tanks) or Subpart I (containers) of 40 CFR Parts 264/265, as long as such tanks or containers are maintained in compliance with the used oil management standards. This does not preclude generators from storing used oil in Subpart J tanks or Subpart I containers or other units, such as surface impoundments (Subpart K), that are subject to regulation under 40 CFR Part 264 or 265.

Storage units at generator facilities must be maintained in good condition and labeled with the words "used oil." Upon detection of a release of used oil to the environment, a generator must take steps to stop the release, contain the released used oil, and properly manage the released used oil and other materials [40 CFR 279.22 (b) to (d)]. Generators storing used oil in underground storage tanks are subject to the UST regulations in 40 CFR Part 280.

If used oil generators ship used oil offsite for recycling, they must use a transporter who has notified EPA and obtained an EPA identification number [40 CFR 279.24].

The technical standards for USTs at 40 CFR Part 280 require that new UST systems (defined as systems for which installation commenced after December 12, 1988) use overfill prevention equipment that will: 1) automatically shut off flow into the tank when the tank is no more than 95 percent full; or 2) alert the transfer operator when the tank is no more than 90 percent full by restricting the flow into the tank or triggering a high level alarm. The preceding requirements do not apply to systems that are filled by transfers of no more than 25 gallons at one time. Existing UST systems (defined as systems for which installation has commenced on or before December 12, 1988) are required to have installed the described overfill prevention equipment by December 12, 1998.

## 5. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

EPA believes that pollution prevention is the most effective approach for controlling contaminated storm water discharges from automobile salvage yards. Pollution prevention plans allow the operator of a facility to select BMPs based on site-specific considerations such as: facility size; climate; geographic location; geology/ hydrology; 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.

Under today's general permit, all facilities 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 automobile salvage yards 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 approach and associated deadlines are consistent with EPA's storm water general permits finalized on September 9, 1992 and September 25, 1992 for discharges in nonauthorized NPDES States (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 automobile salvage yards are described below. These requirements must be implemented in addition to the baseline pollution prevention plan provisions discussed previously.

- a. Contents of the Plan. Storm water pollution prevention plans are intended to aid operators of automobile salvage yards to evaluate all potential pollution sources at a site, and assist in the selection and implementation of appropriate measures designed to prevent, or control, the discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff. EPA has developed guidance entitled "Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices," EPA, 1992, (EPA 832-R-92-006) to assist permittees in developing and implementing pollution prevention measures.
- (1) Description of Potential Pollution Sources. There are no requirements beyond those described in Part VI.C.2 of this fact sheet.
- (2) Measures and Controls. Following completion of the source identification and assessment phase, the permittee must evaluate, select, and describe the pollution prevention measures, best management practices (BMPs), and other controls that will be implemented at the facility. For the following areas at the site, the permittee must assess the

applicability of the corresponding BMPs:

Vehicle Dismantling and Maintenance Areas-The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from all areas used for vehicle dismantling and maintenance. The facility must consider draining and segregating all fluids from vehicles upon arrival at the site, or as soon as feasible thereafter. The facility must consider performing all maintenance activities indoors, maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts fluids prior to disposal, prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor, using dry cleanup methods, and/or collecting the storm water runoff from the maintenance area and providing treatment. Where dismantling and maintenance activities can not take place indoors, facilities may consider methods for containing oil or other fluid spillage during parts removal. Drip pans, large plastic sheets, or canvas may be considered for placement under vehicles or equipment during maintenance and dismantling activities. Where drip pans are used, they should not be left unattended to prevent accidental spills.

Vehicle, Parts, and Equipment Storage Areas—The storage of vehicles, parts, and equipment must be confined to designated areas (delineated on the site map). The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from these areas. The facility must consider the use of drip pans, large sheets of plastic, canvas (or equivalent measures) under vehicles, parts, and equipment. Canvas or sheets of plastic may be used as temporary coverage of storage areas. Indoor storage of vehicles, parts and equipment, as well as the installation of roofs, curbing, berming and diking of these areas must be considered. Large plastic or metal bins with secure lids should be used to store oily parts (e.g., small engine parts). Used batteries should be stored within nonleaking secondary containment or by other equivalent means to prevent leaks of acid into storm water discharges

Material Storage Areas—As part of a good housekeeping program, consider labeling storage units of all materials (e.g., used oil, used oil filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, radiator fluids, transmission fluids, hydraulic fluids). Maintain such containers and units in good condition, so as to prevent contamination of storm water. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm