

IC6. CONTAMINATED OR ERODIBLE SURFACES AREAS

Pollution Prevention

Consider pollution prevention measures at all times for improving pollution control. Implementation of pollution prevention measures may reduce or eliminate the need to implement other more costly or complicated procedures.

1. Protect contaminated or erodible surface areas from rainfall and wind dispersal.
2. Protect materials from stormwater runoff and runoff.
3. Minimize pooling of water.
4. Conduct routine maintenance.
5. Train employees on these BMPs, storm water discharge prohibitions, and wastewater discharge requirements.

The following pollution prevention principles apply to most industries:

- Affirmative Procurement - Use alternative, safer, or recycled products.
- Redirect storm water flows away from areas of concern.
- Reduce use of water or use dry methods.
- Reduce storm water flow across facility site.
- Recycle and reuse waste products and waste flows.
- Move or cover potential pollution from storm water contact.
- Provide on-going employee training in pollution prevention.

Best Management Practices

1. Protect contaminated or erodible surface areas from rainfall and wind dispersal through one or more of the following:

- Preserve natural vegetation.
- Re-plant or landscaping bare ground surfaces.
- Use chemical stabilization or geosynthetics to stabilize bare ground surfaces.
- Remove contaminated soils.
- Cover materials with a fixed roof or a temporary waterproof covering made of polyethylene, polypropylene or hypalon. Keep covers in place at all times when work is not occurring. If areas are so large that they cannot feasibly be covered and contained, implement erosion control practices at the perimeter of the area and at any catch basins to prevent dispersion of the stockpiled material.

2. Protect materials from stormwater runoff and runoff. Construct a berm around the perimeter of the area to prevent the runoff of uncontaminated stormwater from adjacent areas as well as runoff of stormwater from the material.

3. Minimize pooling of water. Paved areas should be sloped in a manner that minimizes the pooling of water in the area. A minimum slope of 1.5 percent is recommended.

4. Conduct routine maintenance. Sweep paved areas regularly to collect loose materials.

- **DO NOT** hose down area to a storm drain or conveyance ditch.
- Properly dispose of waste materials.

5. Training

1. Train employees on these BMPs, storm water discharge prohibitions, and wastewater discharge requirements.
2. Train employees on proper spill containment and cleanup.

- Establish training that provides employees with the proper tools and knowledge to immediately begin cleaning up a spill.
 - Ensure that employees are familiar with the site's spill control plan and/or proper spill cleanup procedures.
 - BMP IC17 discusses Spill Prevention and Control in detail.
3. **Establish a regular training schedule, train all new employees, and conduct annual refresher training.**
 4. **Use a training log or similar method to document training.**

References

California Storm Water Best Management Practice Handbooks. Industrial/Commercial Best Management Practice Handbook. Prepared by Camp Dresser & McKee, Larry Walker Associates, Uribe and Associates, Resources Planning Associates for Stormwater Quality Task Force. March 1993.

King County Stormwater Pollution Control Manual. Best Management Practices for Businesses. King County Surface Water Management. July 1995. On-line: <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/dss/spcm.htm>

Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington. Volume IV Source Control BMPs. Prepared by Washington State Department of Ecology Water Quality Program. Publication No. 99-14. August 2001.