TABLE AB-3.—GENERAL STORM WATER BMPs FOR FACILITIES WHICH MANUFACTURE TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT, INDUSTRIAL, OR COMMERCIAL MACHINERY—Continued

Activity	Best management practices (BMPs)
	Consider curbing, berming, or diking all liquid storage areas.  Train employees on proper waste control and disposal.  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.  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.

## 4. Special Conditions

There are no additional requirements under this section other than those stated in Part III of today's 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 facilities which manufacture transportation equipment, industrial or commercial machinery. 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 transportation equipment, industrial or commercial machinery manufacturing facilities to utilize BMPs as the BAT/BCT level of control for the storm water discharges covered by this section.

There are two major objectives of 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 transportation equipment, industrial or commercial machinery manufacturing facilities are described below. These requirements must be implemented in addition to the common pollution prevention plan provisions discussed in section VI.C. of today's fact sheet.

a. Contents of the Plan. Storm water pollution prevention plans are intended to aid operators of transportation equipment, industrial or commercial machinery manufacturing 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

(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 102 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; and the location of each outfall and monitoring points must be indicated. An estimate 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.

 $<sup>^{102}\,</sup>Significant$  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.