

# 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

Permittees with coverage under the Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (AZPDES) Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP-2010) for non-mining facilities 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.

**It is essential that employee training be provided to anyone who: (a) works in areas where industrial materials or activities are potentially exposed to storm water; or (b) who is responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of the MSGP-2010.**

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans for Sector E facilities should include the following information:

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. For example:

### ***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, berms, dikes, 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.

