



06/12/2009. This fact sheet was developed for the Port Sector but can be used by any sector that is listed below. The following information was extracted from the 2008 Multi Sector General Permit (MSGP) for industrial storm water permit holders. This information is intended for clarification purposes. You must refer to your MSGP or individual permit for further clarifications.

The following are sectors typical to a port facility and identify the additional Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) criteria for that particular sector type. Refer to the guidance sheet regarding the 15 elements of the SWPPP.

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) **Additional elements for select port sectors**

Sector E – Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products **Concrete, Gypsum and Plaster Products (SIC 3271-3275)**

In addition to the 15 elements of SWPPP you must include the following:

- Site map marking locations, as applicable, bag house or other dust control device; recycle/sedimentation pond, clarifier or other device used for the treatment of process wastewater, and the areas that drain to the treatment device.
- With good housekeeping prevent or minimize the discharge of: spilled cement; aggregate (including sand or gravel); kiln dust; fly ash; settled dust; or other significant material in storm water from paved portions of the site that are exposed to storm water. Consider using regular sweeping or other equivalent measures to minimize the presence of these materials. Indicate in your SWPPP the frequency of sweeping or equivalent measures. Determine the frequency from the amount of industrial activity occurring in the area and the frequency of precipitation, but it must be performed at least once a week if cement, aggregate, kiln dust, fly ash or settled dust are being handled/ processed. You must also prevent the exposure of fine granular solids (cement, fly ash, kiln dust, *etc.*) to storm water where practicable, by storing these materials in enclosed silos/ hoppers, buildings or under other covering.
- For facilities producing ready-mix concrete, concrete block, brick or similar products, include in the non-storm water discharge certification a description of measures that insure that process waste water resulting from truck washing, mixers, transport buckets, forms or other equipment are discharged in accordance with NPDES requirements or are recycled.

Sector F – Primary Metals

Miscellaneous primary metal products (SIC 3398, 3399)

In addition to the 15 elements of SWPPP you must include the following:

- Site map showing areas where activities may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: storage/disposal areas; liquid storage tanks/drums; processing areas; furnace or oven particulate matter accumulation, losses from coal/coke handling operations, etc, which could result in discharge of pollutants to the waters of the United States.
- Provide inventory of these materials on the site map.
- Good housekeeping should include a cleaning/maintenance program for all impervious areas of the facility especially areas where particulate matter could accumulate, loading/unloading materials, and storage handling and processing occurs.

Sector N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities

Scrap recycling (SIC 5093)

In addition to the 15 elements of SWPPP you must include the following:

- Site map that identifies the locations of any of the following activities or sources which may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: scrap and waste material storage, outdoor scrap and waste processing equipment, and containment areas for turnings exposed to cutting fluids
- There are various additional SWPPP requirements for specific recycling operations (below). You must implement and describe in your SWPPP a program to address those items that apply. Included in the Multi Sector General Permit are lists of BMP options which, along with any functional equivalents, should be considered for implementation. Selection or de-selection of a particular BMP or approach is up to the best professional judgment of the operator, as long as the objective of the requirement is met.
 - **Scrap & Waste Recycling Facilities.** This section is not intended for facilities that receive process and do wholesale distribution of non-liquid recyclable wastes and that only accept recyclables from primarily non-industrial and residential sources. Inbound Recyclable & Waste Material Control Program: Minimize the chance of accepting materials that could be significant sources of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound recyclables and waste materials and communicate with supplies on proper BMP that reduce the potential for pollutant exposure at your site. Scrape & Waste Material Stockpiles/Storage (Outdoors): Minimize contact of storm water runoff with stockpiled materials, processed materials and non-recyclable wastes. Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles/Storage (Covered or Indoor Storage): Minimize contact of residual liquids and particulate matter from materials stored indoors or under cover with surface runoff. Scrap and Recyclable Waste Processing Areas: Minimize surface runoff from coming in contact with scrap processing equipment. Pay attention to operations that generate visible amounts of particulate residue (*e.g.*, shredding) to minimize the contact of accumulated particulate matter and residual fluids with runoff. Scrap Lead-Acid Battery Program: Properly handle, store and dispose of scrap lead-acid batteries. Spill Prevention and

Response Procedures: Minimize storm water contamination at loading/unloading areas, and from equipment or container failures. Quarterly Inspection Program: Inspect all designated areas of the facility and equipment identified in the plan quarterly. Supplier Notification Program: As appropriate, notify major suppliers which scrap materials will not be accepted at the facility or are only accepted under certain conditions.

- **Waste Recycling Facilities (Liquid Recyclable Materials)**: Waste Material Storage (Indoor): Minimize/eliminate contact between residual liquids from waste materials stored indoors and surface runoff. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans such as Spill Prevention Control Countermeasure SPCC plans. Waste Material Storage (Outdoor): Minimize contact between stored residual liquids and precipitation or runoff. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans such as SPCC plans. Trucks and Rail Car Waste Transfer Areas: Minimize pollutants in discharges from truck and rail car loading/unloading areas. Include measures to clean up minor spills/leaks resulting from the transfer of liquid wastes. Quarterly Inspections: At a minimum, the inspections must also include all areas where waste is generated, received, stored, treated or disposed and that are exposed to either precipitation or storm water runoff.
- **Recycling Facilities (Source Separated Materials)**: The following identifies considerations for facilities that receive only source-separated recyclables, primarily from nonindustrial and residential sources: Inbound Recyclable Material Control: Minimize the chance of accepting non-recyclables (e.g., hazardous materials) which could be a significant source of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound materials. Outdoor Storage: Minimize exposure of recyclables to precipitation and runoff. Use good housekeeping measures to prevent accumulation of particulate matter and fluids, particularly in high traffic areas. Indoor Storage and Material Processing: Minimize the release of pollutants from indoor storage and processing areas. Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance. Minimize the release of pollutants from areas where vehicle and equipment maintenance are occurring outdoors

Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing

Motor freight transportation and warehousing (SIC 4212-4231); Rail road transportation (SIC 4011, 4013)

In addition to the 15 elements of SWPPP you must include the following:

- Site map identifying the location of fueling stations, vehicle equipment maintenance and cleaning areas, storage areas with equipment that has potential for leaks, loading/unloading areas, areas where treatment/storage/disposal of waste occurs, liquid storage tanks, processing areas, storage areas, all monitoring areas.

- Describe and assess the potential pollutant sources regarding on-site waste storage or disposal, dirt/gravel parking areas for vehicles waiting to be fixed and fueling areas.
- Good housekeeping measures should include consideration for all areas identified on your site map and other areas you deem necessary to avoid contaminating surface runoff.
 - Vehicle equipment and storage areas Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): use of drip pans under vehicles/equipment, indoor storage of vehicles and equipment, installation of berms or dikes, use of absorbents, roofing or covering storage areas, and cleaning pavement surfaces to remove oil and grease.
 - Fueling areas. Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): Covering the fueling area; using spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment; minimizing storm water run-on/runoff to the fueling area; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling collected storm water runoff.
 - Material storage areas. Maintain all material storage vessels (e.g., for used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, hydraulic fluids) to prevent contamination of storm water and plainly label them (e.g., “Used Oil,” “Spent Solvents,” etc.). Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): storing the materials indoors; installing berms/dikes around the areas; minimizing runoff of storm water to the areas; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling collected storm water runoff.
 - Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas. Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): performing all cleaning operations indoors; covering the cleaning operation, ensuring that all washwater drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the storm water drainage system); treating and/or recycling collected washwater, or other equivalent measures.
 - Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas. Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): performing maintenance activities indoors; using drip pans; keeping an organized inventory of materials used in the shop; draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal; prohibiting wet clean up practices if these practices would result in the discharge of pollutants to storm water drainage systems; using dry cleanup methods; treating and/or recycling collected storm water runoff, minimizing run on/runoff of storm water to maintenance areas.
 - Locomotive Sanding (Loading Sand for Traction) Areas. Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): covering sanding areas; minimizing storm water run on/runoff; or appropriate sediment removal practices to minimize the offsite transport of sanding material by storm water.
- Train personnel at least once a year and the training should focus at a minimum on used oil and spent solvent management; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper painting procedures; and used battery management.

- Attach to or reference in your SWPPP, a copy of the NPDES permit issued for vehicle/equipment wash water or, if an NPDES permit has not been issued, a copy of the pending application. If an industrial user permit is issued under a pretreatment program, attach a copy to your SWPPP. In any case, address all non-storm water permit conditions or pretreatment conditions in your SWPPP. If wash water is handled in another manner (*e.g.*, hauled offsite), describe the disposal method and attach all pertinent documentation/information (*e.g.*, frequency, volume, destination, etc.) in the SWPPP.

Sector Q—Water Transportation
Water transportation (SIC 4412-4499)

In addition to the 15 elements of SWPPP you must include the following:

- Site map Identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: fueling; engine maintenance/repair; vessel maintenance/repair; pressure washing; painting; sanding; blasting; welding; metal fabrication; loading/unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (*e.g.*, paint, solvents, resins); and material storage areas (*e.g.*, blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).
- Potential pollutant sources must be identified as it relates to outdoor manufacturing or processing activities (*i.e.*, welding, metal fabricating) and significant dust or particulate generating processes (*e.g.*, abrasive blasting, sanding, painting).
- Good housekeeping must include consideration for various common operations:
 - For pressure washing even though this activity is not covered under this permit. You must describe in the SWPPP the measures to collect or contain the discharges from the pressures washing area; the method for the removal of the visible solids; the methods of disposal of the collected solids; and where the discharge will be released.
 - For blasting and painting operations implement and describe measures to prevent spent abrasives, paint chips and over spray from discharging into the receiving water or the storm sewer systems and detail in the SWPPP any standard operating procedures.
 - For Material Storage Areas store and plainly label all containerized materials (*e.g.*, fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) in a protected, secure location away from drains. Implement and describe measures to prevent or minimize the contamination of precipitation/surface runoff from the storage areas. Specify which materials are stored indoors and consider containment or enclosure for those stored outdoors. If abrasive blasting is performed, discuss the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility. Consider implementing an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.
 - For engine maintenance and repair areas implement and describe measures to prevent or minimize the contamination of precipitation/surface runoff

- from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair. Consider the following (or their equivalents): performing all maintenance activities indoors; maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop; draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal; prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling storm water runoff collected from the maintenance area.
- For material handling area implement and describe measures to prevent or minimize the contamination of precipitation/surface runoff from material handling operations and areas (*e.g.*, fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels). Consider the following (or their equivalents): covering fueling areas; using spill/overflow protection; mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed); and minimize runoff of storm water to material handling areas.
 - For drydock activities describe your procedures for routinely maintaining/cleaning the drydock to prevent or minimize pollutants in storm water runoff. Address the cleaning of accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding, and final cleanup following removal of the vessel and raising the dock. Include procedures for cleaning up oil, grease or fuel spills occurring on the drydock. Consider the following (or their equivalents): sweeping rather than hosing off debris/spent blasting material from accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding, and having absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to contain/cleanup any spills
 - For general yard area implement and describe a schedule for routine yard maintenance and cleanup. Regularly remove from the general yard area: scrap metal, wood, plastic, miscellaneous trash, paper, glass, industrial scrap, insulation, welding rods, packaging, etc.
- Preventative maintenance perform timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices (*e.g.*, cleaning oil/water separators and sediment traps to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system) as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.
 - Quarterly inspections should include: pressure washing area; blasting, sanding and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance/repair areas; material handling areas; drydock area; and general yard area.
 - Employee training program should address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): used oil management; spent solvent management; disposal of spent abrasives; disposal of vessel wastewaters; spill prevention and control; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; painting and blasting procedures; and used battery management.

R—Ship and Boat Building or Repair Yards

Ship/boat building and repair yards (SIC 3731, 3732)

In addition to the 15 elements of SWPPP you must include the following: Exactly the same as Q

Sector U—Food and Kindred Products

Food and kindred products (SIC many)

In addition to the 15 elements of SWPPP you must include the following:

- Site map that identify locations of vent/stacks from cooking, drying and similar operations, dry product vacuum transfer lines, animal holding pens, spoiled product, and broken produce container storage areas.
- Potential pollutant sources for food and kindred products processing-related activities, application and storage of pest control chemicals.
- Quarterly inspection, at a minimum inspect loading/unloading areas; storage areas; waste management units, vents and stacks emanating from industrial activities, spoiled product and broken product container holding areas, animal holding pens, staging areas, air pollution control equipment.
- Employee training needs to include pest control training.

Sector Y—Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

Manufacturing (SIC many)

In addition to the 15 elements of SWPPP you must include the following:

- Potential pollutant sources for all manufacturing include zinc and you must review the use of zinc and the possible pathways that zinc might be discharged in storm water runoff. In addition:
 - Rubber manufacturing has more detailed zinc requirements and best management practices.
 - Plastic product manufacturing must control and minimize plastic resin pellets in storm water discharge.

Sector AB—Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery

Transportation equipment (SIC 3711-3799)

In addition to the 15 elements of SWPPP you must include the following:

- Site map showing vents and stacks from metal processing and similar operations.
- NPDES waste water permit, if applicable, must be attached to the SWPPP. Any new waste water permit must be attached by replacing the old one. If you discharge waste water, other than domestic waste water, and you currently do not have a NPDES waste water permit, you must notify the local Treatment Works and attach a copy of your notification to the SWPPP.