



No Exposure Exclusion

The No Exposure Exclusion allows a facility to avoid coverage under the industrial stormwater permit **if industrial pollutants are fully protected from stormwater**. This can be achieved by storing materials indoors or under storm-resistant shelter.

What is a No Exposure Exclusion?

The Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) regulates stormwater runoff under the Multi-Sector General Permit. A No Exposure Exclusion is available to permittees who ensure that **all industrial materials and activities are conducted indoors or protected by a storm-resistant shelter**.

If stormwater cannot carry pollutants off your site through run-on or run-off, your facility may qualify for a No Exposure Exclusion.

What happens after approval?

Once approved, facilities must submit a **No Exposure Certification every five years**. Each resubmittal requires a new Notice of Intent.

If a facility cannot continue to meet No Exposure conditions, the site must obtain full industrial stormwater permit coverage under the Multi-Sector General Permit.

How to obtain a No Exposure Exclusion

1. **Prepare the site**

Ensure all industrial materials and machinery are stored in a manner that prevents stormwater contact and off-site runoff. This includes items such as dumpsters, piping, pumps, double-walled tanks, secondary containment structures, industrial materials, and final products.

2. **Submit the certification**

Submit a No Exposure Certification through NDEP's permitting database. This requires submission of a new Notice of Intent to NDEP's Carson City office.

Inspection fee: **\$250**

Re-inspection fee (if needed): **\$200**

3. **Maintain operating procedures**

Continue practices that meet No Exposure requirements. NDEP may revoke the exclusion if conditions are no longer met.

Examples of control measures

Appropriate measures

- Secondary containment
- Lidded/covered dumpsters
- Proper chemical storage (with secondary containment)

Unacceptable measures

- Chemical storage outside without containment
- Uncovered dumpsters
- Inadequate or missing containment systems

These examples illustrate typical requirements, but because each site is different, a single document cannot cover all possible approvable measures.

A site may qualify for No Exposure if **all industrial activities are indoors or properly protected outdoors**, and stormwater cannot contact industrial pollutants. The goal is to **keep pollutants contained onsite**.

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keeping Nevada's waterbodies
fishable and swimmable.

Figure 1. Secondary containment

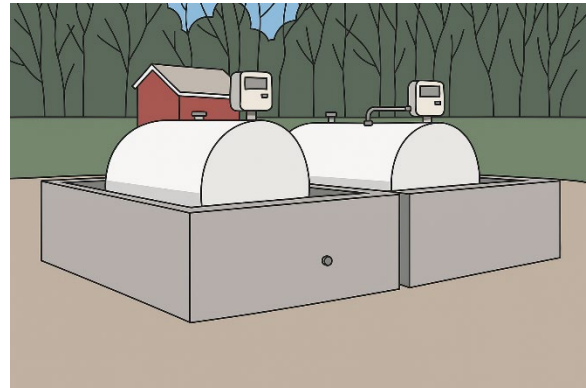
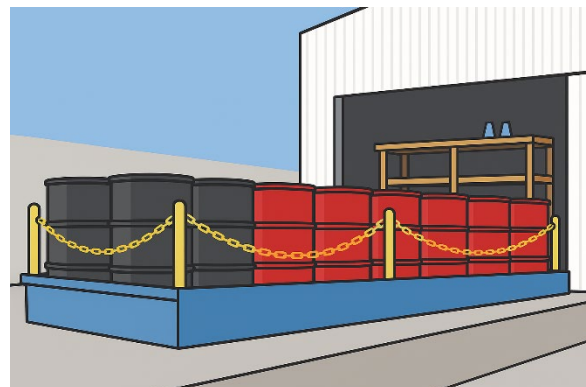


Figure 2. Lidded or covered dumpster



Figure 3. Proper chemical storage with secondary containment





Definitions and Common Questions

No Exposure

A condition where **all industrial materials and activities are fully protected from rain, snow, snowmelt, and stormwater runoff**. Protection must prevent stormwater from contacting equipment, raw materials, intermediate products, byproducts, final products, waste, or industrial machinery.

Storm-resistant shelter

A structure designed to keep industrial materials dry and shielded from stormwater. Storm-resistant shelters may be:

- Fully roofed and walled buildings, or
- Structures with only a roof, **as long as stormwater cannot flow onto or off of the materials stored underneath**.

Aboveground Storage Tanks (ASTs)

ASTs may qualify for No Exposure if they meet **all** of the following:

- Have proper **secondary containment** (such as double-walled tanks or containment basins).
- Are **not** used for vehicle maintenance.
- Have **no leaking piping, pumps, or equipment** that could allow contaminants to reach stormwater.
- Transfer valves are kept **inside secondary containment** when not in use.

Dumpsters

To meet No Exposure requirements, dumpsters that contain waste materials must:

- Have tight-fitting lids that fully cover the container, and
 - Prevent liquids from draining through holes or openings in the dumpster.
- An unlidded dumpster may qualify **only** if it is stored entirely within a storm-resistant shelter.

Outdoor secondary containment

Outdoor containment can qualify if it is **engineered to prevent failure, leakage, or overflow**, ensuring no stormwater discharge from that part of the site.

Any water collected inside containment must be properly removed and disposed of.



Outdoor storage of racks, pallets, and transport platforms

These items may be stored outdoors if they are:

- **Clean,**
- **Pollutant-free,** and
- **In good condition,**
so they pose no risk of stormwater contamination.

Roof stack or vent residuals

If roof stacks or vents deposit particles or residue on surfaces exposed to stormwater, the facility **cannot** claim No Exposure.

Residual materials that can be washed away by runoff must be fully contained to qualify.

Outdoor storage of 55-gallon drums

Drums may be stored outdoors if:

- They are **tightly sealed** (banded or secured, with no taps or valves attached).
- They are **intact, not deteriorated, and not leaking.**

Additional requirements:

- Drums containing **liquids** must have **secondary containment.**
- Drums containing **solid or dry materials** must be kept **off the ground**, such as on a pallet or rack.
- Adding or removing material outdoors disqualifies the drum storage from No Exposure.

Scrap metal containers

Scrap metal containers must be handled based on what the scrap has been exposed to:

- If scrap metal has been in contact with lubricants or process materials, the container must be **lidded**, and the lid must fully cover the container with no drainage openings.
- Containers without lids may qualify only if fully stored within a **storm-resistant shelter.**