amended regulations, water quality control plans or water quality control policies, receipt of U.S. EPA guidance concerning regulated activities, judicial decision, or in accordance with 40 Code of Federal Regulations sections 122.62, 122.63, 122.64, and 124.5.

B. Water Quality Based Corrective Actions

Order 2014-0057-DWQ
1. Upon determination by the Discharger or written notification by the Regional Water Board that industrial storm water discharges and/or authorized NSWDs contain pollutants that are in violation of Receiving Water Limitations (Section VI), the Discharger shall:

a. Conduct a facility evaluation to identify pollutant source(s) within the facility that are associated with industrial activity and whether the BMPs described in the SWPPP have been properly implemented;

b. Assess the facility’s SWPPP and its implementation to determine whether additional BMPs or SWPPP implementation measures are necessary to reduce or prevent pollutants in industrial storm water discharges to meet the Receiving Water Limitations (Section VI); and,

c. Certify and submit via SMARTS documentation based upon the above facility evaluation and assessment that:

   i. Additional BMPs and/or SWPPP implementation measures have been identified and included in the SWPPP to meet the Receiving Water Limitations (Section VI); or

   ii. No additional BMPs or SWPPP implementation measures are required to reduce or prevent pollutants in industrial storm water discharges to meet the Receiving Water Limitations (Section VI).

2. The Regional Water Board may reject the Dischargers water quality based corrective actions and/or request additional supporting documentation.

C. Requirements for Dischargers Claiming “No Discharge” through the Notice of Non-Applicability (NONA)

1. For the purpose of the NONA, the Entity (Entities) is referring to the person(s) defined in section 13399.30 of the Water Code.

2. Entities who are claiming “No Discharge” through the NONA shall meet the following eligibility requirements:

   a. The facility is engineered and constructed to have contained the maximum historic precipitation event (or series of events) using the precipitation data collected from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency’s website (or other nearby precipitation data available from other government agencies) so that there will be no discharge of industrial storm water to waters of the United States; or,

   b. The facility is located in basins or other physical locations that are not hydrologically connected to waters of the United States.

3. When claiming the “No Discharge” option, Entities shall submit and certify via SMARTS both the NONA and a No Discharge Technical Report. The No
Discharge Technical Report shall demonstrate the facility meets the eligibility requirements described above.

4. The No Discharge Technical Report shall be signed (wet signature and license number) by a California licensed professional engineer.

XXI. STANDARD CONDITIONS

A. Duty to Comply

Dischargers shall comply with all standard conditions in this General Permit. Permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and the Water Code and is grounds for enforcement action and/or removal from General Permit coverage.

Dischargers shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions.

B. Duty to Reapply

Dischargers that wish to continue an activity regulated under this General Permit after the expiration date of this General Permit shall apply for and obtain authorization from the Water Boards as required by the new general permit once it is issued.

C. General Permit Actions

1. This General Permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. Submittal of a request by the Discharger for General Permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not annul any General Permit condition.

2. If a toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is promulgated under section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge, and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant in this General Permit, this General Permit shall be modified or revoked and reissued to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition.

D. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

In an enforcement action, it shall not be a defense for a Discharger that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this General Permit.
E. Duty to Mitigate

Dischargers shall take all responsible steps to reduce or prevent any discharge that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

F. Proper Operation and Maintenance

Dischargers shall at all times properly operate and maintain any facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related equipment and apparatuses) which are installed or used by the Discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit. Proper operation and maintenance also include adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. Proper operation and maintenance may require the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems installed by a Discharger when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit.

G. Property Rights

This General Permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges. It also does not authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor does it authorize any infringement of federal, state, or local laws and regulations.

H. Duty to Provide Information

Upon request by the relevant agency, Dischargers shall provide information to determine compliance with this General Permit to the Water Boards, U.S. EPA, or local Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) within a reasonable time. Dischargers shall also furnish, upon request by the relevant agency, copies of records that are required to be kept by this General Permit.

I. Inspection and Entry

Dischargers shall allow the Water Boards, U.S. EPA, and local MS4 (including any authorized contractor acting as their representative), to:

1. Enter upon the premises at reasonable times where a regulated industrial activity is being conducted or where records are kept under the conditions of this General Permit;

2. Access and copy at reasonable times any records that must be kept under the conditions of this General Permit;

3. Inspect the facility at reasonable times; and,

4. Sample or monitor at reasonable times for the purpose of ensuring General Permit compliance.
J. Monitoring and Records

1. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.

2. If Dischargers monitor any pollutant more frequently than required, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted.

3. Records of monitoring information shall include:
   a. The date, exact location, and time of sampling or measurement;
   b. The date(s) analyses were performed;
   c. The individual(s) that performed the analyses;
   d. The analytical techniques or methods used; and,
   e. The results of such analyses.

4. Dischargers shall retain, for a period of at least five (5) years, either a paper or electronic copy of all storm water monitoring information, records, data, and reports required by this General Permit. Copies shall be available for review by the Water Board’s staff at the facility during scheduled facility operating hours.

5. Upon written request by U.S. EPA or the local MS4, Dischargers shall provide paper or electronic copies of Annual Reports or other requested records to the Water Boards, U.S. EPA, or local MS4 within ten (10) days from receipt of the request.

K. Electronic Signature and Certification Requirements

1. All Permit Registration Documents (PRDs) for NOI and NEC coverage shall be certified and submitted via SMARTS by the Discharger’s Legally Responsible Person (LRP). All other documents may be certified and submitted via SMARTS by the LRP or by their designated Duly Authorized Representative.

2. When a new LRP or Duly Authorized Representative is designated, the Discharger shall ensure that the appropriate revisions are made via SMARTS. In unexpected or emergency situations, it may be necessary for the Discharger to directly contact the State Water Board’s Storm Water Section to register for SMARTS account access in order to designate a new LRP.

3. Documents certified and submitted via SMARTS by an unauthorized or ineligible LRP or Duly Authorized Representative are invalid.
4. LRP eligibility is as follows:

a. For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:

   i. A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function; or

   ii. The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively;

c. For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. This includes the chief executive officer of the agency or the senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of U.S. EPA).

5. Duly Authorized Representative eligibility is as follows:

a. The Discharger must authorize via SMARTS any person designated as a Duly Authorized Representative;

b. The authorization shall specify that a person designated as a Duly Authorized Representative has responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as a person that is a manager, operator, superintendent, or another position of equivalent responsibility, or is an individual who has overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company; and,

c. The authorization must be current (it has been updated to reflect a different individual or position) prior to any report submittals, certifications, or records certified by the Duly Authorized Representative.
L. Certification

Any person signing, certifying, and submitting documents under Section XXI.K above shall make the following certification:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons that manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

M. Anticipated Noncompliance

Dischargers shall give advance notice to the Regional Water Board and local MS4 of any planned changes in the industrial activity that may result in noncompliance with this General Permit.

N. Penalties for Falsification of Reports

Clean Water Act section 309(c)(4) provides that any person that knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this General Permit, including reports of compliance or noncompliance shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years or by both.

O. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this General Permit shall be construed to preclude the initiation of any legal action or relieve the Discharger from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the Discharger is or may be subject to under section 311 of the Clean Water Act.

P. Severability

The provisions of this General Permit are severable; if any provision of this General Permit or the application of any provision of this General Permit to any circumstance is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances and the remainder of this General Permit shall not be affected thereby.

Q. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

1. Clean Water Act section 309 provides significant penalties for any person that violates a permit condition implementing sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Clean Water Act or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such section in a permit issued under section 402. Any
person that violates any permit condition of this General Permit is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $37,500\textsuperscript{22} per calendar day of such violation, as well as any other appropriate sanction provided by section 309 of the Clean Water Act.

2. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act also provides for civil and criminal penalties, which may be greater than penalties under the Clean Water Act.

R. Transfers

Coverage under this General Permit is non-transferrable. When operation of the facility has been transferred to another entity, or a facility is relocated, new PRDs for NOI and NEC coverage must be certified and submitted via SMARTS prior to the transfer, or at least seven (7) days prior to the first day of operations for a relocated facility.

S. Continuation of Expired General Permit

If this General Permit is not reissued or replaced prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued in accordance with 40 Code of Federal Regulations 122.6 and remain in full force and effect.

\textsuperscript{22} May be further adjusted in accordance with the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act.
*The factsheet to the IGP was updated in January 2015 to correct typographical errors. The deadline listed in Section I.D.13 (page 8) and Section II.G.1 (page 27) of the factsheet for dischargers with outfalls to ocean waters to develop and implement a monitoring program in compliance with the California Ocean Plan model monitoring provisions was corrected to July 1, 2015, which is the deadline listed in finding 44 in the general order.
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I. BACKGROUND

A. Purpose

The purpose of this Fact Sheet is to explain the legal requirements and technical rationale that serve as the basis for the requirements of this Order 2014-0057-DWQ (General Permit), adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) on April 1, 2014. This General Permit regulates operators of facilities subject to storm water permitting (Dischargers), that discharge storm water associated with industrial activity (industrial storm water discharges). This General Permit replaces Water Quality Order 97-03-DWQ. This Fact Sheet does not contain any independently-enforceable requirements; the General Permit contains all of the actual requirements applicable to Dischargers. In case of any conflict between the Fact Sheet and the General Permit, the terms of the General Permit govern.

B. History

The Federal Clean Water Act (CWA)1 prohibits discharges from point sources to waters of the United States, unless the discharges are in compliance with a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. (CWA § 301(a).) In 1987, the CWA was amended to establish a framework for regulating municipal storm water discharges and discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity (industrial storm water discharges) under the NPDES program. (CWA § 402(p).) In 1990, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) promulgated regulations, commonly known as Phase I, establishing application requirements for storm water permits for specified categories of industries. (40 C.F.R. § 122.26.) In 1992, U.S. EPA revised the monitoring requirements for industrial storm water discharges. (40 C.F.R. § 122.44(i)(2), (4), (5).) In 1999, U.S. EPA adopted additional storm water regulations, known as Phase II. (64 Fed. Reg. 68722.) The Phase II regulations provide for, among other things, a conditional exclusion from NPDES permitting requirements for industrial activities that have no exposure to storm water.

Industrial storm water discharges are regulated pursuant to CWA section 402(p)(3)(A). This provision requires NPDES permits for industrial storm water discharges to implement CWA section 301, which includes requirements for Dischargers to comply with technology-based effluent limitations, and any more stringent water quality-based limitations necessary to meet water quality standards. Technology-based effluent limitations applicable to industrial activities are based on best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT) for conventional pollutants, and best available technology economically achievable (BAT) for toxic and non-conventional pollutants. (CWA § 301(b)(1)(A) and (2)(A).) To ensure compliance with water quality standards, NPDES permits may also require a Discharger to implement best management practices (BMPs). 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 122.44(k)(4) requires the use of BMPs to control or abate the discharge of pollutants when numeric effluent limitations (NELs) are infeasible. The State Water Board has concluded that it is infeasible to establish

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1 Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1970 (also referred to as the Clean Water Act or CWA), 33 U.S.C. § 1201 et seq. All further statutory references herein are to the CWA unless otherwise indicated.
NELs for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity due to insufficient information at the time of adoption of this General Permit.

On April 17, 1997, the State Water Board issued NPDES General Permit for Industrial Storm Water Discharges, Excluding Construction Activities, Water Quality Order 97-03-DWQ (previous permit). This General Permit, Order 2014-0057-DWQ rescinds the previous permit and serves as the statewide general permit for industrial storm water discharges. The State Water Board concludes that significant revisions to the previous permit requirements are necessary for implementation, consistency and objective enforcement. As discussed in this Fact Sheet, this General Permit requires Dischargers to:

- Eliminate unauthorized non-storm water discharges (NSWDs);
- Develop and implement storm water pollution prevention plans (SWPPPs) that include best management practices (BMPs);
- Implement minimum BMPs, and advanced BMPs as necessary, to achieve compliance with the effluent and receiving water limitations of this General Permit;
- Conduct monitoring, including visual observations and analytical storm water monitoring for indicator parameters;
- Compare monitoring results for monitored parameters to applicable numeric action levels (NALs) derived from the U.S. EPA 2008 Multi-Sector General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (2008 MSGP) and other industrial storm water discharge monitoring data collected in California;
- Perform the appropriate Exceedance Response Actions (ERAs) when there are exceedances of the NALs; and,
- Certify and submit all permit-related compliance documents via the Storm Water Multiple Application and Report Tracking System (SMARTS). Dischargers shall certify and submit these documents which include, but are not limited to, Permit Registration Documents (PRDs) including Notices of Intent (NOIs), No Exposure Certifications (NECs), and Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs), as well as Annual Reports, Notices of Termination (NOTs), Level 1 ERA Reports, and Level 2 ERA Technical Reports.

C. Blue Ribbon Panel of Experts (Panel)

In 2005 and 2006, the State Water Board convened a Blue Ribbon Panel of Experts (Panel) to address the feasibility of NELs in California’s storm water permits. Specifically, the Panel was charged with answering the following questions:

Is it technically feasible to establish numeric effluent limitations, or some other quantifiable limit, for inclusion in storm water permits?
How would such limitations or criteria be established, and what information and data would be required?  

The Panel was directed to answer these questions for industrial storm water discharge general permits, construction storm water discharge general permits, and area-wide municipal storm water discharge permits. The Panel was also directed to address both technology-based and water quality based limitations and criteria.

In evaluating the establishment of numeric limitations and criteria, the Panel was directed to consider all of the following:

- The ability of the State Water Board to establish appropriate objective limitations or criteria;
- How compliance is to be determined;
- The ability of Dischargers and inspectors to monitor for compliance; and
- The technical and financial ability of Dischargers to comply with the limitations or criteria.

Following an opportunity for public comment, the Panel identified several water quality concerns, public process and program effectiveness issues. A summary of the Panel's recommendations regarding industrial storm water discharges follows:

- Current data are inadequate; accordingly, the State Water Board should improve monitoring requirements to collect useful data for establishing NALs and NELs.
- Required parameters for further monitoring should be consistent with the type of industrial activity (i.e., monitor for heavy metals when there is a reasonable expectation that the industrial activity will contribute to increased heavy metals concentrations in storm water).
- Insofar as possible, the use of California data (or national data applicable to California) is preferred when setting NELs and NALs.
- Industrial facilities that do not discharge to Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) should implement BMPs for their non-industrial exposure (e.g., parking lots, roof runoff) similar to BMPs implemented by commercial facilities in MS4 jurisdictions.

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3 See footnote 2.
Industrial General Permit Fact Sheet

- In all cases, Dischargers should implement a suite of minimum BMPs, including, but not limited to, good housekeeping practices, employee training, and preventing exposure of materials to rain.

- Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code categories are not a satisfactory way of identifying industrial activities at any given site. The State Water Board should develop an improved method of characterizing industrial activities that will improve water quality in storm water.

- Recognizing that implementing the Panel's suggested changes is a large task, the State Water Board should set priorities for implementation of the Panel's suggested approach in order to achieve the greatest reduction of pollutants statewide.

- Recognizing that an increasing number of industries have moved industrial activities indoors to prevent storm water pollution, such facilities should be granted regulatory relief from NALs and/or NELs, but should still be required to comply with any applicable MS4 permit requirements.

- Recognizing the need for improved monitoring and reduction of pollutants in industrial storm water discharges, the State Water Board should consider the total economic impact of its requirements to not economically penalize California industries when compared to industries outside of California.

With regard to the industrial activities component of its charge, the Panel limited its focus to the question of whether sampling data can be used to derive technology-based NELs. The Panel did not address other factors or approaches that may relate to the task of determining technology- and water quality-based NELs consistent with the regulations and law. Examples of these other factors are discussed in more detail in this Fact Sheet. Additionally, in its final report the Panel did not clearly differentiate between the role of numeric and non-numeric effluent limitations, nor did it consider U.S. EPA procedures used to promulgate effluent limitation guidelines (ELGs) in 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter I, Subchapter N (Subchapter N).

D. Summary of Significant Changes in this General Permit

The previous permit issued by the State Water Board on April 17, 1997, had been administratively extended since 2002 until the adoption of this General Permit. Significant revisions to the previous permit were necessary to update permit requirements consistent with recent regulatory changes pertaining to industrial storm water under the CWA. This General Permit differs from the previous permit in the following areas:

1. Minimum Best Management Practices (BMPs)

   This General Permit requires Dischargers to implement a set of minimum BMPs. Implementation of the minimum BMPs, in combination with any advanced BMPs (BMPs, collectively,) necessary to reduce or prevent pollutants in industrial storm water discharges, serve as the basis for compliance with this General Permit's
technology-based effluent limitations and water quality based receiving water limitations. Although there is great variation in industrial activities and pollutant sources between industrial sectors and, in some cases between operations within the same industrial sector, the minimum BMPs specified in this General Permit represent common practices that can be implemented by most facilities.

The previous permit did not require a minimum set of BMPs but rather allowed Dischargers to consider which non-structural BMPs should be implemented and which structural BMPs should be considered for implementation when non-structural BMPs are ineffective.

This General Permit requires Dischargers to implement minimum BMPs (which are mostly non-structural BMPs), and advanced BMPs (which are mostly structural BMPs) when implementation of the minimum BMPs do not meet the requirements of the General Permit. Advanced BMPs consists of treatment control BMPs, exposure reduction BMPs, and storm water containment and discharge reduction BMPs. BMPs that exceed the performance expectation of minimum BMPs are considered advanced BMPs. Dischargers are encouraged to utilize advanced BMPs that infiltrate or reuse storm water where feasible.

The minimum and advanced BMPs required in this General Permit are consistent with U.S. EPA's 2008 Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (2008 MSGP), guidance developed by the California Stormwater Quality Association, and recommendations by Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) inspectors. Dischargers are required to evaluate BMPs being implemented and determine an appropriate interval for the implementation and inspection of these BMPs.

2. Conditional Exclusion - No Exposure Certification (NEC)

This General Permit applies U.S. EPA Phase II regulations regarding a conditional exclusion for facilities that have no exposure of industrial activities and materials to storm water. (40 C.F.R. § 122.26(g).) (The previous permit required light industries to obtain coverage only if their activities were exposed to storm water.) This General Permit implements current U.S. EPA rules allowing any type of industry to claim a conditional exclusion. The NEC requires enrollment for coverage prior to conditionally excluding a Discharger from a majority of this General Permit’s requirements.

3. Electronic Reporting Requirements

This General Permit requires Dischargers to submit and certify all reports electronically via SMARTS. The previous permit used a paper reporting process with electronic reporting as an option.

4. Training Expectations and Roles

This General Permit requires that Dischargers arrange to have appropriately trained personnel implementing this General Permit's requirements at each facility. In
addition, if a Discharger’s facility enters Level 1 status, the Level 1 ERA Report must be prepared by a Qualified Industrial Storm Water Practitioner (QISP). All Action Plans and Technical Reports required in Level 2 status must also be prepared by a QISP.

Dischargers may appoint a staff person to complete the QISP training or may contract with an outside QISP. QISP training is tailored to persons with a high degree of technical knowledge and environmental experience. Although QISPs do not need to be California licensed professional engineers, it may be necessary to involve a California licensed professional engineer to perform certain aspects of the Technical Reports.

5. Numeric Action Levels (NALs) and NAL Exceedances

This General Permit contains two types of NAL exceedances. An annual NAL exceedance occurs when the average of all sampling results within a reporting year for a single parameter (except pH) exceeds the applicable annual NAL. The annual NALs are derived from, and function similarly to, the benchmark values provided in the 2008 MSGP. Instantaneous maximum NALs target hot spots or episodic discharges of pollutants. An instantaneous maximum NAL exceedance occurs when two or more analytical results from samples taken for any parameter within a reporting year exceed the applicable instantaneous maximum NAL value. Instantaneous maximum NALs for Total Suspended Solids (TSS) and Oil and Grease (O&G) are based on previously gathered California industrial storm water discharge monitoring data. The instantaneous maximum NAL for pH is derived from the benchmark value provided in the 2008 MSGP.

6. Exceedance Response Actions (ERA)

This General Permit requires Dischargers to develop and implement ERAs, when an annual NAL or instantaneous maximum NAL exceedance occurs during a reporting year. The first time an annual NAL or instantaneous maximum NAL exceedance occurs for any one parameter, a Discharger’s status is changed from Baseline to Level 1 status, and the Discharger is required to evaluate and revise, as necessary, its BMPs (with the assistance of a QISP) and submit a report prepared by a QISP. The second time an annual NAL or instantaneous maximum NAL exceedance occurs for the same parameter in a subsequent reporting year, the Discharger’s status is changed from Level 1 to Level 2 status, and Dischargers are required to submit a Level 2 ERA Action Plan and a Level 2 ERA Technical Report. Unless the demonstration is not accepted by the State Water Board or a Regional Water Board, the Discharger is not required to perform additional ERA requirements for the parameter(s) involved if the Discharger demonstrates that:

a. Additional BMPs required to eliminate NAL exceedances are not technologically available or economically practicable and achievable; or,

b. NAL exceedances are solely caused by non-industrial pollutant sources; or,
c. NAL exceedances are solely attributable to pollutants from natural background sources.

Information supporting the above demonstrations must be included in QISP-prepared Level 2 ERA Technical Reports.

7. CWA section 303(d) Impairment

This General Permit requires a Discharger to monitor additional parameters if the discharge(s) from its facility contributes pollutants to receiving waters that are listed as impaired for those pollutants (CWA section 303(d) listings). This General Permit lists the receiving waters that are 303(d) listed as impaired for pollutants that are likely to be associated with industrial storm water in Appendix 3. For example, if a Discharger discharges to a water body that is listed as impaired for copper, and the discharge(s) from its facility has the potential sources of copper, the Discharger must add copper to the list of parameters to monitor in its storm water discharge.

8. Design Storm Standards for Treatment Control BMPs

This General Permit includes design storm standards for Dischargers implementing treatment control BMPs. The design storm standards include both volume- and flow-based criteria. Dischargers are not required to retrofit existing treatment control BMPs unless required to meet the technology-based effluent limitations and receiving water limitations in this General Permit.

9. Qualifying Storm Event (QSE)

This General Permit defines a QSE as a precipitation event that:

a. Produces a discharge for at least one drainage area; and,

b. Is preceded by 48 hours with no discharge from any drainage area.

The definition above differs from the definition in the previous permit, resulting in an increase number of QSEs eligible for sample collection. Therefore, most Dischargers will be able to collect the required number of samples, regardless of their facility location.

10. Sampling Protocols

This General Permit requires Dischargers to collect samples during scheduled facility operating hours from each drainage location within four hours of: (1) the start of the discharge from a QSE occurring during scheduled facility operating hours, or (2) the start of scheduled facility operating hours if the QSE occurred in the previous twelve (12) hours. The benefits of this sampling protocol: (a) allows a more reasonable amount of time to collect samples, (b) increases the likelihood for samples collected at discharge locations to be representative of the drainage area discharge characteristics, (c) increases the number of QSEs eligible for sample collection, and, (d) reduces the likelihood of Dischargers collecting samples with short-term concentration spikes.
The previous permit required that Dischargers collect grab samples during the first hour of discharge that commenced during scheduled facility operating hours. These sample collection requirements were widely considered to be too rigid and out of step with other states' sample collection requirements. Since many storm events begin in the evening or early morning hours, numerous opportunities to collect samples were lost because Dischargers could not obtain samples during the first hour of discharge. Dischargers with facilities that have multiple discharge locations had difficulties collecting samples within such a short timeframe therefore affecting data quality.

11. Sampling Frequency

This General Permit increases the sampling frequency by requiring the Discharger to collect and analyze storm water samples from each discharge location for two (2) QSEs within the first half of each reporting year (July 1 to December 31), and two (2) QSEs within the second half of each reporting year (January 1 to June 30). The increased sampling, compared to the previous permit's two samples during the wet season, is consistent with the 2008 MSGP and other states' permit requirements and will improve compliance determination with this General Permit. The State Water Board expects that the elimination of the wet season sampling requirements will increase the number of possible QSEs eligible for monitoring.

12. Compliance Groups

To allow industrial facilities to efficiently share knowledge, skills and resources towards achieving General Permit compliance, this General Permit allows the formation of Compliance Groups and Compliance Group Leaders. Dischargers participating in a Compliance Group (Compliance Group Participants) are collectively required to sample twice a year. Compliance Group Leaders are required to be approved through the State Water Board-approved training program process, inspect each facility once within each reporting year, and prepare Level 1 and Level 2 ERA reports as necessary. The Compliance Group option is described in more detail in General Permit section XIV and in this Fact Sheet in the Section titled “Compliance Groups.”

13. Discharges to Ocean Waters

This General Permit requires Dischargers with ocean-discharging outfalls subject to model monitoring provisions of the California Ocean Plan to develop and implement a monitoring plan in compliance with those provisions and any additional monitoring requirements established pursuant to Water Code section 13383. Dischargers who have not developed and implemented a monitoring program in compliance with the California Ocean Plan model monitoring provisions by July 1, 2015 or seven (7) days prior to commencing operations, whichever is later, are ineligible to obtain coverage under this General Permit.
II. TECHNICAL RATIONALE FOR REQUIREMENTS IN THIS GENERAL PERMIT

A. Receiving General Permit Coverage

1. This General Permit provides regulatory coverage for new and existing industrial storm water discharges and authorized NSWDs from:
   a. Facilities required by federal regulations to obtain an NPDES permit;
   b. Facilities designated by the Regional Water Boards to obtain an NPDES permit; and,
   c. Facilities directed by the Regional Water Boards to obtain coverage specifically under this General Permit. The Regional Water Board typically directs a Discharger to change General Permit coverage under two circumstances:
      (1) switch from an individual NPDES permit to this General Permit, or
      (2) switch from the NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction And Land Disturbance Activities, (Order 2009-0009-DWQ, NPDES No CAS0000002 (to this General Permit for long-term construction related activities that are similar to industrial activities (e.g. concrete batch plants).

40 Code of Federal Regulations section 122.26(b)(14) defines "storm water discharge associated with industrial activity" and describes the types of facilities subject to permitting (primarily by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code). This General Permit provides regulatory coverage for all facilities with industrial activities described in Attachment A where the covered industrial activity is the Discharger’s primary industrial activity. In some instances, a Discharger may have more than one primary industrial activity occurring at a facility.

The 1987 SIC manual uses the term "establishment" to determine the primary economic activity of a facility. The manual instructs that where distinct and separate economic activities are performed at a single location, each activity should be treated as a separate establishment (and, therefore, separate primary activity). For example, the United States Navy (primary SIC code 9711) may conduct industrial activities subject to permitting under this General Permit, such as landfill operations (SIC code 4953), ship and boat building and repair (SIC code 3731, and flying field operations (SIC code 4581).

The SIC manual also discusses “auxiliary” functions of establishments. Auxiliary functions provide management or support services to the establishment. Examples of auxiliary functions are warehouses and storage facilities for the establishment’s own materials, maintenance and repair shops of the establishment’s own machinery, automotive repair shops or storage garages of the establishment’s own vehicles, administrative offices, research, development, field engineering support, and testing conducted for the establishment. When auxiliary functions are performed at physically separate facilities from the establishment they serve, they generally are not subject to General Permit coverage. If
auxiliary functions are performed at the same physical location as the establishment, then they are subject to General Permit coverage if they are associated with industrial activities.

This clarification does not change the scope of which facilities are subject to permitting relative to the 1997 IGP. The 1997 IGP Fact Sheet had used the term "auxiliary" to describe a facility's separate primary activities, which has caused confusion.

In 1997, the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) was published, replacing the SIC code system. The U.S. EPA has indicated that it intends to incorporate the NAICS codes into the federal storm water regulations but has not done so yet. The State Water Board recognizes that many Dischargers in newer industries were not included in the 1987 SIC code manual and may have difficulty determining their SIC code information. To address this transition, SMARTS has been modified to accept both SIC codes and NAICS codes, and NAICS codes are automatically translated into SIC codes. There may be instances of conflict between SIC and NAICS codes. The use of NAICS codes shall not expand or reduce the types of industries subject to this General Permit as compared to the SIC codes listed in the General Permit. State Water Board staff will work closely with the applicant to resolve these conflicts in SMARTS as they are identified. Dischargers should be aware that the use of an NAICS code which results in failure to submit any of the required PRDs under this General Permit remains a violation of the terms of this General Permit.

The facilities included in category one of Attachment A (facilities subject to Subchapter N) are subject to storm water ELGs that are incorporated into the requirements of this General Permit. Dischargers whose facilities are included in this category must examine the appropriate federal ELGs to determine the applicability of those guidelines. This General Permit contains additional requirements (Section XI.D) that apply only to facilities with storm water ELGs.

2. Types of Discharges Not Covered by this General Permit

a. Discharges from construction and land disturbance activities that are subject to the General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity (Construction General Permit).

b. Discharges covered by an individual or general storm water NPDES permit. Some industrial storm water discharges may be regulated by other individual or general NPDES permits issued by the State Water Board or the Regional Water Boards (Water Boards, collectively). This General Permit shall not regulate these discharges. When the individual or general NPDES permits for such discharges expire, the Water Boards may authorize coverage under this General Permit or another general NPDES permit, or may issue a new individual NPDES permit consistent with the federal and state storm water regulations. Interested parties may request that the State Water Board or appropriate Regional Water Board issue individual or general NPDES permits for specific discharges that, in their view are not properly regulated through this General Permit. General permits may be issued for a particular industrial group or watershed area which
would supersede this General Permit. To date, two Regional Water Board have
issued such permits:
i. The Lahontan Regional Water Board has adopted an NPDES permit and
general Waste Discharge Requirements to regulate discharges from marinas
and maintenance dredging (Regional Water Board Order R6T-2005-0015 -
NPDES Permit No. CAG616003) in the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit.

ii. The Santa Ana Regional Water Board adopted the Sector Specific General
Permit for Stormwater Runoff Associated with Industrial Activities from Scrap
Metal Recycling Facilities within the Santa Ana Region, Order R8-2012-0012,
NPDES Permit No. CAG 618001 (Scrap Metal Recycling Permit). The Scrap
Metal Recycling Permit is applicable to facilities within the Santa Ana Region
that are listed under Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code 5093 and
engaged in the following types of activities: (1) automotive wrecking for scrap-
wholesale (this category does not include facilities engaged in automobile
dismantling for the primary purpose of selling second hard parts); (2) iron and
steel scrap - wholesale; (3) junk and scrap metal - wholesale; (4) metal waste
and scrap - wholesale; and (5) non-ferrous metals scrap - wholesale. Other
types of facilities listed under SIC Code 5093 and engaged in waste recycling
are not required to get coverage under the Scrap Metal Recycling Permit. A
list of covered facilities as of February 8, 2011 was included in Attachment A
of the Scrap Metal Recycling Permit.

c. Discharges that the Regional Water Boards determine to be ineligible for
coverage under this General Permit. In such cases, a Regional Water Board will
require the discharges be covered by another individual or general NPDES
permit. The applicability of this General Permit to such discharges is terminated
when the discharge is subject to another individual or general NPDES permit.

d. Discharges that do not enter waters of the United States. These include:

i. Discharges to municipal separate sanitary sewer systems;

ii. Discharges to evaporation ponds, discharges to percolation ponds, and/or
any other methods used to retain and prevent industrial storm water
discharges from entering waters of the United States;

iii. Discharges to combined sewer systems. In California, the only major
combined sewer systems are located in San Francisco and downtown
Sacramento. Dischargers who believe they discharge into a combined sewer
system should contact the local Regional Water Board to verify discharge
location; and,

iv. Dischargers Claiming the “No Discharge” Option in the Notice of Non-
Applicability (NONA) (Fact Sheet Section II.S).

e. Discharges from mining operations or oil and gas facilities composed entirely of
flows that are from conveyances or systems of conveyances used for collecting
and conveying precipitation runoff and do not come into contact with any
overburden, raw materials, intermediate products, finished products, by-products,
or waste products located at the facility. (33 U.S.C. § 1342(l)(2).)

f. Discharges from facilities on Tribal Lands regulated by U.S. EPA.
3. Obtaining General Permit Coverage (Section II of this General Permit)

The State Water Board has developed the SMARTS online database system to handle registration and reporting under this General Permit. More information regarding SMARTS and access to the database is available online at https://smarts.waterboards.ca.gov. The State Water Board has determined that all documents related to general storm water enrollment and compliance must be certified and submitted via SMARTS by Dischargers.

This General Permit requires all Dischargers to electronically certify and submit PRDs via SMARTS to obtain: (1) regulatory coverage, or (2) to certify that there are no industrial activities exposed to storm water at the facility and obtain regulatory coverage under the NEC provision of this General Permit. Facilities that were eligible to self-certify no exposure under the previous permit (see category 10 in Attachment 1 of the previous permit) are required to certify and submit via SMARTS PRDs for NOI coverage under this General Permit by July 1, 2015 or for NEC coverage by October 1, 2015. The Water Board is estimating that 10,000 – 30,000 Dischargers may be registering for NOI or NEC coverage under this General Permit. Separate registration deadlines, one for NOI coverage and one for NEC coverage, provides Dischargers better assistance from Storm Water Helpdesk and staff.

Dischargers shall electronically certify and submit the PRDs via SMARTS for each individual facility. This requirement is intended to establish a clear accounting of the name, address, and contact information for each Discharger, as well as a description of each Discharger’s facility.

The Water Boards recognize that certain information pertaining to an industrial facility may be confidential. Many Stakeholders were asking for clarification on the process the Water Boards would use to manage confidential information or the process Dischargers could use to redact such information. Dischargers may redact trade secrets information from required submittals (Section II.B.3.d). Dischargers are required to include a general description of the redacted information and the basis for the redaction. Dischargers are still required to submit complete and un-redacted versions of the information to the Water Boards within 30 days, however these versions should be clearly labeled “CONFIDENTIAL” so that the confidentiality of these documents is clear to Regional Water Board staff, even when there is a change in staff. This General Permit requires that all information provided to the Water Boards by the Discharger comply with the Homeland Security Act and other federal law that addresses security in the United States.

All Dischargers who certify and submit PRDs via SMARTS for NOI coverage on or after July 1, 2015 or for NEC coverage on or after October 1, 2015, shall immediately comply with the provisions in this General Permit.

4. General Permit Coverage for Landfills

This General Permit covers storm water discharges from landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that receive or have received industrial waste from any facility covered by this General Permit. Industrial storm water discharges from these
facilities must be covered by this General Permit unless (1) they are already covered by another NPDES permit, or (2) the Regional Water Board has determined that an NPDES permit is not required because the site has been stabilized or required closure activities have been completed.

In most cases, it is appropriate for new landfill construction or final closure to be covered by the Construction General Permit, rather than this General Permit. Questions have arisen as to what constitutes new landfill construction at an existing landfill versus the normal planned expansion of a landfill. Similarly, questions have arisen about the type of closure activities that may be subject to the Construction General Permit versus the normal closure of "cells" that occurs during continued landfill operations and are not subject to the Construction General Permit. Other questions such as whether temporary or permanent newly graded/paved roads disturbing greater than one acre at a landfill are subject to the Construction General Permit. Landfill Dischargers have asked for clarity regarding these questions. The previous permit required Dischargers to contact the Regional Water Boards to determine permit appropriateness. Site specific circumstances continue to require Dischargers to contact Regional Water Boards for final determinations.

Based upon the State Water Board's storm water program history, there are only a handful of instances where an operating landfill has been simultaneously subject to both the construction and industrial permitting requirements. Typically a landfill is subject to the construction permitting requirements during the time the landfill is initially constructed and prior to operation. A landfill is subject to the industrial permitting requirements during landfill operations, and subject to the construction permitting requirements during final landfill closure activities.

Once a landfill begins operations, continued expansion or closure of incremental landfill cells is authorized under the industrial permitting requirements since these are normal aspects of landfill operations. These expansion/closure activities occur within a limited timeframe (often taking less than 90 days from beginning to end) and are not separately subject to additional local approval (e.g., a new building permit). Any construction or demolition of temporary non-impervious roads directly related to landfill operations are subject to the industrial permitting requirements.

Construction or closure of a separate section of the landfill that is either subject to additional permitting by the local authorities and/or lasts more than 90 days requires coverage under the Construction General Permit. Construction of permanent facility structures such as buildings and impervious parking lots or roads that disturb greater than one acre are also subject to the Construction General Permit. (Permanent facility structures are defined as any structural improvements designed to remain until the landfill is closed.)

Site specific circumstances such as proximity to nearby waterways, extent of activities, pollutants of concern, and other considerations can impact any decision as to whether a particular activity is to be regulated under this General Permit or the Construction General Permit. Regional Water Boards will continue to exercise their discretion as necessary to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water(s).
5. General Permit Coverage for Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s)

Section 1068 of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 exempted municipal agencies serving populations of less than 100,000 from Phase I permit requirements other than sanitary landfills, power plants, and airports facilities. U.S. EPA's Phase II regulations eliminated the above exemption as of March 10, 2003. All facilities in Attachment A of this General Permit that are operated by a small municipal agency are subject to NPDES storm water permitting requirements and this General Permit.

6. Changes to General Permit Coverage

Dischargers who no longer operate a facility required to be covered under this General Permit (either NOI or NEC coverage) are required to electronically certify and submit via SMARTS a Notice of Termination (NOT). An NOT is required when there is a change in ownership of the industrial activities subject to permitting or when industrial activities subject to permitting are permanently discontinued by the Discharger at the site. When terminating NOI coverage, Dischargers may only submit an NOT once all exposure of industrial materials and equipment have been eliminated. Dischargers may not submit NOTs for temporary or seasonal facility closures. The General Permit requires Dischargers to implement appropriate BMPs to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges during the temporary facility closure.

This General Permit allows Dischargers to change General Permit coverage, as appropriate, from NOI coverage to NEC coverage or from NEC coverage to NOI coverage.

B. Discharge Prohibitions

This General Permit covers industrial storm water discharges and authorized NSWDs from industrial facilities and prohibits any discharge of materials other than storm water and authorized NSWDs (Section III and Section IV of this General Permit). It is a violation of this General Permit to discharge hazardous substances in storm water in excess of the reportable quantities established in 40 Code of Federal Regulations sections 117.3 and 302.4.

The State Water Board is authorized, under Water Code section 13377, to issue NPDES permits which apply and ensure compliance with all applicable provisions of the CWA, and any more stringent limitations necessary to implement water quality control plans, protect beneficial uses, and prevent nuisance.

C. Non-Storm Water Discharges (NSWDs)

Unauthorized NSWDs can be generated from various pollutant sources. Depending upon their quantity and location where generated, unauthorized NSWDs can discharge to the storm drain system during dry weather as well as during a storm event (commingled with storm water discharge). These NSWDs can consist of, but are not limited to; (1) waters generated by the rinsing or washing of vehicles, equipment,
buildings, or pavement, or (2) fluid, particulate or solid materials that have spilled, leaked, or been disposed of improperly.

Some NSWDs are not directly related to industrial activities and normally discharge minimal pollutants when properly managed. Section IV of this General Permit provides a limited list of NSWDs that are authorized if Dischargers implement BMPs to prevent contact with industrial materials prior to discharge. The list in Section IV is similar to the list provided in the 2008 MSGP but does not include pavement and external building surfaces washing without detergents. These two items are not included because the Discharger is responsible to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges from paved areas and buildings associated with industrial activities. Since industrial materials and non-industrial material likely co-exist, the washing of paved areas and external building surfaces may result in discharges of pollutants associated with industrial activities. In addition, washing activities generally occur during dry-weather periods when receiving water flows are lower than wet-weather periods. Wash waters are likely to discharge in higher concentrations than would occur if these pollutants were naturally discharged during a storm event. The discharge of high concentration wash water during a time of dry-weather flows is inconsistent with the goal of protecting receiving waters. These discharges are, therefore, considered unauthorized NSWDs. Similar to the 2008 MSGP, firefighting related discharges are not subject to this General Permit.

A major required element of the SWPPP is the identification and measures for elimination of unauthorized NSWDs. Unauthorized NSWDs can contribute a significant pollutant load to receiving waters. Measures to control spills, leakage, and dumping can often be addressed through BMPs. This General Permit’s BMP requirements for NSWDs remain essentially unchanged from the previous permit other than the increased frequency of required visual observations from quarterly to monthly. See Section XI.A.1 of this General Permit.

D. Effluent Limitations

1. Technology-Based and Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations

CWA Section 301(b)(1)(C) requires that discharges from existing facilities must, at a minimum, comply with technology-based effluent limitations based on the technological capability of Dischargers to control pollutants in their discharges. Discharges must also comply with any more stringent water quality-based limitations necessary to meet water quality standards in accordance with CWA Section 301(b)(1)(C). Water quality-based limitations are discussed in Section E of this Fact Sheet titled “Receiving Water Limitations.” Both technology-based effluent limitations and water quality-based limitations are implemented through NPDES permits. (CWA sections 301(a) and (b).)

2. Types of Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

All NPDES permits are required to contain technology-based effluent limitations (TBELs). (40 C.F.R. §§122.44(a)(1) and 125.3.) TBELs may consist of effluent limitations guidelines (ELGs) established by U.S. EPA through regulation, or may be developed using best professional judgment on a case-by-case basis.

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The CWA sets forth standards for TBELs based on the type of pollutant or the type of facility/source involved. The CWA establishes two levels of pollution control for existing sources. For the first level, existing sources that discharge pollutants directly to receiving waters were initially subject to effluent limitations based on the “best practicable control technology currently available” (BPT). (33 U.S.C. § 1314(b)(1)(B).) BPT applies to all pollutants. For the second level, existing sources that discharge conventional pollutants are subject to effluent limitations based on the “best conventional pollutant control technology” (BCT). (33 U.S.C. §1314(b)(4)(A); see also 40 C.F.R. §401.16 (list of conventional pollutants).) Also for the second level, other existing sources that discharge toxic pollutants or “nonconventional” pollutants (“nonconventional” pollutants are pollutants that are neither “toxic” nor “conventional”) are subject to effluent limitations based on “best available technology economically achievable” (BAT). (33 U.S.C. §1311(b)(2)(A); see also 40 C.F.R. §401.15 (list of toxic pollutants.).) The factors to be considered in establishing the levels of these control technologies are specified in section 304(b) of the CWA and in U.S. EPA’s regulations at 40 C.F.R. §125.3.

When establishing ELGs for an industrial category, U.S. EPA evaluates a wide variety of technical factors to determine BPT, BCT, and BAT. U.S. EPA considers the specific factors of an industry such as pollutant sources, industrial processes, and the size and scale of operations. U.S. EPA evaluates the specific treatment, structural, and operational source control BMPs available to reduce or prevent pollutants in the discharges. The costs of implementing BMPs to address these factors are weighed against their effectiveness and ability to protect water quality. Factors such as industry economic viability, economies of scale, and retrofit costs are also considered.

To date, U.S. EPA has: (1) not promulgated storm water ELGs for most industrial categories, (2) not established NELs within all ELGs that have been promulgated, and (3) exempted certain types of facilities within an industrial category from complying with established ELGs. The feedlot category (40 Code of Federal Regulations part 412) provides an example of several of these points. In that instance, U.S. EPA did not establish numeric effluent limitations but instead: (1) established a narrative effluent limitation requiring retention of all feedlot-related runoff from a 25-year, 24-hour storm, and (2) limited application of the ELG to feedlots with a minimum number of animals. U.S. EPA also recently promulgated ELGs for the “Construction and Development (C&D)” industry, which included, among many other limitations, conditional numeric effluent limitations. Though the NELs in these ELGs were later stayed by U.S. EPA, the ELGs exempted construction sites of less than 30 acres from complying with the established numeric effluent limitations.

40 Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter I, Subchapter N (“Subchapter N”), includes over 40 separate industrial categories where the U.S. EPA has established ELGs for new and existing industrial wastewater discharges to surface waters, discharges to publicly owned treatment works (pre-treatment standards), and storm water discharges to surface waters. Generally, U.S. EPA has focused its efforts on the development of ELGs for larger industries and those industries with the greatest potential to pollute. In total, the 40 categories for which ELGs have been...
established (not including construction) represent less than 10 percent of the types of facilities subject to this General Permit. Additionally, most ELGs focus on industrial process wastewater discharges and pre-treatment standards, and only 11 of the 40 categories establish numeric or narrative ELGs for industrial storm water discharges. Those that do include ELGs for industrial storm water discharges generally address storm water discharges that are generated from direct contact with primary pollutant sources at the subject facilities, and not the totality of the industrial storm water discharge from the facility, as the term “storm water discharge associated with industrial activity” for this General Order is defined in the CWA. (40 C.F.R. § 122.26(b)(14).) Where U.S. EPA has not issued effluent limitation guidelines for an industry, the State Water Board is required to establish effluent limitations for NPDES permits on a case-by-case basis based on best professional judgment (BPJ). (33 U.S.C. § 1342(a)(1); 40 C.F.R. § 125.3(c)(2).) In this General Permit, most of the TBELs are based on BPJ decision-making because no ELG applies.

The TBELs in this General Permit represent the BPT (for conventional, toxic, and non-conventional pollutants), BCT (for conventional pollutants), and BAT (for toxic pollutants and non-conventional pollutants) levels of control for the applicable pollutants. If U.S. EPA has not promulgated ELGs for an industry, or if a Discharger is discharging a pollutant not covered by the otherwise applicable ELG, the State Water Board is required to establish effluent limitations in NPDES permit limitations based on best professional judgment. (33 U.S.C. § 1342(a)(1); 40 C.F.R. 125.3(c).) This General Permit includes TBELS established on best professional judgment and limitations based on storm water-specific ELGs listed in Attachment F of this General Permit, where applicable.

3. Authority to Include Non-Numeric Technology-Based Limits in NPDES Permits

TBELs in this General Permit are based on best professional judgment and are non-numeric ("narrative") technology-based effluent limitations expressed as requirements for implementation of effective BMPs. Federal regulations provide that permits must include BMPs to control or abate the discharge of pollutants when where "[n]umeric effluent limitations are infeasible." 40 C.F.R. 122.44(k)(3).

Since 1977, courts have recognized that there are circumstances when numeric effluent limitations are infeasible and have held that EPA may issue permits with conditions (e.g., BMPs) designed to reduce the level of effluent discharges to acceptable levels. Natural Res. Def. Council, Inc. v. Costle, 568 F.2d 1369 (D.C.Cir.1977).

U.S. EPA has also interpreted the CWA to allow BMPs to take the place of numeric effluent limitations under certain circumstances. 40 C.F.R. §122.44(k), titled "Establishing limitations, standards, and other permit conditions (applicable to State NPDES programs ...)," provides that permits may include BMPs to control or abate the discharge of pollutants when: (1) "[a]uthorized under section 402(p) of the CWA for the control of stormwater discharges"; or (2) "[n]umeric effluent limitations are infeasible." 40 C.F.R. § 122.44(k).
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In 2006, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit held that the CWA does not require U.S. EPA to set numeric limits where such limits are infeasible. (Citizens Coal Council v. United States Environmental Protection Agency, 447 F.3d 879, 895-96 (6th Cir. 2006)). The Citizens Coal court cited to the statement in Waterkeeper Alliance, Inc. v. EPA, 399 F.3d 486, 502 (2d Cir. 2005) that "site-specific BMPs are effluent limitations under the CWA" in concluding that "the EPA's inclusion of numeric and non-numeric limitations in the guideline for the coal mining subcategory was a reasonable exercise of its authority under the CWA." (447 F.3d at 896.) Additionally, the Citizen's Coal court cited to Natural Res. Def. Council, Inc. v. EPA, 673 F.2d 400, 403 (D.C.Cir.1982) noting that "section 502(11) [of the CWA] defines 'effluent limitation' as 'any restriction' on the amounts of pollutants discharged, not just a numerical restriction." NPDES permit writers have substantial discretion to impose non-quantitative permit requirements pursuant to section 402(a)(1), especially when the use of numeric limits is infeasible. (NRDC v. EPA, 822 F.2d 104, 122-24 (D.C. Cir. 1987); 40 C.F.R. 122.44(k)(3).)

4. Decision to Include Non-Numeric Technology-Based Effluent Limits in This General Permit

It is infeasible for the State Water Board to develop numeric effluent limitations using the best professional judgment approach due to lack of sufficient information. Previous versions of this General Permit required Dischargers to sample their industrial storm water discharges and report the results to the Regional Water Boards. Dischargers were not required to submit this data online into a statewide database; as a result, much of this data is not available for analysis. Moreover, much of the data that are available for analysis are not of sufficient quality to make conclusions or perform basic statistical tests.

The Blue Ribbon Panel of Experts, State Water Board staff, and many stakeholders evaluated the available storm water data set and concluded that the information provides limited value due to the limited pool of industrial facilities submitting data, poor overall data quality, and extreme variance within the dataset, as described below.

The poor quality of the existing data set is attributable a number of factors. For example, the previous permits have required Dischargers to sample during the first hour of discharge from two storm events a year. This sampling schedule was designed to catch what was considered to represent the higher end of storm water discharge concentrations for most parameters. The results from this type of sampling were thought to be an indicator of whether or not additional BMPs would be necessary. The sampling schedule was not designed, however, to estimate pollutant discharge loading, or to characterize the impact of the discharge on the receiving water. Doing so would normally require the use of more advanced sampling protocols such as flow meters, continuous automatic sampling devices, certified/trained sampling personnel, and other facility-specific considerations.

Furthermore, there is currently no data which details the relationship between the BMPs implemented at each facility and the facility's sampling results. The SWPPPs required by the previous permits were not submitted to the Water Boards, but were
kept onsite by Dischargers. Due to the limited availability of quality sampling data and "level of effort" information contained in SWPPPs, the State Water Board is unable to exercise best professional judgment to make the connection between effluent quality (sampling results) and the level of effort, costs, and performance of the various technologies that is needed in order to express the TBELs in this General Permit numerically, as NELs.

Some stakeholders have suggested that separating the data sets by industry type would lead to more reliable data with which to develop NELs. Advocates of this approach suggest that the variability of the data may be caused in part by the mixing of data from different industrial categories. The State Water Board believes that the variation is primarily due to storm intensity, duration, time of year, soil saturation or some other factors. It is necessary to collect information related to those factors and BMPs implemented in order to evaluate the variability attributable to those factors. There is currently too large of an information gap to begin the process of developing NELs for all industrial sectors not currently subject to ELGs.

The State Water Board has proposed NELs in past drafts of this General Permit. In comments, many stakeholders have highlighted the difficulty of developing statewide NELs that are applicable to all industry sectors, or even NELs that cover any specific industry sectors. For example, stakeholders have commented that:

a. Background/ambient conditions in some hydrogeologic zones may contribute pollutant loadings that would significantly contribute to, if not exceed, the NEL values;

b. Some advanced treatment technologies have flow/volume limitations as well as economy of scale issues for smaller facilities;

c. Treatment technologies that require that sheet flows be captured and conveyed via discrete channels or basins may not only result in significant retrofit costs, but may conflict with local ordinances that prohibit such practices, as they can cause damage or erosion to down gradient property owners, or cause other environmental problems;

d. There is insufficient regulatory guidance and procedures to allow permit writers to properly specify monitoring frequency and sampling protocols (e.g., instantaneous maximum, 1-day average, 3-day average, etc.), and for Dischargers to obtain representative samples to compare to NELs for the purpose of strict compliance; and,

e. NELs must be developed with consideration of what is economically achievable for each industrial sector. These stakeholders point out that the U.S. EPA goes to great lengths evaluating the various BMP technologies available for a particular pollutant, the costs and efficiency of each BMP, and the applicability of the BMPs to the industry as a whole or to a limited number of industrial sites based upon the size of the facility, the quantity of material, and other considerations.
The State Water Board does not have the information (including monitoring data, industry specific information, BMP performance analyses, water quality information, monitoring guidelines, and information on costs and overall effectiveness of control technologies) necessary to promulgate NELs at the time of adoption of this General Permit. Therefore, it is infeasible to include NELs in this statewide General Permit.

Many of the new requirements in this General Permit have been designed to address the shortcomings of previous permits and the existing storm water data set. Under this General Permit, sampling results must be certified and submitted into SMARTS by Dischargers, along with SWPPPs which outline the technologies and BMPs used to control pollutants at each facility. The ERA process will also collect information on costs and the engineering aspects of the various control technologies employed by each facility. Previous permit versions did not have a mechanism for receiving this site specific information electronically, and only a small percentage of Dischargers submitted their Annual Reports via SMARTS. This General Permit will make this information more accessible, allowing the Water Boards to evaluate the relationship between BMPs and the ability of facilities to meet the NALs set forth in this General Permit. Finally, the new Qualified Industrial Storm Water Practitioner (QISP) training requirements of this General Permit have been designed in part to improve the quality of the data submitted.

5. Narrative Technology-Based Effluent Limitations (TBELs) and Best Management Practices (BMPs)

The primary TBEL in this General Permit requires Dischargers to “implement BMPs that comply with the BAT/BCT requirements of this General Permit to reduce or prevent discharges of pollutants in their storm water discharge in a manner that reflects best industry practice considering technological availability and economic practicability and achievability.” (Section V.A of this General Permit). This TBEL is a restatement of the BAT/BCT standard, as articulated by U.S. EPA in the 2008 MSGP and accompanying Fact Sheet. In order to comply with this TBEL, Dischargers must implement BMPs that meet or exceed the BAT/BCT technology-based standard. The requirement to “reduce or prevent” is equivalent to the requirement in the federal regulations that BMPs be used in lieu of NELs to “control or abate” the discharge of pollutants. (40 C.F.R. § 122.44(k).)

BMPs are defined as the “scheduling of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to reduce or prevent the discharge of pollutants... includ[ing] treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.” (40 C.F.R. § 122.2.)

This General Permit (Sections X.H.1 and X.H.2) requires all Dischargers to implement minimum BMPs, as well as any advanced BMPs that are necessary to adequately reduce or prevent pollutants in discharges consistent with the TBELs. The minimum BMPs specified in this General Permit represent common practices that can be implemented by most facilities. This General Permit generally does not mandate the specific mode of design, installation or implementation for the minimum BMPs at a Discharger’s facility. It is up to the Discharger, in the first instance, to
determine what must be done to meet the applicable effluent limits. For example, Section X.H.1.a.vi of this General Permit requires Dischargers to contain all stored non-solid industrial materials that can be transported or dispersed via wind or contact with storm water. How this is achieved will vary by facility: for some facilities, all activities may be moved indoors, while for others this will not be feasible. However, even for the latter, many activities may be moved indoors, others may be contained using tarps or a containment system, while still other activities may be limited to times when exposure to precipitation is not likely. Each of these control measures is acceptable and appropriate depending upon the facility-specific circumstances.

BMPs can be actions (including processes, procedures, schedules of activities, prohibitions on practices and other management practices), or structural or installed devices to reduce or prevent water pollution. (40 C.F.R. § 122.2.) They can be just about anything that is effective at preventing pollutants from entering the environment, and for meeting applicable limits of this General Permit. In this General Permit, Dischargers are required to select, design, install, and implement facility-specific control measures to meet these limits. Many industrial facilities already have such control measures in place for product loss prevention, accident and fire prevention, worker health and safety or to comply with other environmental regulations. Dischargers must tailor the BMPs detailed in this General Permit to their facilities, as well as improve upon them as necessary to meet permit limits. The examples detailed in this Fact Sheet emphasize prevention over treatment. However, sometimes more traditional end-of-pipe treatment may be necessary, particularly where a facility might otherwise cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality standards.

This General Permit requires Dischargers to implement BMPs “to the extent feasible.” Consistent with the control level requirements of the CWA, for the purposes of this General Permit, the requirement to implement BMPs “to the extent feasible” means to reduce and/or prevent discharges of pollutants using BMPs that represent BAT and BPT in light of best industry practice. In other words, Dischargers are required to select, design, install and implement BMPs that reduce or prevent discharges of pollutants in their storm water discharge in a manner that reflects best industry practice considering their technological availability and economic practicability and achievability.

To determine technological availability and economic practicability and achievability, Dischargers need to consider what control measures are considered “best” for their industry, and then select and design control measures for their site that are viable in terms of cost and technology. The State Water Board believes that for many facilities minimization of pollutants in storm water discharges can be achieved without using highly engineered, complex treatment systems. The BMPs included in

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4 Because toxic and nonconventional pollutants are controlled in the first step by BPT and in the second step by BAT, and the second level of control is “increasingly stringent” (EPA v. National Crushed Stone, 449 U.S. 64, 69 (1980), for simplicity of discussion, the rest of this discussion will focus on BAT. Similarly, because the BAT levels of control in this General Permit are expressed as BMPs and pollution prevention measures, they will also control conventional pollutants. Therefore this discussion will focus on BAT rather than BCT or BPT for conventional pollutants.
this General Permit emphasize effective “low-tech” controls, such as regular cleaning of outdoor areas where industrial activities may take place, proper maintenance of equipment, diversion of storm water around areas where pollutants may be picked up, and effective advanced planning and training (e.g., for spill prevention and response).

E. Receiving Water Limitations and Water Quality Standards

Pursuant to CWA section 301(b)(1)(C) and Water Code section 13377, this General Permit requires compliance with receiving water limitations based on water quality standards. The primary receiving water limitation requires that industrial storm water discharges not cause or contribute to an exceedance of applicable water quality standards. Implementation of the BMPs as required by the technology-based effluent limitation in Section V of this General Permit will typically result in compliance with the receiving water limitations. The discussion of BMPs in this General Permit generally focuses on requiring implementation of BMPs to the extent necessary to achieve compliance with the technology-based effluent limitations, because the technology-based limitations apply similarly to all facilities. In addition, however, this General Permit also makes it clear that, if any individual facility’s storm water discharge causes or contributes to an exceedance of a water quality standard, that Discharger must implement additional BMPs or other control measures that are tailored to that facility in order to attain compliance with the receiving water limitation. A Discharger that is notified by a Regional Water Board or who determines the discharge is causing or contributing to an exceedance of a water quality standard must comply with the Water Quality Based Corrective Actions found in Section XX.B of this General Permit.

Water Quality Based Corrective Actions are different from the Level 1 and Level 2 ERAs that result from effluent-based monitoring. It is possible for a Discharger to be engaged in Level 1 or Level 2 ERAs for one or more pollutants and simultaneously be required to perform Water Quality Based Corrective Actions for one or more other pollutants.

Failure to comply with these additional Water Quality Based Corrective Action requirements is a violation of this General Permit. If additional operational source control measures do not adequately reduce the pollutants, Dischargers must implement additional measures such as the construction of treatment systems and/or overhead coverage. Overhead coverage is any structure or temporary shelter that prevents the vertical contact of precipitation with industrial materials or activities. If the Regional Water Board determines that the Discharger’s selected BMPs are inadequate, the Regional Water Board may require implementation of additional BMPs and/or may take enforcement against Dischargers for failure to comply with this General Permit.

F. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

TMDLs are regulatory tools that provide the maximum amount of a pollutant from potential source in the watershed that a water body can receive while attaining water quality standards. A TMDL is defined as the sum of the allowable loads of a single pollutant from all contributing point sources (the waste load allocations) and non-point sources (load allocations), plus the contribution from background sources. (40 C.F.R. § 130.2, subd. (i).) Discharges covered by this General Permit are considered to be point
source discharges, and therefore must comply with effluent limitations that are "consistent with the assumptions and requirements of any available waste load allocation for the discharge prepared by the State and approved by EPA pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 130.7." (40 C.F.R. § 122.44, subd. (d)(1)(vii).) In addition, Water Code section 13263, subdivision (a), requires that waste discharge requirements implement relevant water quality control plans. Many TMDLs in existing water quality control plans include both waste load allocations and implementation requirements. Attachment E of this General Permit lists the watersheds with U.S. EPA-approved and U.S. EPA-established TMDLs that include TMDL requirements for Dischargers covered by this General Permit.

NPDES-regulated storm water discharges (which include industrial storm water) must be addressed by waste load allocations in TMDLs. (40 C.F.R. § 130.2(h).) NPDES permits must contain effluent limits and conditions consistent with the requirements and assumptions of the waste load allocations in TMDLs. (40 C.F.R. § 122.44(d)(1)(vii)(B).) To date, the relevant waste load allocations assigned to industrial storm water discharges are not directly translatable to effluent limitations. Many of the TMDLs lack sufficient facility specific information, discharge characterization data, implementation requirements, and compliance monitoring requirements. Accordingly, an analysis of each TMDL applicable to industrial storm water discharges must be performed to determine if it is appropriate to translate the waste load allocation into a numeric effluent limit, or if the effluent limit is to be expressed narratively using a BMP approach. U.S. EPA recognizes that because storm water discharges are highly variable in frequency and duration and are not easily characterized, it is often not feasible or appropriate to establish numeric limits. Variability and the lack of data available make it difficult to determine with precision or certainty actual and projected loadings for individual Dischargers or groups of Dischargers.

Regardless of whether the effluent limit is to be numeric or narrative, the existing waste load allocations must be carefully analyzed, and in many cases translated, to determine the appropriate effluent limitations. Issues of interpretation exist with all of the waste load allocations applicable to Dischargers, and these issues vary based on the TMDL. Below is an example of one of the simpler issues:

**FIGURE 1: Example Waste Load Allocations Proposed Translation: Ballona Creek Estuary - Toxic Pollutants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metals per Acre Waste Load Allocations for Individual General Construction or Industrial Storm Water Permits (grams/year/acre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metals per Acre Waste Load Allocations for Individual General Construction or Industrial Storm Water Permits (milligrams/year/acre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlordane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In order for the above waste load allocations to effectively be implemented as effluent limits under the General Permit, the Water Boards must (1) identify which discharges the waste load allocations apply to, (2) identify the acreages of the individual facilities, (3) convert the waste load allocations from grams/year/acre (or milligrams/year/acre) to grams/year (or milligrams/year) based on the acreage at each identified facility, (4) assign the effluent limits to the identified Dischargers, (5) determine appropriate monitoring to assess compliance with the effluent limits, and (6) develop a tracking mechanism for each identified facility and their individual effluent limits. A similar stepwise process is necessary for each TMDL with waste load allocations assigned to industrial storm water discharges. For TMDLs where effluent limits will be expressed as BMPs, analysis must to be performed to determine the appropriate BMPs and the corresponding effectiveness to comply with the assigned waste load allocations.

Some waste load allocations are already expressed as concentration based numbers. It may appear simple to incorporate these values into this General Permit as effluent limits, but the questions still remain regarding how to determine compliance. The monitoring requirements in this General Permit are not designed to measure compliance with a numeric effluent limit or to measure the effect of a discharge on a receiving water body. (See the discussion on monitoring requirements in Fact Sheet Section II.J.) This General Permit requires sampling of four (4) storm events a year, with certain limitations as to when a discharge may be sampled. This method of monitoring may not appropriately serve as TMDL compliance sampling since grab samples are only representative of the particular moment in time when the sample was taken. Since storm water is highly variable, four grab samples per year may not provide sufficient confidence that the effluent limit is being met. An alternative monitoring scheme may be necessary to determine the facility's impact on the receiving water and to determine compliance with any assigned effluent limits. Questions concerning whether sampling results should be grab samples, composite samples, flow-weighted averaged over all drainage areas, etc. cannot be determined for each concentration-based TMDL without a more thorough analysis.

Additionally, monitoring and assessment requirements must be developed for all of the TMDLs to determine compliance with or progress towards meeting TMDL requirements. The proposed monitoring requirements in this General Permit are not designed to assess pollutant loading or determine compliance with TMDL-specific effluent limits.

Due to the large number and variety of discharges subject to a wide range of TMDLs statewide, to prevent a severe delay in the adoption of this General Permit, TMDL-specific permit requirements for the TMDLs listed in Attachment E will be proposed by the Regional Water Boards. Since the waste load allocations and/or implementation requirements apply to multiple discharges in the region(s) the TMDL were developed, the development of TMDL-specific permit requirements is best coordinated at the Regional Water Board level. The development of TMDL-specific permit requirements is subject to notice and a public comment period prior to incorporation into this General Permit.
Regional Water Board staff, with the assistance of State Water Board staff, will develop and submit the proposed TMDL-specific permit requirements for each of the TMDLs listed in Attachment E by July 1, 2016. After conducting a 30-day public comment period, the Regional Water Boards will propose TMDL-specific permit requirements to the State Water Board for adoption into this General Permit. The Regional Water Boards may also include TMDL-specific monitoring requirements for inclusion in this General Permit, or may issue Regional Water Board orders pursuant to Water Code section 13383 requiring TMDL-specific monitoring. The Regional Water Boards or their Executive Officers may complete these tasks, and the proposed TMDL-specific permit requirements shall have no force or effect until adopted, with or without modification, by the State Water Board. Unless directed to do so by the Regional Water Board, Dischargers are not required to take any additional actions to comply with the TMDLs listed in Attachment E until the State Water Board reopens this General Permit and includes TMDL-specific permit requirements. This approach is consistent with the 2008 MSGP. TMDL-specific permit requirements are not limited by the BAT/BCT technology-based standards.

The Regional Water Boards will submit to the State Water Board the following information for each of the TMDLs listed in Attachment E:

- Proposed TMDL-specific permit requirements, including any applicable effluent limitations, implementation timelines, additional monitoring requirements, reporting requirements, an explanation of how an exceedance of an effluent limitation or a violation of the TMDL will be determined, and required deliverables consistent with the TMDL(s);
- An explanation of how the proposed TMDL-specific permit requirements, timelines, and deliverables are consistent with the assumptions and requirements of applicable waste load allocation(s) to implement the TMDL(s);
- Where a BMP-based approach is proposed, an explanation of how the proposed BMPs will be sufficient to implement applicable waste load allocations; and
- Where concentration-based monitoring is required, an explanation of how the required monitoring, reporting and calculation methodology for an exceedance of an effluent limitation or a violation of the TMDL(s) will be sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the TMDL(s).

Upon receipt of the information described above, the State Water Board will conduct a public comment period and reopen this General Permit to populate Attachment E, the Fact Sheet, and other provisions as necessary in order to incorporate these TMDL-specific permit requirements into this General Permit. Attachment E may also be reopened during the term of this General Permit to add additional TMDLs and corresponding implementation requirements.

This General Permit (Section X.G.2.a.ix) requires a Discharger to identify any additional industrial parameters that may be discharged to a waterbody with a 303(d) impairment identified in Appendix 3 as likely to be associated with industrial storm water.

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5 Due to the workload associated with the implementation of this General Permit (e.g., training program development, NEC outreach, electronic enrollment and reporting via SMARTS) it is believed that two years in necessary for Staff to complete a comprehensive analysis and stakeholder process for TMDLS applicable to Dischargers under this General Permit.
Dischargers may need to implement additional monitoring for any applicable parameters (Section XI.B.6.e). Appendix 3 of this General Permit includes the water bodies with 303(d) impairments or TMDLs for pollutants that are likely to be associated with industrial storm water in black font, and those that are not likely to be associated with industrial storm water in red font. This determination is based on the pollutant or pollutants that are causing each impairment, and the State Water Board’s general experience regarding the types of pollutants that are typically found in industrial storm water discharges. The list of waterbodies is from the State Water Boards statewide 2010 Integrated CWA Section 303(d) List / Section 305(b) Report.

Some of the water bodies with 303(d) impairments or TMDLs listed in Appendix 3 of this General Permit are not applicable to Dischargers covered under this General Permit. Appendix 3 indicates these water bodies Dischargers are not required to include in their pollutant source assessment (unless directed to do so by the Regional Water Board).

New Dischargers (as defined in Attachment C) applying for NOI coverage under this General Permit that will be discharging to an impaired water body with a 303(d) listed impairment are ineligible for coverage unless the Discharger submits data and/or information, prepared by a QISP, demonstrating that the facility will not cause or contribute to the impairment. Section VII.B of this General Permit describes the three different options New Dischargers have for making this determination. This General Permit requires a QISP to assist the New Discharger with this determination because individuals making this determination will need expertise in industrial storm water pollutant sources, BMPs and a thorough understanding of complying with U.S. EPA’s storm water regulations and this General Permit’s requirements. Not requiring New Dischargers to have a QISP assist in this demonstration would possibly lead to costly retrofits or closure of a new facility that has not demonstrated that the facility will not cause or contribute to the impairment.

G. Discharges Subject to the California Ocean Plan

1. Discharges to Ocean Waters

On October 16, 2012 the State Water Board amended the California Ocean Plan (California Ocean Plan) to require industrial storm water Dischargers with outfalls discharging to ocean waters to comply with the California Ocean Plan’s model monitoring provisions. The amended California Ocean Plan requires industrial storm water dischargers with outfalls discharging to ocean waters to comply with the California Ocean Plan’s model monitoring provisions. These provisions require Dischargers to: (a) monitor runoff for specific parameters at all outfalls from two storm events per year, and collect at least one representative receiving water sample per year, (b) conduct specified toxicity monitoring at certain types of outfalls at a minimum of once per year, and (c) conduct marine sediment monitoring for toxicity under specific circumstances (California Ocean Plan, Appendix III). The California Ocean Plan provides conditions under which some of the above monitoring provisions may be waived by the Water Boards.

This General Permit requires dischargers with outfalls that discharge to ocean waters to comply with the California Ocean Plan’s model monitoring provisions and
any additional monitoring requirements established pursuant to Water Code section 13383. Dischargers who have not developed and implemented a monitoring program in compliance with the California Ocean Plan’s model monitoring provisions by July 1, 2015 or seven (7) days prior to commencing operations, whichever is later, are ineligible to obtain coverage under this General Permit.

2. Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS) Exception

The State Water Board adopted the California Ocean Plan (California Ocean Plan) in 1972, and has subsequently amended the Plan. The California Ocean Plan prohibits the discharge of waste to designated ASBS. ASBS are ocean areas designated by the State Water Board as requiring special protection through the maintenance of natural water quality. The California Ocean Plan states that the State Water Board may grant an exception to California Ocean Plan provisions where the State Water Board determines that the exception will not compromise protection of ocean waters for beneficial uses and the public interest will be served.

On March 20, 2012, the State Water Board adopted Resolution 2012-0012 (ASBS Exception), which grants an exception to the California Ocean Plan prohibition on discharges to ASBS for a limited number of industrial storm water Discharger applicants. The ASBS Exception contains “Special Protections” to maintain natural water quality and protect the beneficial uses of the ASBS. In order to legally discharge into an ASBS, these Dischargers must comply with the terms of the ASBS Exception and obtain coverage under this General Permit. This General Permit incorporates the terms of the ASBS Exception and includes the applicable monitoring requirements for all Dischargers discharging to an ASBS under the ASBS Exception.

H. Training Qualifications

This General Permit and the previous permit both require Dischargers to ensure that personnel responsible for permit compliance have an acceptable level of knowledge. Stakeholders have observed that the previous permit did not adequately specify how to comply with various elements of the permit, such as selecting discharge locations representative of the facility storm water discharge and evaluating potential pollutant sources, nor did it provide a clearly outlined Discharger training program. Guidance that is available from outside sources can be complicated to understand or costly to obtain, which can result in many Dischargers developing and implementing deficient SWPPPs and conducting inadequate monitoring activities. Some Dischargers under the previous permit had the resources to hire professional environmental staff or environmental consultants to assist in compliance. Even in those cases, however, there was little certainty that Dischargers received training regarding implementation of the various BMPs being implemented and required monitoring activities under the previous permit. Through this General Permit, the State Water Board seeks to improve compliance and monitoring data quality, and expand each Discharger’s understanding of this General Permit’s requirements.

This General Permit establishes the Qualified Industrial Storm Water Practitioner (QISP) role. A QISP is someone who has completed a State Water Board sponsored or
approved QISP training course and has registered in SMARTS. A QISP is required to implement certain General Permit requirements at the facility once it has entered Level 1 status in the ERA process as described in Section XII of this General Permit. In some instances it may be advisable for a facility employee to take the training, or for a facility to hire a QISP prior to entering Level 1 status as the training will contain information on the new permit requirements and how to perform certain tasks such as selecting discharge locations representative of the facility storm water discharge, evaluating potential pollutant sources, and identifying inadequate SWPPP elements.

Some industry stakeholders have claimed that their staff is already adequately trained. These employees may continue to perform the basic permit functions (e.g. prepare SWPPPs, perform monitoring requirements, and prepare Annual Reports) without receiving any additional training if the facility’s sampling and analysis results do not exceed the NALs. This requirement is structured in a manner to reduce the costs of compliance for facilities that may not negatively impact receiving water quality.

California licensed professional civil, industrial, chemical, and mechanical engineers and geologists have licenses that have professional overlap with the topics of this General Permit. The California Department of Consumer Affairs, Board for Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors and Geologists (CBPELSG) provides the licensure and regulation of professional civil, industrial, chemical, and mechanical engineers and professional geologists in California. The State Water Board is developing a specialized self-guided State Water Board-sponsored registration and training program specifically for these CBPELSG licensed engineers and geologists in good standing with CBPELSG. The CBPELSG has staff and resources dedicated to investigate and take appropriate enforcement actions in instances where a licensed professional engineer or geologist is alleged to be noncompliant with CBPELSG’s laws and regulations. Actions that result in noncompliance with this General Permit may constitute a potential violation of the CBPELSG requirements and may subject a licensee to investigation by the CBPELSG.

A QISP may represent one or more facilities but must be able to perform the functions required by this General Permit at all times. It is advisable that this individual be limited to a specific geographic region due to the difficulty of performing the needed tasks before, during, and after qualifying storm events may be difficult or impossible if extensive travel is required. Dischargers are required to ensure that the designated QISP has completed the appropriate QISP training course.

This General Permit contains a mechanism that allows for the Water Boards’ Executive Director or Executive Officer to rescind the registration of any QISPs who are found to be inadequately performing their duties as a QISP will no longer be able to do so. A QISP may ask the State Water Board to review any decision to revoke his or her QISP registration. Table 1 of this Fact Sheet below describes the different roles that the QISP and California licensed professional engineers have in this General Permit.

**TABLE 1: Role-Specific Permit Requirements**
I. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

1. General

This General Permit requires that all Dischargers develop, implement, and retain onsite a site-specific SWPPP. The SWPPP requirements generally follow U.S. EPA’s five-phase approach to developing SWPPPs, which has been adapted to reflect the requirements of this General Permit in Figure 2 of this Fact Sheet. This approach provides the flexibility necessary to establish appropriate BMPs for different industrial activities and pollutant sources. This General Permit requires a Discharger to include in its SWPPP (Section X of this General Permit) a site map, authorized NSWDS at the facility, and an identification and assessment of potential pollutants sources resulting from exposure of industrial activities to storm water.

This General Permit requires that Dischargers clearly describe the BMPs that are being implemented in the SWPPP. In addition to providing descriptions, Dischargers must also describe who is responsible for the BMPs, where the BMPs will be installed, how often and when the BMPs will be implemented, and identify any pollutants of concern. Table 2 of this Fact Sheet provides an example of how a Discharger could assess potential pollution sources and provide a corresponding BMPs summary.

This General Permit requires that Dischargers select an appropriate facility inspection frequency beyond the required monthly inspections if necessary, and to determine if SWPPP revisions are necessary to address any physical or operational changes at the facility or make changes to the existing BMPs (Section X.H.4.a.vii and Section XI.A.4 of this General Permit). Facilities that are subject to multi-phased physical expansion or significant seasonal operational changes may require more frequent SWPPP updates and facility inspections. Facilities with very stable operations may require fewer SWPPP updates and facility inspections.

Failure to develop or implement an adequate SWPPP, or update or revise an existing SWPPP as required, is a violation of this General Permit. Failure to maintain the SWPPP on-site and have it available for inspection is also a violation of this General Permit.
Dischargers are also required to submit their SWPPPs and any SWPPP revisions via SMARTS; accordingly, BMP revisions made in response to observed compliance problems will be included in the revised SWPPP electronically submitted via SMARTS. Not all SWPPP revisions are significant and it is up to the Dischargers to distinguish between revisions that are significant and those that are not significant. If no changes are made at all to the SWPPP, the Discharger is not required to resubmit the SWPPP on any specific frequency.

- Significant SWPPP Revisions: Dischargers are required to certify and submit via SMARTS their SWPPP within 30 days of the significant revision(s). While it is not easy to draw a line generally between revisions that are significant and those that are not significant, Dischargers are not required to certify and submit via SMARTS any SWPPP revisions that are comprised of only typographical fixes or minor clarifications.

- All Other SWPPP Revisions: Dischargers are required to submit revisions to the SWPPP that are determined to not be significant every three (3) months in the reporting year.
FIGURE 2: Five Phases for Developing and Implementing an Industrial Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

**PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION**
- Form Pollution Prevention Team
- Review other facility plans

**ASSESSMENT**
- Develop a site map
- Identify potential pollutant sources
- Inventory of materials and chemicals
- List significant spills and leaks
- Identify Non-Storm Water Discharges
- Assess pollutant risk

**Best Management Practice (BMP) IDENTIFICATION**
- Identify minimum required BMPs
- Identify any advanced BMPs

**IMPLEMENTATION**
- Train employees for the Pollution Prevention Team
- Implement BMPs
- Collect and review records

**EVALUATION / MONITORING**
- Conduct annual facility evaluation (Annual Evaluation)
- Review monitoring information
- Evaluate BMPs
- Review and revise SWPPP
### TABLE 2: Example - Assessment of Potential Industrial Pollution Sources and Corresponding BMPs Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Pollutant Source</th>
<th>Industrial Pollutant</th>
<th>BMPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle and Equipment</td>
<td>Fueling</td>
<td>Spills and leaks during delivery</td>
<td>Fuel oil</td>
<td>- Use spill and overflow protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fueling</td>
<td></td>
<td>Spills caused by topping off fuel tanks</td>
<td>Fuel oil</td>
<td>- Train employees on proper fueling, cleanup, and spill response techniques</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosing or washing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fuel oil</td>
<td>- Use dry cleanup methods rather than hosing down area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>down fuel area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Implement proper spill prevention control program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaking storage tanks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fuel oil</td>
<td>- Inspect fueling areas regularly to detect problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainfall running off</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fuel oil</td>
<td>- Minimize run-on of storm water into the fueling area, cover fueling area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fueling area, and rainfall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>running onto and off fueling area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Minimum and Advanced BMPs

Section V of this General Permit requires the Discharger to comply with technology-based effluent limitations (TBELs). In this General Permit, TBELs rely on implementation of BMPs for Dischargers to reduce and prevent pollutants in their discharge. The BMP effluent limitations have been integrated into the Section X.H of this General Permit and are divided into two categories – minimum BMPs which are generally non-structural BMPs that all Dischargers must implement to the extent feasible, and advanced BMPs which are generally structural BMPs that must be implemented if the minimum BMPs are inadequate to achieve compliance with the TBELs. Section X of this General Permit includes both substantive control requirements in the form of the BMPs listed in Section X.H, as well as various reporting and recordkeeping requirements. The requirement to implement BMPs “to the extent feasible” allows Dischargers flexibility when implementing BMPs, by not requiring the implementation of BMPs that are not technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.
The 2008 MSGP requires Dischargers to comply with 12 non-numeric technology-based effluent limits in Section 2.1.2 of the permit through the implementation of “control measures.” This requirement is an expansion of the general considerations outlined in the MSGP adopted in 2000. The control measures specified by the U.S. EPA in the 2008 MSGP are as follows (in order as listed in the 2008 MSGP):

1. Minimize Exposure
2. Good Housekeeping
3. Maintenance
4. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures
5. Erosion and Sediment Controls
6. Management of Runoff
7. Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt
8. Sector Specific Non-Numeric Effluent Limits
9. Employee Training
10. Non-Storm Water Discharges (NSWDs)
11. Waste, Garbage and Floatable Debris
12. Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials

This General Permit addresses eleven of the above twelve control measures from the 2008 MSGP Section 2.1.2 Non-Numeric Technology-Based Effluent Limits (BPT/BAT/BCT). Eleven of the control measures are addressed as minimum BMPs that the State Water Board has determined to be most applicable to California's Dischargers. Two of those eleven control measures (1- Minimize Exposure, 6 - Management of Runoff) are also identified as advanced BMPs (Section X.H.2 of this General Permit). This General Permit is not a sector-specific permit and therefore does not contain limitations to address control measure number 8 (Sector Specific Non-Numeric Effluent Limits).

The non-structural elements of the control measure to minimize exposure are addressed in the minimum BMP Section X.H.1 of this General Permit while structural control elements are addressed in the advanced BMP Section X.H.2 of this General Permit. The on-site diversion elements of the control measure to minimize exposure are addressed as minimum BMPs.

The runoff reduction elements of the control measure to minimize exposure are included as advanced BMPs. Advanced BMPs that are required to be implemented when a Discharger has implemented the minimum BMPs to the extent feasible and they are not adequate to comply with the TBELs. The advanced BMP categories are: (1) exposure minimization BMPs, (2) storm water containment and discharge reduction BMPs, (3) treatment control BMPs, and (4) additional advanced BMPs needed to meet the effluent limitations of this General Permit. Advanced BMPs are generally structural control measures and can include any BMPs that exceed the minimum BMPs. The control measure for Non-Storm Water Discharges (NSWDs) is addressed in both the discharge prohibitions (Section III) and authorized non-storm water discharges (Section IV) of this General Permit and essentially represents a minimum BMP.
This General Permit encourages Dischargers to utilize BMPs that infiltrate or reuse storm water where feasible. The State Water Board expects that these types of BMPs will not be appropriate for all industrial facilities, but recognizes the many possible benefits (e.g. increased aquifer recharge, reduces flooding, improvements to water quality) associated with the infiltration and reuse of storm water. Encouraging the use of storm water infiltration and reuse BMPs is consistent with the statewide approach to managing storm water with lower impact methods.

The BMPs in this General Permit that coincide with the control measures in the 2008 MSGP are as follows (in order as listed in the 2008 MSGP):

a. Minimization of Exposure to Storm Water

Section 2.1.2.1 of the 2008 MSGP requires Dischargers to minimize the exposure of industrial materials and areas of industrial activity to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff. The 2008 MSGP mixes both structural and nonstructural BMPs and specifies particular BMPs to consider when minimizing exposure such as grading/berming areas to minimize runoff, locating materials indoors, spill clean up, contain vehicle fluid leaks or drain fluids before storing vehicles on-site, secondary containment of materials, conduct cleaning activities undercover, indoors or in bermed areas, and drain all wash water to a proper collection system.

This General Permit requires the evaluation of BMPs in the potential pollutant source assessment in the SWPPP (Section X.G.2). When the minimum BMPs are not adequate to comply with the TBELs, Dischargers are required to implement advanced BMPs (Section X.H.2.a). These advanced BMPs may include additional exposure minimization BMPs (Section X.H.2.b.1).

b. Good Housekeeping

Section 2.1.2.2 of the 2008 MSGP requires that Dischargers keep all exposed areas that may be a potential source of pollutants clean and orderly. This General Permit (Section X.H.1.a) seeks to define "clean and orderly" by specifying a required set of nine (9) minimum good housekeeping BMPs, which include: observations of outdoor/exposed areas, BMPs for controlling material tracking, BMPs for dust generated from industrial materials or activities, BMPs for rinse/wash water activities, covering stored industrial materials/waste, containing all stored non-solid industrial materials, preventing discharge of rinse/wash waters/industrial materials, prevent non-industrial area discharges from contact with industrial areas of the facility, and prevent authorized NSWDs from non-industrial areas from contact with industrial areas of the facility.

c. Preventative Maintenance

Section 2.1.2.3 of the 2008 MSGP requires that Dischargers regularly inspect, test, maintain, and repair all industrial equipment to prevent leaks, spills and releases of pollutants that may be exposed to storm water discharged to receiving waters. This General Permit (Section X.H.1.b) incorporates this
concept by requiring four (4) nonstructural BMPs which include: identification and inspection of equipment, observations of potential leaks in identified equipment, an equipment maintenance schedule, and equipment maintenance procedures.

d. Spill and Leak Prevention and Response

Section 2.1.2.4 of the 2008 MSGP requires that Dischargers minimize the potential for leaks, spills and other releases that may be exposed to storm water. Dischargers are also required to develop a spill response plan which includes procedures such as labeling of containers that are susceptible to a spill or a leakage, establishing containment measures for such industrial materials, procedures for stopping leaks/spills, and provisions for notification of the appropriate personnel about any occurrence. This General Permit (Section X.H.1.c) requires implementation of four (4) BMPs to address spills. These BMPs include: developing a set of spill response procedures to minimize spills/leaks, develop procedures to minimize the discharge of industrial materials generated through spill/leaks, identifying/describing the equipment needed and where it will be located at the facility, and identify/training appropriate spill response personnel.

e. Erosion and Sediment Controls

Section 2.1.2.5 of the 2008 MSGP requires the use of structural and/or non-structural control measures to stabilize exposed areas and contain runoff. Also required is the use of a flow velocity dissipation device(s) in outfall channels where necessary to reduce erosion and/or settle out pollutants. This General Permit (Section X.H.1.e) requires the implementation of (5) BMPs to prevent erosion and sediment discharges. The erosion and sediment control BMPs include: implementing effective wind erosion controls, providing for effective stabilization of erodible areas prior to a forecasted storm event, site entrance stabilization/prevent material tracking offsite and implement perimeter controls, diversion of run-on and storm water generated from within the facility away from all erodible materials, and ensuring compliance with the design storm standards in Section X.H.6. U.S. EPA has developed online resources for erosion and sediment controls.\(^6\)

f. Management of Runoff

Section 2.1.2.6 of the 2008 MSGP requires the diversion, infiltration, reuse, containment, or otherwise reduction of storm water runoff, to minimize pollutants in discharges. This General Permit (Sections X.H.1.a.viii, X.H.1.d.iv., and

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X.H.1.e.iv) requires Dischargers to divert run-on from non-industrial sources and manage storm water generated within the facility away from industrial materials and erodible surfaces. Runoff reduction is required as an advanced BMP when minimum BMPs are not adequate to comply with the TBELs. The 2008 MSGP encouraged Dischargers to consult with EPA’s internet-based resources relating to runoff management.  

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g. Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt

Section 2.1.2.7 of the 2008 MSGP requires salt storage piles/piles containing salt that may be discharged to be enclosed or covered and to use BMPs when the salt is being used. This General Permit does not have a minimum BMP specifically for salt storage, however it does require all stockpiled/stored industrial materials be managed in a way to reduce or prevent industrial storm water discharges of the stored/stockpiled pollutants. The good housekeeping (Section X.H.1.a) and material handling and waste management (Section X.H.1.d) minimum BMPs in this General Permit require that all materials readily mobilized by storm water be covered, the minimization of handling of industrial materials or wastes that can be readily mobilized by contact with storm water during a storm event, and the diversion of run-on from stock piled materials.

h. Sector Specific Non-Numeric Effluent Limits

Section 2.1.2.8 of the 2008 MSGP requires Dischargers to achieve any additional non-numeric limits stipulated in the relevant sector-specific section(s) of Part 8 of the 2008 MSGP. This General Permit is not a sector-specific permit and does not contain sector-specific non-numeric effluent limitations like the 2008 MSGP. While this General Permit does not specify sector-specific BMPs, Dischargers are required to select and implement BMPs for their specific facility to reduce or prevent industrial storm water discharges of pollutants to comply with the technology-based effluent limitations. In addition, sectors with applicable ELGs must comply with those ELGs.

i. Employee Training Program

Section 2.1.2.9 of the 2008 MSGP requires all employees engaged in industrial activities or the handling of industrial materials that may affect storm water to obtain training covering implementation of this General Permit. This General Permit (Section X.D.1 and X.H.1.f) requires a facility to establish a Pollution Prevention Team (team members, collectively) responsible for implementing permit requirements such as the SWPPP, monitoring requirements, or BMPs.


U.S. EPA. National Management Measures to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution from Urban Areas (and any similar State or Tribal publications) <www.epa.gov/owow/nps/urbanmm/index.html>, [as of February 4, 2014].
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The five (5) minimum training BMPs include: ensuring that all team members are properly trained, preparing the proper training materials and manuals, identifying which individuals needs to be trained, providing a training schedule, and maintaining documentation on the training courses and which individuals received the training.

This General Permit also requires a QISP to be assigned to each facility that reaches Level 1 status. One purpose of a QISP is to have an individual available who can provide compliance assistance with these training requirements. The QISP is responsible for training the appropriate team members. Appropriate team members are any team members involved in implementing this General Permit for drainage areas causing NAL exceedances, and any other team members identified by the QISP that need additional training to implement this General Permit.

j. NSWDs

Section 2.1.2.10 of the 2008 MSGP requires that unauthorized NSWDs are eliminated (Part 1.2.3 of the 2008 MSGP lists the NSWDs authorized by the 2008 MSGP). The good housekeeping minimum BMP (Section X.H.1.a.ix of this General Permit) requires that contact between authorized NSWDs and industrial areas of the facility be minimized. This General Permit (Section IV) also includes separate requirements for authorized NSWDs and (Section III) prohibits unauthorized NSWDs.

k. Material Handling and Waste Management

Section 2.1.2.11 of the 2008 MSGP requires that Dischargers ensure waste, garbage, and floatable debris are not discharged into receiving waters. The 2008 MSGP identifies keeping areas clean and intercepting such materials as ways to minimize such discharges. This General Permit (Section X.H.1.d) requires Dischargers to implement six (6) general BMPs that address material handling and waste management. These BMPs include: preventing or minimizing handling of waste or materials during a storm event that could potentially result in a discharge, containing industrial materials susceptible to being dispersed by the wind, covering industrial waste disposal containers when not in use to contain industrial materials, diversion of run-on and storm water generated from within the facility away from all stock piled materials, cleaning and managing spills of such wastes or materials (in accordance with Section X.H.1.e of this General Permit), and conducting observations of outdoor areas and equipment that may come into contact with such materials or waste and become contaminated.

l. Waste, Garbage and Floatable Debris

Section 2.1.2.11 of the 2008 MSGP requires that waste, garbage, and floatable debris are not discharged to receiving waters by keeping exposed areas free of such materials or by intercepting them before they are discharged. Material handling and waste management BMPs are included in Section X.H.1.d of this General Permit. Dischargers are required to: prevent handling of waste materials during a storm event that could result in a discharge, contain waste disposal
containers when not in use, clean and manage spills from waste, and observe outdoor areas and equipment that may come into contact with waste and become contaminated.

m. Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials

Section 2.1.2.12 of the 2008 MSGP requires that generation of dust and off-site tracking of raw, final, or waste materials is minimized. This General Permit does not require minimization of dust generation and vehicle tracking of industrial materials as a minimum BMP directly. Dust generation and vehicle tracking of industrial materials BMPs are included in Section X.H.1.a ("good housekeeping") of this General Permit where Dischargers must prevent dust generation from industrial materials or activities and contain all stored non-solid industrial materials that can be transported or dispersed via wind or come in contact with storm water, and Section X.H.1.d. ("material handling and waste management") of this General Permit, which requires Dischargers to contain non-solid industrial materials or wastes that can be dispersed via wind erosion or come into contact with storm water during handling.

n. Quality Assurance and Record Keeping

Section 2.1.2 of the 2008 MSGP does not directly designate record keeping as a control measure. This General Permit (Section X.H.1.g) includes quality assurance and record keeping as a minimum BMP and requires Dischargers to implement three (3) general BMPs. These BMPs include: developing and implementing procedures to ensure that all elements of the SWPPP are implemented, develop a method of tracking and recording the implementation of all BMPs identified in the SWPPP, and a requirement to keep and maintain those records. This ensures that management procedures are designed and permit requirements are implemented by appropriate staff.

o. Implementation of BMPs in the SWPPP

Like the previous permit, this General Permit does not assign Dischargers a schedule to implement BMPs. Instead, this General Permit requires Dischargers to select the appropriate schedule to implement the minimum BMPs. In addition, this General Permit requires Dischargers to identify, as necessary, any BMPs that should be implemented prior to precipitation events. Although Dischargers are required to maintain internal procedures to ensure the BMPs are implemented according to schedule or prior to precipitation events, Dischargers are only required to certify in the Annual Report whether they complied with the BMP implementation requirements.

Dischargers are required to implement an effective suite of BMPs that meet the technology and water-quality based limitations of this General Permit. Based upon Regional Water Board staff inspections, there is significant variation between Dischargers' interpretations of what BMPs were necessary to comply with the previous permit. This General Permit establishes a new requirement that Dischargers must implement, to the extent feasible, specific minimum BMPs
to reduce or prevent the presence of pollutants in their industrial storm water discharge. In addition, due to the wide variety of facilities conducting numerous and differing industrial activities throughout the state, this General Permit retains the requirement from the previous permit that Dischargers establish and implement additional BMPs beyond the minimum. Implementation of this General Permit’s minimum BMPs, together with any necessary advanced BMPs, will result in compliance with the effluent limitations of this General Permit (Section V.A). All Dischargers must evaluate their facilities and determine the best practices within their industry considering technological availability and economic practicability and achievability to implement these minimum BMPs and any advanced BMPs.

The State Water Board has selected minimum BMPs that are generally applicable at all facilities. The minimum BMPs are consistent with the types of BMPs normally found in properly developed SWPPPs and, in most cases, should represent a significant portion of the effort required for a Discharger to achieve compliance. Due to the diverse industries covered by this General Permit, the development of a more comprehensive list of minimum BMPs is not currently feasible. The selection, applicability, and effectiveness of a given BMP is often related to industrial activity type and to facility-specific facts and circumstances. Advanced BMPs must be selected and implemented by Dischargers, based on the type of industry and facility-specific conditions, to the extent necessary to comply with the technology-based effluent limitation requirements of this General Permit.

Failure to implement all of the minimum BMPs to the extent feasible is a violation of this General Permit. (Section X.H.1.) Dischargers must justify any determination that it is infeasible to implement a minimum BMP in the SWPPP (Section X.H.4.b). Failure to implement advanced BMPs necessary to achieve compliance with either the technology or water quality standards requirements in this General Permit is a violation of this General Permit.

p. Temporary Suspension of Industrial Activities

The exception for inactive and unstaffed sites in section 6.2.1.3 of the 2008 MSGP does not require a Discharger with a facility that is inactive and unstaffed with no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water (in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 122.26(g)) to complete benchmark monitoring. The Discharger is required to sign and certify a statement in the SWPPP verifying that the site is inactive and unstaffed. If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to storm water or the facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and the Discharger is required to begin complying immediately with the applicable benchmark monitoring requirements under part 6.2 of the 2008 MSGP.

This General Permit allows Dischargers to temporarily suspend monitoring at facilities where industrial activities have been suspended in accordance with Section X.H.3. This is only intended for Dischargers with facilities where it is
infeasible to comply with this General Permit's monitoring while activities are suspended (e.g. remote, unstaffed, or inaccessible facilities during the time of such a suspension). Dischargers are required to update the facility's SWPPP with the BMPs being used to stabilize the site and submit the suspension dates and a justification for the suspension of monitoring via SMARTS.

3. Design Storm Standards for Treatment Control BMPs

It is the State Water Board's intent to minimize the regulatory uncertainty and costs concerning treatment control BMPs in order to encourage the implementation of treatment control BMPs when appropriate. Section X.H.6 of this General Permit specifies a design storm standard for use when treatment controls BMPs are installed. There is both a volume-based and flow-based design storm standard in this General Permit. Both are based on the 85th percentile 24-hour storm event. Without a design storm standard, Dischargers have installed treatment controls using a wide variety of designs that were sometimes either unnecessarily stringent/expensive, or deficient in complying with the requirements of the relevant permit. Some Dischargers have been hesitant to consider treatment options because of the uncertainty concerning acceptable treatment design. The design storm standards are generally expected to:

- Be consistent with the effluent limitations of this General Permit;
- Be protective of water quality;
- Be achievable for most pollutants and their associated treatment technologies; and,
- Reduce the costs associated with treating industrial storm water discharges beyond the levels necessary to achieve compliance with this General Permit.

In lieu of complying with the design storm standards for treatment control BMPs, Dischargers may certify and submit a Level 2 ERA Technical Report, including an Industrial Activity BMPs Demonstration (Section XII.D.2.a of this General Permit). The Level 2 ERA Technical Report requirement is based upon NAL exceedances. Under this option, a Discharger with Level 2 status must either implement BMPs to eliminate future NAL exceedances, or justify what BMPs must be implemented to comply with this General Permit even if the BMPs will not eliminate future exceedances of NALs. Dischargers who implement treatment control BMPs that vary from the design storm standards in Section X.H.6 must include an analysis showing that their treatment control BMPs comply with this General Permit's effluent limitations in the Industrial Activity BMP Demonstration.

This General Permit does not require Dischargers to retrofit existing treatment controls that do not meet the design storm standard, unless the Discharger determines that the existing treatment controls are not adequate to comply with this General Permit. In addition, once TMDL-specific implementation requirements are added to this General Permit, those Dischargers subject to TMDLs may need to add
new or retrofitted treatment control BMPs to meet the TMDL implementation requirements.

To arrive at these design storm standards, the State Water Board has relied heavily on previous Water Board decisions concerning treatment efficacy for municipalities, published documents, stakeholder comments, and reasonableness. In 2000, the State Water Board issued State Water Board Order WQ 2000-11, which upheld Los Angeles Regional Water Board's permit requirements which mandated that all new development and redevelopment exceeding certain size criteria design treatment BMPs based on a specific storm volume: the 85th percentile 24-hour storm event. This design storm standard was based on research demonstrating that the standard represents the maximized treatment volume cut-off at the point of diminishing returns for rainfall/runoff frequency. On the basis of this equation, the maximized runoff volume for 85 percent treatment of annual runoff volumes in California can range from 0.08 to 0.86 inch depending on the imperviousness of the watershed area and the mean amount of rainfall. This design storm standard is referred to as the Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan’s volumetric criterion and there are multiple acceptable methods of calculating this volume. For more information, see the California Stormwater Best Management Practices Handbook.

The San Diego Regional Water Board first established both volumetric and flow-based design storm criteria for NPDES MS4 permits. It is generally accepted by civil engineers doing hydrology work to use twice the peak hourly flow of a specific storm event to use as the basis for flow-based design of BMPs. This General Permit therefore establishes the flow-based design storm standard to be twice the peak hourly flow of the 85th percentile 24-hour storm event.

The primary objective of specifying a design storm standard is to properly size BMPs to, at a minimum, effectively treat the first flush of run-off from all storm events. The economic impacts of treating all storm water from a facility versus the minimal environmental benefit of complete treatment justify the design storm approach. It is unrealistic to require each facility to do a cost benefit analysis of their treatment structures. To simplify the requirements for design, the State Water Board reviewed research from the City of Portland and the City of San Jose to determine the volume of each rain event compared to the amount of events that occur for that volume. The results of their findings show an inflection point that is typically found at approximately the 80 to 85 percentile of recorded storm events.

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Dischargers should be aware of the potential unintended public health concerns associated with treatment control BMPs. Extensive monitoring studies conducted by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) have documented that mosquitoes opportunistically breed in structural BMPs, particularly those that hold standing water for over 96 hours. BMPs that produce mosquitoes create potential public health concerns and increase the burden on local vector control agencies that are mandated to inspect for and abate mosquitoes and other vectors within their jurisdictional boundaries. These unintended consequences can be lessened when BMPs incorporate design, construction, and maintenance principles developed specifically to minimize standing water available to mosquitoes while having negligible effects on the capacity of the structures to provide water quality improvements. The California Health and Safety Code prohibits landowners from knowingly providing habitat for or allowing the production of mosquitoes and other vectors, and gives local vector control agencies broad inspection and abatement powers.


4. Monitoring Implementation Plan

Dischargers are required to prepare and implement a Monitoring Implementation Plan (Section X.1 of this General Permit). The Monitoring Implementation Plan requirements are designed to assist the Discharger in developing a comprehensive plan for the monitoring requirements in this General Permit and to assess their monitoring program. The Monitoring Implementation Plan includes a description of visual observation procedures and locations, as well as sampling procedures, locations, and methods. The Monitoring Implementation Plan shall be included in the SWPPP.

J. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements


This General Permit requires Dischargers to develop and implement a facility-specific monitoring program. Monitoring is defined as visual observations, sampling and analysis. The monitoring data will be used to determine:

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13 California Health & Safety Code, Division 3, Section 2060 and following.

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a. Whether BMPs addressing pollutants in industrial storm water discharges and authorized NSWDS are effective for compliance with the effluent and receiving water limitations of this General Permit,

b. The presence of pollutants in industrial storm water discharges and authorized NSWDS (and their sources) that may trigger the implementation of additional BMPs and/or SWPPP revisions; and,

c. The effectiveness of BMPs in reducing or preventing pollutants in industrial storm water discharges and authorized NSWDS.

Effluent sampling and analysis information may be useful to Dischargers when evaluating the need for improved BMPs. The monitoring requirements in this General Permit recognize the 2008 MSGP approach to visual observations as an effective monitoring method for evaluating the effectiveness of BMPs at most facilities. Section 6.2 of the 2008 MSGP limits its monitoring sampling requirements to certain industrial categories. Similar to the previous permit, this General Permit requires all Dischargers to sample unless they have obtained NEC coverage or have an inactive mining operation(s) certified as allowed under this General Permit Section XIII.

This General Permit defines a Qualifying Storm Event (QSE) to provide clarity to Dischargers of when sampling is required. The previous permit (Section B.5.a) specified that sampling was required within the first hour of discharge, however, this General Permit requires Dischargers to sample within four hours of the start of Discharge. Many Dischargers were not able to get samples of their discharge locations within one (1) hour under the previous permit so this general permit has expanded the timeframe allowed to provide enough time to sample all discharge locations. The previous permit required three working dry days before sampling and this General Permit defines this period as 48 hours, this timeframe was decreased to provide more opportunities for Dischargers to obtain samples. This General Permit does not specify a volume for sampling due to the complexity of using rain gauges and the limited access of rain gauge station data.

Dischargers are only required to obtain samples required during scheduled facility operating hours and when sampling conditions are safe in accordance with Section XI.C.6.a.ii of this General Permit. If a storm event occurs during unscheduled facility operating hours (e.g. during the weekend or night) and during the 12 hours preceding the scheduled facility operating hours, the Dischargers is still responsible for obtaining samples at discharge locations that are still producing a discharge at the start of facility operations. Under the previous permit, many Dischargers were unable to obtain samples due to rainfall beginning at night.

The State Water Board recognizes that it may not be feasible for all facilities to obtain four QSEs in a reporting year because there may not be enough qualifying storm events to do so. Therefore, a Discharger that is unable to collect and analyze storm water samples from two QSEs in each half of a reporting year due to a lack of QSEs is not in violation of Section XI.B.2. Dischargers that miss four QSEs during
a reporting year due to the fact that four QSEs did not occur are not required to make up these sampling events in subsequent reporting years.

The State Water Board recognizes that each facility has unique physical characteristics, industrial activities, and/or variations in BMP implementation and performance which warrants the requirement that each facility demonstrate its compliance. Figure 3 of this Fact Sheet provides a summary of all the monitoring-related requirements of this General Permit. This General Permit's monitoring requirements include sampling and analysis requirements for specific indicator parameters that indicate the presence of pollutants in industrial storm water discharges. The "indicator parameters" are oil and grease (for petroleum hydrocarbons), total suspended solids (for sediment and sediment bound pollutants) and pH (for acidic and alkaline pollutants). Additionally, Dischargers are required to evaluate their facilities and analyze samples for additional facility-specific parameters. These monitoring program requirements are designed to provide useful, cost-effective, timely, and easily obtained information to assist Dischargers as they identify their facility's pollutant sources and implement corrective actions and revise BMPs as necessary (Section XI.A.4 of this General Permit).

This General Permit requires a combination of visual observations and analytical monitoring. Visual observations provide Dischargers with immediate information indicating the presence of many pollutants and their sources. Dischargers must implement timely actions and revise BMPs as necessary (Section XI.A.4) when the visual observations indicate pollutant sources have not been adequately addressed in the SWPPP. Analytical monitoring provides an additional indication of the presence and concentrations of pollutants in storm water discharge. Dischargers are required to evaluate potential pollutant sources and corresponding BMPs and revise the SWPPP appropriately when specific types of NAL exceedances occur as described below.
2. Visual Observations

There are two major changes to the visual observation requirements in this General Permit compared to the previous permit, which include:

a. Monthly Visual Observations

The previous permit required separate quarterly visual observations for unauthorized and authorized non-storm water discharges. It did not require periodic visual observations of the facility to determine whether all potential pollutant sources were being adequately controlled with BMPs. Prior drafts of this General Permit proposed the addition of pre-storm inspections. This was met with great resistance by Dischargers because of the complexity and burden of determining when a QSE would occur. Many of these Dischargers recommended that monthly BMP and non-storm water discharge visual observations should replace the proposed pre-storm inspections. This General Permit merges all visual observations into a single monthly visual observation.

b. Sampling Event Visual Observations
The previous permit required monthly storm water visual observations. This required Dischargers to conduct visual observations for QSEs that were not being sampled since only two QSEs were required to be sampled in the previous permit. As discussed below, the sampling requirement has been increased to four QSEs within each reporting year with two QSEs required in each half of the reporting year. We expect that this will result in more samples being collected and analyzed, since most of California experiences, on average, at least two QSEs per half year. This General Permit streamlines the storm water visual observation requirement by linking the visual observations to the time of sampling.

3. Sampling and Analysis

a. General

As part of the process for developing previous drafts of this General Permit, the State Water Board considered comments from numerous stakeholders concerning sampling and analysis. Sampling and analysis issues were the most dominant of all issues raised in the comments.

The State Water Board received stakeholder comments that fall into three primary categories concerning this General Permit's sampling and analysis approach:

i. Comments supporting an intensive water quality sampling and analysis approach (with the goal of producing more accurate discharge-characterizing and pollutant concentration data) as the primary method of determining compliance with effluent limitations and receiving water limitations. Since this approach requires large amounts of high quality data to accurately quantify the characteristics of the discharges, it is referred to as the quantitative monitoring approach. Stakeholders supporting the quantitative approach generally also support the use of stringent NELs to evaluate compliance with this General Permit;

ii. Comments supporting only visual observations as the primary method of determining compliance: These stakeholders generally assert that storm water sampling is an incomplete and not very cost effective means of determining water quality impacts on the receiving waters; and,

iii. Comments supporting a combination of visual observations and cost-effective water quality sampling and analysis approach (sampling and analysis that would produce data indicating the presence of pollutants) to determine compliance (similar to the previous permit's approach). Since this approach uses more qualitative information to describe the quality and characteristics of the discharges, it is referred to as the qualitative monitoring approach.

Within each of the three categories, there are various recommendations and rationales as to the exact monitoring frequencies, procedures and methods, required to implement the approach. Stakeholders in favor of the quantitative monitoring approach commented that it is the only reliable and meaningful
method of assuring that: (1) BMPs are effective in reducing or preventing pollutants in storm water discharge in compliance with BAT/BCT, and (2) the discharge is not causing or contributing to an exceedance of a water quality standards. The stakeholders state that visual observations are not effective in measuring pollutant concentrations nor is it effective in determining the presence of colorless and/or odorless pollutants. The stakeholders state that qualitative monitoring (and the use of indicator parameters) will not provide results useful for calculating pollutant loading nor will it accurately characterize the discharge.

Stakeholders in favor of requiring only visual observations state that sampling and analysis is unnecessary because (1) the previous permit did not include NELs so the usefulness of sampling and analysis data is limited, (2) a significant majority of Dischargers should be able to develop appropriate BMPs without sampling and analysis data, (3) most pollutant sources and pollutants can be detected and mitigated through visual observations, (4) the costs associated with quantitative monitoring are excessive and disproportionate to any benefits, (5) U.S. EPA’s storm water regulations do not require sampling, (6) The 2008 MSGP relies heavily on visual observations and requires only a limited number of specific industries to conduct sampling and analysis, and (7) the majority of Dischargers are small businesses and do not have sufficient training or understanding to perform accurate sampling and analysis.

Stakeholders in favor of requiring both visual observations and a cost-effective qualitative monitoring program state that (1) both are within the means and understanding of most Dischargers, and (2) monitoring results are useful for evaluating a Discharger’s compliance without unnecessarily increasing the burden on the Discharger and without subjecting Dischargers to non-technical enforcement actions.

The State Water Board finds that it is feasible for the majority of Dischargers to develop appropriate BMPs without having to perform large amounts of quantitative monitoring, which can be very costly. In the absence of implementing NELs, the State Water Board has determined that the infeasibility and costs associated with developing quantitative monitoring programs at each of thousands industrial facilities currently permitted would outweigh the limited benefits. The primary difficulty associated with requiring intensive quantitative monitoring lies with the cost and the difficulty of accurately sampling industrial storm water discharges.

Stakeholders that support quantitative monitoring believe the data is necessary to determine pollutant loading, concentration, or contribution to water quality violations. In order to derive data necessary to support those goals, however, the data must be of high quality, meaning it must be accurate, precise and have an intact chain of custody. Many industrial facilities do not have well-defined storm water conveyance systems for sample collection. Storm water frequently discharges from multiple locations through sheet flow into nearby streets and adjoining properties. Sample collection from a portion of the sheet flow is an inexact measurement since not all of the flow is sampled. Requiring every Discharger to construct well-defined storm water conveyances may cost
anywhere from thousands to hundreds of thousands of dollars per facility depending on the size and nature of each industrial facility. At many facilities, the construction of such conveyances may also violate local building codes, create safety hazards, cause flooding, or increase erosion. In addition, eliminating sheet flow at some facilities could result in increased pollutant concentrations.

The State Water Board has considered the complexity and costs associated with quantitative monitoring. Unlike continuous point source discharges (e.g., publicly owned treatment works), storm water discharges are variable in intensity and duration. The concentration of pollutants discharged at any one time is dependent on many complex variables. The largest concentration of pollutants would be expected to discharge earlier in the storm event and taper off as discharges continue. Therefore, effective quantitative monitoring of storm water discharges would require that storm water discharges be collected and sampled until most or all of the pollutants have been discharged. Multiple samples would need to be collected over many hours. To determine the pollutant mass loading, the storm water discharge flow must also be measured each time a sample is collected.

For a quantitative monitoring approach to yield useful pollutant loading information, the installation of automatic sampling devices and flow meters at each discharge location would usually be necessary. In addition, qualified individuals would be needed to conduct the monitoring procedures, and to handle and maintain flow meters and automatic samplers are needed. A significant majority of storm water Dischargers under this General Permit do not possess the skills to manage such an effort. Dischargers will bear the cost of employing and/or training on-site staff to do this work, or the cost of contracting with environmental consultants and acquiring the required flow meters and automatic samplers. The cost to Dischargers to conduct quantitative monitoring varies depending on the number of outfalls, the number of storms, the length of each storm, the amount of staff training, and other variables.

To address these concerns, this General Permit includes a number of new items that bridge the gap between the previous permit’s qualitative monitoring and the quantitative approach recommended by many commenters. This General Permit includes a requirement for all Dischargers to designate a QISP when they enter Level 1 status due to NAL exceedances. The QISP is required to be trained to: (1) more accurately identify discharge locations representative of the facility storm water discharge (2) select and implement appropriate sampling procedures (3) evaluate and develop additional BMPs to reduce or prevent pollutants in the industrial storm water discharges.

Dischargers that fail to develop and implement an adequate Monitoring Implementation Plan that includes both visual observations and sampling and analysis, are in violation of this General Permit. Dischargers that fail to comply with Level 1 status and Level 2 status ERA requirements, triggered by NAL exceedances, are in violation of this General Permit.
Water Code section 13383.5 requires that the State Water Board include (1) standardized methods for collection of storm water samples, (2) standardized methods for analysis of storm water samples, (3) a requirement that every sample analysis be completed by a State certified laboratory or in the field in accordance with Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) protocols, (4) a standardized reporting format, (5) standardized sampling and analysis programs for QA/QC, and (6) minimum detection limits. The monitoring requirements in this General Permit (Section XI), as supplemented by SMARTS, address these requirements.

Under the previous permit, many Dischargers did not develop adequate sample collection and handling procedures, decreasing the quality of analytical results. In addition, Dischargers often selected inappropriate test methods, method detection limits, or reporting units. This General Permit requires all Dischargers to identify discharge locations that are representative of industrial storm water discharges and develop and implement reasonable sampling procedures to ensure that samples are not mishandled or contaminated.

It is infeasible for the State Water Board to provide a single comprehensive set of sample collection and handling procedures/instructions due to the wide variation in storm water conveyance and collection systems in use at facilities around the state. As an alternative, Attachment H of this General Permit provides minimum storm water sample collection and handling instructions that pertain to all facilities. Dischargers are required to develop facility-specific sample collection and handling procedures based upon these minimum requirements. Table 2 in this General Permit provides the minimum test methods that shall be used for a variety of common pollutants. Dischargers must be aware that use of more sensitive test methods (e.g., U.S. EPA Method 1631 for Mercury) may be necessary if they discharge to an impaired water body or are otherwise required to do so by the Regional Water Board. This General Permit allows Dischargers to propose an analytical test method for any parameter or pollutant that does not have an analytical test method specified in Table 2 or in SMARTS. Dischargers may also propose analytical test methods with substantially similar or more stringent method detection limits than existing approved analytical test methods. Upon approval, SMARTS will be updated over time to add additional acceptable analytical test methods.

The previous permit allowed Dischargers to reduce sampling analysis requirements for substantially similar drainage areas by either (1) combining samples for an unspecified maximum number of substantially similar drainage areas, or (2) sampling a reduced number of substantially similar drainage areas. The State Water Board provided this procedure to reduce analytical costs. The complexity associated with determining substantially similar drainage areas has led Dischargers to produce various, and sometimes questionable, analytical schemes. In addition, the previous permit did not establish a maximum number of samples that could be combined.

To standardize sample collection and analysis as required by Water Code section 13383.5, while continuing to offer a reduced analytic cost option, these
requirements have been revised. Section XI.B.4 of this General Permit requires Dischargers to collect samples from all discharge locations regardless of whether the discharges are substantially similar or not. Dischargers may analyze each sample collected, or may analyze a combined sample consisting of equal volumes, collected from as many as four (4) substantially similar discharge locations. A minimum of one combined sample shall be analyzed for every one (1) to four (4) discharge locations, and the samples shall be combined in the lab in accordance with Section XI.C.5 of this General Permit.

Representative sampling is only allowed for sheet flow discharges or discharges from drainage areas with multiple discharge locations. Dischargers shall select the appropriate location(s) to be sampled and intervals necessary to obtain samples representative of storm water associated with industrial activities generated within the corresponding drainage area. Dischargers are not required to sample discharge locations that have no exposure of industrial activities or materials as defined in Section XVII of this General Permit within the corresponding drainage area. However, Dischargers are required to conduct the monthly visual observations regardless of the selected locations to be sampled.

This General Permit defines a QSE as a precipitation event that produces a discharge from any drainage area that is preceded by 48 consecutive hours without a discharge from any drainage area. The previous permit did not include a QSE definition; instead, it utilized a different approach to defining the storm events that were required to be sampled. Under the previous permit, eligible storm events were storm events that occurred after three consecutive working days of dry weather. The three consecutive working days of dry weather definition in the previous permit led Dischargers to miss many opportunities to sample. Some Dischargers were unable to collect samples from two storm events in certain years under the previous definition. To resolve this difficulty, this General Permit increases the sampling requirements to four (4) QSEs per year, while decreasing the number of days without a discharge, resulting in additional opportunities for Dischargers to sample. Additionally, by eliminating the previous permit’s reference to “dry weather,” this General Permit allows some precipitation to occur between QSEs so long as there is no discharge from any drainage area. This change will result in more QSE sampling opportunities.

To improve clarity and consistency, the definitions contained in other storm water permits were considered with the goal of developing a standard definition for ‘dry weather’ for this General Permit. The 2008 MSGP sets a “measurable storm event” as one that produces at least 0.1 inches of precipitation and results in an actual discharge after 72 hours (three days) of dry weather. The State of Washington defines a “qualifying storm event” as a storm with at least 0.1 inches of precipitation preceded by at least 24 hours of no measurable precipitation, mirroring the definition found in the previous MSGP (2000 version). The State of Oregon requires that samples be taken in the first 12 hours of discharge and no less than 14 days apart. Review of other permits concludes that there is not a single commonly used approach to triggering sampling in industrial general permits. Therefore an enforceable sampling trigger is included in this General
permit that requires Dischargers to sample four storm events within each reporting year.

b. Effluent Water Quality Sampling and Analysis Parameters

Dischargers are required to sample and analyze their effluent for certain parameters. "Parameter" is a term used in laboratory analysis circles to represent a distinct, reportable measure of a particular type. For example, ammonia, hexavalent chromium, total nitrogen and chemical oxygen demand are all parameters that a laboratory can analyze storm water effluent for and report a quantity back. A parameter is also an indicator of pollution. In this General Permit, pH, total suspended solids and chemical oxygen demand are examples of indicator parameters. They are not direct measures of a water quality problem or condition of pollution but can be used to indicate a problem or condition of pollution. Indicator parameters can also be used to indicate practices and/or the presence of materials at a facility to bring forth information for compliance evaluation processes, like annual report review and inspection. For example, chemical oxygen demand concentrations can indicate the presence of dissolved organic compounds, like residual food from collected recycling materials.

Minimum parameter-specific monitoring is required for Dischargers, regardless of whether additional facility-specific parameters are selected. This General Permit requires some parameters to be analyzed and reported for the duration of permit coverage to develop comparable sampling data over time and over many storm events and to demonstrate compliance. The Regional Water Boards may use such data to evaluate individual facility compliance and assess the differences between various industries. Accordingly, the parameters selected correspond to a broad range of industrial facilities, are inexpensive to sample and analyze, and have sampling and analysis methods which are easy to understand and implement. Some analytical methods for field measurements of some parameters, such as pH, may be performed using relatively inexpensive field instruments and provides an immediate alert to possible pollutant sources.

The following three selected minimum parameters are considered indicator parameters, regardless of facility type. These parameters typically provide indication and/or the correlation of whether other pollutants are present in storm water discharge. These parameters were selected for the following reasons:

i. pH is a numeric measurement of the hydrogen-ion concentration. Many industrial facilities handle materials that can affect pH. A sample is considered to have a neutral pH if it has a value of 7. At values less than 7, water is considered acidic; above 7 it is considered alkaline or basic. Pure rain water in California typically has a pH value of approximately 7.

ii. Total Suspended Solids (TSS) is an indicator of the un-dissolved solids that are present in storm water discharge. Sources of TSS include sediment from erosion, and dirt from impervious (i.e., paved) areas. Many pollutants adhere to sediment particles; therefore, reducing sediment will reduce the amount of these pollutants in storm water discharge.
iii. Oil and Grease (O&G) is a measure of the amount of O&G present in storm water discharge. At very low concentrations, O&G can cause sheen on the surface of water. O&G can adversely affect aquatic life, create unsightly floating material, and make water undrinkable. Sources of O&G include, but are not limited to, maintenance shops, vehicles, machines and roadways.

The previous permit allowed Dischargers to analyze samples for either O&G or Total Organic Carbon (TOC). This General Permit requires all Dischargers analyze samples for O&G since almost all Dischargers with outdoor activities operate equipment and vehicles can potentially generate insoluble oils and greases. Dischargers with water soluble-based organic oils may be required to also test for TOC. The TOC and O&G tests are not synonymous, duplicative or interchangeable.

This General Permit removes the requirement to analyze for specific conductance as part of the minimum analytic parameters. Specific conductance is not required by U.S. EPA for any industry type. Additionally, stakeholder comments indicate that there are many non-industrial sources that may cause high specific conductance and interfere with the efficacy of the test. For example, salty air deposition that occurs at facilities in coastal areas may raise the specific conductance in water over 500 micro-ohms per centimeter (µhos/cm). Dischargers are not prevented from performing a specific conductance test as a screening tool if it is useful to detect a particular pollutant of concern as required (e.g. salinity).

This General Permit requires Dischargers subject to Subchapter N ELGs for pH to analyze for pH using approved test methods in accordance with 40 Code of Federal Regulations part 136. These federal regulations specify that analysis of pH must take place within 15 minutes of sample collection. All other Dischargers may screen for pH using wide range litmus pH paper or other equivalent pH test kits within 15 minutes of sample collection. If in any reporting year a Discharger has two or more pH results outside of the range of 6.0 – 9.0 pH units, that Discharger is required to comply with the approved test methods in 40 Code of Federal Regulations part 136 in subsequent reporting years.

For almost all Dischargers, obtaining laboratory analysis within 15 minutes is logistically impossible. For many Dischargers, maintaining a calibrated pH meter is difficult, labor intensive, and error prone. Screening for pH will limit the number of additional Dischargers required to comply with 40 Code of Federal Regulations part 136 methods to those that have pH measures outside the range of 6.0-9.0 pH units. The use of wide range litmus pH paper or other equivalent pH test kits is not as accurate as a calibrated pH meter, however litmus paper is allowed in the 2008 MSGP, and when used properly it can provide an accurate screening measure to determine if further more-accurate pH sampling is necessary to determine compliance.

Review of available monitoring data shows that storm water discharges from most types of industrial facilities comply with the pH range of 6.0 to 9.0 pH units. There are specific types of industries, like cement or concrete manufacturers that
have shown a trend of higher pH values very close to 9.0 pH units. Rather than require all industries as a whole to monitor with the more costly 40 Code of Federal Regulations part 136 methods, this General Permit establishes a triggering mechanism for these more advanced pH test methods. The Regional Water Boards retain their authority to require more accurate test methods. Once a Discharger triggers the requirement to use the more accurate testing methods in 40 Code of Federal Regulations part 136, the Discharger may not revert back to screening for pH for the duration of coverage under this General Permit.

In the early 1990s, U.S. EPA, through its group application program, evaluated nationwide monitoring data and developed the listed parameters and SIC associations shown in Table 1 of this General Permit. The 2008 MSGP requires that Dischargers analyze storm water effluent for the listed parameters under certain conditions. In addition to the parameters in Table 1 of this General Permit, Dischargers are required to select additional facility-specific analytical parameters to be monitored, based upon the types of materials that are both exposed to and mobilized by contact with storm water. Dischargers must, at a minimum, understand how to identify industrial materials that are handled outdoors and which of those materials can easily dissolve or be otherwise transported via storm water.

The Regional Water Boards have the authority to revise the monitoring requirements for an individual facility or group of facilities based on site-specific factors including geographic location, industry type, and potential to pollute. For example, the Los Angeles Regional Water Board required all dismantlers (SIC Code 5015) within their jurisdiction to monitor for copper and zinc instead of aluminum and iron during the term of the previous permit. SMARTS will be programmed to incorporate any monitoring revisions required by the Regional Water Boards. Dischargers will receive email notification of the monitoring requirement revision and their SMARTS analytical reporting input screen will display the corresponding revisions. Dischargers may add, but not otherwise modify, the sampling parameters on their SMARTS input screen.

Dischargers are also required to identify pollutants that may cause or contribute to an existing exceedance of any applicable water quality standards for the receiving water. This General Permit requires Dischargers to control its discharge as necessary to meet the receiving water limitations, and to select additional monitoring parameters that are representative of industrial materials handled at the facility (regardless of the degree of storm water contact or relative mobility) that may be related to pollutants causing a water body to be impaired.

4. Methods and Exceptions

a. Storm Water Discharge Locations

Dischargers are required to visually observe and collect samples of industrial storm water discharges from each drainage area at all discharge locations. These samples must be representative of the storm water discharge leaving each drainage area. This is a change from the previous permit which allowed a
Discharger to reduce the number of discharge locations sampled if two or more discharge locations were substantially similar.

Dischargers are required to identify, when practicable, alternate discharge locations if: (1) the facility's industrial drainage areas are affected by storm water run-on from surrounding areas that cannot be controlled, or (2) discharge locations are difficult to observe or sample (e.g. submerged discharge outlets, dangerous discharge location accessibility).

b. Representative Sampling Reduction

Some stakeholders have indicated that there are unique circumstances where sampling a subset of representative discharge locations fully characterizes the full set of storm water discharges. Stakeholders provided examples related to drainage areas with multiple discharge locations where sampling only a subset of these discharge locations produces results that are representative of the drainage areas' storm water discharges. In such situations, this General Permit allows Dischargers to reduce the number of discharge locations. For each drainage area with multiple discharge locations (e.g. roofs with multiple downspouts, loading/unloading areas with multiple storm drain inlets), the Discharger may reduce the number of discharge locations to be sampled if the conditions in Section XI.C.4 of this General Permit are met.

c. Qualified Combined Samples

Dischargers may combine samples from up to four (4) discharge locations if the industrial activities within each drainage area and each drainage area's physical characteristics (i.e. grade, surface materials) are substantially similar.

Dischargers are required to provide documentation in the Monitoring Implementation Plan supporting that the above conditions have been evaluated and fulfilled. A Discharger may combine samples from more than four (4) discharge locations only with approval from the appropriate Regional Water Board.

d. Sample Collection and Visual Observation Exceptions

Dischargers are not required to collect samples or conduct visual observations during dangerous weather conditions such as flooding or electrical storms, or outside of scheduled facility operating hours. A Discharger is not precluded from conducting sample collection activities or visual observations outside of scheduled facility operating hours.

In the event that a Discharger is unable to collect the required samples or conduct visual observations due to the above exceptions, the Discharger must include an explanation of the conditions obstructing safe monitoring in its Annual Report. If access to a discharge location is dangerous on a routine basis, a Discharger must choose an alternative discharge location in accordance with General Permit Section XI.C.3.
e. Sampling Frequency Reduction

Facilities that do not have NAL exceedances for four (4) consecutive QSEs are unlikely to pose a significant threat to water quality. If the storm water from these facilities is also in full compliance with this General Permit, the Discharger is eligible for a reduction in sampling frequency. The Sampling Frequency Reduction allows a Discharger to decrease its monitoring from four (4) samples within each reporting year to one (1) QSE within the first half of each reporting year (July 1 to December 31) and one (1) QSE within the second half of each reporting year (January 1 to June 30). If a Discharger has a subsequent NAL exceedance after the Sampling Frequency Reduction, it must comply with the original sampling requirements of this General Permit. Only Dischargers that have baseline status or that have satisfied the Level 1 requirements are eligible for this sampling and analysis reduction.

A Discharger requesting to reduce its sampling frequency shall certify and submit a Sampling Frequency Reduction certification via SMARTS. The Sampling Frequency Reduction certification shall include documentation that the General Permit conditions for the Sampling Frequency Reduction have been satisfied.

Dischargers participating in a Compliance Group and certifying a Sampling Frequency Reduction are only required to collect and analyze storm water samples from one (1) QSE within each reporting year. These Dischargers must receive year-round compliance assistance from their Compliance Group Leader and must comply with all requirements of this General Permit.

5. Facilities Subject to Federal Storm Water Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs)

Federal regulations at Subchapter N establish ELGs for industrial storm water discharges from facilities in eleven industrial sectors. For these facilities, compliance with the ELGs constitutes compliance with the technology standard of BPT, BAT, BCT, or New Source Performance Standards provided in the ELG for the specified pollutants, and compliance with the technology-based requirements in this General Permit for the specified pollutant.

K. Exceedance Response Actions (ERAs)

1. General

The previous permit did not incorporate the benchmarks from any of the MSGPs or NALs for Dischargers to evaluate sampling results. Unlike the requirements for industrial storm water discharges that cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard, the previous permit did not provide definitions, procedures or guidelines to assess sampling results. Many Regional Water Boards have formally or informally notified Dischargers that exceedances of the MSGP benchmarks should be used to determine whether additional BMPs are necessary. However, there was considerable confusion as to the extent to which a Discharger would be expected to implement actions in response to exceedances of these values, and the timelines that had to be met to prevent an enforcement action. The lack of specificity with regards to what constituted an exceedance, and what actions
are required in response to an exceedance, have been identified as a problem by the Water Boards, industry and environmental stakeholders.

This General Permit contains two (2) types of NALs. Annual NALs function similarly to, and are based upon, the values provided in the 2008 MSGP. Instantaneous maximum NALs target hot spots or episodic discharges of pollutants and are established based on California industrial storm water discharge monitoring data. When a Discharger exceeds an NAL it is required to perform ERAs. The ERAs are divided into two levels of responses and can generally be differentiated by the number of years in which a facility’s discharge exceeds an NAL trigger. These two levels are explained further in Section XII of this General Permit. This ERA process provides Dischargers with an adaptive management-based process to develop and implement cost-effective BMPs that are protective of water quality and compliant with this General Permit. This process is also designed to provide Dischargers with a more defined pathway towards full compliance.

The ERA requirements in this General Permit were developed using best professional judgment and Water Board experience with the shortcomings of the previous permit’s compliance procedures. Public comments received during State Water Board hearings on the 2002, 2005, 2011, 2012 and 2013 draft permits, and NPDES industrial storm water discharge permits from other states with well-defined ERA requirements were also considered by the State Water Board.

The State Water Board presumes that one single NAL exceedance for a particular parameter is not a clear indicator that a facility’s discharge is out of compliance with the technology-based effluent limitations or receiving water limitations. This presumption recognizes the highly variable nature of storm water discharge and the limited value of a single quarterly grab sample to represent the quality of a facility’s storm water discharge for an entire storm event and all other non-sampled storm events. With this presumption, the State Water Board is addressing costly monitoring requirements that do not bring forth valuable compliance and/or water quality information.

2. NALs and NAL Exceedances

a. This General Permit contains two types of NAL exceedances as follows:

Annual NAL exceedance - the Discharger is required to calculate the average annual concentration for each parameter using the results of all sampling and analytical results for the entire facility for the reporting year (i.e., all "effluent" data), and compare the annual average concentration to the corresponding Annual NAL values in Table 2 of this General Permit. An annual NAL exceedance occurs when the annual average of all the sampling results for a parameter taken within a reporting year exceeds the annual NAL value for that parameter listed in Table 2 of this General Permit.

For the purposes of calculating the annual average concentration for each parameter, this General Permit considers any sampling result that are a “non-detect” or less than the method detection limit as a zero (0) value. The reason to use zero (0) values instead of the detected but not quantifiable
value (minimum level or reporting limit) is that these values are very low and are unlikely to contribute to an NAL exceedance. There are statistical methods to include low values when calculations are for numeric criteria and limitations, however, the NALs in this General Permit are approximate values used to provide feedback to the Discharger on site performance, and are not numeric criteria or limitations. Therefore, it is not necessary to include these insignificant values in the calculations for the NALs. For Dischargers using composite sampling or flow measurement in accordance with standard practices, the average concentrations shall be calculated in accordance with the U.S. EPA Guidance Manual for the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements of the NPDES Multi-Sector Storm Water General Permit.¹⁴

i. Instantaneous maximum NAL exceedance - the Discharger is required to compare all sampling and analytical results from each distinct sample (individual or combined) to the corresponding instantaneous maximum NAL values in Table 2 of this General Permit. An instantaneous maximum NAL exceedance occurs when two or more analytical results from samples taken for any parameter within a reporting year exceed the instantaneous maximum NAL value (for TSS and O&G), or are outside of the instantaneous maximum NAL range (for pH).

b. Instantaneous maximum NAL analysis

In its June 19, 2006 report, the Blue Ribbon Panel of Experts (Panel) made several specific recommendations for how to set numeric limitations in future industrial storm water general permit(s). For sites not subject to TMDLs, the Panel suggested that the numeric values be based upon industry types or categories, with the recognition that each industry has its own specific water quality issues and financial viability. Furthermore, the Panel concluded:

To establish Numeric Limits for industrial sites requires a reliable database, describing current emissions by industry types or categories, and performance of existing BMPs. The current industrial permit has not produced such a database for most industrial categories because of inconsistencies in monitoring or compliance with monitoring requirements. The Board needs to reexamine the existing data sources, collect new data as required and for additional water quality parameters (the current permit requires only pH, conductivity, total suspended solids, and either total organic carbon or oil and grease) to establish practical and achievable Numeric Limits.

The Panel suggested an alternative method that would allow the use of the existing Water Board dataset to establish action levels, referred to as the “ranked percentile” method. The Panel recommended:

The ranked percentile approach (also a statistical approach) relies on the average cumulative distribution of water quality data for each constituent developed from many water quality samples taken for many events at many locations. The Action Level would then be defined as those concentrations that consistently exceed some percentage of all water quality events (i.e. the 90th percentile). In this case, action would be required at those locations that were consistently in the outer limit (i.e. uppermost 10th percentile) of the distribution of observed effluent qualities from urban runoff.

After performing various data analysis exercises with the Water Board dataset, State Water Board staff concluded that the Water Board dataset is not adequate to calculate instantaneous NAL values using the Panel's recommended method for all of parameters that have annual NAL values based on the U.S. EPA benchmarks. Additionally, public comments on the January 2011 draft of this General Permit suggest that it is problematic to calculate NAL values based on the existing data. Therefore, the Water Board dataset was not used to calculate instantaneous NAL values for all parameters.

However, since all Dischargers regulated under the previous permit were required to sample for TSS and O&G/TOC, State Water Board staff found that the existing dataset for these parameters is of sufficient quality to calculate instantaneous NAL values. State Water Board staff also found that this data was less prone to what appear to be data input errors. The final dataset used to calculate the instantaneous NALs in this General Permit had outlier values that were eliminated from the dataset by using approved test method detection limits ranges. The methods and corresponding method detection limit ranges used to screen outliers are as follows:

- O&G - EPA 413.1 Applicable Range: 5-1,000 mg/L
- O&G - EPA 1664 Applicable Range: 5-1,000 mg/L
- TSS - EPA 160.2 Applicable Range: 4-20,000 mg/L

The intent of the instantaneous maximum NAL is to identify specific drainage areas of concern or episodic sources of pollution in industrial storm water that may indicate inadequate storm water controls and/or water quality impacts. In the effort to add instantaneous NAL exceedances to the ERA process, the State Water Board explored different options for the development of an appropriate value (i.e. percentile approach, benchmarks times a multiplier, confidence intervals). The California Stormwater Quality Association's comments on the previous draft permit included a proposed method for calculating NAL values using a percentile approach. The State Water Board researched and evaluated this methodology and determined it is the most appropriate way to directly compare available electronic sampling data from Dischargers regulated under the previous permit. This percentile approach was used to establish the instantaneous maximum NALs in this General Permit, for discharges to directly compare with sampling results and identify drainage areas of water quality concern.
The percentile approach is a non-parametric approach identified in many statistical textbooks for determining highly suspect values. Highly suspect values are defined as values that exceed the limits of the outer fences of a box plot. Upper limits of the outer fence are calculated by adding three times the inter-quartile range (25th to 75th percentiles) to the upper-end of the inter-quartile range (the 75th percentile). The California Stormwater Quality Association calculated an NAL value of 401 mg/L for TSS using the percentile approach using the Water Board dataset. The State Water Board performed the same analysis with the same Water Board dataset and calculated a slightly different value of 396 mg/L; therefore, the instantaneous maximum NAL value for TSS of 400 mg/L was established. Applying the percentile approach to the existing O&G data results in the instantaneous maximum NAL value for O&G of 25 mg/L.

The State Water Board compared existing sampling data to the instantaneous maximum NAL values and concluded that seven (7) percent of the total samples exceeded the highly suspected value for TSS and 7.8 percent of the total samples exceeded the highly suspected value for O&G. These results suggest that the instantaneous maximum NAL values are adequate to identify drainage areas of concern statewide since they are not regularly exceeded. Using best professional judgment, the State Water Board concludes that an exceedance of these values twice within a reporting year is unlikely to be the result of storm event variability or random BMP implementation problems, and the use of the percentile approach is therefore appropriate.

Due to issues with the ranges of concentrations and the logarithmic nature of pH, statistical methods cannot be applied to pH in the same ways as other parameters. Review of storm water sampling data by the State Water Board and other stakeholders has shown that pH is not typically a parameter of concern for most industrial facilities. Accordingly, a range of pH limits established in Regional Water Board Basin Plans is implemented in this General Permit for the instantaneous maximum NAL values. Most Basin Plans set a water quality objective of 6.0 - 9.0 pH units for water bodies, an exceedance outside the range of 6.0 - 9.0 pH units is consistent with the water quality concerns for pH among Regional Water Boards. An industrial facility with proper BMP implementation is expected to have industrial storm water discharges within the range of 6.0 - 9.0 pH units.

High concentrations of TSS and O&G, or pH values outside the range of 6.0 - 9.0 pH units, in a discharge may be an indicator of potential BMP implementation or receiving water quality concerns with other pollutants with parameters that do not have an instantaneous maximum NAL value. The State Water Board may consider instantaneous maximum NAL values for other parameters in a subsequent reissuance of this General Permit, based on data collected during this General Permit term.

The percentile approach is considered by many stakeholders to be the best method to evaluate BMP performance and general effluent quality in a community or population where the vast majority of the industrial facilities are implementing sufficient pollutant control measures. The Water Board's current
dataset does not provide a way of evaluating actual BMP implementation at each facility when analyzing the data; therefore the monitoring information reported during the previous permit term cannot be linked to compliance with technology-based standards. The State Water Board intends to use data collected during this General Permit term to evaluate the percentile approach, improve the quality of collected data for other parameters, and further develop an understanding of how reported data relates to implemented BMP-control technologies.

Under this General Permit, a Discharger enters Level 1 status and must fulfill the Level 1 status ERA requirements following its first occurrence of any NAL exceedance. Level 2 status ERA requirements follow the second occurrence of an NAL exceedance for the same parameter in a subsequent reporting year. This ERA process provides Dischargers with an adaptive management-based process to develop and implement cost-effective BMPs that are protective of water quality and compliant with this General Permit. This General Permit's ERA process is designed to have a well-defined compliance end-point. It is not a violation of this General Permit to exceed the NAL values; it is a violation of the permit, however, to fail to comply with the Level 1 status and Level 2 status ERA requirements in the event of NAL exceedances.

The State Water Board acknowledges that storm water discharge concentrations are often highly variable and dependent upon numerous circumstances such as storm size, the time elapsed since the last storm, seasonal activities, and the time of sample collection. Since there are potential enforcement consequences for failure to comply with this General Permit's ERA process, the State Water Board's intention is to use NAL exceedances to solely require Dischargers with recurring annual NAL exceedances or drainage areas that produce recurring instantaneous maximum NAL exceedances to be subject to the follow-up ERA requirements.

If NALs exceedances do not occur, the State Water Board generally expects that the Discharger has implemented sufficient BMPs to control storm water pollution. When NAL exceedances do occur, however, the potential that the Discharger may not have implemented appropriate and/or sufficient BMPs increases, and the Discharger is required to implement escalating levels of ERAs. If NAL exceedances occur, this General Permit requires Dischargers to evaluate and potentially install additional BMPs, or re-evaluate and improve existing BMPs to be in compliance with this General Permit.

3. Baseline Status

At the beginning of a Discharger's NOI coverage under this General Permit, the Discharger has Baseline status. A Discharger demonstrating compliance with all NALs will remain at Baseline status and is not required to complete Level 1 status and Level 2 status ERA requirements.

If a Discharger has returned to Baseline status (from Level 2 status) and additional NAL exceedances occur, the Discharger goes into Level 1 status, then potentially
Level 2 status. Dischargers do not go directly into Level 2 status from Baseline status.

4. Level 1 Status

Regardless of when an NAL exceedance occurs during Baseline status, a Discharger's status changes from Baseline status to Level 1 status on July 1 of the subsequent reporting year. By October 1 following the commencement of Level 1 status, the Discharger is required to appoint a QISP to assist with the completion of the Level 1 Evaluation. The Level 1 Evaluation must include a review of the facility's SWPPP for compliance with the effluent and receiving water limitations of this General Permit, an evaluation of the industrial pollutant sources at the facility that are or may be related to the NAL exceedance(s), and identification of any additional BMPs that will eliminate future exceedances. When conducting the Level 1 Evaluation, a Discharger must ensure that all potential pollutant sources that could be causing or contributing to the NAL exceedance(s) are fully characterized, that the current BMPs are adequately described, that employees responsible for implementing BMPs are appropriately trained, and that internal procedures are in place to track that BMPs are being implemented as designed in the SWPPP. A Discharger is additionally required to evaluate the need for additional BMPs. Level 1 ERAs are designed to provide the Discharger the opportunity to improve existing BMPs or add additional BMPs to comply with the requirements of this General Permit.

By January 1 following commencement of Level 1 status, a Discharger is required to certify and submit via SMARTS a Level 1 ERA Report prepared by a QISP. The Level 1 ERA Report must contain a summary of the Level 1 Evaluation, all new or revised BMPs added to the SWPPP.

In most cases, the State Water Board believes that Level 1 status BMPs will be operationally related rather than structural and, therefore can be implemented without delay. Recognizing that a Discharger should not be penalized for sampling results obtained before implementing BMPs, sampling results for parameters and their corresponding drainage areas that caused the NAL exceedance up to October 1 or the date the BMPs were implemented, whichever is sooner, will not be used for calculating NAL exceedances. Although this General Permit allows up to January 1 to implement Level 1 status BMPs, the State Board has chosen an interim date of October 1 to encourage more timely Level 1 BMP implementation. Dischargers who implement Level 1 BMPs after October 1 may risk obtaining subsequent sampling results that may cause them to go into Level 2 status.

5. Level 2 Status

Level 2 ERAs are required during any subsequent reporting year in which the same parameter(s) has an NAL exceedance (annual average or instantaneous maximum), if this occurs, a Discharger's status changes from Level 1 status to Level 2 status on July 1 of the subsequent reporting year. Dischargers with Level 2 status must further evaluate BMP options for their facility. Dischargers may have to implement additional BMPs, which may include physical, structural, or mechanical devices that
are intended to prevent pollutants from contacting storm water. Examples of such controls include, but are not limited to:

- Enclosing and/or covering outdoor pollutant sources within a building or under a roofed or tarped outdoor area.
- Physically separating the pollutant sources from contact with run-on of uncontaminated storm water.
- Devices that direct contaminated storm water to appropriate treatment BMPs (e.g., discharge to sanitary sewer as allowed by local sewer authority).
- Treatment BMPs including, but not limited to, detention ponds, oil/water separators, sand filters, sediment removal controls, and constructed wetlands.

Dischargers may select the most cost-effective BMPs to control the discharge of pollutants in industrial storm water discharges. Where appropriate, BMPs can be designed and targeted for various pollutant sources (e.g., providing overhead coverage for one potential pollutant while discharging to a detention basin for another source may be the most cost-effective solution).

a. Level 2 ERA Action Plans

The State Water Board acknowledges that there may be circumstances that make it difficult, if not impossible, for a Discharger to immediately implement additional BMPs. For example, it may take time to get a contract for construction in place, obtain necessary building permits, and design and construct the BMPs. Dischargers may also suspect that pollutants are from a non-industrial or natural background source and need time to study their site. A Discharger is required to certify and submit an Action Plan prepared by a QISP via SMARTS by January 1 following the reporting year in which the NAL exceedance that resulted in the Discharger entering Level 2 occurred. The Level 2 ERA Action Plan requires a Discharger to propose actions necessary to complete the Level 2 ERA Technical Report, the demonstration the Discharger has selected, and propose a time frame for implementation.

If a Discharger changes the QISP assisting with the Level 2 ERA requirements this General Permit requires the Discharger to update the QISP information via SMARTS. Current information on individuals assisting Dischargers with compliance of this General Permit provides the Water Boards with the necessary contact information if there are questions on the submitted documents, and for possible verification of a QISP's certification.

Dischargers are required to address each Level 2 NAL exceedance in an Action Plan. The State Water Board recognizes that Dischargers with Level 2 status may have multiple parameters or facility areas that have Level 2 NAL exceedances and the timing of the exceedances may make it very difficult to address all Level 2 NAL exceedances in one Action Plan. When Level 2 ERA exceedances occur in subsequent reporting years, after an Action Plan is
certified and submitted, a Discharger will need to develop an Action Plan for this new Level 2 NAL exceedance. This General Permit defines new Level 2 NAL exceedances as an exceedance for a new parameter in any drainage area at the facility, or an exceedance for the same parameter being addressed in an existing Action Plan, but where the exceedance occurred in a different drainage area than identified in the existing Action Plan.

b. Level 2 ERA Technical Reports

The Level 2 ERA Technical Report contains three different options that require a Discharger to submit demonstrations showing the cause of the NAL exceedance(s). This General Permit requires a Discharger to appoint a QISP to prepare the Level 2 ERA Technical Reports. The State Water Board acknowledges that there may be cases where a combination of the demonstrations may be appropriate; therefore a Discharger may combine any of the following three demonstration options in their Level 2 ERA Technical Report when appropriate. A Discharger is only required to annually update its Level 2 ERA Technical Report when necessary as defined in Section XII.D.3.c of this General Permit, and is not required to annually re-certify and re-submit the entire Level 2 ERA Technical Report. If there are no changes prompting an update of the Level 2 ERA Technical Report, as specified in Section XII.D.3.c of this General Permit, the Discharger will provide this certification in the Annual Report that there have been no changes warranting re-submittal of the Level 2 ERA Technical Report.

i. Industrial Activity BMPs Demonstration

The Industrial Activity BMPs Demonstration is for the following:

- Dischargers who decided to implement additional BMPs that are expected to eliminate future NAL exceedance(s) and that have been implemented in order to achieve compliance with the technology-based effluent limitations of this General Permit, and

- Dischargers who decided to implement additional BMPs that may not eliminate future NAL exceedance(s) and that have been implemented in order to achieve compliance with the technology-based effluent limitations of this General Permit.

When preparing the Industrial Activity BMPs Demonstration, the QISP shall identify and evaluate all individual pollutant source(s) associated with industrial activity that are or may be related to an NAL exceedance and all designed, information on the drainage areas associated with the Level 2 NAL exceedances, and installed BMPs that are implemented to reduce or prevent pollutants in industrial storm water discharges in compliance with this General Permit.
If an Industrial Activity BMPs Demonstration is submitted as the Level 2 ERA Technical Report and the Discharger is able to show reductions in pollutant concentrations below the NALs for four (4) subsequent consecutive QSEs, the Discharger returns to Baseline Status. A Discharger that submits an Industrial Activity BMPs Demonstration but has not installed additional BMPs that are expected to eliminate future NAL exceedance(s) will remain with Level 2 status but is not subject to additional ERAs unless directed by the Regional Water Board.

ii. Non-Industrial Pollutant Source Demonstration

A Non-Industrial Pollutant Source Demonstration is for a Discharger to demonstrate that the pollutants causing the NAL exceedances are not related to industrial activities conducted at the facility, and additional BMPs at the facility will not contribute to the reduction of pollutant concentrations.

Dischargers including the Non-Industrial Pollutant Demonstration in their Level 2 ERA Technical Report shall have a QISP determine that the sources of non-industrial pollutants in storm water discharges are not from industrial activity or natural background sources within the facility.

SOURCES OF non-industrial pollutants that are discharged separately and are not comingled with storm water associated with industrial activity are not considered subject to this General Permit’s requirements. When pollutants from non-industrial sources are comingled with storm water associated with industrial activity, the Discharger is responsible for all the pollutants in the combined discharge unless the technical report clearly demonstrates that the NAL exceedances due to the combined discharge are solely attributable to the non-industrial sources. The pollutant may also be present due to industrial activities, in which case the Discharger must demonstrate that the pollutant contribution from the industrial activities by itself does not result in an NAL exceedance. In most cases, the Non-Industrial Pollutant Source Demonstration will contain sampling data and analysis distinguishing the pollutants from non-industrial sources from the pollutants generated by industrial activity.

Once the Level 2 ERA Technical Report, including this demonstration is certified and submitted via SMARTS, the Discharger has satisfied all the requirements necessary for that pollutant for ERA purposes. A Discharger that submits a Non-Industrial Pollutant Demonstration remains with Level 2 status but is not subject to additional ERAs unless directed by the Regional Water Board.

iii. Natural Background Pollutant Source Demonstration

The benchmark monitoring schedule in section 6.2.1.2 of the 2008 MSGP allows a Discharger to determine that the exceedance of the benchmark is attributable solely to the presence of that pollutant in the natural background. A Discharger making this determination is not required to perform corrective
action or additional benchmark monitoring providing that the other 2008 MSGP requirements are met. The 2008 MSGP Fact Sheet requires Dischargers to include in the following in the SWPPP: 1) map(s) showing the reference site location, facility, available land cover information, reference site and test site elevation, available geology and soil information for reference and test sites, photographs showing site vegetation, site reconnaissance survey data and records. This General Permit requires this information to be included in the Natural Background Pollutant Source Demonstration in Section XII.D.2.c.

The Natural Background Pollutant Source Demonstration in this General Permit is for a Discharger that can demonstrate that pollutants causing the NAL exceedances are not related to industrial activities conducted at the facility, and are solely attributable to the presence of those pollutants in natural background. The pollutant may also be present due to industrial activities, in which case the Discharger must demonstrate that the pollutant contribution from the industrial activities by itself does not result in an NAL exceedance. Natural background pollutants include those substances that are naturally occurring in soils or groundwater that have not been disturbed by industrial activities. Natural background pollutants do not include legacy pollutants from earlier activity on a site, or pollutants in run-on from neighboring sources which are not naturally occurring. Dischargers are not required to reduce concentrations for pollutants in the effluent caused by natural background sources if these pollutants concentrations are not increased by industrial activity.

The 2008 MSGP Fact Sheet states that the background concentration of a pollutant in runoff from a non-human impacted reference site in the same watershed must be determined by evaluation of ambient monitoring data or by using information from a peer-reviewed publication or a local, state, or federal government publication specific to runoff or storm water in the immediate region. Studies that are in other geographic areas, or are clearly based on different topographies or soils, are not sufficient to meet this requirement. When such data is not available, and there are no known sources of the pollutant, the background concentration should be assumed to be zero.

In cases where historic monitoring data from a site are used for generating a natural background concentration, and the site is no longer accessible or able to meet reference site acceptability criteria, the Discharger must submit documentation (e.g., historic land use maps) indicating the site did meet reference site criteria (such as indicating the absence of human activity) during the time data collection occurred.

Once the Level 2 ERA Technical Report, including a Natural Background Demonstration meeting the conditions in Section XII.D.2.c of this General Permit is certified and submitted via SMARTS, the Discharger is no longer responsible for the identified background parameters(s) in the corresponding drainage area(s). A Discharger that submits this type of demonstration will
remain with Level 2 status but is not subject to additional ERAs unless directed by the Regional Water Board.

c. Level 2 ERA Implementation Extension

The State Water Board recognizes that there may be circumstances that make implementation of all necessary actions required in the Level 2 ERAs by the permitted due dates infeasible. In such circumstances a Discharger may request additional time by submitting a Level 2 ERA Implementation Extension. The Level 2 ERA Implementation Extension will automatically allow Dischargers up to an additional six (6) months to complete the tasks identified in the Level 2 ERA Action Plans while remaining in compliance with this General Permit. The Level 2 ERA Implementation Extension is subject to Regional Water Board review. If additional time is needed beyond the initial six (6) month extension, a second Level 2 ERA Implementation Extension may be submitted but is not effective unless it is approved by the Water Board.

L. Inactive Mining Operations

Inactive mining sites may need coverage under this General Permit. Inactive mining operations are mining sites, or portions of sites, where mineral mining and/or dressing occurred in the past with an identifiable Discharger (owner or operator), but are no longer actively operating. Inactive mining sites do not include sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials. A Discharger has the option to certify and submit via SMARTS that its inactive mining operations meet the conditions for an Inactive Mining Operation Certification in Section XIII of this General Permit. The Discharger must have a SWPPP for an inactive mine signed (wet signature with license number) by a California licensed professional engineer. The Inactive Mining Operation Certification in this General Permit is in lieu of performing certain identified permit requirements. This General Permit requires an annual inspection of an inactive mining site and an annual re-certification of the SWPPP. Any significant updates to the SWPPP shall be signed (wet signature and license number) by a California license professional engineer. The Discharger must certify and submit via SMARTS any significantly revised SWPPP within 30 days of the revision(s)

M. Compliance Groups and Compliance Group Leaders

Group Monitoring, as defined in the previous permit, has been eliminated in this General Permit and replaced with a new compliance option called Compliance Groups. The Compliance Group option differs from Group Monitoring as it requires (1) all Dischargers participating in a Compliance Group (Compliance Group Participants) sample two QSEs each year, (2) the Compliance Group Leader to inspect each Participant’s facility within each reporting year, (3) the Compliance Group Leader must complete a State Water Board sponsored or approved training program for Compliance Group Leaders, and (4) the Compliance Group Leader to prepare Consolidated Level 1 ERA Reports, and individual Level 2 ERA Action Plans and Technical Reports. The Compliance Group option is similar to Group Monitoring as it retains a mechanism that
allows Dischargers of the same industry type to comply with this General Permit through shared resources in a cost saving manner.

This General Permit emphasizes sampling and analysis as a means to evaluate BMP performance and overall compliance, and the significantly reduced sampling requirements previously afforded to Group Monitoring Participants (two samples within a five-year period) does not provide the necessary information to achieve these goals. However, a moderate reduction in sampling requirements is included as an incentive for Compliance Group Participants while concurrently requiring sufficient individual facility sampling data to determine compliance. A Compliance Group Leader is required to provide the necessary sampling training and guidance to the Compliance Group Participants. This additional training requirement will increase sampling data quality that will offset the reduced sampling frequency for Compliance Groups.

Participation in Compliance Groups will provide additional cost savings for Dischargers in the preparation of the Consolidated Level 1 ERA Reports, and for Compliance Group Leader assistance in preparing the Level 2 ERA Action Plans and the individual Level 2 ERA Technical Reports. It is likely that many of the pollutant sources causing NAL exceedances, and the corresponding BMP cost evaluation and selection, when appropriate, will overlap for groups of facilities in a similar industry type. When these overlaps occur, a Compliance Group Leader should be able to more efficiently evaluate the pollutant sources and BMP options, and prepare the necessary reports.

The State Water Board believes that it is necessary for Compliance Group Leaders to have a higher level of industrial storm water compliance and training experience than the expectations of a QISP. Many stakeholder comments on this General Permit suggested various certifications to provide this higher level of experience; however, the State Water Board believes a process similar to the Trainer of Record process for the Construction General Permit training program will develop Compliance Group Leaders with the appropriate level of experience to fulfill the necessary qualifications.

The intent of the Compliance Groups is to have only one or a small number of Compliance Groups per industrial sector. The process for becoming a QISP trainer and/or a Compliance Group Leader is purposely similar to the Construction General Permit trainer of record process for consistency within storm water regulatory leaders. The formal process to qualify to conduct trainings for QISPs and/or to be a Compliance Group Leader will include the submittal of a statement of qualifications for review, a review fee, completion of an exam and training specific to this role. For more information see the Construction General Permit trainer of record process: http://www.casqa.org/TrainingandEducation/ConstructionGeneralPermitTrainingQSDQSPToR/tabid/205/Default.aspx

After the initial Compliance Group registration, Compliance Group Leaders are required to submit and maintain their list of Compliance Group Participants via SMARTS. There are no additional administrative documents required. The previous permit required group leaders to provide annual group evaluation reports and a letter of intent to continue group monitoring. The State Water Board found these items to be resource intensive and placed an unnecessary administrative burden on group leaders. The
Compliance Group requirements in this General Permit reduces the administrative burden on both the Compliance Group Leaders and Water Board staff.

The State Water Board's intent for the effluent data, BMP selection, cost, and performance information, and other industry specific information provided in Compliance Group reports is for evaluation of sector-specific permitting approaches and the use of NALs in the next reissuance of this General Permit.

N. Annual Evaluation

Federal regulations require NPDES industrial storm water Dischargers to evaluate their facility and SWPPP annually. Typically this requires an inspection of the facility to ensure: (1) the SWPPP site map is up to date, (2) control of all potential pollutant sources is included in the SWPPP, and (3) sampling data and visual observation records are used to evaluate if the proper BMPs are being implemented. As Dischargers are required to conduct monthly visual observation that partially overlap with the actions required by the annual evaluation requirements, Dischargers may perform the annual evaluation inspection concurrent with a monthly visual observation.

O. Annual Report

All Dischargers shall certify and submit via SMARTS an Annual Report no later than July 15 following each reporting year. The reporting requirements for this General Permit's Annual Report are streamlined in comparison to the previous permit. The Annual Report now consists of two primary parts: (1) a compliance checklist indicating which permit requirements were completed and which were not (e.g., a Discharger who completes the required sampling of four QSEs during the reporting year, versus a Discharger who is only able to sample two QSEs during the reporting year), and (2) an explanation for items on the compliance checklist that were determined incomplete by the Discharger. Unlike the previous permit, the Annual Report does not require Dischargers to provide the details of each visual observation (such as name of observer, time of observation, observation summary, corrective actions, etc.) or provide the details of the Annual Comprehensive Site Evaluation. Dischargers, however, continue to be required to retain those records and have them available upon request. The Annual Report is further simplified through the immediate electronic reporting via SMARTS of sampling data and copies of the original laboratory reports instead of such information being included in the Annual Report.

P. Conditional Exclusion - No Exposure Certification (NEC) Requirements

This General Permit's conditional exclusion requirements are similar to the requirements provided in 40 C.F.R. section 122.26(g)(3). Clarifications were added in this General Permit, however, to the types of "storm resistant shelters" and the periods when "temporary shelters" may be used in order to avert regulatory confusion. California does not have operating coal power plants, which are a major contributor to acid rain elsewhere in the United States. California does have nonpoint sources or atmospheric deposition that may locally impact the pH of the rain water, however this is
not categorized as acid rain as referred to by the U.S. EPA for the NEC coverage requirements. The No Exposure Guidance Document\textsuperscript{15} developed by the U.S. EPA mentions acid rain as a potential source of contaminants to consider for NEC coverage. The acid rain leachate language was not included in this General Permit's Appendix 2 to clarify that Dischargers may qualify for NEC coverage, even if the facility has metal buildings or structures.

The Discharger shall certify and submit complete PRDs for NEC coverage via SMARTS. Based upon the State Water Board's experience with reissuing and implementing the 2009 Construction General Permit, the transition for existing Dischargers to register under this new General Permit is staff resource intensive. The State Water Board staff is available to assist Dischargers requiring assistance with enrolling under this General Permit, both for NOI coverage and NEC coverage. The State Water Board has also experienced that more time is needed for its staff to assist Dischargers registering for NEC coverage. To provide better customer service to all Dischargers, three months have been added to the NEC coverage PRD submittal schedule for new and existing Dischargers (Section II.B.4 of this General Permit, extending the NEC coverage registration date to October 1, 2015).

Dischargers must annually inspect their facility to ensure continued compliance with NEC requirements, and annually re-certify and submit an NEC via SMARTS. Based on its regulatory experience, the State Water Board has determined that a five-year NEC re-certification period is inadequate. A significant percentage of facilities may revise, expand, or relocate their operations in any given year. Furthermore, a significant percentage of facilities experience turnover of staff knowledgeable of the NEC requirements and limitations. Accordingly, the State Water Board believes that annual NEC evaluation and re-certification requirements are appropriate to continually assure adequate program compliance.

Q. Special Requirements - Plastic Materials

Water Code section 13367 requires the Water Boards to implement measures that control discharges of preproduction plastic from point and nonpoint sources. The State Water Board intends to use this General Permit to regulate discharges of preproduction plastics from areas of facilities that are subject to this General Permit. A Regional Water Board may designate facilities, or areas of facilities, that are not otherwise subject to this General Permit, pursuant to Section XIX.F. For example, a Regional Water Board may designate Plastic Materials handling areas of a transportation facility that are not associated with vehicle maintenance as requiring coverage under this General Permit.

Preproduction plastics used by the plastic manufacturing industry are small in size and have the potential to mobilize in storm water. Preproduction plastic washed into storm water drains can move to waters of the United States where it contributes to the growing problem of plastic debris in inland and coastal waters. Water Code section 13367


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outlines five mandatory BMPs that are required for all facilities that handle preproduction plastic. These mandatory BMPs are included in this General Permit.

The State Water Board has received comments regarding the Water Code requirements for Plastics Facilities to install a containment system for on-site storm drain locations that meet 1mm capture and 1-year 1-hour storm flow requirement standards. As a result, this General Permit includes the option under Water Code section 13367 that allows a plastics facility to propose an alternative BMP or suite of BMPs that can meet the same performance and flow requirements as a 1mm capture and 1-year 1-hour storm flow containment system standards. These alternative BMPs are to be submitted to the Regional Water Board for approval. This alternative is intended to allow the facility to develop BMPs that focus on pollution prevention measures that can perform as well as, or better than, the containment system otherwise required by the statute.

The State Water Board also includes two additional containment system alternatives in this General Permit that are considered to be equivalent to, or better than, the 1mm capture and 1-year 1-hour storm flow requirements:

- An alternative allowing plastic facilities to implement a suite of eight BMPs addressing the majority of potential sources of plastic discharges. This suite of BMPs is based on industry and U.S. EPA recommendations and Water Board experience with storm water inspections, violations, and enforcement cases throughout California.

- An alternative allowing a facility to operate in a manner such that all preproduction plastic materials are used indoors and pose no potential threat for discharge off-site. The facility is required to notify the Regional Water Board of the intent to seek this exemption and of any changes to the facility or operations that may disqualify the facility for the exemption. The exemption may be revoked by the Regional Water Board at any time.

Plastics facilities may use preproduction plastic materials that are less than 1mm in size, or produce materials, byproducts, or waste that is smaller than 1mm in size. These small size materials will pass through the 1mm capture containment system required by Water Code section 13367. Plastics facilities with sub-1mm materials must design a containment system to capture the smallest size material onsite with a 1-year 1-hour storm flow requirement, or propose alternative BMPs for Regional Water Board approval that meet the same requirements.

The remaining BMPs required by Water Code section 13367 are consistent with recommendations for handling and clean-up of preproduction plastics in the American Chemistry Council publication, Operation Clean Sweep and U.S. EPA’s publication Plastic Pellets in the Aquatic Environment: Sources and Recommendations. The State Water Board believes that the entire approach in this General Permit for plastic materials is consistent with Water Code section 13367.

R. Regional Water Board Authorities

The Regional Water Boards retain discretionary authority over many issues that may arise from industrial discharges within their respective regions. This General Permit Order 2014-0057-DWQ
emphasizes the authority of the Regional Water Boards over specific requirements of this General Permit that do not meet region-specific water quality protection regulatory needs.

**S. Special Conditions: Requirements for Dischargers Claiming the “No Discharge” Option in the Notice of Non-Applicability**

1. General

Entities that operate facilities generating storm water associated with industrial activities that is not discharged to waters of the United States are not required to obtain General Permit coverage. Entities that have contacted the Water Boards to inquire what is necessary to avoid permit coverage have received inconsistent guidance. This has resulted in regulatory inconsistency and uncertainty as to whether they are in compliance if their industry operates without General Permit coverage. Depending upon how each Regional Water Board handles “No Discharge” claims, some facilities with advanced containment design may be required to obtain General Permit coverage while other facilities with less advanced containment design may be allowed to operate without General Permit coverage. Some stakeholders have complained that this type of regulatory inconsistency puts some facilities at an economically-competitive disadvantage given the costs associated with permit compliance.

U.S. EPA regulations do not provide a design standard, definition, or guidance as to what constitutes “No Discharge.” Unlike Conditional Exclusion requirements, U.S. EPA regulations do not require an entity to submit technical justification or certification that a facility does not discharge to waters of the United States (U.S.). Therefore entities have previously been allowed to self-determine that their facility does not discharge to water of the U.S. when using any containment design standard. The State Water Board does not have available information showing that most entities have adequately performed hydraulic calculations to determine the frequency of discharge corresponding to their containment controls or have had these hydraulic calculations reviewed or completed by a California licensed professional engineer. Although U.S. EPA makes clear that an unpermitted discharge to waters of the U.S. is a violation of the CWA, this leaves regulatory agencies with the very difficult task of knowing when any given facility discharges in order to carry-out enforcement actions.

In 1998, the Water Code was amended to require entities who are requested by the Water Boards to obtain General Permit coverage, but that have a valid reason to not obtain General Permit coverage, to submit a Notice of Non-Applicability (NONA). (Wat. Code, § 13399.30, subd. (a)(2)). The NONA covers multiple reasons why an entity is not required to be permitted including (1) facility closure, (2) not the legal owner, (3) incorrect SIC code, (4) eligibility for the Conditional Exclusion (No Exposure Certification), and (5) the facility not discharging to water of the U.S. (“No Discharge”). The previous permit contained definitions, requirements, and guidance that entities may reference to determine whether they are eligible to select any of the first four NONA reasons for not obtaining General Permit coverage. However, neither the previous permit nor the Water Code provide definitions, requirements,
and guidance for entities to determine whether they are eligible to indicate "No Discharge" on the NONA as a reason for not obtaining General Permit coverage.

This General Permit addresses and resolves the issues discussed above by establishing consistent, statewide eligibility requirements in Section XX.C for entities submitting NONAs indicating "No Discharge." When requested by the Water Boards to obtain General Permit coverage, entities must meet these "No Discharge" eligibility requirements or obtain General Permit coverage. The Water Boards retain enforcement authority if a facility subsequently discharges.

2. "No Discharge" Eligibility Requirements

The entity must certify submit in SMARTS a NONA Technical Report signed (wet signature and license number) by a California licensed professional engineer that contains the analysis and details of the containment design supporting the "No Discharge" eligibility determination. Because containment design will require hydraulic calculations, soil permeability analysis, soil stability calculations, appropriate safety factor consideration, and the application of other general engineering principles, state law requires the technical report to be signed (wet signature and license number) by a California licensed professional engineer.

The State Water Board has selected a containment design target that, as properly applied will result in few, if any, discharges. The facility must either be:

a. Engineered and constructed to contain all storm water associated with industrial activities from discharging to waters of the United States. (The determination of what is a water of the United States can be complicated, and in certain circumstances, a discharge to groundwater that has a direct hydrologic connection to waters of the United States may constitute a discharge to a water of the United States.) Dischargers must base their information upon maximum historic precipitation event data (or series of events) from the nearest rain gauges as provided by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) website, or other nearby precipitation data available from other government agencies. At a minimum, Dischargers must ensure that the containment design addresses maximum 1-hour, 24-hour, weekly, monthly, and annual precipitation data for the duration of the exclusion.

Design storm events are generally specified as a one-time expected hydraulic failure over a reoccurrence of years for a specified storm event. For example, if a design storm standard is a 100 year 24-hour event, then a facility's containment system designed to contain the maximum volume of water would be expected to fail in 24 hours once every 100 years. Design standards vary dependent upon the regulatory program and the level of protection needed. Since California has considerable variations in climate/topography/soil conditions across the state, the "No Discharge" NONA eligibility requirements have been created so that each facility's containment design can incorporate unique site specific circumstances to meet the requirement that discharges will not occur based upon past historical precipitation data. Facilities that are not designed to not meet the "No Discharge" eligibility requirements must obtain General Permit coverage.
b. Located in basins or other physical locations that are not hydrologically connected to waters of the United States.

The State Water Board considered allowing Entities to review United States Army Corp of Engineer maps to determine, without a California licensed professional engineer, whether their facility location is within a basin and/or other physical location that is not hydrologically connected to waters of the United States. The State Water Board believes that this determination can be difficult in some cases, or is likely to be performed incorrectly. In addition, there may be areas of the state that are not hydrologically connected to waters of the United States, but are not on United States Army Corps of Engineer maps. Therefore, all “No Discharge” Technical Reports must be signed (wet signature and license number) by a California licensed professional engineer.

3. Additional Considerations

The “No Discharge” determination does not cover storm water containment systems that transfer industrial pollutants to groundwater. Entities must determine whether designs that incorporate infiltration may discharge to and contaminate groundwater. If there is a threat to groundwater, Entities must contact the Regional Water Boards prior to construction of infiltration design elements.

Entities that have not eliminated all discharges that are subject to General Permit coverage (NOI Coverage or NEC Coverage) are ineligible to submit NONAs indicating “No Discharge.”
ATTACHMENT A

FACILITIES COVERED BY NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES (GENERAL PERMIT)


2. Manufacturing Facilities:

Facilities with Standard Industrial Classifications (SICs) 20XX through 39XX, 4221 through 4222. (This category combines categories 2 and 10 of the previous permit.)

3. Oil and Gas/Mining Facilities:

Facilities classified as SICs 10XX through 14XX, including active or inactive mining operations (except for areas of coal mining operations no longer meeting the definition of a reclamation area under 40 Code of Federal Regulations, 434.11(1) because the performance bond issued to the facility by the appropriate Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Acts authority has been released, or except for areas or non-coal mining operations which have been released from applicable State or Federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990) and oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations, or transmission facilities that discharge storm water contaminated by contact with or that has come into contact with any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, by-products, or waste products located on the site of such operations. Inactive mining operations are mining sites that are not being actively mined, but which have an identifiable owner/operator. Inactive mining sites do not include sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined material; or sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim.

4. Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities:

Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including any facility operating under interim status or a general permit under Subtitle C of the Federal Resource, Conservation, and Recovery Act.

5. Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps:

Landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that receive or have received industrial waste from any facility within any other category of this Attachment; including facilities subject to regulation under Subtitle D of the Federal Resource, Conservation, and Recovery Act, and facilities that have accepted wastes from construction activities (construction activities include any clearing, grading, or excavation that results in disturbance).

6. Recycling Facilities:

Facilities involved in the recycling of materials, including metal scrapyards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, and automobile junkyards, including but limited to those classified as Standard Industrial Classification 5015 and 5093.

7. Steam Electric Power Generating Facilities:

Any facility that generates steam for electric power through the combustion of coal, oil, wood, etc.

8. Transportation Facilities:

Facilities with SICs 40XX through 45XX (except 4221-25) and 5171 with vehicle maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations. Only those portions of the facility involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication) or other operations identified under this Permit as associated with industrial activity.

9. Sewage or Wastewater Treatment Works:

Facilities used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge, that are located within the confines of the facility, with a design flow of one million gallons per day or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 Code of Federal Regulations part 403. Not included are farm lands, domestic gardens, or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and are not physically located in the confines of the facility, or areas that are in compliance with Section 405 of the Clean Water Act.
## ATTACHMENT B

### ACRONYM LIST

**NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)**
**GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES (GENERAL PERMIT)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>ASBS</td>
<td>Areas of Special Biological Significance</td>
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<td>BAT</td>
<td>Best Available Technology Economically Achievable</td>
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<tr>
<td>BCT</td>
<td>Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>BMP</td>
<td>Best Management Practices</td>
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<tr>
<td>BOD</td>
<td>Biochemical Oxygen Demand</td>
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<td>BPT</td>
<td>Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available</td>
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<td>CBPELSG</td>
<td>California Board for Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors and Geologists</td>
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<td>DWQ</td>
<td>Division of Water Quality</td>
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<td>ELGs</td>
<td>Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards</td>
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<td>ERA</td>
<td>Exceedance Response Action</td>
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<td>Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System</td>
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<td>Qualified Industrial Storm water Practitioner</td>
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<td>Standard Industrial Classification</td>
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<td>SMARTS</td>
<td>Storm Water Multiple Application and Report Tracking System</td>
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<td>Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan</td>
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<td>Technology Based Effluent Limitation</td>
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<td>Total Maximum Daily Load</td>
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Order 2014-0057-DWQ
ATTACHMENT C

GLOSSARY

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES
ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES
(GENERAL PERMIT)

Adoption Date April 1, 2014

Aerial Deposition
Total suspended particulate matter found in the atmosphere as solid particles or liquid droplets. Chemical composition of particulates varies widely, depending on location and time of year. Sources of airborne particulates include but are not limited to: dust, emissions from industrial processes, combustion products from the burning of wood and coal, combustion products associated with motor vehicle or non-road engine exhausts, and reactions to gases in the atmosphere. Deposition is the act of these materials being added to a landform.

Beneficial Uses
As defined in the California Water Code, beneficial uses of the waters of the state that may be protected against quality degradation, include but are not limited to, domestic, municipal, agricultural and industrial supply; power generation; recreation; aesthetic enjoyment; navigation; and preservation and enhancement of fish, wildlife, and other aquatic resources or preserves.

Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT)
As defined by United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), BAT is a technology-based standard established by the Clean Water Act (CWA) as the most appropriate means available on a national basis for controlling the direct discharge of toxic and nonconventional pollutants to navigable waters. The BAT effluent limitations guidelines, in general, represent the best existing performance of treatment technologies that are economically achievable within an industrial point source category or subcategory.

Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT)
As defined by U.S. EPA, BCT is a technology-based standard for the discharge from existing industrial point sources of conventional pollutants including biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), total suspended sediment (TSS), fecal coliform, pH, oil and grease.

Best Professional Judgment (BPJ)
The method used by permit writers to develop technology-based NPDES permits conditions on a case-by-case basis using all reasonably available and relevant data.

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Best Management Practices (BMPs)
Scheduling of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

Chain of Custody
Form used to track sample handling as samples progress from sample collection to the laboratory. The chain of custody is also used to track the resulting analytical data from the laboratory to the client. Chain of custody forms can be obtained from an analytical laboratory upon request.

Debris
Litter, rubble, discarded refuse, and remains of destroyed inorganic anthropogenic waste.

Detected Not Quantifiable
A sample result that is between the Method Detection Limit (MDL) and the Minimum Level (ML).

Discharger
A person, company, agency, or other entity that is the operator of the industrial facility covered by this General Permit.

Drainage Area
The area of land that drains water, sediment, pollutants, and dissolved materials to a common discharge location.

Effective Date
The date, set by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), when at least one or more of the General Permit requirements take effect and the previous permit expires. This General Permit requires most of the requirements (such as SMARTs submittals, minimum BMPs, sampling and analysis requirements) to take effect on July 15, 2015.

Effluent
Any discharge of water either to the receiving water or beyond the property boundary controlled by the Discharger.

Effluent Limitation
Any numeric or narrative restriction imposed on quantities, discharge rates, and concentrations of pollutants that are discharged from point sources into waters of the United States, waters of the contiguous zone, or the ocean.
GLOSSARY

Erosion
The process by which soil particles are detached and transported by the actions of wind, water or gravity.

Erosion Control BMPs
Vegetation, such as grasses and wildflowers, and other materials, such as straw, fiber, stabilizing emulsion, protective blankets, etc., placed to stabilize areas of disturbed soils, reduce loss of soil due to the action of water or wind, and prevent water pollution.

Facility
A collection of industrial processes discharging storm water associated with industrial activity within the property boundary or operational unit.

Field Measurements
Testing procedures performed in the field with portable field-testing kits or meters.

Good Housekeeping BMPs
BMPs designed to reduce or eliminate the addition of pollutants through analysis of pollutant sources, implementation of proper handling/disposal practices, employee education, and other actions.

Industrial Materials
Includes, but is not limited to: raw materials, recyclable materials, intermediate products, final products, by product, waste products, fuels, materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under Section 101(14) of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERLCA); any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to Section 313 of Title III of Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA); fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag, and sludge and that are used, handled, stored, or disposed in relation to a facility's industrial activity.

Method Detection Limit
The minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero.

Minimum Level
The lowest level at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point for the analyte. It is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard, assuming that all method-specified sample weights, volumes, and cleanup procedures have been employed.

Monitoring Implementation Plan
Planning document included in the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Dischargers are required to record information on the implementation of the monitoring requirements in this General Permit. The MIP should include relevant information on:
the Monthly Visual Observation schedule, Sampling Parameters, Representative Sampling Reduction, Sample Frequency Reduction, and Qualified Combined Samples.

**Monitoring Requirements**
Includes sampling and analysis activities as well as visual observations.

**Natural Background**
Pollutants including substances that are naturally occurring in soils or groundwater. Natural background pollutants do not include legacy pollutants from previous activity at a facility, or pollutants in run-on from neighboring sources which are not naturally occurring.

**New Discharge(r)**
A facility from which there is a discharge, that did not commence the discharge at a particular site prior to August 13, 1979, which is not a new source as defined in 40 Code of Federal Regulations 122.29, and which has never received a finally effective NPDES permit for discharges at that site. See 40 Code of Federal Regulations 122.2.

**Numeric Action Level (NAL) Exceedance**
Annual NAL exceedance - the Discharger shall determine the average concentration for each parameter using the results of all the sampling and analytical results for the entire facility for the reporting year (i.e., all "effluent" data) and compare this to the corresponding Annual NAL values in Table 2. For Dischargers using composite sampling or flow measurement in accordance with standard practices, the average concentrations shall be calculated in accordance with the U.S. EPA Guidance Manual for the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements of the NPDES Multi-Sector Storm Water General Permit. An annual NAL exceedance occurs when the average of all the analytical results for a parameter from samples taken within a reporting year exceeds an annual NAL value for that parameter listed in Table 2 (or is outside the NAL pH range);

Instantaneous maximum NAL exceedance - the Discharger shall compare all sampling and analytical results from each distinct sample (individual or composite) to the corresponding Instantaneous maximum NAL values in Table 2. An instantaneous maximum NAL exceedance occurs when two or more analytical results from samples taken for any parameter within a reporting year exceed the instantaneous maximum NAL value (for TSS and O&G), or are outside of the instantaneous maximum NAL range (for pH).

**Non Detect**
Sample result is less than Method Detection Limit; Analyte being tested cannot be detected by the equipment or method.

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[as of July 3, 2013]
GLOSSARY

Non-Storm Water Discharges (NSWDs)
Discharges that do not originate from precipitation events. Including but not limited to, discharges of process water, air conditioner condensate, non-contact cooling water, vehicle wash water, sanitary wastes, concrete washout water, paint wash water, irrigation water, or pipe testing water.

Numeric Action Level (NAL)
Pollutant concentration levels used to evaluate if best management practices are effective and if additional measures are necessary to control pollutants. NALs are not effluent limits. The exceedance of an NAL is not a permit violation.

Operator
In the context of storm water associated with industrial activity, any party associated with an industrial facility that meets either of the following two criteria:

a. The party has operational control over the industrial SWPPP and SWPPP specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications

b. The party has day-to-day operational control of activities at the facility which are necessary to ensure compliance with a SWPPP for the facility or other permit conditions (e.g., authorized to direct workers at a site to carry out activities required by the SWPPP or comply with other permit conditions).

pH
Unit universally used to express the intensity of the acid or alkaline condition of a water sample. The pH of natural waters tends to range between 6.0 and 9.0, with neutral being 7.0.

Plastic Materials
Plastic Materials are virgin and recycled plastic resin pellets, powders, flakes, powdered additives, regrind, dust, and other similar types of preproduction plastics with the potential to discharge or migrate off-site.

Qualified Industrial Storm Water Practitioner (QISP)
Only required once a Discharger reaches Level 1 status, a QISP is the individual assigned to ensure compliance with this General Permit or to assist New Dischargers with determining coverage eligibility for discharges to an impaired water body. A QISP's responsibilities include implementing the SWPPP, performing the Annual Comprehensive Facility Compliance Evaluation (Annual Evaluation), assisting in the preparation of Annual Reports, performing ERAs, and training appropriate Pollution Prevention Team members. The individual must take the appropriate state approved or sponsored training to be qualified. Dischargers shall ensure that the designated QISP is geographically located in an area where they will be able to adequately perform the permit requirements at all of the facilities they represent.
Qualifying Storm Event (QSE)
A precipitation event that:
(a) Produces a discharge for at least one drainage area; and
(b) Is preceded by 48 hours with no discharge from any drainage area.

Regional Water Board
Includes the Executive Officer and delegated Regional Water Board staff.

Runoff Control BMPs
Measures used to divert run-on from offsite and runoff within the site.

Run-on
Discharges that originate offsite and flow onto the property of a separate facility or
property or, discharges that originate onsite from areas not related to industrial activities
and flow onto areas on the property with industrial activity.

Scheduled Facility Operating Hours
The time periods when the facility is staffed to conduct any function related to industrial
activity, but excluding time periods where only routine maintenance, emergency
response, security, and/or janitorial services are performed.

Sediment
Solid particulate matter, both mineral and organic, that is in suspension, is being
transported, or has been moved from its origin by air, water, gravity, or ice and has
come to rest on the earth’s surface either above or below sea level.

Sedimentation
Process of deposition of suspended matter carried by water, wastewater, or other
liquids that flow by gravity. Control of sedimentation is accomplished by reducing the
velocity of the liquid below the point at which it can transport the suspended material.

Sediment Control BMPs
Practices that trap soil particles after they have been eroded by rain, flowing water, or
wind. Includes those practices that intercept and slow or detain the flow of storm water
to allow sediment to settle and be trapped (i.e., silt fence, sediment basin, fiber rolls,
etc.).

Sheet Flow
Flow of water that occurs overland in areas where there are no defined channels and
where the water spreads out over a large area at a uniform depth.

Source
Any facility or building, property, road, or area that causes or contributes to pollutants in
storm water.
Storm Water
Storm water runoff, snowmelt runoff, and storm water surface runoff and drainage.

Storm Water Discharge Associated With Industrial Activity
The discharge from any conveyance which is used for collecting and conveying storm water and which is directly related to manufacturing, processing, or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant as identified in Attachment A of this General Permit. The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the NPDES program. The term includes, but is not limited to, storm water discharges from industrial plant yards; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials; manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process wastewaters (as defined at 40 C.F.R. section 401); sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials, and intermediate and finished products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to storm water. The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the NPDES program under 40 C.F.R. section 122.

Material handling activities include the: storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product. The term excludes areas located on plant lands separate from the plant’s industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with storm water drained from the above described areas. Industrial facilities (including industrial facilities that are federally, State, or municipally owned or operated that meet the description of the facilities listed in this paragraph) include those facilities designated under 40 C.F.R. section 122.25(a)(1)(v).

Structural Controls
Any structural facility designed and constructed to mitigate the adverse impacts of storm water and urban runoff pollution.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)
The measure of the suspended solids in a water sample including inorganic substances such as soil particles, organic substances such as algae, aquatic plant/animal waste, and particles related to industrial/sewage waste, etc. The TSS test measures the concentration of suspended solids in water by measuring the dry weight of a solid material contained in a known volume of a sub-sample of a collected water sample. Results are reported in mg/L.
GLOSSARY

Toxicity
The adverse response(s) of organisms to chemicals or physical agents ranging from mortality to physiological responses, such as impaired reproduction or growth anomalies.

Trade Secret
Information, including a formula, pattern, compilation, program, device, method, technique, or process, that: (1) derives independent economic value, actual or potential, from not being generally known to the public or to other persons who can obtain economic value from its disclosure or use; and (2) is the subject of efforts that are reasonable under the circumstances to maintain its secrecy.

Turbidity
The cloudiness of water quantified by the degree to which light traveling through a water column is scattered by the suspended organic and inorganic particles it contains. The turbidity test is reported in Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) or Jackson Turbidity Units (JTU).

Waters of the United States
Generally refers to surface waters, as defined for the purposes of the federal Clean Water Act.

Water Quality Objectives
Defined in the California Water Code as limits or levels of water quality constituents or characteristics which are established for the reasonable protection of beneficial uses of water or the prevention of nuisance within a specific area.

Water Quality Standards
Consists of beneficial uses, water quality objectives to protect those uses, an antidegradation policy, and policies for implementation. Water quality standards are established in Regional Water Quality Control Plans (Basin Plans) and statewide Water Quality Control Plans. U.S. EPA has also adopted water quality criteria (the same as objectives) for California in the National Toxics Rule and California Toxics Rule.
ATTACHMENT D

PERMIT REGISTRATION DOCUMENTS (PRDS)

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES
ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES
(GENERAL PERMIT)

This Attachment provides an example of the information Dischargers are required to submit in the PRDs via the Storm Water Multiple Application and Report Tracking System (SMARTS). The actual PRD requirements are in Section II of this General Permit.

A. Who Must Submit PRDs

All Dischargers that operate facilities as described in Attachment A of this General Permit are subject to either Notice of Intent (NOI) or No Exposure Certification (NEC) Coverage and shall comply with the PRD requirements in this General Permit.

B. Who Is Not Required to Submit PRDs

Dischargers that operate facilities described below are not required to submit PRDs:

1. Facilities that are not described in Attachment A;

2. Facilities that are described in Attachment A but do not have discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity to waters of the United States; or,

3. Facilities that are already covered by an NPDES permit for discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity.

C. Annual Fees for NOI and NEC Coverage

Annual Fees for NOI and NEC coverage are established through regulations adopted by the State Water Board and are subject to change (see California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2200 et seq.).

D. When and How to Apply

Dischargers proposing to conduct industrial activities subject to this General Permit must electronically certify and submit PRDs via the Storm Water Multiple Application
PERMIT REGISTRATION DOCUMENTS (PRDS)

Reporting and Tracking System (SMARTS)\(^1\) no less than seven (7) days prior to the commencement of industrial activity. Existing Dischargers must submit PRDs for NOI coverage by July 1, 2015 or for NEC coverage by October 1, 2015.

E. PRD Requirements for NOI Coverage

1. Notice of Intent (NOI) and Signed Electronic Authorization Form.

2. Site Map (Section X.E of this General Permit).

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (see Section X of this General Permit).

F. Description of PRDs for NOI Coverage

1. The Notice of Intent (NOI) requires the following information:

   a. Operator/Owner Information

      Operator/Owner Company or Organization Name
      Contact First Name
      Contact Last Name
      Title
      Street Address
      Address Line 2
      City/State/Zip
      Phone (e.g. 999-999-9999)
      E-mail (e.g. abc@xyz.com)
      Federal Tax ID

   b. Facility Information

      Facility Name
      WDID Number (if applicable)
      Contact First Name
      Contact Last Name
      Title
      Street Address
      Address Line 2
      City
      County
      Phone (e.g. 999-999-9999)

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\(^1\) The State Water Board has developed the SMARTS online database system to handle registration and reporting under this General Permit. More information regarding SMARTS and access to the database is available online at <https://smarts.waterboards.ca.gov>. [as of June 26, 2013].
PERMIT REGISTRATION DOCUMENTS (PRDS)

Emergency Phone (e.g. 999-999-9999)
E-mail (abc@xyz.com)
State/Zip CA
Total Site Size (Acres)
Latitude (Decimal degrees only, minimum 5 significant digits, e.g. 99.999999)
Longitude (Decimal degrees only, minimum 5 significant digits, e.g. 99.999999)
Total Percentage Site Imperviousness Area of Facility (Acres)
Total Areas of Industrial Activities and Materials Exposed to Precipitation
Primary SIC Code
Secondary SIC Code
Tertiary SIC Code
Regional Water Board

c. Billing Information

Billing Name
Contact First Name
Contact Last Name
Title
Street Address
Address Line 2
City/State/Zip
Phone (e.g. 999-999-9999)
E-mail (e.g. abc@xyz.com)

d. Receiving Water Information

Does your facility's storm water flow directly or indirectly into waters of the US such as river, lake, ocean, etc. (check box for directly or indirectly)

i. Indirectly to waters of the US

ii. Storm drain system - Enter owner's name:

iii. Directly to waters of the US (e.g., river, lake, creek, stream, bay, ocean, etc.)

iv. Name of the receiving water: __________________________
PERMIT REGISTRATION DOCUMENTS (PRDS)

2. The Site Map(s) shall include the following information:
   a. The facility boundary;
   b. Storm water drainage areas within the facility boundary;
   c. Portions of any drainage area impacted by discharges from surrounding areas and flow direction of each drainage area;
   d. On-facility surface water bodies;
   e. Areas of soil erosion;
   f. Location(s) of nearby water bodies (such as rivers, lakes, wetlands, etc.);
   g. Location(s) of municipal storm drain inlets that may receive the facility’s industrial storm water discharges and authorized Non-Storm Water Discharges (NSWDs);
   h. Locations of storm water collection and conveyance systems and associated points of discharge, and direction of flow;
   i. Any structural control measures (that affect industrial storm water discharges, authorized NSWDs, and run-on);
   j. All impervious areas of the facility, including paved areas, buildings, covered storage areas, or other roofed structures;
   k. Locations where materials are directly exposed to precipitation;
   l. Locations where significant spills or leaks identified (Section X.G.1.d of this General Permit) have occurred;
   m. Areas of industrial activity subject to this General Permit;
   n. All storage areas and storage tanks;
   o. Shipping and receiving areas;
   p. Fueling areas;
PERMIT REGISTRATION DOCUMENTS (PRDS)

q. Vehicle and equipment storage/maintenance areas;

r. Material handling and processing areas;

s. Waste treatment and disposal areas;

t. Dust or particulate generating areas;

u. Cleaning and material reuse areas; and,

v. Any other areas of industrial activity which may have potential pollutant sources.

3. The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must be prepared in accordance with Section X of this General Permit.

4. A NOI Certification by the Discharger that all PRDs submitted are correct and true.

5. SMAR5 Electronic Authorization Form (Signed by any user authorized to certify and submit data electronically).

G. PRD Requirements for NEC Coverage

1. No Exposure Certification and Signed Electronic Authorization Form.

2. No Exposure Certification Checklist Consistent with Requirements in Section XVII.F.2 of this General Permit.

3. Current Site Map Consistent with Requirements in Section X.E of this General Permit.

H. Description of PRDs for NEC Coverage

1. The No Exposure Certification requires the following information:
   a. Operator/Owner Information
      Operator/Owner Name
      Contact First Name
      Contact Last Name
      Title
PERMIT REGISTRATION DOCUMENTS (PRDS)

Street Address
Address Line 2
City/State/Zip
Phone  Ex (999-999-9999)
E-mail (abc@xyz.com)
Federal Tax ID

b. Facility Information

Facility Name
Contact First Name
Contact Last Name
Title
Street Address
Address Line 2
City
County
Phone  Ex (999-999-9999)
Emergency Phone  Ex (999-999-9999)
E-mail (abc@xyz.com)
State/Zip CA
Total Site Size  (Acres)
Latitude  (Decimal degrees only, minimum 5 significant digits, Ex 99.99999)
Longitude  (Decimal degrees only, minimum 5 significant digits, Ex 99.99999)
Percent of Site Imperviousness (%)  
Primary SIC Code
Secondary SIC Code
Tertiary SIC Code
Regional Water Board

c. Billing Information

Billing Name (if different than Operator/Owner)
Contact First Name
Contact Last Name
Title
Street Address
Address Line 2
City/State/Zip
Phone  E.g. (999-999-9999)
E-mail (e.g. abc@xyz.com)

d. SMARTS Electronic Authorization Form - Signed by any user authorized to certify and submit data electronically.
PERMIT REGISTRATION DOCUMENTS (PRDS)

e. Certification by the Discharger that all PRDs submitted are correct and true and that the conditions of no-exposure have been met.

2. The NEC Checklist (Section XVII.F.2 of this General Permit) must be prepared to demonstrate that, based upon a facility inspection and evaluation, none of the following industrial materials or activities are, or will be in the foreseeable future, exposed to precipitation:

a. Activities such as using, storing, or cleaning industrial machinery or equipment, and areas with materials or residuals from these activities;

b. Materials or residuals on the ground or in storm water inlets from spills/leaks;

c. Materials or products from past industrial activity;

d. Material handling equipment (except adequately maintained vehicles);

e. Materials or products during loading/unloading or transporting activities;

f. Materials or products stored outdoors (except final products intended for outside use, e.g., new cars, where exposure to storm water does not result in the discharge of pollutants);

g. Materials contained in open, deteriorated or leaking storage drums, barrels, tanks, and similar containers;

h. Materials or products handled/stored on roads or railways owned or maintained by the Discharger;

i. Waste material (except waste in covered, non-leaking containers, e.g., dumpsters). Application or disposal of processed wastewater (unless already covered by an NPDES permit); and,

j. Particulate matter or visible deposits of residuals from roof stacks/vents evident in the storm water outflow.

3. The Site Map(s) shall include the following information (see Section X.E of this General Permit):

a. The facility boundary;

b. Storm water drainage areas within the facility boundary;

c. Portions of any drainage area impacted by discharges from surrounding areas and flow direction of each drainage area;
PERMIT REGISTRATION DOCUMENTS (PRDS)

d. On-facility surface water bodies;

e. Areas of soil erosion;

f. Location(s) of nearby water bodies (such as rivers, lakes, wetlands, etc.);

g. Location(s) of municipal storm drain inlets that may receive the facility's industrial storm water discharges and authorized NSWDs;

h. Locations of storm water collection and conveyance systems and associated points of discharge, and direction of flow;

i. Any structural control measures (that affect industrial storm water discharges, authorized NSWDs, and run-on);

j. All impervious areas of the facility, including paved areas, buildings, covered storage areas, or other roofed structures;

k. Locations where materials are directly exposed to precipitation and the locations where significant spills or leaks identified (Section X.G.1.d of this General Permit) have occurred;

l. Areas of industrial activity subject to this General Permit;

m. All storage areas and storage tanks;

n. Shipping and receiving areas;

o. Fueling areas;

p. Vehicle and equipment storage/maintenance areas;

q. Material handling and processing areas;

r. Waste treatment and disposal areas;

s. Dust or particulate generating areas;

t. Cleaning and material reuse areas; and,

u. Any other areas of industrial activity which may have potential pollutant sources.
PERMIT REGISTRATION DOCUMENTS (PRDS)

I. Obtaining Coverage

To obtain coverage under this General Permit PRDs must be included and completed. If any of the required items are missing, the PRD submittal is considered incomplete and will be rejected. Upon receipt of a complete PRD submittal, the State Water Board will process the application package in the order received and assign a (WDID) number.

J. Additional Information

The Water Board may require the submittal of additional information in SMARTS if required to determine the appropriate fee for the facility as specified by the fee regulations.

K. Questions

If you have any questions on completing the PRDs or about SMARTS, please email stormwater@waterboards.ca.gov or call (866) 563-3107.
ATTACHMENT E

LIST OF TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS (TMDLs)
APPLICABLE TO INDUSTRIAL STORM WATER DISCHARGERS

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES
ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES
(GENERAL PERMIT)

The following table contains a list of Regional Water Board adopted and/or U.S. EPA established/approved TMDLs, as of the adoption date of this General Permit, that are applicable to industrial storm water Dischargers. TMDLs adopted/established after the effective date of the General Permit may, at the Water Boards discretion, be included in this General Permit. This General Permit may be reopened to amend TMDL-specific permit requirements in this Attachment E, or to incorporate new TMDLs adopted during the term of this General Permit that include requirements applicable to Dischargers covered by this General Permit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Body</th>
<th>Pollutant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napa River</td>
<td>Sediment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sonoma Creek</td>
<td>Sediment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Clara River Reach 3</td>
<td>Chloride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Clara River</td>
<td>Nutrients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles River</td>
<td>Metals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles River</td>
<td>Nutrients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Gabriel River</td>
<td>Metals and Selenium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Monica Bay</td>
<td>Nearshore Debris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machado Lake</td>
<td>Nutrient</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harbor Beaches of Ventura</td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballona Creek</td>
<td>Metals</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ballona Creek Estuary</td>
<td>Toxic Pollutants</td>
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<tr>
<td>Los Angeles Harbor</td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marina del Rey Back Basins</td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Clara River</td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walker Creek,</td>
<td>Mercury</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oxnard Drain No. 3</td>
<td>Pesticides, PCBs¹ and Sediment Toxicity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long Beach City Beaches and Los Angeles River Estuary</td>
<td>Indicator Bacteria</td>
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<tr>
<td>Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors</td>
<td>Toxic and Metals</td>
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</table>

¹ Polychlorinated biphenyls

Order 2014-0057-DWQ
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Pollutants</th>
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<td>Los Angeles Area Lakes</td>
<td>Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Mercury, Trash, Organochlorine Pesticides and PCBs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Santa Monica Bay</td>
<td>DDTs and PCBs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Machado Lake</td>
<td>Toxics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colorado Lagoon</td>
<td>Pesticides, Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, PCBs, and Metals</td>
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<td>Calleguas Creek Watershed</td>
<td>Salts</td>
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<td>Calleguas Creek Watershed</td>
<td>Metals and Selenium</td>
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<td>Ballona Creek, Ballona Estuary, and Sepulveda Channel</td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marina Del Rey Harbor-Back Basins</td>
<td>Copper, Lead, Zinc, and Chlordane, and Total PCBs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Los Cerritos Channel</td>
<td>Metals</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board</strong></td>
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<td>San Diego Creek and Newport Bay</td>
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<td><strong>San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board</strong></td>
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<td>Chollas Creek</td>
<td>Diazinon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chollas Creek</td>
<td>Copper, Lead, and Zinc</td>
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<td>Shelter Island Yacht Basin</td>
<td>Dissolved Copper</td>
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<td>Indicator Bacteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty Beaches and Creeks</td>
<td>Indicator Bacteria</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ATTACHMENT F

EFFLUENT LIMITATION GUIDELINES (ELGs)

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES
ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES
(GENERAL PERMIT)

The following Parts of federal regulations at 40 Code of Federal Regulations Chapter I Subchapter N (Subchapter N) contain ELGs approved by US EPA for specific categories of industrial storm water discharges:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Point Source Category</th>
<th>ELGs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Part 411 - Cement Manufacturing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 418 - Fertilizer Manufacturing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 419 - Petroleum Refining</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 422 - Phosphate Manufacturing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 423 - Steam Electric Power Generating</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The applicable ELGs are attached to this Attachment F. To view the attachments from an electronic (pdf) version of this Attachment F, left-click on the paper clip icon to the left of this pdf file to make the attachment window appear, then double-click on the icons of the attached pdf files. The attachments are also available on the Industrial Storm Water program pages of the State Water Resources Control Board’s website (www.waterboards.ca.gov).
## EFFLUENT LIMITATION GUIDELINES (ELGs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Point Source Category</th>
<th>ELGs²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Part 429 - Wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas</td>
<td><img src="#" alt="429.pdf" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 434 - Coal Mining</td>
<td><img src="#" alt="434.pdf" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 436 - Mineral Mining And Processing</td>
<td><img src="#" alt="436.pdf" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 440 - Ore Mining And Dressing</td>
<td><img src="#" alt="440.pdf" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 443 - Paving And Roofing Materials (Tars And Asphalt)</td>
<td><img src="#" alt="443.pdf" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 445 - Landfills</td>
<td><img src="#" alt="445.pdf" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 449 - Airport Deicing</td>
<td><img src="#" alt="449.pdf" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

²The applicable ELGs are attached to this Attachment F. To view the attachments from an electronic (pdf) version of this Attachment F, left-click on the paper clip icon to the left of this pdf file to make the attachment window appear, then double-click on the icons of the attached pdf files. The attachments are also available on the Industrial Storm Water program pages of the State Water Resources Control Board’s website (www.waterboards.ca.gov).
New Source Performance Standards

New source performance standards (NSPS) represent the best available demonstrated control technology standards. US EPA has established NSPS guidelines for the industries found in the Table below. The intent of NSPS guidelines is to set effluent limitations that represent state-of-the-art treatment technology for new sources.3

Table 1 - Storm Water Specific NSPS Effluent Limitation Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulated Discharge</th>
<th>40 CFR Section</th>
<th>Multi Sector General Permit Sector</th>
<th>NSPS</th>
<th>Date New Source Data Established</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Discharge resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs as wet deck storage areas</td>
<td>Part 429, Subpart I</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1/26/81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished products, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)</td>
<td>Part 418, Subpart A</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>4/8/74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities</td>
<td>Part 443, Subpart A</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>7/28/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Runoff from materials storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities</td>
<td>Part 411, Subpart C</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2/20/74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, or industrial sand mining facilities</td>
<td>Part 436, Subparts B, C, D</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Runoff from hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste landfills</td>
<td>Part 445, Subparts A and B</td>
<td>K, L</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2/2/00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Runoff from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities</td>
<td>Part 423</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>11/19/82 &amp; 10/8/74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discharges from primary airports with over 1,000 annual jet departures that conduct deicing operations.</td>
<td>Part 449, Subpart A</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 New source means any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a "discharge of pollutants," the construction of which commenced: (1) After promulgation of standards of performance under section 306 of CWA which are applicable to such source, or (2) After proposal of standards of performance in accordance with section 306 of CWA which are applicable to such source, but only if the standards are promulgated in accordance with section 306 within 120 days of their proposal as defined in 40 C.F.R. section 122.28.
ATTACHMENT G

REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGERS WHO HAVE BEEN GRANTED AN OCEAN PLAN EXCEPTION FOR DISCHARGES TO ASBS

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES (GENERAL PERMIT)

A. Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS)

1. ASBS are defined in the California Ocean Plan as "those areas designated by the State Water Board as ocean areas requiring protection of species or biological communities to the extent that alteration of natural water quality is undesirable."

2. The California Ocean Plan prohibits the discharge of waste to ASBS.

3. The California Ocean Plan authorizes the State Water Board to grant an exception to Ocean Plan provisions where the board determines that the exception will not compromise protection of ocean waters for beneficial uses and the public interest will be served.

4. On March 20, 2012, the State Water Board adopted Resolution 2012-0012 (amended by Resolution 2012-0031 on June 19, 2012) which contained a general exception to the California Ocean Plan for discharges of storm water and non-point sources (ASBS Exception). This resolution also contains the Special Protections that are to be implemented for direct discharges to ASBS. Resolution 2012-0012 is hereby incorporated by reference and its requirements must be complied with by industrial storm water Dischargers discharging directly to ASBS.

5. This General Permit requires Dischargers who have been granted an Ocean Plan exception for discharges to ASBS to comply with the requirements contained in the Special Protections. These requirements are contained below.

B. ASBS Non-Storm Water Discharges

1. The term "ASBS Non-Storm Water Discharges" means any waste discharges from a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) or other NPDES permitted storm drain system to an ASBS that are not comprised entirely of storm water.

2. Only the following ASBS Non-Storm Water Discharges are allowed, provided that the discharges are essential for emergency response purposes, structural stability, slope stability or occur naturally:
REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGERS WHO HAVE BEEN GRANTED AN
OCEAN PLAN EXCEPTION FOR DISCHARGES TO ASBS

a. Discharges associated with emergency fire fighting operations.

b. Foundation and footing drains.

c. Water from crawl space or basement pumps.

d. Hillside dewatering.

e. Naturally occurring groundwater seepage via a storm drain.

f. Non-anthropogenic flows from a naturally occurring stream via a culvert or storm drain, as long as there are no contributions of anthropogenic runoff.

3. Authorized ASBS Non-Storm Water Discharges shall not cause or contribute to a violation of the water quality objectives in Chapter II of the Ocean Plan nor alter natural ocean water quality in an ASBS.

4. At the San Clemente Island ASBS, discharges incidental to military training and research, development, test, and evaluation operations are allowed. Discharges incidental to underwater demolition and other in-water explosions are not allowed in the two military closure areas in the vicinity of Wilson Cove and Castle Rock. Discharges must not result in a violation of the water quality objectives, including the protection of the marine aquatic life beneficial use, anywhere in the ASBS.

5. At the San Nicolas Island and Begg Rock ASBS, discharges incidental to military research, development, testing, and evaluation of, and training with, guided missile and other weapons systems, fleet training exercises, small-scale amphibious warfare training, and special warfare training are allowed. Discharges incidental to underwater demolition and other in-water explosions are not allowed. Discharges must not result in a violation of the water quality objectives, including the protection of the marine aquatic life beneficial use, anywhere in the ASBS.

C. ASBS Compliance Plan

1. State Water Board Resolution 2012-0012 grants an exception to the Ocean Plan's prohibition on discharges to ASBS (ASBS Exception) to applicants who were identified as Dischargers of industrial storm water to ASBS (ASBS Dischargers). Each ASBS Discharger shall specifically address the prohibition of ASBS Non-Storm Water Discharges and the requirement to maintain natural water quality for industrial storm water discharges to an ASBS in an ASBS Compliance Plan to be included in the ASBS Discharger's SWPPP. The ASBS Compliance Plan is subject to approval by the Executive Director of the State Water Board. The ASBS Compliance Plan shall include:
REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGERS WHO HAVE BEEN GRANTED AN OCEAN PLAN EXCEPTION FOR DISCHARGES TO ASBS

a. A map of surface drainage of storm water runoff, showing areas of sheet runoff and priority discharges, and a description of any structural Best Management Practices (BMPs) already employed and/or BMPs to be employed in the future. Priority discharges are those that pose the greatest water quality threat and which are identified as requiring installation of structural BMPs. The map shall also show the storm water conveyances in relation to other features such as service areas, sewage conveyances and treatment facilities, landslides, areas prone to erosion, and waste and hazardous material storage areas, if applicable. The SWPPP shall also include a procedure for updating the map and plan when changes are made to the storm water conveyance facilities.

b. A description of the measures by which all unauthorized ASBS Non-Storm Water Discharges (e.g., dry weather flows) has been eliminated, how these measures will be maintained over time, and how these measures are monitored and documented.

c. A description of how pollutant reductions in storm water runoff, that are necessary to comply with these special conditions, will be achieved through BMPs. Structural BMPs need not be installed if the Discharger can document to the satisfaction of the Executive Director that such installation would pose a threat to health or safety. BMPs to control storm water runoff discharges (at the end-of-pipe) during a design storm shall be designed to achieve on average the following target levels:

1) Table B Instantaneous Maximum Water Quality Objectives in Chapter II of the Ocean Plan; or

2) A 90% reduction in pollutant loading during storm events, for the applicant’s total discharges.

The baseline date for the reduction is March 20, 2012 (the effective date of the ASBS Exception), except for those structural BMPs installed between January 1, 2005 and the adoption of these special protections. The reductions must be achieved and documented by March 20, 2018.

d. A description of how the ASBS Discharger will address erosion and the prevention of anthropogenic sedimentation in the ASBS. The natural habitat conditions in the ASBS shall not be altered as a result of anthropogenic sedimentation.

e. A description of the non-structural BMPs currently employed and planned in the future (including those for construction activities), and include an implementation schedule. The ASBS Compliance Plan shall also describe the structural BMPs, including any low impact development (LID) measures, currently employed and planned for higher threat discharges and include an
implementation schedule. To control storm water runoff discharges (at the end-of-pipe) during a design storm, ASBS Dischargers must first consider using LID practices to infiltrate, use, or evapotranspiration storm water runoff on-site. The BMPs and implementation schedule shall be designed to ensure that natural water quality conditions in the receiving water are achieved and maintained by either reducing flows from impervious surfaces or reducing pollutant loading, or some combination thereof.

D. Reporting

If the results of the receiving water monitoring described in Section F. below (Sampling and Analysis Requirements) indicate that the storm water runoff is causing or contributing to an alteration of natural ocean water quality in the ASBS, the ASBS Discharger shall submit a report to the State Water Board within 30 days of receiving the results.

1. The report shall identify the constituents in storm water runoff that alter natural ocean water quality and the sources of these constituents.

2. The report shall describe BMPs that are currently being implemented, BMPs that are identified in the SWPPP for future implementation, and any additional BMPs that may be added to the SWPPP to address the alteration of natural water quality. The report shall include a new or modified implementation schedule for the BMPs.

3. Within 30 days of the approval of the report by the Executive Director, the ASBS Discharger shall revise its ASBS Compliance Plan to incorporate any new or modified BMPs that have been or will be implemented, the implementation schedule, and any additional monitoring required.

4. As long as the ASBS Discharger has complied with the procedures described above and is implementing the revised SWPPP, the Discharger does not have to repeat the same procedure for continuing or recurring exceedances of natural ocean water quality conditions due to the same constituent.

5. Compliance with this section does not excuse violations of any term, prohibition, or special condition contained in the Special Protections of the ASBS Exception.

E. Compliance Schedule

1. As of March 20, 2012, all unauthorized ASBS Non-Storm Water Discharges (e.g., dry weather flow) were effectively prohibited.

2. By September 20, 2013, the Discharger shall submit a draft written ASBS Compliance Plan to the Executive Director that describes its strategy to comply with these special conditions, including the requirement to maintain natural water
REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGERS WHO HAVE BEEN GRANTED AN OCEAN PLAN EXCEPTION FOR DISCHARGES TO ASBS

quality in the affected ASBS. The ASBS Compliance Plan shall include a description of appropriate non-structural controls and a time schedule to implement structural controls (implementation schedule) to comply with these special conditions for inclusion in the Discharger’s SWPPP.

3. By September 20, 2014, the Discharger shall submit the final ASBS Compliance Plan, including a description and final schedule for structural controls based on the results of runoff and receiving water monitoring.

4. By September 20, 2013, any non-structural controls that are necessary to comply with these special conditions shall be implemented.

5. By March 20, 2018, any structural controls identified in the ASBS Compliance Plan that are necessary to comply with these special conditions shall be operational.

6. By March 20, 2018, all Dischargers must comply with the requirement that their discharges into the affected ASBS maintain natural ocean water quality. If the initial results of post-storm receiving water quality testing indicate levels higher than the 85th percentile threshold of reference water quality data and the pre-storm receiving water levels, then the Discharger must re-sample the receiving water, pre- and post-storm. If after re-sampling the post-storm levels are still higher than the 85th percentile threshold of reference water quality data, and the pre-storm receiving water levels, for any constituent, then natural ocean water quality is exceeded. See Flowchart at the end of this Attachment.

7. The Executive Director may only authorize additional time to comply with the special conditions 5 and 6, above if good cause exists to do so. Good cause means a physical impossibility or lack of funding.

If a Discharger claims physical impossibility, it shall notify the Board in writing within thirty (30) days of the date that the Discharger first knew of the event or circumstance that caused or would cause it to fail to meet the deadline in 5. or 6. The notice shall describe the reason for the noncompliance or anticipated noncompliance and specifically refer to this Section of these requirements. It shall describe the anticipated length of time the delay in compliance may persist, the cause or causes of the delay as well as measures to minimize the impact of the delay on water quality, the measures taken or to be taken by the Discharger to prevent or minimize the delay, the schedule by which the measures will be implemented, and the anticipated date of compliance. The Discharger shall adopt all reasonable measures to avoid and minimize such delays and their impact on water quality.

The Discharger may request an extension of time for compliance based on lack of funding. The request for an extension shall require:
REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGERS WHO HAVE BEEN GRANTED AN OCEAN PLAN EXCEPTION FOR DISCHARGES TO ASBS

a. for municipalities, a demonstration of significant hardship to Discharger ratepayers, by showing the relationship of storm water fees to annual household income for residents within the Discharger’s jurisdictional area, and the Discharger has made timely and complete applications for all available bond and grant funding, and either no bond or grant funding is available, or bond and/or grant funding is inadequate; or

b. for other governmental agencies, a demonstration and documentation of a good faith effort to acquire funding through that agency’s budgetary process, and a demonstration that funding was unavailable or inadequate.

F. Additional Requirements – Waterfront and Marine Operations

In addition to the above provisions, a Discharger with waterfront and marine operations shall comply with the following:

1. For discharges related to waterfront and marine operations, the Discharger shall develop a Waterfront and Marine Operations Management Plan (Waterfront Plan). This plan shall contain appropriate Management Measures/Practices to address nonpoint source pollutant discharges to the affected ASBS.

a. The Waterfront Plan shall contain appropriate Management Measures/Practices for any waste discharges associated with the operation and maintenance of vessels, moorings, piers, launch ramps, and cleaning stations in order to ensure that beneficial uses are protected and natural water quality is maintained in the affected ASBS.

b. For discharges from marinas and recreational boating activities, the Waterfront Plan shall include appropriate Management Measures, described in The Plan for California’s Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program, for marinas and recreational boating, or equivalent practices, to ensure that nonpoint source pollutant discharges do not alter natural water quality in the affected ASBS.

c. The Waterfront Plan shall include Management Practices to address public education and outreach to ensure that the public is adequately informed that waste discharges to the affected ASBS are prohibited or limited by special conditions in these Special Protections. The management practices shall include appropriate signage, or similar measures, to inform the public of the ASBS restrictions and to identify the ASBS boundaries.

d. The Waterfront Plan shall include Management Practices to address the prohibition against trash discharges to ASBS. The Management Practices shall include the provision of adequate trash receptacles for marine recreation areas, including parking areas, launch ramps, and docks. The plan shall also include appropriate Management Practices to ensure that the receptacles are
REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGERS WHO HAVE BEEN GRANTED AN OCEAN PLAN EXCEPTION FOR DISCHARGES TO ASBS

adequately maintained and secured in order to prevent trash discharges into the ASBS. Appropriate Management Practices include covering the trash receptacles to prevent trash from being windblown, staking or securing the trash receptacles so they don’t tip over, and periodically emptying the receptacles to prevent overflow.

e. The Discharger shall submit its Waterfront Plan to the State Water Board Executive Director by September 20, 2012. The Waterfront Plan is subject to approval by the State Water Board Executive Director. The plan must be fully implemented within by September 20, 2013.

2. The discharge of chlorine, soaps, petroleum, other chemical contaminants, trash, fish offal, or human sewage to ASBS is prohibited. Sinks and fish cleaning stations are point source discharges of wastes and are prohibited from discharging into ASBS. Anthropogenic accumulations of discarded fouling organisms on the sea floor must be minimized.

3. Limited-term activities, such as the repair, renovation, or maintenance of waterfront facilities, including, but not limited to, piers, docks, moorings, and breakwaters, are authorized only in accordance with Chapter III.E.2 of the Ocean Plan.

4. If the Discharger anticipates that the Discharger will fail to fully implement the approved Waterfront Plan within the 18 month deadline, the Discharger shall submit a technical report as soon as practicable to the Executive Director. The technical report shall contain reasons for failing to meet the deadline and propose a revised schedule to fully implement the plan.

5. The State Water Board may, for good cause, authorize additional time to comply with the Waterfront Plan. Good cause means a physical impossibility or lack of funding.

If a Discharger claims physical impossibility, it shall notify the Board in writing within thirty (30) days of the date that the Discharger first knew of the event or circumstance that caused or would cause it to fail to meet the deadline in Section F.1.e above. The notice shall describe the reason for the noncompliance or anticipated noncompliance and specifically refer to this Section of this Attachment. It shall describe the anticipated length of time the delay in compliance may persist, the cause or causes of the delay as well as measures to minimize the impact of the delay on water quality, the measures taken or to be taken by the Discharger to prevent or minimize the delay, the schedule by which the measures will be implemented, and the anticipated date of compliance. The Discharger shall adopt all reasonable measures to avoid and minimize such delays and their impact on water quality. The Discharger may request an extension of time for compliance based on lack of funding. The request for an extension shall require:
REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGERS WHO HAVE BEEN GRANTED AN
OCEAN PLAN EXCEPTION FOR DISCHARGES TO ASBS

a. a demonstration of significant hardship by showing that the Discharger has
   made timely and complete applications for all available bond and grant
   funding, and either no bond or grant funding is available, or bond and/or grant
   funding is inadequate.

b. for governmental agencies, a demonstration and documentation of a good
   faith effort to acquire funding through that agency’s budgetary process, and a
   demonstration that funding was unavailable or inadequate.

G. Sampling and Analysis Requirements

1. Monitoring is mandatory for all ASBS Dischargers to assure compliance with the
   Ocean Plan. Monitoring requirements include both: (1) Core Discharge
   Monitoring and (2) Ocean Receiving Water Monitoring (see Sections H. and I.
   below). The State and Regional Water Boards must approve sampling site
   locations and any adjustments to the monitoring programs. All ocean receiving
   water and reference area monitoring must be comparable with the Water Boards’
   Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP).

2. Safety concerns: Sample locations and sampling periods must be determined
   considering safety issues. Sampling may be postponed upon notifying the
   Executive Director that hazardous conditions prevail.

3. Analytical Chemistry Methods: All constituents must be analyzed using the
   lowest minimum detection limits comparable to the Ocean Plan water quality
   objectives. For metal analysis, all samples, including storm water effluent,
   reference samples, and ocean receiving water samples, must be analyzed by the
   approved analytical method with the lowest minimum detection limits (currently
   Inductively Coupled Plasma/Mass Spectrometry) described in the Ocean Plan.

H. Core Discharge Monitoring Program

1. General sampling requirements for timing and storm size:

   Runoff must be collected during a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inch and
   generates runoff, and at least 72 hours from the previously measurable storm
   event. Runoff samples shall be collected during the same storm and at
   approximately the same time when post-storm receiving water is sampled, and
   analyzed for the same constituents as receiving water and reference site
   samples as described in Section I. below.

2. Runoff flow measurements

   a. For industrial storm water outfalls in existence as of December 31, 2007,
      18 inches (457mm) or greater in diameter/width (including multiple outfall
      pipes in combination having a width of 18 inches, runoff flows must be
REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGERS WHO HAVE BEEN GRANTED AN OCEAN PLAN EXCEPTION FOR DISCHARGES TO ASBS

measured or calculated, using a method acceptable to and approved by the Executive Director.

b. This will be reported annually for each precipitation season to the Executive Director.

3. Runoff samples – storm events

a. For outfalls equal to or greater than 18 inches (0.46m) in diameter or width:
   1) samples of storm water runoff shall be collected during the same storm as receiving water samples and analyzed for oil and grease, total suspended solids, and, if within the range of the southern sea otter, indicator bacteria or some other measure of fecal contamination; and
   2) samples of storm water runoff shall be collected and analyzed for critical life stage chronic toxicity (one invertebrate or algal species) at least once during each storm season when receiving water is sampled in the ASBS.

b. For outfalls equal to or greater than 36 inches (0.91m) in diameter or width:
   1) samples of storm water runoff shall be collected during the same storm as receiving water samples and analyzed for oil and grease, total suspended solids, and, if within the range of the southern sea otter, indicator bacteria or some other measure of fecal contamination; and
   2) samples of storm water runoff shall be further collected during the same storm as receiving water samples and analyzed for Ocean Plan Table B metals (provided at the end of this Attachment) for protection of marine life, Ocean Plan polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), current use pesticides (pyrethroids and OP pesticides), and nutrients (ammonia, nitrate and phosphates); and
   3) samples of storm water runoff shall be collected and analyzed for critical life stage chronic toxicity (one invertebrate or algal species) at least once during each storm season when receiving water is sampled in the ASBS.
   4) if an ASBS Discharger has no outfall greater than 36 inches, then storm water runoff from the applicant’s largest outfall shall be further collected during the same storm as receiving water samples and analyzed for Ocean Plan Table B metals (provided at the end of this Attachment) for protection of marine life, Ocean Plan polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), current use pesticides (pyrethroids and OP pesticides), and nutrients (ammonia, nitrate and phosphates).

c. For an applicant not participating in a regional integrated monitoring program [see below in Section I.3.] in addition to the sampling requirements in Section H.3.a. and b. above, a minimum of the two largest outfalls or 20 percent of the
REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGERS WHO HAVE BEEN GRANTED AN OCEAN PLAN EXCEPTION FOR DISCHARGES TO ASBS

larger outfalls, whichever is greater, shall be sampled (flow weighted composite samples) at least three times annually during wet weather (storm event) and analyzed for all Ocean Plan Table A constituents, Table B constituents (Table A and B constituents are provided at the end of this Attachment) for marine aquatic life protection (except for toxicity, only chronic toxicity for three species shall be required), DDT, PCBs, Ocean Plan PAHs, OP pesticides, pyrethroids, nitrates, phosphates, and Ocean Plan indicator bacteria. For parties discharging to ASBS in more than one Regional Water Board region, at a minimum, one (the largest) such discharge shall be sampled annually in each Region.

d. The Executive Director may reduce or suspend core monitoring once the storm runoff is fully characterized. This determination may be made at any point after the discharge is fully characterized, but is best made after the monitoring results from the first permit cycle are assessed.

I. Ocean Receiving Water and Reference Area Monitoring Program

1. In addition to performing the Core Discharge Monitoring Program in Section H. above, all ASBS Dischargers must perform ocean receiving water monitoring. In order to fulfill the requirements for monitoring the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of the ocean receiving waters within their ASBS, ASBS Dischargers may choose either (1) an individual monitoring program, or (2) participation in a regional integrated monitoring program.

2. Individual Monitoring Program: The requirements listed below are for those ASBS Dischargers who elect to perform an individual monitoring program to fulfill the requirements for monitoring the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of the ocean receiving waters within the affected ASBS. In addition to Core Discharge Monitoring, the following additional monitoring requirements shall be met:

   a. Three times annually, during wet weather (storm events), the receiving water at the point of discharge from the outfalls described in Section H.3. above shall be sampled and analyzed for Ocean Plan Table A constituents, Table B constituents (Table A and B constituents are provided at the end if this Attachment) for marine aquatic life, DDT, PCBs, Ocean Plan PAHs, OP pesticides, pyrethroids, nitrates, phosphates, salinity, chronic toxicity (three species), and Ocean Plan indicator bacteria.

   The sample location for the ocean receiving water shall be in the surf zone at the point of discharges; this must be at the same location where storm water runoff is sampled. Receiving water shall be sampled prior to (pre-storm), and during (or immediately after) the same storm (post-storm). Post-storm sampling shall be during the same storm and at approximately the same time as when the runoff is sampled. Reference water quality shall also be
REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGERS WHO HAVE BEEN GRANTED AN OCEAN PLAN EXCEPTION FOR DISCHARGES TO ASBS

sampled three times annually and analyzed for the same constituents pre-storm and post-storm, during the same storm seasons when receiving water is sampled. Reference stations will be determined by the State Water Board's Division of Water Quality and the applicable Regional Water Board(s).

b. Sediment sampling shall occur at least three times during every five (5) year period. The subtidal sediment (sand or finer, if present) at the discharge shall be sampled and analyzed for Ocean Plan Table B constituents (provided at the end of this Attachment) for marine aquatic life, DDT, PCBs, PAHs, pyrethroids, and OP pesticides. For sediment toxicity testing, only an acute toxicity test using the amphipod Eohaustorius estuarius must be performed.

c. A quantitative survey of intertidal benthic marine life shall be performed at the discharge and at a reference site. The survey shall be performed at least once every five (5) year period. The survey design is subject to approval by the Regional Water Board and the State Water Board's Division of Water Quality. The results of the survey shall be completed and submitted to the State Water Board and Regional Water Board at least six months prior to the end of the permit cycle.

d. Once during each five (5) year period, a bioaccumulation study shall be conducted to determine the concentrations of metals and synthetic organic pollutants at representative discharge sites and at representative reference sites. The study design is subject to approval by the Regional Water Board and the State Water Board's Division of Water Quality. The bioaccumulation study may include California mussels (Mytilus californianus) and/or sand crabs (Emerita analoga or Blepharipoda occidentalis). Based on the study results, the Regional Water Board and the State Water Board's Division of Water Quality, may adjust the study design in subsequent permits, or add or modify additional test organisms (such as shore crabs or fish), or modify the study design appropriate for the area and best available sensitive measures of contaminant exposure.

e. Marine Debris: Representative quantitative observations for trash by type and source shall be performed along the coast of the ASBS within the influence of the ASBS Discharger's outfalls. The design, including locations and frequency, of the marine debris observations is subject to approval by the Regional Water Board and State Water Board's Division of Water Quality.

f. The monitoring requirements of the Individual Monitoring Program in this Section are minimum requirements. After a minimum of one (1) year of continuous water quality monitoring of the discharges and ocean receiving waters, the Executive Director of the State Water Board may require additional monitoring, or adjust, reduce or suspend receiving water and reference station monitoring. This determination may be made at any point
3. Regional Integrated Monitoring Program: ASBS Dischargers may elect to participate in a regional integrated monitoring program, in lieu of an individual monitoring program, to fulfill the requirements for monitoring the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of the ocean receiving waters within their ASBS. This regional approach shall characterize natural water quality, pre- and post-storm, in ocean reference areas near the mouths of identified open space watersheds and the effects of the discharges on natural water quality (physical, chemical, and toxicity) in the ASBS receiving waters, and should include benthic marine aquatic life and bioaccumulation components. The design of the ASBS stratum of a regional integrated monitoring program may deviate from the otherwise prescribed individual monitoring approach (in Section I.2.) if approved by the State Water Board's Division of Water Quality and the Regional Water Boards.

3a. Ocean reference areas shall be located at the drainages of flowing watersheds with minimal development (in no instance more than 10% development), and shall not be located in CWA Section 303(d) listed waterbodies or have tributaries that are 303(d) listed. Reference areas shall be free of wastewater discharges and anthropogenic non-storm water runoff. A minimum of low threat storm runoff discharges (e.g. stream highway overpasses and campgrounds) may be allowed on a case-by-case basis. Reference areas shall be located in the same region as the ASBS receiving water monitoring occurs. The reference areas for each Region are subject to approval by the participants in the regional integrated monitoring program, the State Water Board's Division of Water Quality and the applicable Regional Water Board(s). A minimum of three ocean reference water samples must be collected from each station, each from a separate storm during the same storm season that receiving water is sampled. A minimum of one reference location shall be sampled for each ASBS receiving water site sampled per responsible party. For parties discharging to ASBS in more than one Regional Water Board region, at a minimum, one reference station and one receiving water station shall be sampled in each region.

3b. ASBS ocean receiving water must be sampled in the surf zone at the location where the runoff makes contact with ocean water (i.e. at "point zero"). Ocean receiving water stations must be representative of worst-case discharge conditions (i.e. co-located at a large drain greater than 36 inches, or if drains greater than 36 inches are not present in the ASBS then the largest drain greater than 18 inches.) Ocean receiving water stations are subject to approval by the participants in the regional monitoring program and the State Water Board's Division of Water Quality and the applicable Regional Water Board(s). A minimum of three ocean receiving water samples must be collected during each storm season from each station, each from a separate...
storm. A minimum of one receiving water location shall be sampled in each ASBS per responsible party in that ASBS. For parties discharging to ASBS in more than one Regional Water Board region, at a minimum, one reference station and one receiving water station shall be sampled in each region.

c. Reference and receiving water sampling shall commence during the first full storm season following the adoption of these special conditions, and post-storm samples shall be collected during the same storm event when storm water runoff is sampled. Sampling shall occur in a minimum of two storm seasons. For those ASBS Dischargers that have already participated in the Southern California Bight 2008 ASBS regional monitoring effort, sampling may be limited to only one storm season.

d. Receiving water and reference samples shall be analyzed for the same constituents as storm water runoff samples. At a minimum, constituents to be sampled and analyzed in reference and discharge receiving waters must include oil and grease, total suspended solids, Ocean Plan Table B metals (provided at the end of this Attachment) for protection of marine life, Ocean Plan PAHs, pyrethroids, OP pesticides, ammonia, nitrate, phosphates, and critical life stage chronic toxicity for three species. In addition, within the range of the southern sea otter, indicator bacteria or some other measure of fecal contamination shall be analyzed.
REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGERS WHO HAVE BEEN GRANTED AN OCEAN PLAN EXCEPTION FOR DISCHARGES TO ASBS

Special Protections Section E.6. Flowchart to Determine Compliance with Natural Water Quality

- Compare receiving water post-storm sample concentration to the 85% threshold of reference sample concentrations
  - Is post-storm concentration > 85% threshold?
    - no: Compliance with natural water quality
    - yes: Compare receiving water post-storm to pre-storm sample concentration
      - Is post-storm receiving water sample > pre-storm concentration?
        - no: Receiving Water sample similar to local background - No Action
        - yes: Resample receiving water pre- and post-storm during the next feasible storm event and analyze per Water Board approval
          - Is post-storm receiving water sample > pre-storm concentration > 85% threshold?
            - no: Compliance with natural water quality
            - yes: Receiving Water sample similar to local background - No Action

* When an exceedance of natural water quality occurs, the Discharger must comply with Section D. Note, when sampling data is available, end-of-pipe effluent concentrations will be considered by the Water Boards in making this determination.
### TABLE A

**Monitoring Constituent List**  
(excerpted from California Ocean Plan dated 2009)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grease and Oil</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspended Solids</td>
<td>Mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settleable Solids</td>
<td>mL/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity</td>
<td>NTU</td>
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<tr>
<td>PH</td>
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### TABLE B

**Monitoring Constituent List**  
(Excerpted from California Ocean Plan dated 2009)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>µg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium</td>
<td>µg/L</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chromium</td>
<td>µg/L</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>µg/L</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>µg/L</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mercury</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td>µg/L</td>
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<tr>
<td>Selenium</td>
<td>µg/L</td>
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<tr>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>µg/L</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>µg/L</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cyanide</td>
<td>µg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Chlorine Residual</td>
<td>µg/L</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ammonia (as N)</td>
<td>µg/L</td>
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<td>TUa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chronic Toxicity</td>
<td>TUc</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated)</td>
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<td>Chlorinated Phenolics</td>
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<td>Endosulfan</td>
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<td>Endrin</td>
<td>µg/L</td>
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<tr>
<td>HCH</td>
<td>µg/L</td>
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</table>

**Analytical Chemistry Methods:** All constituents shall be analyzed using the lowest minimum detection limits comparable to the Ocean Plan water quality objectives. For metal analysis, all samples, including storm water effluent, reference samples, and ocean receiving water samples, shall be analyzed by the approved analytical method with the lowest minimum detection limits (currently Inductively Coupled Plasma/Mass Spectrometry) described in the Ocean Plan.
ATTACHMENT H

SAMPLE COLLECTION AND HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES
ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES
(GENERAL PERMIT)


1. Identify the sampling parameters required to be tested and the number of storm water discharge points that will be sampled. Request the analytical testing laboratory to provide the appropriate number and type of sample containers, sample container labels, blank chain of custody forms, and sample preservation instructions.

2. Determine how samples will be transported to the laboratory. The testing laboratory should receive samples within 48 hours of the physical sampling (unless otherwise required by the laboratory). The Discharger may either deliver the samples to the laboratory, arrange for the laboratory to pick up the samples, or overnight ship the samples to the laboratory. All sample analysis shall be done in accordance with 40 Code of Federal Regulations part 136. Samples for pH have a holding time of 15 minutes.¹

3. Qualified Combined Samples shall be combined by the laboratory and not by the Discharger. Sample bottles must be appropriately labeled to instruct the laboratory on which samples to combine.

4. Unless the Discharger can provide flow weighted information, all combined samples shall be volume weighted.

5. For grab samples, use only the sample containers provided by the laboratory to collect and store samples. Use of any other type of containers may contaminate samples.

6. For automatic samplers that are not compatible with bottles provided by the laboratory, the Discharger is required to send the sample container included with the automatic sampler to the laboratory for analysis.

¹ 40 C.F.R. section 136.3, Table II - Required Containers, Preservation Techniques, and Holding Times.

Order 2014-0057-DWQ
SAMPLE COLLECTION AND HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

7. The Discharger can only use automatic sampling device to sample parameters that the device is designed to. For pH, Dischargers can only use automatic sampling devices with the ability to read pH within 15 minutes of sample collection.

8. The Discharger is prohibited from using an automatic sampling device for Oil and Grease, unless the automatic sampling device is specifically designed to sample for Oil and Grease.

9. To prevent contamination, do not touch inside of sample container or cap or put anything into the sample containers before collecting storm water samples.

10. Do not overfill sample containers. Overfilling can change the analytical results.

11. Tightly screw on the cap of each sample container without stripping the threads of the cap.

12. Complete and attach a label for each sample container. The label shall identify the date and time of sample collection, the person taking the sample, and the sample collection location or discharge point. The label should also identify any sample containers that have been preserved.

13. Carefully pack sample containers into an ice chest or refrigerator to prevent breakage and maintain temperature during shipment. Remember to place frozen ice packs into shipping containers. Samples should be kept as close to 4 degrees Celsius (39 degrees Fahrenheit) as possible until arriving to the laboratory. Do not freeze samples.

14. Complete a Chain of Custody form for each set of samples. The Chain of Custody form shall include the Discharger’s name, address, and phone number, identification of each sample container and sample collection point, person collecting the samples, the date and time each sample container was filled, and the analysis that is required for each sample container.

15. Upon shipping/delivering the sample containers, obtain both the signatures of the persons relinquishing and receiving the sample containers.

16. Dischargers shall designate and train personnel to collect, maintain, and ship samples in accordance with the sample protocols and laboratory practices.

17. Refer to Table 1 in the General Permit for test methods, detection limits, and reporting units.

18. All sampling and sample preservation shall be in accordance with 40 Code of Federal Regulations part 136 and the current edition of "Standard Methods for
SAMPLE COLLECTION AND HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

the Examination of Water and Wastewater” (American Public Health Association). All monitoring instruments and equipment (including Discharger field instruments for measuring pH or specific conductance if identified as an additional sampling parameter) shall be calibrated and maintained in accordance with manufacturers’ specifications to ensure accurate measurements. All laboratory analyses shall be conducted according to approved test procedures under 40 Code of Federal Regulations part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified by the Regional Water Quality Control Board. All metals shall be reported as total metals. Dischargers may conduct their own field analysis of pH (or specific conductance if identified as an additional sampling parameter) if the Discharger has sufficient capability (qualified and trained employees, properly calibrated and maintained field instruments, etc.) to adequately perform the field analysis. With the exception of field analysis conducted by Dischargers for pH (or specific conductance if identified as an additional sampling parameter), all analyses shall be sent to and conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the California Department of Public Health. Dischargers are required to report to the Water Board any sampling data collected more frequently than required in this General Permit (Section XXI.J.2)
APPENDIX 1

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) CHECKLIST

NATIONAL POLLUTION DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES (GENERAL PERMIT)

FACILITY NAME: ________________________________

Waste Discharge Identification (WDID) #: ____________________________________________

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<tr>
<th>FACILITY CONTACT</th>
<th>Consultant/Qualified Industrial Storm Water Practitioner (QISP)</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Pollution Prevention Team (Section X.D.1)</td>
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Site Map(s) (Section X.E)

| Facility boundaries (Section X.E.3.a) |                |                                   |                                  |
| Drainage areas (Section X.E.3.a)      |                |                                   |                                  |
| Direction of flow (Section X.E.3.a)   |                |                                   |                                  |
| On-facility water bodies (Section X.E.3.a) |             |                                   |                                  |

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## STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) CHECKLIST

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<td>Location of Directly Exposed Materials (Section X.E.3.e)</td>
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<td>Locations of significant spills and leaks (Section X.E.3.e)</td>
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<td>Areas of Industrial Activity (Section X.E.3.f)</td>
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<td>Areas of industrial activity (Section X.E.3.f)</td>
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<td>Storage areas/storage tanks (Section X.E.3.f)</td>
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<td>Shipping and receiving areas (Section X.E.3.f)</td>
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<td>Vehicle and equipment storage/maintenance (Section X.E.3.f)</td>
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<td>Cleaning and material reuse (Section X.E.3.f)</td>
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### STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) CHECKLIST

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<th>SWPPP (General Permit Section)</th>
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<th>SWPPP Page # or Reference Location</th>
<th>Date Implemented or Last Revised</th>
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<tr>
<td>Other areas of industrial activities (Section X.E.3.f)</td>
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</table>

#### Storage location
- Quantity
- Frequency

#### Receiving and shipping location
- Quantity
- Frequency

#### Handling location
- Quantity
- Frequency

#### Potential Pollution Sources (Section X.G)

##### Description of Potential Pollution Sources (Section X.G.1)
- Industrial processes (Section X.G.1.a)
- Material handling and storage areas (Section X.G.1.b)
- Dust & particulate generating activities (Section X.G.1.c)
- Significant spills and leaks (Section X.G.1.d)
- Non-storm water discharges (Section X.G.1.e)
- Erodible surfaces (Section X.G.1.f)

##### Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources (Section X.G.2)
- Narrative assessment of likely sources of pollutants (Section X.G.2.a)
- Narrative assessment of likely pollutants present in storm water discharges (Section X.G.2.a)
- Identification of additional BMPs (Section X.G.2.b)
# STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) CHECKLIST

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<th>SWPPP (General Permit Section)</th>
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<td>Identification of additional parameters (Section X.G.2.d)</td>
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**Storm Water Best Management Practices (Section X.H)**

### Minimum BMPs (Section X.H.1)
- Good housekeeping (Section X.H.1.a)
- Preventative maintenance (Section X.H.1.b)
- Spill response (Section X.H.1.c)
- Material handling and waste management (Section X.H.1.d)
- Erosion and sediment controls (Section X.H.1.e)
- Employee training program (Section X.H.1.f)
- Quality assurance and record keeping (Section X.H.1.g)

### Advanced BMPs (Section X.H.2)
- Implement advanced BMPs at the facility (Section X.H.2.a)
- Exposure Minimization BMPs (Section X.H.2.b.i)
- Storm Water containment and discharge reduction BMPS (Section X.H.2.b.ii)
- Treatment Control BMPs (Section X.H.2.b.iii)
- Other advance BMPs (Section X.H.2.b.iv)

### Temporary Suspension of Activities (Section X.H.3)
- BMPs necessary for stabilization of the facility (Section X.H.3)
**STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) CHECKLIST**

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<tr>
<th>SWPPP (General Permit Section)</th>
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<th>SWPPP Page # or Reference Location</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>BMP Descriptions (Section X.H.4)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pollutant that a BMP reduces or prevents (Section X.H.4.a.i)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frequency of BMP implementation (Section X.H.4.a.ii)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Location of BMP (Section X.H.4.a.iii)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Person implementing BMP (Section X.H.4.a.iv)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Procedures/maintenance/instructions for BMP implementation (Section X.H.4.a.v)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equipment and tools for BMP implementation (Section X.H.4.a.vi)</td>
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<tr>
<td>BMPs needing more frequent inspections (Section X.H.4.a.vii)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minimum BMP/applicable advanced BMPs not implemented at the facility (Section X.H.4.b)</td>
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</table>

**BMP Summary Table (Section X.H.5)**

**Monitoring Implementation Plan (Section X.I)**

| Team members assisting in developing the MIP (Section X.I.1) |               |                                   |                                 |
| Summary of visual observation procedures, locations, and details (Section X.I.2) |               |                                   |                                 |
| Justifications if applicable for: Alternative discharge locations, Representative Sampling Reduction or, Qualified Combined Samples (Section X.I.3) |               |                                   |                                 |
| Procedures for field instrument calibration (Section X.I.4) |               |                                   |                                 |

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## STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) CHECKLIST

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<tr>
<th>SWPPP (General Permit Section)</th>
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<td>Example of Chain of Custody (Section X.I.5)</td>
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<td>Annual Comprehensive Facility Compliance Evaluation (Section XV)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Review of all visual inspection and monitoring records and sampling and analysis results conducted during the previous reporting year (Section XV.A)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Visual inspection of all areas of industrial activity and associated potential pollutant sources (Section XV.B)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Visual inspection of all drainage areas previously identified as having no-exposure to industrial activities and materials in accordance with the definitions in Section XVII (Section XV.C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the BMPs (Section XV.D)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Visual inspection of any structural and/or treatment control BMPs (Section XV.E)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Review and assessment of all BMPs for each area of industrial activity and associated potential pollutant sources (Section XV.F)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assessment of other factors needed to complete the information described in Section XVI.B (Section XV.G)</td>
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APPENDIX 2

INSTRUCTIONS FOR NO EXPOSURE CERTIFICATION (NEC)

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES
(GENERAL PERMIT)

This Attachment provides general guidance instructions and guidance for obtaining NEC coverage. The actual NEC requirements are primarily contained in Section XVII of this General Permit.

A. INSTRUCTIONS:

Who May File for NEC Coverage

Sections 301 and 402(p) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), and Sections 1311 and 1342(p) of 33 United States Code prohibit the discharge of storm water associated with industrial activity to waters of the United States without a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. However, NPDES permit coverage is “conditionally excluded” for discharges of storm water associated with industrial activities (industrial storm water discharges) if the Discharger can certify that a condition of “No Exposure” exists at the industrial facility. A condition of “No Exposure” means that a Discharger’s industrial activities and materials are not exposed to storm water. Industrial storm water discharges from construction and land disturbance activities are ineligible for the NEC coverage. Dischargers who file valid NECs in accordance with these instructions are not required to implement Best Available Technology Economically Achievable /Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology and comply with the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and monitoring requirements of this General Permit.

Obtaining and Maintaining NEC Coverage

A Discharger must electronically certify and submit NEC Permit Registration Documents (PRDs) via State Water Resources Control Board’s (State Water Board’s) Storm Water Multi-Application and Report Tracking System (SMARTS) to obtain NEC coverage. This conditional exclusion does not become effective until the PRDs are submitted and the annual fee is paid. Upon receipt of the annual fee, the Discharger will electronically receive an NEC acceptance notification via SMARTS, which will include a Waste Discharge Identification (WDID) number. A Discharger must maintain a condition of “No Exposure” at the facility for the conditional exclusion to remain applicable. The Discharger must annually electronically re-certify the NEC via SMARTS to confirm that the conditions of “no exposure” are being maintained. If conditions change resulting in the exposure of materials and activities to storm water, the Discharger must electronically certify and submit PRDs via SMARTS for Notice of Intent (NOI) coverage under the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities (General Permit).

Fees

First time NEC coverage PRDs and the annual re-certification require a fee. Fees may be changed by State Water Board regulation, independent of this General Permit.

How to Prepare and Submit PRDs for NEC Coverage

A Discharger must electronically certify and submit PRDs for NEC coverage in accordance with the instructions provided at the State Water Board web site for SMARTS:

https://smarts.waterboards.ca.gov/smarts/faces/SwSmartsLogon.jsp

A Discharger with multiple facilities that satisfy the conditions of “No Exposure” must certify and submit PRDs for each facility. The Discharger is required to inspect and evaluate each individual facility to determine the condition of No-Exposure. The Discharger must retain an electronic or paper copy of the NEC coverage acceptance notification for their records.

The following information is required in the PRDs:

Discharger Information

1. The legal business name of the business entity, public organization, or any other entity that operates the facility described in the certification. The name of the operator may or may not be the same as the name of the facility. The operator is the legal entity that controls the facility operations, not the plant or site manager.

2. The mailing address of the facility operator, including the city, state, and zip code.

3. The facility operator contact person, telephone number and e-mail address.
INSTRUCTIONS FOR NO EXPOSURE CERTIFICATION (NEC)

Facility Information

4. The legal business name of the facility.

5. The total acreage of the facility associated with industrial activity. (Facility size in acres is calculated by taking the square feet and dividing by 43,560.)

6. The complete physical street address (e.g., the street address used for express deliveries), including the city, State, and zip code. Do not use a P.O. Box number. If a physical street address does not exist, describe the location or provide the latitude and longitude of a point within the facility boundary. Latitude and longitude are available from United States Geological Survey quadrangle or topographic maps, or may be found using a mapping site on the internet.

7. The facility contact person, telephone number, and e-mail address.

8. The 4-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code that represents the facility primary industrial activity. Provide a brief description of the primary industrial activity. If applicable, enter other significant SIC codes and descriptions. To obtain these codes, see the 1987 SIC Manual or the Occupational Health and Safety Administration’s site:

http://www.osha.gov/pls/imis/sicsearch.html

9. If the facility is currently covered under the General Permit, include the WDID number. The WDID number will be used at a later date to terminate the facility’s coverage under the General Permit as necessary.

Facility Mailing or Billing Address

Completion of this item is required the facility mailing address or billing address differs from the physical facility address provided above. The Discharger must indicate which address the annual fee invoice must be sent to if the State Water Board is unable to transmit the invoice electronically.

Site Maps

Site maps must be prepared and submitted in accordance with the requirements in Section X.E of this General Permit.

NEC Checklist

The Discharger must evaluate the eleven major areas that storm water exposure may occur, per the listing at the end of this appendix. The Discharger must be able to certify that none of these major areas have potential for exposure. If the Discharger cannot certify that every one of the eleven major areas do not have exposure, a potential for exposure exists at the facility and the facility is not eligible for NEC coverage. The Discharger must obtain (or continue) NOI coverage under this General Permit if the facility is not eligible for NEC coverage. After obtaining NOI coverage, the Discharger may implement facility modifications to eliminate the potential for a discharge of storm water exposed to industrial activity, and then change their NOI coverage to NEC coverage by certifying the conditions of “No Exposure” are met.

Certification

Federal and state statutes provide for severe penalties for Dischargers that submit false information on the PRDs. Dischargers shall certify and submit PRDs via SMARTS for NEC coverage in accordance with Electronic Signature and Certification Requirements in Section XXI.K of this General Permit.

B. GUIDANCE:

Contact your local Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) office with questions regarding this guidance.

1. Who is Eligible to Qualify for the No Exposure Certification (NEC) - Conditional Exclusion?

All industrial categories listed in Attachment A of this General Permit (excluding construction) are eligible to apply for the NEC coverage.

2. Limitations on Eligibility for NEC coverage

In addition to construction projects not being eligible, the following situations limit the applicability of NEC coverage:

a. NEC coverage is available on a facility-wide basis only, not for individual drainage areas or discharge locations. Generally, if any exposed industrial materials or activities exist, or have a potential to exist, anywhere at a facility, NEC coverage is not applicable to the facility. If the Regional Water Board determines that a facility does have exposure or the facility’s storm water discharges have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of applicable water quality objectives/standards, the Regional Water Board can deny NEC coverage.

b. If changes at a facility result in potential exposure of industrial activities or materials, the facility is no longer eligible for NEC coverage. Dischargers
INSTRUCTIONS FOR NO EXPOSURE CERTIFICATION (NEC)

shall register for NOI coverage under this General Permit prior to a planned facility change that will cause exposure, or within seven (7) calendar days after unplanned exposure occurs. If an unplanned exposure occurs due to an emergency response or one-time event that is unlikely to re-occur, a Discharger may contact the Regional Water Board to discuss whether the requirement to obtain NOI coverage can be waived. Unless the Discharger receives a written waiver from the Regional Water Board, the Discharger shall electronically certify and submit PRDs to obtain NOI coverage.

c. Current contamination resulting from historic industrial practices at the facility (e.g., soil contamination, groundwater contamination, etc.) represents a condition of exposure to waters of the United State; therefore a facility with historic contamination is not eligible for NEC coverage.

3. What is the Definition of No Exposure?

a. **No Exposure** means all industrial materials and activities are protected by a storm-resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt and/or runoff.

b. **Industrial materials and activities** include, but are not limited to, material-handling equipment or activities, industrial machinery, raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, and final products, or waste products.

c. **Material handling activities** include storage, loading and unloading, transport, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, by-product, final product, or waste product.

d. **Final products** intended to be used outdoors (e.g., automobiles) typically pose little risk of polluting storm water since not typically contaminated with pollutants that become mobilized by contact with storm water. Final products are exempt from the requirement for protection by a storm-resistant shelter to qualify for no exposure. Similarly, containers, racks, and other transport platforms (e.g., wooden pallets) used for the storage or conveyance of final products may also be stored outside if pollutant-free or pollutants do not mobilize via contact with storm water.

e. **Storm-resistant shelters** include: (1) completely roofed and walled buildings or structures, (2) structures with only a top cover (no side coverings) supported by permanent supports, provided material within the structure is not subject to wind dispersion (sawdust, powders, etc.) or being tracked out of the facility, and is not a source of pollutants in the industrial storm water discharges.

4. Industrial Materials/Activities Not Requiring a Storm-Resistant Shelter

The intent of the “No Exposure” exclusion is to maintain a condition of permanent “No Exposure”. A storm-resistant shelter is not required for the following industrial materials and activities:

a. **Drums, Barrels, Tanks, and Similar Containers** that are sealed ("sealed" means banded or otherwise secured and without operational taps or valves), are not exposed provided those containers are not deteriorated, do not contain residual materials on the outside surfaces, and do not leak. Drums, barrels, etc., that are not opened while outdoors, or are not deteriorated or leaking, and that do not pose a risk of contaminating storm water runoff. Consider the following when making a “No Exposure” determination:

i. Materials shall not be added or withdrawn to/from containers while outdoors

ii. Simply moving containers while outside does not create exposure unless exposure occurs when pollutants are “tracked out” by the container handling equipment or vehicles.

iii. All outdoor containers shall be inspected to ensure they are not open, deteriorated, or leaking. When an outdoor container is observed as open, deteriorated, or leaking, the container must immediately be closed, replaced, or sheltered. Frequent detection of open, deteriorated, or leaking containers, or failure to immediately close, replace, or shelter opened, deteriorated or leaking containers will cause a condition of exposure.

iv. Containers, racks, and other transport platforms (e.g., wooden pallets) used with drums, barrels, etc., can be stored outside providing they are contaminant-free and in good repair.

b. **Above Ground Storage Tanks (ASTs)** In addition to generally being considered as not exposed, ASTs may also be exempt from the prohibition against adding or withdrawing material to/from external containers. ASTs typically use transfer valves to dispense materials that support facility operations (e.g., heating oil, propane, butane, chemical feedstock) or fuel for delivery vehicles (gasoline, diesel, compressed natural gas). For operational
INSTRUCTIONS FOR NO EXPOSURE CERTIFICATION (NEC)

ASTs to qualify for "No Exposure", the following must be satisfied:

i. The tank(s) shall be physically separated from and not associated with vehicle maintenance operations.

ii. There shall be no leaks from piping, pumps, or other equipment that has the potential to come in contact with storm water.

iii. Wherever feasible, the tank(s) shall have secondary containment (e.g., an impervious dike, berm or concrete retaining structure) to prevent runoff in the event of a structural failure or leaking transfer valve. Note: any resulting unpermitted discharge is in violation of the CWA.

c. Lidded Dumpsters. Lidded dumpsters containing waste materials, providing the containers are completely covered and nothing can drain out holes in the bottom, spilt when loaded into the dumpster, or spilt in loading into a garbage truck. Industrial waste materials and trash that is stored uncovered is considered exposed.

d. Adequately maintained vehicles, such as trucks, automobiles, forklifts, trailers or other general-purpose vehicles found onsite - but not industrial machinery that are not leaking, are in good repair or are not otherwise a potential source of contaminants:

i. Vehicles passing between buildings may be exposed to storm water, however if the vehicles are adequately maintained, a condition of exposure may not exist. Similarly, non-leaking vehicles awaiting maintenance at vehicle maintenance facilities are not considered potential exposure. However, vehicles that have been washed or rinsed that are not completely dry prior to outside exposure have the potential to cause a condition of exposure. Vehicles that track materials out of the facility are considered to be mobilizing pollutants. Vehicles that exit maintenance bays are also considered to cause exposure.

ii. The mere conveyance between buildings of materials/products that are otherwise not allowed to be stored outdoors, does not create a condition of exposure, provided the materials/products are adequately protected from storm water and do not have the potential to be released as a result of a leak or spill.

e. Final products built and intended for use outdoors (e.g., new cars), provided the final products have not deteriorated, are not contaminated, or are not otherwise potential sources of contaminants.

Types of final products not qualifying for a certification of "No Exposure":

i. Products that may be mobilized in storm water discharges (e.g., rock salt).

ii. Products, which may, when exposed, oxidize, deteriorate, leak, or otherwise be a potential source of contaminants (e.g., junk cars, stockpiled train rails).

iii. "Final" products that are, in actuality, "intermediate" products. Intermediate products are those used in the composition of yet another product (i.e., sheet metal, tubing, and paint used in making tractors).

iv. Even if the intermediate product is "final" for a manufacturer and destined for incorporation in a "final product intended for use outdoors," the product is not allowed to be exposed because they may be chemically treated or are insufficiently impervious to weathering.

f. Special Conditions for Construction Activities

Permanent, uninterrupted sheltering of industrial activities or materials may not always be possible during facility renovation or construction. When such circumstances exist, the Discharger is not required to obtain coverage under an NPDES permit as long as the following conditions are met:

i. Materials and activities are protected with temporary covers or shelters (i.e. tarpaulins);

ii. Temporary covers or shelters prevent the contact of storm water to materials and activities;

iii. Materials are subject to wind dispersion are not stored under temporary sheltering;

iv. Temporary shelters are only used when necessary during facility renovation or construction and until permanent storm-resistant shelters as described above are available; and;

v. Temporary shelters are only used for a single period of ninety days or less. (Facilities with construction and renovation projects that will need the use of temporary shelters beyond 90 days, or that will require multiple periods of ninety
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days or less, are required to be covered by an NPDES permit.)

5. Other Potential Sources of Contaminants

a. Particulate Emissions from Roof Stacks and/or Vents: Deposits of particles or residuals from roof stacks/vents that have the potential to be mobilized by storm water runoff are considered exposed.

b. Pollutants Potentially Mobilized by Wind: Windblown materials cause a condition of exposure. Materials sheltered from precipitation are deemed exposed if the materials has a potential to be mobilized by wind.

6. Certifying a Condition of “No Exposure”

To obtain the NEC coverage, the Discharger must electronically certify and submit PRDs via SMARTS that the facility meets the definition of “No Exposure” and pay an annual fee. The Discharger must submit PRDs for NEC coverage even if the Discharger was not previously required to file for NEC coverage under the previous General Permit. These PRDs include a checklist requiring the Discharger to evaluate eleven major areas to determine whether there is exposure of industrial activities and materials at the facility. To qualify for NEC coverage the Discharger must satisfy all the NEC coverage conditions in this General Permit and certify that there is “No Exposure”. The checklist: 1) aids the Discharger in determining if its facility is eligible for NEC coverage, and 2) furnishes the necessary documentation supporting relief from the General Permit’s requirement of NOI coverage. Additionally, Dischargers with NEC coverage are not required to develop and implement SWPPPs or comply with the monitoring requirements.

If a Discharger cannot certify that there is “No Exposure” at the facility, the Discharger must make appropriate changes at the facility to eliminate exposure prior to registering for future NEC coverage. Facility changes must remove all potential for pollutant exposure to storm water.

An annual inspection and evaluation, re-certification and fee are required thereafter.

7. Other NEC coverage Facts:

a. NEC coverage is only valid if the condition of “No Exposure” exists and is reasonably expected to continue to exist. Dischargers shall electronically certify and submit PRDs for NOI coverage when the condition of “No Exposure” is no longer expected to exist.

b. Dischargers must file PRDs for NEC coverage for each qualifying facility.

c. An NEC must be submitted for each separate facility qualifying for the “No Exposure” conditional exclusion.

d. An NEC is non-transferable. If a new operator takes over facility operations, the new operator shall electronically certify and submit PRDs and applicable fees for new NEC coverage via SMARTS prior to the operations transfer. NEC coverage cannot be transferred from one physical location to another regardless of ownership.

8. Operators May Be Required to Obtain NOI Coverage Based on the Protection Of Water Quality?

Operators who certified that their facilities qualify for NEC coverage may, nonetheless, be required by the Regional Water Board to obtain NOI coverage if the Regional Water Board determines that the facility’s discharge has the potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of applicable water quality objectives/standards or determines that exposure exists at the facility. The Regional Water Board may request information and/or inspect the facility to assess potential water quality impacts and to determine if NOI coverage is required. The Discharger shall take appropriate actions to ensure compliance with the General Permit.

9. Steps to Obtain NEC coverage

This section will walk you through the process of obtaining NEC coverage.

Step 1: Determine if your facility is subject to this General Permit (refer to Attachment A of this General Permit). If yes, proceed to Step 2. If not, stop here.

If your facility is included in Attachment A and conducts industrial activities, you are required to either register for NOI coverage or NEC coverage.

Step 2: Determine if your regulated industrial activity meets the definition of “No Exposure” and qualifies for the exclusion from permitting. If yes, proceed to Step 3. If no, stop here and obtain NOI coverage. An
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evaluation of the facility must be conducted by facility personnel familiar with the facility and its operations. Inspect all facility areas and potential pollutant sources to determine whether the facility satisfies the "No Exposure" conditions.

Step 3: Electronically certify and submit the PRDs for NEC coverage via SMARTS and mail the annual fee to the State Water Board at the following address:

SWRCB
Surface Water Permitting Section
PO Box 1977
Sacramento, CA 95812-1977
To maintain NEC coverage, the NEC must re-certify and pay a fee annually. This may only be done if the condition of "No Exposure" continues to exist at the facility.

Step 4: If requested, staff from the Water Boards, local Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4), or United States Environmental Protection Agency must be allowed to inspect your facility. All inspection reports will be made publicly available.

Step 5: Maintain a condition of "No Exposure".

- NEC coverage is not a blanket exemption. Therefore, if facility physical or operational changes occur which cause exposure of industrial activities or materials to storm water, the Discharger must then immediately comply with all the requirements of this General Permit, including obtaining NOI coverage as applicable.

- To maintain the condition of "No Exposure", the Discharger shall annually evaluate the facility to assure that the conditions of "No Exposure" still exist. More frequent evaluations may be necessary in circumstances when facility operations are rapidly changing.

- Failure to maintain the condition of "No Exposure" or otherwise obtain NOI coverage may lead to the unauthorized discharge of storm water associated with industrial activity to waters of the United States, resulting in penalties under the CWA and Water Code.

C. Frequently Asked Questions:

Q1. Who is eligible for NEC Coverage?
A. Any Discharger operating a facility described in Attachment A may register for NEC coverage if their facility has a condition of "No Exposure".

Q2. How does an eligible Discharger file for NEC coverage and where is the annual fee sent?
A. The PRDs for NEC coverage shall be electronically certified and submitted in accordance with the instructions provided in SMARTS at the State Water Board website at: https://smarts.waterboards.ca.gov/smarts/faces/SwSmartsLogin.jsp. The fee is currently $242, but may be changed by regulation. Once NEC coverage is accepted, an invoice will be electronically sent to the Discharger. The annual fee and invoice shall be sent to:

State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Water Quality
Attention: Industrial Storm Water Unit
P.O. Box 1977
Sacramento, CA 95812-1977

Q3. If my facility's storm water discharges are covered by an individual permit, can I file for NEC coverage?
A. Yes. Storm water discharges covered by an individual permit are eligible for NEC coverage if the conditions at the facility satisfy the definition of "No Exposure" and you obtain approval to terminate individual permit coverage from the local Regional Water Board prior to PRD submittal. Approval from the Regional Water Board is mandatory. Many individual permits, for example, contain numeric storm water effluent limitations ("antibacksliding" provisions may prevent these facilities from qualifying for the "No Exposure" conditional exclusion).

Q4. My facility was originally excluded from the Phase I regulations because it was classified as a "light industrial facility". The facility has never had any exposure to storm water runoff. Do I now need to certify that the facility meets the No Exposure Exclusion from NPDES Storm Water Permitting?
A. Yes. See answer provided to question number 9, "What is the exclusion "conditional" upon?"

Q5. Do I have to file a Notice of Termination (NOT) and a register for NEC coverage if my facility has NOI coverage and qualifies for NEC coverage?
A. No. You are only required to register for NEC coverage. You must provide the WDID# in your NEC coverage PRDs in order for the State Water Board to change permit coverage status.

Q6. When and how often is a NEC coverage recertification required?
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A. Re-certification of NEC coverage is required annually (assuming the facility maintains its "No Exposure" status). The State Water Board will electronically transmit an NEC re-certification and annual fee notification to each facility operator who has filed for NEC coverage.

New Dischargers must register for NEC coverage before the commencement of facility operations. Dischargers that fail to file for NEC coverage or apply for NOI coverage before the commencement of facility operations will be out of compliance and subject to enforcement.

Existing Dischargers have two options for submitting NECs:

1. Facility operators of "light industrial" facilities who have been operating under their original, no-certification-required permitting exemption must submit the NEC at any time prior to October 1, 2015. Dischargers who have not submitted an NEC or applied for permit coverage by this due date will be considered out of compliance and subject to Water Board enforcement.

2. Dischargers who have NOI coverage may register for NEC coverage at any time following completion of facility changes that result in the condition of "No Exposure".

Q7. What happens if I know of changes that may cause exposure?

A. If exposure has the potential to occur in the near future due to some anticipated change at the facility, the Discharger must obtain NOI coverage to avoid potential enforcement for violations of this General Permit.

Q8. Is the NEC coverage transferable to a new Discharger?

A. No. If a new operator takes over your facility, the new operator must register for new NEC coverage prior to the transfer. A new application fee is required.

Q9. What is the exclusion "conditional" upon?

A. The exclusion from permit coverage requirements is "conditional" upon the certification of the Discharger that the facility does not have exposure of materials or activities to storm water. PRDs for NEC coverage shall be electronically submitted to the State Water Board and will not be accepted if incomplete. The Regional Water Board may review the information, contact and/or inspect the facility, and invalidate the NEC and require the Discharger to obtain NOI coverage. PRDs are public documents and will be available for public review via SMARTS.

Q10. Can secondary containment around an outdoor exposed area qualify for a condition of "No Exposure"?

A. If secondary containment is engineered to always prevent a discharge of collected rainfall (based on the historical rainfall record) and a simultaneous spill of any other industrial materials or liquids, the "No Exposure" condition may be claimed. Note that there must be proper disposal of any water or liquids collected from the containment (i.e., discharged in compliance with another NPDES permit, treated and discharged to the sanitary sewer, or trucked off-site to an appropriate disposal/treatment facility).

D. NEC Checklist

An NEC Checklist must be prepared by the Discharger demonstrating that: (1) the facility has been evaluated, (2) none of the following materials or activities are, or will be in the foreseeable future, exposed to precipitation, and (3) all unauthorized NSWDs have been eliminated:

1. Using, storing or cleaning industrial machinery or equipment, and areas where residuals from using, storing or cleaning industrial machinery or equipment remain and are exposed;

2. Materials or residuals on the ground or in storm water inlets from spills/leaks;

3. Materials or products from past industrial activity;

4. Material handling equipment (except adequately maintained vehicles);

5. Materials or products during loading/unloading or transporting activities;

6. Materials or products stored outdoors (except final products intended for outside use, i.e., new cars, where exposure to storm water does not result in the discharge of pollutants);

7. Materials contained in open, deteriorated or leaking storage drums, barrels, tanks, and similar containers;

8. Materials or products handled/stored on roads or railways owned or maintained by the Discharger;

9. Waste material (except waste in covered, non-leaking containers, i.e., dumpsters);
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10. Application or disposal of processed wastewater (unless already covered by an NPDES permit); and

11. Particulate matter or visible deposits of residuals from roof stacks/vents evident in the storm water outflow.
APPENDIX 3

WATERBODIES WITH CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 303(D) LISTED IMPAIRMENTS

NATIONAL POLLUTION DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES (GENERAL PERMIT)

The 303(d) impairments below are sourced from the 2010 Integrated Report. The rows in red are impairments for which industrial storm water Dischargers subject to this General Permit are not required to analyze for additional parameters unless directed by the Regional Water Board, because these parameters are typically not associated with industrial storm water. Test methods with substantially similar or more stringent method detection limits may be used if approved by the staff of the State Water Board prior to sampling and analysis and upon approval, will be added into SMARTS. The rows that are not in red are impairments for which Dischargers in the 303(d) impaired watershed are required to analyze for additional parameters, if applicable, because these parameters are more likely to be associated with industrial storm water. See General Permit Section XI.B.6.e. In the event that any of the impairments in this appendix are subsequently delisted, the Dischargers with discharges to that watershed are no longer required to analyze for the additional parameters for those impairments, and the provisions for new Dischargers with discharges to 303(d) impaired water bodies contained in Section VII.B of this General Permit no longer apply for those impairments.

The Excel spreadsheet containing the water bodies with 303(d) impairments is an attachment to this Appendix 3. To view the attachment from an electronic (pdf) version of this Appendix 3, left-click on the paper clip icon to the left of this pdf file to make the attachment window appear, then double-click on the icon of an Excel spreadsheet. The Excel spreadsheet is also available on the Industrial Storm Water program pages of the State Water Resources Control Board's website (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/).
Appendix F

RWQCB MOU
with the City of Salinas
Draft Agreement to Coordinate
Storm Water Pollution Prevention and Control Activities for
Industries/Businesses Conducted by the
City of Salinas NPDES Storm Water Program and the
California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Central Coast Region

I. BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is entered into between the City of Salinas and the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board) staff to define their mutual roles and responsibilities in implementing storm water pollution prevention and control activities for industries/businesses, as part of the NPDES Storm Water Program. There are parallel and overlapping responsibilities placed on both groups in regulating storm water discharges from industries/businesses. This MOU describes the working relationship between the City and Regional Board staff’s program for the mutual benefit of each and for the benefit of the facilities being regulated.

The benefits of this MOU to the City and to the Regional Board staff include sharing information, coordinating the implementation of the storm water program so that the limited resources available to both groups are used effectively, and communicating a clear and consistent message to businesses about what the expectations and requirements are of both programs.

II. UNDERSTANDINGS REACHED

Classification of a Lead Regulatory Contact

1. For purposes of this MOU, the lead regulatory contact means the public agency which will have the primary role of inspecting, communicating, and enforcing storm water pollution prevention requirements as described either in the City of Salinas NPDES Storm Water Management program or as described in available permits, procedures, and guidance for the Regional Board staff. Although different agencies may serve as lead regulatory contact, this agreement is not intended to limit any agency’s ability to exercise its jurisdiction or enforcement authority as provided by law.

2. The Regional Board staff will be the lead regulatory contact in controlling the quality of storm water runoff from Publicly Owned Treatment Works, municipal landfills, the Salinas Municipal Airport and operations conducted by tenants and users of this facility.

3. The City (or its designated representative) will be the lead regulatory contact for other industries/businesses, and will conduct inspections and educational outreach as described in the City’s NPDES Storm Water Management Program.

Implementation Approach That Will Be Used

4. The Regional Board Staff and the City will share information when requested as follows:
a. The Regional Board staff will supply public information on Notices of Intent that have been filed, storm water pollution prevention plans received, monitoring results submitted, inspections conducted, and any other public information they have that the City (or its authorized representative) requests for the specific purpose of implementing its storm water program.

b. The City (or its authorized representatives) will supply available public information on industrial storm water NPDES permitted facilities and other facilities for which it is acting as the lead regulatory contact that are requested by the Regional Board staff for the specific purpose of implementing its storm water program.

5. During the City’s current municipal NPDES permit period (until October 22, 2004), the Regional Board staff and the City intend to focus their limited resources on requiring that industries/businesses implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce pollutants to the maximum extent practicable and on effectively eliminating illicit discharges.

6. The Regional Board staff and the City agree to emphasize efforts to notify and educate the owners and operators of industries/businesses as the primary means of beginning to achieve reductions in pollutants in storm water runoff. Where information about the requirements of the storm water program has been provided and this has failed to result in the reduction of pollutant discharges or the activities being conducted require an immediate or more active response, the intent is for the lead regulatory contact to take appropriate enforcement actions.

7. The Regional Board staff and the City agree to coordinate enforcement activities so as to maximize the use of existing resources, to minimize the chance for regulatory overlap, and to minimize possible confusion by industries/businesses.

Facilities Covered by the Industrial Storm Water General Permit

8. The City (or its authorized representative) agrees to begin to assist industries for which it is the lead regulatory contact to become informed about their responsibilities for obtaining industrial storm water NPDES permit coverage.

9. To the extent that the City (or its authorized representative) has available resources, it will also evaluate the sufficiency of Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans, Monitoring Plans, and Annual Monitoring reports for those facilities that have obtained coverage under the General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities (Industrial Storm Water General Permit). In addition, as possible within available resources, the City (and its authorized representatives) will encourage improvements in these documents as appear necessary.

10. During the 5-year permit term, the City will be developing a monitoring program for industries. As this program is developed, the City (and its authorized representative) agrees to work with facilities it is the lead regulatory contact on that have obtained coverage under the General Industrial Activities Storm Water permit.
to coordinate their pollutant monitoring of storm water runoff with the City and to explore ways to maximize the usefulness of these monitoring activities.

**Effective Date**

11. The Regional Board staff and the City agree that this MOU will be effective for the five-year duration of the City's NPDES Municipal Storm Water Permit, WDR Permit No. CAS 049981, that was adopted on October 22, 1999 and expires on October 22, 2004. The agreement may be amended, revised or terminated at any time as mutually agreed to in writing by Regional Board staff and the City.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this agreement which becomes effective on the ___ day of _____, 2000.

____________________________________  APPROVED AS TO FORM:

David Mora, City Manager  
City of Salinas

____________________________________  

Date  

James Sanchez, City Attorney  
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Date
Appendix G

Information for the Industries on Stormwater BMPs

- California Stormwater BMP Handbook Excerpts for Industrial and Commercial Facilities

- Information Booklet for the Monterey County Hazardous Materials Program

- Additional Stormwater Information
Non-Stormwater Discharges

Description

Non-stormwater discharges (NSWDs) are flows that do not consist entirely of stormwater. Some non-stormwater discharges do not include pollutants and may be discharged to the storm drain if local regulations allow. These include uncontaminated groundwater and natural springs. There are also some non-stormwater discharges that typically do not contain pollutants and may be discharged to the storm drain with conditions. These include: potable water sources, fire hydrant flushing, air conditioner condensate, landscape irrigation drainage and landscape watering, emergency firefighting, etc. as discussed in Section 2.

However, there are certain non-stormwater discharges that pose an environmental concern. These discharges may originate from illegal dumping of industrial material or wastes and illegal connections such as internal floor drains, appliances, industrial processes, sinks, and toilets that are illegally connected to the nearby storm drainage system through on-site drainage and piping. These unauthorized discharges (examples of which may include: process waste waters, cooling waters, wash waters, and sanitary wastewater) can carry substances such as paint, oil, fuel and other automotive fluids, chemicals and other pollutants into storm drains.

Non-stormwater discharges will need to be addressed through a combination of detection and elimination. The ultimate goal is to effectively eliminate unauthorized non-stormwater discharges to the stormwater drainage system through implementation of measures to detect, correct, and enforce against illicit connections and illegal discharges of...
pollutants on streets and into the storm drain system and downstream water bodies.

**Approach**

Initially the Discharger must make an assessment of non-stormwater discharges to determine which types must be eliminated or addressed through BMPs. The focus of the following approach is the elimination of unauthorized non-stormwater discharges. See other BMP Fact Sheets for activity-specific pollution prevention procedures.

**General Pollution Prevention Protocols**

- Implement waste management controls described in SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal.

- Develop clear protocols and lines of communication for effectively prohibiting non-stormwater discharges, especially those that are not classified as hazardous. These are often not responded to as effectively as they need to be.

- Stencil or demarcate storm drains, where applicable, to prevent illegal disposal of pollutants. Storm drain inlets should have messages such as “Dump No Waste Drains to Stream” or similar stenciled or demarcated next to them to warn against ignorant or unintentional dumping of pollutants into the storm drainage system.

- Manage and control sources of water such as hose bibs, faucets, wash racks, irrigation heads, etc. Identify hoses and faucets in the SWPPP, and post signage for appropriate use.

**Non-Stormwater Discharge Investigation Protocols**

Identifying the sources of non-stormwater discharges requires the Discharger to conduct an investigation of the facility at regular intervals. There are several categories of non-stormwater discharges:

- Visible, easily identifiable discharges, typically generated as surface runoff, such as uncontained surface runoff from vehicle or equipment washing; and

- Non-visible, (e.g., subsurface) discharges into the site drainage system through a variety of pathways that are not obvious.

The approach to detecting and eliminating non-stormwater discharges will vary considerably, as discussed below:

**Visible and identifiable discharges**

- Conduct routine inspections of the facilities and of each major activity area and identify visible evidence of unauthorized non-stormwater discharges. This may include:
  - Visual observations of actual discharges occurring;
Non-Stormwater Discharges  SC-10

✓ Evidence of surface staining, discoloring etc. that indicates that discharges have occurred;
✓ Pools of water in low lying areas when a rain event has not occurred; and
✓ Discussions with operations personnel to understand practices that may lead to unauthorized discharges.

☐ If evidence of non-stormwater discharges is discovered:
  ✓ Document the location and circumstances using Worksheets 5 and 6 (Section 2 of
    the manual), including digital photos;
  ✓ Identify and implement any quick remedy or corrective action (e.g., moving
    uncovered containers inside or to a proper location); and
  ✓ Develop a plan to eliminate the discharge. Consult the appropriate activity-
    specific BMP Fact Sheet for alternative approaches to manage and eliminate the
    discharge.

☐ Consult the appropriate activity-specific BMP Fact Sheet for alternative approaches
  to manage and eliminate the discharge. Make sure the facility SWPPP is up-to-date
  and includes applicable BMPs to address the non-stormwater discharge.

Other Illegal Discharges (Non visible)

Illicit Connections
  ☐ Locate discharges from the industrial storm drainage system to the municipal storm
    drain system through review of “as-built” piping schematics.
  ☐ Isolate problem areas and plug illicit discharge points.
  ☐ Locate and evaluate discharges to the storm drain system.

☐ Visual Inspection and Inventory:
  ✓ Inventory and inspect each discharge point during dry weather.
  ✓ Keep in mind that drainage from a storm event can continue for a day or two
    following the end of a storm and groundwater may infiltrate the underground
    stormwater collection system.
  ✓ Non-stormwater discharges are often intermittent and may require periodic
    inspections.

Review Infield Piping
  ☐ A review of the “as-built” piping schematic is a way to determine if there are any
    connections to the stormwater collection system.
Non-Stormwater Discharges  SC-10

- Inspect the path of loading/unloading area drain inlets and floor drains in older buildings.
- Never assume storm drains are connected to the sanitary sewer system.

**Monitoring for investigation/detection of illegal discharges**

- If a suspected illegal or unknown discharge is detected, monitoring of the discharge may help identify the content and/or suggest the source. This may be done with a field screening analysis, flow meter measurements, or by collecting a sample for laboratory analysis. Section 5 and Appendix D describe the necessary field equipment and procedures for field investigations.

- Investigative monitoring may be conducted over time. For example if, a discharge is intermittent, then monitoring might be conducted to determine the timing of the discharge to determine the source.

- Investigative monitoring may be conducted over a spatial area. For example, if a discharge is observed in a pipe, then monitoring might be conducted at accessible upstream locations in order to pinpoint the source of the discharge.

- Generally, investigative monitoring requiring collection of samples and submittal for lab analysis requires proper planning and specially trained staff.

**Smoke Testing**

Smoke testing of wastewater and stormwater collection systems is used to detect connections between the two piping systems. Smoke testing is generally performed at a downstream location and the smoke is forced upstream using blowers to create positive pressure. The advantage to smoke testing is that it can potentially identify multiple potential discharge sources at once.

- Smoke testing uses a harmless, non-toxic smoke cartridges developed specifically for this purpose.

- Smoke testing requires specialized equipment (e.g., cartridges, blowers) and is generally only appropriate for specially trained staff.

- A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for smoke testing is highly desirable. The SOP should address the following elements:
  - Proper planning and notification of nearby residents and emergency services is necessary since introducing smoke into the system may result in false alarms;
  - During dry weather, the stormwater collection system is filled with smoke and then traced back to sources;
Non-Stormwater Discharges

✓ Temporary isolation of segments of pipe using sand bags is often needed to force the smoke into leaking pipes; and

✓ The appearance of smoke in a waste vent pipe, at a sewer manhole, or even the base of a toilet indicates that there may be a connection between the sanitary and storm water systems.

□ Most municipal wastewater agencies will have necessary staff and equipment to conduct smoke testing and they should be contacted if cross connections with the sanitary sewer are suspected. See SC-44 Drainage System Maintenance for more information.

**Dye Testing**

□ Dye testing is typically performed when there is a suspected specific pollutant source and location (i.e., leaking sanitary sewer) and there is evidence of dry weather flows in the stormwater collection system.

□ Dye is released at a probable upstream source location, either the facility’s sanitary or process wastewater system. The dye must be released with a sufficient volume of water to flush the system.

□ Operators then visually examine the downstream discharge points from the stormwater collection system for the presence of the dye.

□ Dye testing can be performed informally using commercially available products in order to conduct an initial investigation for fairly obvious cross-connections.

□ More detailed dye testing should be performed by properly trained staff and follow SOPs. Specialized equipment such as fluorometers may be necessary to detect low concentrations of dye.

□ Most municipal wastewater agencies will have necessary staff and equipment to conduct dye testing and they should be contacted if cross connections with the sanitary sewer are suspected.

**TV Inspection of Drainage System**

□ Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) can be employed to visually identify illicit connections to the industrial storm drainage system. Two types of CCTV systems are available: (1) a small specially designed camera that can be manually pushed on a stiff cable through storm drains to observe the interior of the piping, or (2) a larger remote operated video camera on treads or wheels that can be guided through storm drains to view the interior of the pipe.

□ CCTV systems often include a high-pressure water jet and camera on a flexible cable. The water jet cleans debris and biofilm off the inside of pipes so the camera can take video images of the pipe condition.
Non-Stormwater Discharges

- CCTV units can detect large cracks and other defects such as offsets in pipe ends caused by root intrusions or shifting substrate.
- CCTV can also be used to detect dye introduced into the sanitary sewer.
- CCTV inspections require specialized equipment and properly trained staff and are generally best left to specialized contractors or municipal public works staff.

**Illegal Dumping**

- Substances illegally dumped on streets and into the storm drain systems and creeks may include paints, used oil and other automotive fluids, construction debris, chemicals, fresh concrete, leaves, grass clippings, and pet wastes. These wastes can cause stormwater and receiving water quality problems as well as clog the storm drain system itself.
- Establish a system for tracking incidents. The system should be designed to identify the following:
  - Illegal dumping hot spots;
  - Types and quantities (in some cases) of wastes;
  - Patterns in time of occurrence (time of day/night, month, or year);
  - Mode of dumping (abandoned containers, “midnight dumping” from moving vehicles, direct dumping of materials, accidents/spills);
  - An anonymous tip/reporting mechanism; and
  - Evidence of responsible parties (e.g., tagging, encampments, etc.).
- One of the keys to success of reducing or eliminating illegal dumping is increasing the number of people at the facility who are aware of the problem and who have the tools to at least identify the incident, if not correct it. Therefore, train field staff to recognize and report the incidents.

Once a site has been cleaned:

- Post “No Dumping” signs with a phone number for reporting dumping and disposal.
- Landscaping and beautification efforts of hot spots may also discourage future dumping, as well as provide open space and increase property values.
- Lighting or barriers may also be needed to discourage future dumping.
- See fact sheet SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control, and Cleanup.
Non-Stormwater Discharges

Inspection
- Regularly inspect and clean up hot spots and other storm drainage areas where illegal dumping and disposal occurs.
- Conduct field investigations of the industrial storm drain system for potential sources of non-stormwater discharges.
- Pro-actively conduct investigations of high priority areas. Based on historical data, prioritize specific geographic areas and/or incident type for pro-active investigations.

Spill and Leak Prevention and Response
- On paved surfaces, clean up spills with as little water as possible. Use a rag for small spills, a damp mop for general cleanup, and absorbent material for larger spills. If the spilled material is hazardous, then the used cleanup materials are also hazardous and must be sent to a certified laundry (rags) or disposed of as hazardous waste.
- Never hose down or bury dry material spills. Sweep up the material and dispose of properly.
- Use adsorbent materials on small spills rather than hosing down the spill. Remove the adsorbent materials promptly and dispose of properly.
- For larger spills, a private spill cleanup company or Hazmat team may be necessary.
- See SC-11 Spill Prevention Control and Cleanup.

Employee Training Program
- Training of technical staff in identifying and documenting illegal dumping incidents is required. The frequency of training must be presented in the SWPPP, and depends on site-specific industrial materials and activities.
- Consider posting a quick reference table near storm drains to reinforce training.
- Train employees to identify non-stormwater discharges and report discharges to the appropriate departments.
- Educate employees about spill prevention and cleanup.
- Well-trained employees can reduce human errors that lead to accidental releases or spills. The employee should have the tools and knowledge to immediately begin cleaning up a spill should one occur. Employees should be familiar with the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan. Employees should be able to identify work/jobs with high potential for spills and suggest methods to reduce possibility.
- Determine and implement appropriate outreach efforts to reduce non-permissible non-stormwater discharges.
Non-Stormwater Discharges  SC-10

- Conduct spill response drills annually (if no events occurred) in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the plan.
- When a responsible party is identified, educate the party on the impacts of his or her actions.

**Quality Assurance and Record Keeping**

**Performance Evaluation**

- Annually review internal investigation results; assess whether goals were met and what changes or improvements are necessary.
- Obtain feedback from personnel assigned to respond to, or inspect for, illicit connections and illegal dumping incidents.
- Develop document and data management procedures.
- A database is useful for defining and tracking the magnitude and location of the problem.
- Report prohibited non-stormwater discharges observed during the course of normal daily activities so they can be investigated, contained, and cleaned up or eliminated.
- Document that non-stormwater discharges have been eliminated by recording tests performed, methods used, dates of testing, and any on-site drainage points observed.
- Annually document and report the results of the program.
- Maintain documentation of illicit connection and illegal dumping incidents, including significant conditionally exempt discharges that are not properly managed.
- Document training activities.

**Potential Limitations and Work-Arounds**

Some facilities may have space constraints, limited staffing and time limitations that may preclude implementation of BMPs. Provided below are typical limitations and recommended “work-arounds.”

- Many facilities do not have accurate, up-to-date ‘as-built’ plans or drawings which may be necessary in order to conduct non-stormwater discharge assessments.
  - Online tools such as Google Earth™ can provide an aerial view of the facility and may be useful in understanding drainage patterns and potential sources of non-stormwater discharges
  - Local municipal jurisdictions may have useful drainage systems maps.
Non-Stormwater Discharges

- Video surveillance cameras are commonly used to secure the perimeter of industrial facilities against break-ins and theft. These surveillance systems may also be useful for capturing illegal dumping activities. Minor, temporary adjustments to the field of view of existing surveillance camera systems to target known or suspected problem areas may be a cost-effective way of capturing illegal dumping activities and identifying the perpetrators.

Potential Capital Facility Costs and Operation & Maintenance Requirements

Facilities
- Capital facility cost requirements may be minimal unless cross-connections to storm drains are detected.
- Indoor floor drains may require re-plumbing if cross-connections are detected.
- Leaky sanitary sewers will require repair or replacement which can have significant costs depending on the size and industrial activity at the facility.

Maintenance (including administrative and staffing)
- The primary effort is for staff time and depends on how aggressively a program is implemented.
- Costs for containment, and disposal of any leak or discharge is borne by the Discharger.
- Illicit connections can be difficult to locate especially if there is groundwater infiltration.
- Illegal dumping and illicit connection violations requires technical staff to detect and investigate them.

Supplemental Information

Permit Requirements
The IGP authorizes certain Non-Storm Water Discharges (NSWDs) provided BMPs are included in the SWPPP and implemented to:
- Reduce or prevent the contact of authorized NSWDs with materials or equipment that are potential sources of pollutants;
- Reduce, to the extent practicable, the flow or volume of authorized NSWDs;
- Ensure that authorized NSWDs do not contain quantities of pollutants that cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standards (WQS); and,
- Reduce or prevent discharges of pollutants in authorized NSWDs in a manner that reflects best industry practice considering technological availability and economic practicability."

References and Resources


Spill Prevention, Control & Cleanup  SC-11

Description

Many activities that occur at an industrial or commercial site have the potential to cause accidental spills. Preparation for accidental spills, with proper training and reporting systems implemented, can minimize the discharge of pollutants to the environment.

Spills and leaks are one of the largest contributors of stormwater pollutants. Spill prevention and control plans are applicable to any site at which hazardous materials are stored or used. An effective plan should have spill prevention and response procedures that identify hazardous material storage areas, specify material handling procedures, describe spill response procedures, and provide locations of spill clean-up equipment and materials. The plan should take steps to identify and characterize potential spills, eliminate and reduce spill potential, respond to spills when they occur in an effort to prevent pollutants from entering the stormwater drainage system, and train personnel to prevent and control future spills. An adequate supply of spill clean-up materials must be maintained onsite.

Approach

General Pollution Prevention Protocols

- Develop procedures to prevent/mitigate spills to storm drain systems.

- Develop and standardize reporting procedures, containment, storage, and disposal activities, documentation, and follow-up procedures.

- Establish procedures and/or controls to minimize spills and leaks. The procedures should address:
  - Description of the facility, owner and address, activities, chemicals, and quantities present;

Objectives

- Cover
- Contain
- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize
- Product Substitution

Targeted Constituents

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Trash
- Metals
- Bacteria
- Oil and Grease
- Organics

Minimum BMPs Covered

- Good Housekeeping
- Preventive Maintenance
- Spill and Leak Prevention and Response
- Material Handling & Waste Management
- Erosion and Sediment Controls
- Employee Training Program
- Quality Assurance Record Keeping

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Spill Prevention, Control & Cleanup  SC-11

- Facility map of the locations of industrial materials;
- Notification and evacuation procedures;
- Cleanup instructions;
- Identification of responsible departments; and
- Identify key spill response personnel.

☐ Recycle, reclaim, or reuse materials whenever possible. This will reduce the amount of process materials that are brought into the facility.

**Spill and Leak Prevention and Response**

**Spill Prevention**

☐ Develop procedures to prevent/mitigate spills to storm drain systems. Develop and standardize reporting procedures, containment, storage, and disposal activities, documentation, and follow-up procedures.

☐ If illegal dumping is observed at the facility:
  - Post “No Dumping” signs with a phone number for reporting illegal dumping and disposal. Signs should also indicate fines and penalties applicable for illegal dumping.
  - Landscaping and beautification efforts may also discourage illegal dumping.
  - Bright lighting and/or entrance barriers may also be needed to discourage illegal dumping.

☐ Store and contain liquid materials in such a manner that if the container is ruptured, the contents will not discharge, flow, or be washed into the storm drainage system, surface waters, or groundwater.

☐ If the liquid is oil, gas, or other material that separates from and floats on water, install a spill control device (such as a tee section) in the catch basins that collects runoff from the storage tank area.

**Preventative Maintenance**

☐ Place drip pans or absorbent materials beneath all mounted taps, and at all potential drip and spill locations during filling and unloading of tanks. Any collected liquids or soiled absorbent materials must be reused/recycled or properly disposed.

☐ Store and maintain appropriate spill cleanup materials in a location known to all near the tank storage area; and ensure that employees are familiar with the site’s spill control plan and/or proper spill cleanup procedures.
Spill Prevention, Control & Cleanup  SC-11

- Sweep and clean the storage area monthly if it is paved, do not hose down the area to a storm drain.

- Check tanks (and any containment sumps) daily for leaks and spills. Replace tanks that are leaking, corroded, or otherwise deteriorating with tanks in good condition. Collect all spilled liquids and properly dispose of them.

- Label all containers according to their contents (e.g., solvent, gasoline).

- Label hazardous substances regarding the potential hazard (corrosive, radioactive, flammable, explosive, poisonous).

- Prominently display required labels on transported hazardous and toxic materials (per US DOT regulations).

- Identify key spill response personnel.

Spill Response

- Clean up leaks and spills immediately.

- Place a stockpile of spill cleanup materials where it will be readily accessible (e.g., near storage and maintenance areas).

- On paved surfaces, clean up spills with as little water as possible.
  - Use a rag for small spills, a damp mop for general cleanup, and absorbent material for larger spills.
  - If the spilled material is hazardous, then the used cleanup materials are also hazardous and must be sent to a certified laundry (rags) or disposed of as hazardous waste.
  - If possible use physical methods for the cleanup of dry chemicals (e.g., brooms, shovels, sweepers, or vacuums).

- Never hose down or bury dry material spills. Sweep up the material and dispose of properly.

- Chemical cleanups of material can be achieved with the use of adsorbents, gels, and foams. Use adsorbent materials on small spills rather than hosing down the spill. Remove the adsorbent materials promptly and dispose of properly.

- For larger spills, a private spill cleanup company or Hazmat team may be necessary.
Spill Prevention, Control & Cleanup  SC-11

Reporting

☐ Report spills that pose an immediate threat to human health or the environment to
the Regional Water Quality Control Board or local authority as location regulations
dictate.

☐ Federal regulations require that any oil spill into a water body or onto an adjoining
shoreline be reported to the National Response Center (NRC) at 800-424-8802 (24
hour).

☐ Report spills to 911 for dispatch and clean-up assistance when needed. Do not
contact fire agencies directly.

☐ Establish a system for tracking incidents. The system should be designed to identify
the following:

✔ Types and quantities (in some cases) of wastes;

✔ Patterns in time of occurrence (time of day/night, month, or year);

✔ Mode of dumping (abandoned containers, “midnight dumping” from moving
vehicles, direct dumping of materials, accidents/spills);

✔ Clean-up procedures; and

✔ Responsible parties.

Employee Training Program

☐ Educate employees about spill prevention and cleanup.

☐ Well-trained employees can reduce human errors that lead to accidental releases or
spills:

✔ The employee should have the tools and knowledge to immediately begin
cleaning up a spill should one occur; and

✔ Employees should be familiar with the Spill Prevention Control and
Countermeasure Plan.

☐ Employees should be educated about aboveground storage tank requirements.
Employees responsible for aboveground storage tanks and liquid transfers should be
thoroughly familiar with the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan and
the plan should be readily available.

☐ Train employees to recognize and report illegal dumping incidents.
Other Considerations (Limitations and Regulations)

- State regulations exist for facilities with a storage capacity of 10,000 gallons or more of petroleum to prepare a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan (Health & Safety Code Chapter 6.67).

- State regulations also exist for storage of hazardous materials (Health & Safety Code Chapter 6.95), including the preparation of area and business plans for emergency response to the releases or threatened releases.

- Consider requiring smaller secondary containment areas (less than 200 sq. ft.) to be connected to the sanitary sewer, prohibiting any hard connections to the storm drain.

Requirements

Costs (including capital and operation & maintenance)

- Will vary depending on the size of the facility and the necessary controls.

- Prevention of leaks and spills is inexpensive. Treatment and/or disposal of contaminated soil or water can be quite expensive.

Maintenance (including administrative and staffing)

- Develop spill prevention and control plan, provide and document training, conduct inspections of material storage areas, and supply spill kits.

- Extra time is needed to properly handle and dispose of spills, which results in increased labor costs.

Supplemental Information

Further Detail of the BMP

Reporting

Record keeping and internal reporting represent good operating practices because they can increase the efficiency of the facility and the effectiveness of BMPs. A good record keeping system helps the facility minimize incident recurrence, correctly respond with appropriate cleanup activities, and comply with legal requirements. A record keeping and reporting system should be set up for documenting spills, leaks, and other discharges, including discharges of hazardous substances in reportable quantities.

Incident records describe the quality and quantity of non-stormwater discharges to the storm sewer. These records should contain the following information:

- Date and time of the incident;
- Weather conditions;
- Duration of the spill/leak/discharge;
Spill Prevention, Control & Cleanup  SC-11

- Periodically conduct integrity testing by a qualified professional.

Vehicle Leak and Spill Control
Major spills on roadways and other public areas are generally handled by highly trained Hazmat teams from local fire departments or environmental health departments. The measures listed below pertain to leaks and smaller spills at vehicle maintenance shops.

In addition to implementing the spill prevention, control, and clean up practices above, use the following measures related to specific activities:

Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance
- Perform all vehicle fluid removal or changing inside or under cover to prevent the run-on of stormwater and the runoff of spills.

- Regularly inspect vehicles and equipment for leaks, and repair immediately.

- Check incoming vehicles and equipment (including delivery trucks, and employee and subcontractor vehicles) for leaking oil and fluids. Do not allow leaking vehicles or equipment onsite.

- Always use secondary containment, such as a drain pan or drop cloth, to catch spills or leaks when removing or changing fluids.

- Immediately drain all fluids from wrecked vehicles.

- Store wrecked vehicles or damaged equipment under cover.

- Place drip pans or absorbent materials under heavy equipment when not in use.

- Use absorbent materials on small spills rather than hosing down the spill.

- Remove the adsorbent materials promptly and dispose of properly.

- Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper waste or recycling drums. Don’t leave full drip pans or other open containers lying around.

- Oil filters disposed of in trashcans or dumpsters can leak oil and contaminate stormwater. Place the oil filter in a funnel over a waste oil recycling drum to drain excess oil before disposal. Oil filters can also be recycled. Ask your oil supplier or recycler about recycling oil filters.

- Store cracked batteries in a non-leaking secondary container. Do this with all cracked batteries, even if you think all the acid has drained out. If you drop a battery, treat it as if it is cracked. Put it into the containment area until you are sure it is not leaking.
Spill Prevention, Control & Cleanup  SC-11

Vehicle and Equipment Fueling
- Design the fueling area to prevent the run-on of stormwater and the runoff of spills:
  - Cover fueling area if possible.
  - Use a perimeter drain or slope pavement inward with drainage to a sump.
  - Pave fueling area with concrete rather than asphalt.
- If dead-end sump is not used to collect spills, install an oil/water separator.
- Install vapor recovery nozzles to help control drips as well as air pollution.
- Discourage “topping-off” of fuel tanks.
- Use secondary containment when transferring fuel from the tank truck to the fuel tank.
- Use absorbent materials on small spills and general cleaning rather than hosing down the area. Remove the absorbent materials promptly.
- Carry out all Federal and State requirements regarding underground storage tanks, or install above ground tanks.
- Do not use mobile fueling of mobile industrial equipment around the facility; rather, transport the equipment to designated fueling areas.
- Keep your Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan up-to-date.
- Train employees in proper fueling and cleanup procedures.

Industrial Spill Prevention Response
For the purposes of developing a spill prevention and response program to meet the stormwater regulations, facility managers should use information provided in this fact sheet and the spill prevention/response portions of the fact sheets in this handbook, for specific activities.

The program should:
- Integrate with existing emergency response/hazardous materials programs (e.g., Fire Department).
- Develop procedures to prevent/mitigate spills to storm drain systems.
- Identify responsible departments.
Spill Prevention, Control & Cleanup  SC-11

- Develop and standardize reporting procedures, containment, storage, and disposal activities, documentation, and follow-up procedures.

- Address spills at municipal facilities, as well as public areas.

- Provide training concerning spill prevention, response and cleanup to all appropriate personnel.

References and Resources


Clark County Storm Water Pollution Control Manual. Available online at: http://www.co.clark.wa.us/pubworks/bmpman.pdf.

King County Storm Water Pollution Control Manual. Available online at: http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/dss/spcm.htm.


Vehicle and Equipment Fueling  SC-20

Description
Spills and leaks that occur during vehicle and equipment fueling can contribute hydrocarbons, oil and grease, as well as heavy metals, to stormwater runoff. Implementing the following management practices can help prevent fuel spills and leaks.

Approach
- Reduce potential for pollutant discharge through source control pollution prevention and BMP implementation. Successful implementation depends on effective training of employees on applicable BMPs and general pollution prevention strategies and objectives.

General Pollution Prevention Protocols
- Use properly maintained off-site fueling stations whenever possible. These businesses are better equipped to handle fuel and spills properly.
- Focus pollution prevention activities on containment of spills and leaks, most of which may occur during liquid transfers.

Good Housekeeping
- "Spot clean" leaks and drips routinely. Leaks are not cleaned up until the absorbent is picked up and disposed of properly.
- Manage materials and waste properly (see Material Handling and Waste Management) to reduce adverse impacts on stormwater quality.
- Paint signs on storm drain inlets to indicate that they are not to receive liquid or solid wastes.
- Post signs at sinks to remind employees not to pour wastes down drains.

Objectives
- Cover
- Contain
- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize
- Product Substitution

Targeted Constituents
- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Trash ✓
- Metals ✓
- Bacteria
- Oil and Grease ✓
- Organics ✓

Minimum BMPs Covered
- Good Housekeeping ✓
- Preventative Maintenance ✓
- Spill and Leak Prevention and Response ✓
- Material Handling & Waste Management ✓
- Erosion and Sediment Controls
- Employee Training Program ✓
- Quality Assurance Record Keeping ✓
Vehicle and Equipment Fueling  SC-20

- Clean yard storm drain inlets(s) regularly and especially after large storms.
- Do not pour materials down storm drains.
- Build a shed or temporary roof over fueling area to limit exposure to rain.
- Post signs to remind employees and customers not to top off the fuel tank when filling and signs that ban customers and employees from changing engine oil or other fluids at that location.
- Report leaking vehicles to fleet maintenance.
- Ensure the following safeguards are in place:
  - Overflow protection devices on tank systems to warn the operator or automatically shut down transfer pumps when the tank reaches full capacity.
  - Protective guards around tanks and piping to prevent vehicle or forklift damage.
  - Clear tagging or labeling of all valves to reduce human error.
  - Emergency shut-off and emergency phone number.

Preventative Maintenance
Fuel Dispensing Areas
- Inspect vehicles and equipment for leaks regularly and repair immediately.
- Sweep the fueling area weekly, if it is paved, to collect loose particles, and wipe up spills with rags and other absorbent material immediately. Do not hose down the area to a storm drain.
- Fit underground storage tanks with spill containment and overfill prevention systems meeting the requirements of Section 2635(b) of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations.
- Fit fuel dispensing nozzles with "hold-open latches" (automatic shutoffs) except where prohibited by local fire departments.
- Post signs at the fuel dispenser or fuel island warning vehicle owners/operators against "topping off" of vehicle fuel tanks.
- Design fueling area to prevent stormwater runoff and spills. Use a perimeter drain or slope pavement inward with drainage to sump; regularly remove materials accumulated in sump.
- Pave area with concrete rather than asphalt.
Vehicle and Equipment Fueling  SC-20

- Cover fueling area with an overhanging roof structure or canopy so that precipitation cannot come in contact with the fueling area. Where covering is not feasible and the fuel island is surrounded by pavement, apply a suitable sealant that protects the asphalt from spilled fuels.

- Install vapor recovery nozzles to help control drips as well as air pollution.

- Use secondary containment when transferring fuel from the tank truck to the fuel tank. Cover storm drains in the vicinity during transfer.

Air/Water Supply Area

- Minimize the possibility of stormwater pollution from air/water supply areas by doing at least one of the following:
  - Spot clean leaks and drips routinely to prevent runoff of spillage.
  - Grade and pave the air/water supply area to prevent run-on of stormwater.
  - Install a roof over the air/water supply area.
  - Install a low containment berm around the air/water supply area.

Inspection

- Aboveground Tank Leak and Spill Control:
  - Check for external corrosion and structural failure.
  - Check for spills and overfills due to operator error.
  - Check for failure of piping system.
  - Check for leaks or spills during pumping of liquids or gases from truck or rail car to a storage facility or vice versa.
  - Visually inspect new tank or container installation for loose fittings, poor welding, and improper or poorly fitted gaskets.
  - Inspect tank foundations, connections, coatings, and tank walls and piping system. Look for corrosion, leaks, cracks, scratches, and other physical damage that may weaken the tank or container system.
  - Conduct integrity testing periodically by a qualified professional.

- Inspect and clean, if necessary, storm drain inlets and catch basins within the facility boundary before October 1 each year.
**Vehicle and Equipment Fueling  SC-20**

**Spill Response and Prevention Procedures**

- Keep your spill prevention and control plan up-to-date.

- Maintain an adequate stockpile of spill cleanup materials at locations where it will be readily accessible.

- Clean leaks, drips, and other spills with as little water as possible.
  - Use rags for small spills,
  - Use a damp mop for general cleanup,
  - Use dry absorbent material for larger spills.

- Use the following three-step method for cleaning floors:
  - Clean spills with rags or other absorbent materials
  - Sweep floor using dry absorbent material
  - Mop the floor. Mop water may be discharged to the sanitary sewer via a toilet or sink.

- Remove the adsorbent materials promptly and dispose of properly when using absorbent materials on small spills.

- Store portable absorbent booms (long flexible shafts or barriers made of absorbent material) in unbermed fueling areas.

- Report spills promptly.

- If a dead-end sump is not used to collect spills, install an oil/water separator.

**Material Handling and Waste Management**

- Do not pour liquid wastes into floor drains, sinks, outdoor storm drain inlets, or other storm drains or sewer connections.

- Do not put used or leftover cleaning solutions, solvents, and automotive fluids in the sanitary sewer.

- Collect leaking or dripping fluids in drip pans or containers. Fluids are easier to recycle if kept separate.

- Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper waste or recycling drums. Do not leave drip pans or other open containers lying around.
Minimize the possibility of stormwater pollution from outside waste receptacles by doing at least one of the following:

- Use only watertight waste receptacle(s) and keep the lid(s) closed.
- Grade and pave the waste receptacle area to prevent run-on of stormwater.
- Install a roof over the waste receptacle area.
- Install a low containment berm around the waste receptacle area.
- Use and maintain drip pans under waste receptacles.

Post "no littering" signs.

Employee Training Program

- Educate employees about facility-wide pollution prevention measures and goals.
- Train designated employees (e.g., those involved with the handling or management of fuels) on proper fueling and cleanup procedures.
- Train designated employees upon hiring and annually thereafter on proper methods for handling and disposing of waste. Make sure that all employees understand stormwater discharge prohibitions, wastewater discharge requirements, and these best management practices.
- Ensure that employees are familiar with the site's spill control plan and/or proper spill cleanup procedures.
- Use a training log or similar method to document training. The training log should include entries for:
  - Training topic,
  - Trainer,
  - Attendees,
  - Frequency,
  - Comments,
  - Target date for completion of training, and
  - Date completed.
Quality Assurance and Record Keeping

- Keep accurate maintenance logs that document minimum BMP activities performed for vehicle and equipment fueling, quantities of materials removed, and improvement actions.

- Keep accurate logs of spill response actions that document what types of liquids were spilled, how it was cleaned up, and how the waste was disposed.

- Establish procedures to complete logs and file them in the central office.

Potential Capital Facility Costs and Operation & Maintenance Requirements

Facilities

- The retrofitting of existing fueling areas to minimize stormwater exposure or spill runoff can be expensive. Good design must occur during the initial installation. Extruded curb along the “upstream” side of the fueling area to prevent stormwater run-on is of modest cost.

- Capital investments will likely be required at some sites if adequate cover and containment facilities do not exist and can vary significantly depending upon site conditions.

Maintenance

- Most of the operations and maintenance activities associated with implementing this BMP are integrally linked to routine operations as previously described. Therefore additional O&M is not required.

- For facilities responsible for pre-treating their wastewater prior to discharging, the proper functioning of structural treatment system is an important maintenance consideration.

- Routine cleanout of sumps and oil/water separators is required for the devices to maintain their effectiveness, usually at least once a month. During periods of heavy rainfall, cleanout is required more often to ensure pollutants are not washed through the system. Sediment removal is also required on a regular basis to keep the device working efficiently.

Supplemental Information

Designing New Installations

The elements listed below should be included in the design and construction of new or substantially remodeled facilities.

Fuel Dispensing Areas

- Fuel dispensing areas must be paved with Portland cement concrete (or, equivalent smooth impervious surface), with a 2 to 4% slope to prevent ponding, and must be
Vehicle and Equipment Fueling  SC-20

separated from the rest of the site by a grade break that prevents run-on of stormwater to the extent practicable. The fuel dispensing area is defined as extending 6.5 feet from the corner of each fuel dispenser or the length at which the hose and nozzle assembly may be operated plus 1 foot, whichever is less. The paving around the fuel dispensing area may exceed the minimum dimensions of the "fuel dispensing area" stated above.

□ The fuel dispensing area must be covered, and the cover's minimum dimensions must be equal to or greater than the area within the grade break or the fuel dispensing area, as defined above. The cover must not drain onto the fuel dispensing area.

□ If necessary, install and maintain an oil control device in the appropriate catch basin(s) to treat runoff from the fueling area.

Outdoor Waste Receptacle Area
□ Grade and pave the outdoor waste receptacle area to prevent run-on of stormwater to the extent practicable.

Air/Water Supply Area
□ Grade and pave the air/water supply area to prevent run-on of stormwater to the extent practicable.

Designated Fueling Area
□ If your facility has large numbers of mobile equipment working throughout the site and you currently fuel them with a mobile fuel truck, consider establishing a designated fueling area. With the exception of tracked equipment such as bulldozers and perhaps small forklifts, most vehicles should be able to travel to a designated area with little lost time. Place temporary "caps" over nearby catch basins or manhole covers so that if a spill occurs it is prevented from entering the storm drain.

Examples
The Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan, which is required by law for some facilities, is an effective program to reduce the number of accidental spills and minimize contamination of stormwater runoff.

The City of Palo Alto has an effective program for commercial vehicle service facilities. Many of the program's elements, including specific BMP guidance and lists of equipment suppliers, are also applicable to industrial facilities.

References and Resources
Vehicle and Equipment Fueling  SC-20


Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning SC-21

Description
Wash water from vehicle and equipment cleaning activities performed outdoors or in areas where wash water flows onto the ground can contribute toxic hydrocarbons and other organic compounds, oils and greases, nutrients, phosphates, heavy metals, and suspended solids to stormwater runoff. Use of the procedures outlined below can prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to stormwater during vehicle and equipment cleaning.

Approach
Reduce potential for pollutant discharge through source control pollution prevention and BMP implementation. Successful implementation depends on effective training of employees on applicable BMPs and general pollution prevention strategies and objectives.

General Pollution Prevention Protocols
- If possible, use properly maintained off-site commercial washing and steam cleaning businesses whenever possible. These businesses are better equipped to handle and properly dispose of the wash waters.
- Use dry cleaning methods to remove debris and sweep area; avoid washing with water when possible.
- Good housekeeping practices can minimize the risk of contamination from wash water discharges.
- Use biodegradable, phosphate-free detergents for washing vehicles as appropriate.
- Emphasize the connection between the storm drain system and runoff, help reinforce that vehicle and equipment washing activities affect local water quality through storm drain stenciling programs.

Objectives
- Cover
- Contain
- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize
- Product Substitution

Targeted Constituents
- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Trash
- Metals
- Bacteria
- Oil and Grease
- Organics

Minimum BMPs Addressed
- Good Housekeeping
- Preventative Maintenance
- Spill and Leak Prevention and Response
- Material Handling & Waste Management
- Erosion and Sediment Controls
- Employee Training Program
- Quality Assurance Record Keeping
Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning SC-21

- Map on-site storm drain locations to avoid discharges to the storm drain system.
- Designate specific wash area with clarifier or place wash areas away from storm drain connections.

**Good Housekeeping**

- Mark the area clearly as a wash area by:
  - Posting signs stating that only washing is allowed in wash area; and
  - Providing information on how washing is to be done.
- Provide trash containers in wash area.
- Have all vehicle and equipment washing done in areas designed to collect and hold the wash and rinse water or effluent generated. Recycle, collect or treat wash water effluent prior to discharge to the sanitary sewer system.
- If washing/cleaning must occur on-site, consider washing vehicles and equipment inside the building or on an impervious surface to control the targeted constituents by directing them to the sanitary sewer.
- If washing must occur on-site and outdoor:
  - Use designated paved wash areas. This area must be covered or bermed to collect the wash water and graded to direct the wash water to a treatment or disposal facility.
  - Do not conduct oil changes and other engine maintenance in the designated washing area. Perform these activities in a place designated for oil change and maintenance activities.
  - Cover the wash area when not in use to prevent contact with rain water.
- Do not permit steam cleaning wash water to enter the storm drain system.
- If possible, conduct pressure and steam cleaning at appropriate off-site areas to avoid generating runoff with high pollutant concentrations.

**Preventative Maintenance**

- Install sumps or drain lines to collect wash water for treatment.
- Use hoses with nozzles that automatically turn off when left unattended.
- Perform routine inspections of drain lines, holding tanks, and hoses and repair leaks immediately.
Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning SC-21

- Perform routine inspection and maintenance of wash water recycling and treatment systems.

**Spill Response and Prevention Procedures**
- Keep the spill prevention and control plan up-to-date.
- Have an emergency plan, equipment, and trained personnel ready at all times to deal immediately with major spills.
- Collect all spilled liquids and properly dispose of them.
- Store and maintain appropriate spill cleanup materials in a location known to all near the designated wash area.

**Material Handling and Waste Management**
- Collect all wash water from vehicle and equipment cleaning operations. Consider treating and reusing or discharging wash waters to a sanitary sewer system.
- Large quantities of wash waters may require treatment at the facility. Treatment using a process treatment system (e.g., holding tank, filtration system, and related appurtenances) will require engineering and capital expenditures.
- Collect and treat small amounts of wash water at the facility and either recycle or discharge to the sanitary sewer system or collect and dispose of as an industrial waste.
- Discharge wash waters into sanitary sewer only after contacting local sewer authority to find out if pretreatment is required.

**Employee Training Program**
- Train employees on proper cleaning and wash water disposal procedures and conduct "refresher" courses on a regular basis.
- Train staff on proper maintenance measures for the wash area.
- Train employees and contractors on proper spill containment and cleanup. The employee should have the tools and knowledge to immediately begin cleaning up a spill should one occur.
- Use a training log or similar method to document training.

**Quality Assurance and Record Keeping**
- Keep accurate maintenance/inspection logs that document the minimum BMP activities performed for vehicle and equipment cleaning activities and improvement actions.
Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning SC-21

- Keep accurate logs of spill response actions that document what was spilled, how it was cleaned up, and how the waste was disposed.
- Establish procedures to complete logs and file them in the central office.

Other Facility-Specific Considerations
- Some municipalities may require pretreatment and monitoring of wash water discharges to the sanitary sewer.
- Steam cleaning can generate significant pollutant concentrations requiring that careful consideration be given to the environmental impacts and compliance issues related to the condensate wastewater generated.

Potential Limitations and Work-Arounds
Some facilities may have space constraints, limited staffing and time limitations that may preclude implementation of certain BMPs. Provided below are typical limitations and recommended "work-arounds":

- Most car washing best management practices are inexpensive, and rely more on good housekeeping practices (where vehicles are washed, planning for the collection of wash water) than on expensive technology. However, the construction of a specialized area for vehicle washing can be expensive. Also, for facilities that cannot recycle their wash water, the cost of pre-treating wash water through either structural practices or planning for collection and hauling of contaminated water to sewage treatment plants can be cost-prohibitive.

- A potential work-around is to use properly maintained off-site commercial washing and steam cleaning businesses whenever possible.

Potential Capital Facility Costs and Operation & Maintenance Requirements

Facilities
- Many facilities will already have indoor covered areas where vehicle and equipment cleaning takes place and will require no additional capital expenditures for providing cover.

- Capital investments will be required at some sites if systems to collect and recycle/treat and properly discharge wash water are not in place. The cost associated with these investments will vary depending on the size of the washing facility and local regulations regarding effluent wash water.

Maintenance
- Perform wash and collection system inspections and repair.
- Sweep washing areas frequently to remove solid debris.
Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning SC-21

- Repair berms and dikes as necessary.
- Inspect and maintain sumps, oil/water separators, and on-site treatment/recycling units.

Supplemental Information

*Designated Cleaning Areas*

- Washing operations outside should be conducted in a designated wash area having the following characteristics:
  - Paved with Portland cement concrete
  - Covered and bermed to prevent contact with stormwater and contain wash water
  - Sloped for wash water collections
  - Drainage system for wash water to the sanitary or recycle treatment process waste sewer, or to a dead-end sump equipped with an oil/water separator if necessary.

References and Resources


Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning SC-21

Vehicle and Equipment Repair  SC-22

Description
Vehicle or equipment maintenance and repair are potentially significant sources of stormwater pollution, due to use of harmful materials and wastes during maintenance and repair processes. Engine repair and service (e.g., parts cleaning), replacement of fluids (e.g., oil change), and outdoor equipment storage and parking (leaking vehicles) can impact water quality if stormwater runoff from areas with these activities becomes polluted by a variety of contaminants. Implementation of the following activities must be done where applicable to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to stormwater from vehicle and equipment maintenance and repair activities.

Approach
The BMP approach is to reduce the potential for pollutant discharges through source control pollution prevention and BMP implementation. Successful implementation depends on effective training of employees on applicable BMPs and general pollution prevention strategies and objectives. General pollution prevention protocols are presented followed by applicable minimum BMPs as required by the Industrial General Permit.

General Pollution Prevention Protocols
- Designate a vehicle maintenance area designed to prevent stormwater pollution.
- Minimize contact of stormwater with outside operations through berming and appropriate drainage routing.
- Keep accurate maintenance logs to evaluate materials removed and improvements made.
- Switch to non-toxic chemicals for maintenance when possible.
- Choose cleaning agents that can be recycled.
- Use drop cloths and drip pans.

Objectives
- Cover
- Contain
- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize
- Product Substitution

Targeted Constituents
- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Trash
- Metals
- Bacteria
- Oil and Grease
- Organics

Minimum BMPs Covered
- Good Housekeeping
- Preventative Maintenance
- Spill and Leak Prevention
- Material Handling and Waste Management
- Erosion and Sediment Controls
- Employee Training Program
- Quality Assurance Record Keeping

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☐ Minimize use of solvents. Clean parts without using solvents whenever possible, or use water-based solvents for cleaning.

☐ Recycle used motor oil, diesel oil, and other vehicle fluids and parts whenever possible.

**Operational Protocols**

*General*

☐ Move maintenance and repair activities indoors whenever feasible.

☐ Place curbs around the immediate boundaries of process equipment.

**Good Housekeeping**

☐ Store idle equipment under cover.

☐ Use a vehicle maintenance area designed to prevent stormwater pollution - minimize contact of stormwater with outside operations through berming and appropriate drainage routing.

☐ Avoid hosing down your work areas. If work areas are washed, collect and direct wash water to sanitary sewer. Use dry sweeping if possible.

☐ Paint signs on storm drain inlets to indicate that they are not to receive liquid or solid wastes.

☐ Post signs at sinks to remind employees not to pour wastes down drains.

☐ Clean yard storm drain inlets(s) regularly and especially after large storms.

☐ Do not pour materials down storm drains.

☐ Cover the work area to limit exposure to rain.

☐ Place curbs around the immediate boundaries of process equipment.

☐ Build a shed or temporary roof over areas where parked cars await repair or salvage, especially wrecked vehicles. Build a roof over vehicles kept for parts.

**Preventive Maintenance and Repair Activities**

☐ Provide a designated area for vehicle maintenance.

☐ Inspect vehicles and equipment for leaks regularly and repair immediately.

☐ Make sure incoming vehicles are checked for leaking oil and fluids. Do not allow leaking vehicles or equipment on-site without correcting the source of the leak and cleaning up any spill.

☐ Keep equipment clean; don’t allow excessive build-up of oil and grease.
Vehicle and Equipment Repair  SC-22

- Perform all vehicle fluid removal or changing inside or under cover if possible to prevent the run-on of stormwater and the runoff of spills.

- Use a tarp, ground cloth, or drip pans beneath the vehicle or equipment to capture all spills and drips if temporary work is being conducted outside. Collected drips and spills must be disposed, reused, or recycled properly.

- It is important to sweep the maintenance area weekly, if it is paved, to collect loose particles, and wipe up spills with rags and other absorbent material immediately. Do not hose down the area to a storm drain.

- Establish standard procedures to prevent spillage/leakage of fluids including:
  - Keep a drip pan under the vehicle while you unclip hoses, unscrew filters, or remove other parts. Use a drip pan under any vehicle that might leak while working on it to keep splatters or drips off the shop floor.
  - Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper waste or recycling drums. Do not leave drip pans or other open containers lying around.
  - Keep drip pans or containers under vehicles or equipment that may drip during repairs.
  - Do not change motor oil or perform equipment maintenance in non-appropriate areas.

- Drain oil and other fluids first if the vehicle or equipment is to be stored outdoors. Elevate and tarp stored vehicles and equipment.

- Monitor parked vehicles closely for leaks. Pans should be placed under any leaks to collect the fluids for proper disposal or recycling.

- Mechanics should clean vehicle parts without using liquid cleaners wherever possible to reduce waste.

- Steam cleaning and pressure washing may be used instead of solvent parts cleaning. The wastewater generated from steam cleaning must be discharged to an on-site oil water separator that is connected to a sanitary sewer or blind sump. Non-caustic detergents should be used instead of caustic cleaning agents, detergent-based or water-based cleaning systems in place of organic solvent degreasers, and non-chlorinated solvent in place of chlorinated organic solvents for parts cleaning. Refer to SC21 for more information on steam cleaning.

- Fifth-wheel bearings on trucks require routine lubrication. Typically chassis grease is applied to the fifth-wheel bearing at rates that result in grease dripping off of the bearing into the environment. To address this concern the following options are available:
  - Use specialized lubricants with good adhesion (e.g., stay in place) properties. Carefully follow manufacturer’s label regarding the use of adhesive lubricant for
Vehicle and Equipment Repair  SC-22

truck fifth-wheels. Typically this means applying no more than 8 oz. of grease. No visible extrusion of lubricant from the fifth-wheel bearing when truck and trailer are connected should be present.

✓ Use on-board truck or on-board trailer automatic lubrication systems. If these systems apply lube thinner than National Grease Lubrication Institute #2, equipment for collection of used lubricant is needed to prevent excess lubricant from dripping off the truck.

✓ Use plastic or Teflon plates instead of grease or other lubricants. Carefully follow manufacturer’s instructions for installation and operation.

☐ Use one of the following for lubricating vehicle-trailer coupling:
  ✓ Specialized adhesive lubricants;
  ✓ Grease-free fifth wheel slip plates (e.g., plastic or Teflon coatings); and
  ✓ On-Board automatic lubricating systems.

**Spill and Leak Prevention and Response Procedures**

☐ Keep your spill prevention and control plan up-to-date.

☐ Place an adequate stockpile of spill cleanup materials where it will be readily accessible.

☐ Clean leaks, drips, and other spills with as little water as possible. Use rags for small spills, a damp mop for general cleanup, and dry absorbent material for larger spills. Use the following three-step method for cleaning floors:
  ✓ Clean spills with rags or other absorbent materials;
  ✓ Sweep floor using dry absorbent material; and
  ✓ Mop the floor.

Mop water may be discharged to the sanitary sewer via a toilet or sink.

☐ Remove the adsorbent materials promptly and dispose of properly when using adsorbent materials on small spills.

**Material Handling and Waste Management**

☐ Designate a special area to drain and replace motor oil, coolant, and other fluids, where there are no connections to the storm drain or the sanitary sewer, and drips and spills can be easily cleaned up.

☐ Drain all fluids immediately from wrecked vehicles. Ensure that the drain pan or drip pan is large enough to contain drained fluids (e.g., larger pans are needed to contain antifreeze, which may gush from some vehicles).
Vehicle and Equipment Repair  SC-22

- Do not pour liquid waste to floor drains, sinks, outdoor storm drain inlets, or other storm drains or sewer connections.
- Do not put used or leftover cleaning solutions, solvents, and automotive fluids and in the sanitary sewer.
- Collect leaking or dripping fluids in drip pans or containers. Fluids are easier to recycle if kept separate.
- Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper waste or recycling drums. Do not leave drip pans or other open containers lying around.
- Place oil filter in a funnel over a waste oil recycling drum to drain excess oil before disposal since municipalities prohibit or discourage disposal of these items in solid waste facilities.
- Oil filters can also be recycled. Ask your oil supplier or recycler about recycling oil filters. Oil filters disposed of in trashcans or dumpsters can leak oil and contaminate stormwater.
- Store cracked batteries in a non-leaking secondary container and dispose of properly at recycling or household hazardous waste facilities.

Employee Training Program
- Train employees and contractors in the proper handling and disposal of engine fluids and waste materials.
- Employees should have the tools and knowledge to immediately begin cleaning up a spill should one occur.
- Conduct annual training to ensure that employees are familiar with the facility’s spill control plan and/or proper spill cleanup procedures (You can use reusable cloth rags to clean up small drips and spills instead of disposables; these can be washed by a permitted industrial laundry. Do not clean them at home or at a coin-operated laundry business).
- Use a training log or similar method to document training.

Quality Assurance and Recordkeeping
- Keep accurate maintenance logs to evaluate materials removed and improvements made.
- Establish procedures to collect and file maintenance logs in the central office.
Other Facility-Specific Considerations

Parts Cleaning
Vehicle and equipment maintenance facilities often must clean parts as a part of day-today operations. The following activities should be considered:

- Clean vehicle parts without using liquid cleaners wherever possible to reduce waste.
- Steam cleaning and pressure washing may be used instead of solvent parts cleaning.
- Wastewater generated from steam cleaning must be discharged to an on-site oil water separator that is connected to a sanitary sewer or blind sump.
- Use non-caustic detergents instead of caustic cleaning agents, detergent-based or water-based cleaning systems in place of organic solvent degreasers, and non-chlorinated solvent in place of chlorinated organic solvents for parts cleaning. Refer to SC21 for more information on steam cleaning.

Potential Limitations and Work-Arounds

- Some facilities may have space constraints and time limitations that may preclude all work from being conducted indoors.
  - Designate specific areas for outdoor activities.
  - Require employees to understand and follow preventive maintenance and spill and leak prevention BMPs.
- It may not be possible to contain and clean up spills from vehicles/equipment brought on-site after working hours.
  - Provide a designated area for afterhours deliveries.
  - Install spill kits.
- Drain pans (usually 1 ft. x 1 ft.) are generally too small to contain antifreeze
  - Purchase or fabricate large drip pans (3 ft. x 3 ft.) with sufficient volume to contain expected quantities of liquids based on equipment/vehicle specifications.
- Dry floor cleaning methods may not be sufficient for some spills.
  - Use three-step method instead.
- Identification of engine leaks may require some use of solvents.
  - Minimize the use of solvents and use drip pans to collect spills and leaks.
- Prices for recycled materials and fluids may be higher than those of non-recycled materials.
Vehicle and Equipment Repair  SC-22

Some facilities may be limited by a lack of providers of recycled materials, and by the absence of businesses to provide services such as hazardous waste removal, structural treatment practice maintenance, or solvent equipment and solvent recycling.

Potential Facilities and Maintenance Requirements

Facilities Requirements

- For facilities that already have covered areas where maintenance takes place, have berms or other means to retain spills and leaks, and have other appropriate constructed systems for containment, there may not need to be any significant new capital investment. Capital costs will likely be required at some sites if adequate cover and containment facilities do not exist and can vary significantly depending upon site conditions.

Maintenance Requirements

- Most of the operations and maintenance activity associated with implementing this BMP are integrally linked to routine operations as previously described. Therefore, significant additional operations and maintenance efforts are not likely to be required.

- For facilities responsible for pre-treating their wastewater prior to discharging, the proper functioning of structural treatment system is an important maintenance consideration. Routine cleanout of oil and grease is required for the devices to maintain their effectiveness, usually at least once a month. During periods of heavy rainfall, cleanout is required more often to ensure pollutants are not washed through the trap. Sediment removal is also required on a regular basis to keep the device working efficiently.

- It is important to sweep the maintenance area weekly, if it is paved, to collect loose particles, and wipe up spills with rags and other absorbent material immediately. Do not hose down the area to a storm drain.

Supplemental Information

Waste Reduction

Parts are often cleaned using solvents such as trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane or methylene chloride. Many of these cleaners are harmful and must be disposed of as a hazardous waste. Cleaning without using liquid cleaners (e.g., wire brush) whenever possible reduces waste. Prevent spills and drips of solvents and cleansers to the shop floor. Do all liquid cleaning at a centralized station so the solvents and residues stay in one area. Locate drip pans, drain boards, and drying racks to direct drips back into a solvent sink or fluid holding tank for reuse. Reducing the number of solvents makes recycling easier and reduces hazardous waste management costs. Often, one solvent can perform a job as well as two different solvents.

- Clean parts without using liquid cleaners whenever possible to reduce waste.

- Prevent spills and drips of solvents and cleansers to the shop floor.
Vehicle and Equipment Repair  SC-22

- Do all liquid cleaning at a centralized station so the solvents and residues stay in one area.

- Locate drip pans, drain boards, and drying racks to direct drips back into a solvent sink or fluid holding tank for reuse.

**Recycling**

Separating wastes allows for easier recycling and may reduce treatment costs. Keep hazardous and non-hazardous wastes separate, do not mix used oil and solvents, and keep chlorinated solvents (e.g., 1,1,1-trichloroethane) separate from non-chlorinated solvents (e.g., kerosene and mineral spirits).

Many products made of recycled (i.e., refined or purified) materials are available. Engine oil, transmission fluid, antifreeze, and hydraulic fluid are available in recycled form. Buying recycled products supports the market for recycled materials.

- Recycling is always preferable to disposal of unwanted materials.

- Separate wastes for easier recycling. Keep hazardous and non-hazardous wastes separate, do not mix used oil and solvents, and keep chlorinated solvents separate from non-chlorinated solvents.

- Label and track the recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil, spent solvents, batteries).

- Purchase recycled products to support the market for recycled materials.

**Safer Alternatives**

If possible, eliminate or reduce the amount of hazardous materials and waste by substituting non-hazardous or less hazardous material:

- Use non-caustic detergents instead of caustic cleaning for parts cleaning.

- Use detergent-based or water-based cleaning systems in place of organic solvent degreasers. Wash water may require treatment before it can be discharged to the sewer.

- Replace chlorinated organic solvents with non-chlorinated solvents. Non-chlorinated solvents like kerosene or mineral spirits are less toxic and less expensive to dispose of properly. Check list of active ingredients to see whether it contains chlorinated solvents.

- Choose cleaning agents that can be recycled.

**References and Resources**


Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program http://www.scvurppp-w2k.com/.


Outdoor Loading/Unloading

Description
The loading/unloading of materials usually takes place outside on docks or terminals; therefore, materials spilled, leaked, or lost during loading/unloading may collect in the soil or on other surfaces and have the potential to be carried away by wind, stormwater runoff or when the area is cleaned. Additionally, rainfall may wash pollutants from machinery used to unload or move materials. Implementation of the following protocols will prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to stormwater from outdoor loading/unloading of materials.

Approach
Reduce potential for pollutant discharge through source control pollution prevention and BMP implementation. Successful implementation depends on effective training of employees on applicable BMPs and general pollution prevention strategies and objectives.

General Pollution Prevention Protocols
- Park tank trucks or delivery vehicles in designated areas so that spills or leaks can be contained.
- Limit exposure of material to rainfall whenever possible.
- Prevent stormwater run-on.
- Check equipment regularly for leaks.

Good Housekeeping
- Develop an operations plan that describes procedures for loading and/or unloading.
- Conduct loading and unloading in dry weather if possible.

Objectives
- Cover
- Contain
- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize
- Product Substitution

Targeted Constituents
- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Trash
- Metals
- Bacteria
- Oil and Grease
- Organics

Minimum BMPs Covered
- Good Housekeeping
- Preventative Maintenance
- Spill and Leak Prevention and Response
- Material Handling & Waste Management
- Erosion and Sediment Controls
- Employee Training Program
- Quality Assurance Record Keeping
Outdoor Loading/Unloading

- Cover designated loading/unloading areas to reduce exposure of materials to rain.

- Consider placing a seal or door skirt between delivery vehicles and building to prevent exposure to rain.

- Design loading/unloading area to prevent stormwater run-on, which would include grading or berming the area, and position roof downspouts so they direct stormwater away from the loading/unloading areas.

- Have employees load and unload all materials and equipment in covered areas such as building overhangs at loading docks if feasible.

- Load/unload only at designated loading areas.

- Use drip pans underneath hose and pipe connections and other leak-prone spots during liquid transfer operations, and when making and breaking connections. Several drip pans should be stored in a covered location near the liquid transfer area so that they are always available, yet protected from precipitation when not in use. Drip pans can be made specifically for railroad tracks. Drip pans must be cleaned periodically, and drip collected materials must be disposed of properly.

- Pave loading areas with concrete instead of asphalt.

- Avoid placing storm drains inlets in the area.

- Grade and/or berm the loading/unloading area with drainage to sump; regularly remove materials accumulated in sump.

Spill Response and Prevention Procedures

- Keep your spill prevention and control plan up-to-date or have an emergency spill cleanup plan readily available, as applicable.

- Contain leaks during transfer.

- Store and maintain appropriate spill cleanup materials in a location that is readily accessible and known to all employees.

- Ensure that employees are familiar with the site's spill control plan and proper spill cleanup procedures.

- Use drip pans or comparable devices when transferring oils, solvents, and paints.

Material Handling and Waste Management

- Spot clean leaks and drips routinely to prevent runoff of spillage.

- Do not pour liquid wastes into floor drains, sinks, outdoor storm drain inlets, or other storm drains or sewer connections.
Outdoor Loading/Unloading

- Do not put used or leftover cleaning solutions, solvents, and automotive fluids in the storm drain or sanitary sewer.
- Collect leaking or dripping fluids in drip pans or containers. Fluids are easier to recycle if kept separate.
- Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper waste or recycling drums. Do not leave drip pans or other open containers lying around.
- Minimize the possibility of stormwater pollution from outside waste receptacles by doing at least one of the following:
  - Use only watertight waste receptacle(s) and keep the lid(s) closed.
  - Grade and pave the waste receptacle area to prevent run-on of stormwater.
  - Install a roof over the waste receptacle area.
  - Install a low containment berm around the waste receptacle area.
  - Use and maintain drip pans under waste receptacles.
- Post "no littering" signs.
- Perform work area clean-up and dry sweep after daily operations.

**Employee Training Program**

- Train employees (e.g., fork lift operators) and contractors on proper spill containment and cleanup.
- Have employees trained in spill containment and cleanup present during loading/unloading.
- Train employees in proper handling techniques during liquid transfers to avoid spills.
- Make sure forklift operators are properly trained on loading and unloading procedures.

**Quality Assurance and Record Keeping**

- Keep accurate maintenance logs that document activities performed, quantities of materials removed, and improvement actions.
- Keep accurate logs of spill response actions that document what was spilled, how it was cleaned up, and how the waste was disposed.
- Establish procedures to complete logs and file them in the central office.
- Keep accurate logs of daily clean-up operations.
Outdoor Loading/Unloading

Potential Limitations and Work-Arounds
Some facilities may have space constraints, limited staffing and time limitations that may preclude implementation of BMPs. Provided below are typical limitations and recommended “work-arounds.”

- Space and time limitations may preclude all transfers from being performed indoors or under cover.
  - Designate specific areas for outdoor loading and unloading.
  - Require employees to understand and follow spill and leak prevention BMPs.
- It may not be possible to conduct transfers only during dry weather.
  - Limit materials and equipment rainfall exposure to all extents practicable.
  - Require employees to understand and follow spill and leak prevention BMPs.

Potential Capital Facility Costs and Operation & Maintenance Requirements

Facilities
Many facilities will already have indoor or covered areas where loading/unloading takes place and will require no additional capital expenditures.

If outdoor activities are required, construction of berms or other means to retain spills and leaks may require appropriate constructed systems for containment. These containment areas may require significant new capital investment.

Capital investments will likely be required at some sites if adequate cover and containment facilities do not exist and can vary significantly depending upon site conditions.

Maintenance
Most of the operations and maintenance activities associated with implementing this BMP are integrally linked to routine operations as previously described. Therefore additional O&M is not required.

- Conduct regular inspections and make repairs and improvements as necessary.
- Check loading and unloading equipment regularly for leaks.
- Conduct regular broom dry-sweeping of area. Do not wash with water.

Supplemental Information

Loading and Unloading of Liquids
- Loading or unloading of liquids should occur in the manufacturing building so that any spills that are not completely retained can be discharged to the sanitary sewer,
treatment plant, or treated in a manner consistent with local sewer authorities and permit requirements.

- For loading and unloading tank trucks to above and below ground storage tanks, the following procedures should be used:
  - The area where the transfer takes place should be paved. If the liquid is reactive with the asphalt, Portland cement should be used to pave the area.
  - The transfer area should be designed to prevent run-on of stormwater from adjacent areas. Sloping the pad and using a curb, like a speed bump, around the uphill side of the transfer area should reduce run-on.
  - The transfer area should be designed to prevent runoff of spilled liquids from the area. Sloping the area to a drain should prevent runoff. The drain should be connected to a dead-end sump or to the sanitary sewer. A positive control valve should be installed on the drain.

- For transfer from rail cars to storage tanks that must occur outside, use the following procedures:
  - Drip pans should be placed at locations where spillage may occur, such as hose connections, hose reels, and filler nozzles. Use drip pans when making and breaking connections.
  - Drip pan systems should be installed between the rails to collect spillage from tank cars.

References and Resources


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Description
Accidental releases of materials from above ground liquid storage tanks, drums, and dumpsters present the potential for contaminating stormwater with many different pollutants. Tanks may store many potential stormwater runoff pollutants, such as gasoline, aviation gas, diesel fuel, kerosene, oils, greases, lubricants and other distilled, blended and refined products derived from crude petroleum. Materials spilled, leaked, or lost from storage tanks may accumulate in soils or on other surfaces and be carried away by rainfall runoff. These source controls apply to containers located outside of a building used to temporarily store liquid materials and include installing safeguards against accidental releases, installing secondary containment, conducting regular inspections, and training employees in standard operating procedures and spill cleanup techniques.

Approach
General Pollution Prevention Protocols

- Educate employees about pollution prevention measures and goals.
- Keep an accurate, up-to-date inventory of the materials delivered and stored onsite.
- Try to keep chemicals in their original containers, and keep them well labeled.
- Develop an operations plan that describes procedures for loading and/or unloading. Refer to SC-30 Outdoor Loading/Unloading of Materials for more detailed BMP information pertaining to loading and unloading of liquids.
- Protect materials from rainfall, run-on, runoff, and wind dispersal:
  - Cover the storage area with a roof.

Objectives
- Cover
- Contain
- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize

Targeted Constituents
- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Trash
- Metals
- Bacteria
- Oil and Grease
- Organics

Minimum BMPs Covered
- Good Housekeeping
- Preventative Maintenance
- Spill and Leak Prevention and Response
- Material Handling & Waste Management
- Erosion and Sediment Controls
- Employee Training Program
- Quality Assurance Record Keeping

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- Minimize stormwater run-on by enclosing the area or building a berm around it.
- Use a walled structure for storage of liquid containers.
- Use only watertight containers and keep the lids closed.

☐ Employ safeguards against accidental releases:
  - Provide overflow protection devices to warn operator or automatic shutdown transfer pumps.
  - Provide protection guards (bollards) around tanks and piping to prevent damage from a vehicle or forklift.
  - Provide clear tagging or labeling, and restrict access to valves to reduce human error.
  - Berm or surround tank or container with secondary containment system, including dikes, liners, vaults, or double walled tanks.
  - Be aware and ready to address the fact that some municipalities require secondary containment areas to be connected to the sanitary sewer, prohibiting any hard connections to the storm drain.
  - Contact the appropriate regulatory agency regarding environmental compliance for facilities with “spill ponds” designed to intercept, treat, and/or divert spills.
  - Have registered and specifically trained professional engineers identify and correct potential problems such as loose fittings, poor welding, and improper or poorly fitted gaskets for newly installed tank systems.

☐ Use MSDSs to ID hazardous components and keep incompatible products apart and to list/have available appropriate PPE and clean-up products.

Good Housekeeping

☐ Provide storage tank piping located below product level with a shut-off valve at the tank; ideally this valve should be an automatic shear valve with the shut-off located inside the tank.

☐ Provide barriers such as posts or guardrails, where tanks are exposed, to prevent collision damage with vehicles.

☐ Provide secure storage to prevent vandalism-caused contamination.

☐ Place tight-fitting lids on containers.
Outdoor Liquid Container Storage  SC-31

- Enclose or cover the containers where they are stored.
- Raise the containers off the ground by use of pallet or similar method, with provisions for spill control.
- Do not store liquid containers near the storm drainage system or surface waters.
- Sweep and clean the storage area regularly if it is paved, do not hose down the area to a storm drain.

**Preventative Maintenance**

- Inspect storage areas regularly for leaks or spills.
- Conduct routine inspections and check for external corrosion of material containers. Also check for structural failure, spills and overfills due to operator error, failure of piping system.
- Check for leaks or spills during pumping of liquids or gases from truck or rail car to a storage facility or vice versa.
- Visually inspect new tank or container installations for loose fittings, poor welding, and improper or poorly fitted gaskets.
- Inspect tank foundations, connections, coatings, and tank walls and piping system. Look for corrosion, leaks, cracks, scratches, and other physical damage that may weaken the tank or container system.
- Replace containers that are leaking, corroded, or otherwise deteriorating with ones in good condition. If the liquid chemicals are corrosive, containers made of compatible materials must be used instead of metal drums.
- New or secondary containers must be labeled with the product name and hazards.

**Spill Response and Prevention Procedures**

- Keep your spill prevention and control plan up-to-date.
- Maintain an adequate stockpile of spill cleanup materials at locations where it will be readily accessible.
- Have an emergency plan, equipment, and trained personnel ready at all times to deal immediately with major spills.
- Collect spilled liquids and properly dispose of them.
- Remove the adsorbent materials promptly and dispose of properly when using adsorbent materials on small spills.
- Have employees trained in emergency spill cleanup procedures present when dangerous waste, liquid chemicals, or other wastes are delivered.
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- Prevent operator errors by using engineering safeguards and thus reducing accidental releases of pollutants.

**Material Handling and Waste Management**

- Contain the material in such a manner that if the container leaks or spills, the contents will not discharge, flow, or be washed into the storm drainage system, surface waters or groundwater.

- Place drip pans or absorbent materials beneath mounted container taps, and at potential drip and spill locations during filling and unloading of containers. Any collected liquids or soiled absorbent materials must be reused/recycled or properly disposed.

- Ensure that any underground or aboveground storage tanks are designed and managed in accordance with applicable regulations, identified as a potential pollution source, and have secondary containment such as a berm or dike with an impervious surface.

- Do not pour liquids into floor drains, sinks, outdoor storm drain inlets, or other storm drains or sewer connections.

- Collect leaking or dripping fluids in drip pans or containers. Fluids are easier to recycle if kept separate.

- Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper waste or recycling drums. Do not leave drip pans or other open containers lying around.

**Employee Training Program**

- Train employee (e.g., fork lift operators) and contractors in proper spill containment and cleanup. The employee should have the tools and knowledge to immediately begin cleaning up a spill if one should occur.

- Train employees in proper spill response and prevention, materials handling, and waste management.

- Use a training log or similar method to document training.

**Quality Assurance and Record Keeping**

- Keep accurate maintenance/inspection logs that document minimum BMP activities performed for liquid container storage and improvement actions.

- Keep accurate logs of spill response actions that document what was spilled, how it was cleaned up, and how the waste was disposed.

- Establish procedures to complete logs and file them in the central office.

**Other Facility-Specific Considerations**

- Storage sheds often must meet building and fire code requirements.
The local fire district must be consulted for limitations on clearance of roof covers over containers used to store flammable materials.

All specific standards set by Federal and State laws concerning the storage of oil and hazardous materials must be met.

Storage of reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids should comply with the Uniform Fire Code and the National Electric Code.

Storage of oil and hazardous materials must meet specific Federal and State standards including:

- Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC) Plan;
- Secondary containment;
- Integrity and leak detection monitoring; and
- Emergency preparedness plans.

**Potential Capital Facility Costs and Operation & Maintenance Requirements**

**Facilities**

- Capital investments such as sheds, covers, dikes, and curbs will likely be required at some sites if adequate cover and containment facilities do not exist and can vary significantly depending upon site conditions.

**Maintenance**

- Most of the operations and maintenance activities associated with implementing this BMP are integrally linked to routine operations as previously described. Therefore additional O&M is not required.
- Conduct regular inspections and make repairs and improvements as necessary.
- Conduct regular broom dry-sweeping of area. Do not wash with water.

**Supplemental Information**

The most common causes of unintentional releases are:

- Installation problems;
- Failure of piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves);
- External corrosion and structural failure;
- Spills and overfills due to operator error; and
- Leaks during pumping of liquids or gases from truck or rail car to a storage tank or vice versa.
Outdoor Liquid Container Storage

Aboveground Tank Leak and Spill Control

Storage of reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids should comply with the Uniform Fire Code and the National Electric Code. Practices listed below should be employed to enhance the code requirements:

- Tanks should be placed in a designated area.
- Tanks located in areas where firearms are discharged should be encapsulated in concrete or the equivalent.
- Designated areas should be paved with Portland cement concrete, free of cracks and gaps, and impervious in order to contain leaks and spills.
- Liquid materials should be stored in UL approved double walled tanks or surrounded by a curb or dike to provide the volume to contain 10% of the volume of the containers or 110% of the volume of the largest container, whichever is greater. The area inside the curb should slope to a drain.
- For used oil or dangerous waste, a dead-end sump should be installed in the drain.
- Other liquids should be drained to the sanitary sewer if available. The drain must have a positive control such as a lock, valve, or plug to prevent release of contaminated liquids.
- Accumulated stormwater in petroleum storage areas should be passed through an oil/water separator.

Maintenance is critical to preventing leaks and spills. Conduct routine weekly inspections and:

- Check for external corrosion and structural failure.
- Check for spills and overfills due to operator error.
- Check for failure of piping system (pipes, pumps, flanger, coupling, hoses, and valves).
- Check for leaks or spills during pumping of liquids or gases from truck or rail car to a storage facility or vice versa.
- Inspect new tank or container installation visually for loose fittings, poor welding, and improper or poorly fitted gaskets.
- Inspect tank foundations, connections, coatings, and tank walls and piping system. Look for corrosion, leaks, cracks, scratches, and other physical damage that may weaken the tank or container system.
- Frequently release accumulated stormwater during the wet season.
- Have periodic integrity testing conducted by a qualified professional.
Dikes
One of the best protective measures against contamination of stormwater is the use of dikes. Containment dikes are berms or retaining walls that are designed to hold spills. Use of dikes is an effective pollution prevention measure for above ground storage tanks and railcar or tank truck loading and unloading areas. The dike surrounds the area of concern and holds the spill, keeping spill materials separated from the stormwater side of the dike area. Diking can be used in any industrial or municipal facility, but it is most commonly used for controlling large spills or releases from liquid storage areas and liquid transfer areas.

- For single-wall tanks, containment dikes should be large enough to hold the contents of the storage tank for the facility plus rain water.
- For trucks, diked areas should be capable of holding an amount equal to the volume of the tank truck compartment. Diked construction material should be strong enough to safely hold spilled materials.
- Dike materials can consist of earth, concrete, synthetic materials, metal, or other impervious materials.
- Strong acids or bases may react with metal containers, concrete, and some plastics.
- Where strong acids or bases or stored, alternative dike materials should be considered. More active organic chemicals may need certain special liners for dikes.
- Dikes may also be designed with impermeable materials to increase containment capabilities.
- Dikes should be inspected during or after significant storms or spills to check for washouts or overflows.
- Regular checks of containment dikes to insure the dikes are capable of holding spills should be conducted.
- Inability of a structure to retain stormwater, dike erosion, soggy areas, or changes in vegetation indicate problems with dike structures. Damaged areas should be patched and stabilized immediately.
- Earthen dikes may require special maintenance of vegetation such as mulching and irrigation.
- Remove accumulated stormwater after precipitation events and dispose of according to local regulations.

Curbing
Curbing is a barrier that surrounds an area of concern. Curbing is similar to containment diking in the way that it prevents spills and leaks from being released into the environment. Curbing is usually small scaled and does not contain large spills to the degree that dikes can. Curbing is common at many facilities in small areas where
Outdoor Liquid Container Storage  SC-31

handling and transfer of liquid materials occur. Curbing can redirect contaminated stormwater away from the storage area. It is useful in areas where liquid materials are transferred from one container to another. Asphalt is a common material used for curbing; however, curbing materials can include earth, concrete, synthetic materials, metal, or other impenetrable materials.

- Spilled materials should be removed immediately from curbed areas to allow space for future spills.
- Curbs should have manually-controlled pump systems rather than common drainage systems for collection of spilled materials.
- The curbed area should be inspected regularly to clear clogging debris.
- Maintenance should also be conducted frequently to prevent overflow of any spilled materials as curbed areas are designed only for smaller spills.
- Remove accumulated stormwater after precipitation events and dispose of according to local regulations.
- Curbing has the following advantages:
  - Excellent run-on control;
  - Inexpensive;
  - Ease of installment;
  - Provides option to recycle materials spilled in curb areas; and
  - Common industry practice.

References and Resources


Outdoor Equipment Operations SC-32

Description
Outside process equipment operations and maintenance can contaminate stormwater runoff. Activities, such as grinding, painting, coating, sanding, degreasing or parts cleaning, landfills and waste piles, and solid waste treatment and disposal are examples of process operations that can lead to contamination of stormwater runoff. The targeted constituents will vary for each site depending on the operation being performed.

Approach
Implement source control BMPs to limit exposure of outdoor equipment to direct precipitation and stormwater run-on. Refer to SC-22 Vehicle and Equipment Repair for additional information.

General Pollution Prevention Protocols
- Perform the activity during dry periods whenever possible.
- Install secondary containment measures where leaks and spills may occur.
- Use non-toxic chemicals for maintenance and minimize or eliminate the use of solvents.
- Connect process equipment area to public sanitary sewer or facility wastewater treatment system when possible. Some jurisdictions require that secondary containment areas be connected to the sanitary sewer, prohibiting any hard connections to the storm drain.

Good Housekeeping
- Manage materials and waste properly (see Material Handling and Waste Management) to reduce adverse impacts on stormwater quality.

Objectives
- Cover
- Contain
- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize

Targeted Constituents
- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Trash
- Metals
- Bacteria
- Oil and Grease
- Organics

Minimum BMPs Covered
- Good Housekeeping
- Preventative Maintenance
- Spill and Leak Prevention and Response
- Material Handling & Waste Management
- Erosion and Sediment Controls
- Employee Training Program
- Quality Assurance Record Keeping
Outdoor Equipment Operations SC-32

- Cover the work area with a permanent roof if possible.
- Use drop cloths for sanding and painting operations.
- Use a vacuum for fine particle clean-up in pavement cracks and crevices.
- Minimize contact of stormwater with outside process equipment operations through berming and drainage routing (run-on prevention).
- "Spot clean" leaks and drips routinely. Leaks are not cleaned up until the absorbent is picked up and disposed of properly.
- Paint signs on storm drain inlets to indicate that they are not to receive liquid or solid wastes.
- Use roll down or permanent walls when windy/breezy to prevent wind transport of particulates/pollutants.

![Preventative Maintenance]

- Design outdoor equipment areas to prevent stormwater runoff and spills. Use a perimeter drain or slope pavement inward with drainage to sump.
- Dry clean the work area regularly. Do not wash outdoor equipment with water if there is a direct connection to the storm drain.
- Pave area with concrete rather than asphalt.
- Inspect outdoor equipment regularly for leaks or spills. Also check for structural failure, spills and overfills due to operator error, and/or failure of piping system.
- Inspect and clean, if necessary, storm drain inlets and catch basins within the outdoor equipment area before October 1 each year.

![Spill Response and Prevention Procedures]

- Keep your Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan up-to-date.
- Have employees trained in emergency spill cleanup procedures present when dangerous waste, liquid chemicals, or other wastes are delivered.
- Place a stockpile of spill cleanup materials where it will be readily accessible.
- Prevent operator errors by using engineering safe guards and thus reducing accidental releases of pollutant.

![Material Handling and Waste Management]
Outdoor Equipment Operations  SC-32

☐ Do not pour liquid wastes into floor drains, sinks, outdoor storm drain inlets, or other storm drain or sewer connections.

☐ Collect leaking or dripping fluids in drip pans or containers. Fluids are easier to recycle if kept separate.

☐ Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper waste or recycling drums. Do not leave drip pans or other open containers lying around.

☐ Minimize the possibility of stormwater pollution from outside waste receptacles by doing at least one of the following:
  ✓ Use only watertight waste receptacle(s) and keep the lid(s) closed.
  ✓ Grade and pave the waste receptacle area to prevent run-on of stormwater.
  ✓ Install a roof over the waste receptacle area.

Employee Training Program

☐ Educate employees about pollution prevention measures and goals.

☐ Train employees on proper equipment operation and maintenance procedures.

☐ Train all employees upon hiring and annually thereafter on proper methods for handling and disposing of waste. Ensure that all employees understand stormwater discharge prohibitions, wastewater discharge requirements, and these best management practices.

☐ Use a training log or similar method to document training.

☐ Ensure that employees are familiar with the site’s spill control plan and/or proper spill cleanup procedures.

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Quality Assurance and Record Keeping

☐ Keep accurate maintenance logs that document minimum BMP activities performed for outdoor equipment, types and quantities of materials removed and disposed of, and any improvement actions.

☐ Keep accurate logs of spill response actions that document what was spilled, how it was cleaned up, and how the waste was disposed.

☐ Establish procedures to complete logs and file them in the central office.

Potential Limitations and Work-Arounds

Some facilities may have space constraints, limited staffing and time limitations that may preclude implementation of BMPs. Provided below are typical limitations and recommended “work-arounds.”
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- Providing cover over outdoor equipment may be impractical or cost-prohibitive.
  - Operate outdoor equipment only during periods of dry weather.
- Regular operations and time limitations may require outdoor activities during wet weather.
  - Designate specific areas for outdoor activities.
  - Allow time for work area clean-up after each shift.
  - Require employees to understand and follow preventive maintenance and spill and leak prevention BMPs.
  - Design and install secondary containment and good housekeeping BMPs for outdoor equipment area.

- Storage sheds often must meet building and fire code requirements.

Potential Capital Facility Costs and Operation & Maintenance Requirements

Facilities

- Many facilities will already have indoor covered areas where vehicle and equipment repairs take place and will require no additional capital expenditures.
- If outdoor activities are required, construction of berms or other means to retain spills and leaks may require appropriate constructed systems for containment. These containment areas may require significant new capital investment.
- Capital investments will likely be required at some sites if adequate cover and containment facilities do not exist and can vary significantly depending upon site conditions.

Maintenance

- Most of the operations and maintenance activities associated with implementing this BMP are integrally linked to routine operations as previously described. Therefore additional O&M is not required.
- For facilities responsible for pre-treating their wastewater prior to discharging, the proper functioning of structural treatment system is an important maintenance consideration.
- Routine cleanout of oil and grease is required for the devices to maintain their effectiveness, usually at least once a month. During periods of heavy rainfall, cleanout is required more often to ensure pollutants are not washed through the trap. Sediment removal is also required on a regular basis to keep the device working efficiently.
References and Resources


Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials SC-33

Description
Stockpiles of raw materials, by-products, and finished products exposed to rain and/or runoff can pollute stormwater. Stormwater can become contaminated when materials wash off or dissolve into water due to improper storage and containment. To prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to stormwater from raw material delivery and storage, pollution prevention and source control measures must be implemented, such as minimizing the storage of hazardous materials on-site, enclosing or covering materials, storing materials in a designated area, installing secondary containment, conducting regular inspections, preventing stormwater run-on and runoff, and training employees and subcontractors. This fact sheet focuses on source control BMPs for stockpiles of solid materials; if the raw material, by-product, or product is a liquid, more information for outside storage of liquids can be found under SC-31 Outdoor Liquid Container Storage.

Approach
Reduce potential for pollutant discharge through source control pollution prevention and BMP implementation. Successful implementation depends on effective training of employees on applicable BMPs and general pollution prevention strategies and objectives.

General Pollution Prevention Protocols

☐ Emphasize employee education for successful BMP implementation.

☐ Store materials that could contaminate stormwater inside or under permanent cover. If this is not feasible, then all outside storage areas should be covered with a roof and bermed or enclosed to prevent stormwater contact.

☐ Elevate and tarp solid materials such as beams, metal, etc.

☐ Minimize the inventory of raw materials kept outside.

Objectives
- Cover
- Contain
- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize

Targeted Constituents
- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Trash
- Metals
- Bacteria
- Oil and Grease
- Organics

Minimum BMPs Covered
- Good Housekeeping
- Preventative Maintenance
- Spill and Leak Prevention and Response
- Material Handling & Waste Management
- Erosion and Sediment Controls
- Employee Training Program
- Quality Assurance Record Keeping

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Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials SC-33

- Keep an accurate, up-to-date inventory of the materials delivered and stored on-site.
- Stormwater runoff that could potentially be contaminated by materials stored outdoors should be drained to the sanitary sewer if available. The drain must have a positive control such as a lock, valve, or plug to prevent release of contaminated liquids.

Good Housekeeping

- If raw materials cannot all be stored inside or under permanent cover, prevent exposure to direct precipitation and stormwater run-on by installing a storm-resistant waterproof covering made of polyethylene, polypropylene or hypalon over all materials stored outside. The covers must be in place at all times when work with the stockpiles is not occurring (Applicable to small stockpiles only).
- Implement erosion control practices at the perimeter of the facility site and at any catch basins to prevent erosion of the stockpiled material off-site, if the stockpiles are so large that they cannot feasibly be covered and contained.
- Minimize stormwater run-on by enclosing the area or building a berm around it.
- Keep storage areas clean and dry.
- Slope paved areas in a manner that minimizes pooling of water on the site, particularly with materials that may leach pollutants into stormwater and/or groundwater, such as compost, logs, and wood chips. A minimum slope of 1.5% is recommended.
- Secure drums stored in an area where unauthorized persons may not gain access to prevent accidental spillage, pilferage, or any unauthorized use.
- Install curbing or berms along the perimeter of the area to prevent the run-on of uncontaminated stormwater from adjacent areas as well as runoff of stormwater from the stockpile areas.
- Slope the area inside the curb or berm to a drain with sump. The sump should be equipped with an oil and water separator if applicable for materials stored onsite.
- Do not store materials on top of or directly adjacent to storm drain inlets.
- Cover wood products treated with chromated copper arsenate, ammonical copper zinc arsenate, creosote, or pentachlorophenol with properly secured tarps or store indoors.

Preventative Maintenance

- Maintain outdoor storage containers in good condition. Replace leaky or otherwise inadequate containers as necessary.
- Maintain outdoor waterproof covers (e.g., tarps) in good condition and properly secure them to be storm resistant. Replace tarps damaged by UV exposure or wear and tear on a regular basis.
Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials SC-33

- Perform routine inspection of storm drains and sumps and regularly remove accumulated materials.

- Dry clean the work area regularly. Do not wash outdoor material storage areas with water if there is a direct connection to the storm drain.

- Pave outdoor storage areas for liquids such as solvents with concrete rather than asphalt.

- Conduct regular inspections of storage areas so that leaks and spills are detected as soon as possible.

- Routinely inspect berms, curbing, containment, and sediment controls for proper function and repair as necessary.

**Spill and Leak Prevention and Response**

- Keep the facility spill prevention and control plan up-to-date.

- Place a stockpile of spill cleanup materials, such as brooms, dustpans, and vacuum sweepers (if desired) near the storage area where it will be readily accessible.

- Have employees trained in spill containment and cleanup present during the loading/unloading of hazardous or otherwise dangerous materials.

**Erosion and Sediment Controls**

- Keep materials covered to prevent erosion of stockpiles. This may not be feasible for large stockpiles.

- Install sediment controls such as fiber rolls around the perimeter of stockpiles to prevent transport of raw materials to the storm drain.

- Install drain inlet protection around all inlets to prevent raw materials from entering storm drain.

- Install sediment controls such as silt fence around the perimeter of the site to prevent transport of raw materials to the storm drain or offsite surface waters.

**Employee Training Program**

- Educate employees about pollution prevention measures and goals.

- Train employees how to properly store outdoor raw materials using the source control BMPs described above.

- Use a training log or similar method to document training.

- Ensure that employees are familiar with the site's spill control plan and/or proper spill cleanup procedures.
Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials SC-33

Quality Assurance and Record Keeping

- Keep accurate maintenance logs that document minimum BMP activities performed for outdoor storage of raw materials, types and quantities of materials removed and disposed of, and any improvement actions.

- Keep accurate logs of spill response actions that document what was spilled, how it was cleaned up, and how the waste was disposed.

- Establish procedures to complete logs and file them in the central office.

Other Facility-Specific Considerations

- Storage sheds often must meet building and fire code requirements. Storage of reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids must comply with the Uniform Fire Code and the National Electric Code.

- Some municipalities require that secondary containment areas (regardless of size) be connected to the sanitary sewer, prohibiting any hard connections to the storm drain.

- The local fire district must be consulted for limitations on clearance of roof covers over containers used to store flammable materials.

Potential Limitations and Work-Arounds

Some facilities may have space constraints, limited staffing and time limitations that may preclude implementation of BMPs. Provided below are typical limitations and recommended “work-arounds”

- Space limitations may preclude storing all materials indoors.

  ✓ Implement good housekeeping, preventative maintenance, and erosion and sediment controls as described above.

Potential Capital Facility Costs and Operation & Maintenance Requirements

Facilities

- Many facilities will already have indoor covered areas where raw materials will be stored and will require no additional capital expenditures.

- If outdoor storage of materials is required, construction of berms or other means to prevent stormwater run-on and runoff may require appropriate constructed systems for containment. These containment areas may require significant new capital investment.

- Purchase and installation of erosion and sediment controls will require additional capital investments, and this amount will vary depending on site characteristics.

- Capital investments will likely be required at some sites if adequate cover and containment facilities do not exist and can vary significantly depending upon site conditions.
Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials SC-33

Maintenance

- Accurate and up-to-date inventories should be kept of all stored materials.
- Berms and curbs may require periodic repair and patching.
- Parking lots or other surfaces near bulk materials storage areas should be swept periodically to remove debris blown or washed from storage areas.
- Sweep paved storage areas regularly for collection and disposal of loose solid materials, do not hose down the area to a storm drain or conveyance ditch.
- Erosion and sediment controls require regular inspection and periodic replacement or reinstallation.

Supplemental Information

Raw Material Containment

Paved areas should be sloped in a manner that minimizes pooling of water on the site, particularly with materials that may leach pollutants into stormwater and/or groundwater, such as compost, logs, and wood chips. A minimum slope of 1.5% is recommended.

- Curbing or berms should be placed along the perimeter of the area to prevent the run-on of uncontaminated stormwater from adjacent areas as well as runoff of stormwater from stockpile areas.
- The storm drainage system should be designed to minimize use of catch basins in the interior of the area as they tend to rapidly fill with manufacturing material.

The area should be sloped to drain stormwater to the perimeter where it can be collected or to internal drainage alleyways where material is not stockpiled.

The “doghouse” design has been used to store small liquid containers. The roof and flooring design prevent contact with direct rain or runoff. The doghouse has two solid structural walls and two canvas covered walls. The flooring is wire mesh about secondary containment.

References and Resources


Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials SC-33


Waste Handling & Disposal

Description
Improper storage and handling of solid wastes can allow toxic compounds, oils and greases, heavy metals, nutrients, suspended solids, and other pollutants to enter stormwater runoff. The discharge of pollutants to stormwater from waste handling and disposal can be prevented and reduced by tracking waste generation, storage, and disposal; reducing waste generation and disposal through source reduction, reuse, and recycling; and preventing run-on and runoff.

Approach
Reduce potential for pollutant discharge through source control pollution prevention and BMP implementation. Successful implementation depends on effective training of employees on applicable BMPs and general pollution prevention strategies and objectives.

General Pollution Prevention Protocols
- Accomplish reduction in the amount of waste generated using the following source controls:
  - Production planning and sequencing;
  - Process or equipment modification;
  - Raw material substitution or elimination;
  - Loss prevention and housekeeping;
  - Waste segregation and separation; and
  - Close loop recycling.
- Establish a material tracking system to increase awareness about material usage. This may reduce spills and minimize contamination, thus reducing the amount of waste produced.
- Recycle materials whenever possible.

Objectives
- Cover
- Contain
- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize
- Product Substitution

Targeted Constituents
Sediment
Nutrients
Trash
Metals
Bacteria
Oil and Grease
Organics

Minimum BMPs Covered
- Good Housekeeping
- Preventative Maintenance
- Spill and Leak Prevention and Response
- Material Handling & Waste Management
- Erosion and Sediment Controls
- Employee Training Program
- Quality Assurance Record Keeping

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Waste Handling & Disposal

- Use the entire product before disposing of the container.
- To the extent possible, store wastes under cover or indoors after ensuring all safety concerns such as fire hazard and ventilation are addressed.
- Provide containers for each waste stream at each work station. Allow time after shift to clean area.

**Good Housekeeping**

- Cover storage containers with leak proof lids or some other means. If waste is not in containers, cover all waste piles (plastic tarps are acceptable coverage) and prevent stormwater run-on and runoff with a berm. The waste containers or piles must be covered except when in use.
- Use drip pans or absorbent materials whenever grease containers are emptied by vacuum trucks or other means. Grease cannot be left on the ground. Collected grease must be properly disposed of as garbage.
- Dispose of rinse and wash water from cleaning waste containers into a sanitary sewer if allowed by the local sewer authority. Do not discharge wash water to the street or storm drain. Clean in a designated wash area that drains to a clarifier.
- Transfer waste from damaged containers into safe containers.
- Take special care when loading or unloading wastes to minimize losses. Loading systems can be used to minimize spills and fugitive emission losses such as dust or mist. Vacuum transfer systems can minimize waste loss.
- Keep the waste management area clean at all times by sweeping and cleaning up spills immediately.
- Use dry methods when possible (e.g., sweeping, use of absorbents) when cleaning around restaurant/food handling dumpster areas. If water must be used after sweeping/using absorbents, collect water and discharge through grease interceptor to the sewer.
- Stencil or demarcate storm drains on the facility's property with prohibitive message regarding waste disposal.
- Cover waste piles with temporary covering material such as reinforced tarpaulin, polyethylene, polyurethane, polypropylene or hypalon.
- If possible, move the activity indoor after ensuring all safety concerns such as fire hazard and ventilation are addressed.

**Preventative Maintenance**

- Prevent stormwater run-on from entering the waste management area by enclosing the area or building a berm around the area.
- Prevent waste materials from directly contacting rain.
Waste Handling & Disposal

- Cover waste piles with temporary covering material such as reinforced tarpaulin, polyethylene, polyurethane, polypropylene or hypalon.
- Cover the area with a permanent roof if feasible.
- Cover dumpsters to prevent rain from washing waste out of holes or cracks in the bottom of the dumpster.
- Check waste containers weekly for leaks and to ensure that lids are on tightly. Replace any that are leaking, corroded, or otherwise deteriorating.
- Sweep and clean the waste management area regularly. Use dry methods when possible (e.g., sweeping, vacuuming, use of absorbents) when cleaning around restaurant/food handling dumpster areas. If water must be used after sweeping/using absorbents, collect water and discharge through grease interceptor to the sewer.
- Inspect and replace faulty pumps or hoses regularly to minimize the potential of releases and spills.
- Repair leaking equipment including valves, lines, seals, or pumps promptly.

Spill Response and Prevention Procedures

- Keep your spill prevention and plan up-to-date.
- Have an emergency plan, equipment and trained personnel ready at all times to deal immediately with major spills.
- Collect all spilled liquids and properly dispose of them.
- Store and maintain appropriate spill cleanup materials in a location known to all near the designated wash area.
- Ensure that vehicles transporting waste have spill prevention equipment that can prevent spills during transport. Spill prevention equipment includes:
  - Vehicles equipped with baffles for liquid waste; and
  - Trucks with sealed gates and spill guards for solid waste.

Material Handling and Waste Management

Litter Control

- Post “No Littering” signs and enforce anti-litter laws.
- Provide a sufficient number of litter receptacles for the facility.
- Clean out and cover litter receptacles frequently to prevent spillage.

Waste Collection

- Keep waste collection areas clean.
Waste Handling & Disposal

- Inspect solid waste containers for structural damage regularly. Repair or replace damaged containers as necessary.
- Secure solid waste containers; containers must be closed tightly when not in use.
- Do not fill waste containers with washout water or any other liquid.
- Ensure that only appropriate solid wastes are added to the solid waste container. Certain wastes such as hazardous wastes, appliances, fluorescent lamps, pesticides, etc., may not be disposed of in solid waste containers (see chemical/hazardous waste collection section below).
- Do not mix wastes; this can cause chemical reactions, make recycling impossible, and complicate disposal. Affix labels to all waste containers.

Chemical/Hazardous Wastes
- Select designated hazardous waste collection areas on-site.
- Store hazardous materials and wastes in covered containers and protect them from vandalism.
- Place hazardous waste containers in secondary containment.
- Make sure that hazardous waste is collected, removed, and disposed of only at authorized disposal areas.
- Hazardous waste cannot be reused or recycled; it must be disposed of by a licensed hazardous waste hauler.

Employee Training Program
- Educate employees about pollution prevention measures and goals.
- Train employees how to properly handle and dispose of waste using the source control BMPs described above.
- Train employees and subcontractors in proper hazardous waste management.
- Use a training log or similar method to document training.
- Ensure that employees are familiar with the site’s spill control plan and/or proper spill cleanup procedures.

Quality Assurance and Record Keeping
- Keep accurate maintenance logs that document minimum BMP activities performed for waste handling and disposal, types and quantities of waste disposed of, and any improvement actions.
- Keep accurate logs of spill response actions that document what was spilled, how it was cleaned up, and how the waste was disposed.
Waste Handling & Disposal

- Establish procedures to complete logs and file them in the central office.

Potential Capital Facility Costs and Operation & Maintenance Requirements

Facilities

- Capital costs will vary substantially depending on the size of the facility and the types of waste handled. Significant capital costs may be associated with reducing wastes by modifying processes or implementing closed-loop recycling.

- Many facilities will already have indoor covered areas where waste materials will be stored and will require no additional capital expenditures for providing cover.

- If outdoor storage of wastes is required, construction of berms or other means to prevent stormwater run-on and runoff may require appropriate constructed systems for containment.

- Capital investments will likely be required at some sites if adequate cover and containment facilities do not exist and can vary significantly depending upon site conditions.

Maintenance

- Check waste containers weekly for leaks and to ensure that lids are on tightly. Replace any that are leaking, corroded, or otherwise deteriorating.

- Sweep and clean the waste management area regularly. Use dry methods when possible (e.g., sweeping, use of absorbents) when cleaning around restaurant/food handling dumpster areas. If water must be used after sweeping/using absorbents, collect water and discharge through grease interceptor to the sewer.

- Inspect and replace faulty pumps or hoses regularly to minimize the potential of releases and spills.

- Repair leaking equipment including valves, lines, seals, or pumps promptly.

References and Resources


Safer Alternative Products

Description
Promote the use of less harmful products and products that contain little or no TMDL and 303(d) list pollutants. Alternatives exist for most product classes including chemical fertilizers, pesticides, cleaning solutions, janitorial chemicals, automotive and paint products, and consumables (batteries, fluorescent lamps).

Approach
Pattern a new program after the many established programs around the state and country. Integrate this best management practice as much as possible with existing programs at your facility.

Develop a comprehensive program based on:

- The “Precautionary Principle,” which is an alternative to the "Risk Assessment" model that says it’s acceptable to use a potentially harmful product until physical evidence of its harmful effects are established and deemed too costly from an environmental or public health perspective. For instance, a risk assessment approach might say it’s acceptable to use a pesticide until there is direct proof of an environmental impact. The Precautionary Principle approach is used to evaluate whether a given product is safe, whether it is really necessary, and whether alternative products would perform just as well.

- Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Program to minimize the purchase of products containing hazardous ingredients used in the facility's custodial services, fleet maintenance, and facility maintenance in favor of using alternate products that pose less risk to employees and to the environment.

- Integrated Pest Management (IPM) or Less-Toxic Pesticide Program, which uses a pest management approach that minimizes the use of toxic chemicals and gets rid of pests.

Objectives
- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize
- Product Substitution

Targeted Constituents
Sediment
- Nutrients
- Trash
- Metals
- Bacteria
- Oil and Grease
- Organics

Minimum BMPs Covered
- Good Housekeeping
- Preventative Maintenance
- Spill and Leak Prevention and Response
- Material Handling & Waste Management
- Erosion and Sediment Controls
- Employee Training Program
- Quality Assurance Record Keeping

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Safer Alternative Products

by methods that pose a lower risk to employees, the public, and the environment.

- Energy Efficiency Program including no-cost and low-cost energy conservation and efficiency actions that can reduce both energy consumption and electricity bills, along with long-term energy efficiency investments.

Consider the following mechanisms for developing and implementing a comprehensive program:

- Policies
- Procedures
  - Standard operating procedures (SOPs);
  - Purchasing guidelines and procedures; and
  - Bid packages (services and supplies).
- Materials
  - Preferred or approved product and supplier lists;
  - Product and supplier evaluation criteria;
  - Training sessions and manuals; and
  - Fact sheets for employees.

Implement this BMP in conjunction with the Vehicle and Equipment Management fact sheets (SC-20 - SC-22) and SC-41 Building and Grounds Maintenance.

Employee Training Program

- Employees who handle potentially harmful materials should be trained in the use of safer alternatives.
- Purchasing departments should be trained on safer alternative products and encouraged to procure less hazardous materials and products that contain little or no harmful substances or TMDL pollutants.
- Employees and contractors / service providers can both be educated about safer alternatives by using information developed by a number of organizations including the references and resources provided in this fact sheet.

Potential Limitations and Work-Arounds

Some facilities may have space constraints, limited staffing and time limitations that may preclude implementation of BMPs. Provided below are typical limitations and recommended “work-arounds”

- Alternative products may not be available, suitable, or effective in every case.
Minimize use of hazardous/harmful products if no alternative product is available.

**Regulatory Considerations**
This BMP has no regulatory requirements unless local/municipal ordinance applies. Existing regulations already encourage facilities to reduce the use of hazardous materials through incentives such as reduced:

- Specialized equipment storage and handling requirements;
- Storm water runoff sampling requirements;
- Training and licensing requirements; and
- Record keeping and reporting requirements.

**Cost Considerations**
- The primary cost is for staff time to: 1) develop new policies and procedures and 2) educate purchasing departments and employees who handle potentially harmful materials about the availability, procurement, and use of safer alternatives.

- Some alternative products may be slightly more expensive than conventional products.

**Supplemental Information**
The following discussion provides some general information on safer alternatives. More specific information on particular hazardous materials and the available alternatives may be found in the references and resources listed below.

- Automotive products – Less toxic alternatives are not available for many automotive products, especially engine fluids. But there are alternatives to grease lubricants, car polishes, degreasers, and windshield washer solution. Refined motor oil is also available.

- Vehicle/Trailer lubrication – Fifth wheel bearings on trucks require routine lubrication. Adhesive lubricants are available to replace typical chassis grease.

- Cleaners – Vegetables-based or citrus-based soaps are available to replace petroleum-based soaps/detergents.

- Paint products – Water-based paints, wood preservatives, stains, and finishes with low VOC content are available.

- Pesticides – Specific alternative products or methods exist to control most insects, fungi, and weeds.

- Chemical Fertilizers – Compost and soil amendments are natural alternatives.

- Consumables – Manufacturers have either reduced or are in the process of reducing the amount of heavy metals in consumables such as batteries and fluorescent lamps.
All fluorescent lamps contain mercury, however low-mercury containing lamps are now available from most hardware and lighting stores. Fluorescent lamps are also more energy efficient than the average incandescent lamp.

- Janitorial chemicals – Even biodegradable soap can harm fish and wildlife before it biodegrades. Biodegradable does not mean non-toxic. Safer products and procedures are available for floor stripping and cleaning, as well as carpet, glass, metal, and restroom cleaning and disinfecting. Use paper products with post-consumer recycled content and implement electric had dryers.

**Examples**
There are a number of business and trade associations, and communities with effective programs. Some of the more prominent are listed below in the references and resources section.

**References and Resources**
Note: Many of these references provide alternative products for materials that typically are used inside and disposed to the sanitary sewer as well as alternatives to products that usually end up in the storm drain.

**General Sustainable Practices and Pollution Prevention Including Pollutant-Specific Information**
California Department of Toxic Substances Control, [http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/PollutionPrevention/GreenTechnology/Index.cfm](http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/PollutionPrevention/GreenTechnology/Index.cfm).


City of Santa Monica Office of Sustainability and Environment, [http://www.smgov.net/departments/ose/](http://www.smgov.net/departments/ose/).


**Metals (mercury, copper)**

  - Auto Recycling Project
  - Brake Pad Partnership

**Pesticides and Chemical Fertilizers**


**Dioxins**
Clean work areas at the end of each work shift using dry cleaning methods such as sweeping and vacuuming.

Good Housekeeping

Pressure Washing of Buildings, rooftops, and other large objects

- In situations where soaps or detergents are used and the surrounding area is paved, pressure washers must use a water collection device that enables collection of wash water and associated solids. A sump pump, wet vacuum or similarly effective device must be used to collect the runoff and loose materials. The collected runoff and solids must be disposed of properly.

- If soaps or detergents are not used, and the surrounding area is paved, wash runoff does not have to be collected but must be screened. Pressure washers must use filter fabric or some other type of screen on the ground and/or in the catch basin to trap the particles in wash water runoff.

- If you are pressure washing on a grassed area (with or without soap), runoff must be dispersed as sheet flow as much as possible, rather than as a concentrated stream. The wash runoff must remain on the grass and not drain to pavement.

Landscaping Activities

- Dispose of grass clippings, leaves, sticks, or other collected vegetation as garbage, or by composting. Do not dispose of collected vegetation into waterways or storm drainage systems.

- Use mulch or other erosion control measures on exposed soils. See also SC-40, Contaminated and Erodible Areas, for more information.

Building Repair, Remodeling, and Construction

- Do not dump any toxic substance or liquid waste on the pavement, the ground, or toward a storm drain.

- Use ground or drop cloths underneath outdoor painting, scraping, and sandblasting work, and properly dispose of collected material daily.

- Use a ground cloth or oversized tub for activities such as paint mixing and tool cleaning.

- Clean paintbrushes and tools covered with water-based paints in sinks connected to sanitary sewers or in portable containers that can be dumped into a sanitary sewer drain. Brushes and tools covered with non-water-based paints, finishes, or other materials must be cleaned in a manner that enables collection of used solvents (e.g., paint thinner, turpentine, etc.) for recycling or proper disposal.

- Use a storm drain cover, filter fabric, or similarly effective runoff control mechanism if dust, grit, wash water, or other pollutants may escape the work area and enter a catch basin. This is particularly necessary on rainy days. The containment device(s) must be in place at the beginning of the work day, and accumulated dirty runoff and
Solids must be collected and disposed of before removing the containment device(s) at the end of the work day.

- If you need to de-water an excavation site, you may need to filter the water before discharging to a catch basin or off-site. If directed off-site, you should direct the water through hay bales and filter fabric or use other sediment filters or traps.
- Store toxic material under cover during precipitation events and when not in use. A cover would include tarps or other temporary cover material.

**Mowing, Trimming, and Planting**
- Dispose of leaves, sticks, or other collected vegetation as garbage, by composting or at a permitted landfill. Do not dispose of collected vegetation into waterways or storm drainage systems.
- Use mulch or other erosion control measures when soils are exposed.
- Place temporarily stockpiled material away from watercourses and drain inlets, and berm or cover stockpiles to prevent material releases to the storm drain system.
- Consider an alternative approach when bailing out muddy water: do not put it in the storm drain; pour over landscaped areas.
- Use hand weeding where practical.

**Fertilizer and Pesticide Management**
- Do not use pesticides if rain is expected.
- Do not mix or prepare pesticides for application near storm drains.
- Use the minimum amount needed for the job.
- Calibrate fertilizer distributors to avoid excessive application.
- Employ techniques to minimize off-target application (e.g., spray drift) of pesticides, including consideration of alternative application techniques.
- Apply pesticides only when wind speeds are low.
- Fertilizers should be worked into the soil rather than dumped or broadcast onto the surface.
- Irrigate slowly to prevent runoff and then only as much as is needed.
- Clean pavement and sidewalk if fertilizer is spilled on these surfaces before applying irrigation water.

**Inspection**
- Inspect irrigation system periodically to ensure that the right amount of water is being applied and that excessive runoff is not occurring. Minimize excess watering and repair leaks in the irrigation system as soon as they are observed.
Building & Grounds Maintenance SC-41

**Spill Response and Prevention Procedures**
- Keep your Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan up-to-date.
- Place a stockpile of spill cleanup materials, such as brooms, dustpans, and vacuum sweepers (if desired) near the storage area where it will be readily accessible.
- Have employees trained in spill containment and cleanup present during the loading/unloading of dangerous wastes, liquid chemicals, or other materials.
- Familiarize employees with the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan.
- Clean up spills immediately.

**Material Handling and Waste Management**
- Follow all federal, state, and local laws and regulations governing the use, storage, and disposal of fertilizers and pesticides and training of applicators and pest control advisors.
- Use less toxic pesticides that will do the job when applicable. Avoid use of copper-based pesticides if possible.
- Dispose of empty pesticide containers according to the instructions on the container label.
- Use up the pesticides. Rinse containers, and use rinse water as product. Dispose of unused pesticide as hazardous waste.
- Implement storage requirements for pesticide products with guidance from the local fire department and County Agricultural Commissioner. Provide secondary containment for pesticides.

**Employee Training Program**
- Educate and train employees on pesticide use and in pesticide application techniques to prevent pollution.
- Train employees and contractors in proper techniques for spill containment and cleanup.
- Be sure the frequency of training takes into account the complexity of the operations and the needs of individual staff.

**Quality Assurance and Record Keeping**
- Keep accurate logs that document maintenance activities performed and minimum BMP measures implemented.
- Keep accurate logs of spill response actions that document what was spilled, how it was cleaned up, and how the waste was disposed.
- Establish procedures to complete logs and file them in the central office.
Building & Grounds Maintenance SC-41

Potential Capital Facility Costs and Operation & Maintenance Requirements

Facilities

□ Additional capital costs are not anticipated for building and grounds maintenance. Implementation of the minimum BMPs described above should be conducted as part of regular site operations.

Maintenance

□ Maintenance activities for the BMPs described above will be minimal, and no additional cost is anticipated.

Supplemental Information

Fire Sprinkler Line Flushing

Site fire sprinkler line flushing may be a source of non-stormwater runoff pollution. The water entering the system is usually potable water, though in some areas it may be non-potable reclaimed wastewater. There are subsequent factors that may drastically reduce the quality of the water in such systems. Black iron pipe is usually used since it is cheaper than potable piping, but it is subject to rusting and results in lower quality water. Initially, the black iron pipe has an oil coating to protect it from rusting between manufacture and installation; this will contaminate the water from the first flush but not from subsequent flushes. Nitrates, poly-phosphates and other corrosion inhibitors, as well as fire suppressants and antifreeze may be added to the sprinkler water system. Water generally remains in the sprinkler system a long time (typically a year) and between flushes may accumulate iron, manganese, lead, copper, nickel, and zinc. The water generally becomes anoxic and contains living and dead bacteria and breakdown products from chlorination. This may result in a significant BOD problem and the water often smells. Consequently dispose fire sprinkler line flush water into the sanitary sewer. Do not allow discharge to storm drain or infiltration due to potential high levels of pollutants in fire sprinkler line water.

References and Resources


Sacramento Stormwater Management Program. Best Management Practices for Industrial Storm Water Pollution Control. Available online at:
Parking Area Maintenance

Description
Parking lots can contribute a number of substances, such as trash, suspended solids, hydrocarbons, oil and grease, and heavy metals that can enter receiving waters through stormwater runoff or non-stormwater discharges. The protocols in this fact sheet are intended to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants from parking areas and include using good housekeeping practices, following appropriate cleaning BMPs, and training employees.

BMPs for other outdoor areas on site (loading/unloading, material storage, and equipment operations) are described in SC-30 through SC-33.

Approach
The goal of this program is to ensure stormwater pollution prevention practices are considered when conducting activities on or around parking areas to reduce potential for pollutant discharge to receiving waters. Successful implementation depends on effective training of employees on applicable BMPs and general pollution prevention strategies and objectives.

General Pollution Prevention Protocols
- Encourage advanced designs and maintenance strategies for impervious parking lots. Refer to the treatment control BMP fact sheets in this manual for additional information.
- Keep accurate maintenance logs to evaluate BMP implementation.

Good Housekeeping
- Keep all parking areas clean and orderly. Remove debris, litter, and sediments in a timely fashion.
- Post “No Littering” signs and enforce anti-litter laws.

Objectives
- Cover
- Contain
- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize
- Product Substitution

Targeted Constituents
- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Trash
- Metals
- Bacteria
- Oil and Grease
- Organics

Minimum BMPs Covered
- Good Housekeeping
- Preventative Maintenance
- Spill and Leak Prevention and Response
- Material Handling & Waste Management
- Erosion and Sediment Controls
- Employee Training Program
- Quality Assurance Record Keeping
Parking Area Maintenance

- Provide an adequate number of litter receptacles.
- Clean out and cover litter receptacles frequently to prevent spillage.

**Preventative Maintenance**

*Inspection*
Have designated personnel conduct inspections of parking facilities and stormwater conveyance systems associated with parking facilities on a regular basis.

- Inspect cleaning equipment/sweepers for leaks on a regular basis.

*Surface Cleaning*
- Use dry cleaning methods (e.g., sweeping, vacuuming) to prevent the discharge of pollutants into the stormwater conveyance system if possible.
- Establish frequency of public parking lot sweeping based on usage and field observations of waste accumulation.
- Sweep all parking lots at least once before the onset of the wet season.
- Dispose of parking lot sweeping debris and dirt at a landfill.
- Follow the procedures below if water is used to clean surfaces:
  - Block the storm drain or contain runoff.
  - Collect and pump wash water to the sanitary sewer or discharge to a pervious surface. Do not allow wash water to enter storm drains.
- Follow the procedures below when cleaning heavy oily deposits:
  - Clean oily spots with absorbent materials.
  - Use a screen or filter fabric over inlet, then wash surfaces.
  - Do not allow discharges to the storm drain.
  - Vacuum/pump discharges to a tank or discharge to sanitary sewer.
  - Dispose of spilled materials and absorbents appropriately.

*Surface Repair*
- Check local ordinance for SUSMP/LID ordinance.
- Preheat, transfer or load hot bituminous material away from storm drain inlets.
- Apply concrete, asphalt, and seal coat during dry weather to prevent contamination from contacting stormwater runoff.
- Cover and seal nearby storm drain inlets where applicable (with waterproof material or mesh) and manholes before applying seal coat, slurry seal, etc. Leave covers in
Parking Area Maintenance

place until job is complete and all water from emulsified oil sealants has drained or evaporated. Clean any debris from these covered manholes and drains for proper disposal.

- Use only as much water as necessary for dust control during sweeping to avoid runoff.
- Catch drips from paving equipment that is not in use with pans or absorbent material placed under the machines. Dispose of collected material and absorbents properly.

**Spill Response and Prevention Procedures**

- Keep your Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan up-to-date.
- Place a stockpile of spill cleanup materials where it will be readily accessible or at a central location.
- Clean up fluid spills immediately with absorbent rags or material.
- Dispose of spilled material and absorbents properly.

**Employee Training Program**

- Provide regular training to field employees and/or contractors regarding cleaning of paved areas and proper operation of equipment.
- Train employees and contractors in proper techniques for spill containment and cleanup.
- Use a training log or similar method to document training.

**Quality Assurance and Record Keeping**

- Keep accurate maintenance logs that document minimum BMP activities performed for parking area maintenance, types and quantities of waste disposed of, and any improvement actions.
- Keep accurate logs of spill response actions that document what was spilled, how it was cleaned up, and how the waste was disposed.
- Establish procedures to complete logs and file them in the central office.

**Potential Capital Facility Costs and Operation & Maintenance Requirements**

**Facilities**

- Capital investments may be required at some sites to purchase sweeping equipment, train sweeper operators, install oil/water/sand separators, or implement advanced BMPs. These costs can vary significantly depending upon site conditions and the amount of BMPs required.
Parking Area Maintenance

Maintenance

☐ Sweep and clean parking lots regularly to minimize pollutant transport into storm drains from stormwater runoff.

☐ Clean out oil/water/sand separators regularly, especially after heavy storms.

☐ Maintain advanced BMPs such as vegetated swales, infiltration trenches, or detention basins as appropriate. Refer to the treatment control fact sheets for more information.

Supplemental Information

Advanced BMPs

Some parking areas may require advanced BMPs to further reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff, and a few examples are listed below. Refer to the Treatment Control Fact Sheets and the New Development and Redevelopment Manual for more information.

☐ When possible, direct sheet runoff to flow into biofilters (vegetated strip and swale) and/or infiltration devices.

☐ Utilize sand filters or oleophilic collectors for oily waste in low quantities.

☐ Arrange rooftop drains to prevent drainage directly onto paved surfaces.

☐ Design lot to include semi-permeable hardscape.

References and Resources


About the
Program
Materials
Hazardous
County
Monterey

Environmental Health
Program
www.montereycountyhealth.org

For more information, contact:
Hazardous Materials Program,
Health Division at
831-755-4511

Contact the Monterey County
Environmental Health Division
for more information about:

Business Response Plans

Compressed gas: 200 cubic feet
Solids: 500 pounds
Liquids: 55 gallons

Every business in Monterey County that uses
In Monterey County and in the United States, the public has a right to know about chemicals used in their communities. As a result of community right-to-know laws, the public is allowed access to information about the types and amounts of chemicals in use at local businesses. And businesses are required to plan and prepare for potential chemical emergencies. In Monterey County, the Monterey County Health Department, Environmental Health Division administers the Hazardous Materials Program. The program is designed to protect residents, employees, emergency response personnel, and the environment.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is a hazardous material?
Any material that, because of quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a significant present or threatened hazard to human health and safety or to the environment, if released into the workplace or the environment (Health and Safety Code, Section 25501 (c)).

How do I know if a material is hazardous? Is there a list of hazardous materials that I can refer to?
Unfortunately, no. Hazardous materials are identified by a variety of characteristics, including ignitability, toxicity, reactivity, and corrosiveness. If you have questions about material(s) you feel may be hazardous and/or should be registered with the county, please contact a hazardous materials specialist at 831-755-4511.

What are the Business Response Plans used for?
In addition to tracking hazardous materials in Monterey County communities, the plans address emergency procedures in the event of spills or other incidents. In the event of an emergency, knowing the exact types and locations of hazardous materials can prevent injury to residents, employees, emergency response personnel, and the environment.

Is there a sample or an outline that I can refer to when preparing my Business Response Plan? Where can I go for help?
The Monterey County Environmental Health Division has prepared sample Business Response Plans to help businesses prepare their own plans. Sample plans and other information and assistance are available at the division offices in Salinas, Monterey, and King City, or on the Web at www.co.monterey.ca.us/health/EnvironmentalHealth.

What if I do not submit a Business Response Plan?
Businesses that fail to submit a Business Response Plan place their employees, the public, emergency responders and the environment at greater risk of injury from a hazardous material incident. Such businesses are subject to prosecution under state and federal laws and regulations. Under state law, penalties can range up to $5,000 per day, and under federal law, penalties can range up to $75,000 per day.
EXCEEDANCE RESPONSE ACTIONS (ERAs) Required in Section XII of the Industrial General Permit

**Baseline Status (all facilities start here)**

NALs take effect on the effective date of permit.

Two types of NALs - annual and instantaneous

**Level 1 Status**

If an annual or instantaneous NAL is exceeded, then Level 1 status for that parameter begins on the next July 1.

Evaluation of Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and implementation of any additional Best Management Practices by October 1.

Submit a Level 1 ERA Report prepared by a Qualified Industrial Storm Water Practitioner (QISP) by January 1.

**Level 2 Status**

If an annual or instantaneous NAL for the same parameter is exceeded in a subsequent reporting year while the Discharger is in Level 1 status, then Level 2 status for that parameter begins on the next July 1.

Submit a Level 2 ERA Action Plan by January 1 that addresses how the Discharger will comply with Level 2 ERA Technical Report requirements.

Submit Level 2 ERA Technical Report prepared by a QISP by January 1 of the next year.

Only Industrial Activity BMP Demonstrations with **NO** Future NAL Exceedances Return to Baseline Status
There are two types of Numeric Action Levels (NALs):
1. Annual NAL exceedance - occurs when the average of all the analytical results for a parameter from samples taken within a reporting year exceeds an annual NAL value for that parameter.

2. Instantaneous maximum NAL exceedance - occurs when two or more analytical results for TSS, O&G, or pH from samples taken within a reporting year exceed the instantaneous maximum NAL value (or are outside the NAL pH range).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST METHOD</th>
<th>REPORTING UNITS</th>
<th>ANNUAL NAL</th>
<th>INSTANTANEOUS MAXIMUM NAL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pH*</td>
<td>See Section XI.C.2</td>
<td>pH units</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>Suspended Solids (TSS)*, Total</td>
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SM – Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18th edition
EPA – U.S. EPA test methods
(H) – Hardness dependent
* Minimum parameters required by this General Permit
**The NAL is the highest value used by U.S. EPA based on their hardness table in the 2008 MSGP.
The City of Salinas, with a population of more than 150,000 in the agricultural heartland of California, has revamped the way it manages stormwater, implementing an efficient, data-driven program. In the process, it has become a leader in demonstrating compliance with NPDES regulations.

The City was driven by two main challenges. First, managing silos of information, including inspection records and other studies that needed to be provided to regulatory authorities annually, was inefficient. Traditionally, city staff spent months each year producing annual reports over 2,800 pages long—an extremely time consuming and expensive task. The reports themselves were dense compilations of lists, tables, and check boxes but, ultimately, were not very useful to inform decisions or convey regulatory compliance. The City wanted a more efficient way to collect and track and report to its regulatory authority.
Second, the City lacked a way to track the impact of stormwater investments per National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulations. NPDES regulations stem from the Clean Water Act and apply to nearly every city and county in the US. The intent of the regulations is to reduce the impacts of urbanized lands on local waterways. As a result, cities and their residents spend millions implementing green infrastructure, street sweeping programs, litter cleanup efforts, and other practices. Regulators increasingly require cities to quantify, track, and demonstrate the impacts of their actions on reducing pollutants. With the cost of stormwater programs expected to increase significantly over the next 20 years, the City of Salinas needed a way to document and communicate the effectiveness of its planned and implemented stormwater investments aimed at reducing urban runoff and pollutant (including trash) delivery to local waterways.

To address these challenges, the City of Salinas needed a way to leverage readily available GIS datasets and to modernize how it tracked and reported program compliance and associated benefits to regulators, city leadership, and the community. The City chose to use 2NFORM, an off-the-shelf solution created by 2NDNATURE that requires no GIS experience or coding ability.

Conceived and developed by scientists, the 2NFORM software provides the city with a standardized stormwater solution for regulatory compliance. It aids city staff in collecting and managing required information more efficiently and uses that data to quantify the environmental benefit of program assets and actions.

**Location Is Understanding**

Effectively managing stormwater requires solutions that reduce runoff and urban pollutant delivery to local waterways. Moving to a GIS-based geospatial data management system has allowed the City of Salinas to more efficiently manage its assets and track the effectiveness of the stormwater program.

Within the 2NFORM system, the assessor’s parcels layer and road networks make up the foundation of the City’s data management system. The landscape is grouped into urban catchments and linked to the waterways into which they drain. 2NFORM digests the city’s ArcGIS system of record asset locations and specifications that include urban outfalls, catch basins, dry basins, treatment vaults, bioretention systems, and other private and public stormwater assets.

2NDNATURE’s purpose-built rapid assessments (2N RAM) are available to city field personnel on mobile applications made available on Esri Collector and Survey123 platforms to streamline inspections of public and private BMPs within the City. These customized rapid assessment methods empower nontechnical field staff to objectively generate consistent results efficiently and precisely. One of the 2N RAM inspection results informs structural BMP maintenance urgency. Unmaintained BMPs are captured in these analyses. The performance of BMPs within each urban catchment is quantified and expressed as the acre-feet of stormwater runoff or tons of pollutants annually that are reduced to the local waterway. These metrics are purposely sensitive to the stormwater program actions and not to interannual climatic variability. Automated advanced analytics provide the City with mapped and graphical summaries of spatial patterns and temporal trends of reduced stormwater runoff and pollutant delivery to receiving waters year after year.

Effective structural and nonstructural controls to eliminate urban trash delivery to receiving waters are tracked using similar mobile data collection and advanced analytical techniques. Data collection is more efficient and transformed into information to guide urban trash control program adaptation over time. If
EPA deems a waterway impaired, the City can track and report its progress in improving the waterway in a quantifiable and scientifically defensible way.

This new insight has helped the City of Salinas better communicate the opportunities improved stormwater management presents to the community. For example, 2NFORM analysis indicates nearly one-third of the City’s water supply is discharged to local waterways as stormwater each year. With this data, the City now views stormwater in a new light—as a valuable resource—and is exploring opportunities for green infrastructure to recharge the over-drafted local groundwater table and supplement local water supplies. Planning scenarios in 2NFORM allow the City to evaluate the benefits of various alternatives on water quality and optimize stormwater projects based on cost-effectiveness. Additionally, the City departments are now coordinating efforts to optimize existing resources to reduce litter and other urban pollutants in stormwater. Coordinating parking controls, trash pickup services, and street sweeping efforts will allow City sweeper operators to access the curb and recover more roadway pollutants and trash prior to the next rain event. Changes on the ground can be verified by the 2NDNATURE rapid assessments and provide an objective and meaningful measure of the effectiveness of programmatic changes over space and time. The result is a transparent mapping of where the greatest opportunities exist and the benefits that result from making program adjustments.

Beyond pollutant load reductions, 2NFORM builds efficiency throughout the City stormwater program by tracking records by location. Information and inspections for active construction projects or commercial property best housekeeping records can be mapped to quickly communicate inspection workflows, phase, violation status, or other information. Tracking records are compiled into automated summaries to document program activities across departments and (at the end of each year) to the regulatory authority. With the gained efficiency, the City can allocate more resources into cleaning up the urban landscape, and with it, urban stormwater.

Join us in Atlanta August 18–22, 2019 for StormCon, a five-day special event to learn from experts in various water-related arenas. Share ideas with peers in your field and across industries—exploring new stormwater management practices and technologies. Click here for details

The MS4 Permit Reporting Hub
The City is working toward full submission of its annual reports to regulators through the 2NFORM reporting hub. The regulatory authority is granted read-only access to locked annual data records through which it can evaluate the City’s annual compliance. This feature is slowly eliminating the voluminous static annual report. Having mutually agreed-upon data fields and reporting summaries with the regulator reduces compliance uncertainty for the City. With regulatory staff reviewing dozens of municipal annual reports, the 2NFORM information hub also makes regulatory staff more efficient and improves their ability to communicate expectations with permittees.

With more efficiency and better communication, the City of Salinas can focus its limited resources on implementing the most effective actions in the most urgent locations. Ultimately, the changes will allow Salinas to reduce the hydrologic and pollutant impacts its stormwater has on the local waterways.