

STORMWATER PERMITTEES (COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL)

- **OPERATIONAL SOURCE CONTROL BMPS**
- **STRUCTURAL SOURCE CONTROL BMPS**
- **RUNOFF TREATMENT & FLOW CONTROL BMPS**

SOURCE CONTROL BMPS REQUIRED FOR ALL COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES:

DEFINITION

Source Control BMPs are defined as a structure or operation intended to prevent pollutants from coming into contact with stormwater through physical separation of areas or careful management of activities that are sources of pollutants.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING BMPS

- Promptly pick up trash and waste material.
- Use dry cleaning methods for outside areas (e.g., sweeping rather than washing down).
- Clean and maintain vehicles indoors or in covered areas.
- Cover open dumpsters with secured tarps or plastic sheeting. Never clean out a dumpster by washing it down.
- Do not hose down your shop floor into streets or parking lots. It is best to dry sweep regularly.
- Practice source reduction by ordering only the amount of hazardous materials that are needed to finish the project.
- Designate specific storage areas away from storm drain systems for storing equipment and hazardous materials
- Change or modify processes to eliminate or reduce the production of hazardous waste

MAINTENANCE BMPS

- To reduce or eliminate the generation of waste, fix sources of drips or leaks where possible and regularly replace worn seals on equipment.

EMPLOYEE TRAINING BMPS

- Educate your employees and subcontractors about stormwater management requirements and their pollution prevention responsibilities.

SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE BMPS

- Prepare and use easy to find spill containment and cleanup kits. Include safety equipment and cleanup materials appropriate to the type and quantity of materials that could spill.
- Clean up spills immediately using dry clean up methods (e.g., absorbent materials such as cat litter, sand or rags for liquid spills, and by removing the contaminated soil from spills on dirt areas.
- Store chemicals and hazardous materials in closed containers and in covered areas.
- Handle chemicals and hazardous materials in covered or enclosed areas where spills would not be contacted by stormwater runoff.
- Correct Illicit Discharges to Storm Drains
- Use a funnel when pouring liquids and place a tray underneath to catch spills. Place drip pans under the spouts of liquid storage containers.
- Practice proper waste disposal. Many industrial waste fluids, including solvents, water-based paint, used oil and coolants can be recycled. Materials that cannot be recycled must be taken to an appropriate landfill or disposed of as hazardous waste.

STRUCTURAL SOURCE BMPS

- Provide covers and secondary containment for outdoor storage of hazardous materials.
- Ensure loading docks are covered and have adequate secondary containment to trap spills and leaks that may occur during loading and unloading operations.
- Control the amount of surface runoff from parking lots and open areas at your facility by impeding internally generated flows and using berms or drainage ditches to trap or decrease the flow from your site. NOTE: Consult local drainage policies for more information.

ADDITIONAL BMP REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUSTRIAL STORMWATER PERMITTEES:

STRUCTURAL SOURCE CONTROL BMPS:

DEFINITION

Structural Source Control BMPs are physical, structural, or mechanical devices or facilities intended to prevent pollutants from entering stormwater.

- Locate industrial materials and activities inside or protect them with storm resistant

coverings.

- Cover fueling area(s) or minimize stormwater run-on/runoff to fueling area(s).
- Use grading, berms, or curbing to prevent runoff of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from these areas, unless infeasible.
- Locate materials, equipment, and activities so that potential leaks and spills are contained or able to be contained or diverted before a discharge occurs.
- Use spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment.
- Unless infeasible, store leaky vehicles and equipment indoors, or if stored outdoors, use drip pans, absorbents, or other appropriate methods to reduce pollutant run-off.
- Perform all cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent runoff and run-on and that also capture any overspray and Ensure that all wash water, with the exception of pavement wash water, routine building wash down, and vehicle wash-down described in Section 1.2, drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the stormwater drainage system).

OPERATIONAL SOURCE BMPS

DEFINITION

Operational Source Control BMPs are non-structural practices that prevent or reduce pollutants from entering stormwater. Examples include formation of a pollution prevention team, good housekeeping practices, preventive maintenance procedures, spill prevention and cleanup, street sweeping, employee training, inspections of pollutant sources, and record keeping. They can also include process changes, raw material/product changes, and recycling wastes.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING BMPS

- Sweep or vacuum at regular intervals.
- Store materials in appropriate containers.
- Keep all dumpster lids closed when not in use. For dumpsters and roll off boxes that do not have lids and could leak, ensure that discharges have a control (e.g., secondary containment, treatment).
- Identify and control all on-site sources of pollutants to minimize stormwater contamination; and ensure waste, garbage, and floatable debris are not discharged to receiving waters by keeping exposed area free of such materials or by intercepting them before they are discharged.

MAINTENANCE BMPS

- Maintain all control measures in effective operating condition, as well as all industrial equipment and systems to help prevent discharges of pollutants from them and performing inspections and preventive maintenance of stormwater drainage, source

controls, treatment systems, and plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in contamination of stormwater.

- Maintaining nonstructural control measures (e.g., keep spill response supplies available, personnel appropriately trained).

SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE BMPS

- Plainly label containers (e.g., “Used Oil”, “Spent Solvents”, “Fertilizer and Pesticides”, etc.) that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage to encourage proper handling and facilitate rapid response if spills or leaks occur.
- Implement procedures for material storage and handling, including secondary containment and barriers between material storage and traffic areas, or similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these areas.
- Clean up spills and leaks promptly to prevent the discharge of pollutants.
- Drain fluids from equipment and vehicles that will be decommissioned or unused for extended periods of time.
- Develop and conduct training on the procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases.
- Keep and maintain spill kits on site and located near areas where spills may occur.
- Notify appropriate facility personnel of any leak, spill, or other release. In addition, the Permittee shall also notify emergency response agencies, the Division, EPA, or other applicable regulatory agencies when a leak, spill, or other release occurs that contains a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, or 40 CFR Part 302. Contact information shall be in locations that are readily accessible and available.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BMPS

- Stabilize exposed soils at the facility.
- Control runoff using structural and/or non-structural control measures to prevent the discharge of sediments.
- Place flow velocity dissipation devices at discharge locations and within outfall channels where appropriate to reduce erosion and/or settle out pollutants.

EMPLOYEE TRAINING BMPS

- Train all employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit (e.g., inspectors, maintenance personnel), including all members of the facility’s Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team).
- Training shall cover both the specific control measures used to achieve the requirements in Section 3.3 and (for those who will be involved in these activities) the monitoring, inspection, planning, reporting, and documentation requirements in other sections of this

- permit.
- Training shall be conducted at least annually (or more often if circumstances warrant, such as high employee turnover).

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM BMPS

- Identify the member(s) (by name or title) that comprise the facility's stormwater pollution prevention team as well as the individual responsibilities.

INSPECTION BMPS

- Conduct routine inspections of all areas of the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater with the potential to discharge from the facility and of all stormwater control measures. Areas include:
 - Areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater;
 - Areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past 3 years;
 - Discharge points;
 - and Control measures.
- Perform four (quarterly) visual stormwater assessments each year. Visual assessments shall occur not less than 30 calendar days apart. In areas where freezing conditions exist, the four visual assessments may be distributed during seasons when precipitation runoff occurs.

TREATMENT BMPS (SEE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SECTION)

- Runoff Treatment BMPs refer to BMPs that are installed for the purpose of removing pollutants from stormwater runoff. Using treatment interceptors (e.g., swirl separators and sand filters) may be appropriate in some instances to minimize the discharge of pollutants.
- Runoff Treatment BMPs remove pollutants from stormwater runoff by simple gravity settling, centrifugal separation, filtration, biological uptake, and media or soil adsorption. The pollutants of concern include sand, silt, and other suspended solids; metals such as copper, lead, and zinc; nutrients (e.g., nitrogen and phosphorous); certain bacteria and viruses; and organics such as petroleum hydrocarbons and pesticides.

**SECTOR SPECIFIC BMP REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUSTRIAL STORMWATER
PERMITTEES:**

SECTOR A – TIMBER PRODUCTS

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING BMPS

In areas where storage, loading and unloading, and material handling occur, perform good housekeeping to limit the discharge of wood debris, minimize the leachate generated from decaying wood materials, and minimize the generation of dust.

SECTOR B – PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

No additional sector specific BMP requirements apply.

SECTOR C – CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING AND REFINING

No additional sector specific BMP requirements apply.

SECTOR D – ASPHALT PAVING AND ROOFING MATERIALS AND LUBRICANT MANUFACTURING

No additional sector specific BMP requirements apply.

SECTOR E – GLASS, CLAY, CEMENT, CONCRETE, AND GYPSUM PRODUCTS

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING BMPS

- Prevent or minimize the discharge of spilled cement, aggregate (including sand or gravel), kiln dust, fly ash, settled dust, or other significant material in stormwater from paved portions of the site that are exposed to stormwater.
- Sweep or vacuum paved surfaces of the site that are exposed to stormwater at regular intervals or use other equivalent measures (e.g., wash down the area and collect and/or treat and properly dispose of the wash-down water) to minimize the potential of these materials in stormwater.
- Indicate in the SWPPP the frequency of sweeping, vacuuming, or other equivalent measures.

- Determine the frequency based on the amount of industrial activity occurring in the area and the frequency of precipitation, but it shall be performed at least once a week in areas where cement, aggregate, kiln dust, fly ash, settled dust is being handled or processed and may be discharged in stormwater.
- Minimize or prevent exposure of fine granular material to stormwater by storing these materials in an appropriate manner, such as in enclosed silos, hoppers, buildings, or under other covering.

SECTOR F – PRIMARY METALS

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING BMPS

- Include a cleaning and maintenance program for all impervious areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust, or debris may accumulate, especially areas where material loading and unloading, storage, handling, and processing occur.
- Stabilize unpaved areas using vegetation or paving where there is vehicle traffic or where material loading and unloading, storage, handling, and processing occurs, unless infeasible.
- For paved areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust, or debris may accumulate, to minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater, implement control measures such as, but not limited to, the following, where determined to be feasible: sweeping or vacuuming at regular intervals, washing down the area and collecting and/or treating, and properly disposing of the wash-down water.
- For un-stabilized areas or for stabilized areas where sweeping, vacuuming, or washing down is not possible, to minimize the discharge of particulate matter, dust, or debris, or other pollutants in stormwater, implement stormwater management devices such as, but not limited to, the following: sediment traps, vegetative buffers strips, filter fabric fence sediment filtering boom, gravel outlet protection, and other equivalent measures that effectively trap or remove sediment.

INSPECTION BMPS

- As part of conducting the routine facility inspections, address all potential sources of pollutants, including (if applicable) air pollution control equipment, for any signs of degradation (e.g., leaks, corrosion, or improper operation) that could limit their efficiency and lead to excessive emissions.
- Consider monitoring air flow at inlets and outlets to check for leaks or blockage in ducts.
- Also inspect all process and material handling equipment for leaks, drips, or the potential loss of material, and material storage areas for signs of material losses due to wind or stormwater runoff.

SECTOR I – OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION

INSPECTION BMPS

All erosion and sediment controls shall be inspected either: every 7 calendar days or once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BMPS

- Implement vegetative practices designed to preserve existing vegetation, where attainable, and revegetate open areas as soon as practicable after grade drilling.
- Implement appropriate vegetative practices, such as but not limited to, the following; temporary or permanent seeding, mulching, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, and tree protection practices.
- Begin implementing appropriate vegetative practices on all disturbed areas within 14 calendar days following the last activity in that area.

SECTOR J – NON-METALLIC MINERAL MINING AND DRESSING

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BMPS

- By the time construction activities commence, install and make operational downgradient sediment controls, unless this timeframe is infeasible. If infeasible, the Permittee shall install and make such controls operational as soon as practicable or as soon as site conditions permit.
- Install sediment controls along those perimeter areas of the disturbed area that will receive stormwater, except where site conditions prevent the use of such controls (in which case, maximize their installation to the extent practicable).
- Use appropriate stabilization techniques to minimize sediment track-out from vehicles and equipment prior to exit.
- Use additional controls to remove sediment from vehicle and equipment tires prior to exit, where necessary.
- Remove sediment that is tracked out onto paved roads by end of the workday.
- Minimize erosion of stockpiles from stormwater and wind via temporary cover, if feasible.
- Prevent up-slope stormwater flows from causing erosion of stockpiles (e.g., by diverting flows around the stockpile).
- Minimize the generation of dust through the appropriate application of water or other dust suppression techniques that minimize pollutants being discharged into surface waters.
- Minimize sediment from stormwater that runs off of stockpiles, using sediment controls (e.g., a sediment barrier or downslope sediment control).

TREATMENT BMPS

- Provide storage for either the 2-year, 24-hour storm, or 3,600 cubic feet per acre drained for sediment basins installed for the treatment of stormwater from earth disturbing activities.
- Prevent erosion of basin embankments using stabilization controls (e.g., erosion control blankets), and the inlet and outlet points of the basin using erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices.

SECTOR K – HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, STORAGE, OR DISPOSAL FACILITIES

No additional sector specific BMP requirements apply.

SECTOR L – LANDFILLS, LAND APPLICATION SITES AND OPEN DUMPS

MAINTENANCE BMPS

As part of the preventive maintenance program, maintain the following: all elements of leachate collection and treatment systems to prevent commingling of leachate with stormwater, the integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover (including repairing the cover as necessary), to minimize the effects of settlement, sinking, and erosion.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BMPS

Provide temporary stabilization (e.g., temporary seeding, mulching, and placing geotextiles on the inactive portions of stockpiles) for the following in order to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater: materials stockpiled for daily, intermediate, and final cover; inactive areas of the landfill or open dump; landfills or open dump areas that have gotten final covers but where vegetation has yet to establish itself; and land application sites where waste application has been completed but final vegetation has not yet been established.

INSPECTION BMPS

- Except in arid and semi-arid climates, inspect operating landfills, open dumps, and land application sites at least once every 7 calendar days.
- Focus on areas of landfills that have not yet been finally stabilized; active land application areas; areas used for storage of material and wastes that are exposed to precipitation, stabilization, and structural control measures; leachate collection and treatment systems; and locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the

site.

- Ensure that sediment and erosion control measures are operating properly.
- For stabilized sites and areas where land application has been completed, or where the climate is arid or semi-arid, conduct inspections at least once every month.
- Inspect inactive landfills, open dumps, and land application sites at least quarterly. Qualified personnel shall inspect landfill (or open dump) stabilization and structural erosion control measures, leachate collection and treatment systems, and all closed land application areas.

SECTOR M – AUTOMOBILE SALVAGE YARDS

SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE BMPS

Drain vehicles intended to be dismantled of all fluids upon arrival at the site (or as soon thereafter as practicable), or employ some other equivalent means to prevent spills and leaks.

EMPLOYEE TRAINING BMPS

If applicable to the facility, address the following areas (at a minimum) in the employee training program: proper handling (collection, storage, and disposal) of oil, used mineral spirits, anti-freeze, mercury switches, and solvents.

STRUCTURAL SOURCE BMPS

Immediately (or as soon thereafter as practicable) inspect vehicles arriving at the site for leaks. Inspect quarterly for signs of leakage all equipment containing oily parts, hydraulic fluids, any other types of fluids, or mercury switches. Also, inspect quarterly for signs of leakage all vessels and areas where hazardous materials and general automotive fluids are stored, including, but not limited to, mercury switches, brake fluid, transmission fluid, radiator water, and antifreeze.

SECTOR N – SCRAP RECYCLING AND WASTE RECYCLING FACILITIES

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING BMPS

- Inbound Recyclable and Waste Material Control Program – Minimize the chance of accepting materials that could be significant sources of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound recyclables and waste materials and through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): providing information and education to suppliers of scrap and recyclable waste materials on draining and properly disposing of residual fluids (e.g., from vehicles and equipment engines, radiators and transmissions, oil filled transformers, and

individual containers or drums) and removal of mercury switches from vehicles before delivery to the facility; establishing procedures to minimize the potential of any residual fluids from coming into contact with precipitation or runoff; establishing procedures for accepting scrap lead-acid batteries (additional requirements for the handling, storage, and disposal or recycling of batteries are contained in the scrap lead-acid battery program provisions in Section 9.13.2.1.6); providing training targeted for those personnel engaged in the inspection and acceptance of inbound recyclable materials; and establishing procedures to ensure that liquid wastes, including used oil, are stored in materially compatible and non-leaking containers and are disposed of or recycled in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

- Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage (Covered or Indoor Storage) – Minimize contact of residual liquids and particulate matter from materials stored indoors or under cover with surface runoff through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): good housekeeping measures, including the use of dry absorbents or wet vacuuming to contain, dispose of, or recycle residual liquids originating from recyclable containers, and mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches; not allowing wash water from tipping floors or other processing areas to discharge to the storm sewer system; and disconnecting or sealing off all floor drains connected to the storm sewer system.
- Scrap and Recyclable Waste Processing Areas – Minimize surface runoff from coming in contact with scrap processing equipment. Pay attention to operations that generate visible amounts of particulate residue (e.g., shredding) to minimize the contact of accumulated particulate matter and residual fluids with runoff (i.e., through good housekeeping, preventive maintenance). To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from scrap and recyclable waste processing areas, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): at least once per month inspecting equipment for spills or leaks and malfunctioning, worn, or corroded parts or equipment; establishing a preventive maintenance program for processing equipment; using dry-absorbents or other cleanup practices to collect and dispose of or recycle spilled or leaking fluids or use mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches; on unattended hydraulic reservoirs over 150 gallons in capacity, installing protection devices such as low-level alarms or equivalent devices, or secondary containment that can hold the entire volume of the reservoir; implementing containment or diversion structures such as dikes, berms, culverts, trenches, elevated concrete pads, and grading to minimize contact of stormwater runoff with outdoor processing equipment or stored materials; using oil and water separators or sumps; installing permanent or semi-permanent covers in processing areas where there are residual fluids and grease; and using retention or detention ponds or basins, sediment traps, vegetated swales or strips, and/or catch basin filters or sand filters for pollutant settling and filtration.
- Scrap Lead-Acid Battery Program – To minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from lead-acid batteries, properly handle, store, and dispose of scrap lead-acid batteries, and implement control measures such as the following, where determined

to be feasible (list not exclusive): segregating scrap lead-acid batteries from other scrap materials; properly handling, storing, and disposing of cracked or broken batteries; collecting and disposing of leaking lead-acid battery fluid; minimizing or eliminating (if possible) exposure of scrap lead-acid batteries to precipitation or runoff; and providing employee training for the management of scrap batteries.

- Supplier Notification Program – As appropriate, notify major suppliers which scrap materials will not be accepted at the facility or will be accepted only under certain conditions.
- Waste Material Storage (Indoor) – Minimize or eliminate contact between residual liquids from waste materials stored indoors and from surface runoff. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans, such as Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans required under 40 CFR Part 112. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from indoor waste material storage areas, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): implementing procedures for material handling (including labeling and marking); cleaning up spills and leaks with dry absorbent materials and/or a wet vacuum system; installing appropriate containment structures (e.g., trenching, curbing, gutters, etc.); and installing a drainage system, including appurtenances (e.g., pumps or ejectors, manually operated valves), to handle discharges from diked or bermed areas. Drainage should be discharged to an appropriate treatment facility or sanitary sewer system, or otherwise disposed of properly. These discharges may require coverage under a separate NPDES wastewater permit or industrial user permit under the pretreatment program.
- Waste Material Storage (Outdoor) – Minimize contact between stored residual liquids and precipitation or runoff. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans, such as SPCC plans required under 40 CFR Part 112. Discharges of stormwater from containment areas containing used oil shall also be in accordance with applicable sections of 40 CFR Part 112. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from outdoor waste material storage areas, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): appropriate containment structures (e.g., dikes, berms, curbing, pits) to store the volume of the largest tank, with sufficient extra capacity for precipitation; drainage control and other diversionary structures; corrosion protection and/or leak detection systems for storage tanks; and dry absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system to collect spills.

SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE BMPS

- Spill Prevention and Response Procedures – Install alarms and/or pump shutoff systems on outdoor equipment with hydraulic reservoirs exceeding 150 gallons in the event of a line break. Alternatively, a secondary containment system capable of holding the entire contents of the reservoir plus room for precipitation can be used. Use a mercury spill kit for any release of mercury from switches, anti-lock brake systems, and switch storage areas.

STRUCTURAL SOURCE BMPS

- Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage (Outdoor) – Minimize contact of stormwater runoff with stockpiled materials, processed materials, and nonrecyclable wastes through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): permanent or semi-permanent covers; sediment traps, vegetated swales and strips, catch basin filters, and sand filters to facilitate settling or filtering of pollutants; dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts, and surface grading to divert runoff from storage areas; silt fencing; and oil and water separators, sumps, and dry absorbents for areas where potential sources of residual fluids are stockpiled (e.g., automobile engine storage areas).
- Stockpiling of Turnings Exposed to Cutting Fluids (Outdoor Storage) – Minimize contact of surface runoff with residual cutting fluids by storing all turnings exposed to cutting fluids under some form of permanent or semi-permanent cover, or establishing dedicated containment areas for all turnings that have been exposed to cutting fluids. Any containment areas shall be constructed of concrete, asphalt, or other equivalent types of impermeable material and include a barrier (e.g., berms, curbing, elevated pads) to prevent contact with stormwater run-on. Stormwater runoff from these areas can be discharged, provided that any runoff is first collected and treated by an oil and water separator or its equivalent. The Permittee shall regularly maintain the oil and water separator (or its equivalent) and properly dispose of or recycle collected residual fluids.
- Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage (Covered or Indoor Storage) – Minimize contact of residual liquids and particulate matter from materials stored indoors or under cover with surface runoff through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): good housekeeping measures, including the use of dry absorbents or wet vacuuming to contain, dispose of, or recycle residual liquids originating from recyclable containers, and mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches; not allowing wash water from tipping floors or other processing areas to discharge to the storm sewer system; and disconnecting or sealing off all floor drains connected to the storm sewer system.
- Trucks and Rail Car Waste Transfer Areas – Minimize pollutants in stormwater discharges from truck and rail car loading and unloading areas. Include measures to clean up minor spills and leaks resulting from the transfer of liquid wastes. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from truck and rail car waste transfer areas, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): containment and diversionary structures to minimize contact with precipitation or runoff; and dry clean-up methods, wet vacuuming, roof coverings, and/or runoff controls.
- Recycling Facilities (Source-Separated Materials) – The following requirements are for facilities that receive only source-separated recyclables, primarily from nonindustrial and residential sources.
- Inbound Recyclable Material Control – Minimize the chance of accepting nonrecyclables (e.g., hazardous materials) that could be a significant source of pollutants by conducting

inspections of inbound materials and through the implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): providing information and education measures to inform suppliers of recyclables about acceptable and non- acceptable materials; training drivers responsible for pickup of recycled material; clearly marking public drop-off containers regarding which materials can be accepted; rejecting nonrecyclable wastes or household hazardous wastes at the source; and establishing procedures for handling and disposal of non-recyclable material.

- Outdoor Storage – Minimize exposure of recyclables to precipitation and runoff by using good housekeeping measures to prevent accumulation of particulate matter and fluids, particularly in high traffic areas and through implementation of control measure such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): providing totally enclosed drop-off containers for the public; installing a sump and pump with each container pit and treat or discharge collected fluids to a sanitary sewer system; providing dikes and curbs for secondary containment (e.g., around bales of recyclable waste paper); diverting surface water runoff away from outside material storage areas; providing covers over containment bins, dumpsters, and roll-off boxes; and storing the equivalent of one day's volume of recyclable material indoors.
- Indoor Storage and Material Processing – Minimize the release of pollutants from indoor storage and processing areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): scheduling routine good housekeeping measures for all storage and processing areas; prohibiting tipping floor wash water from draining to the storm sewer system; and providing employee training on pollution prevention practices.
- Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance – Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from areas where vehicle and equipment maintenance occur outdoors through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): minimizing or eliminating outdoor maintenance areas; establishing spill prevention and clean-up procedures in fueling areas; avoiding topping off fuel tanks; diverting runoff from fueling areas; storing lubricants and hydraulic fluids indoors; and providing employee training on proper handling and storage of hydraulic fluids and lubricants.

SECTOR O – STEAM ELECTRIC GENERATING FACILITIES

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING BMPS

- Fugitive Dust Emissions – Minimize fugitive dust emissions from coal handling areas to minimize the tracking of coal dust offsite that could be discharged in stormwater through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible, (list not exclusive): installing specially designed tires; and washing vehicles in a designated area before they leave the site and controlling the wash water.
- Delivery Vehicles – Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from delivery

vehicles arriving at the plant site. Implement procedures to inspect delivery vehicles arriving at the plant site as necessary to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater. Ensure the overall integrity of the body or container of the delivery vehicle and implement procedures to deal with leakage or spillage from delivery vehicles.

SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE BMPS

- Fuel oil Unloading Areas – Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from fuel oil unloading areas. Use containment curbs in unloading areas where feasible. In addition, ensure personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures are available to respond expeditiously in the event of a leak or spill during deliveries. Ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up, and use spill and overflow protection devices (e.g., drip pans, drip diapers, or other containment devices placed beneath fuel oil connectors to contain potential spillage during deliveries or from leaks at the connectors).
- Chemical Loading and Unloading – Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from chemical loading and unloading areas. Use containment curbs at chemical loading and unloading areas to contain spills, where practicable. In addition, ensure personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures are available to respond expeditiously in the event of a leak or spill during deliveries. Ensure leaks and spills are immediately contained and cleaned up and, where practicable, load and unload in covered areas and store chemicals indoors.
- Miscellaneous Loading and Unloading Areas – Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from loading and unloading areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering the loading area; grading, curbing, or berming around the loading area to divert run-on; locating the loading and unloading equipment and vehicles so that leaks are contained in existing containment and flow diversion systems; or equivalent procedures.
- Liquid Storage Tanks – Minimize contamination of surface runoff from aboveground liquid storage tanks through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): using protective guards around tanks, using containment curbs, installing spill and overflow protection, using dry cleanup methods, or equivalent measures.
- Large Bulk Fuel Storage Tanks – Minimize contamination of surface runoff from large bulk fuel storage tanks. Use containment berms (or their equivalent). The Permittee shall also comply with applicable state and federal laws, including Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan requirements.
- Spill Reduction Measures – Minimize the potential for an oil or chemical spill, or reference the appropriate part of the SPCC plan. Visually inspect as part of the routine facility inspection the structural integrity of all above-ground tanks, pipelines, pumps, and related equipment that may be exposed to stormwater, and make any necessary repairs immediately.
- Oil-Bearing Equipment in Switchyards – Minimize contamination of surface runoff from

oil-bearing equipment in switchyard areas. Use level grades and gravel surfaces to retard flows and limit the spread of spills, or collect runoff in perimeter ditches.

- Residue-Hauling Vehicles – Inspect all residue-hauling vehicles for proper covering over the load, adequate gate sealing, and overall integrity of the container body. Repair vehicles without load covering or adequate gate sealing, or with leaking containers or beds.
- Ash Loading Areas – Reduce or control the tracking of ash and residue from ash loading areas. Clear the ash building floor and immediately adjacent roadways of spillage, debris, and excess water as necessary to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater.
- Areas Adjacent to Disposal Ponds or Landfills – Minimize contamination of surface runoff from areas adjacent to disposal ponds or landfills. Reduce ash residue that may be tracked on to access roads traveled by residue handling vehicles, and reduce ash residue on exit roads leading into and out of residue handling areas.

STRUCTURAL SOURCE BMPS

Landfills, Scrap Yards, Surface Impoundments, Open Dumps, and General Refuse Sites – Minimize the potential for contamination of runoff from these areas.

INSPECTION BMPS

As part of the inspection requirements, inspect the following areas monthly: coal handling areas, loading or unloading areas, switchyards, fueling areas, bulk storage areas, ash handling areas, areas adjacent to disposal ponds and landfills, maintenance areas, liquid storage tanks, and long term and short-term material storage areas.

SECTOR P – LAND TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING BMPS

- Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas – Minimize the potential for stormwater exposure to leaky or leak-prone vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): using of drip pans under vehicles/equipment; storing vehicles and equipment indoors; installing berms or dikes; using of absorbents; roofing or covering storage areas; and cleaning pavement surfaces to remove oil and grease.
- Fueling Areas – Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from fueling areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible: covering the fueling area; using spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment; minimizing stormwater run-on/runoff to the fueling area; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling collected stormwater runoff.
- Material Storage Areas – Maintain all material storage vessels (e.g., for used oil/oil

filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, hydraulic fluids) to prevent contamination of stormwater and plainly label them (e.g., “Used Oil,” “Spent Solvents”). To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from material storage areas, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): storing the materials indoors; installing berms/dikes around the areas; minimizing runoff of stormwater to the areas; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling collected stormwater runoff.

- Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas – Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment cleaning through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): performing all cleaning operations indoors; covering the cleaning operation, ensuring that all wash water drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the stormwater drainage system); treating and/or recycling collected wash water; or other equivalent measures. Discharges of vehicle and equipment wash water, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit for this sector.
- Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas – Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment maintenance through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): performing maintenance activities indoors, using drip pans, keeping an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal, prohibiting wet clean up practices if these practices would result in the discharge of pollutants to stormwater drainage systems, using dry cleanup methods, treating and/or recycling collected stormwater runoff, and minimizing run on/runoff of stormwater to maintenance areas.
- Locomotive Sanding (Loading Sand for Traction) Areas – Minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from locomotive sanding areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering sanding areas, minimizing stormwater run on/runoff, or appropriate sediment removal practices to minimize the offsite transport of sanding material by stormwater.

EMPLOYEE TRAINING BMPS

- Train personnel at least once a year and address the following activities, as applicable: used oil and spent solvent management, fueling procedures, general good housekeeping practices, proper painting procedures, and used battery management.
- Inspect all the following areas/activities: storage areas for vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance, fueling areas, indoor and outdoor vehicle/equipment maintenance areas, material storage areas, vehicle/equipment cleaning areas and loading/unloading areas.

SECTOR Q – WATER TRANSPORTATION

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING BMPS

- **Pressure Washing Area** – If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharge water shall be permitted by a separate NPDES permit. Collect or contain the discharges from the pressure washing area so that they are not commingled with stormwater discharges authorized by this permit.
- **Blasting and Painting Area** – Minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to be discharged into receiving waters or the storm sewer system. Contain all blasting and painting activities, or use other measures, to minimize the discharge of contaminants (e.g., hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris). At least once per month, the Permittee shall clean stormwater conveyances of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips.
- **Material Storage Areas** – Store and plainly label all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) in a protected, secure location away from drains. Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from the storage areas. Specify which materials are stored indoors, and contain, enclose, or use other measures for those stored outdoors. If abrasive blasting is performed, discuss the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility. Implement an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.
- **Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas** – Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): performing all maintenance activities indoors, maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal, prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the maintenance area.
- **Material Handling Area** – Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels) through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering fueling areas, using spill and overflow protection, mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed), and minimizing runoff of stormwater to material handling areas.
- **Dry-dock Activities** – Routinely maintain and clean the dry-dock to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater. Address the cleaning of accessible areas of the dry-dock prior to flooding, and final cleanup following removal of the vessel and raising the dock. Include procedures for cleaning up oil, grease, and fuel spills occurring on the dry-dock. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from dry-dock activities, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from

accessible areas of the dry-dock prior to flooding, and making absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to clean up or contain any spills.

EMPLOYEE TRAINING BMPS

As part of the employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): used oil management, spent solvent management, disposal of spent abrasives, disposal of vessel wastewaters, spill prevention and control, fueling procedures, general good housekeeping practices, painting and blasting procedures, and used battery management.

MAINTENANCE BMPS

Preventive Maintenance – As part of the preventive maintenance program, perform timely inspection and maintenance of stormwater management devices (e.g., cleaning oil and water separators and sediment traps to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips, and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system), as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

INSPECTION BMPS

Include the following in all quarterly routine facility inspections: pressure washing areas; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; dry-dock area; and general yard area.

SECTOR R – SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING AND REPAIR YARDS

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING BMPS

- Pressure Washing Area – If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharged water shall be permitted as a process wastewater by a separate NPDES permit.
- Blasting and Painting Area – Minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to be discharged into receiving waters or the storm sewer system. Contain all blasting and painting activities, or use other measures, to prevent the discharge of the contaminants (e.g., hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris). When necessary, regularly clean stormwater conveyances of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips.
- Material Storage Area – Store and plainly label all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) in a protected, secure location away from drains. Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from the storage areas. If abrasive blasting is performed, discuss the storage and disposal of spent abrasive

materials generated at the facility. Implement an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.

- Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas – Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): performing all maintenance activities indoors, maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal, prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the maintenance area.
- Material Handling Area – Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels) through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering fueling areas, using spill and overflow protection, mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed), and minimizing stormwater run-on to material handling areas.
- Dry-dock Activities – Routinely maintain and clean the dry-dock to minimize pollutants in stormwater runoff. Clean accessible areas of the dry-dock prior to flooding and final cleanup following removal of the vessel and raising the dock. Include procedures for cleaning up oil, grease, or fuel spills occurring on the drydock. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from dry-dock activities, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from accessible areas of the dry-dock prior to flooding, and having absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to clean up and contain any spills.

EMPLOYEE TRAINING BMPS

Employee Training – As part of the employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): used oil management, spent solvent management, disposal of spent abrasives, disposal of vessel wastewaters, spill prevention and control, fueling procedures, general good housekeeping practices, painting and blasting procedures, and used battery management.

MAINTENANCE BMPS

Preventive Maintenance – As part of the preventive maintenance program, perform timely inspection and maintenance of stormwater management devices (e.g., cleaning oil and water separators and sediment traps to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips, and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system), as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

INSPECTION BMPS

Include the following in all quarterly routine facility inspections: pressure washing areas; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; dry-dock area; and general yard area.

SECTOR S – AIR TRANSPORTATION

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING BMPS

- Aircraft, Ground Vehicle, and Equipment Maintenance Areas – Minimize the contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for aircraft, ground vehicle, and equipment maintenance (including the maintenance conducted on the terminal apron and in dedicated hangers) through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): performing maintenance activities indoors, maintaining an organized inventory of material used in the maintenance areas, draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal, prohibiting the practice of hosing down the apron or hanger floor, using dry cleanup methods, and collecting the stormwater runoff from the maintenance area and providing treatment or recycling.
- Aircraft, Ground Vehicle, and Equipment Cleaning Areas – Clearly demarcate these areas on the ground using signage or other appropriate means. Minimize the contamination of stormwater runoff from cleaning areas.
- Aircraft, Ground Vehicle, and Equipment Storage Areas – Store all aircraft, ground vehicles, and equipment awaiting maintenance in designated areas only and implement control measures to minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from these storage areas such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): storing aircraft and ground vehicles indoors; using drip pans for the collection of fluid leaks; and perimeter drains, dikes or berms surrounding the storage areas.
- Material Storage Areas – Maintain the vessels of stored materials (e.g., used oils, hydraulic fluids, spent solvents, and waste aircraft fuel) in good condition to prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater. Also plainly label the vessels (e.g., “used oil,” “Contaminated Jet A”). To minimize contamination of precipitation/runoff from these areas, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): storing materials indoors; storing waste materials in a centralized location; and installing berms/dikes around storage areas.
- Airport Fuel System and Fueling Areas – Minimize the discharge of pollutants in

stormwater from airport fuel system and fueling areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): implementing spill and overflow practices (e.g., placing absorptive materials beneath aircraft during fueling operations); using only dry cleanup methods; and collecting stormwater runoff. If the Permittee has implemented a SPCC plan developed in accordance with the 2006 amendments to the SPCC rule, the Permittee may cite the relevant aspects from the SPCC plan that comply with the requirements of this section in the SWPPP.

- Source Reduction – Consistent with safety considerations, minimize the use of urea and glycol-based deicing chemicals to reduce the aggregate amount of deicing chemicals used that could add pollutants to stormwater discharges. Chemical options to replace pavement deicers (urea or glycol) include (list not exclusive): potassium acetate, magnesium acetate, calcium acetate, and anhydrous sodium acetate.
- Runway Deicing Operations – To minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from runway deicing operations, implement source reduction control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): metered application of chemicals, pre-wetting dry chemical constituents prior to application, installing a runway ice detection system, implementing anti-icing operations as a preventive measure against ice buildup, heating sand, and product substitution.
- Aircraft Deicing Operations – Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from aircraft deicing operations. Determine whether excessive application of deicing chemicals occurs and adjust as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. Determine whether alternatives to glycol and whether containment measures for applied chemicals are feasible. Implement control measures for reducing deicing fluid such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): forced-air deicing systems, computer-controlled fixed-gantry systems, infrared technology, hot water, varying glycol content to air temperature, enclosed-basket deicing trucks, mechanical methods, solar radiation, hangar storage, aircraft covers, and thermal blankets for MD-80s and DC-9s. Consider using ice-detection systems and airport traffic flow strategies and departure slot allocation systems where feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations. The evaluations and determinations required by this section should be carried out by the personnel most familiar with the particular aircraft and flight operations and related systems in question (versus an outside entity such as the airport authority).
- Management of Runoff – Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from deicing chemicals in runoff. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from aircraft deicing, implement runoff management control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): installing a

centralized deicing pad to recover deicing fluid following application, plug-and-pump (PnP), using vacuum/collection trucks (glycol recovery vehicles), storing contaminated stormwater/deicing fluids in tanks, recycling collected deicing fluid where feasible, releasing controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works, separation of contaminated snow, conveying contaminated runoff into a stormwater impoundment for biochemical decomposition (be aware of attracting wildlife that may prove hazardous to flight operations), and directing runoff into vegetative swales or other infiltration measures. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from runway deicing, implement runoff management control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): mechanical systems (snow plows, brushes), conveying contaminated runoff into swales and/or a stormwater impoundment, and pollution prevention practices such as ice detection systems, and airfield prewetting. When applying deicing fluids during non-precipitation events (also referred to as “clear ice deicing”), implement control measures to prevent unauthorized discharge of pollutants (dry-weather discharges of pollutants would need coverage under an NPDES wastewater permit), or to minimize the discharge of pollutants from deicing fluids in later stormwater discharges, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): recovering deicing fluids, preventing the fluids from entering storm sewers or other stormwater discharge conveyances (e.g., covering storm sewer inlets, using booms, installing absorptive interceptors in the drains); releasing controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works Used deicing fluid should be recycled whenever practicable.

- Deicing Season – Determine the seasonal timeframe (e.g., December- February, October - March) during which deicing activities typically occur at the facility. Implementation of control measures, including any BMPs, facility inspections, and monitoring shall be conducted with particular emphasis throughout the defined deicing season.

INSPECTION BMPS

At a minimum, conduct facility inspections at least monthly during the deicing season. If the facility needs to deice before or after this period, expand the monthly inspections to include all months during which deicing chemicals may be used.

SECTOR T – TREATMENT WORKS

STRUCTURAL SOURCE BMPS

Control Measures – To minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): routing stormwater to the treatment works, or covering exposed materials (i.e., from the following areas:

grit, screenings and other solids handling, storage or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; and septage or hauled waste receiving station).

EMPLOYEE TRAINING BMPS

- At a minimum, training shall address the following areas when applicable to a facility: petroleum product management; process chemical management; spill prevention and controls; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; and proper procedures for using fertilizer, herbicides, and pesticides.
- Include the following areas in all inspections: access roads and rail lines; grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; and septage or hauled waste receiving station.

SECTOR U – FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS

EMPLOYEE TRAINING BMPS

Address pest control in the employee training program.

INSPECTION BMPS

Inspect on a quarterly basis, at a minimum, the following areas where the potential for exposure to stormwater exists: loading and unloading areas for all significant materials; storage areas, including associated containment areas; waste management units; vents and stacks emanating from industrial activities; spoiled product and broken product container holding areas; animal holding pens; staging areas; and air pollution control equipment.

SECTOR V – TEXTILE MILLS, APPAREL, AND OTHER FABRIC PRODUCTS

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING BMPS

- Material Storage Areas – Plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, petroleum products, solvents, and dyes) in a protected area, away from drains. Minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from such storage areas. For storing empty chemical drums or containers, ensure that the drums and containers are clean and that there is no contact of residuals with precipitation or runoff. Collect and dispose of wash water from these cleanings properly.
- Material Handling Areas – Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from material handling operations and areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible: using spill and overflow protection, covering fueling areas, and covering or enclosing areas where the transfer of material may occur.

When applicable, address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines and pipes that may carry chemicals, dyes, or wastewater.

SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE BMPS

- Fueling Areas – Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from fueling areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible: covering the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection, minimizing run-on of stormwater to the fueling areas, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the fueling area.
- Above-Ground Storage Tank Area – Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from above-ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves, through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): regular cleanup of these areas,; including measures for tanks, piping, and valves explicitly in your SPCC program; minimizing runoff of stormwater from adjacent areas; restricting access to the area; inserting filters in adjacent catch basins; providing absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas; using dry cleanup methods; and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

EMPLOYEE TRAINING BMPS

At a minimum, training shall address the following areas when applicable to a facility: use of reused and recycled waters, solvents management, proper disposal of dyes, proper disposal of petroleum products and spent lubricants, spill prevention and control, fueling procedures, and general good housekeeping practices.

INSPECTION BMPS

Inspect, at least monthly, the following activities and areas (at a minimum): transfer and transmission lines, spill prevention, good housekeeping practices, management of process waste products, and all structural and nonstructural management practices.

SECTOR W – FURNITURE AND FIXTURES

No additional sector specific BMP requirements apply.

SECTOR X – PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING BMPS

Material Storage Areas – Plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., skids, pallets, solvents, bulk inks, hazardous waste, empty drums, portable and mobile containers of plant debris, wood crates, steel racks, and fuel oil) in a protected area, away from drains. Minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from such storage areas.

SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE BMPS

- Material Handling Area – Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g. blanket wash, mixing solvents, loading and unloading materials) through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): using spill and overflow protection, covering fueling areas, and covering or enclosing areas where the transfer of materials may occur. When applicable, address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines, and pipes that may carry chemicals or wastewater.
- Fueling Areas – Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from fueling areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection, minimizing runoff of stormwater to the fueling areas, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the fueling area.
- Above Ground Storage Tanks – Minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from above-ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves, through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): regularly cleaning these areas, explicitly addressing tanks, piping and valves in the SPCC program minimizing stormwater runoff from adjacent areas, restricting access to the area, inserting filters in adjacent catch basins, providing absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas, using dry cleanup methods, and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

EMPLOYEE TRAINING BMPS

As part of the employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): spent solvent management, spill prevention and control, used oil management, fueling procedures, and general good housekeeping practices.

SECTOR Z – LEATHER TANNING AND FURNISHING

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING BMPS

- Storage Areas for Raw, Semi-processed or Finished Tannery By-products – Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from pallets and bales of raw, semi-processed, or finished tannery by-products (e.g., splits, trimmings, shavings). Place materials on an impermeable surface and enclose or put berms (or equivalent measures) around the area to prevent stormwater run-on and runoff where practicable.
- Material Storage Areas – Label storage containers of all materials (e.g., specific chemicals, hazardous materials, spent solvents, waste materials) and minimize contact of such materials with stormwater.
- Buffing and Shaving Areas – Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff with leather dust from buffing and shaving areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): implementing dust collection enclosures, implementing preventive inspection and maintenance programs, or other appropriate preventive measures.
- Receiving, Unloading, and Storage Areas – Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from receiving, unloading, and storage areas. If these areas are exposed, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering all hides and chemical supplies, diverting drainage to the process sewer, or grade berming or curbing the area to prevent stormwater runoff.
- Outdoor Storage of Contaminated Equipment – Minimize contact of stormwater with contaminated equipment through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering equipment, diverting drainage to the process sewer, and cleaning thoroughly prior to storage.
- Waste Management – Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from waste storage areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering dumpsters; moving waste management activities indoors; covering waste piles with temporary covering material such as tarpaulins or polyethylene; and minimizing stormwater runoff by enclosing the area or building berms around the area.

SECTOR AA – FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING BMPS

- Raw Steel Handling Storage – Minimize the generation of and/or recover and properly manage scrap metals, fines, and iron dust. Include measures for containing materials within storage handling areas.
- Paints and Painting Equipment – Minimize exposure of paint and painting equipment to stormwater.

SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE BMPS

- Metal Fabricating Areas – Maintain clean, dry, orderly conditions in these areas. Use dry clean-up techniques where practicable.
- Storage Areas for Raw Metal – Keep these areas free of conditions that could cause or impede appropriate and timely response to spills or leakage of materials through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): maintaining storage areas so that there is easy access in the event of a spill, and labeling stored materials to aid in identifying spill contents.
- Metal Working Fluid Storage Areas – Minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from storage areas for metal working fluids.
- Cleaners and Rinse Water – Control and clean up spills of solvents and other liquid cleaners, control sand buildup and disbursement from sand-blasting operations, and prevent exposure of recyclable wastes. Substitute environmentally benign cleaners when possible.
- Lubricating Oil and Hydraulic Fluid Operations – Minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from lubricating oil and hydraulic fluid operations. Use monitoring equipment or other devices to detect and control leaks and overflows where feasible. Install perimeter controls such as dikes, curbs, grass filter strips, or equivalent measures where feasible.
- Chemical Storage Areas – Minimize stormwater contamination and accidental spillage in chemical storage areas. Include a program to inspect containers and identify proper disposal methods
- Spills and Leaks – In the spill prevention and response procedures required by this permit, pay attention to the following materials (at a minimum): chromium, toluene, pickle liquor, sulfuric acid, zinc and other water priority chemicals, and hazardous chemicals and wastes.

INSPECTION BMPS

At a minimum, include the following areas in all inspections: raw metal storage areas, finished product storage areas, material and chemical storage areas, spent solvents and chemical storage areas, recycling areas, loading and unloading areas, equipment storage areas, paint areas, drainage from roof and vehicle fueling, and maintenance areas. Potential pollutants include chromium, zinc, lubricating oil, solvents, aluminum, oil and grease, methyl ethyl ketone, steel, and related materials.

SECTOR AB – TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT, INDUSTRIAL, OR COMMERCIAL MACHINERY

No additional sector specific BMP requirements apply.

SECTOR AC – ELECTRONIC AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS, PHOTOGRAPHIC, AND OPTICAL GOODS

No additional sector specific BMP requirements apply.