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The Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (2000 MSGP), issued in October 2000, expired at midnight on October 30, 2005. A new permit, the 2008 Multi-Sector General Permit (2008 MSGP) was issued on September 29, 2008. Visit www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp to view the final 2008 MSGP and supporting documents.



Part 4 - Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subsection M - Sector M-Automobile Salvage Yards

M.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subsection M apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from automobile salvage yards as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector M in Table D-1 of Appendix D of this permit.

M.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector M.

The types of activities that permittees under Sector M are primarily engaged in are dismantling or wrecking used motor vehicles for parts recycling or resale and for scrap.

M.3 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements.

In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 2.

M.3.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part 2.1.2) Indicate the location of each monitoring point and estimate the total acreage used for industrial activity including, but not limited to, dismantling, storage, and maintenance of used motor vehicle parts. Also identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: dismantling areas, parts (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, mufflers) storage areas, and liquid storage tanks and drums for fuel and other fluids.

M.3.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part 2.1.4) Assess the potential for the following to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: vehicle storage areas, dismantling areas, parts storage areas (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, mufflers), and fueling stations.

M.3.3 *Spill and Leak Prevention Procedures.* (See also Part 2.1.4.3) Drain vehicles intended to be dismantled of all fluids upon arrival at the site (or as soon thereafter as feasible), or employ some other equivalent means to prevent spills and leaks.

M.3.4 *Inspections.* (See also Part 2.1.5.5) Immediately (or as soon thereafter as feasible) inspect vehicles arriving at the site for leaks. Inspect monthly, for signs of leakage, all equipment containing oily parts, hydraulic fluids, any other types of fluids, or mercury switches. Also inspect monthly, for signs of leakage, all vessels and areas where hazardous materials and general automotive fluids are stored, including, but not limited to, mercury switches, brake fluid, transmission fluid, radiator water, and antifreeze.

M.3.5 *Employee Training.* (See also Part 2.1.5.6) If applicable to your facility, address the following areas (at a minimum) in your employee training program: proper handling (collection, storage, and disposal) of oil, used mineral spirits, anti-freeze, mercury switches, and solvents.

M.3.6 *Management of Runoff.* (See also Part 2.1.5.8) Consider the following management practices: berms or drainage ditches on the property line (to help prevent run-on from neighboring properties); berms for uncovered outdoor storage of oily parts, engine blocks, and above-ground liquid storage; installation of detention ponds; and installation of filtering devices and oil and water separators.

M.4 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. (See also Part 3 of the permit.)

Subsector (Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration¹	Effluent Limitation Guidelines
Automobile Salvage Yards (SIC 5015)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable Aluminum	0.75 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable Iron	1.0 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable Lead ²	0.082 mg/L	--

¹You must monitor quarterly in the first year of your coverage for each benchmark parameter (see Part 3.2.2.1). For each parameter, no additional benchmark monitoring is required if the average of your 4 monitoring values does not exceed the benchmark (see Part 3.2.2.3). However, for each parameter there are additional requirements if the average of your four monitoring values exceeds the benchmark (see Part 3.2.2.4).

² The benchmark value of lead is determined as a function of hardness (in units of mg/L) in the water column. The value given in Table M-1 (i.e. 0.082 mg/L) corresponds to a hardness of 100 mg/L and should be used if you either did not analyze water hardness, other hardness data are not available, or the water hardness is less than 100 mg/L. If a laboratory analysis indicates that the water hardness is below 100 mg/L, then you should use the benchmark for 100 mg/L. If a laboratory analysis indicates that the water hardness is greater than 100 mg/L, then the following equation may be used to determine the benchmark value for lead:

$$\text{Benchmark} = (e^{[(1.273)(\ln \text{hardness}) - 1.460]})/1000$$

Example: Laboratory analysis of your water sample indicates the hardness is 175 mg/L.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Benchmark} &= (e^{[(1.273)(\ln 175) - 1.460]})/1000 \\ &= (e^{5.1148})/1000 \\ &= 166.46/1000 \\ &= 0.17 \text{ mg/L} \end{aligned}$$

The following are example benchmark value for lead:

<u>Hardness (mg/L)</u>	<u>Benchmark value (mg/L)</u>
100	0.082
125	0.11
150	0.14
175	0.17
200	0.20
225	0.23
250	0.26