Outdoor Processing Areas

Description
Outdoor process equipment operations such as rock grinding or crushing, painting or coating, grinding or sanding, degreasing or parts cleaning, landfills, waste piles, wastewater and solid waste treatment and disposal, and others operations may contribute a variety of toxic compounds, oil and grease, heavy metals, nutrients, suspended solids, and other pollutants to the storm conveyance system.

Approach
Outdoor processing areas require a drainage approach different from the typical infiltration/detention strategy. In outdoor process equipment areas, infiltration is discouraged. Containment is encouraged, accompanied by collection and conveyance. Preventative measures include enclosures, secondary containment structures, dead-end sumps, and conveyance to treatment facilities in accordance with conditions established by the applicable sewer agency.

Suitable Applications
Appropriate applications include commercial and industrial areas planned for development or redevelopment.

Design Considerations
Design requirements for outdoor processing areas are governed by Building and Fire codes, and by current local agency ordinances, and zoning requirements.

Designing New Installations
Operations determined to be a potential threat to water quality should consider to the following recommendations:

- Cover or enclose areas that would be the most significant source of pollutants; or slope the area toward a dead-end sump; or, discharge to the sanitary sewer system following appropriate treatment in accordance with conditions established by the applicable sewer agency.

- Grade or berm area to prevent run-on from surrounding areas.

- Do not install storm drains in areas of equipment repair.

- Consider other features that are comparable or equally effective.

- Provide secondary containment structures (not double wall containers) where wet material processing occurs (e.g., electroplating), to hold spills resulting from accidents, leaking tanks, or equipment, or any other unplanned releases (Note:

Design Objectives

- Maximize Infiltration
- Provide Retention
- Slow Runoff
- Minimize Impervious Land Coverage
- Prohibit Dumping of Improper Materials
- [ ] Contain Pollutants
- [ ] Collect and Convey
if these are plumbed to the sanitary sewer, they must be with the prior approval of the
sewering agency.)

**Redeveloping Existing Installations**
Various jurisdictional stormwater management and mitigation plans (SUSMP, WQMP, etc.)
define “redevelopment” in terms of amounts of additional impervious area, increases in gross
floor area and/or exterior construction, and land disturbing activities with structural or
impervious surfaces. The definition of “redevelopment” must be consulted to determine
whether or not the requirements for new development apply to areas intended for
redevelopment. If the definition applies, the steps outlined under “designing new installations”
above should be followed.

**Additional Information**
Stormwater and non-stormwater will accumulate in containment areas and sumps with
impervious surfaces. Contaminated accumulated water must be disposed of in accordance with
applicable laws and cannot be discharged directly to the storm drain or sanitary sewer system
without the appropriate permit.

**Other Resources**
A Manual for the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP), Los Angeles County
Department of Public Works, May 2002.

Model Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) for San Diego County, Port of
San Diego, and Cities in San Diego County, February 14, 2002.

Model Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) for County of Orange, Orange County Flood

Ventura Countywide Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures,
July 2002.