NPDES Storm Water Group Applications—Part 1. Received by EPA March 18, 1991 through December 31, 1992. EPA, Office of Water. January 1993. "Guidance Specifying Management Measures for Sources of Nonpoint Pollution in Coastal Waters." 840–8–92–002

4. Pollutant Control Measures Required Through Other EPA Programs

EPA recognizes that the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Underground Storage Tank (UST) programs require careful management of materials used at Water Transportation Facilities and Boat Building & Repairing Facilities.

Under the RCRA program, on September 10, 1992, EPA promulgated standards in 40 CFR Part 279 for the management of used oils that are recycled (57 FR 41566). These standards include requirements for used oil generators, transporters, processors/rerefiners, and burners. The standards for used oil generators apply to all generators, regardless of the amount of used oil they generate. Do-it-yourself (DIY) generators which generate used oil from the maintenance of their personal vehicles, however, are not subject to the management standards (Section 279.20(a)(1)).

The requirements for used oil generators were designed to impose a minimal burden on generators while 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 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 (Section 279.22(b) to (d)). Generators storing used oil in underground storage tanks are subject to the UST regulations (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 no 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

a. Prohibition of Non-storm Water Discharges. In addition to the non-storm water discharges prohibited in part III.A of the permit, this section specifically prohibits the following: bilge and ballast water, pressure wash water, sanitary wastes, and cooling water originating from vessels are not authorized by this section. The operators of such 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. Certain non-storm water discharges, however, may be authorized by this permit. Part III.A.2 of today's permit lists these discharges.

This section does not authorize the non-storm water discharge of pressure wash water. Pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels. EPA has found that unpermitted releases of pressure wash water is a habitual problem at water transportation facilities. Marine growths and paint debris found in the wash water can contain significant quantities of heavy metals, and this water cannot be discharged.

6. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

The conditions that apply to water transportation facilities with vehicle maintenance and/or equipment cleaning operations build upon the requirements set forth in the baseline conditions permit for storm water discharges from

industrial activities discussed previously.

- a. Contents of the Plan.
- (1) 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 the location(s) on their facility site map where engine maintenance and repair work, vessel maintenance and repair work, and pressure washing are performed. This requirement is the same as the permit conditions listed in the front section of this factsheet, which are based on the baseline general permit of September 9, 1992 Here it is expressed in more appropriate terms for the water transportation industry. The baseline general permit includes "vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas." The language "processing areas", as described under the baseline general permit, has been specified to include painting, blasting, welding, and metal fabrication for this section. EPA believes that this specificity is appropriate for the water transportation industry and that these areas may potentially be a significant source of pollutants to storm water. Rather than requiring the location of "storage areas" as in the baseline general permit, this storm water pollution prevention plan specifies that the location of liquid storage areas (i.e., paint, solvents, resins) and material storage areas (i.e., blasting media, aluminum, steel) be shown. This again is the same requirement, but it is expressed in more specific terms for this industry. In addition, the site map must also indicate the outfall locations and the types of discharges contained in the drainage areas of the outfalls (e.g. storm water and air conditioner condensate). In order to increase the readability of the map, the inventory of the types of discharges contained in each outfall may be kept as an attachment to the site map

(2) 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:

(a) Pressure Washing Area—When pressure washing is used to remove