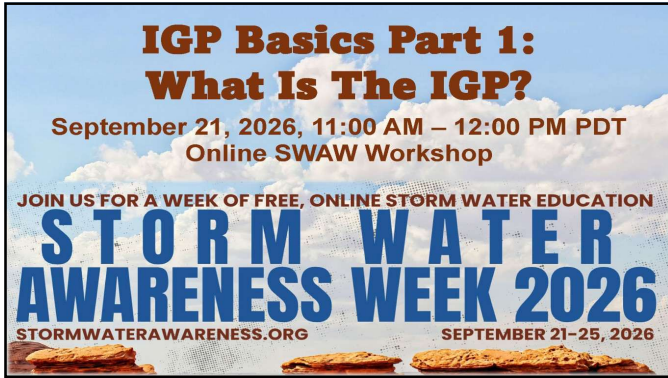
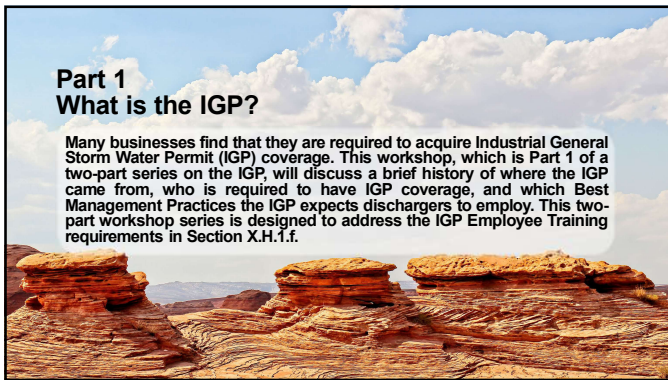




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I. Historical Background (continued)

Clean Water Act

- The 1948 Federal Water Pollution Control Act was amended in 1972 and the law is now known as the Clean Water Act (CWA) provided that the discharge of pollutants to surface waters of the US is prohibited, unless it is compliant with a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program¹
- 1987 established framework for municipal and selected industrial storm water discharges under the NPDES program²⁻⁵
- 1990 final regulations establishing application requirements for general storm water permits

¹ See <https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/history-clean-water-act>
² See https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-10/documents/msap2015_fs.pdf
³ See <https://www.fws.gov/laws/lawsdigest/CWA/RCO.HTML>
⁴ See <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/33/1314> [33 U.S. Code § 1314 (i)]
⁵ See <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/33/1342> [33 U.S. Code § 1342(a)(5) and 33 U.S. Code § 1342(b)]

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I. Historical Background (continued)

Clean Water Act

- The CWA allows for states to seek and get granted the ability to administer various aspects of the NPDES program (see NPDES State Program Authority).⁶
- California was approved to administer its NPDES General Permit program back on September 22, 1989, so facilities requiring General Permit coverage are under the California General Permit.

⁶ See <https://www.epa.gov/npdes/npdes-state-program-authority>

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II. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (continued)

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III. Best Management Practices

What exactly are

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.”⁶

⁶ See IGP Attachment C (Glossary)

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III. Best Management Practices (continued)

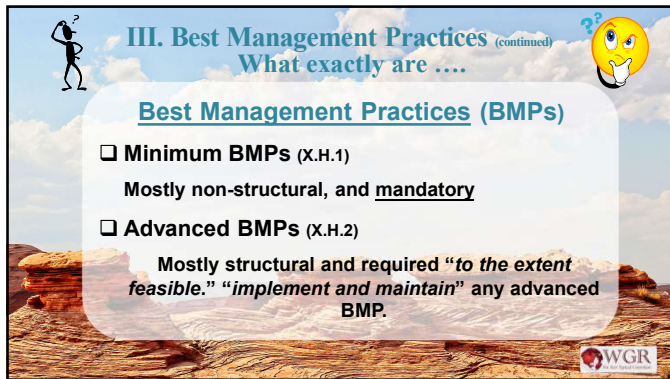
What exactly are

Best Management Practices (BMPs)

In other words:

Anything you do or practice (non-structural) and anything you build (structural) to reduce or eliminate pollutants in storm water discharges.

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III. Best Management Practices (continued)
What exactly are

Best Management Practices (BMPs)

- ❑ **Minimum BMPs** (X.H.1)
Mostly non-structural, and mandatory
- ❑ **Advanced BMPs** (X.H.2)
Mostly structural and required “*to the extent feasible.*” “*implement and maintain*” any advanced BMP.

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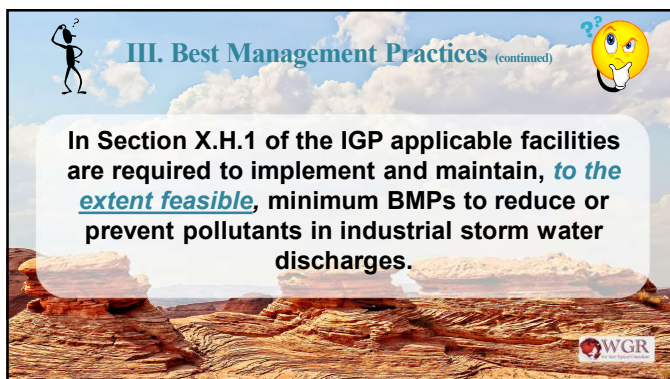
III. Best Management Practices (continued)

Mandatory Minimum BMPs

Minimum BMPs consists mostly of non-structural practices and under the current IGP are required to be applied to each facility with permit coverage.

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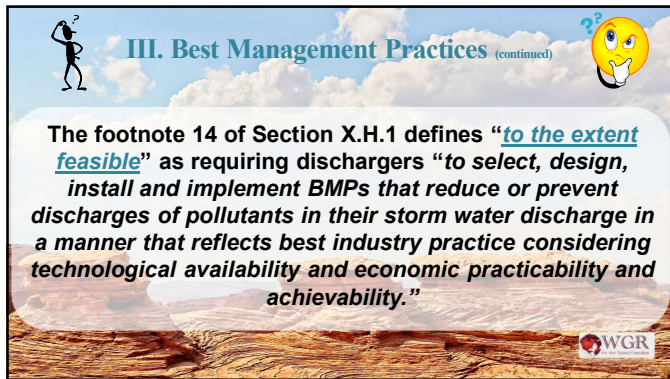


III. Best Management Practices (continued)

In Section X.H.1 of the IGP applicable facilities are required to implement and maintain, to the extent feasible, minimum BMPs to reduce or prevent pollutants in industrial storm water discharges.

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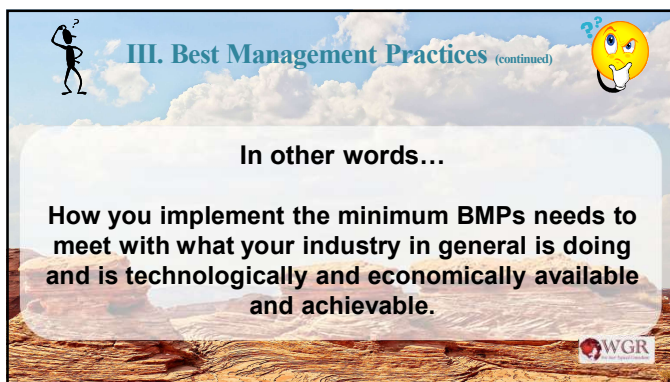
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III. Best Management Practices (continued)

The footnote 14 of Section X.H.1 defines “to the extent feasible” as requiring 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.*”

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III. Best Management Practices (continued)

In other words...

How you implement the minimum BMPs needs to meet with what your industry in general is doing and is technologically and economically available and achievable.

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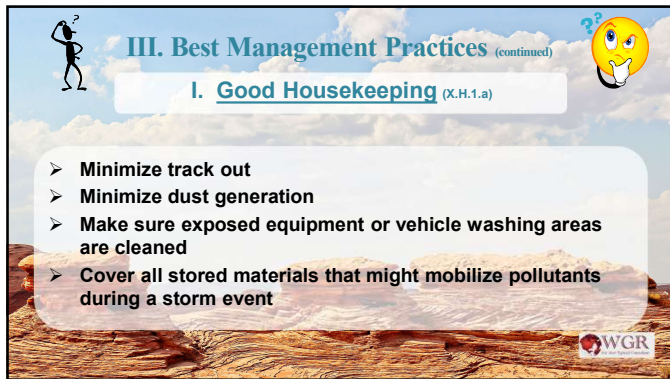


III. Best Management Practices (continued)

I. Good Housekeeping (X.H.1.a)

- Observe all outside industrial areas including potential pollutants from offsite sources for anything that might affect storm water discharges to determine how best to clean the areas (e.g. sweeping frequency, power washing, etc.) and dispose of wastes properly.

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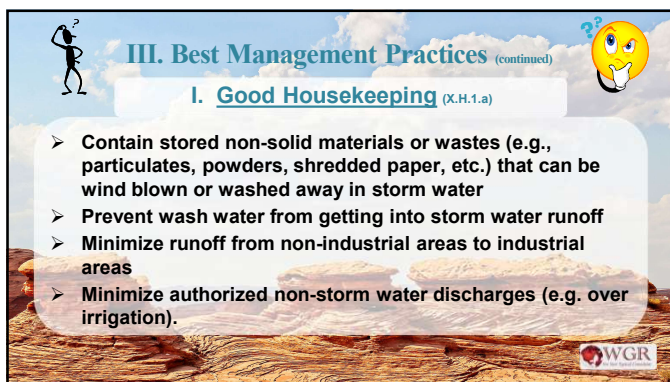
III. Best Management Practices (continued)

I. Good Housekeeping (X.H.1.a)

- Minimize track out
- Minimize dust generation
- Make sure exposed equipment or vehicle washing areas are cleaned
- Cover all stored materials that might mobilize pollutants during a storm event

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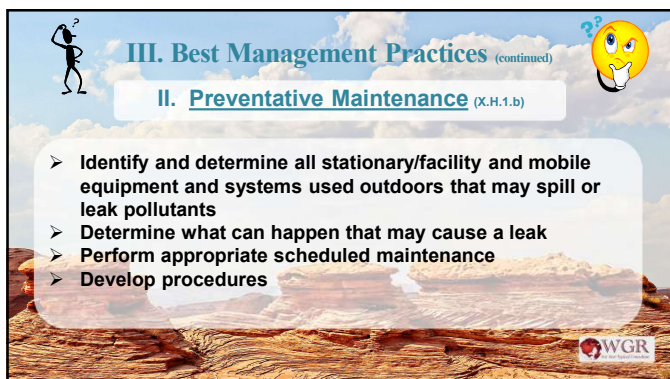
III. Best Management Practices (continued)

I. Good Housekeeping (X.H.1.a)

- Contain stored non-solid materials or wastes (e.g., particulates, powders, shredded paper, etc.) that can be wind blown or washed away in storm water
- Prevent wash water from getting into storm water runoff
- Minimize runoff from non-industrial areas to industrial areas
- Minimize authorized non-storm water discharges (e.g. over irrigation).

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III. Best Management Practices (continued)

II. Preventative Maintenance (X.H.1.b)

- Identify and determine all stationary/facility and mobile equipment and systems used outdoors that may spill or leak pollutants
- Determine what can happen that may cause a leak
- Perform appropriate scheduled maintenance
- Develop procedures

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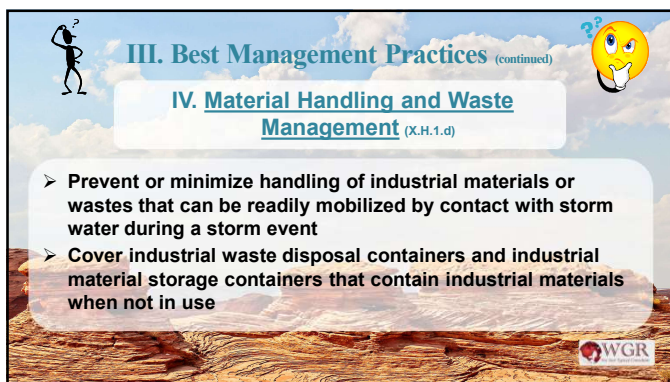


III. Best Management Practices (continued)

III. Spill and Leak Prevention and Response (X.H.1.c)

- Develop procedures and/or controls to minimize spills and leaks
- Train appropriate staff on spill prevention & response
- Make sure you have appropriate spill response materials/equipment

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III. Best Management Practices (continued)

IV. Material Handling and Waste Management (X.H.1.d)

- Prevent or minimize handling of industrial materials or wastes that can be readily mobilized by contact with storm water during a storm event
- Cover industrial waste disposal containers and industrial material storage containers that contain industrial materials when not in use

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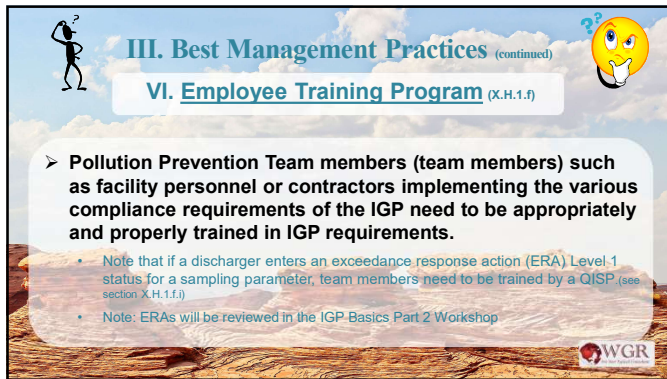


III. Best Management Practices (continued)

V. Erosion and Sediment Controls (X.H.1.e)

- Implement effective wind and rain erosion controls
- 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

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III. Best Management Practices (continued)

VI. Employee Training Program (X.H.1.f)

- **Pollution Prevention Team members (team members) such as facility personnel or contractors implementing the various compliance requirements of the IGP need to be appropriately and properly trained in IGP requirements.**
- Note that if a discharger enters an exceedance response action (ERA) Level 1 status for a sampling parameter, team members need to be trained by a QISP (see section X.H.1.f.i)
- Note: ERAs will be reviewed in the IGP Basics Part 2 Workshop

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III. Best Management Practices (continued)

VII. Quality Assurance and Record Keeping (X.H.1.g)

- **Develop and implement management and tracking procedures to ensure that appropriate staff implements all elements of the SWPPP, including the MIP**
- **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 (see section XXI.J.4)**

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III. Best Management Practices (continued)

Advanced BMPs

Advanced BMPs are mostly structural, and required to the extent feasible considering technological and economic availability

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III. Best Management Practices (continued)

I. Exposure Minimization (X.H.2.b.i)

- Exposure minimization includes things to prevent the contact of storm water with industrial materials or industrial areas (roofs, storm resistant shelters)

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III. Best Management Practices (continued)

II. Storm Water Containment and Discharge Reduction BMPs (X.H.2.b.ii)

- Containment and discharge reduction BMPs include diverting, infiltrating/percolating, reusing, or in some way containing or reducing the volume of storm water runoff.

Note: Does not fulfill the Treatment Control BMP standards; however, dischargers are encouraged to utilize where feasible

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III. Best Management Practices (continued)

III. Treatment Control BMPs (X.H.2.b.iii)

- Treatment Control BMPs include putting into place into place that mechanically, chemically, or biologically treats storm water
- For a BMP to be considered a Treatment Control BMP it must meet with Design Storm Standards outlined in section X.H.6 of the IGP.

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III. Best Management Practices (continued)

III. Treatment Control BMPs (continued)

- The BMP must be certified by a California licensed professional engineer in accordance with Section I.I.66 (Also see Section X.H.6 footnotes 15, 16, and 17 of the IGP.)

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III. Best Management Practices (continued)

IV. Other Advanced BMPs (X.H.2.b.iv)

- Any additional BMPs not described above that is necessary to meet the effluent limitations of this IGP.

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