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STORM WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN (SWPCP)

Portland Container Repair
9449 N. Burgard Way
Multnomah County
Portland, Oregon 97203
File No. 111236

Prepared for:

Mr. Andy Millican
Portland Container Repair, Inc.
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Prepared by:

CENTURY WEST
ENGINEERING CORPORATION

JULY 27, 2001

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Storm Water Pollution Control Plan

Summary of Significant Dates, Schedules, and Recordkeeping

Activity	Deadline or Schedule	Reference			
		Section	Page Number	Blank Form	Example
SWPCP Preparation	Completed	--	--	--	--
Storm Water Sampling	Semi-Annually, 7/1- 6/30	4.2.1	11	Appendix D	Figure 3
Storm Water Monthly Visual Monitoring	Monthly	4.2.2	12	Appendix F	Figure 4
Submit sample results and Inspection Forms to DEQ/BES	July 15, 2001	4.5	13	--	--
Spills and Leaks	As necessary	5.1.3	15	Appendix H	--
Employee Training	Monthly	5.1.5	20	Appendix I	Figure 5
Annual Review	August of each year	6.1	22	Appendix J	--

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July 24, 2001

RECORD OF AMENDMENT

All amendments and updates to this plan are summarized as follows:

AMENDMENT	CERTIFICATION	DATE

SWPC PLAN CERTIFICATION PAGE

Name of Facility:	Portland Container Repair, Inc.
Type of Facility:	Transportation-related
Date of Initial Operation:	1995
Location of Facility:	9449 N. Burgard Way Portland, Oregon 97203
Designated Person Responsible:	Andy Millican Vice President
Management Approval:	Full approval is extended by Management at a level with authority to commit the necessary resources toward storm water pollution control.

"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."

Signature and date:	_____
Name:	Andy Millican
Title:	Vice President

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STORM WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN

Portland Container Repair Corp.
9449 N. Burgard Way, Portland, Oregon

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Storm Water Pollution Control Plan (SWPCP) has been prepared to meet the requirements of the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality's (DEQ) National Pollution Discharge Elimination System, Storm Water Discharge Permit, General Permit No. 1200-Z, Schedule A. A copy of the permit has been included as Appendix A. The SWPCP is designed to identify potential sources of pollution, implement best management practices (BMPs), and reduce pollutants in storm water discharge at the Portland Container Repair Corp. (Portland Container) facility in Portland, Oregon. The site is currently owned by Schnitzer Properties. Storm water from the facility discharges to the Willamette River and is subject to water quality limitations as detailed in the 1200-Z permit.

The objectives of the SWPCP are:

1. To eliminate potential discharges of unpermitted process wastewater, domestic wastewater, and non-contact cooling water to storm water drainage systems.

2. To implement BMPs to identify, reduce, eliminate, and prevent the pollution of storm water.

3. To prevent violations of surface water quality, groundwater quality, or sediment management standards.

Based on the present activities at the Portland Container facility, potential pollutants from the site would be expected to consist primarily of sediments, metal debris, and petroleum products such as fuels, oils, and grease. Petroleum products are associated with vehicles and equipment and are stored in small quantity containers located inside the main building and inside shipping containers located immediately west of the main building. Primary potential pollutant sources are operation and maintenance of on-site equipment and refrigeration unit repair activities.

In the event of a significant change in facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance that may affect the Portland Container facility's potential impact on the Willamette River, the SWPCP must be updated. The amendments to the plan must be made not later than 60 days after the changes are implemented.

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1.1 Background

Studies completed since passing of the Clean Water Act of 1972 have shown that many of the nation's lakes, rivers, and streams do not meet water quality standards for aquatic life and for beneficial uses such as recreation and potential drinking water sources. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has concluded that a significant portion of the pollution is derived from storm water runoff from industrial facilities and municipal storm sewer systems. Subsequent regulations and programs that address these pollution sources include the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) storm water permit program, Oregon's Healthy Stream Partnership, and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) development for water quality limited streams. The Willamette River is water quality limited for many parameters as described in Section 4.1.2.

The 1987 EPA storm water regulations addressed the most serious of storm water discharges including storm water runoff from large construction sites, large municipal separate storm sewer systems, and certain industrial facilities. Under the 1987 EPA storm water regulations, heavy industrial facilities including transportation related facilities must apply for NPDES Storm Water Discharge permits. The first requirement of the permit is that an SWPCP is prepared and implemented at the facility.

The objectives of the SWPCP are to reduce, prevent, and eliminate potential sources of storm water pollution at the facility. Types of water pollution associated with transportation related facilities and impacts from these pollutants are summarized in Table 1:

TABLE 1
STORM WATER POLLUTION

Pollutant	Types	Sources	Impact
Sediments	soil particulates metal particulates miscellaneous debris	soil erosion unpaved areas debris from container repair	Particulates settle to the bottom of rivers, streams, and lakes, blanketing fish spawning areas and smothering organisms that fish consume
Toxics	pesticides herbicides petroleum products solvents paints heavy metals	maintenance shops machine shops equipment washing vegetation management residuals in containers	High concentrations of toxics present risk to human health and can cause death of fish and other aquatic life forms
Low dissolved oxygen	nutrient enrichment decay of organic matter	fertilizers food, plant debris antifreeze	Excessive weed growth limits recreational opportunities Low dissolved oxygen can cause suffocation of fish

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Polluted runoff causes toxic conditions in rivers, streams, and lakes and promotes excessive weed growth. Polluted runoff impacts fish and wildlife habitat, drinking water supplies, sport and commercial fishermen, recreational opportunities, and aesthetics.

2.0 FACILITY DESCRIPTION

2.1 Facility Description

The property comprises approximately 11.93 acres and is located at 9449 North Burgard Way in Portland, Oregon. The site vicinity map is included as Figure 1.

The facility has been operating since 1995 when the property was redeveloped. The facility is surrounded by heavy industrial properties and is located approximately 0.5 miles east of the Willamette River.

The site plan for the facility is included as Figure 2. Structures at the facility include:

- Main Building
- Wash Pad

The main building includes work areas, storage, restrooms, break room, and offices. The main building has galvanized metal siding which is mostly painted. The roof surface is aspahalt emulsion with some galvanized flashing.

2.2 Activity Description

Current activities at the facility are related to repair and storage of shipping containers. Specific on-site activities include:

- Container loading and unloading
- Trailer and container storage
- Metal grinding
- Welding
- Painting
- Container washing
- Vehicle and equipment maintenance and refueling
- Refrigeration unit repair and replacement

When containers are brought on-site, each is inspected visually for evidence of spilled or potentially hazardous materials. If any unidentifiable materials are present, then the container is not accepted at the site and must be transported to an appropriate facility for cleaning prior to storage at the Portland Container Repair facility. Additionally, empty liquid storage containers are sometimes stored on-site. All liquid storage containers must be accompanied by a cleaning certificate prior to

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acceptance at the Portland Container Repair facility.

Refrigeration unit repair activities are conducted inside the main building. Painting typically consists of spot-painting using a brush or spray-can and is generally conducted inside the central work area in the main building.

Loaded containers are also stored on-site prior to delivery or loading for shipping.

2.3 Site Drainage

The facility has been separated into three drainage basins based on site survey data and site inspections. Approximate areas and impervious areas of each basin are summarized in Table 2. Locations and boundaries of the drainage basins and drainage routes are presented in Figure 2.

TABLE 2
BASIN AREAS

Basin	Total Area (Acres)	Impervious Area (Acres)
1	2.95	0.22
2	0.61	0.34
3	8.37	0.0
Total Site	11.93 Acres	0.56 Acres

The grade at the facility is generally less than 1% and gently slopes to the west. The facility is approximately 5% paved or covered.

The site consists of one subsurface drainage system and four infiltration trenches which are shown in Figure 2.

Basin 1 contains one infiltration trench and one manhole for the storm drainage system. The manhole is located adjacent to the connection of the subsurface drainage system to the Schnitzer storm sewer system. The main office building is also located in Basin 1 and includes roof drainage downspouts which are connected to the subsurface storm drainage system.

One catch basin is located in Basin 2 which drains the main outdoor work area in front of the shop bay doors. The catch basin is provided with a pipe elbow which allows the catch basin to function as a crude oil/water separator and sediment basin. Some run-on from unpaved areas occurs in Basin 2.

Basin 3 contains three infiltration trenches and is entirely unpaved. All storm water in this basin infiltrates surfaces soils except for de minimis runoff.

2.4 Spill History

There have been no spills into surface waters documented at the site since Portland Container Repair began operations in 1995.

3.0 EVALUATION OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

3.1 Description of Potential Pollutant Sources

Each facility must inventory the types of materials that are handled, stored, or processed on-site. "Significant materials" are of particular concern and include, but are not limited to the following:

> Raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of CERCLA; any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to section 313 of title III of SARA; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag, and sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharges [40CFR 122.26(b)(12)].

Materials that are handled and stored at the facility that have been exposed to storm water include:

- petroleum products including fuel and oil
- containers
- debris
- scrap metal

In addition, trucks, loaders and other equipment working at the facility have the potential to generate dust or particulates. Fuel, oil, and grease from the operation of trucks and other on-site equipment are also potential pollutant sources.

The potential for pollutants to enter the storm water system is greatly reduced because many of the activities associated with refrigeration unit repair and equipment maintenance are performed indoors. Materials such as solvents, paint, and various oils and lubricants are also used in small quantities at the facility. However, most of these materials are stored and used under cover and are not exposed to storm water.

An inventory of exposed significant materials will be conducted once a year as part of the Annual Review. Individual drainage basins, sampling points, and material storage areas are described below and shown on Figure 2.

3.1.1 Basin 1

Basin 1 comprises the westernmost basin of the facility and consists of an approximate 2.95-acre drainage area. This basin is approximately 93 percent pervious and is bounded on the north by industrial property, on the west and south by right-of-ways, and on the east by Basins 2 and 3. This basin contains outdoor storage areas and the manhole that connects the subsurface storm drainage system to the Schnitzer storm drainage system. Most storm water infiltrates along the infiltration trench located on the west end of the basin.

Activities in this area consist primarily of container storage, loading, and unloading. Small shipping containers are located west of the shop and are used for storing oil and paints. Oil storage consists of approximately ten 55-gallon drums and small quantity containers used for storing oil, hydraulic oil, and used oil. Paint storage is in 5-gallon buckets and includes two 55-gallon drums for storage of used paint thinner.

Outdoor storage also includes metal for fabrication located on the west side of the main building, and scrap steel and aluminum at the west end of the basin. Scrap metal is stored in uncovered bins along the west property boundary to the north of the manhole.

Compressors supplying compressed air to the shop are located adjacent to the main building on the west. The compressors are small and have minimal condensate discharges. Compressor discharges are in an unpaved area where condensate infiltrates surface soils.

A steam cleaning pad is located in the south end of the basin. It consists of an enclosed cleaning pressure washing system, an uncovered concrete pad sloped to center drain, and an oil/water separator. Washwater discharges pass through the oil/water separator prior to discharge to the sanitary sewer.

A mobile fuel truck is located immediately west of the main entrance. The truck is used for storing diesel fuel. Fueling is conducted at the fuel truck parking location and in the yard.

Primary potential pollutant sources consist of sediment generated during operation of equipment and petroleum leaks from truck traffic, on-site equipment, or covered outdoor storage of petroleum products and paint.

> It appears that some storm water may pond at the west end of the basin and overflow to the manhole cover for the storm drainage system. If the infiltration trench at the west end of the property is not reconditioned, then the manhole may be an appropriate sampling location for storm water samples from an unpaved area of the facility.

3.1.2 Basin 2

Basin 2 consists of the area on the south and west of the main building. This basin is approximately 44 percent pervious and is bounded by Basin 1 and 3. Basin 2 contains paved areas around the main

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building, the main thoroughfare past the office, and an outdoor work area. Most storm water discharges from the site via the catch basin on the south side of the shop. Some storm water infiltrates in the unpaved areas in the basin.

Some metal cutting and grinding is conducted in the work area on the south side of the shop.

Industrial activities in Basin 2 consist primarily of vehicle and equipment operation, refrigeration unit repair, and material storage including raw and waste material storage. Primary potential pollutants consist of petroleum hydrocarbons, sediment, and debris.

> Activities in Basin 2 are representative of outside manufacturing activities and equipment operation; therefore, sampling should take place at the catch basin. The catch basin is provided with an elbow which has a hinged lid. In order to collect storm water samples, the grate should be removed, the lid on the elbow should be raised, and sample bottles should be dipped into storm water inside the catch basin elbow. Since the catch basin elbow prevents some oil & grease and debris from entering the storm drainage system, storm water from inside the elbow is considered more representative of storm water discharge from the site.

3.1.3 Basin 3

Basin 3 consists of the eastern two thirds of the facility. This basin is 100 percent impervious and is bounded by Basins 2 and 3 on the west, industrial property to the north and east, and N. Burgard Way to the south. Basin 3 contains the primary container storage areas, two small work areas, trailer and tire storage, and a portable toilet. Small quantities of paint are stored inside small shipping containers located at the two work areas.

Most storm water discharges from the basin infiltrate surface soils, primarily at the three infiltration trenches located in the basin. Minor amounts of surface run off discharge from the site along the short, steep berms that border the north and south sides of the basin.

Industrial activities in Basin 3 consist primarily of vehicle and equipment operation, minor repair activities, minor paint storage. Primary potential pollutants consist of petroleum hydrocarbons, sediment, and debris.

> Only de minimis storm water discharges occur from Basin 3, therefore, no sampling is recommended in this basin.

3.2 Summary of Pollutant Sources and Risk Identification

3.2.1 Loading and Unloading Operations

The following potential pollutant sources may be present at loading and unloading areas:

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- petroleum products including fuel and oil
- antifreeze
- cleaning solvents
- paints
- metal debris
- food, plant debris

Risks associated with these potential pollutant sources include:

- releases of petroleum hydrocarbons or other chemicals from leaks or spills
- increased biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and chemical oxygen demand (COD) resulting from releases of organic material
- releases of debris and sediment from loading and unloading areas
- releases of debris and sediment from other unpaved areas
- increased BOD and COD resulting from releases of food and plant debris

3.2.2 Outdoor Storage Activities

The following potential pollutant sources may be present in outdoor storage areas:

- petroleum products including fuel and oil
- container and trailer handling equipment (container handler, forklifts)
- metal debris
- food and plant debris

Risks associated with these potential pollutant sources include:

- releases of hydrocarbons from fuel or oil spills
- releases of debris and sediment from material storage and unpaved areas
- increased BOD and COD resulting from releases of chemicals or food and plant debris

3.2.3 Significant Dust Or Particulate Generating Processes

The following potential pollutant sources may be significant dust or particulate generating processes:

- metal welding, cutting, grinding
- vehicle and container handling equipment operation
- debris from container washout
- equipment operation in unpaved areas

Risks associated with these potential pollutant sources include:

- releases of sediment and organic particulate BOD/COD from container repair activities, equipment operation, and container washout

3.3 Non-Storm Water Discharges

Non-storm water discharges may be significant pollutant sources. Additionally, most non-storm water discharges require NPDES permits. Therefore, the facility will be tested regularly for sources of non-storm water discharges as part of the implementation of this SWPCP. Previously identified non-storm water discharges at the facility include compressor cooling water and container washwater. Potential non-storm water discharges were identified through facility inspections during dry conditions, interviews with facility operators, and review of engineered drawings of the site.

Compressor Cooling Water

Compressor condensate from a small compressor located near the west end of the main building discharges directly to ground. No additives are used the water generally infiltrates surface soils.

Vehicle and Equipment Washwater

Containers are currently washed using the pressure washer and washpad located at the south end of Basin 1. The washpad is sloped to a center drain and washwater discharges to the sanitary sewer. Trucks and trailers are washed off-site at the JLE Enterprises facility.

4.0 COMPLIANCE MONITORING

4.1 Water Quality Standards

The ultimate goal for permittees is to comply with water quality standards as specified in OAR 340-41. Water quality standards relative to the Portland Container Repair facility are included below.

4.1.1 Storm Water Discharge Benchmarks

Benchmark goals have been included in the storm water 1200-COLS permit to assist the facility operator in determining if the implementation of their SWPCP is reducing pollutant concentrations to below levels of concern. Benchmarks that apply to the Portland Container Repair facility are summarized in Table 3:

TABLE 3 STORM WATER DISCHARGE BENCHMARKS	
Parameter	**Benchmark**
Total Copper	0.1 mg/l
Total Lead	0.4 mg/l
Total Zinc	0.6 mg/l
pH	5.5-9.0 S.U.
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	130 mg/l
Oil & Grease	10 mg/l
Floating Solids (associated with industrial activity)	No Visible Discharge
Oil & Grease Sheen	No Visible Discharge
mg/l = milligrams per liter S.U. = standard units	

4.1.2 Water Quality Limited Stream Criteria

Many of Oregon's streams are water quality limited, which means that certain pollutants in the streams already exceed water quality standards. Pollutants have been identified for many streams, however, NPDES permits must be updated by the DEQ to address TMDLs. TMDLS represent the amount of a pollutant that may be discharged to a water quality limited stream segment in order to maintain or reduce pollutant concentrations to meet water quality standards. Water quality limited stream data for the Willamette River relevant to the Portland Container Repair facility was reviewed on the DEQ Water Quality Home Page (http://waterquality.deq.state.or.us/wq/). Identified pollutant parameters and potential pollutant sources at the Portland Container Repair facility are summarized in Table 4:

TABLE 4 LOWER WILLAMETTE WATER QUALITY LIMITED STREAM DATA	
Parameter	**Potential Portland Container Sources**
Mercury	None known, potential de minimis sources
Pentachlorophenol, Arsenic (McCormack & Baxter Facility)	None known, potential de minimis sources of arsenic
Bacteria	Portable toilet located on-site; however, toilet is located in a closed drainage basin
Temperature	None, other than urban surface storm water runoff

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Fish skeletal deformities have been observed in specimens from the Lower Willamette, however, the cause of the deformities has not been identified.

4.2 Minimum Monitoring Requirements

4.2.1 Semi-Annual Monitoring

As noted in the Storm Water General Permit Conditions, monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136, unless other test procedures are specified in the permit. As noted in Schedule B of the permit, the grab sampling technique will be used in monitoring or sampling storm water discharge since the discharge should be fairly constant in composition. This sampling technique requires clean containers to collect a sufficient quantity of storm water discharge for analysis. General storm water sampling instructions are included in Appendix B with employee training materials. Detailed sampling procedures are included in Appendix C. The Portland Container Repair facility is required to collect storm water samples for specific parameters which are listed in Schedule B of the 1200-Z permit and are summarized in Table 5:

TABLE 5
PERMIT REQUIRED MONITORING PARAMETERS

Parameter	Type	Frequency
Total Copper	Grab Sample	Twice per year
Total Lead	Grab Sample	Twice per year
Total Zinc	Grab Sample	Twice per year
pH	Grab Sample	Twice per year
Total Suspended Solids	Grab Sample	Twice per year
Oil & Grease	Grab Sample	Twice per year
Floating Solids (associated with industrial activities)	Visual	Once per month (when discharging)
Oil & Grease Sheen	Visual	Once per month (when discharging)

Additionally, each of the grab samples collected should be analyzed in the field for color, odor, turbidity, floating solids, and oil and grease sheen. Though an analytical laboratory can measure pH in storm water samples, it is preferable to also measure pH in the field because pH changes over time. A blank field Storm Water Sample Data Form is included in Appendix D and an example completed data sheet is included as Figure 3.

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Once samples have been collected, the samples should be analyzed at an approved laboratory to compare the results against the storm water discharge benchmarks. Sampling activities should be coordinated with the laboratory that will prepare the analysis of the storm water samples. Laboratory Analytical Results should be included in Appendix E when they are received.

The frequency of semi-annual monitoring given in Schedule B of the permit provides that sampling for compliance will be conducted two times per year, with samples being collected at least 60 days apart. The monitoring period runs from July 1 through June 30. The DEQ prefers, but does not require, that the first storm water sample be collected in the fall when runoff first occurs.

4.2.2 Monthly Monitoring

Visual observations and on-site monitoring of storm water discharge will be made monthly when at least one storm event has produced runoff during the monitoring period. Required monthly monitoring parameters are presented above in Table 5. Storm water quality should also be monitored for the following parameters during monthly monitoring:

- pH
- color
- odor
- turbidity

Additional items that should be included in the monthly visual monitoring include the following:

- inspect catch basin conditions
- signs of significant erosion
- inspect materials storage area for excessive debris, sediment
- loading/unloading areas
- spills and leaks

If no runoff occurs during the month, then monthly monitoring must still be conducted (excluding visual storm water quality observations). An example Monthly Monitoring Form is included as Figure 4. Blank Monthly Monitoring Forms are included as Appendix F.

4.3 Monitoring Results Evaluation

If benchmarks are not achieved, then the permit requires that the permittee review their SWPCP within 60 days of receiving their sampling results. The purpose of the review is to determine if the SWPCP is being followed and to identify any site controls that need to be implemented to improve the quality of storm water discharge. These site controls include measures presented in Section 5.0.

The permit requires that any newly identified site controls be implemented in a timely manner and incorporated into the SWPCP as an update. If no additional site controls are necessary, then the facility operator is required to certify this in an update to the SWPCP. Updates to the SWPCP

should replace this text or be prepared as correspondence. Updates must also be submitted to the DEQ for review.

4.4 Monitoring Reduction

If the benchmarks for semi-annual monitoring parameters identified in Table 3 are met for at least four consecutive storm water monitoring events over 24 continuous months, then the facility operator may discontinue storm water sampling.

4.5 Reporting

Permittees are required to submit the data from sampling activities to the appropriate DEQ Regional Office by July 15 of each year. Permittees must also submit results of monthly on-site and visual monitoring (described in Section 4.2.2).

5.0 POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN

This section describes a Pollution Control Plan to reduce the contribution of pollutants from the Portland Container facility to surface waters. Many pollution control measures are already in use. Additional pollution control measures will be recommended where necessary. Recommended DEQ best management practices (BMPs) for storm water discharges, included as Appendix G, describe practices and procedures to prevent storm water pollution from the following activities:

- 2.1 Outside Storage of Raw Materials, Intermediate Products, By-Products, or Finished Products.
- 2.2 Outside Container Storage and Waste Disposal
- 2.3 Loading and Unloading Materials
- 2.4 Emergency Spill Response and Cleanup Plans
- 2.5 Above-Ground Tank Storage
- 2.6 Outside Manufacturing Activity
- 2.7 Fueling Stations
- 2.8 Vehicle and Equipment Washing
- 2.9 Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance
- 2.10 Sandblasting and Painting Operations
- 2.11 Inspection and Monitoring Activities
- 2.12 Dust Control
- 2.13 Erosion and Sediment Control

Additional BMPs developed specifically to meet Columbia Slough discharge benchmarks are also included in Appendix G.

The following sections include baseline BMPs and site-specific BMPs to reduce pollutants in storm water. Baseline BMPs include good housekeeping, preventive maintenance, spill prevention and

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response procedures, sediment and erosion control, and employee training. BMPs presented in this section have been derived from DEQ and EPA recommended storm water management BMPs. The ultimate goal of the SWPCP and applicable BMPs is to bring the facility into compliance with storm water discharge benchmarks and limits (presented in Table 3).

5.1 Baseline BMPs

5.1.1 Good Housekeeping

Good housekeeping practices will be used at the facility to reduce potential pollutant loading to storm water. These practices include:

- keeping the facility neat and orderly
- improving operation and maintenance of industrial machinery and processes
- implementing careful material storage practices
- maintaining up-to-date material inventory
- keeping significant materials away from the storm water drainage system
- regular cleaning and maintenance of the storm water system
- collecting and recycling used materials
- training employees in the basic cleanup procedures and good housekeeping practices

Solid refuse is collected by an outside waste disposal company on a regular basis. The areas that the refuse is stored will be kept clean and lids will be used to keep refuse inside the containers.

5.1.2 Preventative Maintenance Program

The preventive maintenance program will include inspections and maintenance of storm water management devices, inspections of equipment, and maintenance of such equipment. Inspections will be made of the catch basins, drainage areas, and debris screens. Items that are not in good condition will be repaired or replaced.

The storm water management system should be maintained as detailed below:

- Catch basins, storm water detention and treatment systems, and areas where potential spills or leaks could occur should be inspected during monthly visual inspections. Observations should be recorded on monthly inspection forms.

- Deterioration threatening the structural integrity of the facilities should be immediately repaired. These include such things as replacement of cleanout gates and catch basin lids.

- Warning signs (e.g. "Dump No Waste - Drains to Groundwater," "Streams," "Lakes," etc.) should be painted or embossed on or adjacent to all storm water system

inlets. They should be repainted as needed.

- In Basin 1, storm water generally infiltrates at the west end along the infiltration trench. However, fine sediment that settles out from storm water appears to have caused the infiltration trench at the west end of the property to fail. Subsequently, storm water periodically overflows to the storm and sanitary sewer manholes, The infiltration trench will likely need to be reconditioned at least annually to prevent storm water overflow to the sanitary sewer.

The equipment used for loading and unloading containers and trailers will be inspected and maintained according to the facility's routine schedules. Other equipment used at the facility will be inspected and maintained in the same manner. Additional preventative maintenance practices include:

- Provide a shift maintenance checklist to the operators of all heavy equipment. The checklist should include checking fluid leaks and levels and instrument readings for all hydraulic and power train fluids before and after starting the engine, and testing the high pressure hydraulic oil system before operating in the yard.

- Replace hydraulic oils in an impervious contained area.

- Avoid using polyalkylene glycol-based or high zinc-based hydraulic oils in container handlers and forklifts.

5.1.3 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

Spill prevention consists of implementing safe operating procedures to reduce the likelihood of a spill while handling, storing, or using significant materials. Response procedures include actions necessary to contain and cleanup a spill of significant materials once a spill has occurred.

Procedures for preventing spills and for providing prompt response to control spills will be included as part of an employee training program. The following spill prevention and response procedures will be used:

- Using spill and overfill prevention equipment
- Watching the transfer of fuels constantly during storage tank filling and vehicle fueling to prevent spilling and overfilling
- Discouraging "topping off" of fuel tanks
- Protecting fueling areas from rain and storm water run-on
- Discouraging cleaning of fueling areas with running water
- Containing spills immediately by using sorbent material such as sawdust, kitty litter, or straw
- Not washing spills into storm water drainages

5.1.3.1 Spill Response Coordinator

The Spill Response Coordinator (SRC) is the person with the authority and responsibility for coordinating emergency response measures and procedures at the Portland Container Repair facility. The SRC must be familiar with all aspects of the spill prevention and response program, the activities at the Portland Container Repair facility, and the facility layout.

The SRC will perform or direct others to:

- Train employees in spill response procedures, good housekeeping practices, and the use of spill kits.
- Assess a spill incident:
  1. Identify hazardous materials or wastes involved
  2. Assess effects to human health or the environment
- Evacuate facility personnel, if required.
- Develop a plan of action to isolate the incident.
- Assemble an emergency response team.
- Use appropriate emergency response procedures.
- Notify corporate staff as soon as possible.
- Record incident information on the Incident Report Form included in Appendix H.
- Follow up with reporting, recording, and monitoring review of the incident and incident response.
- Revise the spill response procedures as necessary after review of facility response.

Additionally, the SRC should designate an alternate SRC or Supervisor(s) in the event that the SRC is not available.

Upon initial discovery of a release of any volume, the SRC should be notified. All spills or leaks of any volume should be recorded on the incident report form included in Appendix H.

5.1.3.2 Spill Prediction

An oil discharge will most likely be the result of tank failure, a faulty hydraulic system, leaky valves, physical mishap, or personnel error during transfer of product. Spills from most oil storage locations would either impact only surface soils or would be contained within buildings or secondary containment structures. Large quantity spills could potentially discharge to the storm drainage system leading to the Willamette River. Spills that reach the storm drainage system would require cleaning of the system and remediation of water/liquids in the catch basins.

5.1.3.3 Spill Response

A spill kit should be stored in a strategic place such as the oil storage area in the generator repair area. The spill kits should include absorbent material for cleaning up small spills, catch basin covers

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for preventing spills from entering the storm drainage system, and sorbent booms for product containment in the event of spill discharge to the subsurface drainage system.

Oil spills of any volume should be responded to as quickly as possible. Quick response is critical in reducing or preventing the impacts of oil spills including the following:

- the quantity of the spill;
- the potential for discharge to surface waters;
- the time involved responding to and cleaning up spills;
- the cost of cleaning up spills, particularly when the assistance of a spill response contractor is required; and
- the potential involvement of regulatory agencies.

Employee at the Scene

In the event of an oil spill, the employee observing the spill should immediately initiate the following steps:

1. Report the emergency to the SRC, alternate, or Supervisor on-site and report the following information:

   a. Caller's name, telephone number, identification.
   b. Location and type of emergency.
   c. Source of spill and type of material spilled.
   d. Approximate volume.
   e. Whether or not the leak has been stopped.
   f. Risk of fire or explosion.
   g. What assistance is required, if any.

2. Remain on the scene to prevent other people or vehicles from entering the emergency area.

3. Initiate action to stop the source of the spill as directed by the SRC, alternate, or Supervisor on-site.

Spill Evaluation and Response

If the spill is of a large quantity and cannot be managed or cleaned up by the employee at the scene, then the following steps should be taken to evaluate and respond to the spill event at the site:

1. Identify the material released, the source of the material and the approximate quantity being released. Review Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs), if necessary.

2. Try to keep the situation from worsening:

   - avoid skin contact or inhalation of the material;
   - isolate the release;
   - prevent runoff; and
   - stop further release if it can be done safely.

3. Take care of any injured personnel. Contact an ambulance or paramedics, if necessary.

4. Isolate the spill from human and vehicular contact using cones, stanchions and tape, barricades, and personnel stationed at safe distances.

5. Assess the potential for fires, explosions, or additional spills and isolate or remove materials at risk of being affected by the release.

6. Assemble emergency response personnel and provide a briefing detailing the spill containment and cleanup procedures, protective clothing to be worn, and equipment to be used.

7. Contain the release if it can be done safely by using one of the following containment techniques:

   - For small releases, apply absorbent material such as absorbent napkins or kitty litter until all of the liquid has been absorbed.
   - For larger spills, cover catch basins with catch basin covers and construct dikes with absorbent material. Divert/contain surface flow from entering surface water drainage ditches or storm water catch basins using hand tools or heavy equipment.
   - If the spill is unmanageable, is likely to reach the subsurface drainage system, or has reached the subsurface drainage system then the assistance of a spill response contractor is necessary.

8. If, after actions are taken to contain and cleanup the spill, the release still either poses a potential hazard to the health and safety of humans, property, and the environment, or exceeds the reportable quantity, then the appropriate regulatory and emergency response agencies should be contacted.

With respect to oil or oil-related products, DEQ regulations define a reportable quantity as any volume equal to or greater than 42 gallons of oil spilled on the ground surface. If spilled oil or oil-related product in a volume of less than 42 gallons cannot be cleaned up within 24 hours, then it is considered a reportable quantity. If the hazardous material or hazardous waste reaches surface water and affects water quality standards, or causes a film or sheen upon, or discoloration of the water or adjoining shorelines, then the discharge is considered a "harmful quantity," and is reportable.

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If the volume of product released is considered reportable or harmful, the incident should be reported to the National Response Center (NRC). If appropriate, the NRC will notify other federal agencies. However, in most cases, notification of other federal agencies will not be required provided that immediate action to contain and clean up the release has already been undertaken. The spill event and subsequent actions should be recorded on the incident report form included in Appendix H.

The following list of emergency response phone numbers should be used in the event of a significant spill:

Emergency Response Telephone List

Fire Department/Ambulance	911
Oregon Emergency Response System	(800) 452-0311
National Response Center	(800) 424-8802
EPA Region X	(206) 442-4115

5.1.3.4 Cleanup and Storage of Reclaimed Oil and Oily Debris

Used absorbent materials applied to spills on pavement may be cleaned up with shovels and stiff brooms. Recovered absorbent materials should be stored in leak-proof sealable containers such as 55-gallon drums. If the spill reaches any of the subsurface portions of the storm water drainage system, then the services of a spill response contractor will likely be required to properly clean the subsurface storm sewer pipes.

Sealable containers, such as 55-gallon drums, are available for storing recovered absorbent materials and oil and water. Oily debris will be stored in leak-proof containers or on an impermeable barrier to prevent migration of the oil into the soil or the storm drainage system.

Containers used for storing recovered materials should be clearly labeled with respect to the contents and the date the material was generated. Additionally, all recovered materials should be stored in a bermed area and/or under cover to prevent contact with storm water and potential discharge to the storm drainage system.

Materials generated during the response and cleanup of an oil spill may be transported to an appropriate facility for recycling, treatment, or disposal. Recycling or reuse is the preferred method for handling the materials generated during response and cleanup of an oil spill. Oil and water contaminated with oil may be removed by a spill response contractor or by the facility's used oil recycler.

5.1.4 Sediment and Erosion Control

In general, the topography of the facility slopes gently to the west and the facility is 93% paved or covered. As such, erosion is expected to be minimal throughout most of the facility; however, erosion could occur along the berm. The facility will be visually inspected for signs of excessive

erosion during the inspections implemented as a part of this plan (Sections 5.2.2 and 6.1).

If significant erosion is observed, then the point of erosion will be evaluated in order to determine the most effective method for minimizing erosion. Specific methods for reducing erosion include storm water diversion, detention ponds, check dams, weirs, and baffles.

Since there is runon to the paved area on the south side of the main building, it is anticipated that benchmarks for TSS may be exceeded during storm water sampling events at the Portland Container Repair facility.

- If the discharge benchmark for TSS cannot be met, aggressive sweeping of paved areas and use of catch basin filters may be required. Additionally, some diversion of storm water around the paved area may be necessary to reduce sediment load to the subsurface storm drainage system.

5.1.5 Employee Education

One of the most important aspects of an effective SWPCP is an employee education program. Employees will be trained in pollution prevention activities described in this plan. This training will include good housekeeping practices, preventive maintenance, spill prevention and response procedures, sediment and erosion control, and site-specific BMPs.

Training activities will be documented on employee training forms. An Example Record of Employee Training Form is shown in Figure 3. Blank Record of Employee Training forms are included in Appendix I. Employee training materials should be included in Appendix B as they are presented to facility employees.

5.2 Site-Specific BMPs

General BMPs implemented at the facility are described below. Site-specific recommended BMPs are included below and bulleted.

5.2.1 Outside Storage of Raw Materials and Finished Products

Container Storage

Containers and refrigerated units are stored throughout the facility primarily along the property boundaries. The insides of containers are inspected prior to receipt at the Portland Container Repair facility. When containers are first delivered to the Portland Container Repair facility, if any liquids or unidentified solids are observed inside the containers, then the containers are not accepted and must be cleaned at an appropriate facility prior to acceptance at the site. Storm water contact with the outsides of containers is generally not a significant pollutant source.

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Equipment Storage

Refrigerated units and parts for repairs are stored inside under cover. Some raw materials including steel and aluminum are stored outside on the west side of the main building.

5.2.2 Outside Container Storage and Waste Disposal

Outside Container Storage

Containers for storing liquids at the Portland Container Repair facility are generally stored indoors on impervious surfaces or inside the shipping containers located on the west side of the main building.

Outside Waste Disposal

Dumpsters are provided for trash disposal and metal recycling on the west side of the main building. Trash and recyclable metals are collected and transported off-site by local haulers. New and spent automotive batteries are stored inside in the maintenance shop.

- If dumpsters are located in an area where storm water drains off-site, then tarps should be provided for open dumpsters and covers for the other dumpsters should be kept closed when not in use to prevent storm water contact with trash and recyclable metals. Additionally, excess grease and oil should be cleaned from recyclable metal parts prior to disposal. Dumpsters should be inspected to insure that drain plugs are closed so that any potential liquids will not drain out onto the ground.

5.2.3 Loading and Unloading Materials

Loading and unloading at the Portland Container Repair facility consists primarily of small quantities of materials. Most chemicals and petroleum products are used in small quantities and are transferred under cover on impervious surfaces.

5.2.4 Outside Manufacturing Activity

No manufacturing activities are currently conducted on-site. Minor maintenance and repair activities are conducted outside and are discussed in Section 5.2.7.

5.2.5 Fueling Station

An approximate 2,000-gallon mobile fuel truck is located on site and is used for fueling on site equipment, primarily container handlers and forklifts. Fueling is conducted both adjacent to the mobile fuel truck and in the yard. The truck is parked in the graveled area in Basin 1 adjacent to the

SCHN00140332

main entrance when not in use.

- Fueling should be conducted in the graveled area to prevent minor drips or spills from entering the storm drainage system.

5.2.6 Vehicle and Equipment Washing

As described in Section 3.3, container washing is currently conducted at the washpad located in Basin 2. The pressure wash system is located adjacent to the washpad. Washwater and storm water that collect on the pad discharge to the center drain and pass through an oil/water separator prior to discharge to the sanitary sewer.

5.2.7 Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance

Vehicle and equipment maintenance are performed inside the main building and generally consist of minor repairs and fluid changes. Major repairs are uncommon and are performed inside by a contractor. Minor cutting, grinding, and welding is conducted inside the in the work areas of the main building and in the outdoor work area on the south side of the main building.

- The outdoor work area on the south side of the main building should be swept or vacuumed following work activities to reduce the amount of fine debris or metal particulates that may enter the storm drainage system.

5.2.8 Painting Operations

Painting operations consist primarily of minor touch-up painting using paint brushes and spray cans performed inside the main building. Minor painting is conducted outside the main building and in outdoor areas in Basin 3.

6.0 FACILITY EVALUATION

6.1 Annual Review

An annual review of the components of the SWPCP should be completed prior to the onset of the rainy season. This should include summarizing the documentation completed during the previous year, performing a full site inspection of water quality-related equipment, and the execution of any regular maintenance items that should be performed before the rainy season. Areas where potential spills of significant materials could affect surface water quality should receive a more detailed inspection. Annual Review Forms are included in Appendix J.

Storm water management practices, spill response procedures, preventive maintenance programs, erosion control, employee awareness programs, and record keeping and internal reporting procedures

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should be evaluated for their effectiveness in reducing the Portland Container Repair facility's contribution of pollutants in storm water discharge. Changes to the SWPCP to improve effectiveness should be made immediately and the appropriate personnel informed.

6.2 Record Keeping and Internal Reporting Procedures

The permittee is required to demonstrate implementation of record keeping and internal reporting procedures so that facility records include relevant information pertaining to the SWPCP. The reporting should include such items as:

- employee training
- storm water sample field data
- storm water sample analytical data
- monthly visual monitoring
- annual review
- any incidents of spills or leaks of significant materials with the necessary corrective actions taken
- implementation of treatment measures

Appendix K has been provided for filing correspondence associated with storm water and spill prevention issues at the Portland Container facility. Appendix L has been provided for filing miscellaneous materials related to storm water pollution prevention.

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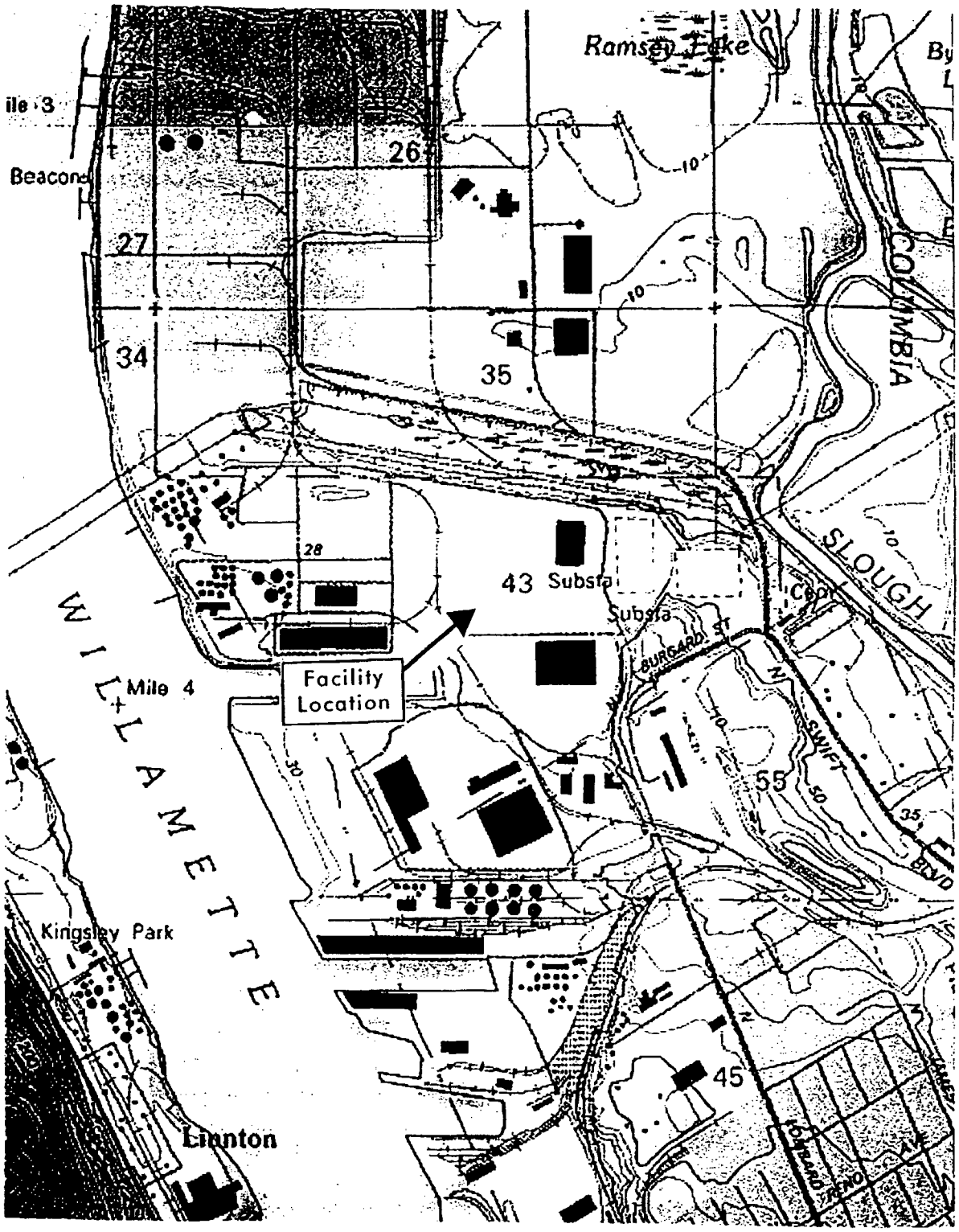
FIGURES

SCHN00140335



DATE: 6/05/01 CHECKED BY: PROJECT #: 4130900101	CENTURY WEST ENGINEERING CORPORATION 6650 SW Redwood Lane, Suite 300 Portland, OR 97224 503-419-2130 phone - 503-639-2710 fax	SITE VICINITY MAP Portland Container Repair Corp. Portland, Oregon	FIGURE 1

SCHN00140336

Figure 3

Example Record of Employee Training Form		Completed By: Title: Date:	
Instructions: Describe the employee training program for your facility below. The program should, at a minimum, address spill prevention and response, good housekeeping, and material management practices. Provide a schedule for the training program and list the employees who attend training sessions.			
Training Topics	Brief Description of Training Program/Materials (e. g., film, newsletter course)	Schedule for Training (list dates)	Attendees
Spill Prevention and Response	Discuss oil, diesel storage, loading/unloading practices; spill response procedure drills. Show slides of past spills.	October/April	Maintenance shop workers
Good Housekeeping	Demonstration: post signs at disposal sites, storage areas.	November/May	Maintenance shop workers
Material Management Practices	Discuss chemical and hazardous material storage practices; discuss recycling program.	December/June	Maintenance shop workers
Other Topics	Pollution control plan issues Environmental/Health and Safety Issues	First Monday of each quarter	All employees

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Figure 4

Example Storm Water Sample Data Form

Sampling Point: 1 Date: November 15, 2001

Outfall Number: 2 Sampled by: Jones

Drainage Basin: 2

Sample Method: (hand, bailer) # of Samples Collected/Time: 1/14:20

Lab Analyses: pH, TSS, copper, lead, zinc, Oil & Grease Laboratory: Fast Accurate Labs

Field Parameters:

pH/Temperature: 6.9 / 10.2 C

Turbidity (clear, slightly/moderately/very turbid)

Color: (clear, tan, brown, black, etc.)

Odor: (none, slight/moderate/strong organic, petroleum, other)

Floating Solids: (none, little, some, abundant) leaves, plastic, wood debris, etc.

Bark and Debris: (none, little, some, abundant)

Oil & Grease Sheen: (none, slight/moderate/heavy sheen)

Remarks:

SCHN00140338

Figure 5

Example Monthly Visual Monitoring Form	Completed By: Title: Date:		
Instructions: Briefly describe observations and corrective measures necessary			
Visual Inspection of Storm water discharge, Outfalls, Drainage basins	Basin 1	Basin 2	Basin 3
Floating Solids	no discharge from basin	None	no discharge from basin
Oil & Grease Sheen	n/a	Very slight	n/a
Catch basin conditions	catch basin on wash pad ok	Need to be cleaned out	n/a
Signs of significant erosion	None	None	None
Loading/Unloading areas	Clean & orderly	Clean & orderly	Clean & orderly
Spill & Leaks	Minor around fuel truck	None	None observed
pH/temperature	n/a	6.5 / 63	n/a
Color/odor/turbidity	n/a	slightly cloudy/slight organic/slight turbid	n/a
Notes:	Soapy water observed in Basin 2 - traced to repair shop, new employee		
	Heavy Oil & Grease sheen on storm water from Basin 1 - traced to Hyster with blown hydraulic seal		
Corrective Measures Necessary:	Remind employees of proper washing procedures, review during next training session		
	Repair seal on Hyster		

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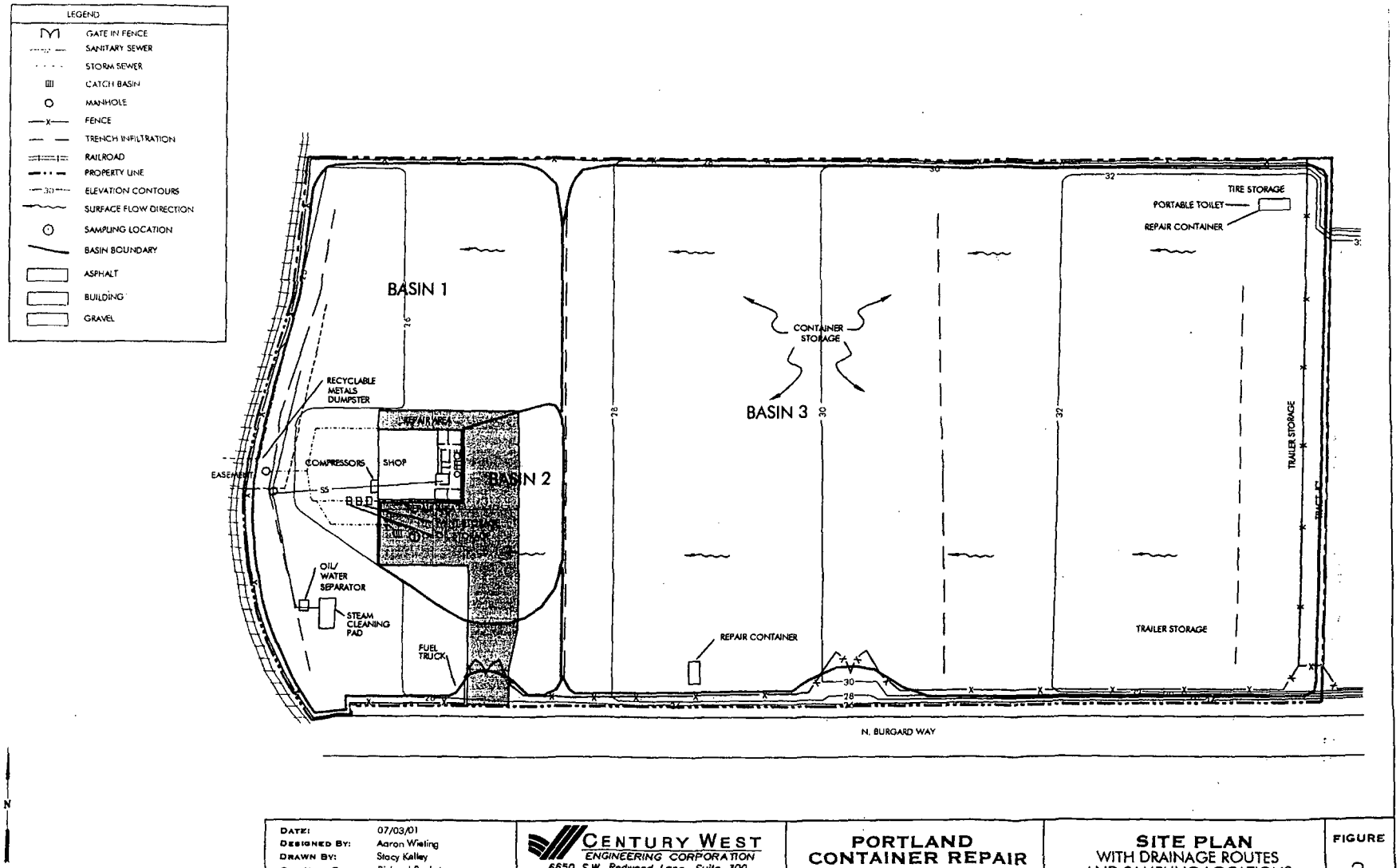

DATE:	07/03/01
DESIGNED BY:	Aaron Wieling
DRAWN BY:	Stacy Kelley
CHECKED BY:	Richard Roche'
FILE NAME:	41309002.01.7V1
SCALE:	Approximately 1"=85'

CENTURY WEST
ENGINEERING CORPORATION
6650 S.W. Redwood Lane, Suite 300
Portland, Oregon 97224
503-419-2130 ph., 503-639-2710 fax
www.centurywest.com

PORTLAND CONTAINER REPAIR

41309002.01

SITE PLAN
WITH DRAINAGE ROUTES
AND SAMPLING LOCATIONS
Portland, Oregon

FIGURE
2

SCHN00140340

STORM WATER PERMIT

SCHN00140341

Oregon
John A. Kitzhaber, M.D., Governor

Department of Environmental Quality
Northwest Region
2020 SW Fourth Avenue
Suite 400
Portland, OR 97201-4987
(503) 229-5263 Voice
TTY (503) 229-5471

February 14, 2001

Portland Container Repair, Inc.
Attn: Andy Millican
9449 N. Burgard Way
Portland OR 97203

Re: NPDES General Permit 1200Z
File No. 111236
Multnomah County
ORR80-3589

The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality has received your application for the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination (NPDES) General Permit No. 1200-Z and the appropriate fees and is enclosing the requested permit.

Please read the permit carefully to become familiar with the terms and conditions to which you must comply. **As the permittee, you are required to develop a Storm Water Pollution Control Plan (SWPCP) and implement it within 90 days after receiving this permit.** (The date the permit was issued to you is located in the upper left-hand corner of the name and address label on the front page of the permit). The SWPCP must be submitted to the Department within 14 days after completion. A copy of the SWPCP must be submitted at the same time to the City of Portland Environmental Services Water Pollution Control Laboratory (BES) at the following address:

City of Portland
Environmental Services
Water Pollution Control Laboratory
6543 N. Burlington Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97203-5452
Attn: Michael Pronold

We ask that you particularly observe the monitoring and reporting requirements outlined on pages 9 and 10 of the permit. We do not have a special monitoring report for use. You may submit your data in letterform to DEQ and to BES by July 15 of each year. If there was insufficient rainfall to collect samples during any given year, please send us a note by July 15 stating that fact.

Should you have any questions, please call Dennis Jurries at DEQ (503) 229-5937 or Michael Pronold at BES (503) 823-7584.

Sincerely,

Robert P. Baumgartner
Water Quality Manager
Northwest Region

DJ/amh
Enclosure
cc: File
Michael Pronold/BES

SCHN00140342

GENERAL PERMIT
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
STORM WATER DISCHARGE PERMIT

Department of Environmental Quality
811 Southwest Sixth Avenue, Portland, OR 97204
Telephone: (503) 229-5279
Issued pursuant to ORS 468B.050 and The Federal Clean Water Act

Issued 2/14/01 GEN12Z MULTNOMAH/NWR
File No. 111236 ORR80-3589

Portland Container Repair Corporation
9449 N. Burgard Way
Portland, OR 97203
Site: Portland Container Repair, Inc.

SOURCES COVERED BY THIS PERMIT

Facilities identified in 40 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) §122.26(b)(14)(i -ix, xi) with storm water discharges. Construction activities, asphalt mix batch plants, concrete batch plants and Standard Industrial Classification code 14, *Mining and Quarrying of Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels* are excluded from this permit. These activities are regulated under separate permits.

See Table 1: Sources Covered, pages 2-3, for more information on the CFR regulated industries covered by this permit.

Michael T. Llewelyn, Administrator
Water Quality Division

JULY 22, 1997
Date

PERMITTED ACTIVITIES

Until this permit expires or is modified or revoked, the permittee is authorized to construct, install, modify, or operate storm water treatment and/or control facilities, and to discharge storm water to public waters in conformance with all the requirements, limitations, and conditions set forth in the attached schedules as follows:

			Page
Schedule A	-	Storm Water Pollution Control Plan, Additional Requirements, Limitations, and Benchmarks	4-8
Schedule B	-	Monitoring and Reporting Requirements	9-10
Schedule C	-	Compliance Conditions and Schedules	11
Schedule D	-	Special Conditions	12
Schedule F	-	General Conditions	13

Unless authorized by another NPDES permit, all other direct and indirect discharges to public waters are prohibited.

TABLE 1: Sources Covered

Previous Permit Type	Sources Covered
1200-D	Facilities with the following primary Standard Industrial Classification codes: 21 Tobacco Products 22 Textile Mill Products 23 Apparel and Other Finished Products Made From Fabrics and Similar Material 27 Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries 4221 Farm Product Warehousing and Storage 4222 Refrigerated Warehousing and Storage 4225 General Warehousing and Storage Facilities with SIC codes 22, 23, 27, 4221, 4222, and 4225 are only required to apply for permit if storm water is exposed to material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery.
1200-F	Facilities with primary Standard Industrial Classification code 20 Food and Kindred Products. Facilities with this SIC code are only required to apply for permit if storm water is exposed to material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery.
1200-G	Landfills, land application sites and open dumps.
1200-H	Facilities with the following primary Standard Industrial Classification codes: 28 Chemicals and Allied Products (excluding 2874 Phosphate Fertilizer Manufacturing) 29 Petroleum Refining and Related Industries 30 Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products 31 Leather and Leather Products 32 Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products 33 Primary Metal Industries and Steam Electric Power Generation including coal handling sites. Facilities with SIC codes 283, 285, 30, 31 (except 311), and 323 are only required to apply for permit if storm water is exposed to material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery.
1200-L	Facilities with the following primary Standard Industrial Classification codes: 34 Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment 35 Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Computer Equipment 36 Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment and Components, Except Computer Equipment 37 Transportation Equipment 38 Measuring, Analyzing, and Controlling Instruments; Photographic, Medical and Optical Goods; Watches and Clocks 39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries Facilities with SIC codes 34 (except 3441), 35, 36, 37 (except 373), 38, and 39 are only required to apply for permit if storm water is exposed to material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery.

TABLE 1: Sources Covered (cont.)

Previous Permit Type	Sources Covered
1200-M	Facilities with the following primary Standard Industrial Classification codes: 10 Metal Mining 12 Coal Mining 13 Oil and Gas Extraction
1200-P	Facilities with primary Standard Industrial Classification code 26 Paper and Allied Products. Facilities with SIC codes 265 and 267 are only required to apply for permit if storm water is exposed to material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery.
1200-R	Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities, and facilities with primary Standard Industrial Classification codes 5015 Motor Vehicle Parts, Used, and 5093 Scrap and Waste Materials.
1200-S	Treatment works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage (including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility) with the design flow capacity of 1.0 mgd or more, or required to have a pretreatment program under 40 CFR § 403.
1200-T	Facilities with the following primary Standard Industrial Classification codes that have vehicle maintenance shops (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations: 40 Railroad Transportation 41 Local and Suburban Transit and Interurban Highway Passenger Transportation 42 Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing (excluding 4221 Farm Product Warehousing and Storage, 4222 Refrigerated Warehousing and Storage, and 4225 General Warehousing and Storage) 43 United States Postal Service 44 Water Transportation 45 Transportation by Air 5171 Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals
1200-W	Facilities with the following primary Standard Industrial Classification codes: 24 Lumber and Wood Products, Except Furniture (excluding 2491 Wood Preserving and 2411 Logging) 25 Furniture and Fixtures Facilities with SIC codes 2434 and 25 are only required to apply for permit if storm water is exposed to material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery.

SCHEDULE A
STORM WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN

1. **Preparation and Implementation of the Storm Water Pollution Control Plan (SWPCP)**
   a) The SWPCP shall be prepared by a person knowledgeable in storm water management and familiar with the facility.
   b) The SWPCP shall be signed in accordance with 40 CFR §122.22. Updates and revisions to the SWPCP shall also be signed in this manner. The SWPCP shall be signed as follows:
      i) For a Corporation - By a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president;
      ii) For a Partnership or Sole Proprietorship - By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
      iii) For a Municipality, State, Federal, or other Public Facility - By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
   c) The SWPCP shall be prepared and implemented according to the time frames set forth in Schedule C.
   d) The SWPCP shall be kept current and updated as necessary to reflect any changes in facility operation.
   e) The SWPCP and updates to the SWPCP shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with Schedule B.3.
   f) A copy of the SWPCP shall be kept at the facility and made available upon request to government agencies responsible for storm water management in the permittee's area.

2. **Storm Water Pollution Control Plan Requirements**
   a) **Site Description** The SWPCP shall contain the following information:
      i) A description of the industrial activities conducted at the site. Include a description of the significant materials (see Schedule D.3, Definitions) that are stored, used, treated and/or disposed of in a manner that allows exposure to storm water. Also describe the methods of storage, usage, treatment and/or disposal.
      ii) A general location map showing the location of the site in relation to surrounding properties, transportation routes, surface waters and other relevant features.
      iii) A site map including the following:
         (1) drainage patterns
         (2) drainage and discharge structures
         (3) outline of the drainage area for each storm water outfall
         (4) paved areas and buildings within each drainage area
         (5) areas used for outdoor manufacturing, treatment, storage, and/or disposal of significant materials
         (6) existing structural control measures for reducing pollutants in storm water runoff
         (7) material loading and access areas
         (8) hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities
         (9) location of wells including waste injection wells, seepage pits, drywells, etc.
         (10) location of springs, wetlands and other surface water bodies.
      iv) Estimates of the amount of impervious surface area (including paved areas and building roofs) relative to the total area drained by each storm water outfall.
      v) For each area of the site where a reasonable potential exists for contributing pollutants to storm water runoff, identify the potential pollutants that could be present in storm water discharges.
      vi) The name(s) of the receiving water(s) for storm water drainage. If drainage is to a municipal storm sewer system, the name(s) of the ultimate receiving waters and the name of the municipality.

vii) Identification of the discharge outfall(s) and the point(s) where storm water monitoring will occur as required by Schedule B. If multiple discharge outfalls exist but will not all be monitored (as allowed in Schedule B.1.c), a description supporting this approach shall also be included.

b) **Site Controls** The permittee shall maintain existing controls and/or develop new controls appropriate for the site. The purpose of these controls is to eliminate or minimize the exposure of pollutants to storm water. In developing a control strategy, the SWPCP shall have the following minimum components. A description of each component shall be included in the SWPCP.

i) *Storm Water Best Management Practices* If technically and economically feasible, the following best management practices shall be employed at the site. A schedule for implementation of these practices shall be included in the SWPCP if the practice has not already been accomplished. This schedule must be consistent with the requirements for developing and implementing the SWPCP in Schedule C of the permit.

(1) Containment - All hazardous materials (see Schedule D.3, Definitions) shall be stored within berms or other secondary containment devices to prevent leaks and spills from contaminating storm water. If the use of berms or secondary containment devices is not possible, then hazardous materials shall be stored in areas that do not drain to the storm sewer system.

(2) Oil and Grease - Oil/Water separators, booms, skimmers or other methods shall be employed to eliminate or minimize oil and grease contamination of storm water discharges.

(3) Waste Chemicals and Material Disposal - Wastes shall be recycled or properly disposed of in a manner to eliminate or minimize exposure of pollutants to storm water. All waste contained in bins or dumpsters where there is a potential for drainage of storm water through the waste shall be covered to prevent exposure of storm water to these pollutants. Acceptable covers include, but are not limited to, storage of bins or dumpsters under roofed areas and use of lids or temporary covers such as tarps.

(4) Erosion and Sediment Control - Erosion control methods such as vegetating exposed areas, graveling or paving shall be employed to minimize erosion of soil at the site. Sediment control methods such as detention facilities, sediment control fences, vegetated filter strips, bioswales, or grassy swales shall be employed to minimize sediment loads in storm water discharges. For activities that involve land disturbance, the permittee shall contact the local municipality to determine if there are other applicable requirements.

(5) Debris Control - Screens, booms, settling ponds, or other methods shall be employed to eliminate or minimize debris in storm water discharges.

(6) Storm Water Diversion - Storm water shall be diverted away from fueling, manufacturing, treatment, storage, and disposal areas to prevent exposure of uncontaminated storm water to potential pollutants.

(7) Covering Activities - Fueling, manufacturing, treatment, storage, and disposal areas shall be covered to prevent exposure of storm water to potential pollutants. Acceptable covers include, but are not limited to, permanent structures such as roofs or buildings and temporary covers such as tarps.

(8) Housekeeping - Areas that may contribute pollutants to storm water shall be kept clean. Sweeping, prompt clean up of spills and leaks, and proper maintenance of vehicles shall be employed to eliminate or minimize exposure of storm water to pollutants.

ii) *Spill Prevention and Response Procedures* Methods to prevent spills along with clean-up and notification procedures shall be included in the SWPCP. These methods and procedures shall be made available to appropriate personnel. The required clean up material shall be on-site or readily available. Spills prevention plans required by other regulations may be substituted for this provision providing that storm water management concerns are adequately addressed.

iii) *Preventative Maintenance* A preventative maintenance program shall be implemented to ensure the effective operation of all storm water best management practices. At a minimum the program shall include:
   (1) Monthly inspections of areas where potential spills of significant materials or industrial activities could impact storm water runoff.
   (2) Monthly inspections of storm water control measures, structures, catch basins, and treatment facilities.
   (3) Cleaning, maintenance and/or repair of all materials handling and storage areas and all storm water control measures, structures, catch basins, and treatment facilities as needed upon discovery.

iv) *Employee Education* An employee orientation and education program shall be developed and maintained to inform personnel of the components and goals of the SWPCP. The program shall also address spill response procedures and the necessity of good housekeeping practices. A schedule for employee education shall be included in the SWPCP.

c) **Record Keeping and Internal Reporting Procedures** The following information shall be recorded and maintained at the facility and provided to the Department and other government agencies upon request. This information does not need to be submitted as part of the SWPCP.
   i) Inspection, maintenance, repair and education activities as required by the SWPCP.
   ii) Spills or leaks of significant materials that impacted or had the potential to impact storm water or surface waters. Include the corrective actions to clean up the spill or leak as well as measures to prevent future problems of the same nature.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

3. **Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 340-44-50, Waste Disposal Wells for Surface Drainage** OAR 340-44-50 requires that waste disposal wells for storm drainage only be used in those areas where there is an adequate confinement barrier or filtration medium between the well and an underground source of drinking water; and where construction of surface discharging storm sewers is not practical. In addition, this rule requires the following:
   a) New storm drainage disposal wells shall be as shallow as possible but shall not exceed a depth of 100 feet.
   b) Disposal wells shall be located at least 500 feet from domestic water wells.
   c) Using a disposal well for agricultural drainage is prohibited.
   d) Using a disposal well for surface drainage in areas where toxic chemicals or petroleum products are stored or handled is prohibited unless there is containment around the product area which will prevent spills and leaks from entering the well.
   e) Any owner or operator of the disposal well shall have available a means of temporarily plugging or blocking the well in the event of an accident of spill.
   f) Any area that is drained by a disposal well shall be kept clean of petroleum products and other organic or chemical wastes as much as practicable to minimize the degree of contamination of the storm water drainage.

4. **Oregon Administrative Rule 340-41-26(3)(a)(D), Surface Water Temperature Management Plan** Individual storm water discharges are not expected to cause a measurable increase in stream temperature. Compliance with this permit meets the requirement of OAR 340-41-26(3)(a)(D) to develop and implement a surface water temperature management plan. If it is determined that storm discharges in a particular basin are impacting a Total Maximum Daily Load for temperature, then permittees in this basin will be required to implement additional management practices to reduce the temperature of the discharges. These practices include, but are not limited to, increased vegetation to provide for shading, underground conveyance systems or detention vaults, and filter treatment systems to reduce detention times.

5. **Storm Water Only** This permit only regulates the discharge of storm water. It does not authorize the discharge or on-site disposal of process wastewater, wash water, boiler blowdown, cooling water, air conditioning condensate, deicing residues, or any other non-storm discharges associated with the facility.

Any other wastewater discharge or disposal must be permitted in a separate permit. A separate Department permit may not be required if the wastewater is reused or recycled without discharge or disposal, or discharged to the sanitary sewer with approval from the local sanitary authority.

6. **Specific River Basin Requirements** The permittee shall comply with any Oregon Administrative Rule requirements for storm water management specific to the applicable river basin.

7. **Water Quality Standards** The ultimate goal for permittees is to comply with water quality standards in OAR 340-41. In instances where a storm water discharge adversely impacts water quality, the Department may require the facility to implement additional management practices, apply for an individual permit, or take other appropriate action.

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATION STORM WATER DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS

8. The permittee with the following activities shall be in compliance with the applicable limitations at the time of permit assignment:

CFR Industry Category	Parameter	Limitation	
Cement manufacturing facilities for runoff from material storage piles (40 CFR §411)	pH	6.0 - 9.0 SU	
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	50 mg/l	
Steam powered electric power generation facilities with coal handling and storage facilities (40 CFR §423)	TSS	50 mg/l, Daily Maximum	
Manufacturing of asphalt paving and roofing emulsions (40 CFR §443)	Oil & Grease	20 mg/l, Daily Maximum	15 mg/l, 30 Day Average
	pH	6.0 - 9.0 SU	

STORM WATER DISCHARGE BENCHMARKS

9. **Benchmarks** Benchmarks are guideline concentrations not limitations. They are designed to assist the permittee in determining if the implementation of their SWPCP is reducing pollutant concentrations to below levels of concern. For facilities that are subject to federal limitations, benchmarks apply to only those pollutants that are not limited by the federal regulations. The following benchmarks apply to each point source discharge of storm water associated with industrial activity:

Parameter	Benchmark
Total Copper	0.1 mg/l
Total Lead	0.4 mg/l
Total Zinc	0.6 mg/l
pH	5.5 - 9 S.U.
Total Suspended Solids	130 mg/l
Oil & Grease	10 mg/l
** E. coli	406 counts/100 ml
Floating Solids (associated with industrial activities)	No Visible Discharge
Oil & Grease Sheen	No Visible Sheen

** The benchmark for E. coli applies only to landfills, if septage and sewage biosolids are disposed at the site, and sewage treatment plants.

10. **Review of SWPCP** If benchmarks are not achieved, the permittee shall review their SWPCP within 60 days of receiving sampling results. The purpose of this review is to determine if the SWPCP is being followed and to identify any additional technically and economically feasible site controls that need to be implemented to further improve the quality of storm water discharges. These site controls include best management practices, spill prevention and response procedures, preventative maintenance, and employee education procedures as described in Schedule A.2.b.

    a) **SWPCP Revision** Any newly identified site controls shall be implemented in a timely manner and incorporated into the SWPCP as an update. A new SWPCP is not required. If no additional site controls are identified, the permittee shall state as such in an update to the SWPCP.

    b) **SWPCP Revision Submittal** Results of this review shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with Schedule B.3 and made available upon request to government agencies responsible for storm water management in the permittee's area.

    c) **Background or Natural Conditions** If the permittee demonstrates that background or natural conditions not associated with industrial activities at the site cause an exceedance of a benchmark, then no further modifications to the SWPCP are required for that parameter. Upon successful demonstration of natural or background conditions through monitoring of the same storm event used to evaluate benchmarks the permittee would be eligible for the monitoring reduction as outlined in Schedule B.2.

SCHEDULE B
MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. **Minimum Monitoring Requirements**

a) All permittees shall monitor storm water associated with industrial activity for the following:

GRAB SAMPLES OF STORM WATER	
Parameter	**Frequency**
Total Copper	Twice per Year
Total Lead	Twice per Year
Total Zinc	Twice per Year
pH	Twice per Year
Total Suspended Solids	Twice per Year
Oil & Grease	Twice per Year
**E. coli	Twice per Year

**The monitoring for E.coli applies only to landfills, if septage and sewage biosolids are disposed at the site, and sewage treatment plants.

VISUAL MONITORING OF STORM WATER	
Parameter	**Frequency**
Floating Solids (associated with industrial activities)	Once a Month (when discharging)
Oil & Grease Sheen	Once a Month (when discharging)

b) **Grab Samples** Grab samples that are representative of the discharge shall be taken at least 60 days apart. It is preferred, but not required, that one sample be collected in the fall and one in the spring. Compositing of samples from different drainage areas is not allowed.

c) **Multiple Point Source Discharges** The permittee may reduce the number of storm water monitoring points provided the outfalls have substantially identical effluents. Substantially identical effluents are discharges from drainage areas serving similar activities where the discharges are expected to be similar in composition. Outfalls serving areas with no exposure of storm water to industrial activities are not required to be monitored.

d) **Monitoring Location** All samples shall be taken at monitoring points specified in the SWPCP before the storm water joins or is diluted by any other wastestream, body of water or substance.

e) **No Exposure** If there is no exposure of storm water to material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery at the site, monitoring is not required. The permittee shall submit an annual statement certifying as such in lieu of monitoring (refer to Schedule B.3.b). If exposure cannot be prevented, the permittee shall comply with Schedule B.

2. **Monitoring Reduction**
   a) **Visual Observations** There is no reduction allowed of the required visual observations.

   b) **Grab Samples** The permittee is not required to conduct sampling if the benchmarks specified in Schedule A.9 are met, or if the exceedance is due to natural or background conditions for at least four consecutive storm water monitoring events over 24 continuous months. Note that there is no reduction in monitoring allowed for facilities subject to limitations under CFR (Schedule A.8).
      i) Results from sampling events cannot be averaged to meet the benchmarks.
      ii) Monitoring waivers may be allowed for individual parameters.
      iii) Parameters in exceedance or not previously sampled shall be monitored as required in Schedule B.1 until the monitoring waiver condition above is met.
      iv) Monitoring data from the previous permit period may be used to meet the waiver requirement. This data shall be evaluated against the benchmarks specified in this permit.
      v) Monitoring data from the same storm event shall be used to demonstrate that background or natural conditions not associated with industrial activities at the site are contributing to the exceedance of a benchmark.
      vi) The permittee shall submit written notification to the Department when exercising the monitoring waiver condition (refer to Schedule B.3.c).

   c) **Reinstatement of Monitoring Requirements**
      i) The permittee shall conduct monitoring as specified in Schedule B.1 if changes to site conditions are expected to impact storm water discharge characteristics.
      ii) The Department may reinstate monitoring requirements as specified in Schedule B.1 if prior monitoring efforts were improper or results were incorrect.
      iii) Monitoring may also be reinstated if future sampling efforts indicate benchmarks are being exceeded.

3. **Reporting Requirements** The permittee shall submit the following to the appropriate DEQ regional office:
   a) **Monitoring Data** The permittee shall submit by July 15 of each year grab sampling and visual monitoring data for the previous monitoring period (July 1- June 30). If there was insufficient rainfall to collect samples, the permittee shall notify the Department by July 15 of each year.

   b) **No Exposure Certification** The permittee shall submit an annual certification by July 15 of each year if monitoring is not required due to no exposure of storm water to industrial activities. The certification shall state that site conditions have been evaluated and the facility meets the requirements of Schedule B.1.e.

   c) **Monitoring Reduction Notification** The permittee shall submit written notification when exercising the monitoring reduction condition in Schedule B.2.b.

   d) **SWPCP Update/Completion** The permittee shall prepare or update the SWPCP in accordance with Schedule C of the permit. The permittee shall submit an updated or completed SWPCP within 14 days after completion.

   e) **SWPCP Revision** The permittee shall submit any revisions to the SWPCP required by Schedule A.10 within 14 days after the SWPCP is revised. If the Department does not review and comment on the revised SWPCP within 30 days, the permittee shall implement the revisions as proposed.

SCHEDULE C
COMPLIANCE CONDITIONS AND SCHEDULES

1. **Existing Permittee** (for a facility with an NPDES storm water discharge permit assigned prior to September 30, 1996):

   a) Not later than 90 days after receiving this permit, the existing permittee shall revise and begin implementation of their SWPCP to meet any new permit requirements.

   b) Except for site controls that require capital improvements (see Schedule D.3, Definitions), the SWPCP shall be implemented within 90 days after revision of SWPCP. Site control activities that require capital improvements shall be completed in accordance with the schedule set forth in the SWPCP.

2. **New Permittee with Existing Facility** (for a facility operating prior to September 30, 1996, without an NPDES storm water discharge permit):

   a) Not later than 90 days after receiving this permit, the new permittee shall prepare and begin implementation of their SWPCP.

   b) Except for site controls that require capital improvements (see Schedule D.3, Definitions), the SWPCP shall be implemented within 90 days after completion of SWPCP. Site control activities that require capital improvements shall be completed in accordance with the schedule set forth in the SWPCP.

3. **New Facility** (for a facility beginning operation after September 30, 1996):

   a) Prior to starting operations, a new facility shall prepare and begin implementation of their SWPCP.

   b) Except for site controls that require capital improvements (see Schedule D.3, Definitions), the SWPCP shall be implemented within 90 days after beginning operation. Site control activities that require capital improvements shall be completed in accordance with the schedule set forth in the SWPCP.

4. **New Permittee Discharging to Clackamas River, McKenzie River above Hayden Bridge (River Mile 15) or North Santiam River.** Not later than 180 days after receiving this permit, new permittees discharging to Clackamas River, McKenzie River above Hayden Bridge (river mile 15) or North Santiam River shall submit to the Department a monitoring and water quality evaluation program. This program shall be effective in evaluating the in-stream impacts of the discharge as required by OAR 340-41-470. Within 30 days after Department approval, the permittee shall implement the monitoring and water quality evaluation program. New permittees are defined to include potential or existing dischargers that did not have a permit, and existing dischargers that have a permit but request an increased load limitation.

SCHEDULE D
SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. **Releases in Excess of Reportable Quantities.** This permit does not relieve the permittee of the reporting requirements of 40 CFR §117 Determination of Reportable Quantities for Hazardous Substances and 40 CFR §302 Designation, Reportable Quantities, and Notification.

2. **Availability of SWPCP and Monitoring Data.** The Storm Water Pollution Control Plan and/or storm water monitoring data shall be made available to government agencies responsible for storm water management in the permittee's area.

3. **Definitions**

   a) *Capital Improvements* means the following improvements that require capital expenditures:
      i) Treatment best management practices including but not limited to settling basins, oil/water separation equipment, catch basins, grassy swales, and detention/retention basins.
      ii) Manufacturing modifications that incur capital expenditures, including process changes for reduction of pollutants or wastes at the source.
      iii) Concrete pads, dikes and conveyance or pumping systems utilized for collection and transfer of storm water to treatment systems.
      iv) Roofs and appropriate covers for manufacturing areas.

   b) *Hazardous Materials* as defined in 40 CFR §302 Designation, Reportable Quantities, and Notification.

   c) *Material Handling Activities* include the storage, loading and unloading, transportation or conveyance of raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product.

   d) *Point Source* means a discharge from any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, or conduit.

   e) *Significant Materials* includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of CERCLA; any chemical that a facility is required to report pursuant to section 313 of title III of SARA; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ash, slag, and sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharges.

SCHEDULE F
NPDES GENERAL CONDITIONS

SECTION A. STANDARD CONDITIONS

1. Duty to Comply

The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 468B.025 and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, suspension, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

2. Penalties for Water Pollution and Permit Condition Violations

Oregon Law (ORS 468.140) allows the Director to impose civil penalties up to $10,000 per day for violation of a term, condition, or requirement of a permit.

Under ORS 468.943, unlawful water pollution, if committed by a person with criminal negligence, is punishable by a fine of up to $25,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both. Each day on which a violation occurs or continues is a separately punishable offense.

Under ORS 468.946, a person who knowingly discharges, places or causes to be placed any waste into the waters of the state or in a location where the waste is likely to escape into the waters of the state, is subject to a Class B felony punishable by a fine not to exceed $200,000 and up to 10 years in prison.

3. Duty to Mitigate

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. In addition, upon request of the Department, the permittee shall correct any adverse impact on the environment or human health resulting from noncompliance with this permit, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncomplying discharge.

4. Duty to Reapply

If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and have the permit renewed. The application shall be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit.

The Director may grant permission to submit an application less than 180 days in advance but no later than the permit expiration date.

5. Permit Actions

This permit may be modified, suspended, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause including, but not limited to, the following:

a. Violation of any term, condition, or requirement of this permit, a rule, or a statute;
b. Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all material facts; or
c. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.

The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

6. Toxic Pollutants

The permittee shall comply with any applicable effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

7. Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

8. Permit References

Except for effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants and standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under Section 405(d) of the Clean Water Act, all rules and statutes referred to in this permit are those in effect on the date this permit is issued.

SECTION B. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF POLLUTION CONTROLS

1. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls, and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

2. Duty to Halt or Reduce Activity

For industrial or commercial facilities, upon reduction, loss, or failure of the treatment facility, the permittee shall, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with its permit, control production or all discharges or both until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies, for example, when the primary source of power of the treatment facility fails or is reduced or lost. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

3. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

a. Definitions
   (1) "Bypass" means intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of the treatment facility. The term "bypass" does not include nonuse of singular or multiple units or processes of a treatment works when the nonuse is insignificant to the quality and/or quantity of the effluent produced by the treatment works. The term "bypass" does not apply if the diversion does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, provided the diversion is to allow essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.
   (2) "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities or treatment processes which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

b. Prohibition of bypass.
   (1) Bypass is prohibited unless:
      (a) Bypass was necessary to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
      (b) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance; and
      (c) The permittee submitted notices and requests as required under General Condition B.3.c.
   (2) The Director may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects and any alternatives to bypassing, when the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in General Condition B.3.b.(1).

c. Notice and request for bypass.
   (1) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior written notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.
   (2) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in General Condition D.5.

4. Upset

a. Definition. "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operation error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventative maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

b. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of General Condition B.4.c are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

c. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
   (1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the causes(s) of the upset;
   (2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
   (3) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in General Condition D.5, hereof (24-hour notice); and
   (4) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under General Condition A.3 hereof.

d. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

5. Treatment of Single Operational Event

For purposes of this permit, A Single Operational Event which leads to simultaneous violations of more than one pollutant parameter shall be treated as a single violation. A single operational event is an exceptional incident which causes simultaneous, unintentional, unknowing (not the result of a knowing act or omission), temporary noncompliance with more than one Clean Water Act effluent discharge pollutant parameter. A single operational event does not include Clean Water Act violations involving discharge without a NPDES permit or noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed or inadequate treatment facilities. Each day of a single operational event is a violation.

6. Overflows from Wastewater Conveyance Systems and Associated Pump Stations

a. Definitions
   (1) "Overflow" means the diversion and discharge of waste streams from any portion of the wastewater conveyance system including pump stations, through a designed overflow device or structure, other than discharges to the wastewater treatment facility.
   (2) "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the conveyance system or pump station which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of an overflow.
   (3) "Uncontrolled overflow" means the diversion of waste streams other than through a designed overflow device or structure, for example to overflowing manholes or overflowing into residences, commercial establishments, or industries that may be connected to a conveyance system.

b. Prohibition of overflows. Overflows are prohibited unless:
   (1) Overflows were unavoidable to prevent an uncontrolled overflow, loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
   (2) There were no feasible alternatives to the overflows, such as the use of auxiliary pumping or conveyance systems, or maximization of conveyance system storage; and
   (3) The overflows are the result of an upset as defined in General Condition B.4. and meeting all requirements of this condition.

c. Uncontrolled overflows are prohibited where wastewater is likely to escape or be carried into the waters of the State by any means.

d. Reporting required. Unless otherwise specified in writing by the Department, all overflows and uncontrolled overflows must be reported orally to the Department within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the overflow. Reporting procedures are described in more detail in General Condition D.5.

7. Public Notification of Effluent Violation or Overflow

If effluent limitations specified in this permit are exceeded or an overflow occurs, upon request by the Department, the permittee shall take such steps as are necessary to alert the public about the extent and nature of the discharge. Such steps may include, but are not limited to, posting of the river at access points and other places, news releases, and paid announcements on radio and television.

8. Removed Substances

Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters shall be disposed of in such a manner as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering public waters, causing nuisance conditions, or creating a public health hazard.

SECTION C. MONITORING AND RECORDS

1. Representative Sampling

Sampling and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. All samples shall be taken at the monitoring points specified in this permit and shall be taken, unless otherwise specified, before the effluent joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, body of water, or substance. Monitoring points shall not be changed without notification to and the approval of the Director.

2. Flow Measurements

Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated and maintained to insure that the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected shall be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than $\pm$ 10 percent from true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes.

3. Monitoring Procedures

Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.

4. Penalties of Tampering

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person, punishment is a fine not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than four years or both.

5. Reporting of Monitoring Results

Monitoring results shall be summarized each month on a Discharge Monitoring Report form approved by the Department. The reports shall be submitted monthly and are to be mailed, delivered or otherwise transmitted by the 15th day of the following month unless specifically approved otherwise in Schedule B of this permit.

6. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or as specified in this permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the Discharge Monitoring Report. Such increased frequency shall also be indicated. For a pollutant parameter that may be sampled more than once per day (e.g., Total Chlorine Residual), only the average daily value shall be recorded unless otherwise specified in this permit.

7. Averaging of Measurements

Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean, except for bacteria which shall be averaged as specified in this permit.

8. Retention of Records

Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR part 503), the permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records of all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Director at any time.

9. Records Contents

Records of monitoring information shall include:
a. The date, exact place, time and methods of sampling or measurements;
b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
c. The date(s) analyses were performed;
d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
f. The results of such analyses.

10. Inspection and Entry

The permittee shall allow the Director, or an authorized representative upon the presentation of credentials to:

a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit, and
d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by state law, any substances or parameters at any location.

SECTION D. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Planned Changes

The permittee shall comply with Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) 340, Division 52, "Review of Plans and Specifications". Except where exempted under OAR 340-52, no construction, installation, or modification involving disposal systems, treatment works, sewerage systems, or common sewers shall be commenced until the plans and specifications are submitted to and approved by the Department. The permittee shall give notice to the Department as soon as possible of any planned physical alternations or additions to the permitted facility.

2. Anticipated Noncompliance

The permittee shall give advance notice to the Director of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

3. Transfers

This permit may be transferred to a new permittee provided the transferee acquires a property interest in the permitted activity and agrees in writing to fully comply with all the terms and conditions of the permit and the rules of the Commission. No

permit shall be transferred to a third party without prior written approval from the Director. The permittee shall notify the Department when a transfer of property interest takes place.

4. Compliance Schedule

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date. Any reports of noncompliance shall include the cause of noncompliance, any remedial actions taken, and the probability of meeting the next scheduled requirements.

5. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally (by telephone) within 24 hours, unless otherwise specified in this permit, from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. During normal business hours, the Department's Regional office shall be called. Outside of normal business hours, the Department shall be contacted at 1-800-452-0311 (Oregon Emergency Response System).

A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. If the permittee is establishing an affirmative defense of upset or bypass to any offense under ORS 468.922 to 468.946, and in which case if the original reporting notice was oral, delivered written notice must be made to the Department or other agency with regulatory jurisdiction within 4 (four) calendar days. The written submission shall contain:

a. A description of the noncompliance and its cause;
b. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
c. The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected;
d. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance; and
e. Public notification steps taken, pursuant to General Condition B.7.

The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph:

a. Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in this permit.
b. Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in this permit.
c. Violation of maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Director in this permit.

The Department may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

6. Other Noncompliance

The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under General Condition D.4 or D.5, at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain:

a. A description of the noncompliance and its cause;
b. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
c. The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected; and
d. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

7. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the Department, within a reasonable time, any information which the Department may request to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Department, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

Other Information: When the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or any report to the Department, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

8. Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports or information submitted to the Department shall be signed and certified in accordance with 40 CFR 122.22.

9. Falsification of Reports

Under ORS 468.953, any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance, is subject to a Class C felony punishable by a fine not to exceed $100,000 per violation and up to 5 years in prison.

10. Changes to Indirect Dischargers - **[Applicable to Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) only]**

The permittee must provide adequate notice to the Department of the following:

a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to section 301 or 306 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants and;
b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit.

c. For the purposes of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on (i) the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW, and (ii) any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

11. Changes to Discharges of Toxic Pollutant - **[Applicable to existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers only]**

The permittee must notify the Department as soon as they know or have reason to believe of the following:

a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels:
   (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/l);
   (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
   (3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7); or
   (4) The level established by the Department in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).

b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":
   (1) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l);
   (2) One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
   (3) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7); or
   (4) The level established by the Department in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).

SECTION E. DEFINITIONS

1. BOD means five-day biochemical oxygen demand.
2. TSS means total suspended solids.
3. mg/l means milligrams per liter.
4. kg means kilograms.
5. m^3/d means cubic meters per day.
6. MGD means million gallons per day.
7. Composite sample means a sample formed by collecting and mixing discrete samples taken periodically and based on time or flow.
8. FC means fecal coliform bacteria.
9. Technology based permit effluent limitations means technology-based treatment requirements as defined in 40 CFR 125.3, and concentration and mass load effluent limitations that are based on minimum design criteria specified in OAR 340-41.
10. CBOD means five day carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand.
11. Grab sample means an individual discrete sample collected over a period of time not to exceed 15 minutes.
12. Quarter means January through March, April through June, July through September, or October through December.
13. Month means calendar month.
14. Week means a calendar week of Sunday through Saturday.
15. Total residual chlorine means combined chlorine forms plus free residual chlorine.
16. The term "bacteria" includes but is not limited to fecal coliform bacteria, total coliform bacteria, and E. coli bacteria.
17. POTW means a publicly owned treatment works.

EMPLOYEE TRAINING
MATERIALS

SCHN00140361

GENERAL SAMPLING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Before beginning a sampling project, consider EPA sample "Hold Time" limits in your logistical planning. Many can be as short as 48 hours. Plan to transport samples to the lab as soon as possible after collection. With short "Hold Time" samples this must be within 24 hours of collection.

2. Sample Collection
   - Use only bottles designated for laboratory sample collection. Mason jars, soda bottles, etc. are not acceptable.
   - Collect sample as close to the source as possible.
   - NEVER rinse out sample bottles before collecting sample. Depending on the type of analysis, some bottles contain a chemical preservative.
   - NEVER touch the inside of the sample bottle or its lid. This could compromise the integrity of the results.

3. Clearly and with indelible waterproof marker, label sample containers with at least the following information:
   - Unique sample number
   - Date and Time of collection
   - Name of person collecting samples

4. Replace caps on bottles and secure firmly.

5. Fill out and maintain a proper Chain-of-Custody form (see attached Chain-of-Custody form and instructions) that includes the information above plus other relevant information such as:
   - Client name, address, and billing address (if different).
   - Type of analysis
   - Turn-around-time requested
   - Special instructions (such as where to phone or fax results)
   - Signature of sample collector or any other sample custody holders. Include transfer date and time.

6. Place sample containers into an ice chest and maintain samples at approximately 4°C while storing and transporting to the lab. It is recommended that frozen blue ice containers and not ice, be used as a refrigerant due to problems associated with melting ice water and the resulting potential contamination effects.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)

1.1 Title - USED OIL MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE

Scope - To comply with federal oil spill (40 CFR Part 112) and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) requirements for employee training and proper used oil management.

Objective - To provide a used oil procedure designed to prevent spills and promote proper used oil management. Spills of any volume should be responded to as quickly as possible. See Employee Oil Spill Response SOP for more information on spills.

General Requirements -

a. Proper used oil management is extremely important. When properly managed and recycled, used oil is excluded from regulation as a RCRA hazardous waste.

b. Used oil transported by vehicle in quantities equal or greater than 55 gallons must be transported by an EPA/DEQ licensed used oil transporter.

c. Fuels, including gasoline, jet fuel, diesel, and kerosene unsuitable for their original intended use, under certain conditions, may be mixed with used oil and managed as used oil. Consult with your Supervisor and used oil recycling vendor prior to mixing any wastes with used oil.

d. Use of used oil as a dust suppressant (road oiling) is prohibited.

e. Used oil generated off-site may not be accumulated or mixed with used oil generated on-site unless generated as a part of normal site business operations (field repairs and oil changes).

f. Used oil must be stored in containers in good condition that are covered or closed and labeled as "used oil".

Procedure

1.1.1 Used oil collected at the work stations is to be collected only in approved containers.

1.1.2 Used oil should be transferred to storage containers as soon as possible. Storage containers should be gaged prior to filling. Oil pans should not be left overnight.

1.1.3 When the used oil storage container is full, contact the local used oil recycler to collect the used oil and transport off-site for recycling.

1.1.4 Immediately clean up any small spills using absorbent materials such as absorbent pads or socks, kitty litter, or wood debris. Protect absorbent materials used to contain spills from storm water by placing on plastic or in storage containers. Contact Andy Millican regarding disposal of oil-impacted absorbent materials.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)

1.2 Title - DIESEL REFUELING AND PUMP OPERATION PROCEDURE

Scope - To comply with federal oil spill (40 CFR Part 112) and Uniform Fire Code requirements for employee training and preparedness to prevent diesel spills during fueling.

Objective - To provide a fueling procedure designed to prevent spills of diesel fuel in the dispenser area. Spills of any volume should be responded to as quickly as possible. Spill prevention practices and quick response are critical in reducing or preventing the impacts of oil spills including the following:

a. the quantity of the spill;
b. the potential for discharge to surface waters;
c. the time involved responding to and cleaning up spills;
d. the cost of cleaning up spills, particularly when the assistance of a spill response contractor is required; and
e. the potential involvement of regulatory agencies (DEQ, EPA).

General Requirements - OPERATOR OF DIESEL PUMP MUST BE IN ATTENDANCE AT ALL STAGES OF PUMP OPERATION. Operator must be familiar with locations of spill kits and auxiliary switch for power to pump.

Federal and state regulations require that any spills of 42 gallons or more, or spills of less than 42 gallons that cannot be cleaned up within 24 hours, be reported to the appropriate regulatory agency within 24 hours. Reporting to the agency should be conducted by the site Spill Response Coordinator (SRC) or the corporate Environmental Compliance Manager.

Procedure

1.2.1 Reset pump to 000.0

1.2.2 Place nozzle in fuel tank or approved container.

1.2.3 Turn on power to pump.

1.2.4 Operate fuel pump handle until it automatically shuts off, or until desired level is reached. Use drip pan, if necessary, to prevent minor spills.

1.2.5 Shut off pump and replace pump handle into pump.

1.2.6 Record amount of diesel fuel pumped in log book.

1.2.7 Report any spills immediately to the primary SRC, secondary SRC, or supervisor on-site.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) 1.11

1.3 **Title - EMPLOYEE OIL SPILL RESPONSE**

Scope- To comply with federal oil spill (40 CFR Part 112) requirements for employee training and preparedness for potential oil spills.

Objective - To provide procedures for employee response to spills of oil and other petroleum products. Oil spills of any volume should be responded to as quickly as possible. Spill prevention practices and quick response are critical in reducing or preventing the impacts of oil spills including the following:

a. the quantity of the spill;
b. the potential for discharge to surface waters;
c. the time involved responding to and cleaning up spills;
d. the cost of cleaning up spills, particularly when the assistance of a spill response contractor is required; and
e. the potential involvement of regulatory agencies (DEQ, EPA).

General Requirements - Oil and petroleum spills should be responded to with the following priorities: 1) personnel safety, 2) fire prevention, 3) environmental protection, and 4) equipment protection.

Federal and state regulations require that any spills of 42 gallons or more, or spills of less than 42 gallons that cannot be cleaned up within 24 hours, be reported to the appropriate regulatory agency within 24 hours. Reporting to the agency should be conducted by the site Spill Response Coordinator (SRC) or the corporate Environmental Compliance Manager.

Procedure - In the event of an oil spill, the employee observing the spill should immediately initiate the following steps:

1.3.1 Report the emergency to the primary Spill Response Coordinator (SRC), secondary SRC, or Supervisor on-site and report the following information:

a. Caller's name, telephone number, identification.
b. Location and type of emergency.
c. Source of spill and type of material spilled.
d. Approximate volume.
e. Whether or not the leak has been stopped.
f. Risk of fire or explosion.
g. What assistance is required, if any.

1.3.2 Remain on the scene to prevent other people or vehicles from entering the emergency area. Determine if there are health and safety hazards such as trip, slip, and fall hazards or hazardous vapors present.

1.3.3 Initiate action to stop the source of the spill as directed by the SRC, alternate, or Supervisor on-site if it can be done safely.

1.3.4 Remove flammable materials and sources of ignition from the spill area if it can be done safely.

1.3.5 Contain small releases using absorbent material such as wood debris or kitty litter. Contain large releases using hand tools or heavy equipment to construct earthen berms or dikes.

C
Sampling Procedures

SCHN00140366

STORM WATER SAMPLING PROCEDURES AND PROTOCOL

1.0 SAMPLING PROCEDURES/QUALITY ASSURANCE

The principle of sampling is to collect a representative sample of a medium and analyze the sample before significant alteration of the sample occurs. This requires a sampling methodology which assures proper sampling techniques, handling, and storage to eliminate or minimize to the greatest extent possible, introduced fluids, dilutions, chemical reactions, and cross-contamination. The sampling and analysis plan includes sample redundancy (duplicates), and field and laboratory blanks to evaluate sampling and decontamination procedures and reproducibility of laboratory analysis. It also requires careful and prompt analysis of samples and blanks by a qualified laboratory. Collectively, these procedures and protocols constitute a quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) policy. The sampling method will be uniform for all sampling locations and from one sampling event to the next. The sampler will first record the volume of discharge or water depth from the flow measurement device (if applicable). The sampler then takes any other field measurements (e.g., temperature, conductivity and pH) that may be required.

Immediately upon collection, samples will be properly stored on ice, or suitable synthetic substitute ('blue ice") until delivered to the laboratory. Proper cleaning and decontamination of all equipment and instruments will be observed in order to minimize the potential for cross-contamination and to assure the integrity of current and future samples. Decontamination and cleaning procedures are described below in Section 3.0.

2.0 SAMPLE CONTAINERS

Sample containers will be obtained from the laboratory that performs the sample analyses. The laboratory will provide the appropriate containers, with added preservatives, if necessary. The laboratory will be instructed with regard to the media to be tested, the number of samples from each sampling location, and the parameters to be analyzed.

3.0 DECONTAMINATION AND CLEANING

All equipment, instruments, tools or any other object that is placed into the sampling area of a surface water site must be cleaned thoroughly between each sampling location. Two methods are acceptable; high pressure/hot water wash (steam cleaning) and a soap solution wash with distilled water rinses. In cases where sampling for trace concentrations of solvents is conducted, a methanol or other suitable solvent rinse may be included in the washing procedure.

Decontamination of all equipment includes every surface, external and internal, which can come in contact with the water sample. Using the high pressure hot water cleaning method is fairly straight forward. The wash water must be clean and complete rinsing is required if soaps or detergents are used. All soaps or detergents must be mild and compatible with the parameters to be tested. Rinsing with distilled water is required.

The use of a mild detergent solution in distilled water with several distilled water rinses is a widely recognized, low expense method to decontaminate smaller pieces of equipment and testing instruments. Mechanical brushing of the solution on each surface is required with a bottle brush or other suitable washing instrument. Following washing, the surfaces must be triple-rinsed with copious quantities of distilled water with the final two rinses free flowing (not dipped in a container of distilled water but distilled water poured over the surface).

4.0 SAMPLE COLLECTION

In order for storm water samples to be representative of storm water discharge from the facility, samples should be collected prior to any co-mingling with process waste water, non-process water, or storm water discharge from off-site. Surface samples should be taken at least 4 inches below the surface of the water, if possible. If the water is less than 8 inches deep or the container is of a size or shape that 4 inches of submersion is not possible the water should be collected as far beneath the surface as possible without incorporating bottom sediments. Occasionally samples may need to be collected at some specified depth below the water surface. These samples must be collected with a special sample collection device.

As much as possible, floating and suspended material in the water should be avoided. Also, muddying the sample or stirring other bottom material up into the sample should be avoided as muddying of the sample will increase total suspended solids (TSS) concentrations. In some small streams, ditches or outfall pipes it may be necessary to collect water as it trickles into the sample bottle. The rule is to minimize agitation of suspended solids, sediments, and surface debris; and to the greatest extent possible, avoid aeration and agitation of the collected water.

5.0 HANDLING, STORING, SHIPPING AND TESTING

The samples, immediately upon collection, should be taken out of direct sunlight, carefully put in a cool place, and transported as quickly as possible to an iced cooler for storage. Sampling runs should be made in several legs or stops in order to allow the transport of samples to the cooler. The ice in the cooler should not be allowed to entirely melt before more ice is added and the melt water should not be allowed to overtop the sample containers. As soon after collection as possible, the samples should be transported to the lab.

A chain of custody and sample analysis form must always be used and the sample containers marked with date and time, sampler, location of sample site, and a designation (typically, a field ID number such as the Basin or Outfall number). Generally the sample should arrive at the lab the same day as taken and ideally no more that 24 hours should elapse. If there is any question about time allowed between sampling and analysis (sample holding time), the laboratory performing the analyses should be contacted. Shipping samples should be avoided as the chain of custody can be broken and samples are in danger of mishandling. When shipping cannot be avoided, sealed and locked containers should be used.

The chain-of-custody form must be filled out as to sampler, date and time of sampling, sample location or station, sample designation (field ID number), analysis to be performed, type of sample, to whom the sample was delivered, and when. The sample bottles must also identify the sampler, the sample designation (field ID number), date and time of sampling, source of sample (well number or name), and its location. Notes should also be taken of all pertinent information of the sampling procedure: sampling techniques, bottle numbers, locations, times, dates, weather, unusual or noticed conditions (smells, sites, sounds, colors etc.), and parameters such as temperature, conductivity, and pH which are sampled in the field. See EPA SW-846.

6.0 LABORATORIES

The laboratory which is used must be certified (EPA, and/or DEQ-approved) and must analyze the samples in a timely manner. The laboratory must have an internal quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) program that will be presented with the sample results. The laboratory must also be capable of conducting any testing according to EPA SW-846 and the Standard Methods manuals.

7.0 BLANKS AND SPLITS

In some cases, it may be necessary to run split samples and blanks to verify the lab's accuracy and the 'background" values of the sampling procedure, the cleaning procedure and the laboratory's procedures. This is particularly true with trace constituents, volatile, and trace pesticides/organic analysis. At least one equipment blank should be submitted with each set of samples if sampling equipment decontamination is performed.

D
Sample Data Forms

SCHN00140370

Storm Water Sample Field Form

Sampling Point: _____ Date: _____

Outfall Number: _____ Sampled by: _____

Drainage Basin: _____

Sample Method: _____ # of Samples Collected/Time: ____ / ____

Lab Analyses: pH, TSS, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Oil & Grease Laboratory: _____

Field Parameters:

pH/Temperature: _____

Turbidity: _____

Color: _____

Odor: _____

Floating Solids: _____

Bark and Debris: _____

Oil & Grease Sheen: _____

Remarks: _____

E
Analytical Results

SCHN00140372

F
Monthly Monitoring Forms

SCHN00140373

Monthly Visual Monitoring Form	Completed By: Title: Date:		
Instructions: Briefly describe observations and corrective measures necessary			
Visual Inspection of Storm water discharge, Outfalls, Drainage basins	Basin 1	Basin 2	Basin 3
Floating Solids			
Oil & Grease Sheen			
Catch basin conditions			
Signs of significant erosion			
Loading/Unloading areas			
Spill & Leaks			
pH/temperature			
Color/odor/turbidity			
Notes:			
Corrective Measures Necessary:			

SCHN00140374

G
BMPS, REGULATIONS

SCHN00140375

INCIDENT REPORT FORM

SCHN00140376

Spill Event/Incident Report Form	Completed by: Title: Date:

Instructions: In the event of a spill or other hazardous materials incident, gather the following information and report it to the individuals and agencies listed below as necessary

Facility Name:	Portland Container Repair Corp.	
Facility Adress:	9449 N. Burgard Way, Portland, Oregon 97203	
Facility Phone Number:	503-286-5961	
Facility Contact:	Andy Millican, Vice President	
Date of Incident		
Time Incident Occurred		
Estimate of the total quantity spilled		
Estimate of the total quantity spilled into surface waters		
Source of the spill		
Cause of the spill		
Description of the affected medium		
Damages or injuries caused by the spill		
Actions used to stop, remove, and mitigate the effects of the spill		
Evacuation necessary		
Names of individuals/agencies contacted:	Date/Time:	Notes
Facility Spill Response Coordinator		
Company Corporate		
Fire Department/Ambulance		
Jack Buell, LEPC		
DEQ		
National Response Center		
EPA Region X		
Spill Response Contractor		

SCHN00140377

SCHN00140378

Record of Employee Training Form	Completed By: Title: Date:

Instructions: Describe the employee training program for your facility below. The program should, at a minimum, address spill prevention and response, good housekeeping, and material management practices. Provide a schedule for the training program and list the employees who attend training sessions.

Training Topics	Brief Description of Training Program/Materials (e. g., film, newsletter course)	Schedule for Training (list dates)	Attendees

SCHN00140379

SCHN00140380

Annual Review Form

Completed By:

Title:

Date:

Instructions: Provide a narrative for each type of inspection.

Visual Inspection of Outfall, Information Review	Potential Pollutant Sources or Non-Storm Water Discharges	Amendment of SWPCP Necessary	Observations	Corrective Measures

SCHN00140381

CORRESPONDENCE

SCHN00140382

L

MISCELLANEOUS

SCHN00140383

CITY OF PORTLAND
INDUSTRIAL FACILITY
STORMWATER INSPECTION REPORT
Short Form

Org. I.D. 30952
Outfall Private
Receiving Stream Will River

Company Legal/Common Name Portland Container Repair

Facility/Mailing Address 9449 N Burgard Way, Portland OR 97203

Contact Person Andy Millican **Title** President **Phone** 286-5961

Date of Inspection: 6/6/03 **Time:** 09:00 **Previous Inspection:** 4/3/02

City Personnel: Aaron B. Wieting **Industry Personnel:** Andy Millican

Stormwater Permit Type: 1200-Z ✗ **1200-COLS** ___ **1300-J** ___ **Other** ___

1. Type of Business

(A) Type: Container Storage & Repair SIC: 4213

2. Operating Schedule

(A) Number of employees: 20 Days of Operation: S M T W T F S

Operating hours: 7 to 5 Shifts 1 ✗ 2 ___ 3 ___

3. Facility Maintenance Practices

(A) Are storm drain inlets periodically inspected, maintained, and/or cleaned? (Y)(N)

Describe the method and frequency of cleaning. biweekly - Cowlitz Clean Sweep

(B) Are the parking areas periodically cleaned? (Y)(N) How often are parking areas cleaned? biweekly

Describe method for cleaning parking, repair and maintenance areas. Cowlitz

(C) Is there wastewater and/or pretreatment on-site? (Y)(N)

If yes, describe: washwater

(D) Is there an oil/ water separator at the facility? (Y)(N) Connected to storm ☐ /or sanitary ☒

How often is the oil/water separator inspected and/or cleaned? 2/yr

SCHN00140385

4. **Water Usage:** _____ Total Gallons per day

5. **Water Disposition:** Mark which box(s) applies.

Water Usage	Gallons/Day	Discharged to : Sanitary/ Septic	Storm	Dry Well/ Ground	No Discharge	Batch / Continuous/ Intermittent	Comments:
Employees	X	X					
Boiler Blowdown							
Non-contact Cooling							
Washing	X	X					
Irrigation							
Air Compressor	X				X		
Industrial Process							
Cooling Tower Blowdown							
1							
2							
3							
Other							

6. **Vehicle/Heavy Equipment Storage and Maintenance Issues**

(A) Are trucks and/or heavy equipment parked on-site? (Y)(N)

If yes, how many 6 Container lifts

(B) Is there repair and maintenance on-site? (Y)(N)

Is the area covered/enclosed? (Y)(N)

(C) Does fueling occur on-site? (Y)(N)

Does the facility use a mobile fueling service? (Y)(N)

Vendor Name: _____

Are mechanisms in place for spill containment? (Y)(N) gravel area

Is the fueling area covered? (Y)(N)

Are there any drains in the fueling area? (Y)(N)

Where do the respective drains discharge? ☐ storm ☐ sanitary ☐ dry well

Is there an oil / water separator in the fueling area collection system ? (Y)(N)

7. **Air Discharges**

(A) Are potential pollutants discharged into the air? (Y)(N) fugitive dust

Is the discharge a concern? (Address in notes) (Y)(N)

SCHN00140386

8. Wash Water Issues

(A) Are there areas where vehicles and/or heavy equipment are washed? (Y)(N)

(B) Does the facility use a mobile washer? (Y)(N)

Vendor name: _____

(D) Does the facility have a dedicated wash area/pad? (Y)(N)

(E) Where is the wash water disposed of? ☐ storm ☒ sanitary ☐ dry well ☐ recycle system

(F) Is the wash area/pad covered or enclosed? (Y)(N)

(G) Are there any drains in the wash area? (Y)(N)

Where do the drains discharge? ☐ storm ☒ sanitary ☐ dry well ☐ recycle system

(H) Is there an oil water separator in the washwater collection system? (Y)(N)

(I) Is the wash water recycled? (Y)(N)

(K) Is there potential for storm water to run-onto or run-off from the wash area? (Y)(N) minor

(L) Are there any stains or other signs of pollutants on the floor or the wash area? (Y)(N)

9. Material Handling/Outdoor Manufacturing/Outdoor Storage/Waste Storage Issues

Describe materials being handled, outdoor manufacturing, and outdoor storage areas. Indicate potential pollutants and the risk for stormwater to come in contact with them. Include Best Management Practices (BMPs) used to prevent storm water from contacting handled materials and discharging to storm drains.

oil, solvents, paints, stored inside shipping containers
most repair under cover - repair operations reduced
painting occasionally conducted outside

10. Potential Pollutant Issues

List pollutant categories that may be discharged to the storm sewer (i.e. volatiles, solvents, acids, caustics).

TSS, O & G, metals; caustic (slag for gravel)

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11. Stormwater Pollution Control Plan (SWPCP)

(A) Has a Preventative Maintenance Program been implemented? (Y)(N)

(B) Has an Employee Awareness Program been implemented? (Y)(N) Safety meetings

(C) Have Record Keeping and Internal Reporting Procedures been implemented? (Y)(N)

(D) Has an Annual Review of the SWPCP been conducted? (Y)(N)

(E) Has the facility experienced a significant spill within the last 12 months? (Y)(N)

If yes, was the spill documented and describe extent of stormwater impacts: _____

12. Monitoring

(A) Is monitoring (both for the proper parameters and the proper frequency) being done as noted in Schedule B of the NPDES permit? (Y)(N)

(B) Are required visual observations being made and documented? (Y)(N)

13. Conclusions

Items for Follow-up / Comments / Recommendations

Include any recommended storm water monitoring and explain rationale

Significant TSS issues -- using slag from Oregon Steel for gravel. In high traffic areas, slag is pulverized to fine powder. Andy claims that slag binds up well once it sets. → fugitive dust potential

Minor runoff from dust control (H_2O) -- need to control water use a little better

Maintenance activities reduced

☆ video

Inspected by: [signature] Date: 6/6/03

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