

State of Michigan Industrial Storm Water Program

Determining if a Facility is Required to Obtain Permit Coverage

SECTOR M – AUTOMOTIVE SALVAGE YARDS

Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)
Water Resources Division (WRD)
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Federal regulation (Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 122.26) requires that a regulated facility apply for industrial storm water permit coverage if storm water runoff exposed to industrial materials and/or industrial activities discharges to surface waters of the state. Surface waters of the state include rivers, lakes, streams, and wetlands. This requirement also includes facilities that discharge storm water runoff to a private or municipal separate storm sewer system which conveys storm water to surface waters of the state. A permit application is not required for facilities whose storm water is discharged into a sewer system designed to combine storm water runoff and sanitary wastewater (called a combined sewer) which leads to a wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). Combined sewers are common in several large cities in Michigan. Contact the local WWTP to determine if the sewerage system is served by combined or separate storm sewer system. Automotive salvage yards engage in a number of industrial activities that are covered under the regulations.

Facilities must perform a 3 step process to determine if storm water permit coverage is applicable. The 3 steps are:

Step 1: Is the primary Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code federally regulated?

SIC codes, prepared by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, describe the primary industrial activity at a facility. The federally regulated SIC code list can be viewed at the DEQ-WRD industrial storm water website (www.michigan.gov/deq/stormwater) then click on Industrial Program). A

facility's SIC code can be found on the corporate tax returns under Schedule K listed as either "Business Activity Code" or "Manufacturers Identity Code". To determine primary industrial activity, use the value of net revenues. If such information is not available for a particular facility, the number of employees or production rate for each process may be compared. The operation that generates the most net revenue or employs the most personnel is the operation in which the facility is primarily engaged. If a facility uses a North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) number instead of an SIC code, a conversion website is available. Please see the link on the Industrial Program website.

Storm Water

Michigan's Storm Water Program
The goal of Michigan's Storm Water Program is to protect and preserve Michigan's water resources. We strive to accomplish this goal through a two step process. First of all, we have been delegated the regulatory authority to implement a storm water discharge permit program for the state of Michigan. Secondly, we have developed and implemented an educational component of our permitting process.

This page can be accessed as www.mi.gov/deqstormwater.

Information

- [Municipal Program / MS4 Compliance Assistance](#)
- [MS4 Frequently Asked Questions PDF](#)
- [Construction Site Program](#)
- [Industrial Program](#)
- [Summary of NPDES Fees for storm water discharges PDF](#)
- [Storm Water Staff Contact Information](#)

Several regulated SIC codes are listed in the federal storm water regulations. The following regulated SIC code relates to automobile salvage facilities:

5015 Motor Vehicle Parts, Used

Establishments primarily engaged in the distribution at wholesale or retail of used motor vehicle parts. This industry includes establishments primarily engaged in dismantling motor vehicles for the purpose of selling parts. Establishments primarily engaged in dismantling motor vehicles for scrap are classified in SIC code 5093, which is also regulated by the storm water regulations.

<i>Automobile engines, used-wholesale or retail</i>	<i>Motor vehicle parts, used-wholesale or retail</i>
<i>Automobile parts, used-wholesale or retail</i>	

Step 2: Where does the storm water go?

Most industrial properties are set up and graded to shed rain water and snow melt, with a discharge to either ground water or surface water. Storm sewer systems, ditches, pipes, etc. are conveyance systems that are designed to shed rain water and snow melt. If the storm water conveyance system at a regulated facility is designed to direct the rain water and snow melt to a surface waters of the state or to a separate storm sewer system that discharges to a surface water of the state, further evaluation is needed to determine if a permit is necessary.

Step 3: Are industrial materials and/or activities exposed to storm water runoff?

Industrial materials include but are not limited to material handling equipment (bins, boxes, pallets, racking, etc.), industrial machinery, raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, final products, and waste products. Industrial activities include but are not limited to storage, loading and unloading, transportation or conveyance of raw, intermediate, final, or waste products.

The table below indicates activities, pollutant sources and pollutants commonly found at auto salvage facilities. The table is from the United States Environmental Protection Agency Industrial Stormwater Fact Sheet Series.

Activity	Pollutant Source	Pollutant
Vehicle Dismantling	Oil, anti-freeze, batteries, gasoline, diesel fuel, hydraulic fluids, electrical switches	Oil and grease, ethylene glycol, heavy metals, mercury
Used Parts Storage	Batteries, chrome bumpers, wheel balance weights, tires, rims, filters, radiators, catalytic converters, engine blocks, hub caps, doors, drivelines, galvanized metals, mufflers	Sulfuric acid, galvanized metals, oil and grease, heavy metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, total suspended solids (TSS)

Outdoor Vehicle and Equipment Storage	Leaking engines, chipping/corroding bumpers, chipping paint, galvanized metal	Oil and grease, arsenic, organics, heavy metals, total suspended solids (TSS)
Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance	Parts cleaning	Chlorinated solvents, oil and grease, heavy metals, acid/alkaline wastes
	Waste disposal of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, hydraulic fluids, transmission fluids, radiator fluids, degreasers	Oil, heavy metals, chlorinated solvents, acid/alkaline wastes oil, heavy metals, chlorinated solvents, acid/alkaline wastes, ethylene glycol
	Spills of oil, degreasers, hydraulic fluids, transmission fluid, and radiator fluids	Oil, arsenic, heavy metals, organics, chlorinated solvents, ethylene glycol
	Fluids replacement, including oil, hydraulic fluids, transmission fluid, and radiator fluids	Oil, arsenic, heavy metals, organics, chlorinated solvents, ethylene glycol
Vehicle, Equipment, and Parts Washing Areas	Washing and steam cleaning waters	Oil and grease, detergents, heavy metals, chlorinated solvents, phosphorus, salts, suspended solids
Liquid Storage in Above Ground Storage Tanks	External corrosion and structural failure	Fuel, oil and grease, heavy metals, materials being stored
	Installation problems	
	Spills and overfills due to operator error	
Illicit Connection to Storm Sewer	Sanitary water	Bacteria, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), suspended solids
	Floor drains	Oil and grease, heavy metals, chlorinated solvents, fuel, ethylene glycol
	Vehicle washwaters	Oil and grease, detergents, metals, chlorinated solvents, phosphorus, suspended solids
	Radiator flushing wastewater	Ethylene glycol
	Leaking underground storage tanks	Materials stored or previously stored

Summary:

If all three items above are applicable then industrial storm water permit coverage is required. A new facility can obtain coverage by submitted a complete Notice of Intent (NOI) to the DEQ-WRD. An existing facility which has been operating without required industrial storm water

permit coverage must also enter into an Administrative Consent Order under the Certificate of Entry process. In order to submit a complete NOI the facility must first:

- Obtain the services of an Industrial Storm Water Certified Operator. This can be an employee at the facility or a consultant who has completed the DEQ-WRD Industrial Storm Water Certified Operator Training and has received a certification number.
- Develop a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), preferably using the DEQ-WRD SWPPP template available at the DEQ-WRD industrial storm water website.
- Implement the nonstructural controls as described in the SWPPP.
- Complete construction and put into operation all structural controls as described in the SWPPP.
- Certify the facility has no unauthorized discharges.

Permit Evaluation Scenarios:

- If Step 1 does not apply, then no permit is needed.
- If Step 1 applies but not Step 2, then no is permit needed.
- If Step 1 and Step 2 apply, but not Step 3, then No Exposure Certification (NEC) conditional permit exclusion may be applicable. Complete and submit the NEC Form. See the DEQ-WRD industrial storm water website for more information on the conditions of NEC.

What if the facility or property is leased?

The facility operator rather than the property owner must apply for permit coverage.

What happens if the regulations are ignored?

If a required applicant ignores the permit application requirement, the individual may be in violation of federal and state law. Violations may result in fines, legal action, or expose the facility to citizen lawsuits. Federal and state statutes allow fines up to \$25,000 per day of violation.