

AUTOMOBILE SALVAGE YARDS 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 M facilities should include the following information:

1. *Site Drainage Map* — identify the locations of any of the following activities or sources:
 - Storage areas for metal scrap, batteries, vehicle parts
 - Receiving, unloading, and loading areas
 - Heavy equipment storage areas
 - Treatment, storage, or waste disposal areas
 - Liquid storage tanks
 - Areas designated for dismantling vehicles or draining fluids from vehicles
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
 - Liquid storage tanks and materials storage areas
 - Scrap metal, battery, or vehicle parts storage areas
3. *Effective Operating Measures* — describe measures that will prevent or minimize contamination of storm water run-off from:
 - Vehicle/equipment storage, cleaning or maintenance areas
 - Liquid storage tanks and hazardous waste storage areas
 - Materials storage areas

- Scrap metal or vehicle parts storage areas
- Loading / unloading areas

4. *Inspections* — perform quarterly inspections and an annual compliance inspection of all areas that may be subject to storm water run-on & run-off
5. *Employee Training* — address the potential impacts that storm water could have on the following procedures or activities (if applicable):
 - Storage / disposal of chemicals, metals, parts, etc.
 - Vehicle dismantling or storage
 - Day-to-day operations

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Best management practices (BMPs) are an integral part of a SWPPP. Storm water can become contaminated when rain mixes with fuel, grease, metals, and many other recycled materials. BMPs are developed to reduce the chance that storm water will become contaminated and released offsite.

Locate critical areas on a map or plan of the salvage yard where chemicals and other materials are stored or used. Identify any materials or waste products that are exposed to rain or water flow. Review records documenting past spills and conduct inspections to identify current leaks and spills. The following are a few typical BMPs:

Vehicle Dismantling Areas

Perform dismantling and fluid draining activities in designated areas that are covered, bermed, and paved. These areas have the highest potential to contaminate storm water.

Vehicle and Equipment Fluids

Remove fluids as soon as possible from vehicles brought in for processing. Store used fluids indoors or in covered areas; use secondary containment; and establish a recycling program for used fluids.

Parts Cleaning

Conduct parts cleaning in a covered area, paved, and bermed area. Consider a sump equipped with an oil-water separator and recycle and reuse cleaning fluids.

Scrap Metal & Vehicle Parts

Store parts that may leak under a covered area and on an impervious surface, to minimize contact with rain and runoff. Store processed vehicles off the ground, away from areas with high storm water runoff.

Treatment Control

Grassed swales, buffer strips, or detention basins can facilitate settling of pollutants in runoff. Divert runoff away from processing and storage areas to a central point for better management using techniques such as dikes, berms, or surface grading.

