

### Land Transportation Facilities and the Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP)

The MSGP is a permit designed to prevent stormwater pollution from entering into our surface waters. Stormwater contamination is likely at land transportation facilities as several principal activities (such as fueling, vehicle and liquid storage, and vehicle or equipment maintenance) occur outdoors. Automotive fluids as well as chemicals and materials used in cleaning or maintenance are potential stormwater pollutants. Fuel, oil, sediment, heavy metals, solvents, phosphorus, and salt are contaminants of concern. The following BMPs are organized by activity and area and can be incorporated into the facility's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

**BMPs reduce, eliminate or prevent stormwater pollution from reaching Vermont's rivers and streams**

### What is a Stormwater BMP?

Best Management Practices, commonly referred to as BMPs, are effective ways to reduce the amount of pollution in stormwater leaving your facility. There are two types of BMPs:

- Structural BMPs are things that can be built on site and include physical structures like berms, settling ponds, oil-water separators, and storm resistant shelters.
- Behavioral BMPs are changes that can be made in the way a person operates their business. Behavioral BMPs include conducting regular inspections, regular maintenance of vehicles and machinery, prohibition of certain activities, and employee training.

An effective Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) will include both types of BMPs.

### Stormwater BMPs for Land Transportation Facilities — Sector P

The following list of suggested BMPs is organized by activity and can be included in your facility's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The BMPs cover the following operations:

- Fueling
- Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance
- Vehicle, Equipment, Material, and Waste Storage Areas
- Body Repair, Sanding, and Painting
- Tank Storage
- Winter Activities
- Spill Prevention and Response
- Training



### Fueling

- Use proper petroleum spill control and overflow protection such as absorbents, portable berms, and high level alarms.
- Grade fueling areas to prevent the run-on of stormwater.
- Construct roof overhangs or canopies to cover the fueling area.
- Fuel vehicles on impervious surfaces. Use funnels and drip pans to reduce spillage
- Always use dry clean up methods for spills in fueling areas. Never hose down these areas.
- Frequently inspect fuel storage tanks for leaks and wear.



### Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance

- Develop a working inventory of all materials in the maintenance shop.
- Use drip pans under all vehicles and equipment waiting for maintenance.
- Regularly inspect for filling or full drip pans.
- Do not pour liquid waste down floor drains, sinks, or outdoor storm drain inlets.

- Plug or disconnect floor drains. Replace drains with a dead end sump.
- Change vehicle fluids indoors.
- Properly dispose of greasy rags, oil and air filters, batteries, spent coolant, fluids and degreasers. Promptly transfer used fluids to an appropriate storage container.
- Keep containers closed as much as possible during use. Close containers after use.
- Store cracked batteries in a non-leaking, non-corrosive tightly sealed container. Provide secondary containment for batteries stored outdoors.
- Collect brake pad dust. Regularly sweep maintenance floors and areas.
- Avoid washing parts outdoors. Wash parts in a designated sink. Use water based cleaners instead of chlorinated solvents.
- Wash vehicles at a commercial facility or wash vehicles on an impervious surface. Use only non-phosphorous soaps.
- Wash water must be directed away from any on site streams, stormwater drains, or drainage ditches. Direct wash water to a vegetated area.
- Label and track recycling of waste materials (batteries, solvent, used oil).
- Drain oil filters before disposal or recycling.
- Drain, segregate, and contain all fluids from all parts or components that will become scrap material or secondhand parts. Drain all fluids from vehicles, particularly damaged vehicles, kept onsite for parts.



### Vehicle, Equipment, Material, and Waste Storage Areas

- Store vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance or vehicles suspected of leaks in a designated, roofed, impervious area or in a garage.
- Utilize indoor storage areas.
- Use curbs, berms, channels, and dikes to divert stormwater away from outdoor storage areas.
- Confine storage of materials, equipment, and waste to designated areas with existing containment and stormwater flow systems.
- Construct silt fences, vegetated filter strips, or vegetated berms around outdoor storage areas
- Convey affected/contaminated waters to stormwater ponds or wetlands for treatment.
- Store wastes in covered, leak proof, water tight, non-corrosive containers.
- Ensure that all containers are closed (e.g. valves shut, lids sealed, caps closed).



### Body Repair, Sanding, and Painting

- Direct vehicle wash water from a body repair or paint shop to a dead end sump. Never dump wash water down a storm drain.
- Conduct all body repair and painting indoors.
- Keep paint and paint thinners away from high traffic areas where spills are likely.
- Optimize spray-painting efficiency. Use

equipment that delivers more paint to the target and produces less overspray.

- Allow empty paint cans to dry before disposal.
- Always mix paint, paint thinners, and solvents in designated areas away from drains or indoors in a well-ventilated area.
- Place pans under vehicle panels during wet sanding. Pour the collected water back into the wet sanding bucket. Use a rag to clean drips or sweep after the wet sanding area dries.
- Avoid sanding in windy weather when containment is impossible. Enclose, cover, or contain sanding and blasting activities to prevent abrasives, dust, and paint chips from reaching storm drains.
- Regularly collect spent abrasive, all metal filings, dust, and paint chips generated by grinding, shaving, and sanding. Store in tightly sealed containers under cover.
- Sweep machining areas frequently to avoid the accumulation of metal

### Tank Storage

- Visually inspect tank systems on a frequent and regular basis. Pay particular attention to the tank's foundation, connections, coatings, walls, and the piping system.
- Use double walled tanks. Always use durable, non-leaking, non-corrosive containers.
- Berm or slope the impervious area surrounding the liquid storage areas to a dead end sump.
- Install dikes, curbs, or other physical barriers of sufficient height to contain 110% of the volume contained in the tank.

## Winter Activities

- Only use uncontaminated sands. Sand or salt roads only when necessary.
- Minimize salt application.
- Cover sand and salt stockpiles. House piles under a roof or three sided structure. Locate piles on an impervious surface at least 50 ft away from any streams or drainage pathways.
- Install sediment traps or silt fences around stockpiles.

## Spill Prevention and Response

- Frequently and regularly inspect all storage tanks and drums for leaks or spills.
- Clean up all leaks and spills immediately upon discovery.
- Always use dry clean up methods such as absorbent socks or pads. Never “wash down” areas where there has been a spill or use emulsifiers or dispersants.
- Use an oil absorbing mop for cleaning up small leaks and spills.
- Locate spill kits in high activity or high-risk areas. Have a portable berm and several drips pan available for immediate response.
- Streamline the facility’s chemical inventory. Purchase only necessary amounts.
- Develop a spill prevention and response plan that clearly states procedures to

- stop the source of a spill and outlines the disposal of contaminated materials.
- Establish a regular schedule for hazardous waste pick up.



## Training

- Inform employees of stormwater pollution sources, prevention, and applicable BMPs.
- Ensure that all employees are familiar with the facility’s spill prevention and response plan.
- Educate employees in the proper filling and transfer of chemicals and materials procedures as well as waste control and disposal.
- Train employees in proper sanding, painting, and spraying techniques.
- Train employees in proper sand and salt application.



Questions or Assistance with your Stormwater SWPPP, contact:

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