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Executive Summary
The University of Nevada Las Vegas (UNLV) is committed to protection of the Environment; therefore, this Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPP) has been prepared with the intent of preventing pollution.
UNLV is also committed to the EPA goal of protecting water from hazardous and industrial materials. Specific items of concern during storm water events include chemicals, pesticides and herbicides, waste products and other industrial materials. It is the goal of UNLV to prevent releases into waterways rather than simply react to releases. Therefore, this plan addresses the control of storm water runoff from locations where hazardous materials are stored, used or spilled.
This plan is designed to be a living document and will be updated if and when new best management practices or changes to regulatory requirements occur.

[Signature]
UMLV Executive Director, Risk Management & Safety

5-30-07
Date
Introduction
The federal Clean Water Act (CWA) authorizes the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to regulate discharges to surface waters in the United States. In Nevada, the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) Bureau of Water Pollution Control (BWPC) enforces the federal and state regulations related to protection of waters of the State of Nevada from the discharge of pollutants. This plan is consistent with the requirements of the Federal Register notice dated September 25, 1992 and entitled “Final NPDES General Permits for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity” and the requirements of the State of Nevada’s water pollution control laws and regulations.

Protection of water resources is also addressed via the UNLV Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (SPCC), a separate document that applies to control of oil on campus. These plans both provide guidance to assure appropriate actions are taken in an emergency release, aim to minimize harm to the environment and human health and provide prevention measures. Chemical management practices are also addressed in the UNLV Chemical Hygiene Program, a separate document that complies with 29 CFR 1910.1450 and applies to chemical usage in laboratories at UNLV. Finally, proper control measures for hazardous waste is addressed by the UNLV 90-Day Hazardous Waste Accumulation Facility Contingency Plan and 90-Day Hazardous Waste Accumulation Facility Operations Manual.

UNLV is located in Clark County, Nevada on several sites. This plan is applicable for all sites to which UNLV provides environmental and safety support including but not limited to UNLV main (Maryland) campus, UNLV Shadow Lane Campus (SLC) and Nevada State College (NSC). UNLV facilities include over 130 buildings with a focus on higher education including instruction and research. Storm water runoff from the Las Vegas Valley flows into Lake Mead without treatment and Lake Mead is the primary source of municipal water for the Las Vegas Valley.

This document is meant to provide guidance to activities by UNLV faculty, staff and students and contractors brought on site. Two separate sections are required to adequately address storm water runoff:

- Best management practices that UNLV utilizes to protect storm water runoff by eliminating or reducing pollution at its facilities.
- Requirements for construction activities disturbing 1 acre or more.
Best Management Practices

This section describes the processes and routine activities that UNLV utilizes to address prevention of possible hazardous discharges during storm water events. The following Best Management Practices (BMPs) can significantly reduce pollutant discharges. Storm water protection at UNLV is focused on minimizing storm water contact with potential pollutants instead of reacting to storm water events.

UNLV utilizes the following concepts which should be considered whenever designing a new process and should be reviewed for ongoing processes. These concepts serve the goal of preventing potential exposure of pollutants to storm water:

**Processes control**
Change or modify processes to eliminate or reduce the production of hazardous waste. Eliminate processes that serve as an undue hazard for storm water runoff. Consider potential storm water pollution when designing new processes.

**Source Reduction**
Practice source reduction by ordering only the amount of hazardous materials that are needed to finish the project. Investigate the use of substitutes that are either non-hazardous or less hazardous than those currently in use. If only small amounts are needed contact coworkers to determine if you may utilize a small amount of current UNLV stock.

**Storage**
Store hazardous materials inside building storage areas whenever practical. If outdoor storage is necessary, designate specific storage areas away from storm drain systems for storing equipment and hazardous materials.

**Training**
Training and education of employees is provided through SWPP training by Risk Management & Safety (RMS). This training is available in both classroom modules and on-line. This training contains information about this plan, best management practices, spill response and containment procedures and general health and safety issues.

Beyond general strategies, UNLV has adopted the following specific good housekeeping practices and consistently strives for implementation at all facilities:

**Outdoor Storage**
Outdoor Storage of hazardous materials should be avoided. If necessary to store outdoors, provide covers and secondary containment for outdoor storage of hazardous materials. Make sure hazardous materials are not exposed to storm water runoff or in flood prone areas.

At UNLV, The only ongoing approved outdoor storage of hazardous materials is at the UNLV 90-Day Hazardous Waste Accumulation Facility (marked in red on attached map). The facility is covered, all containers are stored closed and secondary containment is utilized in all instances. Strict spill control processes should be adhered to in all other areas where hazardous materials are utilized outside of buildings including fueling locations and areas where pesticides and herbicides are applied.
Outdoor Cleanup
Do not hose down shop floors into streets or parking lots. It is best to dry sweep dust and debris regularly. Never hose down contaminants from outdoor asphalt or concrete into the storm water system. Never rinse containers utilized for hazardous materials storage into the storm water system. Never wash excess dirt or debris into storm water system.

Equipment Maintenance
Regularly inspect all machinery, tools and equipment for any leaks and spills. To reduce or eliminate the generation of waste, fix sources of drips or leaks where possible and regularly replace worn seals on equipment. Dispose of supplies utilized in maintenance through the appropriate waste stream.

Equipment Fueling
The following materials may cause water contamination and may be used in the fuel or repair of equipment:

- fuel
- lubricants
- hydraulic fluid
- solvents
- degreasers
- paint
- detergents

If possible, service equipment indoors. If outdoor service is necessary, use a drop cloth to minimize spills. Use drip pans for the possibility of leaks and other liquid spills. Use a funnel when pouring liquids. Place drip pans under the spouts of liquid storage containers to contain any incidental spills.

Spill Response
Prepare and use easy to find spill containment and cleanup kits. Include safety equipment and cleanup materials appropriate to the type and quantity of materials that could spill. Spill response should only be conducted by employees who are trained to do so. If you do not know the identity of the spilled substance, have not been trained in the proper handling of the chemicals that are spilled, or are uncomfortable cleaning up the spill, immediately evacuate the area and notify the Department of Risk Management and Safety at 895-4226. If you are able to clean up a spill, do so quickly and thoroughly. Every spill is different and may require a different spill kit (i.e. solids, liquids, acids, caustics) for proper clean-up. Know the difference between each kit and how to use them before you need them. Material Safety Data Sheets should be reviewed prior to working with any hazardous chemical and will provide guidance for spill clean up. MSDSs are available on-line at rms.unlv.edu.

Waste Disposal
Practice proper waste disposal. Many industrial waste fluids, including solvents, water-based paint, used oil and coolants can be recycled. Materials that cannot be recycled must be taken to an appropriate dumpster (non-hazardous materials) or disposed of as hazardous waste if applicable. Contact Risk Management & Safety via the web form at rms.unlv.edu for prompt disposal of hazardous waste.
Dumpsters
Cover open dumpsters with secured tarps or plastic sheeting. Never clean out a dumpster by washing it down into the storm water system.

Loading Docks
Cover loading docks whenever possible. Ensure loading docks have adequate secondary containment to trap spills and leaks that may occur during loading and unloading operations.

Dust Producing Processes
Dust is produced by metal working, grinding, sanding, drilling, etc. Regularly sweep and clean areas where these processes are performed and dispose of the swept up materials properly.

Wash Rack Station
UNLV has a wash rack station in the grounds maintenance area. This is the proper location to wash down equipment as the drains in this area are permitted and flow to a water treatment plant.

Sampling
No annual storm water sampling is required by either federal or state regulations for UNLV; therefore, no sampling is performed under this plan.
Construction Activities
In 1987, Congress amended the CWA to require implementation, in two phases, of a comprehensive national program to control pollutants that enter the “waters of the United States” via storm water runoff. The registration portion of this regulation is required by the NPDES permit program, which was established by the CWA in 1972 to regulate point source discharges from municipal and industrial sources, including certain construction activities. The second phase of the storm water program (called Phase II), which was finalized on December 8, 1999 (64 FR 68722), requires permits for storm water discharges from construction sites that disturb between one and five acres of land to surface waters or into a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4). Storm water discharges from activities disturbing less than one acre also are covered under Phase II if they are part of a “larger common plan of development or sale” with a planned disturbance of one acre or greater.
UNLV requires that contractors that disturb greater than one acre in total at the University submit a copy of their NDEP Stormwater Discharge Permit to the appropriate UNLV Project Manager prior to commencement of work at any site contained within this plan.