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 Part 264 or 265 of 40 CFR (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 Tanks) or Subpart I (Containers) of 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 Part 264

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 (Sections 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 (Section 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. Special Conditions

The permit conditions that apply to ground transportation facilities build upon the requirements set forth in the common permit conditions for storm water discharges from industrial activities described in the front of this fact sheet. The discussion that follows,

therefore, only addresses conditions that differ from those required in that section

Due to concern that many non-storm water discharges may be present at vehicle and equipment cleaning and maintenance facilities, EPA is requiring that all facilities provide proof that these discharges are not commingled and are appropriately controlled so as to protect all receiving waters.

Today's permit clarifies in Part III.A.2. (Prohibition of Non-storm Water Discharges) that non-storm water discharges, including vehicle and equipment washwaters, are not authorized by this permit. The operators of such non-storm water discharges must obtain coverage under a separate NPDES permit if discharged to waters of the U.S. or through a municipal separate storm sewer system or comply with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements if discharged to a municipal sanitary sewer system. In a related requirement under the storm water pollution prevention plan requirements, the permittee is required to attach a copy of the NPDES permit issued for vehicle washwaters or, if an NPDES permit has not yet been issued, a copy of pending application to the plan. For facilities that discharge vehicle and equipment washwaters to the sanitary sewer system, the operator of the sanitary system and associated treatment plant must be notified. A copy of the notification letter must be attached to the plan. If an industrial user permit is issued under a pretreatment program, a copy of that permit must be attached in the plan as does any other permit to which the facility is subject. Some facilities may use other methods of disposal, such as collecting and hauling the wash water offsite. In these cases, the facility must document how the wash water is disposed and attach all pertinent documentation of that disposal practice to the plan.

6. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

- a. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources. Under the description of potential pollutant sources in the storm water pollution prevention plan requirements, permittees are required to include storage areas for vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance on their facility site map. EPA believes that this is appropriate since this area may potentially be a significant source of pollutants to storm water.
- b. Measures and Controls. Under the description of measures and controls in the storm water pollution prevention plan requirements, this section requires

that all areas that may contribute pollutants to storm waters discharges shall be maintained in a clean, orderly manner. This section also requires that the following areas must be specifically addressed:

(1) Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas. The storage of vehicles and equipment with actual or potential fluid leaks 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 shall consider the use of drip pans under vehicles and equipment, indoor storage of the vehicles and equipment, installation of berming and diking of this area, use of absorbents, roofing or covering storage areas, cleaning pavement surface to remove oil and grease, or other equivalent methods.

(2) Fueling Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from fueling areas. The facility shall consider covering the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection and cleanup equipment, minimizing runon of storm water to the fueling area, using dry cleanup methods, collecting the storm water runoff and providing treatment or recycling, or other equivalent measures.

(3) Material Storage Areas. Storage units of all materials (e.g., used oil, used oil filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, radiator fluids, transmission fluids, hydraulic fluids) must be maintained in good condition, so as to prevent contamination of storm water, and plainly labeled (e.g., "used oil," "spent solvents," etc.). The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from such storage areas. The facility shall consider indoor storage of the materials, installation of berming and diking of the area or other equivalent methods.

(4) Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning *Areas.* The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from all areas used for vehicle and equipment cleaning. The facility shall consider performing all cleaning operations indoors, covering the cleaning operation, ensuring that all washwaters drain to the intended collection system (i.e., not the storm water drainage system unless NPDES permitted), collecting the storm water runoff from the cleaning area and providing treatment or recycling, or other equivalent measures. The discharge of vehicle and equipment wash waters, including tank cleaning operations, are