NEVADA DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Nevada Department of CONSERVATION & NATURAL RESOURCES

Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP)

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Stormwater pollution

Nevada is the driest state in the nation, and water is our most valuable resource

- Stormwater runoff is a significant source of pollutants
- The Bureau of Water Pollution Control goal is to protect our most valuable resource from becoming polluted

Stormwater and the Clean Water Act

PERMITS

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

- Permits are required for the discharge of pollutants to waters of the U.S.

Stormwater regulations were introduced in two phases

- Phase I, 1990: NPDES Permits are required for discharges associated with industrial activity and from “large” and “medium” municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s)
- Phase II, 1999: NPDES Permits are required for small MS4s and small construction sites

Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP)

When stormwater drains off an industrial facility, it can carry toxic metals, oil, grease, other chemicals, sediment, and debris that can harm aquatic life, lakes, streams, wetlands, and reduce water quality. Per 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §122.26(b)(14), the Stormwater Branch issues coverage under the Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) to regulate industrial stormwater discharges from industrial facilities in Nevada. The MSGP is called a general permit because it is used for many different types of industrial facilities.

WHO NEEDS TO APPLY FOR PERMIT COVERAGE

Eleven industrial categories require coverage

Category	Industry Description
Category 1	Facilities subject to federal stormwater effluent discharge standards at 40 CFR Parts 405-471
Category 2	Heavy manufacturing (e.g., paper mills, chemical plants, petroleum refineries, steel mills and foundries)
Category 3	Coal and mineral mining and oil and gas exploration and processing (permitted separately under permit NVR300000)
Category 4	Hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities
Category 5	Landfills, land application sites, and open dumps with industrial wastes
Category 6	Metal scrapyards, salvage yards, automobile junkyards, and battery reclaimers
Category 7	Steam electric power generating plants
Category 8	Transportation facilities that have vehicle maintenance, equipment cleaning, or airport deicing operations
Category 9	Treatment works treating domestic sewage with a design flow of 1 million gallons a day or more
Category 10	Construction sites (permitted separately under permit NVR100000)
Category 11	Light manufacturing

WHO NEEDS TO APPLY FOR PERMIT COVERAGE

MSGP coverage is required for specific industrial activities determined by a Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code or narrative activities within the eleven industrial categories

SIC Code	Permit Sector: Industry
24xx	A: Timber Products
26xx	B: Paper Products
28xx, 3952	C: Chemical Products
29xx	D: Asphalt/Roofing
32xx	E: Glass, Clay, Cement
33xx	F: Primary Metals
13xx	I: Oil and Gas
14xx	J: Mineral Mining
HZ	K: Hazardous Waste
LF	L: Landfills
5015	M: Auto Salvage Yards
5093	N: Scrap Recycling
SE	O: Steam Electric Facilities
40xx, 41xx, 42xx, 4311, 5171	P: Land Transportation
44xx	Q: Water Transportation
37xx	R: Ship/Boat Building, Repair
45xx	S: Air Transportation
TW	T: Treatment Works (WWTPs)
20xx, 21xx	U: Food Products
22xx, 23xx, 31xx	V: Textile Mills
2434, 25xx	W: Furniture and Fixtures
27xx	X: Printing, Publishing
30xx, 39xx	Y: Rubber, Misc. Plastics
3111	Z: Leather Tanning/Finishing
34xx, 39xx	AA: Fabricated Metal Products
35xx, 37xx	AB: Transportation Equip.
357x, 38xx, 36xx	AC: Electronic, Photo Goods

Do I qualify for a no exposure exclusion

No Exposure means all industrial materials and activities are conducted indoors or are protected by a storm-resistant shelter to prevent exposure to stormwater. If stormwater can't carry pollutants off your site via run-on or run-off, then a No Exposure Exclusion may apply.

- Operators may apply for a ‘‘no exposure waiver’’ by submitting a No Exposure Certification to the Division once every five years

- The Division retains the authority to deny this exclusion (and require authorization under an individual permit) if it determines that the discharge causes, has a reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard, including designated uses

Control Measures

Identify and Assess Pollutants

- It is much more effective and less costly to prevent stormwater contact with pollutants than to remove pollutants from stormwater after the fact
- Use control measures in combination
- What do you have outside at your facility?
  - Look at the layout, possible pollutants, and where the stormwater run-on and run-off is

Minimize exposure

The best practice is to keep industrial materials inside or protected within a storm-resistant shelter

Cover areas where possible

- Watch for potential run-on and runoff issues

Strategically place your industrial materials

- Use BMPs to prevent runoff contaminated flows and divert run-on away from these areas

Clean up spills and leaks ASAP

- Leaky vehicles need drip pans, absorbents, etc. or to be stored inside
- Drain fluids from unused equipment and vehicles
- All wash water needs to go to proper collection system- NOT STORMDRAINS!

Good Housekeeping

Sweep/vacuum regularly

Store material in appropriate containers

Dumpster lids must be closed when not in use

- No lid? Must have another control measures in place to contain leaks
- Dry weather discharge from dumpsters is not allowed

Waste, garbage, and floatable debris must be contained

- Keep area free of these or intercept them before discharge

MAINTENANCE

Regular inspections of control measures is key!

- If you see something is wrong, fix it!

Nonstructural control measures are just as important

- Trained personnel, spill response supplies, etc.

Notice control measures not working as well as intended?

- Make necessary changes within 14 calendar days or before next storm event (whichever is sooner)
- If not possible to make changes during the timeframe-document in SWPPP why

Spill prevention and response

Label all containers

Use secondary containment and barriers

Develop and conduct training on procedures for stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases

Maintain spill kits-check on inspections

Notify appropriate people and agencies in case of spill

Erosion and sediment

Stabilize exposed soils

Control runoff with structural and non-structural control measures

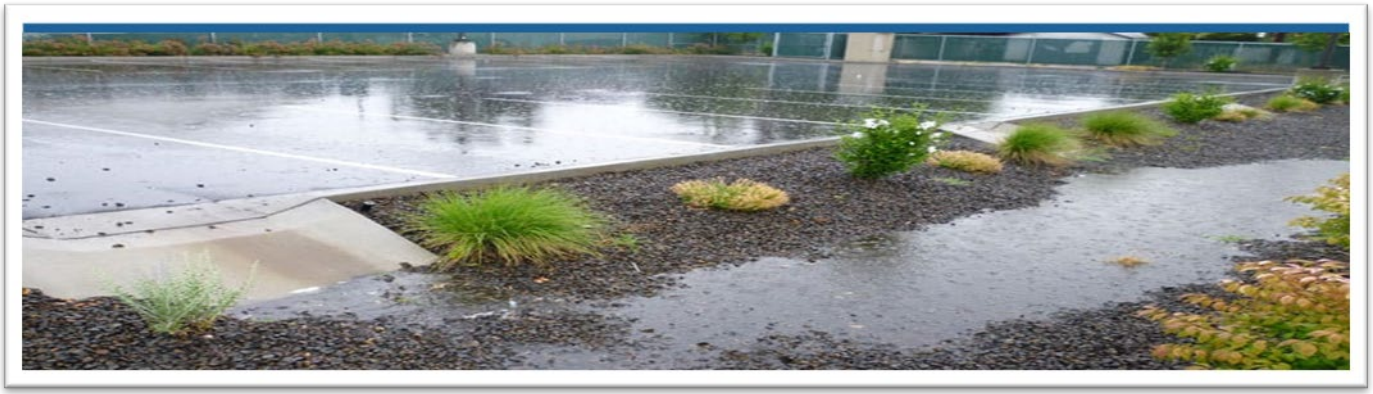
Use flow velocity dissipation devices at discharge locations and with outfall channels

- Reduces erosion and promotes settling out of pollutants

Management of runoff

Divert, infiltrate, and control

Treat and/or recycle collected stormwater runoff



Salt storage piles

Must be covered or enclosed

Use good housekeeping, diversions, and containment to minimize exposure

Sweep up salt after use

EMPLOYEE TRAINING

Cover both specific control measures and monitoring, inspection, planning, reporting, and documentation

At least annually

Site specific

More control measures

Evaluate site for Non-Stormwater Discharges

- Authorized Section 1.2.2
- **Any others eliminate or get coverage under another NPDES permit**

Dust and vehicle trackout needs to be minimized

Sector specific control measures can be found in Section 9.0

Stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP)

A SWPPP is a "living" document

- Review and update routinely (at least annually)

Any modifications to facility or control measures should prompt you to update your SWPPP

- Inspection identifies new problems? Update SWPPP
- Key Staff changes? Update SWPPP

SWPPP is your plan and guide to understanding and managing stormwater runoff!

Must be available for inspectors

SWPPP CONTENTS

Must include:

- Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team
- Site description
- Summary of pollution sources
- Description of control measures
- Schedule and procedures
- Signature requirements
- ID outfalls
- Additional sector specific requirements (Section 9.0)
- Sampling results
- Inspections
- Employee Training
- Signed and certified
- Signed NOI
- Approval Letter
- Copy of the Permit

Full SWPPP requirements can be found in Section 6.0 of the permit

Inspections

Each calendar year, Permittees must perform four quarterly routine inspections and four quarterly visual assessments.

Routine facility Inspection

- **Quarterly inspect all areas of the facility with industrial material and activities that are exposed to stormwater**
  - More frequent inspections may be appropriate for your facility
- **Performed by a "qualified" individual**
- **At least once a year, inspection must be conducted during a period when stormwater discharge is occurring**
  - Must still document if there are no measurable storm event
- **Areas to look at include:**
  - Areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater
  - Areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the last 3 years
  - Discharge points
  - Control measures
  - SWPPP

Routine facility Inspection documentation

- **Date and time**
- **Name and certifying signature of inspector**
- **Weather info and description of discharges occurring at time of inspection**
- **Previously unidentified discharges**
- **Evidence of, or potential for, pollutants entering drainage system**
- **Control measures needing repair**
- **Failed control measures and the need for any additional control measures**
- **Observations of physical condition of and around outfalls**
- **ID incidents of noncompliance**
- No incidents? Have a signed certification that facility is in compliance with SWPPP
- **Retain inspection reports as part of the SWPPP for at least three years from the date permit coverage is terminated**

Routine facility Inspection exceptions

- **Inactive and unstaffed sites do not need quarterly routine inspections as long as no materials or activities are exposed to stormwater**
  - Must do an annual inspection
  - Materials or activities still exposed? Must do quarterly inspections
- **Maintain a statement in the SWPPP stating the site is inactive and unstaffed-signed and certified**
- **If circumstances change, immediately resume quarterly inspections**

Visual Assessments

- **4 quarterly inspections per year**
  - Must be at least 30 days apart
- **Collect in a clean, clear glass or plastic container**
  - Examine in a well lit area
- **Collect within 30 minutes of an actual discharge event or as soon as practicable**
  - If it is raining or snow is melting and you have not collected your quarterly visual, go do it!!
- **Look for:**
  - Color, odor, and clarity
  - Floating solids, settled solids, and suspended solids
  - Foam
  - Oil sheen
  - Any other obvious signs of stormwater pollution

Visual Assessments Documentation

- Name and certifying signature of inspector
- Sample location
- Collection date and time
- Visual Assessment date and time
- Nature of sample (rain or snowmelt)
- Narrative results of the observations
- Probable sources of contamination
- Why it was not possible to take samples within 30 minutes

Required Analytical Sample Monitoring

- **The permit requires three types of analytical sample monitoring**
  1. Effluent limitations monitoring (Permit Section 7.3)
  2. Impaired waters monitoring (Permit Section 7.4)
  3. NDEP may require additional monitoring (Permit Section 7.7)
     - The Permittee will be notified in writing
- **If monitoring is required, the analytical results shall be submitted to NDEP as part of the Annual Report**

Required Analytical Sample Monitoring

- Analytical sample monitoring analysis
  - Shall be performed by a Nevada Certified Laboratory

    https://ndep.nv.gov/uploads/water-labcert-info-docs/lab_cert_CertifiedLabList.xlsx

  - Test procedures for analysis shall conform to regulations published pursuant to Section 304(h) of the Clean Water Act

Required Analytical Sample Collection

- If monitoring samples are required, contact a certified lab to determine which sample bottles are needed. They will also tell you how to fill the bottles and what preservatives are needed.

- Make sure that the samples are delivered to the lab before the expiration of the holding times.

- Get a Chain of Custody. The lab can tell you how to fill these out.

Required Analytical Sample Collection

- **When sampling you will need**
  - Sample bottles
  - To wear powder free disposable gloves
  - Coolers and ice for the samples
  - Notebook for keeping sample collection records
  - To keep your hands away from the opening
  - To collect samples directly into the bottles
  - Hold the bottle facing upstream
  - Cap and label the bottles as soon as the sample is collected

- **Do Not Rinse or overfill the bottles**

Required Analytical Sample Collection

- Here are some videos to assist with sample collection techniques
  - Washington Stormwater Center
    https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9jOArnpBZpU
  - Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Grab Sample
    https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oWKdonc9iDw
  - Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Sheet Flow Sample
    https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AmEJUNp44aU
  - California State Water Resources Control Board
    https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sNjcU4iNvTI

Effluent Limitations Monitoring

- **Certain Sectors are required to conduct effluent monitoring once per year (Permit Section 9.0)**
  - Sector A Timber Products
  - Sector C Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing and Refining
  - Sector D Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturing
  - Sector E Glass, Clay, Cement, and Gypsum Products
  - Sector J Non-metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing
  - Sector K Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities
  - Sector L Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps
  - Sector O Steam Electric Generating Facilities
  - Sector S Air Transportation

- **Go to Permit Section 9.0 for the effluent sampling information**

Impaired Waters Monitoring

To determine if your facility is subject to impaired waters monitoring requirements follow these 3 steps

1. Identify your receiving water

- If the discharge enters a storm drain, the water body that receives the stormwater discharge is the water body to be considered
- If the discharge does not enter a storm drain, determine the direction stormwater discharge flows from your facility. Then use the flow direction to identify the receiving waters you discharge to. If the immediate waterway is not a waters of the U.S., then follow the waterway to where it connects to a waters of the U.S.

2. Determine if your receiving water is impaired and whether a TMDL has been completed

- Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) is the maximum amount of a specific pollutant that a waterbody can take in with out causing an impairment. A TMDL is only for one pollutant. If a waterbody is impaired by three pollutants, three TMDLs must be developed for that waterbody.
- Can be found in the Nevada 303(d) list or How is my Waterway https://mywaterway.epa.gov

3. Determine What Monitoring Requirements Apply

- If there is a TMDL established for an impairment, then you don't have to monitor for that impairment
- If there is not a TMDL established for an impairment and there is an EPA approved analytical method, then you do have to monitor for that impairment

Impaired Waters Monitoring

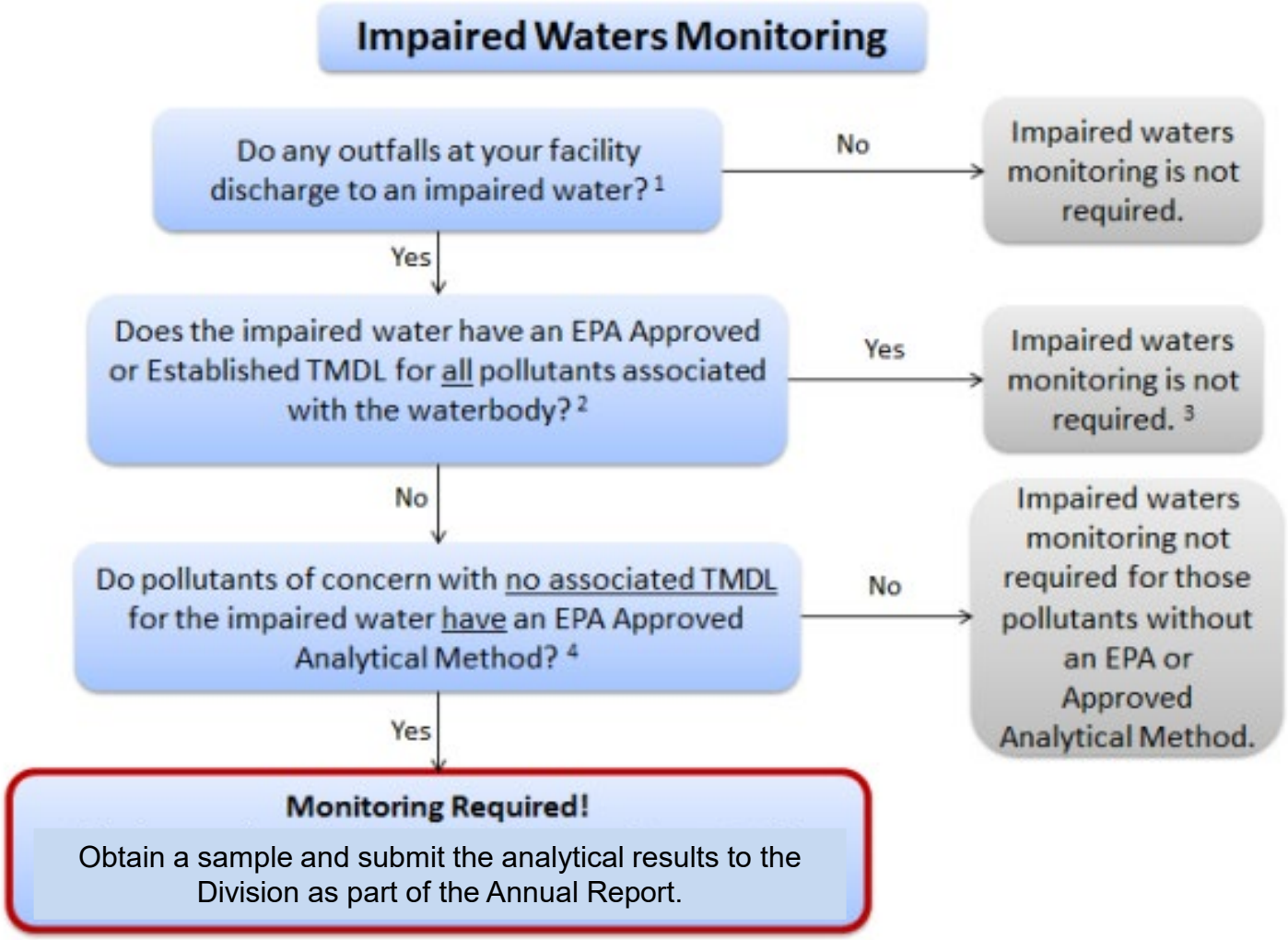
Impairment
Turbidity
Nitrogen
Phosphorus

Sample for this →

No TMDL
Turbidity

TMDL
Nitrogen
Phosphorus

Impaired Waters Monitoring



Impaired Waters Monitoring

- **For discharges to an impaired waters without an approved TMDL**
  - You must monitor once per year at each outfall discharging stormwater beginning with the first full quarter of permit coverage
  - The Permittee may discontinue monitoring if:
    - The pollutant of concern is not detected and not expected to be present in the Permittee's discharge
    - It has been determined that its presence is caused solely by natural background sources
  - To discontinue monitoring, there must be:
    - An explanation of why the presence is not related to the activities or materials of the facility
    - Data and/or studies

Exceedance Report Requirements

- **If monitoring exceeds a numeric effluent limit an Exceedance Report must be submitted (Permit Section 8.3)**
  - **No later than 30 calendar days after receiving the results**
  - **Must Include**
    - Site ID
    - Facility name and location
    - Receiving water
    - Data
    - Explanation
    - Contact

Corrective Action Requirements

- **Notification (Permit Section 5.1)**
  - If there is a diversion, bypass, spill, overflow, upset, or discharge other than what is allowed by the permit occurs it must be report within 24 hours to the spill hotline
  - If any of these are imminent then NDEP must be notified immediately

- **SWPPP Review and Revision is Required (Permit Section 5.2)**
  - If there is an unauthorized discharge
  - If an effluent limit is exceeded
  - If it is determined that the discharge contributes to an exceedance of a water quality standard or waste load allocation
  - Control measures need to be modified or there are changes to the facility affecting discharge

Corrective Action Requirements

- **Corrective Action Deadlines (Section 5.3)**
  - **Immediate:**
    - Must be done in all circumstances
    - Take reasonable steps to minimize or prevent discharge
    - On the same day the condition is found
  - **Subsequent**
    - If changes are necessary, must be installed or repaired within 14 calendar days or before the next storm event

- **When there are conditions discovered that require corrective action, the permittee shall complete a Corrective Action Report (Section 5.4)**
  - Must be completed within 14 calendar days of the discovery
  - The report must be maintained with the SWPPP

Annual Report Requirements

- **All permitted facilities shall prepare an annual report on the Industrial Stormwater Annual Report Form (Section 8.2)**
  - **Complete by January 28**
  - **Reporting period: January 1 to December 31**
  - **Include the following:**
    - The past years routine facility inspections
    - Quarterly visual assessment
    - Corrective Actions
    - Noncompliance incidents

- **Annual Report shall be kept onsite and made available to NDEP**
- **Facilities that collect monitoring samples must submit the annual report to NDEP**

Questions?

Contact

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Stormwater Branch
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