4. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements.

EPA believes that pollution prevention is the most effective approach for controlling contaminated storm water discharges from printing and publishing facilities. The requirements included in the pollution prevention plan provide a flexible framework for the development and implementation of site-specific controls to minimize the pollutants in storm water discharges. This flexibility is necessary because each facility is unique in that the source, type, and volume of contaminated storm water discharge will vary from site to site.

Under today's permit, all facilities must prepare and implement a storm water pollution prevention plan. The pollution prevention plan requirement reflects EPA's decision to allow operators of printing and publishing facilities to utilize BMPs as the BAT/ BCT level of control for the storm water discharges covered by this section. The pollution prevention plan requirements in this section are consistent with the general requirements presented in the front of this fact sheet, which are based on EPA's storm water general permits finalized on September 9, 1992 (57 FR 41236), and September 25, 1992 (57 FR 44438), for discharges in nonauthorized NPDES States.

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 printing and publishing facilities are described below.

a. Contents of the Plan. Storm water pollution prevention plans are intended to aid operators of printing and publishing facilities to evaluate all potential 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) Description of Potential Pollutant Sources. Each storm water pollution prevention plan must describe activities, materials, and physical features of the facility that may contribute pollutants to storm water runoff or, during periods of dry weather, result in dry weather flows. This assessment of potential storm water pollutant source 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) Site Map—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 100 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 indicate the direction of storm water flow. An outline of the drainage area for each outfall must be provided; the location of each outfall and monitoring points must be indicated; and the types of discharges contained in the drainage areas of the outfalls (e.g., storm water and air conditioner condensate) must be identified. An estimation of the total site acreage utilized for each industrial activity (e.g., storage of raw materials, waste materials, and used equipment) must be provided. These areas include liquid storage tanks, stockpiles, holding bins, used equipment, and empty drum storage. These areas are considered to be significant potential sources of pollutants at printing and publishing

(b) Inventory of Exposed Materials— Facility operators are required to carefully conduct an inspection of the

site to identify significant materials that are or may be exposed to storm water discharges. The inventory must address materials that within 3 years prior to the date of the submission of a Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered under this permit have been handled, stored, processed, treated, or disposed of in a manner to allow exposure to storm water. Findings of the inventory must be documented in detail in the pollution prevention plan. At a minimum, the plan must describe the method and location of onsite storage or disposal; practices used to minimize contact of materials with precipitation and runoff; existing structural and nonstructural controls that reduce pollutants in storm water; existing structural controls that limit process wastewater discharges; and any treatment the runoff receives before it is discharged to surface waters or through a separate storm sewer system. The description must be updated whenever there is a significant change in the type or amounts of materials, or material management practices, that may affect the exposure of materials to storm water.

(c) Significant Spills and Leaks—The plan must include a list of any significant spills and leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants 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. Significant spills include, but are not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under Section 311 of CWA (see 40 CFR 110.10 and 117.21) or Section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (see 40 CFR 302.4). Significant spills may also include releases of oil or hazardous substances that are not in excess of reporting requirements and releases of materials that are not classified as oil or a hazardous substance.

(d) Non-storm Water Discharges-Each pollution prevention plan must include a certification, signed by an authorized individual, that discharges from the site have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water, the results of any test and/or evaluation conducted to detect such discharges, the test method or evaluation criteria used, the dates on which tests or evaluations were performed, and the onsite drainage points directly observed during the test or evaluation. Pollution prevention plans must identify and ensure the implementation of appropriate pollution prevention measures for any non-storm water discharges.

¹⁰⁰ Significant materials include, "* * * but [are] not limited to: raw materials, fuels, materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of CERCLA; any chemical facilities are required to report pursuant to section 313 of Title III of SARA; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag, and sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharge." (40 CFR 122.26(b)(12)). Significant materials commonly found at transportation equipment, industrial or commercial machinery manufacturing facilities include raw and scrap metals; solvents; used equipment; petroleum based products; waste materials or by-products used or created by the facility.