



Storm Water Management Plan

Ector County, Texas

Compliance with TCEQ RG-646, 2024 Stormwater
Management Program for Phase II Level 1 and 2
MS4s

February 2025

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1. Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP)

Introduction

Effective stormwater management is critical for protecting both the environment and public health, as well as maintaining sustainable urban development. The purpose of this Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) is to provide a comprehensive strategy for managing stormwater runoff in accordance with local regulations and best practices. This plan outlines the goals, methods, and measures necessary to mitigate the impacts of stormwater on the surrounding landscape, infrastructure, and water quality.

The primary objectives of this SWMP are to:

1. **Prevent Flooding** – By controlling runoff and regulating flow, we aim to reduce the risk of flooding in both urban and natural areas.
2. **Protect Water Quality** – Stormwater can carry pollutants into local waterways, so we will implement strategies to reduce contaminants and improve water quality.
3. **Enhance Sustainability** – Incorporating green infrastructure, infiltration systems, and other sustainable techniques to manage stormwater helps reduce reliance on traditional drainage systems.

4. Compliance with Regulations – This plan adheres to all applicable local, state, and federal regulations governing stormwater management.

This document includes stormwater control measures, maintenance protocols, and monitoring procedures to ensure the ongoing effectiveness of the stormwater management approach. It also highlights the importance of community engagement and collaboration in stormwater management practices to create safer and more resilient communities.

Through the implementation of this plan, we aim to reduce adverse impacts on the environment, protect public infrastructure, and support the long-term sustainability of our natural resources.

Compliance with Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)

This Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) has been developed in accordance with the requirements set forth by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). As a regulated entity, we are committed to meeting the guidelines and standards outlined by TCEQ to ensure the proper management of stormwater runoff and to protect water quality.

Under the authority of the TCEQ, we are required to implement stormwater management practices that comply with both state and federal regulations, including the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. Our SWMP ensures that all activities related to stormwater discharge, runoff control, and pollution prevention are conducted in a manner that meets TCEQ’s stormwater discharge permit requirements.

In addition to implementing best management practices (BMPs) and monitoring protocols, we will regularly assess the effectiveness of our stormwater management strategies and ensure continued compliance with TCEQ standards. This compliance helps to safeguard the health of Texas’ water resources and contributes to maintaining the integrity of local ecosystems.

1.1 Definitions and Resources

TXR040000, Part 1. Definitions

Best Management Practices (BMPs): Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, structural controls, local ordinances, and other management practices meant to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control runoff, spills or leaks, waste disposal, and drainage from raw material storage areas.

Control Measure: Any BMP or other method used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to water in the state.

Illicit Discharge: Any discharge to a MS4 that is not entirely composed of stormwater, except discharges pursuant to this general permit or a separate authorization and discharges resulting from emergency fire-fighting activities.

Industrial Activity: Any of the 10 categories of industrial activities included in the definition of “stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity” as defined in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Subsections 122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi). 7

Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP): The technology-based discharge standard for MS4s to reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges was established by the Clean Water Act Section 402(p). 8 A discussion of MEP as it applies to small MS4s is found in 40 CFR Section 122.34. 9

Measurable Goal: A goal that tracks the progress of your program implementation. Measurable goals are objective markers or milestones to quantify the performance of your BMPs. This includes descriptions of actions you will take to implement each BMP, what you anticipate being achieved by each goal, and the frequency and dates for such actions taken. Example goals include specific recordkeeping practices that are quantifiable (i.e., investigating 80% of active construction sites).

Minimum Control Measure (MCM): Controls or management practices to help operators detail how they will comply with NPDES permit requirements. Examples of MCMs include but are not limited to public education and outreach, public participation and involvement, illicit discharge detection and elimination, construction site runoff control, post-construction runoff control, and pollution prevention and good housekeeping.

Outfall: A point source where a small MS4 discharges to “Waters of the U.S.” and does not include open conveyances connecting two municipal separate storm sewers, or pipes, tunnels, or other conveyances that connect segments of the same stream and are used to convey “Waters of the U.S.” 7. www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/title-40-section-112.34 8. www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/cwa-npdes-section-402 9.

www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/title-40-section-112.3

Point Source: Any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel, or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural stormwater runoff.

Pollutant(s) of Concern: For this permit, includes biochemical oxygen demand, sediment (such as total suspended solids, turbidity, or siltation), pathogens, oil and grease, and any pollutant that has been identified as a cause of impairment for any water body that will receive a discharge from a MS4.

Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4): A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins,

curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, and storm drains) that are designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater and are owned or operated by a city, county, military base, large hospital, prison, or other public body.

Traditional Small MS4: Systems that can pass ordinances and have the authority to enforce the stormwater management program. An example of a traditional MS4 is a city.

Non-traditional Small MS4: These systems generally do not have the authority to pass ordinances or enforce the stormwater management program. Non-traditional small MS4s include entities such as counties, transportation authorities (like the Texas Department of Transportation), municipal utility districts, drainage districts, military bases, prisons, and universities.

Structural Control: A pollution prevention practice that requires the construction of a device, or the use of a device, to capture or prevent pollution in stormwater runoff. Structural controls may include wet ponds, infiltration basins, stormwater wetlands, silt fences, sediment traps, check dams, storm drain inlet protection, rock outlet protection, and temporary or permanent sediment basins.

If you have questions or need more information about TXR040000 requirements, please refer to the Small Business and Local Government Assistance (SBLGA)⁶ webpage.

1. www.tceq.texas.gov/downloads/permitting/stormwater/general/ms4/2024-txr040000-general-permit-signed.pdf
2. www.tceq.texas.gov/downloads/permitting/stormwater/general/ms4/2024-txr040000-general-permit-signed.pdf#page=13
3. www.tceq.texas.gov/agency/data/records-services/fileroom.html
4. www.tceq.texas.gov/publications/search_forms.html
5. www.tceq.texas.gov/assistance/water/stormwater/sw-ms4.html
6. www.tceq.texas.gov/assistance
7. www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/title-40-section-112.34
8. www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/cwa-npdes-section-402
9. www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/title-40-section-112.34

2. TPDES Permit

Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit is a permit issued by the **Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)** that regulates the discharge of pollutants into waters in Texas. It is part of the state's efforts to comply with the federal

Clean Water Act and is the Texas equivalent of the **NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System)** permit.

Key Points about a TPDES Permit:

- **Purpose:** A TPDES permit authorizes the discharge of specific pollutants into surface waters (like rivers, lakes, and streams) but only under conditions that protect water quality. The permit sets limits on how much of certain pollutants can be released, as well as monitoring and reporting requirements to ensure compliance.
- **Scope:** TPDES permits can be issued for a wide range of activities, such as:
 - **Discharges from industrial facilities**
 - **Municipal stormwater systems (MS4s)**
 - **Construction sites**
 - **Agricultural discharges**
 - **Wastewater treatment plants**
- **Types of Permits:**
 - **Individual Permits:** These are tailored to specific facilities or operations and are issued after an evaluation of the discharge, facility operations, and potential impacts on water quality.
 - **General Permits:** These cover multiple dischargers within a category (like stormwater discharges from construction sites or industrial activities) and provide a streamlined approach to permitting. Facilities must apply for coverage under these general permits by submitting a Notice of Intent (NOI).
- **Requirements:** A TPDES permit may include:
 - **Discharge limits:** Specifies the allowable concentration or mass of pollutants that can be released into water bodies.
 - **Monitoring and reporting:** Requires facilities to regularly sample and report their discharges to ensure compliance.
 - **Best Management Practices (BMPs):** Often requires practices to reduce pollutants at the source.
 - **Self-monitoring and record-keeping:** Operators must keep records of discharges and any corrective actions taken in response to violations.

- **Compliance and Enforcement:** Failure to adhere to the conditions of a TPDES permit can result in enforcement actions, fines, or legal penalties. TCEQ conducts inspections and reviews monitoring reports to ensure compliance.

In short, a **TPDES permit** is a regulatory tool that helps ensure that discharges into Texas' water bodies do not harm water quality, public health, or the environment. It's a key part of the state's water protection efforts.

3. Level 1 and level 2 MS4s

Level 1 MS4 (also known as "Small MS4" under the NPDES Program):

- **Population:** Small MS4s generally serve populations under 100,000.
- **Regulation:** These systems are required to comply with the EPA's stormwater regulations, but the requirements are more flexible and less stringent compared to larger systems (like those serving larger cities).
- **Requirements:** Level 1 systems must develop a Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP), implement best management practices (BMPs), and ensure compliance with EPA's six minimum control measures:
 1. **Public education and outreach**
 2. **Public involvement and participation**
 3. **Illicit discharge detection and elimination**
 4. **Construction site stormwater runoff control**
 5. **Post-construction stormwater management**
 6. **Pollution prevention and good housekeeping for municipal operations**

Level 2 MS4 (also referred to as "Medium MS4"):

- **Population:** These systems generally serve populations between 100,000 and 250,000.
- **Regulation:** Level 2 MS4s are subject to more stringent requirements than Level 1 because of the larger area and population they serve.
- **Requirements:** The system must implement the same six minimum control measures but may have additional or more specific requirements for monitoring, reporting, and pollution control. These larger systems typically need more detailed stormwater management strategies and may need to focus more on water quality improvements.

4. Minimum Control Measures (MCMs)

Ector County has developed this Stormwater Management Plan to conform with the requirements of TPDES general permit requirements for obtaining authorization for storm water discharges and certain non-stormwater discharges. This document will outline the efforts of the County to reduce pollutants into the environment to the maximum extent possible.

Within the following MSMs, there are multiple requirements, although the county has flexibility on how the requirements are met. The county will adopt activities called Best Management Practices (BMPs) to meet each of the requirements. These BMPs have been reviewed by all personnel involved in developing this SWMP and agreed upon to follow. This will allow the County to reach the goal of protecting the water quality and reduce pollutants into the natural environment.

4.1 Public Education and Outreach

TXR040000, Part III and Part IV, Section D.1

Target Audience and Pollutants

TXR040000, Part III and Part IV, Section D.1.a.1-2

Target Audience	Target Pollutant(s)
Construction Operations	Sediment Runoff
General Public	Pet waste, grass clippings, illegal dumping
Restaraunts	Grease and Oil

4.1.1 Educational Campaigns and Materials

- Develop brochures, flyers, posters, and social media posts that explain common stormwater pollutants (like oil, fertilizers, trash, and pet waste) and how individuals can help prevent them (e.g., proper disposal, using less-toxic products, and reducing lawn runoff).
- Distribute these materials at public events, community centers, schools, libraries, and local government offices.
- These actions to take place at least once annually.

4.1.2 Public Service Announcements (PSAs)

- Create radio, television, or digital PSAs highlighting the importance of stormwater management.

- Feature messages that encourage residents to keep stormwater runoff clean (e.g., "Only Rain Down the Drain").
- Utilize local news channels or community networks to air these PSAs.
- These actions will be active at least three weeks per year

4.1.3 Social Media and Digital Outreach

- Create social media accounts (on platforms like Facebook, Instagram, or Twitter) to post stormwater-related information, tips, and community events.
- Share stormwater-related infographics, videos, and interactive content that educate followers on reducing pollution.
- Make posts a minimum of four times a year and must be visible to the public.

4.1.4 Community Workshops and Events

- Organize workshops for homeowners, landscapers, and businesses on best management practices (BMPs) for stormwater, such as using fertilizers properly, preventing soil erosion, or building rain gardens.
- Host public meetings to educate residents about the importance of stormwater management and gather feedback for the SWMP.
- Plan events such as **storm drain marking** activities or **river and creek cleanups** where community members can volunteer and actively engage in improving water quality.
- These workshops must be held annually.

4.1.5 Storm Drain Marking Program

- Partner with local schools, scout troops, or environmental organizations to mark storm drains with visible signs (such as "No Dumping - Drains to River") to remind the public that stormwater runoff flows directly to local waterways.
- Hold events where volunteers place markers on storm drains and distribute educational materials in neighborhoods.
- Placard, stencil, or paint at least 10% of all known stormwater inlets.
- Where all known stormwater inlets have been marked, inspect, and maintain the markers for a minimum of 15% of all known stormwater inlets in high-impact areas identified by the ms4 each year.

4.1.6 Stormwater Website and Resource Center

- Create or maintain a section on the county website that provides information about stormwater issues, regulations, and best practices.
- Include downloadable resources such as stormwater BMP guides, storm drain maintenance tips, or DIY home solutions for reducing runoff.
- Offer an online platform where citizens can report illicit discharges, illegal dumping, or stormwater concerns.

- Develop an interactive website where residents can learn about local stormwater issues and access a list of contractors for rainwater harvesting systems or erosion control.
- Website will be updated as necessary once annually and maintained for the full year, each year of the current permit.

4.2 Public Involvement and Participation

TXR040000, Part III and Part IV, Section D.2

4.2.1 Early and Ongoing Communication

- Use a variety of communication tools (e.g., social media, local newspapers, websites) to inform the public about the stormwater management plan, its goals, and its potential benefits.
- Continuous Updates: As the plan develops, continue to update the public about progress and changes.
- A link to this SWMP will be kept on the Ector County Engineering site and updated annually or if changes are made.

4.2.2 Host Public Meetings and Workshops

- Town Hall Meetings will be held to provide an opportunity for the community to hear about the plan, ask questions, and provide feedback in an open setting.
- These workshops will be held annually

4.2.3 Utilize Online Tools

- Surveys and Polls: Ector County will use online platforms to gather feedback from a broader audience. This will include simple surveys, interactive maps (where people can mark areas of concern), or questionnaires about stormwater issues.
- Virtual Meetings: For people unable to attend in-person events, the County will host virtual meetings or webinars that allow them to participate remotely.
- Social Media Engagement: Social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram will be used for sharing updates, posting educational content, and receiving feedback from the community.
- Polls will be posted and addressed semi-annually

4.3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)

TXR040000, Part III and Part IV, Section D.3

4.3.1 Develop and maintain a current MS4 Map

TXR040000, Part IV, Section D.3.c.1

- A current MS4 map will be created in year one of this permit and reviewed and updated as necessary each year.
- The map will include the location of all the outfalls operated by the MS4 that discharges into waters of the U.S., the location and name of all surface waters receiving discharges from the outfalls, and date of last revision.

4.3.2 IDDE Education and Training

TXR040000, Part IV, Section D.3.c.2

- Ector County will conduct at least one training annually for 100% of the field staff that may encounter or observe illicit discharges, illegal dumping, or illicit connections during normal job duties or responsibilities.
- Training must be specified if in-person, video, reading material or other
- Training must be documented on worksheet (held at Engineering Department).

4.3.3 Establish Reporting Mechanisms for the Public

TXR040000, Part IV, Section D.3.c.3

- Ector County will create an easy-to-use online reporting system or hotline where residents can report suspected illicit discharges (e.g., oil in a storm drain, unusual waste near stormwater inlets).
- Ensure reports are promptly reviewed, investigated, and acted upon.
- Set up a dedicated webpage for reporting illicit discharges, including a simple form and a map for pinpointing the location of suspected incidents.
- The website will be created by year one of this permit, and publicized via Facebook and Ector County Webpage.
- Date that will be released will be recorded at the environmental department and/or engineering department, tracking systems via email will be monitored for estimating effectiveness.

4.3.4 IDDE Response Procedures

TXR040000, Part IV, Section D.3.c.4

- Conduct field IDDE Response Procedures to trace the source of illicit discharges. This can involve tracking the discharge back through the system to identify the origin (e.g., using dyes or smoke tests to follow the flow of wastewater).
- Use forensic tools like water quality testing (e.g., chemical testing for pollutants, DNA testing for wastewater) to identify the source of the contamination.
- These procedures will be developed in year one of this permit and reviewed/updated annually
- Responses to all high priority discharges must be within 24 hours.

4.3.5 Source Investigation and Elimination Procedures

TXR040000, Part IV, Section D.3.c.5

- Ector County will complete an investigation worksheet (held at engineering department) for every source investigation conducted.
- Ector County will immediately notify TCEQ of the occurrence of any illicit flows believed to be an immediate threat to human health or environment.
- Ector County will notify the responsible party and require them to perform all necessary corrective actions to eliminate the illicit discharge and illegal dumping.
- Source Investigation worksheets must be filled out (held at engineering department)

4.3.6 Implement an IDDE Monitoring and Inspection Program

TXR040000, Part IV, Section D.3.c.6

Ector County will develop written procedures within year one of this permit, describing the basis for conducting inspections in response to complaints and follow-up instructions to ensure corrective measures have been taken. Inspection instructions will be reviewed annually to address changes if required.

- Conduct routine visual inspections of stormwater outfalls, pipes, and drainage systems to look for unusual discharges, discoloration, or foul odors that indicate contamination.
- Perform dry weather screening (during times when no rain is falling) to check for illicit discharges that might be flowing into the system.
- Inspect areas where high-risk activities (like industrial sites or construction projects) occur more frequently for signs of illicit discharges.

4.3.7 On-Site Sewage Facilities (OSSF) Procedures

TXR040000, Part III.A.5.(b) and Part IV, Section D.3.a.1.h

- Ector County will develop procedures to prevent and correct any leaking OSSFs

- Identify all OSSFs, keep track of their status each year, develop a plan to address failure or poorly maintained systems. The county will address 100% of all OSSF complaints reported.
- The OSSFs worksheet will be completed by year one of this permit, and reviewed annually.

4.4 Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

TXR040000, Part IV, Section D.4

Construction site stormwater runoff control is a crucial part of a county’s Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP). Construction activities often disturb soil and increase the risk of erosion, sedimentation, and pollution entering stormwater systems, which can degrade water quality in nearby streams, rivers, and lakes. Effective runoff control during construction can minimize these impacts and help ensure compliance with local, state, and federal stormwater regulations (like the TPDES or NPDES).

4.4.1 Stormwater Control Program

TXR040000, Part IV Section D.4.b.1-2

- Ector County will continue to enforce the regulations stated in the “Subdivision and Manufactured Home Rental Community Regulations for Ector County, Texas” Effective December 28, 2022. These regulations are found in the Planning and Development section of the Ector County website. In addition, hard copies are found at the Ector County Engineering Department.

4.4.2 Implement Site Plan Review Procedures

TXR040000, Part IV, Section D.4.b.3

- Ector County reviews all site plans and reviews considerations for potential water quality impacts as well a site-specific construction site control measures that meet the requirements of TPDES CGP TXR150000.
- After sign-off from engineer, plans are sent to Ector County development services for process.

4.4.3 Construction Site Inspections and Enforcement Procedures

TXR040000, Part IV, Section D.4.b.4

- The County will implement site inspection procedures and conduct inspections of at least 80% of active construction projects annually.
- Inspection to include project type and size, proximity to water bodies, non-stormwater discharges.

- Inspections of construction sites should evaluate site CGP TX150000 coverage, stormwater control measures and implementation and maintenance, and compliance with ordinances or other regulations.
- Ector County Engineering department will review and update procedures annually.

4.4.4 Construction Site Inspections and Enforcement Reports

TXR040000, Part IV, Section D.4.b.4

- Ector County will conduct inspections at least 80% of active construction sites annually. Following a construction site inspection, inspectors must provide a written or electronic inspection report to site operators.
- Based on findings, Ector County will take all necessary follow-up actions to ensure compliance with permit requirements and this SWMP. Follow up inspections will be tracked, and records will be maintained for review.

4.4.5 Information Submitted by the public

TXR040000, Part IV, Section D.4.b.5

- Ector County will develop and implement a procedure for receiving and considering information submitted by the public. This webpage will be integrated onto our Ector County site under Stormwater Management by the first year of this permit.
- This procedure will be reviewed and updated annually to address changes if required.

4.4.6 Staff Training

TXR040000, Part IV, Section D.4.b.6

- All Ector County personnel whose primary job duties are related to implementing the construction stormwater program are informed or trained to conduct these activities. The training must be annual via in person, videos or reading material.
- Documentation of all training will be kept for review.

4.5 Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment

TXR040000, Part IV, Section D.5

Post-construction stormwater management is a critical part of a county's Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) to ensure that new development and redevelopment projects don't negatively impact local water quality after construction is completed. The goal is to manage stormwater runoff in a way that mimics natural conditions and minimizes pollutants (like sediment, nutrients, and chemicals) from entering stormwater systems, which eventually flow into rivers, lakes, or oceans.

4.5.1 Post-Construction Stormwater Management Program

TXR040000, Part IV, Section D.5.a.2

- Ector County will continue to review and enforce regulations in Ector County's "Subdivision and Manufactured Home Rental Community Regulations".
- Each new construction development plan before work begins. This is done at the Engineering Department and review includes assessing if a retention/detention pond is necessary, whether flow is correct, and requires a drainage study if in a floodplain or floodway.

4.5.2 Enforcement Records

TXR040000, Part IV, Section D.5.b.1

- Ector County will keep record of enforcement actions and make them available for review, if requested, under TXR040000, part IV, Section D.5.b.1. Ector

4.5.3 Long-term Maintenance of Post-Construction Stormwater Control Measures

TXR040000, Part IV, Section D.5.b.2

- Ector County will require the installation of detention ponds, retention basins, or underground storage systems that temporarily hold stormwater runoff and release it at a controlled rate, preventing flooding and erosion.
- These systems can be designed to handle runoff from impervious surfaces, such as roofs and parking lots, and to provide treatment for pollutants (e.g., using sedimentation, filtration, or biofiltration processes).

- The County will require new commercial developments to incorporate a detention basin to capture stormwater runoff and control the release of water into the storm sewer system, ensuring it doesn't exceed pre-development flow rates.

4.6 Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

TXR040000, Part IV, Section D.6

4.6.1 MS4-owned Facilities and Control Inventory

TXR040000, Part IV, Section D.6.b.1

- Ector County will develop and maintain inventory of facilities and stormwater controls we own and operate by year one of this permit. This inventory will include all permit numbers, registration numbers, and authorizations for each facility or stormwater control.
- This inventory will be reviewed and updated annually every year of this permit.
- Worksheet can be found at the Engineering Department\

4.6.2 Training and Education

TXR040000, Part IV, Section D.6.b.2

- Ector County will train all employees and contractors involved in implementing pollution prevention and good housekeeping practices.
- This training will be held at least once annually
- This training shall be documented and noted if it was in-person, video, or reading material
- A log in sheet (held at Engineering Department) must be filled out for every training and kept on record.

4.6.3 Contractor Oversight Procedures

TXR040000, Part IV, Section D.6.b.4

- Any contractors hired by Ector County to perform maintenance activities on an MS4 facility must be contractually required to comply with all stormwater control measures, good housekeeping practices, and facility-specific stormwater management operating procedures.
- Contractors will follow the same procedures as County employees.

4.6.4 O&M Evaluation

TXR040000, Part IV, Section D.6.b.5.a-b

Potential Pollutants in Ector County:

Potential Pollutants	Potential Pollutant Sources
Paint, paving materials, sediment	Road and Parking lot maintenance
Herbicide, pesticides, trash	Right-of-way Maintenance
Deicing and anti-icing compounds	Cold weather operations

- Ector County Environmental Services will review and update this list at least once annually.

4.6.5 O&M Pollution Prevention Measures

TXR040000, Part IV, Section D.6.b.5.c

- Ector County will develop a set of pollution prevention measures to reduce the discharge of pollutants by year one of this permit.
- The County will implement at least TWO of the following:
 - Replacing at least 50% of the MS4's materials and chemicals with more environmentally friendly materials or methods by the end of this permit term.
 - Tracking 100% of the application of deicing and anti-icing compounds and recording the amount of compound used for each application annually.
 - Using suspended tarps, booms, or vacuums to capture paint, solvents, rust, paint chips and other pollutants during at least 80% of regular bridge maintenance each year.
 - Placing barriers around or conducting runoff away from 100% of the deicing chemical storage areas to prevent discharge into surface waters each year.

4.6.6 O&M Pollution Prevention Inspection Procedures

TXR040000, Part IV, Section D6.b.5.d

- At least once annually, Ector County will visually inspect 100% of all pollution prevention measures implemented at MS4-owned facilities to ensure they are working properly.
- Ector County will develop written procedures that describe the frequency of inspections and how to conduct them
- The County will review and update procedures annually to address any changes if required.
- A log of these records will be kept for review by TCEQ if requested.

4.6.7 Structural Control Maintenance Records

TXR040000, Part IV, Section D.6.b.6

- Ector County will perform necessary maintenance on stormwater structural controls at least once per year.
- Ector County will develop written procedures that describe frequency of inspections and how to conduct them.
- These records will be kept and reviewed/updated each year for changes that might be required.

5. Impaired Water Bodies and Total Maximum Daily Load Requirements

TXR04000, Part III

(not applicable to Ector County)