



P.O. Box 482
Washburn, WI 54891

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

(SWPPP)

This SWPPP is provided solely for voluntary use by the Washburn Marina.

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GENERAL FACILITY INFORMATION

Name of Facility: Washburn Marina

Facility Address: 1 Marina Drive, Washburn, WI 54891

Facility Contact: Michelle Shrider, General Manager

Telephone: 715-373-5050

Mailing Address: PO Box 482, Washburn, WI 54891

Owner: City of Washburn Wisconsin

Standard Industrial classification (SIC) Code: 0919

Permit Information:

Facility Permit Name: Washburn Marina

Permit Number: WI-S067857-3

Initial Date of Coverage: August 15, 2011

Number of Storm Water Outfalls: 4

Receiving Waters: Lake Superior, Chequamegon Bay

Emergency Contact (preferably on-site):

Name: Michelle Shrider

Telephone: 715 373 -5050

1.0 OVERVIEW

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) covers the operations at ***Washburn Marina***. It has been developed as required under Part III of Wisconsin's Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) general permit for storm water discharges and in accordance with good engineering practices. This SWPPP describes this facility and its operations, identifies potential sources of storm water pollution at the facility, recommends appropriate best management practices (BMPs) or pollution control measures to reduce the discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff, and provides for periodic review of this SWPPP.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

The primary goal of the storm water permit program is to improve the quality of surface waters by reducing the amount of pollutants potentially contained in the storm water runoff. Industrial facilities subject to industrial storm water WPDES permit (i.e. Tier 1, Tier 2, scrap recycling or vehicle parts dismantling permits) must prepare and implement a SWPPP for their facility.

This SWPPP will:

1. identify sources of storm water and non-storm water contamination to the storm water drainage system;
2. identify and prescribe appropriate "source area control" type best management practices designed to prevent storm water contamination from occurring;
3. identify and prescribe "storm water treatment" type best management practices to reduce pollutants in contaminated storm water prior to discharge;
4. prescribe actions needed either to bring non-storm water discharges under WPDES permit or to remove these discharges from the storm drainage system;
5. prescribe an implementation schedule so as to ensure that the storm water management actions prescribed in the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan are carried out and evaluated on a regular basis.

2.0 STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

The storm water pollution prevention team is responsible for developing, implementing, maintaining, and revising this SWPPP. The members of the team are familiar with the management and operations of Washburn Marina, of all aspects of SWPPP development and implementation. The member(s) of the team and their responsibilities (i.e. implementing, maintaining, record keeping, submitting reports, conducting inspections, employee training, conducting the annual compliance evaluation, testing for non-storm water discharges, signing the required certifications) are as follows:

Michelle Shrider, General Manager

Jake Shrider, Ship Store Manager

Tom Mager, Harbor Master

3.0 POTENTIAL SOURCES OF POLLUTANTS

3.1 SITE MAP

Figure 1 (attached) presents a site map of the facility showing the following features as required by the permit:

- _ the facility property boundaries;
- _ a depiction of the storm drainage collection and disposal system, including all known surface and subsurface conveyances, with the conveyances named;
- _ any secondary or other containment structures;
- _ the location of all outfalls, including outfalls recognized as permitted outfalls under another WPDES permit, numbered for reference, that discharge channelized flow to surface water, groundwater, or wetlands;
- _ the drainage area boundary for each storm water outfall;
- _ the surface area in acres draining to each outfall, including the percentage that is impervious such as paved, roofed, or highly compacted soil and the percentage that is pervious such as grassy areas and woods; existing structural storm water controls;
- _ the name and location of receiving waters and the location of activities and materials that have the potential to contaminate storm water shall also be depicted on the drainage base map.

3.2 SUMMARY OF SAMPLING DATA

The following is a summary of the chemical outfall sampling data available for Washburn Marina.

DOES NOT APPLY

3.3 INVENTORY OF POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

The following have been identified as potential sources of stormwater contamination.

- _ disposal or application of wastewater from pressure washing and rinsing of boat bottoms at the lift well and ramp;
- _ vehicle maintenance and cleaning areas in the event that a vehicle is repaired near a storm drain;
- _ impervious asphalt parking areas.

4.0 OTHER PLANS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The following plan(s) is/are incorporated into the SWPPP by reference.

The Washburn Marina Emergency Response Manual

5.0 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Storm water management controls, or best management practices (BMPs), will be implemented to reduce the amount of pollutants in storm water discharged from the Washburn Marina.

5.1 SOURCE AREA CONTROL

To the maximum extent practicable, and to the extent it is cost effective, the use of source area control best management practices designed to prevent storm water from becoming contaminated will be used. Source area control best management practices that are either proposed or in place are indicated on the attached drainage base map described in subsection (3.1).

Erosion Control Measures

Areas prone to soil erosion shall be protected, and the soil kept out of the storm water discharge.

Note: Erosion control measures to be considered are reconstruction of slopes, seeding bare areas, diversion of runoff, paving traveled areas, trapping sediment, protecting inlets and preventing tracking.

Good Housekeeping

Good housekeeping practices are designed to maintain a clean and orderly work environment. This will reduce the potential for significant materials to come in contact with storm water.

The follow practices are included in our good housekeeping routine:

- Keeping asphalt areas free of particulate pollutants
- Cleaning lift well slab clean and free of debris and bottom paint wash-off
- Parking heavy equipment on protective material/mats if fluid leaks are present
- Sweeping parking lot areas on regular basis

Preventive Maintenance

Preventive Maintenance involves the regular inspection, testing, and cleaning of facility equipment and operational systems. These inspections will help to

uncover conditions that might lead to a release of materials. Thus, allowing for maintenance to prevent such a release.

The following equipment/activities will be included in the preventive maintenance program.

- Fuel pumps & manhole control area (monthly)
- Fuel tank and containment area (daily)
- Pump out system (daily in season)
- Travelift (every six months)
- Loader, Crane, Genie Lift (every six months)
- Yard trailers (every six months)
- Waste containment area inside service bay (daily)

Equipment Tasks Frequency

Scheduled as noted above.

Quarterly Visual Comprehensive Inspections

The permit requires a quarterly inspection of the stormwater runoff. These inspections must be conducted during a runoff event. Records of the inspections must be kept on file with the SWPPP. The water must be checked for physical properties such as odor, color, turbidity, suspended solids, or foam.

Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

Spills and leaks together are the largest industrial source of storm water pollution. Thus, this SWPPP specifies material handling procedures and storage requirements for significant materials. Equipment and procedures necessary for cleaning up spills and preventing the spilled materials from being discharged have also been identified. All employees have been made aware of the proper procedures. The proper procedures are included in the Washburn Marina's Emergency Response Plan, included at the end of this SWPPP.

Area Materials Present Response Plan Location Employee Training

The following is a description of the employee training programs to be implemented to inform appropriate personnel at all levels of responsibility of the components and goals of the SWPPP.

Each April the entire Staff at the Washburn Marina will participate in an Emergency Response Training Workshop which includes the review of the SWPPP and the Emergency Response Plan.

5.2 RESIDUAL POLLUTANTS

After the implementation of the non-structural controls, the following significant materials are expected to be present in the storm water discharge. These materials will be addressed through the use of structural controls. The potential for the following chemicals to be present must be evaluated.

- Any pollutant that has an effluent limit in any discharge permit issued to this facility.
- Any pollutant contained in a categorical effluent limit for this facility. Any SARA 313 chemicals on the property to contaminate stormwater must be evaluated. The listing of SARA 313 chemicals may be found at <http://www.epa.gov/ceppo/pubs/title3.pdf>
- Any toxic or hazardous pollutant from present or past activity at the site which could be in contact with precipitation or storm water runoff and thus be discharged to the waters of the State and is not regulated by any other environmental program.
- Oil and Grease, pH, total suspended solids, 5 day Biological oxygen demand, and chemical oxygen demand.

After the implementation of non-structural controls the following materials are expected to still be present in the storm water being discharged from the facility. No significant materials are anticipated to be present after the implementation of nonstructural controls.

5.3 STORMWATER TREATMENT BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Structural control measures may be necessary to control pollutants that are still present in the storm water after the non-structural controls have been

implemented. These types of controls are physical features that control and prevent storm water pollution. They can range from preventive measures to collection structures to treatment systems. Structural controls will require construction of a physical feature or barrier.

Structural controls on the lift well pad will be implemented to contain bottom washing waste water during the haul-out season.

Preventive Measures

Preventive measures are controls that are intended to prevent the exposure of storm water to contaminants.

The following preventive measures have been chosen for this facility.

- signs and label of containment equipment in the event of a spill
- safety posts around the fuel tank storage area
- safety posts along the service building
- signage directing bottom and boat washing to be performed on pervious surfaces
- drain seals obtained for spill events
- ground clothes for the work areas when service work is performed outside

Area Material Control Measure

Diversions

Diversion practices are structures (including grading and paving) that are used to divert storm water away from high risk areas and prevent contaminants from mixing with the runoff, or to channel contaminated storm water to a treatment facility or containment area.

The following areas are to be protected through the use of diversion structures.

- Grass between non-pervious parking area and water front

Area Material Control Measure

Containment

Containment areas are structures designed to hold pollutants or contaminated storm water to prevent it from being discharged to surface waters. These structures can range from drip pans to large containment areas.

Containment structures will be/have been installed in the following areas.

- contained storage area for fluid waste area
- contained storage for above ground fuel tanks
- protective material/mats under heavy equipment when not in use

Area Material Control Measure

Other Controls

There are other control measures that can be used that may not fit into one of the previously mentioned categories. The use of such controls is encouraged. The following additional controls have to be used at the facility.

- recycling and collection tanks for waste fluids
- reduce, reuse and recycle materials as possible
- retain all pervious land storage areas.

5.4 Facility Monitoring

Monitoring includes site inspections as well as the collection and analysis of storm water samples. The purpose of monitoring is to: a) evaluate storm water outfalls for the presence of non-storm water discharges, and b) evaluate the effectiveness of the company's pollution prevention activities in controlling contamination of storm water discharges. Monitoring must include:

NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES

All storm water outfalls shall be evaluated for non-storm water contributions to the storm drainage system for the duration of this permit. Any monitoring shall be representative of non-storm water discharges from the facility. Any unauthorized storm water discharges must be eliminated, or covered under another WPDES permit. The following is a list of non-storm water discharges or flows that are not considered illicit (unless identified as a significant source of contamination).

- water line flushing, landscape irrigation, diverted stream flows, uncontaminated groundwater
- infiltration, uncontaminated pumped groundwater, discharges from potable water sources,
- foundation drains, air conditioning condensation, irrigation water, lawn watering, individual

- residential car washing, flows from riparian habitats and wetlands, de-chlorinated swimming pool
- water, street wash water, and fire fighting.

1) Evaluations shall take place during dry periods, and may include either end of pipe screening or detailed testing of the storm sewer collection system.

2) Either of the following monitoring procedures is acceptable:

a) A detailed testing of the storm sewer collection system may be performed. Acceptable testing methods include dye testing, smoke testing, or video camera observation. A re-test shall be done every 5 years or a lesser period as deemed necessary.

b) End of pipe screening shall consist of visual observations made at least twice per year at each outfall of the storm sewer collection system. Instances of dry weather flow, stains, sludge, color, odor, or other indications of a non-storm water discharge shall be recorded;

The following table summarizes the evaluation results.

Date Outfall Method Evaluator Observations:

- (are there any non-storm water discharges? Authorized or unauthorized?)

Date

Corrected

If outfalls cannot be evaluated for non-storm water discharges Michelle Shrider shall sign a statement certifying an inability to comply with this requirement, and include a copy of the statement in the SWPPP. In this case, the SWPPP shall be submitted to the department.

ANNUAL FACILITY SITE COMPLIANCE INSPECTION

The General Manager shall make an annual inspection to evaluate the effectiveness of the SWPPP. The inspection shall be adequate to verify that the site drainage conditions and potential pollution sources identified in the SWPPP remain accurate, and that the best management practices prescribed in the SWPPP are being implemented, properly operated and adequately maintained. Information reported shall include the inspection date, inspection personnel,

scope of the inspection, major observations, and revisions needed in the SWPPP.

Quarterly Visual Monitoring

The General Manager shall perform and document quarterly visual inspections of storm water discharge quality at each storm water discharge outfall. Inspections shall be conducted within the first 30 minutes of discharge or as soon thereafter as practical, but not exceeding 60 minutes. The inspections shall include any observations of color, odor, turbidity, floating solids, foam, oil sheen, or other obvious indicators of storm water pollution. Information reported shall include the inspection date, inspection personnel, visual quality of the storm water discharge, and probable sources of any observed storm water contamination.

6.0 RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

The following pages contain blank forms for the record keeping and reporting associated with the SWPPP. All reports and records pertaining to the permit coverage under this general permit shall be retained for the later of 5 years beyond the date of the permit cover letter, or for a minimum of three years. The forms are to be kept on site and shall be made available to the Department of Natural Resources upon request. In the case of facilities which discharge storm water to a municipal separate storm sewer system, the records must also be made available to the operator of the municipal system.

A current copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Summary must be sent to the Department Of Natural Resources.

7.0 CERTIFICATION OF THE SWPPP

I certify under penalty of law that this document and attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information contained in the plan. Based on my inquiry of the person, or persons, who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information; the information contained in this document is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for providing false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment. In addition, I certify under penalty of law that, based upon inquiry of persons directly under my supervision, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the provisions of this document adhere to the provisions of the storm water permit for the development and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and that the plan will be complied with."

(Signature of Plan Preparer)

(Printed Name) (Date)

(Signature of Authorized Representative) (Date)

(Printed Name) (Title)

