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The Latest from the Water Board • There are different values for Numerical Action Level (NAL) and Numerical Effluent Limitations (NEL). • NAL exceedance results in a change in Level status. • NEL exceedances is a violation of the permit. • For Example: LA RIVER TRIBUTARIES – Total Zinc Instantaneous Max NEL is 0.189 mg/L – If exceeded twice at the same location in the same reporting period. Per sampling location – \$3,000.00 Mandatory Minimum Penalty

What do you need to do?? Know what body of water you discharge into and what the NEL is. Information is found In Appendix E of the General Permit. Along with being concerned if you move into Level 1 or 2 -- you need to worry about have two NEL violations in the same area in the same reporting year.

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And more grief.....

 However, if the NEL value is lower than the instantaneous NAL value for a parameter and the discharger exceeded the NAL twice for the same drainage area within the reporting year, then they would have been in Level 1 for that parameter (or Level 2 depending on whether they were already in Level 1) and also in violation of the permit for the NEL exceedance for that parameter.

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FROM THE WATER BOARD TMDL Requirements • A lot of sites have not completed TMDL compliance evaluation (To find out whether they are subject to the requirements or not). • Some sites conducted TMDL evaluation inaccurately (i.e. misused the online IGP Map Tool) • MP issues specifically seen in the metal finishing industries: • Metal shavings • Materials stored in the outdoor area • NSWD from process/equipment • Attachment I Option • Maintain the effective capacity to capture, infiltrate and/or evapotranspire the volume of runoff produced up to and during the 85th percentile 24-hour precipitation event based upon local, historical precipitation data and records

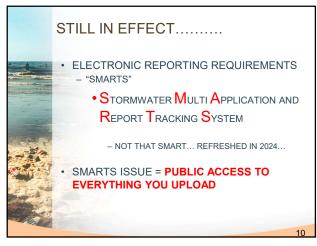
AND THE LATEST...... • YOUR ANNUAL FEE FROM THE WATER BOARD WILL BE BASED UPON YOUR FACILITY SQUARE FOOTAGE. THIS YOU DID, HOPEFULLY LAST MONTH. YOUR FEE SHOULD HAVE BEEN LOWER. • WHAT DO YOU NEED TO DO: • Log into SMARTS and verify that the square footage is correct. If it needs to be corrected, click on the COI (Change of Information) tab and fill out the information they ask for.

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STILL IN EFFECT • WENT INTO EFFECT JULY 1, 2020 - 1. TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD (TMDL) IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS. • NEED TO LOOK UP ON MAP PROGRAM TO FIND WATER BODY YOU DISCHARGE INTO • THEN LOOK UP IN ATTACHMENT E. • https://gispublic.waterboards.ca.gov/portal/apps/ storymaps/stories/d6af03f78185476daebab41ff3 9b2942 • IF THERE IS A PARAMETER THAT YOU DO NOT HAVE ON-SITE – NO TEST!!! - 2. ON-SITE CAPTURE AND USE.

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STILL IN EFFECT...... • MANATORY MINIMUM BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES. REVIEW FORMS "BMPs - GOOD HOUSEKEEPING - PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE - SPILL & LEAK PREVENTION & RESPONSE - MATERIAL HANDLING & WASTE MANAGEMENT - EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL - EMPLOYEE TRAINING PROGRAM - QUALITY ASSURANCE & RECORD KEEPING • ADVANCED BMPs WHEN THE ABOVE ISN'T ENOUGH!!!!



STILL IN EFFECT...... • TRAINING EXPECTATIONS & ROLES - REQUIRES APPROPRIATELY TRAINED PERSONNEL IMPLEMENTING GENERAL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS. - ADDITIONALLY: • IF FACILITY ENTERS LEVEL 1 STATUS, LEVEL 1 REPORT MUST BE PREPARED BY COMPLIANCE GROUP LEADER WHO IS A QUALIFIED INDUSTRIAL STORMWATER PRACTITIONER OR "QISP"

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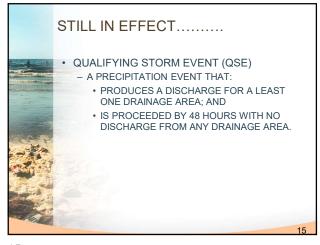


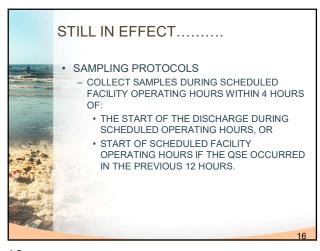
STILL IN EFFECT...... • EXCEEDANCE RESPONSE ACTIONS (ERA) - DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT ERAS WHEN AN ANNUAL OR INSTANTANEOUS MAX NAL OCCURS FOR ANY ONE PARAMETER. • RESULTS IN STATUS CHANGE FROM BASELINE (WHERE YOU ARE NOW) TO LEVEL 1 STATUS. - LEVEL 1 STATUS. - LEVEL 1 STATUS REQUIRES CONSOLIDATED ERA REPORT PREPARED BY GROUP LEADER. - SECOND TIME EXCEEDANCE FOR SAME PARAMETER IN FOLLOWING YEAR = • LEVEL 2 STATUS - LEVEL 2 REPORT BY GROUP LEADER

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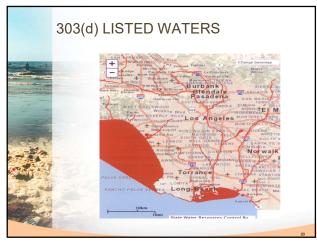


STILL IN EFFECT...... • SAMPLING FREQUENCY - 2 BETWEEN JULY 1 AND DECEMBER 31 - 2 BETWEEN JANUARY 1 AND JUNE 30 • "WET SEASON" ELIMINATED • COMPLIANCE GROUPS - ONLY REQUIRED TO SAMPLE 2 TIMES • ONE IN THE FIRST HALF AND ONE IN THE SECOND HALF, JULY 1ST – DECEMBER 30TH & JANUARY 1ST – JUNE 30 - GET A RAIN LOGGER! RAINWISE.

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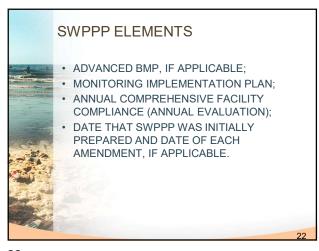
STILL IN EFFECT..... • CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 303(d) IMPAIRMENT - GENERAL PERMIT REQUIRES ADDITIONAL SAMPLING PARAMETERS IF THE DISCHARGER CONTRIBUTES POLLUTANTS TO RECEIVING WATER THAT ARE LISTED AS IMPAIRED FOR THOSE POLLUTANTS LISTED IN CWA 303(d). • For example, if a water body is listed as impaired for copper and your facility has the potential, it gets added to your list of what you have to sample. Sample for it once or twice to be sure and then drop it off the test parameters. – QUESTION 7 ON ANNUAL REPORT





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SWPPP ELEMENTS • FACILITY NAME AND CONTACT INFORMATION; • SITE MAP; • LIST OF MATERIALS. • DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES; • ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES; • MINIMUM BMPS;





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POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES. INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES MATERIAL HANDLING AND STORAGE AREAS DUST AND PARTICULATE GENERATING ACTIVITIES SIGNIFICANT SPILLS AND LEAKS NSWDS AUTHORIZED UNAUTHORIZED ERODIBLE SURFACES

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POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES • ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES FOR STORM WATER AND NSWD. - ALL AREAS OF FACILITY • Except employee parking lot - LIKELY POLLUTANTS - QUANTITY, PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS - DIRECT AND INDIRECT PATHWAYS - DEGREE OF EXPOSURE TO STORM WATER - EFFECTIVENESS OF BMPs - 303(d) CHEMICALS





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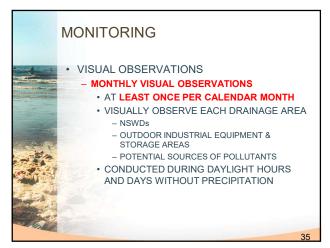


ADVANCED BMPs • ADVANCED BMPs MAY BE NEEDED TO ACHIEVE COMPLIANCE. • EXPOSURE MINIMIZATION BMPs • STORM WATER CONTAINMENT & DISCHARGE REDUCTION BMPs • TREATMENT CONTROL BMPs • OTHER • WHATEVER IS NECESSARY TO MEET EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS OF PERMIT • INFILTRATE OR REUSE STORM WATER WHERE FEASIBLE.

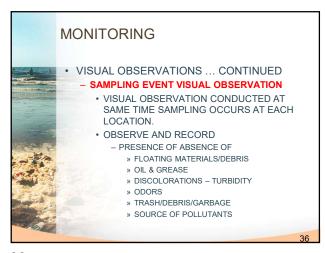
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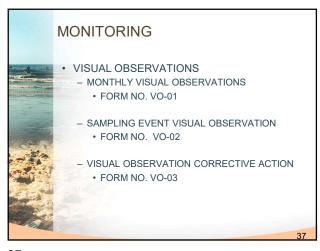
BMP DESCRIPTIONS SITE SPECIFIC !!!!!!!!!! POLLUTANTS BMPS WILL REDUCE FREQUENCY LOCATION INDIVIDUALS RESPONSIBLE TOOLS & EQUIPMENT NECESSARY BMP SUMMARY TABLE





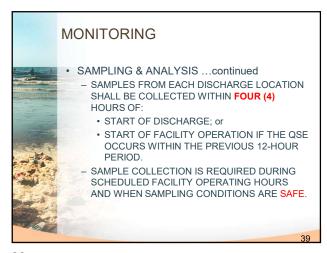
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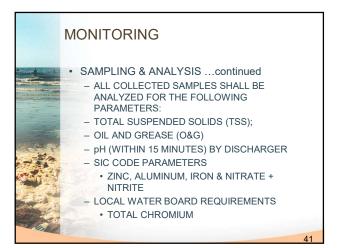


MONITORING • SAMPLING & ANALYSIS - QUALIFYING STORM EVENT (QSE) • PRODUCES A DISCHARGE FOR AT LEAST ONE DRAINAGE AREA; AND • IS PRECEDED BY 48 HOURS WITH NO DISCHARGE FROM ANY DRAINAGE AREA. - COLLECT AND ANALYZE 1 QSE FROM FIRST HALF OF REPORTING YEAR AND 1 QSE FROM THE SECOND HALF OF THE REPORTING YEAR FROM EACH DISCHARGE LOCATION. • NON COMPLIANCE GROUP MEMBERS NEED TO DO FOUR (4)

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BE AWARE YOU MAY HAVE TO DO MORE • FROM THE PERMIT: • 6. The Discharger shall analyze all collected samples for the following parameters: - c. Additional parameters identified by the Discharger on a facility-specific basis that serve as indicators of the presence of all industrial pollutants identified in the pollutant source assessment (Section X.G.2). These additional parameters may be modified (added or removed) in accordance with any updated SWPPP pollutant source assessment;

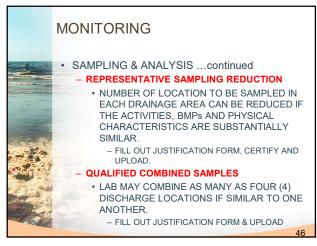
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS • Total Suspended Solids (TSS) is an indicator of the un-dissolved solids that are present in storm water discharge. Sources of TSS include sediment from erosion, and dirt from impervious (i.e., paved) areas. Many pollutants adhere to sediment particles; therefore, reducing sediment will reduce the amount of these pollutants in storm water discharge.

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OIL AND GREASE Oil and Grease (O&G) is a measure of the amount of O&G present in storm water discharge. At very low concentrations, O&G can cause sheen on the surface of water. O&G can adversely affect aquatic life, create unsightly floating material, and make water undrinkable. Sources of O&G include, but are not limited to, maintenance shops, vehicles, machines and roadways.

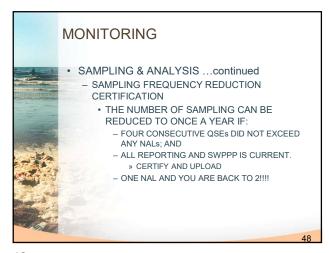
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pH is a numeric measurement of the hydrogenion concentration. Many industrial facilities handle materials that can affect pH. A sample is considered to have a neutral pH if it has a value of 7. At values less than 7, water is considered acidic; above 7 it is considered alkaline or basic. Pure rain water in California typically has a pH value of approximately 7. NOTE: You need to do this yourself within 15 minutes and record the results.





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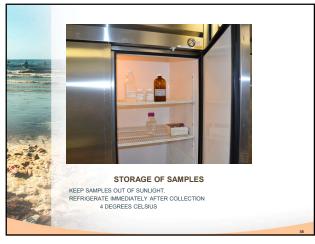






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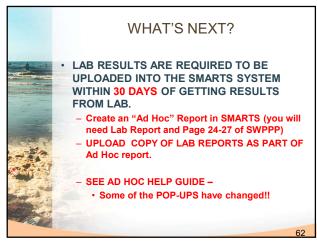




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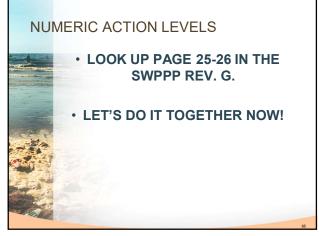




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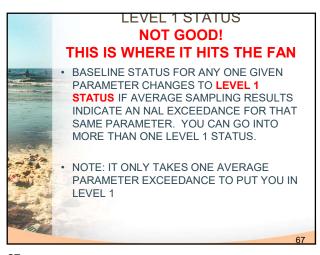
EXCEEDANCE RESPONSE ACTIONS (ERAs) TWO TYPES OF NUMERIC ACTION LEVELS (NALs) EXCEEDANCES - ANNUAL NAL EXCEEDANCE (SEE PAGE 24) • AVERAGE OF ALL SAMPLES TAKEN - FOR EACH PARAMETER - INSTANTANEOUS MAXIMUM NAL EXCEEDANCE • WHEN TSS OR O&G HAS 2 OR MORE EXCEEDANCE FOR ANY PARAMETER • OR ONE OUTSIDE THE pH RANGE

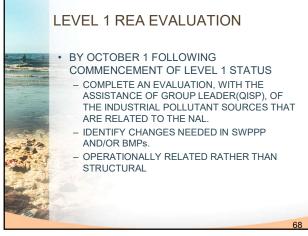




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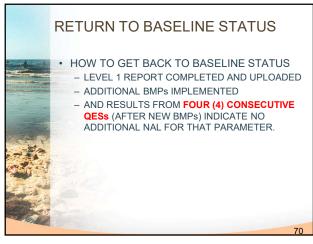






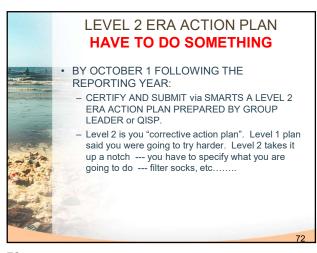
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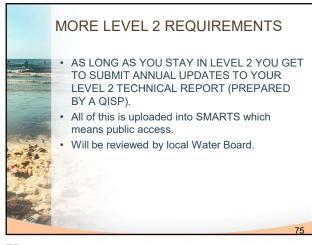
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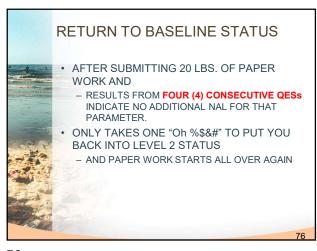






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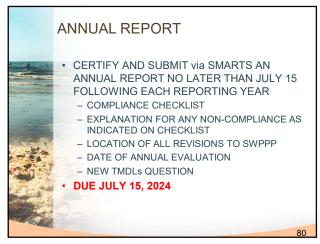


COMPLIANCE GROUP LEADERS • BE A CERTIFIED TRAINER OF RECORD (ToR) - WHICH MAKES THEM A QISP TOO • PREPARE A CONSOLIDATED LEVEL 1 ERA REPORT FOR GROUP MEMBERS IN LEVEL 1 • PREPARE LEVEL 2 ERA ACTION PLAN FOR EACH LEVEL 2 PARTICIPANT • PREPARE A LEVEL 2 ERA TECHNICAL REPORT FOR EACH LEVEL 2 PARTICIPANT • INSPECT ALL FACILITIES AT LEAST ONCE PER REPORTING YEAR.

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ANOTHER REASON TO STAY IN BASELINE COMPLIANCE GROUP MEMBERS ENTERING LEVEL 1 STATUS WILL BE ASSESSED ADDITIONAL FEE TO COVER THE COST OF THE LEVEL 1 EVALUATION AND CONSOLIDATED LEVEL 1 REPORT. GOING INTO LEVEL 2 Level 2 Action Plan: ADDITIONAL FEE. Level 2 Technical Report: ADDITIONAL FEE





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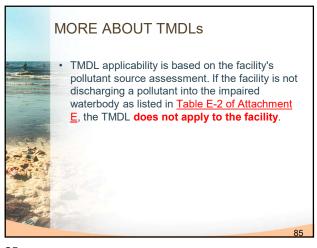
WANT TO BE SCARED?? • EVERYTHING YOU UPLOAD INTO "SMARTS" BECOMES A PUBLIC RECORD AND VIEWABLE BY ANY ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP AND LAWYER. • NUMBER OF LAWSUITS FILED AGAINST GROUP MEMBERS continue...

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TMDLs IN EFFECT NELs • TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS - Water Body and Pollutant Specific - Goal is to restore impaired water bodies. - Site specific • Mapping tool available (link in the revised SWPPP). • New requirements went into effect 7/1/2020 • Current SWPPP has been revised to meet these new requirements NOW.



Determine TMDL applicability, complete the following steps:

AND MORE ABOUT TMDL

- Identify type of Industrial General Permit coverage (only applies to Dischargers with a Notice of Intent (NOI)),
- · Identify receiving waterbody and watershed,
- Determine if receiving waterbody or watershed is listed in Table E-2,
- Identify industrial pollutants to be sampled from the facility's pollutant source assessment,
- Compare industrial pollutants to the "Pollutants" column in Table E-2.

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NEW COMPLIANCE OPTIONS??? • STORM WATER CAPTURE, INFILTRATE, DIVERT, AND/OR EVAPORATE THE RUNOFF? • DOWNSPOUT FILTERS • FILTER SOCKS • FILTRATION SYSTEMS • LET'S LOOK AT SOME PHOTOS....

WHY NOT USE THIS FREE WATER!? • We are using what is called an On-Site Compliance Option to meet the requirements of the General permit. Parts of this are described in (II)(E)(2) and also in Attachment I. • To calculate the storage volume required, the first hurdle is to figure out the exposed industrial area of the plant. This excludes isolated parking areas, hazardous material areas that are bermed properly (volume-wise), roofs that have no industrial component, etc. For us, the Total sq. footage is 86,373, but removing the excluded areas that drops to 73,270 sq. ft.

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A TALE OF FREE WATER

- Next, find the facility's 85th Percentile, 24-hr
 Rainfall. It is different in different areas. The L.A.
 County Hydrology Map site is useful:
- https://dpw.lacounty.gov/wrd/hydrologygis/
- In the top left corner there is a "Layers" tab.
 Check the "Final 85th Percentile, 24-hr Rainfall".
- In our case, we're a few feet from the 0.90" line.
 0.90" is 0.075 feet, times 73,270 sq. ft. is 5,495 cu. ft. Converted to gallons, that is 41,104 gallons.

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FALLING FROM THE SKY

- You might figure "that's it", but a shop needs to be ready to capture another 85th Percentile, 24-hr Rainfall the next day. We don't use water that fast so we need additional storage. We used nearby rainfall data and our daily consumption rate to calculate what capacity we would need. That ended up being close to 100,000 gallons.
 When the storm event exceeds the 85th
- When the storm event exceeds the 85th Percentile, 24-hr Rainfall, you are permitted to discharge. You are still required to sample, but the results are not to be used to determine compliance with the General Permit, just for future rulemaking.

We installed six 15,000 gallon tanks in our boneyard and another 15,000 gallons of storage at the stormwater sump. These 105,000 gallons were put to the test this past season. We also burmed areas so industrial stormwater would remain separate from parking areas. We've had a stormwater inspection and the inspector walked out impressed. He hadn't seen a storage system like ours.

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FREE WATER? • Having rainwater in storage has dropped our city water consumption by 2/3rds. Since the rainwater is so much cleaner than city water, we're not using up the ion exchange bottles nearly as often. So we're saving money there too. • SPECIAL NOTE: BECAREFUL WHAT YOU SAY TO SANITATION...

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