TABLE T-3.—GENERAL STORM WATER BMPs FOR TREATMENT WORKS

Activity	BMPs
Preparation of biological and physical treatment process.	Use drip pans under drums and equipment where feasible. Store process chemicals inside buildings.
	Inspect the storage yard for filling drip pans and other problems regularly.
	Train employees on procedures for storing and inspecting chemicals.
Soil amending and grass fertilizing	Use the appropriate amount of fertilizer. Do not overfertilize.
	Train employee on proper fertilizing techniques.
Liquid storage in above ground storage containers.	Maintain good integrity of all storage containers.
	Install safeguards (such as diking or berming) against accidental releases at the storage area.
	Inspect storage tanks to detect potential leaks and perform preventive maintenance.
	Inspect piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) for failures or leaks.
	Train employees on proper filling and transfer procedures.
Pest Control	Minimize pesticide application.
	Only apply pesticide if needed.
	Train employees on proper pesticide application.
Sludge Drying Beds	Ensure drying bed is draining properly (e.g., check for clogging); avoid overfilling drying bed; grade the land to divert flow around drying bed; berm, dike, or curb drying bed areas; cover drying beds.
Sludge Storage Piles	Confine storage of sludge to a designated area as far from any receiving water body as pos-
	sible; store sludge on an impervious surface (e.g., concrete pad); grade the land to divert
	flow around storage piles; berm, dike, or curb sludge storage piles; cover sludge storage
Oladas Tasas (as	piles.
Sludge Transfer	Promptly remove any sludge spilled during transfer; conduct transfer operations over an impervious surface; avoid transferring sludge during rain events; grade the land to divert flow
	around transfer areas; berm, curb, or dike transfer areas; avoid locating transfer operations
	near receiving water bodies.
Incineration—ash impoundments/piles	Line ash impoundments with clay (or other type of impervious material); ensure ash impound-
	ments will hold maximum volume of ash and a 10-year, 24-hour rain event; curb, berm, or
Missellaneaus	dike ash storage areas; avoid locating ash storage areas near receiving water bodies.
Miscellaneous	Properly dispose of grit/scum; properly dispose of screens on a daily basis; maximize vegetative cover to stabilize soil and reduce erosion.

Sources: NPDES Storm Water Group Applications—Part 1. Received by EPA March 18, 1991 through December 31, 1992.

EPA, Office of Research and Development. May 1992. "Facility Pollution Prevention Guide." EPA/600/R–92/088.

EPA, Office of Water. September 1992. "Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities—Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices." EPA 832–R–92–006.

U.S. Postal Service. May 1992. "NPDES/Storm Water Guide." AS-554.

5. Special Conditions

There are no additional requirements under this section other than those described in part VI.B of this fact sheet.

6. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

There are no additional requirements under this section other than those described in Part VI.C. of this fact sheet.

7. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

The regulatory modifications at 40 CFR 122.44(i)(2) established on April 2, 1992, grant permit writers the flexibility to reduce monitoring requirements in storm water discharge permits. EPA has determined that the potential for storm water discharges to contain pollutants above benchmark levels, because of the industrial activities and materials exposed to precipitation, does not support sampling at treatment works facilities.

Under the Storm Water Regulations at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14), EPA defined "storm water discharge associated with

industrial activity". The focus of today's permit is to address the presence of pollutants that are associated with the industrial activities identified in this definition and that might be found in storm water discharges. Under the methodology for determining analytical monitoring requirements, described in section VI.E.1 of this fact sheet, nitrate plus nitrite nitrogen is above the bench mark concentrations for the treatment works sector. After a review of the nature of industrial activities and the significant materials exposed to storm water described by facilities in this sector. EPA has determined that the higher concentrations of nitrate plus nitrite nitrogen are not likely to be caused by the industrial activity, but may be primarily due to non-industrial activities on-site. Today's permit does not require treatment works facilities to conduct analytical monitoring for this parameter.

Based on a consideration of the BMPs typically used at these facilities, and generally low pollutant values from the application data, EPA believes that the

pollution prevention plan with visual examinations of storm water discharges will help ensure storm water contamination is minimized.

a. Quarterly Visual Examination of Storm Water. Quarterly visual examinations are required of a storm water discharge from each outfall at the treatment works. The examination must be of a grab sample collected from each storm water outfall. The examination of storm water grab samples shall include any observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, or other obvious indicators of storm water pollution. The examination must be conducted in a well lit area. No analytical tests are required to be performed on these samples.

The examination must be made at least once in each of the following 3month periods during daylight unless there is insufficient rainfall or snowmelt to runoff: January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December. Whenever practicable, the