

GLASS, CLAY, CEMENT, CONCRETE, AND GYPSUM PRODUCTS

FACT SHEET #2

Storm Water Pollution Prevention



Pima County Department of
Environmental Quality
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Storm Water Pollution Prevention Requirements

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) has established requirements for controlling storm water discharges from industrial facilities — including businesses associated with industrial activity from glass, clay, cement, concrete, and gypsum products. These requirements are part of the Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (AZPDES) permitting program.

Storm water permittees are required to prepare and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP must identify structural and non-structural controls or work practices that will be put in place to minimize impacts caused by offsite storm water discharges. The following items must be addressed.

1. *Site Drainage Map* — identify the locations of the following, as applicable:
 - Bag house or other dust control devices;
 - Recycle/sedimentation ponds, clarifiers, or other devices used for treating process wastewater; and
 - Areas that drain to the treatment devices.
2. *Potential Pollutant Sources* — describe the potential for the following to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges:
 - Onsite waste storage or disposal;
 - Vehicle / equipment maintenance areas; and
 - Liquid storage tanks and materials storage areas.
3. *Effective Operating Measures* — describe measures that will prevent or minimize contamination of storm water run-off from the following areas:
 - Vehicle/equipment storage, cleaning or maintenance;
 - Liquid storage tanks and/or hazardous waste storage;
 - Materials storage;
 - Paints and painting equipment; and
 - Loading / unloading.
4. *Inspections* — perform regular inspections of all areas that may be exposed to storm water, including: material handling areas; above-ground storage tanks; hoppers or silos; dust collection and containment systems; and truck wash down and equipment cleaning areas.

5. *Employee Training* — address the potential impacts that storm water could have on the following procedures or activities (if applicable): storage / disposal of chemicals, products, etc.; lime manufacturing; and daily operations.
6. *Good Housekeeping Measures* —
 - Prevent or minimize the discharge of spilled cement, aggregate, 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; and
 - Prevent exposure of fine granular solids to storm water, where practicable, by storing these materials in enclosed silos, hoppers, buildings, or other covering.
7. *Certification* — 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 ensure that process waste water resulting from washing trucks, mixers, transport buckets, forms, or other equipment are discharged in accordance with AZPDES requirements or are recycled.

Best Management Practices

Best management practices (BMPs) are developed to reduce the chance that storm water will become contaminated and released offsite. A few BMPs, typical for industries engaged in Sector 32 operations, are listed below:

PRODUCT MANUFACTURING AND STORAGE AREAS

Keep these areas clean through frequent sweeping to avoid accumulation of cement, aggregate, kiln dust, fly ash, settled dust, or other materials. Store under a covered area and on an impervious surface to minimize contact with rain and run-off.

RECEIVING, UNLOADING, AND LOADING AREAS

Enclose, where feasible, using either curbing, berming, diking, or other accepted spill containment systems.

FLUID STORAGE AREAS

Store used fluids indoors; use tight sealing lids on all containers; use absorbents to confine or contain spills; and establish a recycling program for used fluids.

VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

Place catch pans under leaking vehicles. Transfer used fluids to proper containers. Use absorbent materials to clean up oil spills. Sweep up and dispose of used absorbent materials.

