TABLE V-3.—COMMON BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR TEXTILE FACILITIES—Continued

Activity	BMPs
	 Cover the spill with absorbent material Keep the area well ventilated Dispose of cleanup materials properly Do not use emulsifier or dispersant.

Sources: Smith, Brent, "Identification and Reduction of Pollution Sources in Textile Wet Processing." Department of Textile Chemistry, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC, 1986. Smith, Brent, "Identification and Reduction of Toxic Pollutants in Textile Mill Effluent." Department of Textile Chemistry, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC, 1992.

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

4. Special Conditions

There are no additional requirements beyond those described in Part VI.B of this fact sheet.

5. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

The permit conditions that apply to storm water discharges from textile mills, apparel and other fabric product manufacturing facilities are, in part, established upon the basic requirements in the front of this fact sheet. The following discussion addresses only those conditions that may differ from the common pollution prevention plan provisions 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 processing areas, loading/ unloading areas, treatment, storage, and waste disposal areas, liquid storage tanks, fueling areas, on a site facility map. EPA believes that this is appropriate since these areas may potentially be a significant source of pollutants to storm water.

(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 water discharges shall be maintained in a clean, orderly manner. This section also requires that the following areas must be specifically addressed:

(a) Material Storage Areas—All stored and containerized materials (fuels, petroleum products, solvents, dyes, etc.) must be stored in a protected area, away from drains and clearly labeled. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from such storage areas. The facility should specify which materials are stored indoors and must provide a description of the contaminant area or enclosure for those materials which are stored outdoors.

Above ground storage tanks, drums, and barrels permanently stored outside must be delineated on the site map with a description of the appropriated containment measures in place to prevent leaks and spills. The facility may consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing, storage, and handling of potentially hazardous substances. In the case of storage of empty chemical drums and containers, facilities should employ such practices as triple-rinsing containers. The discharge waters from such washings must be collected, contained, or treated, and facilities should identify where the discharge will be released.

(b) Material Handling Area—The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from materials handling operations and areas. The facility may consider the use of spill and overflow protection; covering fuel areas; covering and enclosing areas where the transfer of materials may occur. Where applicable, the plan must address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines and pipes that may carry chemicals, dyes, or wastewater.

(c) Fueling Areas—The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from fueling areas. The facility may consider covering the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection, minimizing runon of storm water to the fueling area, using dry cleanup methods, and/or collecting the storm water runoff and providing treatment or recycling. (d) Above Ground Storage Tank

Areas—The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from above ground storage tank areas. The facility must consider storage tanks and their associated piping and valves. The facility may consider regular cleanup of these areas, preparation of a spill prevention control and countermeasure program, providing spill and overflow protection,

minimizing runon of storm water from adjacent facilities and properties, restricting access to the area, inserting filters in adjacent catch basins, providing absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas, using dry cleanup methods, and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

EPA believes that the incorporation of management practices such as those suggested will substantially reduce the potential for these activities and areas to significantly contribute pollutants to storm water discharges. In addition, EPA believes that these requirements continue to provide the necessary flexibility to address the variable risk for pollutants in storm water discharges associated with different facilities. Further, many facilities will find that management measures that have already been incorporated into the facility's operation, such as the installation of overfill protection equipment and labelling and maintenance of used oil storage units, are already required under existing EPA programs and will meet the requirements of this section.

Under the preventive maintenance requirements, the plan specifically includes the routine inspection of sediment traps to ensure that solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system. Because of the nature of operations which occur at textile facilities, specific routine attention needs to be placed on the collection of solids.

Under the inspection requirements this section requires that, in addition to the comprehensive site evaluation required under Part IV of today's permit, qualified facility personnel shall be identified to inspect designated equipment and areas of the facility, at a minimum, on a monthly basis.

The purpose of the inspections is to check on the implementation and effectiveness of the storm water pollution prevention plan. The inspections allow facility personnel to monitor the success or failure of elements of the plan on a regular basis. The use of an inspection checklist is