



# Stormwater Runoff From Industrial Activity: Summary Guidance for General Permit

The basic steps to confirm applicability and get into compliance with the [KDHE industrial stormwater program](#) and regulations follow. Please note this is only a summary; regulated entities can find more detail in the linked documents below or contact SBEAP with questions.

Call SBEAP at 800-578-8898 or visit our website at [www.sbeap.org](http://www.sbeap.org) for confidential, free, technical assistance.

1. Identify the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code.
2. Compare it to the SIC's and narrative criteria at the site (regulated categories) listed in the general permit document at <https://www.kdhe.ks.gov/DocumentCenter/View/6335/Industrial-Stormwater-General-NPDES-Permit---Effective-November-1-2016-PDF>.
3. If the industry is listed as a regulated entity, file a [Notice of Intent or NOI](#) with KDHE as a request for authorization to discharge stormwater and some specifically identified non-stormwater discharges. The industrial [NOI](#) and annual permit fee must be sent to KDHE at least 60 days before starting the industrial activity.
4. The facility covered under the definition of stormwater discharge can file a [No-Exposure Certification or NOEC](#) if it has taken steps to ensure that a condition of "no exposure" exists at its location (under the regulatory definitions).

*For existing sites, the NOI asks about Critical Water Quality Management Areas. Check [Frequently Asked Questions](#) to learn more about this answer.*
5. If stormwater runoff from the industrial activity flows into or through a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), enter the name of the MS4 operator (e.g., municipality name, county name or name of the responsible public body) in section B of the [NOI](#) and [NOEC](#).
6. Persons requesting coverage under the general permit shall also contact the local municipal separate storm sewer system agency (MS4), if any, to determine the need for additional permits, authorizations or requirements.
7. If the facility does not qualify for exclusion based on the "[No Exposure Certification](#)," then after obtaining an NOI, proceed to get into compliance with the General Permit requirements. This requires a good Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, sometimes called an SWP2 plan or SWP3. This plan is kept on site (do not send it to KDHE) and is made available to KDHE, EPA or MS4 upon request. Several elements to this plan that include the following:
  - a. Facility description.
  - b. Identify a Pollution Prevention Team responsible for developing, implementing and revising the SWP2 plan.
  - c. Description of potential pollutant sources which shall include, at a minimum —
    - i. Site map (s)
    - ii. Inventory of exposed materials
    - iii. Sampling data (if any)
    - iv. Risk identification and summary of potential pollutant sources
  - d. BMP identification. BMPs may be further elaborated as managerial/ administrative BMPs, structural control BMPs and non-structural control BMPs. Examples are good housekeeping, preventive maintenance; spill-prevention-and-response procedures; inspections; employee training; record keeping; identifying all non-stormwater discharges, sediment and erosion control; and management of runoff.

- e. Annual comprehensive site evaluation. Such evaluations shall provide for—
    - i. Visual observation of areas contributing to a stormwater discharge (runoff during a rain event)
    - ii. Report kept on site summarizing all actions taken as a part of an SWP2 plan
  - f. Monitoring and record keeping by visual examination and sample analysis (if sampling is performed) of stormwater runoff.
  - g. SWP2 plan update and modification shall be done in a timely manner but no later than 90 days after a change in design, operation or maintenance.
8. Filing of the [SWP2 plan Completion Certification](#). Please note, it is advisable, but not required, to go with a licensed professional engineer for stamping your form. You may retain the services of a civil or environmental engineer, or an engineering firm (licensed to practice in Kansas).

*Some elements related to sampling or critical water quality management areas may or may not apply in Kansas. SBEAP can assist with these types of questions.*

### Keep your SWP2 Plan Updated.

In the interim between the quarterly inspection and completed SWPPP revision, keep a copy of the original SWPPP with your handwritten notes for SWPPP modifications at the facility. Should you be inspected before the revised SWPPP is complete, the copy with your notes can be used to demonstrate changes that will be in the revised document.

### Where can I get more help?

Additional reference material is available to supplement the instructional material provided in the program documents and is located on the KDHE Stormwater Website at <https://www.kdheks.gov/stormwater/index.html>.

This publication was created by Kansas State University's Pollution Prevention Institute through the Small Business Environmental Assistance Program (SBEAP). SBEAP's mission is to help Kansas small businesses comply with environmental regulations and identify pollution prevention opportunities. SBEAP is funded through a contract with the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. SBEAP services are free and confidential. For more information, call 800-578-8898, send an e-mail to [sbeap@ksu.edu](mailto:sbeap@ksu.edu), or visit our Web site at [www.sbeap.org](http://www.sbeap.org). Kansas State University is an EEO/AA provider.

### SWP2 Plan Tips

- Roofing over the bins and dumpsters would qualify for no exposure, as long as stormwater or wind blown precipitation doesn't run through the bin area and come in contact with waste or recycled material.
- The secondary containment around material storage would be a Best Management Practice (BMP) being implemented to eliminate or minimize the discharge of pollutants from exposure to stormwater.

### Common pollutants

- Oil and grease — Oils contain high levels of organic compounds and heavy metal contamination from engine operation. High levels cause filming on the water surface, which restricts oxygen availability to water organisms and fish, and contributes to high biological oxygen demand (BOD) levels.
- BOD — This is a measure of pollutants with biological oxygen demand. These compounds, such as ethylene glycol (poisonous to animals and humans), brake fluids, and alcohols, are biodegradable in water. The process of their biochemical breakdown uses up available oxygen in the water.
- Suspended solids — Runoff such as dirt, sand, clay and sediment contains particulate materials that affect the turbidity of water. Increased turbidity decreases the amount of light available to aquatic plants and can be responsible for sharp increases in microbial populations that deplete available oxygen, causing fish kills.
- Heavy metals — These can include lead from gasoline and batteries, chromium-contaminated engine oils, and copper or lead in antifreeze solutions. Heavy metals can be toxic to aquatic organisms and tend to bioaccumulate in the food chain, causing health problems for wildlife and humans that consume organisms or fish from waters contaminated with these compounds.
- pH — pH is a measure of alkalinity or acidity such as that caused by battery acid or strong cleaning compounds such as ammonia. Polluted runoff can change pH levels in streams and lakes and be responsible for upsetting stream ecosystems and fish kills.

The first step in controlling pollutants in yard storm water is to determine what kinds of pollutants are present in your yard and what types of BMPs are already in place.

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