

Storm Water Permits

Description:

In general, storm water permits are not required for typical propane marketing operations. However, facilities that might potentially discharge pollutants such as oil, solvents, engine coolants, benzene, or other identified water pollutants into municipal storm water or wastewater sewer systems, aquifers, or watersheds may be required to apply for and maintain a storm water permit issued by EPA or authorized state agency with jurisdiction over water quality or natural resources.

Regulatory Reference

40 CFR Part 122	EPA Administered Permit Programs: The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
40 CFR § 122.1	Purpose and scope
40 CFR § 122.2	Definitions
40 CFR § 122.6	Continuation of expiring permits
40 CFR § 122.21	Application for a permit (applicable to State programs, see §123.25)
40 CFR § 122.22	Signatories to permit applications and reports (applicable to State programs, see §123.25)
40 CFR § 122.26	Storm water discharges (applicable to State NPDES programs, see §123.25)
40 CFR § 122.28	General permits (applicable to State NPDES programs, see §123.25)
40 CFR § 122.29	New sources and new dischargers
40 CFR § 122.41	Conditions applicable to all permits (applicable to State programs, see §123.25)
40 CFR § 122.46	Duration of permits (applicable to State programs, see §123.25)
40 CFR § 122.48	Requirements for recording and reporting of monitoring results (applicable to State programs, see §123.25)
40 CFR Subpart D	Transfer, Modification, Revocation and Re-issuance, and Termination of Permits (40 CFR §§ 122.61, 122.62, 122.63, 122.64)

Applies to:

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program requires permits for the discharge of “pollutants” from any “point source” into “waters of the United States.” The terms “pollutant”, “point source” and “waters of the United States” are defined at 40 CFR §122.2

General Requirements:

If a facility operator has reason to believe that operations or construction at the facility might cause the facility to fall under the definition of a “point source” that discharges “pollutants” (as defined in the regulations) into the waters of the United States, on advice of competent professional advisors, should apply for and obtain a discharge or storm water permit.

- (1) All applicants for EPA-issued permits must submit applications on EPA permit application forms. More than one application form may be required from a facility depending on the number and types of discharges or outfalls found there. Application forms may be obtained by contacting the EPA water resource center at (202) 260-7786 or Water Resource Center, U.S. EPA, Mail Code 4100, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20460 or at the EPA

Internet site www.epa.gov/owm/npdes.htm. Applicants for State-issued permits must use State forms which must require at a minimum the information listed in the appropriate paragraphs of the EPA regulations. A specific form is used for each category of applicant, and the correct form must be completed and submitted.

- (2) Permits are issued for a maximum of five (5) years.
 - (a)
- (3) Depending on the type of permit sought, measurements of water and storm water discharge quality, along with on going monitoring may be required.
- (4) If the potential discharge includes oil, the facility operator may be required to develop a written oil spill prevention plan and spill response program.

Training Requirements:

There are no specified training requirements under the regulation.

Maintenance and Review

If a stormwater permit or other discharge permit program is indicated, all required elements must be maintained and monitored. Permits should be renewed well before to their expiration dates to avoid a lapse in authorization to continue facility operations.

Additional Information and Resources

The Handbook of Chemical Hazard Analysis Procedures, Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA), Publication Office, 500 C. Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646-3484.