TABLE M-3.—STORM WATER BMPs FOR AUTOMOBILE SALVAGE YARDS—Continued

Activity	BMPs
	 Store cracked batteries in a nonleaking secondary container. Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper container. Do not leave full drip pans or other open containers around the shop. Empty and clean drip pans and containers. Do not pour liquid waste down floor drains, sinks, or outdoor storm drain inlets. Plug floor drains that are connected to the storm or sanitary sewer. If necessary, install a sump that is pumped regularly. Inspect the maintenance area regularly for proper implementation of control measures. Filtering storm water discharges with devices such as oil-water separators.
Outdoor vehicle, equipment, and parts storage .	 Train employees on proper waste control and disposal procedures. Use drip pans under all vehicles and equipment waiting for maintenance and during maintenance. Store batteries on impervious surfaces. Curb, dike or berm this area. Confine storage of parts, equipment and vehicles to designated areas. Cover all storage areas with a permanent cover (e.g., roofs) or temporary cover (e.g., canvas tarps). Install curbing, berms or dikes around storage areas.
Vehicle, equipment and parts washing areas	Inspect the storage yard for filling drip pans and other problems regularly. Train employees on procedures for storage and inspection items. Avoid washing parts or equipment outside. Use phosphate-free biodegradable detergents. Consider using detergent-based or water-based cleaning systems in place of organic solvent degreasers.
Liquid storage in above ground containers	Designate an area for cleaning activities. Contain steam cleaning washwaters or discharge under an applicable NPDES permit. Ensure that washwaters drain well. Inspect cleaning area regularly. Install curbing, berms or dikes around cleaning areas. Train employees on proper washing procedures. Maintain good integrity of all storage containers. Install safeguards (such as diking or berming) against accidental releases at the storage area. Inspect storage tanks to detect potential leaks and perform preventive maintenance. Inspect piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) for failures or leaks.
Improper connection with storm sewers	 Plug all floor drains if it is unknown whether the connection is to storm sewer or sanitary sewer systems. Alternatively, install a sump that is pumped regularly. Perform dye testing to determine if interconnections exist between sanitary water system and storm sewer system. Update facility schematics to accurately reflect all plumbing connections. Install a safeguard against vehicle washwaters and parts cleaning waters entering the storm sewer unless permitted. Maintain and inspect the integrity of all underground storage tanks; replace when necessary. Train employees on proper disposal practices for all materials.

Sources: NPDES Storm Water Group Applications—Part 1. Received by EPA March 18, 1991 through December 31, 1992.

EPA, Office of Research and Development. October 1991. "Guides to Pollution Prevention-The Automotive Refinishing Industry." EPA/625/7-91/0

EPA, Office of Research and Development. October 1991. "Guides to Pollution Prevention-The Automotive Repair Industry." EPA/625/7-91/ 013

EPA, Office of Research and Development. May 1992. "Facility Pollution Prevention Guide." EPA/600/R–92/088. EPA, Office of Water. September 1992. "Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities—Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices." EPA 832–R–92–006.

Minnesota Technical Assistance Program. September 1988. "Waste minimization-Auto Salvage Yards."

4. Pollutant Control Measures Required Through Other EPA Programs

Because hazardous substance including oil, gasoline, and lead are commonly found at automobile salvage yards, such facilities may be subject to other State or Federal environmental protection programs. In particular, as described below, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Underground Storage Tank (UST) programs require careful management of materials used onsite which decreases the probability that

storm water from such areas will be contaminated by these materials.

Under the RCRA program, on September 10, 1992, EPA promulgated standards in 40 CFR Part 279 for the management of used oils that are recycled (57 FR 41566). These standards include requirements for used oil generators, transporters, processors/rerefiners, and burners. The standards for used oil generators apply to all generators, regardless of the amount of used oil they generate. Do-it-yourself (DIY) generators which generate used oil from the maintenance of their personal vehicles, however, are not subject to the

management standards in 40 CFR 279.20(a)(1)).

The requirements for used oil generators were designed to impose a minimal burden on generators while protecting human health and the environment from the risks associated with managing used oil. Under Subpart C of 40 CFR Part 279, used oil generators must not store used oil in units other than tanks, containers, or units subject to regulation under 40 CFR Parts 264/265 (Section 279.22(a)). In other words, generators may store used oil in tanks or containers that are not subject to Subpart J (hazardous waste