cardboard, glass. For purposes of this permit, the term waste recycling facility applies to those facilities within SIC 5093 that receive a mixed wastestream of recyclable and non-recyclable wastes. Facilities that are engaged in reclaiming and recycling liquid wastes such as used oil, antifreeze, mineral spirits and industrial solvents and which are classified SIC 5093 are also covered under this section. The term recycling facility is used in this permit to those facilities that only receive sourceseparated recyclable materials primarily from non-industrial and residential sources, e.g., common consumer products including paper, newspaper, glass, cardboard, plastic containers, aluminum and tin cans.

## 5. Special Conditions

The following section identifies special conditions that are applicable to permittees applying for coverage under Part XI.N. of today's permit.

Part XI.N. of today's permit.

a. Prohibition of Non-storm Water Discharges. This section requires scrap and waste recycling facilities that are typically classified in SIC 5093 to certify that certain non-storm water discharges are not occurring at their facilities. A list of non-storm water discharges that are not authorized by this section has been identified. These discharges are prohibited due to the likelihood these discharges will contain substantial pollutant concentrations. The following non-storm water discharges are not authorized by this section: waste discharges to floor drains or sinks connected to the facilities storm sewer or storm drainage system; water originating from vehicle and equipment washing; steam cleaning wastewater; process wastewaters; washwater originating from cleaning tipping floor areas or material receiving areas that discharge to any portion of a storm sewer system; wastewater from wet scrubbers; boiler blowdown; noncontact and contact cooling water; discharges originating from dust control spray water; discharges from oil/water separators and sumps in the absence of a storm event; discharges originating from the cleaning out of oil/water separators or sumps; and non-storm water discharges from turnings containment areas.

The operators of non-storm water discharges must seek coverage for these discharges under a separate National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit if discharging to either a municipal separate storm sewer system or to waters of the United States. If such a permit has been issued, the plan shall identify the NPDES permit number and a copy of the NPDES permit

shall be located at the facility and shall be readily accessible. If a permit application has been submitted for a non-storm water discharge, the plan shall be annotated accordingly and a copy of the application shall be located at the facility and shall be readily accessible.

For facilities that have prohibited discharges identified under this section and which discharge to a sanitary sewer system, the facility operator is required to take the appropriate notification actions as may be required by the operator of the sanitary sewer system. Any relevant documentation, i.e., notification letters and approvals, shall be kept with the plan. For facilities that have been issued an industrial user permit under the pretreatment program for discharges prohibited under this section, the plan shall identify the appropriate NPDES permit number and a copy of the permit shall be kept at the facility and shall be readily accessible. EPA strongly recommends that operators keep copies of relevant documentation concerning non-storm water discharges and NPDES permits with the plan.

## 6. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

a. Contents of the Plan. In addition to the supplemental information requirements identified in Part VI.C., scrap and waste recycling facilities in SIC 5093 are required to provide the additional information applicable to their industrial sector. The storm water pollution prevention plan is broken out into three subcategories; scrap recycling and waste recycling facilities (nonliquid materials); waste recycling facilities (liquid materials); and recycling facilities.

(1) Description of Potential Pollutant Sources

(a) Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities (nonliquid recyclable wastes)—This section establishes that scrap recycling and waste recycling facilities shall provide the following information in their pollution prevention plan.

(i) Inbound Recyclable and Waste Material Control Program—The plan shall include a recyclable and waste material inspection program to minimize the likelihood of receiving non-recyclable materials (e.g., hazardous materials) that may be significant pollutant sources to storm water discharges. At a minimum, the plan shall address the following:

Information/education measures to encourage major suppliers of scrap and recyclable waste materials to drain residual fluids, whenever applicable, prior to its arrival at the facility. This includes vehicles and equipment engines, radiators, and transmissions, oil-filled transformers, white goods (appliances) and individual containers or drums;

Activities which accept scrap and materials that may contain residual fluids, e.g., automotive engines containing used oil, transmission fluids, etc., shall describe procedures to minimize the potential for these fluids from coming in contact with either precipitation or runoff. The description shall also identify measures or procedures to properly store, handle, dispose and/or recycle these residual fluids;

Procedures pertaining to the acceptance of scrap lead-acid batteries. Additional requirements for the handling, storage and disposal or recycling of batteries shall be in conformance with conditions for a scrap lead-acid battery program, see below;

A description of training requirements for those personnel engaged in the inspection and acceptance of inbound recyclable materials; and

Liquid wastes, including used oil, shall be stored in materially compatible and nonleaking containers and disposed or recycled in accordance with all requirements under the Resource Recovery and Conservation Act (RCRA), and other State or local requirements.

(ii) Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles (outdoors)—The plan shall address areas where significant materials are exposed to either storm water runoff or precipitation. The plan must describe those measures and controls used to minimize contact of storm water runoff with stockpiled materials. The plan should include measures to minimize the extent of storm water contamination from these areas. The operator shall consider (within the plan) the use of the following BMPs (either individually or in combination) or their equivalent to minimize contact with storm water runoff:

Diversion devices or structures such as dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts and/or surface grading;

Media filtration such as catch basin filters and sand filters;

Silt fencing; and,

Oil/water separators, sumps and dry adsorbents in stockpile areas that are potential sources of residual fluids, e.g., automotive engine storage areas.

The operator may consider the use of permanent or semipermanent covers, or other similar forms of protection over stockpiled materials where the operator determines that such measures are reasonable and appropriate.