minimize the likelihood of receiving materials that may be significant pollutant sources to storm water discharges. At a minimum, the plan shall address the following:

(a) Provision of information/ education (flyers, brochures and pamphlets) to encourage suppliers of scrap and recyclable waste materials to drain residual fluids, whenever applicable, prior to its arrival at the facility. This includes vehicles and equipment engines, radiators, and transmissions, oil-filled transformers, and individual containers or drums;

(b) Activities which accept scrap and materials that may contain residual fluids, e.g., automotive engines containing used oil, transmission fluids, etc., shall describe procedures to minimize the potential for these fluids from coming in contact with either precipitation or runoff. The description shall also identify measures or procedures to properly store, handle and dispose of these residual fluids;

(c) Procedures pertaining to the acceptance of scrap lead-acid batteries. Additional requirements for the handling, storage and disposal or recycling of batteries shall be in conformance with conditions for a scrap lead-acid battery program, see paragraph XI.N.3.a.(3)(a)(vi) (below);

(d) A description of training requirements for those personnel engaged in the inspection and acceptance of inbound recyclable materials.

(e) Liquid wastes, including used oil, shall be stored in materially compatible and nonleaking containers and disposed or recycled in accordance with all requirements under the Resource Recovery and Conservation Act (RCRA), and other State or local requirements.

(ii) Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles/Storage (outdoors)—The plan shall address areas where significant materials are exposed to either storm water runoff or precipitation. The plan must describe those measures and controls used to minimize contact of storm water runoff with stockpiled materials, processed materials and nonrecyclable wastes. The plan should include measures to minimize the extent of storm water contamination from these areas. The operator may consider the use of permanent or semipermanent covers, or other similar forms of protection over stockpiled materials where the operator determines that such measures are reasonable and appropriate. The operator may consider the use of sediment traps, vegetated swales and strips, to facilitate settling or filtering out of pollutants. The operator shall

consider within the plan the use of the following BMPs (either individually or in combination) or their equivalent to minimize contact with storm water runoff:

(a) Promoting the diversion of runoff away from these areas through such practices as dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts and/or surface grading;
(b) Media filtration such as catch

(b) Media filtration such as catch basin filters and sand filters; and,

(c) Silt fencing; and,

(d) Oil/water separators, sumps and dry adsorbents in stockpile areas that are potential sources of residual fluids, e.g., automotive engine storage areas.

(iii) Stockpiling of Turnings
Previously Exposed to Cutting Fluids
(outdoors)—The plan shall address all
areas where stockpiling of industrial
turnings previously exposed to cutting
fluids occurs. The plan shall implement
those measures necessary to minimize
contact of surface runoff with residual
cutting fluids. The operator shall
consider implementation of either of the
following two alternatives or a
combination of both or equivalent
measures:

(a) Alternative 1: Storage of all turnings previously exposed to cutting fluids under some form of permanent or semi-permanent cover. Discharges of residual fluids from these areas to the storm sewer system in the absence of a storm event is prohibited. Discharges to the storm sewer system as a consequence of a storm event is permitted provided the discharge is first directed through an oil/water separator or its equivalent. Procedures to collect, handle, and dispose or recycle residual fluids that may be present shall be identified in the plan, or,

(b) Alternative 2: Establish dedicated containment areas for all turnings that have been exposed to cutting fluids where runoff from these areas is directed to a storm sewer system, providing the following:

(i) containment areas constructed of either concrete, asphalt or other equivalent type of impermeable material;

(ii) a perimeter around containment areas to prevent runoff from moving across these areas. This would include the use of shallow berms, curbing, or constructing an elevated pad or other equivalent measure:

(iii) a suitable drainage collection system to collect all runoff generated from within containment areas. At a minimum, the drainage system shall include a plate-type oil/water separator or its equivalent. The oil/water separator or its equivalent shall be installed according to the

manufacturer's recommended specifications, whenever available, specifications will be kept with the plan.

(iv) a schedule to maintain the oil/ water separator (or its equivalent) to prevent the accumulation of appreciable amounts of fluids. In the absence of a storm event, no discharge from containment areas to the storm sewer system are prohibited unless covered by a separate NPDES permit;

(v) identify procedures for the proper disposal or recycling of collected residual fluids.

(iv) Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles/Storage (covered or indoor storage)—The plan shall address measures and controls to minimize residual liquids and accumulated particulate matter, originating from

particulate matter, originating from scrap and recyclable waste materials stored indoors or under cover, from coming in contact with surface runoff. The operator shall consider including in the plan the following or equivalent

measures:

(a) Good housekeeping measures, including the use of dry absorbent or wet vacuum clean up methods, to collect, handle, store and dispose or recycle residual liquids originating from recyclable containers, e.g., beverage containers, paint cans, household cleaning products containers, etc.;

(b) Prohibiting the practice of allowing washwater from tipping floors or other processing areas from discharging to any portion of a storm

sewer system;

(c) Disconnecting or sealing off all existing floor drains connected to any portion of the storm sewer system.

- (v) Scrap and Recyclable Waste Processing Areas—The plan shall address areas where scrap and waste processing equipment are sited. This includes measures and controls to minimize surface runoff from coming in contact with scrap processing equipment. In the case of processing equipment that generate visible amounts of particulate residue, e.g., shredding facilities, the plan shall describe good housekeeping and preventive maintenance measures to minimize contact of runoff with residual fluids and accumulated particulate matter. At a minimum, the operator shall consider including in the plan the following or other equivalent measures:
- (a) A schedule of periodic inspections of equipment for leaks, spills, malfunctioning, worn or corroded parts or equipment;
- (b) Preventive maintenance program to repair and/or maintain processing equipment;