

# A road map to your facility.

Who needs a road map for your facility? While storm water may have no problem finding it's own way around your facility, providing it an authorized route by mapping out your facility and it's storm water plan, gives storm water a better chance of arriving at it's destination without too many unwanted detours. A good facility map in your SWPPP will not only give you a good idea of where everything is in one glance, but it also is a visual action plan for keeping storm water from traversing where it doesn't belong. In this month's edition of The Rain Events we are going to be talking about creating good road maps—SWPPP maps—for your facility to show you in a quick glance what is happening at your facility and the route storm water will be traveling come rainy season.

Creating a site map for your facility's SWPPP may seem overwhelming and intimidating at first, but what if it really was just a chance to display your dazzling creativity! Before getting carried away in the design process, there are some requirements which need to be included in each map; however, overall, the design and layout is left to the imagination and creativity of the map-maker. According to the Industrial General Permit, "the dischargers 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." In other words, the first step of creating a site map is to make it readable. Ever encountered a road map you couldn't figure out? Well, site maps are meant to be easy to read and understand. Sometimes the best way to make the site map readable is to make more than one map. So often the map can become overcrowded with information and notes, and one of the simplest ways to change the readability of the



map is to create several maps that call out different things as required by the Permit.

Note: the IGP allows multiple site maps!

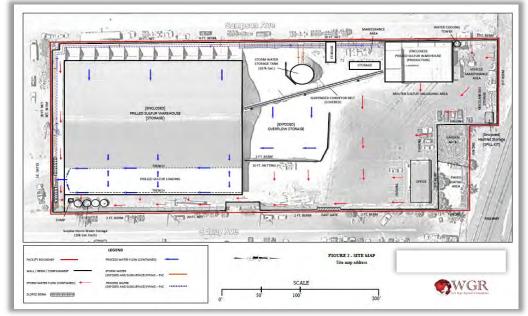
Before diving into the nitty-gritty

map itself, let's review some helpful and practical tips for creating a readable and clean looking site map:

- Use Google Earth as a tool to capture a satellite image of your facility. While drawings can be clean and tidy, a satellite-image gives the viewer a real sense of the site layout and helps them visualize what is actually happening. Using Google Earth is especially helpful when it comes to scaling the image. Just be sure to give Google Earth the credit for their image as the base map in the name or legend.
- Depending on your creative style, it sometimes works best to color the satellite image as black & white so that all the layers and areas of the map can be called out in color without the map getting too busy.
- Don't be afraid to use bright colors and outlines to call out the different requirements given by the Permit. The brightly colored lines and boxes make

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information of what is required on the site



things easy to find. Hint: If you want to have the map be monochromatic, use textures in the outlined areas to distinguish the different selections.

- Create a legend on the side of the map which details the shaded and outlined areas. Hint: It looks really professional to have a black line bordering the legend area!
- If the map is getting too cluttered with details, try calling out the drainage area portion of the map on a separate site map to keep everything neat and tidy.
- Have fun! Let your inner artist create a usable and beautiful map.

Since we've covered some of the tips for creating a map practically, let's cover the requirements given by the Industrial General Permit for what must be included on the map.

Think of the map as your facility in a nutshell – a clear and concise description of what and where your facility is, a definition of what you do and where on your facility you do it, a visible storm water chart showing where storm water enters and exits your facility, and a list of all potentially hazardous items.

So, what does the Permit require to be listed on a site map? According to the Permit, the map needs to include:

- The facility boundary;
- Storm water drainage areas within the facility boundary, and portions of any drainage areas 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 Non-Storm Water Discharges;

- 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;
- Locations and descriptions of structural control measures that affect industrial storm water discharges, authorized NSWDs, and/or run-on;
- Identification of all impervious areas of the facility, including paved areas, buildings, covered storage areas, or other roofed structures;
- Locations where materials are directly exposed to precipitation and the locations where identified significant spills or leaks have occurred; and
- Areas of industrial activity subject to the 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.

For additional requirements for creating a site map, see Section X and Attachment D of the Industrial General Permit. Also look at the SWPPP checklist the Permit has in Appendix 1 — however, not everything on that checklist will apply to your facility.

**Pro Tip:** use an 11x17 inch layout for creating your facility's map. It makes the design process and readability of your map better. Rather than trying to fit everything on an 8.5x11 inch map and condensing the font to practically indistinguishable sizes, go for a larger map size to start with.

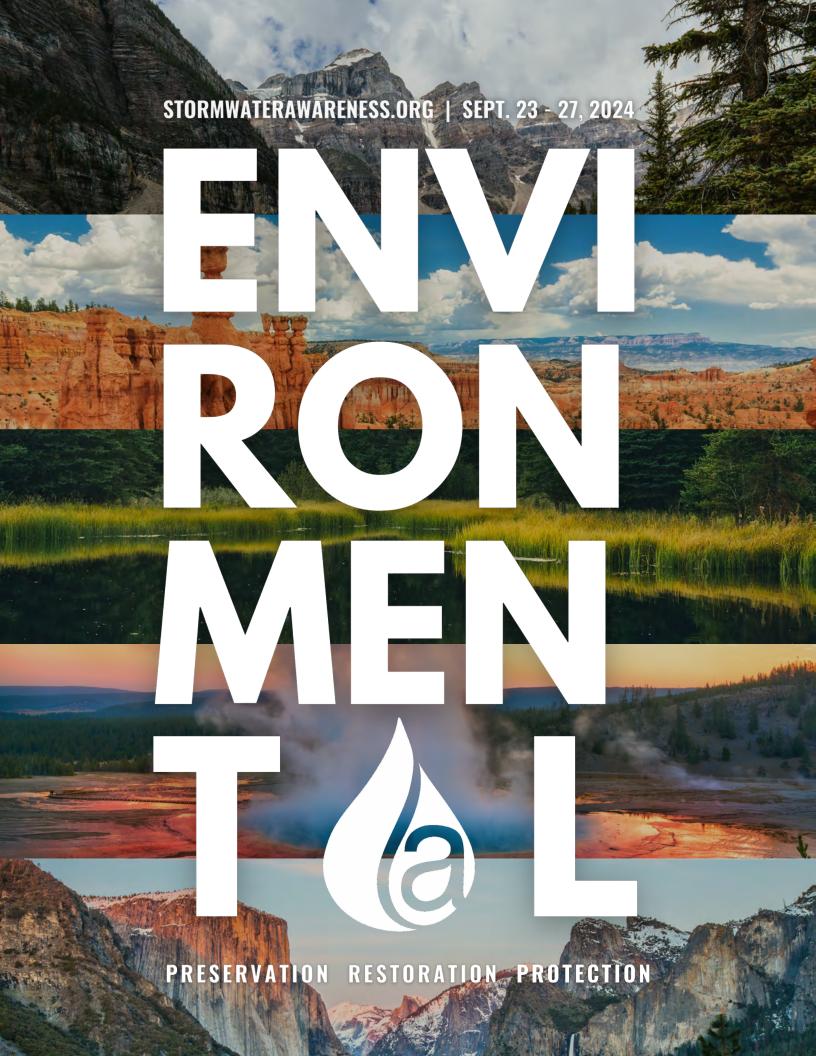
As the Permit mentions, you're also going to want to add a scale and a north arrow on your map so the reader can see the exact direction and sizing of the areas shown on the map. Try to scale items on the map to their correlating scale size. Feel free to make notes on your map of historical pollutants from soil contamination or spills, spill kits, drains, etc. These notes will personalize the map to your facility and give a clearer picture of what is happening on the site. Don't let these lists of requirements intimidate you, rather, view them as your guide and checklist for creating a map. If you follow these two lists of requirements, you are well on your way to creating a readable and compliant site map. If you get lost in all the details, be sure and take a step back and get the big picture before diving back into your newfound map making skills. We hope you enjoy the The Rain Events

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### **Registration Deadline**

Are you planning on hosting a Storm Water Awareness Week workshop? Time is running out to register...

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Set a reminder

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wgr-sw.com/training



### What is the No Exposure Certification?

A discharger is conditionally excluded from specific permit requirements 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 the General Permit.



Photo source www.pca.state.mn us

#### Typical No Exposure Facility

### **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, byproduct, 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 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)



Photo source www.thompsonhardwoods.com

# NEC Checklist The Discharger must certify that none of the following materials or activities are, or will be in the foreseeable future, exposed to precipitations:

- 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;
- Materials or residuals on the ground or in storm water inlets from spills/leaks;
- Materials or products from past industrial activity;
- Material handling equipment (except adequately maintained vehicles);
- Materials or products during loading/unloading or transporting activities;
- 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);
- Materials contained in open, deteriorated or leaking storage drums, barrels, tanks, and similar containers;
- Materials or products handled/stored on roads or railways owned or maintained by the Discharger;
- Waste material (except waste in covered, non-leaking containers, i.e., dumpsters);
- Application or disposal of processed wastewater (unless already covered by an NPDES permit); and
- Particulate matter or visible deposits of residuals from roof stacks/vents evident in the storm water outflow.

### Does your facility qualify for the No Exposure Certification?



### Obtaining 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.

### State Water Resources Control Board

Storm Water Section PO Box 1977 Sacramento, CA 95812-1977

Email: stormwater@waterboards.ca.gov

Phone: 1-866-563-3107 Fax: (916) 341-5543

### Storm Water Contest...

Each month, we invite our readers to participate in a contest to test their knowledge of the Industrial General Permit and show their storm water compliance program. We enter all submittals to our monthly newsletter question into a drawing and one person is selected at random to receive a \$25 gift card. Last month's contest question was:

Where do you find the list of additional parameters?

Congratulations to Emmanuel who replied "Additional parameters can be found in Table 1 of IGP by SIC codes." Emmanuel, we hope you have fun shopping for your next project with supplies from Lowes.

## ... This Month's Contest

What is your favorite map making tip?

We need industrial storm water sleuths to help us with this month's question. Submit your answers by Friday, September 6th. Email your answer to jteravskis@wgr-sw.com. One winner will be selected by a random drawing to receive a \$25 gift card to Raising Cain's Chicken Fingers.

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