TABLE U-13.—SPECIFIC STORM WATER BMPs FOR THE FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS PROCESSING SECTOR<sup>1,11,111,11</sup> Continued

Activity	BMPs
Fats and Oils Storage and Disposal	<ul> <li>Inspect all Fats and Oils storage areas.</li> <li>Store all fats and oils, (e.g., butcher shop materials, hair, hide, tallow, bone meal, and offal) in enclosed/covered areas.</li> <li>Ensure all fats and oils are physically contained.</li> </ul>
H. Beverages: Material Storage and Mixing	<ul> <li>Ensure grain is stored in enclosed/covered area.</li> <li>Consider an air emission control system for all grain handling and brewing processes.</li> <li>Protect reusable beverage containers that are stored outdoors from storm water contact.</li> </ul>

<sup>i</sup> "Standard Handbook of Environmental Engineering," Corbitt, Robert A., McGraw-Hill, Inc., 1990. <sup>ii</sup> Air Pollution Engineering Manual, Air and Waste Management Association, Edited by Anthony J. Buonicore and Wayne T. Davis, Van Nostrand Reinhold, New York, 1992.

""Environmental Engineering and Sanitation," Fourth Edition, Salvato, Joseph A., John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1992.
 <sup>iv</sup> Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices (EPA 832–R–92– 006), EPA, Office of Water, September 1992.

## 5. Storm Water Pollution Prevention **Plan Requirements**

All facilities included in this section of today's permit must prepare and implement a storm water pollution prevention plan. The establishment of a pollution prevention plan requirement reflects EPA's decision to allow operators of food and kindred products processing facilities to utilize BMPs as the BAT/BCT level of control for the storm water discharges covered by this section. The requirements included in pollution prevention plans provides a flexible framework for the development and implementation of site-specific controls to minimize pollution in storm water discharges. This approach is consistent with the approach used in the baseline general permits finalized on September 9, 1992 (57 FR 41236).

EPA believes that pollution prevention is the most effective approach for controlling contaminated storm water discharges from food and kindred products processing facilities. Pollution prevention plans allow the operator of a facility to select BMPs based on site-specific considerations such as: facility size; climate; geographic location; hydrogeology; the environmental setting of each facility; and volume and type of discharge generated. This flexibility is necessary because each facility will be unique in that the source, type and volume of contaminated surface water discharges will differ from site to site.

There are two major objectives to a pollution prevention plan: (1) To identify sources of pollution potentially affecting the quality of storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from a facility, and (2) to describe and ensure implementation of practices to minimize and control pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from a facility.

Specific requirements for a pollution prevention plan for food and kindred products processing facilities are described below. These requirements must be implemented in addition to the baseline pollution prevention plan provisions discussed previously.

a. Contents of the Plan. Storm water pollution prevention plans are intended to aid operators of food and kindred products processing facilities to evaluate all potential pollution prevention sources at a site, and assist in the selection and implementation of appropriate measures designed to prevent, or control, the discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff. EPA has developed guidance entitled "Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices," EPA, 1992 (EPA 832-R-92-006), to assist permittees in developing and implementing pollution prevention measures

(1) Pollution Prevention Team. As a first step in the process of developing and implementing a storm water pollution prevention plan, permittees must identify a qualified individual or team of individuals to be responsible for developing the plan and assisting the facility or plant manager in its implementation. When selecting members of the team, the plant manager should draw on the expertise of all relevant departments within the plant to ensure that all aspects of plant operations are considered when the plan is developed. The plan must clearly describe the responsibilities of each team member as they relate to specific components of the plan. In addition to enhancing the quality of communication between team members and other personnel, clear delineation of responsibilities will ensure that every aspect of the plan is addressed by a specified individual of group of

individuals. Pollution Prevention Teams may consist of one individual where appropriate (e.g., in certain small businesses with limited storm water pollution potential).

(2) Description of Potential Pollutant Sources. Each storm water pollution prevention plan must describe activities, materials, and physical features of the facility that may contribute to storm water runoff or, during periods of dry weather, result in dry weather flows. This assessment of storm water pollution prevention will support subsequent efforts to identify and set priorities for necessary changes in materials, materials management practices, or site features, as well as aid in the selection of appropriate structural and nonstructural control techniques. Plans must describe the following elements:

(a) Drainage—The plan must contain a map of the site that shows the pattern of storm water drainage, structural and nonstructural features that control pollutants in storm water runoff, and process wastewater discharges, surface water bodies (including wetlands), places where significant materials are exposed to rainfall and runoff, and locations of major spills and leaks that occurred in the 3 years prior to the date of the submission of a Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered under this permit. The map must also show areas where the following general activities take place: loading/unloading areas; vehicle fueling; vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas; waste treatment, storage, and disposal locations; and liquid storage tanks. In addition, as identified in the Part 1 Storm Water Group Applications, the following areas are also potential sources of pollutants in storm water from food and kindred products processing facilities: vents and stacks from cooking and drying operations and