

SAGINAW VALLEY STATE UNIVERSITY MUNICIPAL-OWNED STORM SYSTEMS

Municipal Facility and Property Inventory and Assessment Procedure

I. Procedure:

This procedure is to identify and assess the potential of the municipal site to discharge pollutants to surface waters of the state.

II. History:

The MDEQ NPDES Phase II MS4 Discharge Permit Application requires a procedure for identifying applicant owned or operated facilities and stormwater structural controls with a discharge of stormwater to surface waters of the state. This inventory includes the location of each facility and an estimate of the number of structural stormwater controls. This procedure also includes a process for:

- updating and revising this inventory in a reasonable time frame,
- assessing each facility for the potential to discharge pollutants to surface waters of the state, and the
- prioritization of each facility based on the potential to discharge pollutants to surface waters of the state.

III. Municipal Inventory and Assessment:

All applicant owned or operated facilities with a municipal separated storm sewer system that discharge stormwater to waters of the state have been included in this inventory and assessment. Coordinates of these operated facilities are included along with an up-to-date map with the location of the facilities. This inventory will be updated annually as facilities and structural stormwater controls are added, removed, or no longer owned or operated by the applicant.

Table 1. Revision Table - Start Date:

Revision Date	Signature	Revision Date	Signature

SAGINAW VALLEY STATE UNIVERSITY MUNICIPAL-OWNED STORM SYSTEMS

Facility-Specific Stormwater Management:

For facilities that have a potential for the discharge of pollutants to surface waters of the state, each facility was evaluated for the presence of the following factors and prioritized as either having a low, medium or high potential:

1. Presence and/or amount of urban pollutants stored at the site (e.g. sediment, nutrients, metals, hydrocarbons, pesticides, fertilizers, herbicides, chlorides, trash, bacteria, or other site-specific pollutants).
2. Identification of improperly stored materials.
3. Potential for polluting activities to be conducted outside (e.g. vehicle washing).
4. Proximity to waterbodies or waters of the state.
5. Poor housekeeping practices.
6. Discharge of pollutants of concern to impaired waters.

This inventory will be updated annually as facilities are added, removed, or no longer owned or operated by the applicant. Furthermore, the Storm Sewer Map for Saginaw Valley State University will be updated prior to the submittal of a permit application for the reissuance of permit coverage.

For all new applicant-owned facilities or new structural stormwater controls, in regard to water **quantity**, all designs and implementations will be in accordance with the post-construction stormwater runoff control standards and long-term operation and maintenance requirements.

Table 2. Municipal Facility and Structural Control Inventory

Facility Name & address ¹	Estimated # of Stormwater Structural Controls ²	Priority Level of Potential Discharge ³ (High, Medium, Low)	Presence of Assessment Factors ⁴	BMPs Implemented to reduce pollutant runoff at Med. or Low priority facilities
SVSU Maintenance Building 43°30'37.15" N 83°57'34.75" W	5 catch basins	High	1.,3., 4.	See SWPPP
SVSU Campus 7400 Bay Rd University Center, MI 48710 43°30'47.50" N 83°57'50.00" W	605 catch basins 15 vegetated swales 10 wet detention basins 1 rain garden 1 bioswale 1 constructed wetland	Medium	1.,3.,4.	Catch basin cleaning, street sweeping, vegetation mgt., trash/litter mgt.
SVSU Sports Grounds Maintenance Building	2 catch basins	Medium to low	1.,3.,4.	Maintained vegetation filters around catch basins, sweeping of paved areas

SAGINAW VALLEY STATE UNIVERSITY MUNICIPAL-OWNED STORM SYSTEMS

¹ The facilities on Table 2 have the following purposes:

SVSU Maintenance Building –	Equipment Storage and Maintenance Landscape Maintenance Material Storage Salt Storage Vehicle Storage and Maintenance
SVSU Sports Grounds Maintenance Building	Equipment Storage Materials Storage Vehicle Storage
SVSU Campus –	Administration Buildings Libraries Police Station Public Parking Lots Vacant Land and Open Space

² See the map SASWA_SVSU_2019_SSWC.pdf for demarcation of the priority levels of catch basin cleaning.

³ For facilities that have a high potential to discharge pollutants to surface waters of the state, a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and a Pollution Incident Prevention Plan (PIPP) for salt storage have been developed.

⁴ For facilities that have a potential for the discharge of pollutants to surface waters of the state, each facility was evaluated for the presence of the following factors:

0. Absence of factors.
1. Presence of urban pollutants stored at the site (e.g. sediment, nutrients, metals, hydrocarbons, pesticides, fertilizers, herbicides, chlorides, trash, bacteria, or other site-specific pollutants).
2. Identification of improperly stored materials.
3. Potential for polluting activities to be conducted outside (e.g. vehicle washing).
4. Proximity to waters of the state.
5. Poor housekeeping practices.
6. Discharge of pollutants of concern to impaired waters.

This inventory will be updated annually as facilities and structural stormwater controls are added, removed, or no longer owned or operated by the applicant.

Priority level assessments will be revised annually prior to discharging stormwater at a new facility, or when the storage of materials, equipment, or vehicles changes at a facility. Best

SAGINAW VALLEY STATE UNIVERSITY MUNICIPAL-OWNED STORM SYSTEMS

Management Practices (BMPs) were identified for each facility with a potential to discharge pollutants to surface waters of the state. For all facilities with a low potential to discharge pollutants to surface waters of the state where no assessment factors are present, catch basin cleaning and street sweeping will be performed as indicated in the applicable procedures for these activities. For all medium facilities, the appropriate BMPs were considered based on the assessment factor present to prevent or minimize the potential for pollutants from entering surface waters of the state.