covered under this section, EPA must comply with the requirements of Section 402(p)(3) of the Clean Water Act which require the compliance with the Best Available Technology (BAT) and Best Conventional Technology (BCT).

EPA believes that it is infeasible to develop effluent limitations for storm water discharges associated with glass, clay, cement, or concrete manufacturing beyond those already established in the Effluent Limitation Guidelines. There are significant variations from site to site on the industrial activity and significant materials exposed to storm water. The data collected to date is inadequate to characterize these variations. Therefore, EPA believes that the requirement for a facility operator to develop a pollution prevention plan which considers the specific conditions at his or her site satisfies the BAT/BCT requirements. The pollution prevention plan will call for the implementation of best management practices that minimize contact between the storm water and pollutant sources or which remove pollutants from the storm water before it is discharged from the site. Table E–6 lists the pollution prevention measures or best management practices which are most applicable to facilities classified in major SIC Group 32. The table is organized by the specific industrial activities which may introduce pollutants to storm water. The right column lists corresponding BMPs which may be considered.

## TABLE E–6.—MEASURES TO CONTROL POLLUTANTS IN STORM WATER DISCHARGES FROM GLASS, CLAY, CEMENT, CONCRETE, AND GYPSUM FACILITIES<sup>1</sup>

Associated BMPs
Store materials in an enclosed silo or building.
Cover material storage piles with a tarp or awning.
Divert runon around storage areas using curbs, dikes, diversion swales or positive drainage away from the storage piles.
Install sediment basins, silt fence, vegetated filter strips, or other sediment removal measures downstream/downslope.
Only store washed sand and gravel outdoors.
Use dust collection systems (e.g., bag houses) to collect airborne particles generated as a re- sult of handling operations.
Remove spilled material and settled dust from paved portions of the facility by shoveling and sweeping on a regular basis.
Periodically clean material handling equipment and vehicles to remove accumulated dust and residue.
Install sediment basins, silt fence, vegetated filter strips, or other sediment removal measures downstream/downslope.
Use dust collection systems (e.g., bag houses) to collect airborne particles generated as a re- sult of mixing operations.
Remove spilled material and settled dust from the mixing area by shoveling and sweeping on a regular basis.
Clean exposed mixing equipment after mixing operations are complete.
Install sediment basins, silt fence, vegetated filter strips, or other sediment removal measures downstream/downslope.
Designate vehicle and equipment wash areas that drain to recycle ponds or process wastewater treatment systems.
Train employees on proper procedure for washing vehicles and equipment including a discus- sion of the appropriate location for vehicle washing.
Conduct vehicle washing operation indoors or in a covered area.
Clean wash water residue from portions of the site that drain to storm water discharges.
Maintain dust collection system and baghouse. Properly remove and recycle or dispose of col- lected dust to minimize exposure of collected dust to.
Pour and cure precast products in a covered area. Clean forms before storing outdoors.

<sup>i</sup> From "Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices," (EPA 832– R–92–006) EPA, 1992, and proposed pollution prevention plans submitted by group applicants.

In addition to the activity-specific best management practices listed in Table E–6 above, there are structural practices that may be effective in reducing the pollutants found in the storm water discharges from facilities in Major SIC Group 32. This section does not specifically require that these structural measures be installed; however, the permittee must consider measures such as these at the facility. The structural measures include: vegetative filter strips, grassed swales, detention ponds, retention ponds or recycle ponds. These structural measures remove pollutants from the storm water which is carrying them off site. The measures listed above are effective in removing the heavy suspended solids which are common in the storm water discharges from clay, cement, concrete, and gypsum facilities.

Vegetated filter strips are gently sloped areas covered with either natural or planted vegetation. Vegetated filter strips remove pollutants from storm water by a filtering action. Vegetated filter strips can be located along the down slope perimeter of the industrial activity but not in areas of concentrated flow. Grassed swales are similar to vegetated filter strips. Within Major SIC Group 32, four percent of the designated sampling facilities indicated in their part 1 group applications that they had vegetated filter strips at their facilities. Grassed swales also remove pollutants from storm water flows by a filtering action. A grassed swale consists of a broad, grass lined ditch or swale with gradual slopes or check dams to reduce the velocity of flow. Unlike vegetated filter strips, grassed swales can remove pollutants from concentrated storm water runoff. Over 13 percent of the