



1200-Z and 1200-COLS Permits

This document provides a brief overview of 1200-Z and 1200-COLS industrial stormwater permits that may apply to tenant operations on Port of Portland property. This document is provided for informational purposes only.

When is a 1200-Z or 1200-COLS stormwater permit required?

A 1200-Z or 1200-COLS permit is required for industrial facilities that discharge stormwater from a point source to surface waters or to conveyance systems that discharge to surface waters. The types of industries and/or industrial activities that require a permit are identified in their respective permit applications.

- ◆ 1200-Z – see Table 1 of [1200-Z Permit](#)
- ◆ 1200-COLS – see Tables 1 and 2 of [1200-COLS Permit](#)

A facility can apply for exclusion, subject to approval by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), through a [No Exposure Certification](#) if there is no exposure of industrial activities or materials to stormwater.

What common industrial activities can impact stormwater?

Materials handling/storage	Excavation and grading	Pesticide application
Equipment washing	Scrap metal storage	Equipment storage
Vehicle repair	Fueling	Fuel transfers
Loading and unloading	Concrete mixing	Moss removal
HVAC cleaning		

What do 1200-Z and 1200-COLS permits require?

Both types of industrial stormwater permits require the following elements:

Stormwater Pollution Control Plan (SWPCP) – A plan that contains detailed information about the industrial site and how the facility will comply with the permit conditions. The plan is required to include:

- ◆ Site description and map
- ◆ Industrial activities and materials handled at the site

- ◆ Potential stormwater pollutant sources
- ◆ Control measures and best management practices to help meet permit requirements
- ◆ Impervious surface area estimate and total area drained by each stormwater outfall
- ◆ Name(s) of the receiving water(s) for stormwater drainage
- ◆ Pollutants the facility is required to monitor
- ◆ Discharge outfall(s) and monitoring locations
- ◆ Procedures for preventing and responding to spills
- ◆ Preventative maintenance procedures
- ◆ Employee education training schedules

For guidance on preparing a SWPCP, review the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality's manual, [Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Control Plan: Technical Assistance for Industrial Operators](#).

Best Management Practices (BMPs) – BMPs are practices, procedures, source controls and structures that prevent pollution in stormwater discharges from reaching receiving waters. They can also influence a facility's ability to meet effluent limits, impairment and sector-specific reference concentrations and/or benchmarks. Some BMPs are effective at most types of facilities, while others are specific to the type of operations occurring at the site. Examples of types of practice-based BMPs include:

- ◆ Minimizing materials exposure to the stormwater system
- ◆ Proper waste chemical and material disposal
- ◆ Erosion and sediment control
- ◆ Debris control
- ◆ Minimizing vehicle tracking and dust generation
- ◆ Good housekeeping procedures
- ◆ Spill prevention and response procedures
- ◆ Preventative maintenance
- ◆ Employee education
- ◆ Eliminating non-stormwater discharges

For a full menu of BMPs as well as guidance for selecting appropriate solutions, review the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality's [Industrial Stormwater Management Best Practices Manual](#).

Structural controls are also considered BMPs and can help manage stormwater to ensure compliance with the permits. Examples of structural control BMPs include:

Oil/water separators	Detention ponds	Wash pads
Fueling pads	Secondary containment	Catch basins
Filter vaults	Water quality manholes	Erosion control

Industrial Inspections and Outfall Monitoring – Both permits require monthly inspections in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, at control structure or treatment

locations, and at facility outfalls or transfer points to offsite conveyance system. The inspections must check for:

- ◆ Properly functioning stormwater control measures
- ◆ Industrial materials, residue, or trash that may have or could come into contact with stormwater
- ◆ Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, tanks, and other containers
- ◆ Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials, or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site
- ◆ Tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials
- ◆ Evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants to enter the drainage system
- ◆ Evidence of pollutants discharging to receiving waters at outfalls and the condition of and around the outfall
- ◆ Presence of floating solids associated with industrial activity such as foam, visible oil sheen, discoloration of the stormwater discharge at outfalls
- ◆ Visual observation when stormwater discharge is occurring during regular business hours

Monitoring frequency requirements for stormwater discharges will vary by facility and will be described in the permit.

Corrective Action Reporting – Corrective action is required when stormwater sample results exceed benchmark or impairment reference concentrations listed in the permit. The permits contain protocols for corrective action reporting which include investigating the cause of the elevated pollution levels, reviewing control measures, completing and submitting a report and implementing the proposed corrective actions.

Record Keeping and Reporting – Records are required to be kept for corrective action reports, the SWPCP and revisions to it, monthly inspections, spills, employee training and preventative maintenance. The permits require annual reporting to DEQ on July 31.