Industrial Stormwater
2017 Multi-Sector General Permit OKR05 for Stormwater Discharges from Industrial Activity

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Municipal Discharge & Stormwater Permitting
Water Quality Division
Department of Environmental Quality
Best option for a facility is to avoid stormwater contact with industrial materials and activities by selecting appropriate BMPs that could allow the facility to apply for the **no exposure exclusion**.

**Benefits of no exposure exclusion**

- Good for business — and for our water quality
- Exclusion from the OKR05 permit requirements
- No SWP3 to create
- No application fee or no annual fee to pay
- No annual reports to fill out
- No inspection or monitoring to conduct

No exposure occurs when a facility provides storm resistant shelter(s) to prevent exposure of all industrial materials and activities from rain, snow and runoff.
No Exposure Certification (NEC)

- Industrial materials include:
  - Fuels, solvents, coolants, lubricants, and cleaners
  - Raw, intermediate, and final products
  - Metallic materials
  - Chemicals
  - Wastes and scrap materials
  - Hazardous materials/wastes
  - Processing or production operations
  - Machining fluids
  - Dust or residuals
  - Fueling stations
  - Above-ground tanks for liquid storage
No Exposure Certification (NEC)

Industrial activities include:

- Outdoor storage activities
- Outside manufacturing areas
- Vehicle & equipment washing, maintenance and storage areas
- Loading and unloading operations
- Substance transfer areas
- Fueling of vehicles, and equipment
- Outdoor manufacturing or processing activities
- Significant dust or particulate generating activities
- Onsite waste disposal practices
- Outside storage areas for raw materials, by-products, and finished products
- Grinding, cutting, degreasing, buffing, and brazing
- Industrial waste management areas (landfills, waste piles, treatment plants, disposal areas)
No Exposure Certification (NEC)

- Items that do not require a storm resistant shelter:
  - Tightly sealed drums, barrels, tanks, and similar containers
  - Above ground storage tanks (ASTs), physically separated & not associated with vehicle maintenance, no piping, pumps or other equipment
  - Adequately maintained vehicles used in material handling
  - Lidded dumpsters
  - Final products built and intended for use outdoors
Are any of the following materials or activities exposed to precipitation, now or in the foreseeable future? These questions are for your entire facility – Exposure Checklist in Section III of NEC form

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 to stormwater. **Example:** Equipment or vehicle wash areas

2) Materials or residuals on the ground or in stormwater inlets from spills or leaks. **Example:** Vehicles needing repair, areas of hydraulic fluid/fuel spillage

3) Materials or products from past industrial activity. **Example:** A new owner takes over a facility and the previous owner had industrial materials/products stored or managed outside
4) Material handling equipment (except adequately maintained vehicles).  
**Example:** Leaking forklifts, trolleys, automated machinery

5) Materials or products during loading or unloading or transporting activities.  
**Example:** Totes, drums, raw materials needed for process, or fueling of vehicles and equipment

6) Materials or products stored outdoors (except final products intended for outside use, such as new cars, where exposure to stormwater does not result in the discharge of pollutants). **Example:** broken or contaminated pallets, salt, coal

7) Materials contained in open, deteriorated or leaking storage drums, barrels, tanks, and similar containers. **Example:** raw materials or intermediate products or materials from process
8) Materials or products handled or stored on roads or railways owned or maintained by the discharger. **Example:** stockpiles of materials, land applied by-product

9) Waste materials (except waste in covered, non-leaking containers like a covered dumpster). **Example:** oily rags, sawdust, spent equipment, containers of used oil

10) Application or disposal of process wastewater, unless otherwise permitted. **Example:** land application

11) Particulate matter or visible deposits of residuals from roof stacks and/or vents not otherwise regulated (i.e., under an air quality control permit) and evident in the stormwater outflow. **Example:** Bag-house dust, smokestack residue, where the materials have fallen on the ground
Common issues at no exposure facilities, not all facilities who certify for no exposure can qualify:

- Open/unplugged dumpsters: can leak out garbage juice when stormwater gets in
- Storing significant materials outdoors: corrodbible metals, used appliances, etc.
- Industrial activities being conducted outdoors: mixing of wastes, loading/unloading of products, etc.
- Fueling of vehicles/equipment: land, air, water transportation sector facilities or other facilities with outdoor vehicle fueling
- Dust/particulates: facilities operating under an air permit but having particulate matter or visible deposits of residuals on the ground
Facilities with “partial” no exposure: The no exposure exclusion requires a facility to shelter 100% of its significant materials and activities 100% of the time.

Metal processing facilities: large bins outside that are uncovered and contain scrap metal in them.

Trash compactors: exposure occurs from hydraulic leaks, contents falling out of seams in equipment, or during loading or unloading.

Bag houses or other particulate matter collection devices: particulate matter exposure frequently occurs.

- Maintain no exposure 100% of the time.
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3)

- Requirements listed in Part 4 of OKR05
- Must be prepared or updated in accordance with the requirements of 2017 OKR05 permit prior to submission of NOI
- SWP3 and modification(s) to it must be certified by a responsible corporate official per Part 9.16 of OKR05
- Should be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices, licensed PE only required for those parts of SWP3 involving the practice of engineering
What is a SWP3?

A SWP3 is a site-specific, written document that:

- Identifies potential sources of stormwater pollution at the industrial facility
- Describes stormwater control measures that will be used to reduce or eliminate pollutants in stormwater discharges from the industrial facility
- Identifies procedures that will be used to comply with the terms and conditions of the permit

Develop your SWP3 to address the specific conditions at your site and keep it up-to-date to reflect changes at your site

SWP3 is intended to be a living document, update as necessary
SWP3 Components

- Stormwater pollution prevention team
  - By name and/or title and individual responsibilities, contact information and a brief facility description

- Site description
  - Industrial activities at the facility, receiving waterbody, general location map, site map showing locations of potential pollutant sources, outfalls locations along with unique 3-digit id, locations of SW controls, etc.

- Summary of potential pollutant sources

- Sampling data

- Description of control measures to meet technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations
**SWP3 Components**

- Schedules and procedures
  - Schedules for doing good housekeeping, maintenance, inspections, etc.,
  - Procedures for handling spills, employee training, monitoring, etc.
- Documentation to support eligibility considerations under other federal and state laws
- Signature requirements
- SWP3 modifications as a result of corrective actions
- SWP3 availability
- Additional documentations
  - A copy of the NOI, OKR05 permit, authorization, maintenance and repairs of control measures, inspection, visual monitoring, DMRs, ACSCER, corrective action, other documentations
The stormwater pollution prevention team should consist of those people on-site who are most familiar with the facility and its operations and responsible for ensuring that necessary controls are in place to eliminate or minimize the impacts on stormwater from the facility.

Team members must be by name and/or title, include their telephone numbers as well.

Include their individual roles and responsibilities. SW Team must have at least one member, but possibly several members, depending on the size and nature of the industrial facility.
Your stormwater pollution prevention team, at minimum, is responsible for the following:

- Overseeing development of the SWP3
- Making any modifications to the SWP3
- Implementing and maintaining control measures and taking corrective actions when required
- Supervising the housekeeping program
- Conducting inspections and monitoring
- Making and documenting changes to the SWP3
- Providing staff training
- Communicating changes in the SWP3 to people working on the site
Contact information and a brief facility description:

- Facility’s name, address, permit number (for existing permittee), primary SIC code or activity code. If you have co-located industrial activity, includes it’s SIC code or activity code too.
- Latitude and longitude of your facility (at the main entrance gate of your facility).
- Type of ownership of your industrial facility, total area of the facility, estimated total impervious area at the facility, and estimated area of industrial activity at the facility exposed to stormwater in one-tenth of acres.
- Operator(s), facility owner and SWP3 contact(s).
Estimated total impervious surface at the facility: A surface is impervious if it prohibits the movement of water through it. Impervious surfaces associated with urbanization/industrial activity reduce infiltration and increase surface runoff.

- Common impervious/impermeable surfaces include:
  Concrete/asphalt roads, parking lots, rooftops, driveways & sidewalks, tennis courts, solid decks, highly compacted soils

- Common pervious/permeable surfaces include:
  Planting beds, mulched beds, gravel, permeable pavers, turf
Site Assessment and Planning

- Conduct a site assessment to gain a thorough understanding of the activities conducted and equipment located at the facility and to identify potential pollutant discharge concerns, carry a recent site map.
- Physical site characteristics - topography, ground covers (vegetation, crushed stone or dirt), soil type, extent of impervious surface, etc.
- Identify industrial materials or material handling activities exposed to stormwater - note their locations.
- Any stormwater controls already in place at your facility – note their locations.
- The direction of stormwater flow through and from your facility, and the location of all stormwater outfalls.
Stormwater Outfall

- Stormwater outfall or discharge point

**Outfalls**
- Stream
- SW drain
- Lake
- Wetland

**Points of Discharge**
- On site catch basins
- Trench drains
- In street catch basins
- Conveyance to road side ditch
Examples of Stormwater Outfalls
Examples of Stormwater Outfalls
Site Description

- Site Assessment and Planning
  - If possible, you should conduct your walk-through during a rain event so that you can observe the flow of stormwater on your site
  - Discuss with fellow site employees who may be more familiar with daily operations of the site
  - Make a list of the materials and pollutants (e.g., crankcase oil, zinc, sulfuric acid, and cleaning solvents) associated with each identified activity, including pollutants associated with these materials
  - Document where potential spills and leaks may occur, and specify the outfall(s) that could be affected by such spills and leaks
Site Assessment and Planning

- Evaluate for the presence of authorized non-stormwater discharges – note their locations and specify the outfall(s) that could be affected by such discharges
- Check for any unauthorized non-stormwater discharges, which must be eliminated prior to obtaining coverage under a stormwater general permit
- Conduct your evaluation during a period of dry weather (no rain for at least the previous three days)
Site Description

- Site description
  - Describe the nature of the industrial activities at your facility
  - Provide the name of the nearest receiving waterbody that may receive discharges from your facility, [http://gis.deq.ok.gov/maps/](http://gis.deq.ok.gov/maps/)
  - Receiving waterbody’s impairment information, TMDL information
  - List all of the stormwater outfalls and identify each outfall by a unique 3-digit ID (e.g., 001, 002)
  - Latitude and longitude for each outfall and the name of the corresponding receiving waterbody
  - Indicate if you are treating one or more outfalls as substantially identical. If you discharge into a MS4, provide its name.
Site Description

- Provide a general location map - with enough detail to identify location of your facility and all receiving waters for your stormwater discharges within one mile of the facility. Examples of general location maps:
Provide a map or series of maps showing locations of different features as required by Part 4.2.2.4

Site Description

DEQ
OKLAHOMA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

- A list of the industrial activities exposed to stormwater.
- A list of the pollutant(s) or pollutant constituents (e.g., crankcase oil, zinc, sulfuric acid, cleaning solvents) associated with each identified activity. Most commonly found pollutants are TSS, nutrients, BOD, CBDO, COD, metals, petroleum-derived hydrocarbons, chloride/salt, turbidity, temperature, pH, and sector-specific pollutants. For an example: https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-10/documents/sector_m_autosalvage.pdf
- Clearly document where potential spills and leaks could occur and the corresponding outfall(s) that would be affected by such spills and leaks.
- Document all significant spills and leaks of oil or toxic or hazardous substances that actually occurred during last 3 years.
Document all the evaluated sources of allowable non-stormwater that are/will be discharged under this Permit

Document that you have tested or evaluated for the presence of any unauthorized non-stormwater discharges

Document the location of any storage piles containing salt

Document the location of any coal storage piles, BPJ-based effluent limitation applies

Sampling Data

• Include a brief summary of all stormwater discharge sampling data collected at the facility during 3 years
to meet technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations

- Consider cost-effective, protective, and simple solutions first
- Prevent stormwater from coming into contact with polluting materials
- Use of control measures in combination may be more effective
- Minimize impervious areas and infiltrate runoff onsite
- Attenuating flow using open vegetated swales and natural depressions
- Conserve and/or restore riparian buffers to help protecting streams
- Use of EPA’s industrial stormwater factsheet series
  https://www.epa.gov/npdes/industrial-stormwater-fact-sheet-series
Description of Control Measures

- **Structural control measures** - include practices such as vegetative swales, collection and reuse of stormwater, inlet controls, infiltration devices, and wet retention measures.

- **Non-structural control measures** - include procedural practices such as good housekeeping, employee trainings, the posting of signs to raise staff awareness and procedures in place to control stormwater pollutants.
Description of Control Measures

- to meet non-numeric technology-based effluent limitations

  - Minimize exposure - eliminate opportunities for stormwater to come into contact with industrial activities and polluting materials, look for opportunities to relocate industrial activities/materials to covered or contained areas and to properly store and transport any accumulated scrap or waste material

  - Good housekeeping - keep clean all exposed areas that are potential sources of pollutants. Practices may include daily trash pick-up sweeping, maintenance, daily sweeping, mowing vegetation, ensuring dumpster lids are closed, inspecting dumpsters and storage areas for leaks, cracks, and other sources of exposure
to meet non-numeric technology-based effluent limitations

• Preventive maintenance - a good maintenance program are to ensure structural control measures and industrial equipment are kept in good operating condition and to prevent or minimize leaks and other releases of pollutants. Keep a maintenance log that tracks the regular maintenance of industrial equipment and stormwater control measures

• Spill prevention and response procedures - spills and leaks, together, are the largest source of industrial stormwater pollution. Describe the controls that is/will be used to minimize the chance of leaks, spills or other releases of hazardous chemicals:
  - Location of spill response plans for significant materials
  - Store hazardous chemicals in containers with their original product labels
  - Properly label containers that hold waste chemicals (e.g., used oil, spent solvents)
Description of Control Measures

to meet non-numeric technology-based effluent limitations

- Spill prevention and response procedures -
  - Describe the procedures you use to safely store hazardous chemicals at your facility
  - Train workers about the proper handling of containers of hazardous chemicals
  - Keep spill kits near areas where spills of hazardous chemicals might occur so they can be cleaned up quickly
  - Train workers about their roles during spill, leak, or releases of hazardous chemicals
  - Contact information of federal, state, and local offices must be in locations that are readily accessible and available
  - For more than 1,320 gallons of oil storage capacity in aboveground tanks, you may also be required to develop a SPCC plan consistent with 40 CFR 112.1
to meet non-numeric technology-based effluent limitations

- Erosion and sediment controls - erosion occurs when exposed soils loosen. Control measures to limit erosion and control sediment:
  - Erosion control BMPs should be considered first, then sediment control BMPs as back-up
  - Keeping as much vegetation onsite as possible
  - Minimizing the length of time bare soil is exposed
  - Diverting or preventing runoff from flowing across exposed areas
  - Stabilizing disturbed soils as soon as possible
  - Slowing the runoff flowing across the site

- Management of runoff - an effective way to reduce the pollutants that are discharged from your site. Use of appropriate controls to divert, infiltrate, reuse, contain, or otherwise reduce stormwater runoff
to meet non-numeric technology-based effluent limitations

- Management of runoff - measures should be site-specific, and may include: vegetative swales, berms, collection and reuse of stormwater, inlet controls, infiltration devices, and wet retention measures.

- Salt storage piles or piles containing salt - prevent or minimize exposure of salt piles to stormwater. Best control measures may include covering the salt piles and placing an impervious pad under salt storage and work areas. Additional measures to manage salt storage:
  - Manually clear sidewalks, driveways and parking lots
  - Use environmentally-friendly de-icing products
  - Apply de-icing products sparingly
  - Sweep up salt that is tracked out of the storage area
  - Train employees about proper salt application and storage
Description of Control Measures

- to meet non-numeric technology-based effluent limitations

  - Employee training - train all employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, responsible for implementing activities related to meet permit conditions, including SW team members. SWP3 should, at minimum, include:
    - Contents of the training
    - Person responsible for training
    - Who will be trained
to meet non-numeric technology-based effluent limitations

- Non-stormwater discharges - certain types of non-stormwater discharges included in Part 1.3 are authorized. Any non-stormwater discharges that are not covered by OKR05 permit are unauthorized discharges; Illicit discharges are not covered by any permit and are illegal. Illicit discharges include: sewage and septic flows, washwater, and/or spills and/or dumped materials

Control measures for non-stormwater discharges include:

- Inspecting and testing floor drains, sinks, and process drains; eliminate connections to storm sewers, surface or subsurface drains
- Preventing mixing of unauthorized non-stormwater and stormwater discharges; once mixed, the discharge cannot be managed as stormwater and requires different permit
to meet non-numeric technology-based effluent limitations

- Dust generation and vehicle tracking of industrial materials - dust comes from smokestacks and vents, stockpiles, cleared ground, gravel roads, and open areas. Construction activities, such as land grading for road construction and commercial, industrial or subdivision development, are also a significant source of dust.

Non-structural methods to control dust include:
- Storing all materials, products, and waste inside the facility
- Routine cleaning of vents and filters
- Spraying controlled amounts of uncontaminated stormwater to dampen dust-generating areas
- Vegetative cover, mulch
- Regular sweeping
to meet ELG-based effluent limitations

- Facility with numeric effluent limits - must document the location and type of control measures installed at the site to meet those limits. For example, a facility with TSS limit, may implement, as a single or combination of:
  - Good housekeeping measures such as implementing a frequent outdoor sweeping schedule
  - Grassed or vegetated areas to catch sediment particles in flowing stormwater adding fiber logs or rock filters upstream of existing grassed areas to slow down water velocity or adding fiber or synthetic mats on eroded/bare areas, non-vegetative areas
  - Retention/detention ponds
Description of Control Measures

- to address impaired waters
  - Include both waters with approved or established Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), and those for which a TMDL has not yet been approved or established
  - With approved TMDL, additional effluent limits, monitoring requirements, or other restrictions or you may require to apply for an individual permit
  - SWP3 should identify/include:
    - A description of the control measures used to meet the water quality-based effluent limits
    - The location of each control measure at your site
related to endangered species and historic properties

- Your stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and stormwater discharge-related activities are not likely to adversely affect any species that are federally and state listed as endangered or threatened (listed) and are not likely to adversely affect critical habitat.

- Discharge-related activities include: activities which cause, contribute to, or result in discharges of pollutants in stormwater; and measures to control stormwater discharges including the siting, construction, and operation of BMPs to control, reduce or prevent stormwater pollution.
Description of Control Measures

- related to endangered species and historic properties
  - Follow Step-2 in Appendix A for procedures related to implementation of stormwater control measures to protect endangered and threatened species
  - Stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and stormwater discharge-related activities comply with the State Antiquities Act and the Burial Desecration Law
Procedures and Schedules

- Good housekeeping – include a schedule or the process used for determining when pickup and disposal of waste materials will occur (e.g., roll off dumpsters are collected when full). Include a schedule for routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks and containers.

- Spill prevention and response procedures - describe procedures for preventing and responding to spills and leaks, including notification procedures. For preventing spills, the procedures for preventing spills that can contaminate stormwater. Also specify cleanup equipment, procedures and spill logs, as appropriate, in the event of spills.
Procedures and Schedules

- Preventive maintenance – include the schedule or frequency for maintaining all control measures used to comply with the effluent limits. Preventative maintenance procedures, including regular inspections, testing, maintenance and repair of all control measures to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases, and any back-up practices in place should a runoff event occur while a control measure is off-line.

- Runoff management - include a procedures and schedules to divert, infiltrate, reuse, contain or otherwise reduce stormwater runoff to minimize pollutants in your discharges.
Procedures and Schedules

- Salt storage piles - procedures and schedules to minimize exposure resulting from adding to or removing materials from the salt storage pile
- Employee training -
  - The frequency/schedule of training for employees. Employee training must be conducted at least annually or more frequently if employee turnover is high
  - Training records or documentation on training - training dates, who provided the training, stormwater topics covered, and attendees
Procedures and Schedules

- Routine facility inspections – describe the procedures you will follow for conducting routine facility inspections
  - Identify the Person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for inspection
  - Schedules for conducting inspections, including tentative schedules during irregular stormwater runoff discharges
  - Document any findings of your facility inspections and maintain this Inspection Report with your SWP3
  - Summarize your findings in the Annual Report
  - Exception for Routine Facility Inspections for inactive and unstaffed sites
Corrective actions – describe the procedures for performing corrective actions

- Identify the person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for corrective actions
- Description of the condition triggering the need for corrective action and the date the condition was identified
- Dates and times when each corrective action was initiated and completed;
- Description of immediate actions taken
- Document any corrective actions undertaken and maintain this Corrective Action Report with your SWP3
- Summarize your findings in the Annual Report
Quarterly visual monitoring – all facilities are subjected to quarterly visual monitoring

Substantially identical outfall exception applies to quarterly visual monitoring and impaired water monitoring. Information required:

- Location of each of the substantially identical discharge points
- Description of the general industrial activities conducted in the drainage area of each discharge point
- Description of the control measures implemented in the drainage area of each discharge point
- Description of the exposed materials located in the drainage area of each discharge point that are likely to be significant contributors of pollutants to stormwater discharges
Procedures and Schedules

- An estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage areas (low = under 40%, medium = 40 to 65%, high = above 65%)
- The runoff coefficient is the ratio of excess runoff to the amount of precipitation for a given time over a given area, with a 0 runoff coefficient meaning no runoff potential and 1.0 meaning a completely impervious surface and all stormwater runs off. The runoff coefficient is related to the amount of impervious surfaces (buildings, pavement, sidewalks, etc.) versus pervious surfaces (grass, graveled areas, etc.) at the site. The more impervious surface a facility has, the larger the runoff coefficient. Light industrial facilities typically have a runoff coefficient between 40% and 65% and heavy industrial facilities typically have a runoff coefficient above 65%
- Why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents
Procedures and Schedules

- Substantially identical outfall exception could not be used if there are in fact differences in any of the required components defined above
  - Describe the procedures you will follow for conducting quarterly visual monitoring, location of an on-site rain gauge
  - Person(s) and positions of person(s) responsible for monitoring
  - Sample location(s) and collection procedures
  - Schedules for conducting sampling and monitoring/assessment
  - Specific assessment activities, when discharging and after collecting
  - Substantially identical discharge point (outfall) exception
  - Adverse weather conditions - dangerous conditions that may create inaccessibility for personnel, flooding, lighting, high wind, or icy condition
Discharge Observations

- Color, Odor, Clarity/Turbidity, Floating Solids, Settled Solids, Suspended Solids, Foam, Oil Sheen
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Color and Extent</td>
<td>Visual</td>
<td>Clear, yellow, red, blue, green, brown, black, milky, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Smell</td>
<td>None, earthy, sewage, musky, rotten eggs, petroleum, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Clarity or Turbidity | Come up with your own test such as: clean off the label from a 1-liter or similar size clear plastic or glass bottle, fill the bottle with the sample, and try to see things through it | 1) can’t see through the bottle  
2) can see through but could not read newsprint  
3) can see through and can read newsprint  
4) pretty clear, but not as clear as bottled water  
5) as clear as bottled water |
| Floating Solids      | Visual          | Yes/No - describe what they are.                                        |
| Settled Solids       | Use same 1-liter or similar size plastic or glass bottle            | Tablespoons or cups of material or millimeters of solids on bottom **after 60 minutes** |
| Suspended Solids     | Look through the container                                      | Describe what do you see?                                                |
| Foam                 | Visual          | Yes - How thick is the foam?  
How much of the surface does it cover?  
What color is the foam? or  No |
| Oil Sheen            | Visual          | Color and extent.                                                       |
| Other obvious Indicators | Indicate what you observed that would lead a reasonable person to believe that the stormwater was polluted | Describe what do you see? |
Procedures and Schedules

- Annual effluent limitations guidelines monitoring — describe the procedures (e.g., responsible staff, logistics, laboratory to be used) you will follow for conducting Annual Effluent Limitations Guidelines Monitoring
  - Sampling locations, pollutants to be sampled, numeric limitations
  - Schedules for monitoring at your facility
  - Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) must be submit electronically using the eDMR (electronic Discharge Monitoring Reporting) tool available on DEQ’s website no later than 15th day of the month after the end of the reporting period
  - If your facility doesn’t have any discharge during the year, you are still required to submit eDMR to DEQ stating no discharge each year by Jan 15
  - Substantially identical outfall monitoring provisions are not available
Procedures and Schedules

- Impaired water monitoring – describe the procedures (e.g., responsible staff, logistics, laboratory to be used) you will follow for conducting Impaired Water Monitoring
  - Sampling locations, pollutants to be sampled
  - Schedules for monitoring at your facility
  - Must submit Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) using the eDMR tool no later than 15th day of the month after the end of the reporting period
  - If your facility doesn’t have any discharge during the year, you are still required to submit eDMR to DEQ stating no discharge each year by Jan 15
  - Substantially identical outfall monitoring provisions are available
  - Inactive and unstaffed sites exception (if applicable)
Impaired water monitoring –

- If cause of impairment is suspended solids, turbidity or sediment, you must monitor for Total Suspended Solids (TSS).
- No monitoring is required when a waterbody is listed on the 303(d) list as impaired based on fishes bio-assessments, macroinvertebrate bio-assessments, or other biological criteria but no pollutant, including indicator or surrogate pollutants.
- If non-detect, discontinue monitoring sampling locations, pollutants to be sampled.
- If detected but its presence is caused solely by natural background sources, follow the procedures listed in 2017 OKR05 factsheet.
- Notify DEQ regarding discontinuation of monitoring due to non-detection of a pollutant or caused solely by natural background sources.
Impaired water monitoring with approved TMDL—If TMDL plan includes a WLA or LA for a pollutant likely to be present in your discharge, your discharge must meet any limitations, conditions, or other requirements within any timeframes established in the TMDL

- Must monitor all pollutants for which a WLA or LA has been established at the frequencies established in the TMDL
- If the TMDL or watershed plan relies on a BMP-based approach, implementation of control measures will be sufficient
- You must monitor all pollutants for which a WLA or LA is established for your discharges at the frequencies specified in the TMDL or watershed plan, or at a minimum of once per year
- Impaired waters monitoring does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed
Procedures and Schedules

- Annual report – **Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation Report (ACSCER)**
  - Applicable to all facilities covered by the OKR05 permit
  - Summarize your findings in the annual report with the information generated during the past calendar year through inspections/monitoring/corrective actions and major observations relating to the implementation of the SWP3
  - Must submit an ACSCER using the Form 606-005 to DEQ each year by March 1 for each year of permit coverage
  - Not submitting an ACSCER each year by March 1 to DEQ is a violation of the Permit
Documentation to Support Other Eligibility

- Documentation regarding endangered species - include any documentation you have that supports your determination of eligibility consistent with Part 1.8.7. If your facility is in sensitive watershed, describe measures necessary to protect endangered species. Use IPaC web tool to find list of species: [https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/](https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/)

- Documentation regarding historic properties - include any documentation you have that supports your determination of eligibility consistent with 2017 OKR05, Part 1.8.10

- Documentation regarding unauthorized non-stormwater discharges - include a [certification](#) that you have tested or evaluated for the presence of any unauthorized non-stormwater discharge
SWP3 Certification

- SWP3 certification statement must be signed and dated by a person who meets the requirements of Part 9.16
- SWP3 modifications - SWP3 is a living document and is required to be modified and updated, as necessary, in response to corrective actions, planned changes in the facility
  - If the modification to SWP3 is in response to a corrective action required by Part 6.1 or 6.2 of the Permit, then the certification statement must be re-signed in accordance with Part 9.16
  - For any other SWP3 modification, you should keep a log with a description of the modification, the name of the person making it, and the date and signature of that person
SWP3 Attachments

- Attachment A – General Location Map
- Attachment B – Site Map(s)
- Attachment C – 2017 OKR05 Permit
- Attachment D – Notice of Intent (NOI)
- Attachment E – Routine Facility Inspection Report
- Attachment F – Corrective Action Report
- Attachment G – Quarterly Visual Monitoring Report
- Attachment H – Annual Site Evaluation Report
- Attachment I – Employee Training Report
SWP3 Attachments

- Attachment K – Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)
- Attachment L – Documentation on Inactive & Unstaffed Site
- Attachment M – Other Documentations
Notice of Intent (NOI)

**Operator’s Information**

- **Who is an operator?** Any entity that meet either of the two criteria:
  - The entity has operational control over industrial activities, including the ability to make modifications to those activities; or
  - The entity has day-to-day operational control of activities at a facility necessary to ensure compliance with the permit
- Include business name, phone number, address including the city, state, and ZIP code, operator’s point of contact, title, phone number, and **email address**
Notice of Intent (NOI)

- Facility Information
  - Business name, phone number, address including the city, state, and ZIP code, facility’s point of contact, title, phone number, and email address
  - Facility’s ownership type
  - Latitude and longitude of the facility location
  - Primary and secondary SIC codes or two letter activity code
  - Total area of the facility, total impervious area at the facility, and estimated area of industrial activity at the facility exposed to stormwater in one-tenth of acres
  - Endangered species eligibility
Notice of Intent (NOI)

Facility Discharge Information

- Indicate if the facility discharge to a MS4, if yes, enter its name
- Indicate about DMRs and your sector
- Indicate discharges to impaired water monitoring
- Indicate if the facility’s stormwater discharge covered by a separate individual or general permit, if yes, permit number
- List all the stormwater outfalls from your facility and identify each outfall by a unique 3-digit ID (e.g., 001, 002) along with the latitude and longitude in degrees decimal for each outfall
- Name of the corresponding receiving waterbody, impairment, pollutant(s), TMDL or watershed plan
Notice of Intent (NOI)

- **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Information**
  - You must prepare or update SWP3 for your facility in accordance with 2017 OKR05 permit prior to submitting an NOI to DEQ
  - Indicate if the SWP3 has been certified by a responsible corporate official
  - List all the proposed **Best Management Practices (BMPs)** to control pollution

- **Certification** - NOI must be signed and dated by a responsible corporate official of your facility. Print their name and title. Make sure all information in the NOI are accurate and correct. There are substantial penalties (up to $10,000 or imprisonment up to 2 years, see Part 9.1.1) for certifying false information in the NOI
Notice of Intent (NOI)

Where to submit an NOI and SWP3

- Stormwater Unit of ECLS
  Oklahoma DEQ, P.O. Box 1677
  Oklahoma City, OK 73101-1677
- or fax it to: (405)702-6226
- or email it to: ecls-stormwaterpermitting@deq.ok.gov
Support for the Permittees

- Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs),
  http://www.deq.state.ok.us/wqdnew/stormwater/industrialsw/index.html
- DEQ’s Template for Industrial SWP3
- Completing Instruction for Industrial SWP3 Template
- Templates for Additional Documentations
  - Routine Facility Inspection Report
  - Quarterly Visual Monitoring Report
  - Corrective Action Report
  - Employee Training Report
  - SWP3 Amendment Log
  - BMP/Equipment Maintenance Records
DEQ Stormwater Contacts

• Permitting
  ▪ Micheal Jordan - (405) 702-8108
  ▪ Karen Milford - (405) 702-8191
  ▪ Ismat Esrar - (405) 702-8193

• Permit Administration
  ▪ George Russell - (405) 702-6184
  ▪ Keri Jernigan - (405) 702-6206
  ▪ Sandra Purvis - (405) 702-6182
  ▪ Misty Johnson - (405) 702-6205

• Compliance & Enforcement
  ▪ Wayne T. Craney - (405) 702-8139
  ▪ Michelle Chao - (405) 702-8112
Future Workshop/Training

- Routine Facility Inspection
- Quarterly Visual Monitoring
- Annual Effluent Limitations Guidelines Monitoring
- Impaired Waters Monitoring
- Sampling Procedures