measures and nonstructural controls, the operator shall consider providing in the plan for a detention or retention basin or other equivalent structural control. All structural controls shall be designed using good engineering practice. All structural controls and outlets that are likely to receive discharges containing oil and grease must include appropriate measures to minimize the discharge of oil and grease through the outlet. This may include the use of an absorbent boom or other equivalent measure.

Where space limitations (e.g., obstructions caused by permanent structures such as buildings and permanently-sited processing equipment and limitations caused by a restrictive property boundary) prevent the siting of a structural control, i.e., retention basin, such a determination will be noted in the plan. The operator will identify in the plan what existing practices shall be modified or additional measures shall be undertaken to minimize erosion and suspended sediment loadings in lieu of a structural

(viii) Spill Prevention and Response *Procedures*—To prevent or minimize storm water contamination at loading and unloading areas, and from equipment or container failures, the operator shall consider including in the plan the following practices:

Description of spill prevention and response measures to address areas that are potential sources of leaks or spills of fluids;

All significant leaks and spills should be contained and cleaned up as soon as possible. If malfunctioning equipment is responsible for the spill or leak, repairs should also be conducted as soon as

Cleanup procedures should be identified in the plan, including the use of dry absorbent materials or other cleanup methods. Where dry absorbent cleanup methods are used, an adequate supply of dry absorbent material should be maintained onsite. Used absorbent material should be disposed of properly;

Drums containing liquids, including oil and lubricants, should be stored indoors; or in a bermed area; or in overpack containers or spill pallets; or in similar containment devices;

Overfill prevention devices should be installed on all fuel pumps or tanks;

Drip pans or equivalent measures should be placed under any leaking piece of stationary equipment until the leak is repaired. The drip pans should be inspected for leaks and checked for potential overflow, and be emptied regularly to prevent overflow and all liquids will be disposed of in

accordance with all requirements under RCRA; and

An alarm and/or pump shut off system should be installed and maintained on all outside equipment with hydraulic reservoirs exceeding 150 gallons (only those reservoirs not directly visible by the operator of the equipment) in order to prevent draining the tank contents in the event of a line break. Alternatively, the equipment may have a secondary containment system capable of containing the contents of the hydraulic reservoir plus adequate freeboard for precipitation. Leaking hydraulic fluids should be disposed of in accordance with all requirements under RCRA.

(ix) Quarterly Inspections—A quarterly inspection shall include all designated areas of the facility and equipment identified in the plan. The inspection shall include a means of tracking and conducting follow up actions based on the results of the inspection. The inspections shall be conducted by members of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention team. At a minimum, quarterly inspections shall include the following areas:

All outdoor scrap processing areas; All material unloading and loading areas (including rail sidings) that are exposed to either precipitation or storm water runoff;

Areas where structural BMPs have been installed:

All erosion and sediment BMPs; Outdoor vehicle and equipment maintenance areas;

Vehicle and equipment fueling areas; and

All areas where waste is generated, received, stored, treated, or disposed and which are exposed to either precipitation or storm water runoff.

If exposed to precipitation or storm water runoff, the inspection shall attempt to identify any corroded or leaking containers, corroded or leaking pipes, leaking or improperly closed valves and valve fittings, leaking pumps and/or hose connections, and deterioration in diversionary or containment structures. Spills or leaks shall be immediately addressed according to the facilities. A record of inspections shall be maintained with the plan.

The BMPs identified above have been employed by scrap recycling and waste recycling facilities are believed to be appropriate given the types of pollutants found in storm water discharges from these facilities. In addition, the diversity of options allows permittees to select those BMPs that are most applicable to the extent of the risk that exists at a particular facility. In instances where

nonstructural measures are not sufficient, the conditions direct the permittee to more stringent requirements such as structural controls.

(b) Waste Recycling Facilities (Recyclable liquid wastes)—This section establishes that waste recycling facilities (recyclable liquid wastes) shall provide

the following information.

(i) Waste Material Storage (indoors)— The operator shall consider including in the plan measures and controls to minimize residual liquids from waste materials stored indoors from coming in contact with surface runoff and provisions to maintain a sufficient supply of dry-absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system or other equivalent measure to promptly respond to minor leaks or spills. Measures for secondary containment or its equivalent and procedures for proper material handling (including labeling and marking) and storage of containerized materials should be considered. Drainage from bermed areas should be discharged to an appropriate treatment facility or sanitary sewer system. Discharges from bermed areas should be covered by a separate NPDES permit or industrial user permit under the pretreatment program. The drainage system, where applicable, should include appropriate appurtenances such as pumps or ejectors and manually-operated valves of the open-and-close design.

(ii) Waste Material Storage (outdoors)—The plan will address areas where waste materials are exposed to either storm water runoff or precipitation. The plan must include measures to provide appropriate containment, drainage control and/or other appropriate diversionary structures. The plan must describe those measures and controls used to minimize contact of storm water runoff with stored materials. The operator shall consider including in the plan the following preventative measures or an

equivalent:

An appropriate containment structure such as dikes, berms, curbing or pits, or other equivalent measure. The containment should be sufficient to store the volume of the largest single tank and should include sufficient freeboard for precipitation;

A sufficient supply of dry-absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system to collect liquids from minor spills and leaks in contained areas; and

Discharges of precipitation from containment areas containing used oil shall be in accordance with applicable sections of 40 CFR Part 112.

(iii) Truck and Rail Car Waste Transfer Areas—The plan will describe