(c) Measures to minimize shredder fluff from coming in contact with surface runoff;

(d) Use of dry-absorbents or other cleanup practices to collect and to dispose or recycle spilled or leaking fluids;

(e) Installation of low-level alarms or other equivalent protection devices on unattended hydraulic reservoirs over 150 gallons in capacity. Alternatively, provide secondary containment with sufficient volume to contain the entire volume of the reservoir.

The operator shall consider employing the following additional BMPs or equivalent measures: diversion structures such as dikes, berms, culverts, containment trenches, elevated concrete pads, grading to minimize contact of storm water runoff with outdoor processing equipment; oil/ water separators, sumps or equivalent, in processing areas that are potential sources of residual fluids and grease; permanent or semipermanent covers, or other similar measures; retention and detention basins or ponds, sediment traps or vegetated swales and strips, to facilitate settling or filtering out of pollutants in runoff from processing areas; or media filtration such as catch basin filters and sand filters.

(vi) Scrap Lead-Acid Battery Program—The plan shall address measures and controls for the proper handling, storage and disposition of scrap lead-acid batteries (note. this permit does apply to the reclaiming of scrap lead-acid batteries, i.e., breaking up battery casings to recover lead). The operator shall consider including in the plan the following or equivalent measures:

(a) Segregating all scrap lead-acid batteries from other scrap materials;

(b) A description of procedures and/ or measures for the handling, storage and proper disposal of cracked or broken batteries;

(c) A description of measures to collect and dispose of leaking battery fluid (lead-acid);

(d) A description of measures to minimize and, whenever possible, eliminate exposure of scrap lead-acid batteries to precipitation or runoff; and

(e) A description of employee training for the management of scrap batteries.

(vii) Erosion and Sediment Control— The plan shall identify all areas associated with industrial activity that have a high potential for soil erosion and suspended solids loadings, i.e., areas that tend to accumulate significant particulate matter. Appropriate source control, stabilization measures, nonstructural, structural controls or an equivalent shall be provided in these areas. The plan shall also contain a narrative discussion of the reason(s) for selected erosion and sediment controls. At a minimum, the operator shall consider in the plan, either individually or in combination, the following erosion and sediment control measures:

(a) Filtering or diversion practices, such as filter fabric fence, sediment filter boom, earthen or gravel berms, curbing or other equivalent measure,

(b) Catch basin filters, filter fabric fence, or equivalent measure, place in or around inlets or catch basins that receive runoff from scrap and waste storage areas, and processing equipment; or

(c) Sediment traps, vegetative buffer strips, or equivalent, to remove sediment prior to discharge through an inlet or catch basin.

(viii) Structural Controls for Sediment and Erosion Control-In instances where significant erosion and suspended solids loadings continue after installation of one or more of the BMPs identified in paragraph XI.N.3.a.(3)(a)(vii) (above), the operator shall consider providing in the plan for a detention or retention basin or other equivalent structural control. All structural controls shall be designed using good engineering practice. All structural controls and outlets that are likely to receive discharges containing oil and grease must include appropriate measures to minimize the discharge of oil and grease through the outlet. This may include the use of an absorbent boom or other equivalent measures.

Where space limitations (e.g., obstructions caused by permanent structures such as buildings and permanently-sited processing equipment and limitations caused by a restrictive property boundary) prevent the siting of a structural control, i.e., retention basin, such a determination will be noted in the plan. The operator will identify in the plan what existing practices shall be modified or additional measures shall be undertaken to minimize erosion and suspended sediment loadings in lieu of a structural BMP.

*(ix) Spill Prevention and Response Procedures*—To prevent or minimize storm water contamination at loading and unloading areas, and from equipment or container failures, the operator shall consider including in the plan the following practices:

(a) Description of spill prevention and response measures to address areas that are potential sources of leaks or spills of fluids;

(b) Leaks and spills should be contained and cleaned up as soon as possible. If malfunctioning equipment is responsible for the spill or leak, repairs should also be conducted as soon as possible;

(c) Cleanup procedures should be identified in the plan, including the use of dry absorbent materials or other cleanup methods. Where dry absorbent cleanup methods are used, an adequate supply of dry absorbent material should be maintained onsite. Used absorbent material should be disposed of properly;

(d) Drums containing liquids, including oil and lubricants, should be stored indoors; or in a bermed area; or in overpack containers or spill pallets; or in similar containment devices;

(e) Overfill prevention devices should be installed on all fuel pumps or tanks;

(f) Drip pans or equivalent measures should be placed under any leaking piece of stationary equipment until the leak is repaired. The drip pans should be inspected for leaks and checked for potential overflow and emptied regularly to prevent overflow and all liquids will be disposed of in accordance with all requirements under RCRA.

(g) An alarm and/or pump shut off system should be installed and maintained on all outside equipment with hydraulic reservoirs exceeding 150 gallons (only those reservoirs not directly visible by the operator of the equipment) in order to prevent draining the tank contents in the event of a line break. Alternatively, the equipment may have a secondary containment system capable of containing the contents of the hydraulic reservoir plus adequate freeboard for precipitation. Leaking hydraulic fluids should be disposed of in accordance with all requirements under RCRA.

(x) Quarterly Inspection Program—A quarterly inspection shall include all designated areas of the facility and equipment identified in the plan. The inspection shall include a means of tracking and conducting follow up actions based on the results of the inspection. The inspections shall be conducted by members of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention team. At a minimum, quarterly inspections shall include the following areas: all outdoor scrap processing areas; all material unloading and loading areas (including rail sidings) that are exposed to either precipitation or storm water runoff; areas where structural BMPs have been installed; all erosion and sediment BMPs; outdoor vehicle and equipment maintenance areas; vehicle and equipment fueling areas; and all areas where waste is generated, received, stored, treated, or disposed and which are exposed to either precipitation or storm water runoff.