

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE NATIONAL
POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION
SYSTEM (NPDES)

NAME
CITY, STATE
2023-2027

PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

SWPPP REQUIRES ANNUAL REVIEW

The Clean Water Act (CWA) was amended in 1972 to prohibit the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the United States from any point source, unless the discharge is in compliance with a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. The CWA was further amended in 1987 to establish a framework for regulating municipal and industrial storm water discharge under the NPDES program.

Specific industries and industrial activities are required to obtain a storm water NPDES permit based on their standard industrial classification (SIC) code and their potential to contribute to storm water pollution from industrial activity. Most states administer the NPDES requirements which includes maintaining a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

The pollution prevention plan is required to ensure that pollutants are not making their way into the storm water discharge from your site. The pollution prevention plan requires that you select and implement Best Management Practices (BMPs). BMPs can consist of a schedule of activities, prohibitions or practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce pollution in runoff from your site. In many cases, BMPs may already be in place and just need to be identified in the pollution prevention plan.

The SWPPP can be prepared by personnel at the salvage yard. A professional engineer is not required. Most of the information used in the SWPPP is based on observation, knowledge of the operation, and common sense. The SWPPP should reflect the current activity and be updated each time changes are implemented at the facility. The SWPPP should be reviewed annually.

The major components of the SWPPP include:

- Identifying a pollution prevention team;
- Preparing a site map;
- Describing the potential pollutants present at the facility;
- Describing activity at the yard that reduces pollutant runoff;
- Conducting a site evaluation for regulatory compliance;

The purpose of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is to facilitate the development and maintenance of a plan that addresses potential exposure of toxins to the environment during rainfall events. By thinking through the processes at the facility and implementing Best Management Practices (BMPs), some as simple as good housekeeping, the salvage yard can significantly reduce environmental impact.

40CFR112

POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM		
P2 TEAM LEADER		
Name:		
Title: Owner		
Emergency contact phone number:		
Responsibilities:		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Signatory authority	<input type="checkbox"/> Oversees operation	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintains paperwork
<input type="checkbox"/> Conducts physical inspections	<input type="checkbox"/> Handles waste	<input type="checkbox"/> Oversees housekeeping
P2 TEAM MEMBER		
Name:		
Title: Owner		
Emergency contact phone number:		
Responsibilities:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conducts Training	<input type="checkbox"/> Oversees operation	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintains paperwork
<input type="checkbox"/> Conducts physical inspections	<input type="checkbox"/> Handles waste	<input type="checkbox"/> Oversees housekeeping
P2 TEAM MEMBER		
Name:		
Title:		
Emergency contact phone number:		
Responsibilities:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conducts Training	<input type="checkbox"/> Oversees operation	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintains paperwork
<input type="checkbox"/> Conducts physical inspections	<input type="checkbox"/> Handles waste	<input type="checkbox"/> Oversees housekeeping
P2 TEAM MEMBER		
Type of industry: Automotive: Salvage Yard (SIC 5015)		
Operating hours: Monday – Friday Weekday Hours: 8-5 & Saturday Hours: 8-Noon		
NPDES Permit Number: applied for or number		
Coverage provided through:		
Reviewed and/or updated: July 11, 2023		

Name developed the SWPPP and will maintain the responsibility to implement all permit requirements, maintain control measures, and revise the plan when necessary.

SITE MAP

The SWPPP includes a site map, when possible showing:

- 1) **Property boundaries, buildings, paved areas;**
- 2) An outline of the drainage area of each storm water outfall including **direction of storm water flow and outfall location(s);**
- 3) Structural control measure to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff (such as flow diversion structures, retention ponds, vegetative swales, or sediment trap);
- 4) **Locations of activity and material storage that may be a pollutant source;**
 - a. **Fueling station**
 - b. **Vehicle/equipment washing area**
 - c. **Above-ground storage tanks**
 - d. **Vehicle storage**
- 5) Receiving water; Each surface water body including neighboring streams, rivers, lakes, and ponds.
- 6) If applicable, location of past spills and leaks (during past three years).

INSERT MAP HERE

GoogleEarth is a good resource to capture an aerial view of the facility.

Use the Microsoft PAINT program to add text to the map picture to identify fluid & vehicle storage, dismantling shop, etc. locations on the map.

Also add arrows to show the direction of the flow of the stormwater runoff and the point that it leaves the property (called an outfall).

Maps, labels, and outfall can also be handwritten and then scan the map to insert in the SWPPP. Neatness doesn't count as much as accuracy!

SIGNIFICANT MATERIALS INVENTORY

List all significant materials used, stored, handled, disposed, processed, or produced onsite. Assess and evaluate these materials for their potential to contribute pollutants to storm water runoff.

NAME OF MATERIAL	LOCATION ON-SITE INSIDE/OUTSIDE	EXPOSURE TO RAINFALL? COVERED/UNCOVERED
Used Oil including brake, transmission & hydraulic fluid	OUTSIDE	UNCOVERED
Gasoline	INSIDE	COVERED
Diesel	OUTSIDE	UNCOVERED
Used Antifreeze	OUTSIDE	UNCOVERED
Batteries	INSIDE	COVERED
Used Refrigerant	INSIDE	COVERED
Fluorescent Bulbs	INSIDE	COVERED
Scrap Tires	OUTSIDE	UNCOVERED
Scrap Metal	OUTSIDE	UNCOVERED

EXPOSURE OF SIGNIFICANT MATERIAL

Have any of these materials been exposed to storm water in the last three years?
If so list and describe:

NAME OF MATERIAL	Quantity (units)	Describe Potential Exposure
Scrap Metal	250+ Vehicles	Salvage vehicles are placed in the yard for storage until crushed
Diesel	Fueling Station	Small spills may be present during transfer operation.
Used Antifreeze	275-gal tote	Small spills may be present during transfer operation.

SIGNIFICANT MATERIALS INVENTORY

EXPOSURE OF SIGNIFICANT MATERIAL

DESCRIPTION OF EXPOSED SIGNIFICANT MATERIAL

Based on your material inventory, describe the significant materials that were exposed to storm water during the past three years and/or are currently exposed.

MATERIAL	Method of Storage or Disposal	Period of exposure
Diesel	Fuel is stored in a xxx gallon tank that may expose small spills from the fueling process. No open containers are stored outside.	Ongoing
Scrap Metal	Processed vehicles are stored in the yard with exposure to rainfall until scrap metal recycling. Hoods are kept closed.	Ongoing
Antifreeze	Antifreeze is stored in a 275-gallon tote that may expose small spills from the transfer operation. No open containers are stored outside.	Ongoing

Material Management Practices Used (Provide a narrative description of the materials management practices used that either: minimized contact with storm water; serve as structural or non-structural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water; or, treat storm water).

Fuel storage: refueling takes place infrequently and operators take care to minimize drips.

Scrap metal: all fluids are removed from vehicles prior to storage in the yard.

ON-SITE STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

List On-site storage and disposal methods of materials

Used Oil including Brake, Transmission, Hydraulic Fluids:

After evacuation used oil is stored Outside (as shown on the site map). Used oil is recycled Off-Site with pick up by a Marketer/Burner.

Used Antifreeze:

After evacuation used antifreeze is stored Outside. Used antifreeze is sold as product and/or used in facility vehicles.

Used Fuels:

After evacuation used fuel is stored Inside. Used fuel is recycled On-Site by reuse as fuel.

Batteries:

After removal batteries are stored Inside. Batteries are recycled Off-site through a licensed battery reclamation service.

Scrap Tires:

After removal scrap tires are stored Outside. Scrap tires are recycled Off-site through a licensed tire hauling service.

Used Refrigerant:

After evacuation used refrigerant is stored Inside in certified storage containers. Used refrigerant is reused on-site in facility vehicles.

Fluorescent Bulbs:

New and used fluorescent bulbs are stored Inside intact in a box. Used fluorescent bulbs are recycled Off-site by a Universal Waste Handler through prepaid packaging service.

Scrap Metal:

Vehicles are stored in the salvage yard (as shown on the site map) until no useful parts can be reclaimed. Once designated as scrap metal the vehicles are crushed On-site (as shown on the site map) and then recycled Off-site by a metal recycler.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

(Based, in part, on recommendations of the Auto Recyclers Association)

Preventive Maintenance

- A preventive maintenance program that involves inspection and good housekeeping at the facility are a normal part of operation at the salvage yard.
- Crushers and other equipment are kept clean to minimize contaminant exposure to storm water.
- Periodic inspections of equipment and storage tanks for leaks, spills, and malfunctioning, worn, or corroded parts is performed at the facility (only if logged).
- Malfunctioning equipment is repaired as soon as possible
- Valves on secondary containment are kept in the 'off' position and locked except when collected water is removed.
- Hoods are routinely kept closed to minimize exposure of the engine to the elements.

Good Housekeeping

- Incoming vehicles are inspected for fluid leaks and for unwanted material placed in the vehicles to reduce the incidence of material exposure to storm water.
- The facility is maintained in an orderly manner by cleaning up debris and trash on a routine basis.
- The manager oversees housekeeping activity and encourages good housekeeping as a routine was of doing business.

Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

- Spill cleanup equipment is kept at locations where spills are likely to occur.
- Dry absorbent material is kept at locations where spills are likely to occur and properly disposed after use.
- Fluids and oils are contained during parts removal and dismantling and placed in the proper storage container until removal, reuse, or recycling.
- Material is NEVER discharged directly to the storm drain.
- Storage containers of good integrity are used at the facility.
- Refueling stations are kept in good shape with the nozzle securely replaced in the pump when not in use.

Potential Spills and their Drainage Points

- The crusher location is the most likely potential spill point. If the spill should escape, the flow would likely move toward the lowest point or outfall (as indicated on the site map).
- The crusher equipment drain is kept clear of debris so that fluids do not overflow from the drain tray creating a 'hot spot' area of contamination.

Procedures for Spill Cleanup

- Spill cleanup procedure is developed and maintained. Employees are trained annually.

Storm Water Management

- Runoff flows downgrade exiting the salvage yard at the location indicated on the site map.

Sediment and Erosion Control

- The facility does NOT use vehicle fluids, oil, or fuel as dust (or weed) control.

Employee Training

- New employees are trained for material handling practices (such as keeping batteries off the ground and good housekeeping) as a routine way of doing business.

Record Keeping and Internal Reporting Procedures

All spills and discharges will be recorded within the SWPPP. The spill incident response activity will be documented including a qualitative (what happened?) and quantitative (how much?) description of the release. Appropriate regulatory bodies will be notified if warranted.

SITE EVALUATION SUMMARY					
List all identified storm water pollutant sources and describe existing management practices that address these sources.					
ACTIVITY	Pollutant Source	Pollutant of Concern	Existing BMPs	New BMPs (to eliminate source)	Date
Loading/ Unloading	Staging area for new arrivals	Antifreeze, Oil, Gas	Incoming vehicles are inspected for fluid leaks and for unwanted material placed in the vehicles to reduce the incidence of material exposure to storm water.		
Outdoor Storage	Vehicles stored in salvage yard	Antifreeze, Oil, Gas	Hoods are routinely kept closed to minimize exposure of the engine to the elements.		
Aboveground Storage Tanks (AST)	Fuel Storage	Diesel, Used Oil	Fluids and oils are contained during parts removal and dismantling and placed in the proper storage container until removal, reuse, or recycling. Storage containers of good integrity are used at the facility.		
Outdoor Processes	Crusher Area	Gas, Diesel, Used Oil	Crushers and other equipment are kept clean to minimize contaminant exposure to storm water. The crusher equipment drain is kept clear of debris so that fluids do not overflow from the drain tray creating a 'hot spot' area of contamination.		
Maintenance & Equipment Cleaning Operations			Malfunctioning equipment is repaired as soon as possible.		
Other On-Site Practices					

NON-STORM DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT

ANNUALLY each outfall location must be evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharge such as vehicle wash water where detergent is used, routine building or pavement washing and air conditioning condensation.

Location, Area, or Equipment	Annual Inspection Date	Responsible Person Inspected by:	Management Practice/ Method	Effectiveness of inspection (Yes/No)	Revision Notes
All areas			Visual	Yes	See below

OUTFALL	OUTFALL INSPECTION OBSERVATIONS	CORRECTIVE ACTION
#1	Visual Inspection: Non-storm water runoff is from air conditioning condensation, which is an acceptable exception.	None
#1	Visual Inspection: Non-storm water runoff is from routine building or pavement washing, which is an acceptable exception.	None

Auto salvage yards do not commonly have non-storm discharge from manufacturing process water or non-contact cooling water.

QUARTERLY VISUAL INSPECTION

(Optional) QUARTERLY visual inspection during rain events (if possible) may be conducted for each outfall (location where storm water runoff exits the property) and of any measures taken on the flow or retention of the runoff. Indicate in which quarter the annual sample was taken with an "S" next to the date.

Location, Area, or Equipment	Responsible Person	1 st Quarter Inspection Date	2 nd Quarter Inspection Date	3 rd Quarter Inspection Date	4 th Quarter Inspection Date
All areas					
All areas					

OUTFALL	INSPECTION OBSERVATIONS	CORRECTIVE ACTION

Any items found to be inadequate during the inspection will be corrected within 12 weeks of the inspection. The SWPPP will be updated within two weeks of the observation.

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If corrections are require, a written summary of the inspection and subsequent action will be made, signed by authorized personnel, and retained for three years. The report will include:

- 1) Date of inspection
- 2) Name of personnel managing inspection
- 3) Statement describing the inspection
- 4) Major observations made during the inspection
- 5) Action taken as a result of the inspection

Site inspections of areas where employees are not stationed nor are visited routinely are conducted at least once every three years, annually when possible. Site inspection of inactive sites are conducted at least once two years from the date the site became inactive and at least once every five years after that, annually when possible.

Special requirements through Municipal sewer system.

The facility is NOT serviced by a municipal storm water sewer system. Therefore no requirements apply under this section.

Consistency with other plans.

The facility is not required to maintain other plans therefore no reference is made.

Additional requirements for facilities subject to SARA Title III, Section 313.

The facility is NOT subject to SARA Title III, Section 313, therefore no additional requirements are required under subsections F(1) through F(3) for Section 313 water priority chemicals.

Salt storage

No storage piles of salt are present at the facility.

Standard Permit Conditions

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Authorized Signature and Date

HISTORY OF “HAZARDOUS CONDITION” REPORTING

Record below all spills and leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants, which resulted in a “hazardous condition” that, have occurred at the facility since October 1, 1989.

MATERIAL	Reason for spill or leak <i>and</i> steps taken to prevent reoccurrence	Date of Spill
	NO SPILLS HAVE OCCURRED	

In the event of an accidental release of toxins to the storm water discharge system, notify:
The Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR) at (515) 281-8694.

Conduct Employee Training

Employee training will inform personnel (at all levels of responsibility) of the components and goals of the SWPPP. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping, and material management practices. A pollution prevention plan shall identify periodic dates from such training.

Review the P2 Team Roster

At least two people are designated as emergency contacts in the event of a situation which may cause contamination during a storm event and the subsequent runoff.

Site Map

A site map was developed to help identify areas where contaminants are likely to be exposed to the elements such as rainfall. When a rain storm happens any pollutants such as oil, grease, fuels, and such may wash away onto the ground and ultimately run off the property. That runoff is what is regulated by the Storm Water Permit program. This training is conducted annually so that all employees can participate in keeping the yard well maintained and to minimize exposing pollutants to storm water.

Sampling

Each year storm water runoff is collected at the yard and sent to laboratory for analysis. This storm water sampling activity helps monitor the level of pollution in the runoff. No treatment measures are taken on storm water runoff at the facility.

Best Management Practices

Best Management Practices or BMPs are the industry norm. These simple practices enable the facility to conduct business in the best manner to protect the environment. Good housekeeping and standard practices such as processing vehicles upon arrival (as time permits) and conducting fluid evacuation activity in the covered shop area are simple BMPs. Other BMPs include:

Preventive Maintenance

- A preventive maintenance program that involves inspection and good housekeeping at the facility are a normal part of operation at the salvage yard.
- Crushers and other equipment are kept clean to minimize contaminant exposure to storm water.
- Periodic inspections of equipment and storage tanks for leaks, spills, and malfunctioning, worn, or corroded parts is performed at the facility.
- Malfunctioning equipment is repaired as soon as possible.
- Valves on secondary containment are kept in the 'off' position and locked except when collected water is removed.
- Hoods are kept closed to minimize exposure of engines to the elements.

Good Housekeeping

- Incoming vehicles are inspected for fluid leaks and for unwanted material placed in the vehicles to reduce the incidence of material exposure to storm water.
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- The manager oversees housekeeping activity and encourages good housekeeping as a routine way of doing business.

Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

- Spill cleanup equipment including dry absorbent material is kept at locations where spills are likely to occur and properly disposed after use.
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Sediment and Erosion Control

- The facility does NOT use vehicle fluids, oil, or fuel as dust (or weed) control.

Employee Training

- New employees are trained for material handling practices (such as keeping batteries off the ground and good housekeeping) as a routine way of doing business.

EMPLOYEE TRAINING RECORD

Date of Session: _____ Time: _____

Trainer: _____ Topic: Storm Water Pollution Prevention

Employees Attending (names, printed):

Signature:

Retain all monitoring records and data for three years after the measurement.

'I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry on the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment for knowing violations.'

Signatory Requirement

Authorized signature and date.

Facility address where samples were taken
Address here