TABLE D-4.—MEASURES TO CONTROL POLLUTANTS IN STORM WATER DISCHARGES FROM ASPHALT FACILITIES AND LUBRICANT MANUFACTURERS—Continued

Activity	Suggested BMPs
	Use dust collection systems (i.e., baghouses) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of material handling operations or aggregate drying. Properly dispose of waste materials from dust collection systems and other operations. Remove spilled material and dust from paved portions of the facility by shoveling and sweeping on a regular basis. Utilize catch basins to collect potentially contaminated storm water. Implement spill plans to prevent contact of runoff with spills of significant materials. Clean material handling equipment and vehicles to remove accumulated dust and residue. Use a detention pond or sedimentation basin to reduce suspended solids. Use an oil/water separator to reduce the discharge of oil/grease.

4. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

EPA believes that pollution prevention is the most effective approach for controlling contaminated storm water discharges from asphalt facilities and lubricant manufacturers. Pollution prevention plans allow the operator of a facility to select BMPs based on site-specific considerations such as: facility size, climate, geographic location, hydrogeology, the environmental setting of each facility, and volume and type of discharge generated. This flexibility is necessary because each facility will be unique in that the source, type and volume of contaminated surface water discharges will differ from site to site.

All facilities subject to this section must prepare and implement a storm water pollution prevention plan. The establishment of a pollution prevention plan requirement reflects EPA's decision to allow operators of asphalt facilities and lubricant manufacturers to utilize BMPs as the BAT/BCT level of control for the storm water discharges covered by this section. The requirements included in pollution prevention plans provide a flexible framework for the development and implementation of site specific controls to minimize pollutants in storm water discharges. This is consistent with the approach in EPA's storm water baseline general permits finalized on September 9, 1992 (57 FR 41236).

There are two major objectives to a pollution prevention plan: (1) To identify sources of pollution potentially affecting the quality of storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from a facility; and (2) to describe and ensure implementation of practices to minimize and control pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from a facility. Specific requirements for a pollution prevention plan for asphalt facilities and lubricant manufacturers are described below. These

requirements must be implemented in addition to the baseline pollution prevention plan provisions discussed previously.

- a. Description of Potential Pollution Sources. There are no additional requirements beyond those described in Part VI.C.2. of this fact sheet.
- b. Measures and Controls. There are no additional requirements beyond those described in Part VI.C.3. of this fact sheet.
- c. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation. The storm water pollution prevention plan must describe the scope and content of comprehensive site evaluations that qualified personnel will conduct to: (1) Confirm the accuracy of the description of potential pollution sources contained in the plan; (2) determine the effectiveness of the plan, and (3) assess compliance with the terms and conditions of today's permit.

Comprehensive site compliance evaluations shall be conducted at least once a year for asphalt facilities and lubricant manufacturers. The individual or individuals who will conduct the evaluations must be identified in the plan and should be members of the pollution prevention team. Inspection reports must be retained for at least 3 years after the date of the evaluation.

Comprehensive site compliance evaluations shall be conducted at least once a year at portable plant locations. Such evaluations shall be conducted at least once at portable plant locations that are not in operation a full year.

Based on the results of each evaluation, the description of potential pollution sources, and measures and controls, the plan must be revised as appropriate within 2 weeks after each evaluation. Changes in the measures and controls must be implemented on the site in a timely manner, but no later than 12 weeks after completion of the evaluation.

For portable plants, the plan must be revised as appropriate as soon as possible, but no later than 2 weeks after each evaluation. Two weeks is adequate time for portable plants to modify their plans due to the simpler and smaller nature of these operations in comparison to permanent facilities.

5. Numeric Effluent Limitations

In addition to the numeric effluent limitations established under Part V.B, part XI.D.4 of today's permit includes numeric effluent limitations for storm water discharges resulting from the production of asphalt paving and roofing emulsions. Discharges from areas where production of asphalt paving and roofing emulsions occurs may not exceed a TSS concentration of 23.0 mg/L of runoff for any one day, nor shall the average of daily values for 30 consecutive days exceed a TSS concentration of 15.0 mg/L of runoff. Oil and grease concentrations in storm water discharges from these areas may not exceed 15.0 mg/L of runoff for any 1 day, nor should the average daily values for 30 consecutive days exceed an oil and grease concentration of 10.0 mg/L of runoff. The pH of these discharges must be within the range of 6.0 to 9.0. Facilities with such discharges must be in compliance with these effluent limitations upon commencement of coverage and for the entire term of the permit. These effluent limitations are in accordance with 40 CFR 443.12 and 40 CFR 443.13, Effluent Guidelines and Standards, Paving and **Roofing Materials Point Source** Category, Asphalt Emulsion Subcategory. These limitations represent the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best practicable control technology and best available technology.

6. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

a. Analytical Monitoring Requirements. Under the revised methodology for determining pollutants of concern for the various industrial sectors, only asphalt paving and roofing