

3. Complete and submit a Notice of Intent (NOI)

The NOI is the application you file with DEQ to obtain coverage under the industrial general permit. It is also your certification that you have developed and will implement a SWPPP. A complete NOI will usually be processed within two to three weeks. A letter of authorization will be returned to you authorizing storm water discharges under the IGP. Remember that wastewater discharges are not authorized under the IGP. If you will have wastewater discharges you will need a second WYPDES permit specifically for those discharges.



4. Implement all BMPs described in your SWPPP

You must follow your SWPPP. The SWPPP is a requirement of the permit and is enforceable as part of the permit. If you find the BMPs in your SWPPP are not as effective as they should be, you will need to modify your existing BMPs, replace the ineffective BMPs or add new BMPs. Modify your SWPPP to reflect those changes.

5. Collect storm water samples twice each year for analysis.

Concrete manufacturing facilities, including ready-mix plants, are required to sample storm water that runs off their site at least twice each year. Samples must be analyzed at a lab for total suspended solids (TSS) and total recoverable iron. A guidance document and reporting form will accompany your letter of authorization (LOA).

Storm Water Permits and the Ready-Mixed Concrete Industry



An Operator's Guide to the Wyoming Storm Water Permit Program



Transferring permit coverage

You and the new owner must complete a Notice of Transfer and Acceptance and submit it to DEQ at least seven days prior to the change in ownership. The form must be submitted with original signatures from both the new and current owners. A new letter of authorization will be sent to the new owner. The current owner should provide the new owner with a copy of the facility SWPPP and other documents related to the storm water permit.

Additional Assistance

For assistance with program requirements contact Barb Sahl, Storm Water Program Coordinator, at 307-777-7570 or at bsahl@state.wy.us. More information regarding the storm water program can be found at http://deq.state.wy.us/wqd/WYPDES_Permitting/WYPDES_Storm_Water/stormwater.asp.



Why do I have to get permit coverage?

Regulations under the federal Clean Water Act require ready-mix plants to obtain coverage under a storm water permit and to develop a plan to ensure that storm water run off from the plant is clean enough to discharge to surface waters without causing water quality concerns. In Wyoming the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) implements the storm water program under the Wyoming Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WYPDES).



The WYPDES permit applicable to ready-mix plants is the Industrial General Permit for storm water discharges (IGP). All ready-mix plants (and other concrete products manufacturers) must have coverage under this permit.

This brochure describes the general requirements of the IGP, how to get coverage under the IGP and whom to contact for additional assistance.

Why is the DEQ concerned about run off from ready-mix plants?

Many of the materials used in the manufacture of concrete are potentially harmful to the quality of receiving waters (creeks, rivers, lakes, wetlands).

- *Aggregate, sand, portland cement, yard dust and stack emissions* that leave the yard in runoff can contribute sediment to nearby water bodies. If suspended in water (TSS or total suspended solids), sediment can clog fish gills, cloud the water and reduce plant growth and increase treatment costs for public and private water supplies. Sediment that settles to the bottom can smother aquatic organisms and eliminate breeding sites for fish. Stream channels can accumulate so much sediment that the flow regime is altered and the potential for flooding, in extreme cases, can increase.
- *Portland cement* is highly alkaline, commonly exceeding a pH of 10. High pH waters are toxic to aquatic life, including fish.
- The breakdown of some *chemical admixtures* used in manufacturing concrete can reduce the oxygen available for fish and other aquatic life. The demand for oxygen for the breakdown of chemical admixtures is called Biological Oxygen Demand or BOD.
- *Fuels and lubricants* stored and used on site can contribute hydrocarbons to runoff.

Storm water runoff and plant process waters: The WYPDES storm water permit covers only storm water runoff. Waters that are used for washing equipment and for dust control are considered process wastewaters and cannot be covered under the storm water permit. If storm water is commingled with any process wastewater then all of the mixed water is considered wastewater. Process wastewater that is discharged from the plant site and has potential to reach a surface water of the state (see below for a definition of surface waters of the state) must be covered under an additional WYPDES permit for wastewater discharges.

“Surface waters of the state” means all permanent and intermittent defined drainages and lakes, reservoirs, and wetlands which are not manmade retention ponds used for the treatment of municipal, agricultural or industrial waste; and all other bodies of surface water, either public or private, which are wholly or partially within the boundaries of the State.

I need permit coverage. Where do I start?

1. Read the DEQ Industrial General Permit (IGP).

You can download a copy at http://deq.state.wy.us/wqd/WYPDES_Permitting/WYPDES_Storm_Water/stormwater.asp, or by calling the DEQ Water Quality Division at 307-777-7781 and requesting a copy of the permit be sent to you. Read and understand the permit and remember that the operator is legally responsible for complying with all of its provisions.

2. Develop a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP).

The SWPPP is a plan for the plant site describing what pollutants are exposed to storm water and what best management practices (BMPs) will be implemented to keep those pollutants on site and out of surface waters and storm drains. Remember that storm drains are almost always direct conduits to a near by surface water. The requirements for the SWPPP are in Part 4 of the IGP.

The SWPPP must be completed before you apply for coverage under the IGP. You don't have to submit the SWPPP with your application, but it must be kept on site and available for review during an inspection. You'll want to make sure your SWPPP is updated any time an operations change might affect the quality of storm water runoff from your site.

Basic SWPPP Principles:

- ▷ Divert storm water away from chemical storage, wash areas, fuel/lubricant storage, and other areas where contaminants could be mobilized.
- ▷ To the extent possible minimize exposure of materials to precipitation and storm water runoff.
- ▷ Use secondary containment for fuels, lubricants and liquid chemicals.
- ▷ Implement good housekeeping measures.
 - Sweep or mop up spills immediately
 - Repair leaks
 - Label all chemicals used on site and store according to manufacturer's specifications
 - Provide appropriate training to employees
- ▷ Minimize dust production to the extent possible.
- ▷ Control trash and debris through proper management
- ▷ Inspect the site regularly and maintain BMPs, especially after storms
- ▷ Where settling basins are used for wastewater, reduce inflow of runoff and develop a plan to manage excess water quantity. Recycle and reuse water whenever possible.