The operator may consider the use of sediment traps, vegetated swales and/or vegetated strips to facilitate settling or filtering out of pollutants and sediment.

(iii) Stockpiling of Turnings Previously Exposed to Cutting Fluids (outdoors)—The plan shall address all areas where stockpiling of industrial turnings (previously exposed to cutting fluids) occurs. The plan shall implement those measures necessary to minimize contact of surface runoff with residual cutting fluids. The operator shall consider implementation of either of the following two alternatives or a combination of both or equivalent measures:

Alternative 1: Storage of all turnings previously exposed to cutting fluids under some form of permanent or semipermanent cover. Discharges of residual fluids from these areas to the storm sewer system in the absence of a storm event is prohibited. Discharges to the storm sewer system as a consequence of a storm event is permitted provided the discharge is first directed through an oil/water separator or its equivalent. Procedures to collect, handle, and dispose or recycle residual fluids that may be present shall be identified in the plan.

Alternative 2: Establish dedicated containment areas for all turnings that have been exposed to cutting fluids where runoff from these areas is directed to a storm sewer system, providing the following:

Containment areas constructed of either concrete, asphalt or other equivalent type of impermeable material;

A perimeter around containment areas to prevent runoff from moving across these areas. This would include the use of shallow berms, curbing, or constructing an elevated pad or other equivalent measure;

A suitable drainage collection system to collect all runoff generated from within containment areas. At a minimum, the drainage system shall include a plate-type oil/water separator or its equivalent. The oil/water separator or its equivalent shall be installed according to the manufacturer's recommended specifications, whenever available, specifications will be kept with the plan;

A schedule to maintain the oil/water separator (or its equivalent) to prevent the accumulation of appreciable amounts of fluids. In the absence of a storm event, no discharge from containment areas to the storm sewer system are permitted unless the discharge is covered by a separate NPDES permit; and Identify procedures for the proper disposal or recycling of collected residual fluids.

(iv) Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles (covered or indoors)—The plan shall address, at a minimum, measures and controls to minimize and. whenever feasible, eliminate residual liquids and particulate matter from materials stored indoors from coming in contact with surface runoff. The operator shall consider including in their plan: good housekeeping measures to collect residual liquids from aluminum, glass and plastic containers and prohibiting the practice of allowing washwater from tipping floors or other indoor processing areas from discharging to a storm sewer system, inspections to ensure that material stockpile areas with existing floor drains are not connected to the storm sewer system or any portion of the storm sewer system, and the disconnection of any floor drains to the storm drainage system.

(v) Scrap and Recyclable Waste Processing Areas—The plan shall address areas where scrap and recyclable waste processing equipment are sited. This includes measures and controls to minimize surface runoff from coming in contact with scrap processing equipment. In the case of processing equipment that generate visible amounts of particulate residue, e.g., shredding facilities, the plan shall describe good housekeeping and preventive maintenance measures to minimize contact of runoff with residual fluids and accumulated particulate matter. At a minimum, the operator shall consider including the following:

A schedule of periodic inspections of equipment for leaks, spills, malfunctioning, worn or corroded parts or equipment; preventive maintenance program to repair and/or maintain processing equipment; measures to minimize shredder fluff from coming in contact with surface runoff; use of dryabsorbents or other cleanup practices to collect and to dispose or recycle spilled or leaking fluids; and installation of low-level alarms or other equivalent protection devices on unattended hydraulic reservoirs over 150 gallons in capacity. Alternatively, provide secondary containment with sufficient volume to contain the entire volume of the reservoir.

The operator shall consider using the following types of BMPs:

(a) Diversion structures such as dikes, berms, culverts, containment trenches, elevated concrete pads, grading to minimize contact of storm water runoff with outdoor processing equipment; (b) Oil/water separators or sumps in processing areas that are potential sources of residual fluids and grease;

(c) Permanent or semipermanent covers, or other similar measures;

(d) Retention and detention basins or ponds, sediment traps or vegetated swales and strips, to facilitate settling or filtering out of pollutants in runoff from processing areas; or

(e) Media filtration such as catch basin filters and sand filters.

(vi) Scrap Lead-acid Battery Program—The plan shall address measures and controls for the proper receipt, handling, storage and disposition of scrap lead-acid batteries (battery reclaiming is not eligible for coverage under this permit). The operator shall consider including: procedures for accepting scrap batteries and describing how they will be segregated from other scrap materials; procedures for managing battery casings that may be cracked or leaking including the proper handling and disposal of residual fluids; measures to minimize and, whenever possible, eliminate exposure of scrap batteries to either runoff or precipitation; the schedule for conducting periodic inspections of scrap battery storage areas and applicable source control measures; and measures to provide employee training on the management of scrap batteries.

(vii) Erosion and Sediment Control— The plan shall identify all areas associated with industrial activity that have a high potential for soil erosion and suspended solids loadings, i.e., areas that tend to accumulate significant particulate matter. Appropriate source control, stabilization measures, nonstructural, structural controls, or an equivalent shall be provided in these areas. The plan shall also contain a narrative discussion of the reason(s) for selected erosion and sediment controls. At a minimum, the operator shall consider in the plan, either individually or in combination, the following erosion and sediment control measures:

Filtering or diversion practices, such as filter fabric, sediment filter boom, earthen or gravel berms, curbing or other equivalent measure;

Catch basin filters, filter fabric, or equivalent measure, placed in or around inlets or catch basins that receive runoff from scrap and waste storage areas, and processing equipment; and

Sediment traps, vegetative buffer strips, or equivalent, that effectively trap or remove sediment prior to discharge through an inlet or catch basin.

In instances where significant erosion and suspended solids loadings continue after implementation of source control