TABLE Y-4.—GENERAL STORM WATER BMPs FOR RUBBER, MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—Continued

Activity	Best management practices (BMPs)
	Consider secondary containment using curbing, berming, or diking all liquid storage areas. Train employees on proper waste control and disposal. Train employees in spill prevention and response. Consider covering tanks. Ensure that all containers are closed (e.g., valves shut, lids sealed, caps closed). Wash and rinse containers indoors before storing them outdoors. If outside or in covered areas, minimize runon of storm water by grading the land to divert flow away from containers. Leak detection and container integrity testing. Direct runoff to onsite retention pond. Inventory all raw and spent materials. Clean around vents and stacks. Place tubs around vents and stacks to collect particulate. Inspect air emission control systems (e.g., baghouses) regularly, and repair or replace when necessary. Store wastes in covered, leak proof containers (e.g., dumpsters, drums). Consider shipping all wastes to offsite landfills or treatment facilities. Ensure hazardous waste disposal practices are performed in accordance with Federal, State, and local requirements.

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

There are three major types of facilities in this sector: (1) Rubber products manufacturers, (2) manufacturers of miscellaneous plastic products, and (3) miscellaneous industries. In discussions with the rubber industry, the BMPs found in Table Y–5 were identified for rubber manufacturing to control discharges of zinc which was the most frequently reported toxic pollutant in the storm water sampling data:

TABLE Y-5.—BMPs FOR THE CONTROL OF ZINC AT RUBBER PRODUCTS MANUFACTURERS

Zinc source	BMPs
Poor housekeeping, bags of zinc stored outside, zinc spilled from trucks during unloading, spillage during emptying for plant use. Zinc containers, rubber products, rags contaminated with zinc stearate discarded in outdoor dumpsters. Malfunctioning baghouses for dust collection Grinding operations from which zinc dust may be released Drips of zinc stearate during coating operations	Employee training, spill cleanup, indoor storage, use of special large volume sacks with less potential for releases of zinc. Cover the dumpsters, use linked dumpsters which do not leak or move dumpster inside. Repair or replace the baghouse, regular maintenance. Use dust collection system or reduce the amount of dust generated. Spill prevention/response, use of alternate compounds.

4. Special Conditions

There are no additional requirements under this section other than those stated in Part III. of the permit.

5. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

EPA believes that pollution prevention is the most effective approach for controlling contaminated storm water discharges from rubber, miscellaneous plastic products, and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. The requirements included in the pollution prevention plans 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 rubber, miscellaneous plastic products, and miscellaneous manufacturing industries to utilize BMPs as the BAT/BCT level of control for the storm water discharges covered by this section.

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.

Section 313 of EPCRA requires operators of manufacturing facilities that handle toxic chemicals in amounts

exceeding threshold levels (listed at 40 CFR 372.25) to report to EPA on an annual basis. Because these types of facilities handle large amounts of toxic chemicals, EPA concluded that they have the increased potential to degrade the water quality of receiving streams. Consistent with Part VII.B. of this permit, Section 313 reporting facilities must fulfill specific requirements.

Except for the special controls discussed below for rubber products manufacturers, there are no additional Pollution Prevention Plan requirements other than those stated in Part IV of this permit.

a. Special Measures and Controls for Rubber Manufacturing Facilities. For rubber manufacturers, this section also requires permittees to develop specific BMPs to control discharges of zinc in storm water runoff. The principal sources of zinc in storm water runoff at these facilities were identified above in Section 3. EPA believes that sources of