designated samplers in Major SIC Group 32 indicated that there were grass lined swales at their facility.

Retention ponds and detention ponds are storm water management measures used to control the quantity and quality of storm water discharged from a site. A detention pond is a pond which temporarily detains the storm water discharged from an area. While detained in the pond, the heavy suspended particles in the storm water settle to the bottom of the pond. The result is a discharge from the detention pond with a TSS concentration which is lower than the influent concentration to the pond. Retention ponds retain the storm water within the pond with no discharge except for when extreme rainfall events occur. The water collected in the retention pond either evaporates, infiltrates, or is used as process water on site. Twenty seven percent of the designated samplers in Major SIC Group 32 indicated that there was a pond on their site which was used as a storm water management measure.

## 4. Special Conditions

a. Prohibition of Non-storm Water Discharges. The prohibited non-storm water discharges under this section are the same as those described under section V1.B.2 of this fact sheet with one exception. Part XI.E.2. of today's permit clarifies that the discharges of pavement washwaters from facilities covered under Part XI.E. of the permit are authorized under this section after the accumulated fly ash, cement, aggregate, kiln dust, clay, concrete or other dry significant materials handled at the facility have been removed from the pavement by sweeping, vacuuming, combination thereof or other equivalent measures, or the washwaters are conveyed into a BMP designed to remove solids prior to discharge, such as sediments basins, retention basins, and other equivalent measures. Where practicable pavement washwater shall be directed to process wastewater treatment or recycling systems. The clarification is made for this sector because EPA believes that a primary source of pollutants in the storm water discharges from facilities covered under this sector are spilled materials or settled dust from material handling processes. A primary focus of the pollution prevention plan requirements for these industries are good housekeeping measures, in particular, sweeping the paved portions of the site surrounding the material handling areas. Washing the paved areas without first sweeping or otherwise removing the accumulated solids may result in the discharge of these pollutants in the

washwater unless the washwater is contained onsite or otherwise collected without discharge.

5. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

## a. Contents of the Plan.

(1) Description of Potential Pollutant Sources. All facilities covered by today's permit must prepare a description of the potential pollutant sources at the facility which complies with the common requirements described in Part VI.C.2. of this fact sheet. In addition to these requirements, facilities covered by this section must provide the following additional information in their pollution prevention plan.

Facilities covered under Part XI.E. of today's permit must identify on the site map the location of any: bag house or other air pollution control device; any sedimentation or process waste water recycling pond and the areas which drain to the pond. The location of the bag house or air pollution control equipment is required because this equipment stores the particulates or dust that are removed from the air in and around the material handling equipment. There is a potential that the collected dust or particulates could come into contact with storm water. Therefore the site map must indicate the location of this potential source. The site map for the facility must clearly indicate the portion of the facility which drains to sedimentation or recycle ponds that receive process wastewater. This information is necessary to illustrate the portion of the site where runoff is already controlled. The site map must also indicate the outfall locations and the types of discharges contained in the drainage areas of the outfalls (e.g. storm water and air conditioner condensate). In order to increase the readability of the map, the inventory of the types of discharges contained in each outfall may be kept as an attachment to the site map. The site map for these facilities must also indicate the portion of the site where regular sweeping or other equivalent good housekeeping measures will be implemented to prevent the accumulation of spilled materials or settled dust.

(2) Measures and Controls. Part VI.C.3. of today's fact sheet describes a number of measures and controls which are effective in controlling the discharge of pollutants in storm water discharged from a number of types of industrial activities including those facilities in Major SIC Group 32. The following section describes BMPs which EPA believes are particularly effective in controlling the pollutants discharged from glass, clay, cement, concrete or gypsum manufacturing facilities. Facilities covered under Part XI.E. are required to consider each of these BMPs or its equivalent in their pollution prevention plan.

(a) Good Housekeeping—Today's permit requires that the pollution prevention plans for facilities covered under this section must specifically address measures to minimize the discharge of spilled cement, sand, kiln dust, fly ash, settled dust or other significant materials in storm water from paved portions of the site that are exposed to storm water. Measures used to minimize the presence of these materials may include regular sweeping, or other equivalent measures. The plan shall indicate the frequency of sweeping or other measures. The frequency shall be determined based upon consideration of the amount of industrial activity occurring in the area and frequency of precipitation. This requirement is established in an effort to minimize the discharge of solids from these types of facilities. Sweeping to prevent the discharge of solids must be considered in the pollution prevention plan because it is a cost effective measure well suited to the dry, granular, and powder-like materials used at the facilities covered under this section.

This section also requires that facilities minimize the exposure of fine solids such as cement, fly ash, baghouse dust, and kiln dust to storm water. The pollution prevention plan shall consider storing these materials in enclosed silos, hoppers, or other containers, in buildings, or in covered areas of the facility. Fine solids are a particular concern because the small particles are readily suspended by storm water and carried off of the site.

*(b) Preventative Maintenance*—There are no additional preventative maintenance requirements beyond these described in Part VI.C.3 of this fact sheet.

(c) Spill Prevention and Response— There are no additional spill prevention and response requirements for facilities in the glass, clay, cement, concrete or gypsum products industries beyond those described in Part VI.C.3.c. of this fact sheet.

*(d) Inspections*—Facilities in the glass, clay, cement, concrete, and gypsum products industries are required to conduct self inspections at a frequency which they determine to be adequate to ensure proper implementation of their pollution prevention plan, but not less frequently than once per month. Monthly inspections are necessary for the facility to be able to assess the effectiveness of