BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL FACILITIES

Industrial activities and storage and handling of materials at commercial and industrial facilities have the potential to pollute storm water runoff with sediment, chemicals, oil and grease, metals, and trash. Storm water runoff can pick up these items, thereby contaminating the storm water. It carries the pollutants right into the City's storm drainage system, which flows directly into our streams and coastal waters.

Best Management Practices (BMPs), simple and effective methods to prevent the pollution of storm water, should be implemented by commercial and industrial facilities to prevent pollutants from being picked up by storm water. Implementing storm water BMPs is a vital part of protecting Hawaii's waters for life.

VISIT THE WEBSITE

www.CLEANWATERHONOLULU.com

OR

CALL THE

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN LINE

768-3300

The Law: The Federal Clean Water Act gave the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the authority to implement water pollution control programs. Local statutes and ordinances address compliance and enforcement of the EPA's mandates.

The Ordinance: The Revised Ordinances of Honolulu, Section 14-12.23(a) Environmental Quality Control-Violation states, "It shall be unlawful for any person to discharge or cause to be discharged any pollutant into any drainage facility which causes a pollution problem in state waters, or causes a violation of any provision of the City NPDES [National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System] permit or the water quality standards of the State of Hawaii."

Discharging pollutants to the storm drain system is against the law. Violations can result in fines of up to $25,000 per violation, per day.

REFERENCES:

California Stormwater Quality Association. 2003. Stormwater Best Management Practice Handbook, Industrial and Commercial. http://www.cabmphandbooks.com

City and County of Honolulu. 2012. Storm Water BMP Guide. http://www.honoluludpp.org/ReportsNotices/StormWaterQualityPage.aspx

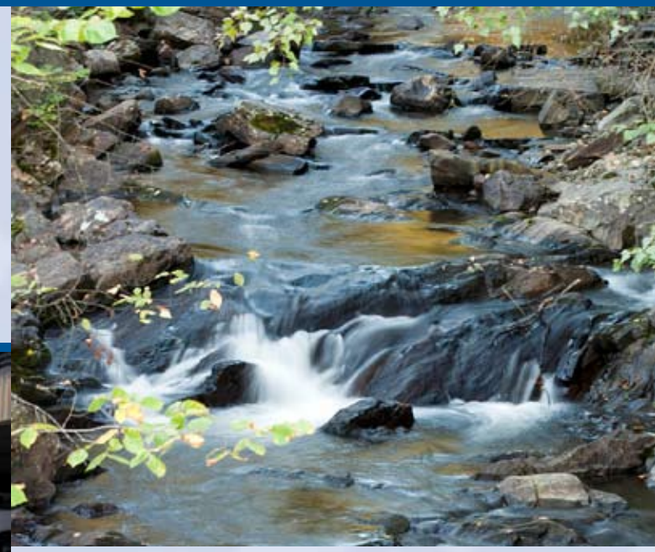
United States Environmental Protection Agency. 2009. Stormwater Discharges From Industrial Facilities. http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/indust.cfm

STORM WATER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FACILITIES

City and County of Honolulu
Department of Facility Maintenance

11/2015



E Mālama I Ka Wai Ola

Protect our waters...
FOR LIFE

STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

PROTECTING OUR WATERS

Rain falling in urban areas flows along streets and gutters, and collects in drain inlets and catch basins. Storm water is then carried by drain pipes and channels into streams and the ocean. Dirt, debris, grime, automotive fluids, and other such loose materials on the ground can be picked up by storm water and end up polluting our island waters.

Streams and oceans are homes to fish, plants, and other aquatic life, and serve as major recreational areas for the Oahu community. They offer opportunities for activities such as fishing, swimming, surfing, diving, and paddling. Keeping storm water as clean as possible is in everyone's interest. The information in this brochure provides guidance on how to protect our streams and the ocean by reducing storm water pollution.

CITY INSPECTIONS AND ENFORCEMENT

The City has developed an industrial and commercial discharge management program to reduce the discharge of pollutants from all industrial and commercial facilities and activities that discharge into the City's Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4), or drainage system. The management program includes inspections and enforcement actions for industrial and commercial facilities.

City inspectors visit facilities to assess potential sources of pollutants to the City's drainage system and potential impacts to receiving waters. They also evaluate any Best Management Practices (BMPs) that are used at the facility, as well as its Storm Water Pollution Control Plan (SWPCP), if applicable.

A facility representative must accompany the City inspector during the site visit. The inspector will point out any deficiencies observed and provide recommendations to the representative. A formal report will be sent to the facility within two weeks only if there are deficiencies that need to be addressed. These reports are also submitted to the State Department of Health (DOH) semi-annually on October 31 and April 30.

TYPICAL ISSUES CHECKED DURING INSPECTIONS

Illicit Discharge

The City's drainage system was designed to convey storm water, not trash or pollutants. It is illegal to discharge pollutants into the City's drainage system. Typical illegal pollutants from industrial/commercial facilities include oil, wash water (from washing vehicles, containers, pavement, etc.), and soil/sediment. For more information about pollutants and how they impact our environment, visit *www.cleanwaterhonolulu.com.*

Pollutants (wash water and cleaner) flowing into a drain inlet contaminate the drainage system.

Illegal Storm Drain Connection

All drainage connections from non-municipal and private property to a City drainage facility must have a storm drain connection license issued to the property owner. Examples of drainage connections include pipes or hoses that convey flow directly into a gutter, channel, or drainage structure; or a private drain inlet, catch basin, or channel that connects to the City's drainage system.

Sidewalk culverts are storm drain connections.

The application for a storm drain connection license can be downloaded from the *forms* link at *www.cleanwaterhonolulu.com* or can be requested by calling the Department of Planning and Permitting at 768-8106.

Materials Storage/ Good Housekeeping

Proper storage and good housekeeping methods should be implemented as Best Management Practices to minimize the potential for pollution.

Improper storage: This 55-gallon drum is unlabeled, rusted, and not stored under cover.

Storm water can pick up pollutants that wash off or dissolve in water from materials that are exposed to rain or runoff flowing through the storage area.

SUGGESTED BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Outside Areas

- Observe the natural flow pattern of water on your property to determine the best area to store materials and avoid contamination of storm water.
- Direct runoff from paved areas to landscaped areas.
- Clean and maintain drain inlets on property regularly.
- Keep materials and stockpiles covered or contained.
- Keep dumpster lids closed. Replace leaking dumpsters.
- Keep outside areas organized and clean. Dispose of empty containers, sweep regularly, remove scrap material, and clean up spills, oil, and hydraulic fluid leaks promptly.
- Conduct vehicle maintenance under covered areas. Use drip pans and absorbent materials.
- Washing vehicles is allowed only if:
  - vehicle wash water is kept on property so it does not flow into the City's drainage system.
  - used water is pretreated and discharged into the sewer system—such discharge must be approved by the City's Regulatory Control Branch (768-3262).

Storing dumpsters in covered areas minimizes storm water contact with trash.

Chemical Storage and Handling

- Store batteries under a roof and dispose of them properly.
- Store chemicals, fuel, and oil in marked, covered containers in a well-ventilated area under a roof. Use secondary containment (e.g., a containment pallet) if applicable.
- Provide clearly labeled spill response kits that are easily accessible near chemical storage areas.
- Schedule employee training for spill response, proper handling and disposal of chemicals, and pollution prevention on a regular basis.

Containment pallets prevent leaks from entering the drainage system.

DO YOU NEED AN NPDES PERMIT?

Industrial facilities may be required to obtain National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit coverage. In general, work that falls under the following categories requires permit coverage:

- Facilities subject to federal stormwater effluent discharge standards (e.g., those that process certain foods, or manufacture chemicals and metals)
- Heavy manufacturing facilities (e.g., paper and steel mills, chemical plants, and petroleum refineries)
- Coal/mineral mining and oil/gas exploration and processing
- Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities
- Landfills, land application sites, and open dumps
- Recycling facilities
- Steam electric power generating plants
- Transportation facilities
- Sewage or treatment works treating domestic sewage
- Light manufacturing (e.g., food processing, printing, electronics manufacturing, and public storage)

Facility activities are classified under a Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code. Each facility is responsible for identifying its own code based on its activities.

If you think your facility may need NPDES coverage, contact the DOH Clean Water Branch at 586-4309.

For more information, visit the Environmental Protection Agency's website at *http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/swcats.cfm.*

For More Information

Environmental Concern Line 768-3300
or www.cleanwaterhonolulu.com

REPORT UNCONTROLLABLE OR UNCONTAINABLE SPILLS IMMEDIATELY TO THE HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, HAZARD EVALUATION AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE AT (808) 586-4249 OR (808) 247-2191 (AFTER HOURS), OR CALL 911.