



 Vehicle drain rack located outside and uncovered without containment for leaks and spills



 Well maintained auto yard — spills & leaks cleaned and all vehicle hoods are closed.

To Avoid Problems at Your Facility...

1. Check new arrivals for fluid leaks, and remove batteries.
2. Regularly check storage areas for spills and, if found, clean them immediately.
3. Store batteries inside on a pallet or outside in a leak-proof container away from areas of traffic.
4. Maintain disposal records for used oil, waste gasoline, batteries, refrigerant, etc.
5. Make sure tanks and containers for fluids like antifreeze, used oil, and gasoline, are labeled and inspected regularly for leaks. All should be stored within secondary containment.
6. Regularly sample stormwater discharges and inspect your facility as required by the permit.
7. Reduce exposure of stormwater to oil-covered automotive parts. Store under cover and off the ground.
8. Keep oil/water separators clean.
9. Ensure wash/waste water does not enter stormwater conveyance system.
10. Check to see if vehicles contain mercury switches. Ensure these are removed and properly disposed of.

For more information, guidance documents, and compliance assistance, please visit the EPA Region 10's Auto and Metal Recycler Industrial Stormwater website:

 www.epa.gov/region10/stormwater/autorecycling.html

NOTICE: The statements in this document are intended solely as guidance to aid regulated entities in complying with the Clean Water Act's stormwater requirements. The guidance is not a substitute for reading the Clean Water Act and its implementing regulations and understanding all its requirements as they apply to your facility. This guidance does not constitute rulemaking by the EPA and may not be relied on to create a substantive or procedural right or benefit enforceable, at law or in equity, by any person. EPA may decide to update this guide without public notice to reflect changes in EPA's approach to implementing the Clean Water Act. This document reflects information available in EPA's NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity.

Questions?

To find out more about the stormwater permit program, please contact the EPA Region 10 Seattle office:

 1-800-424-4372, ext. 1200

Please ask to be transferred to either:

- Stormwater Compliance Assistance in the NPDES Compliance Unit
or
- Industrial Stormwater Permits in the NPDES Permits Unit



 Grease-covered parts are stored inside a container, preventing exposure to stormwater.



 Poor housekeeping practices: Greasy parts stored in an open bin



Do You Need a Stormwater Permit?

An Auto Recycler's Guide to Preventing Water Pollution in Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington

EPA 910-K-11-004



All Auto Salvage Yards and Metal Recyclers:

Cars and trucks are the number one recycled product in America. About eight million cars and five million trucks are recycled every year by more than 7,000 auto recycling operations nationwide. There are huge benefits to the environment from this widescale recycling industry; there are also environmental risks. Dismantling automobiles exposes raw materials to stormwater, which can threaten nearby waterways.

Why is stormwater runoff a problem?

When water from rain and snowmelt runs through your operation, it can pick up contaminants and can carry them through drainage systems directly into streams, rivers, and lakes. Most storm drain systems do not treat the water they collect, so preventing stormwater contamination is critical to protecting waterbodies we use for swimming, fishing, and drinking water. The following fluids can pollute stormwater:

- gasoline, diesel, fuel oil
- transmission fluid, power steering fluid, brake fluid
- mineral spirits, washer fluid, gear oil
- battery acid, solvents

The following hazardous and solid wastes can also pollute the water:

- mercury from switches, lamps and electronic devices (navigation aids, CD players)
- lead from lead-acid batteries, wheel weights, battery cable ends
- CFCs and other refrigerants
- sodium azide from air bags
- asbestos and copper from brake shoes and clutches
- zinc from tires (whole, shredded)
- PCB from foam rubber, carpets and plastic components
- metals: aluminum, cadmium, copper, iron, zinc, lead
- plastics
- transmission and oil filters

To protect water quality, the Clean Water Act requires every auto salvage and metal recycling operator to obtain a stormwater permit. There are few exceptions to this rule. Therefore, if you operate such a facility and you do not have a stormwater permit, you most are likely out of compliance. This brochure will describes how to comply with federal stormwater rules for:

- Idaho
- Federal facilities in Washington
- Tribal lands within Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

If you are not within one of the listed areas, you must obtain permit coverage from the appropriate state authority. A list of them can be found at

www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater



When cars are smashed in this crusher, toxic fluids leak out onto the crusher bed, and onto nearby soil, in violation of the Clean Water Act.

What is the Multi-Sector General Permit, or MSGP?

The Clean Water Act regulates stormwater runoff from certain types of industrial facilities, including auto salvage and recycling operations. The MSGP requires these industrial facilities to develop and implement a plan to minimize pollution in stormwater discharges.

I need permit coverage. Where do I begin?

1. Read EPA's Multi-Sector General Permit.

You can download a copy of EPA's permit at www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp

Read EPA's permit carefully, and remember that operators are legally responsible for complying with permit requirements.

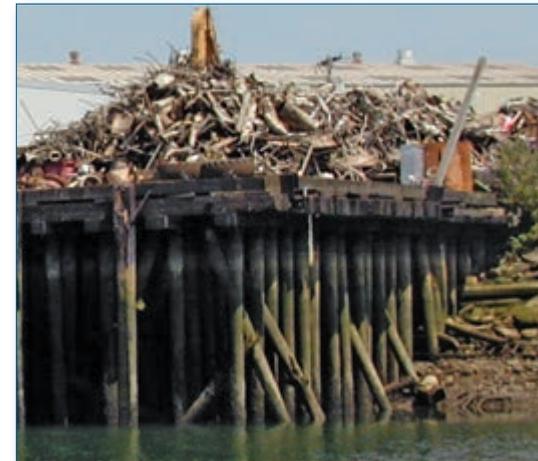
2. Develop a site-specific stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP).

Your SWPPP describes how you will prevent pollutants in stormwater runoff at your facility. It must be completed before you apply for permit coverage.

Because every industrial site is unique, every SWPPP is unique. You must also review and update it on a regular basis. For more information on how to develop your SWPPP, please visit <http://go.usa.gov/ks4>

3. Document your eligibility.

You must assess the potential effects of your stormwater runoff on federally-listed endangered and threatened species, and/or any designated critical habitat located on or near the site, as well as impacts on historic properties.



Metals recycling business on waterway

4. File a Notice of Intent application.

The NOI lets EPA know that you are filing for permit coverage. It also attests that you have read, understood, and intend to comply with the requirements of the MSGP. The fastest and easiest way to file an NOI is through EPA's online permit application system at www.epa.gov/npdes/enoi

(Mailing a paper NOI to EPA can add two or more weeks to your processing time.) Your permit coverage generally begins after a 30-day waiting period.

Basic SWPPP Elements

- Identify stormwater pollution prevention team members
- Provide site description
- Map your site and its stormwater flows
- Summarize potential pollution sources
- Describe control measures to reduce or prevent pollution in stormwater
- Outline your pollution prevention procedures and schedules
- Provide documents to support eligibility under other Federal laws

5. Install the stormwater control measures and carry out the management practices you have described in your SWPPP.

You must also update your SWPPP as conditions change at your industrial facility, or if you change your practices.

There are other important requirements to follow in the permit, including:

- Periodically inspect your facility
- Monitor your stormwater discharges
- Report the results of your monitoring
- Keep your stormwater controls in effective operating condition
- Submit annual reports