

Chapter IX

Clean Water Act (CWA)

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP)

A. INTRODUCTION.

1. The Clean Water Act (CWA) requires certain industrial facilities to reduce, minimize, or eliminate the pollution of storm water runoff. To achieve this, the CWA requires that certain designated industrial activities that discharge storm water runoff obtain a storm water National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.

2. Storm water runoff is managed through a permit process, a storm water pollution prevention plan, and the implementation of controls referred to as best management practices.

- Either state environmental agencies or EPA regions regulate storm water programs. There are two types of permits that storm water runoff can be managed under a multi-sector general permit, or a site-specific individual permit.

- A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is a plan prepared by a permit holder that identifies sources of pollution or contamination effecting storm water runoff. The plan usually includes periodic sampling and is also the document that carries out actions to prevent or control the pollution of storm water runoff.

- Best Management Practices (BMP) is the term used to refer to measures implemented by the permit holder to reduce the amount of pollution entering surface water, air, land, or ground waters.

B. HOST RESPONSIBILITIES.

1. Military installations with designated industrial activities that discharge storm water run-

off to a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) or to a U.S. body of water are subject to storm water requirements. Tenant activities on the installation are subject to any storm water requirements associated with their activities.

2. An installation subject to storm water permitting requirements is also required to develop and implement a SWPPP.

3. Installations covered by permits are required to monitor storm water runoff for industrial activities at their installation.

4. Installation activities whose storm water runoff exceeds levels for certain contaminants require the implementation of best management practices.

C. DRMO RESPONSIBILITIES.

1. DRMO activities that could be subject to storm water pollution prevention requirements if a host installation is required to have a NPDES storm water permit include:

- HW Storage Facilities (TSDFs).
- Vehicle Storage Yards.
- Scrap Yards.

2. DRMOs should know the regulatory status of their host installation regarding NPDES storm water program requirements. If an installation has a SWPPP and operates one of the three activities above, DRMOs should become familiar with and the DRMO section of the SWPPP.

3. DRMOs will work with their host installation SWPPP to reduce storm water contamination from their activities.

4. If the DRMO is informed that storm water runoff from a DRMO activity exceeds a standard and is requested to implement new or additional BMPs, the DRMO will cooperate with the host's request. DRMOs will work with their Zone Manager to develop management practices to meet the host installation's request.

5. If assistance in implementing BMPs are determined necessary the DRMO/Zone Manager should forward a request for assistance to the National Command.

D. DRMS RESPONSIBILITIES.

1. Projects requiring funding should be programmed as necessary.

2. Projects to comply with storm water requirements will be identified to DRMS-LHP so that these projects can be included in various environmental budget, cost, and planning reports.